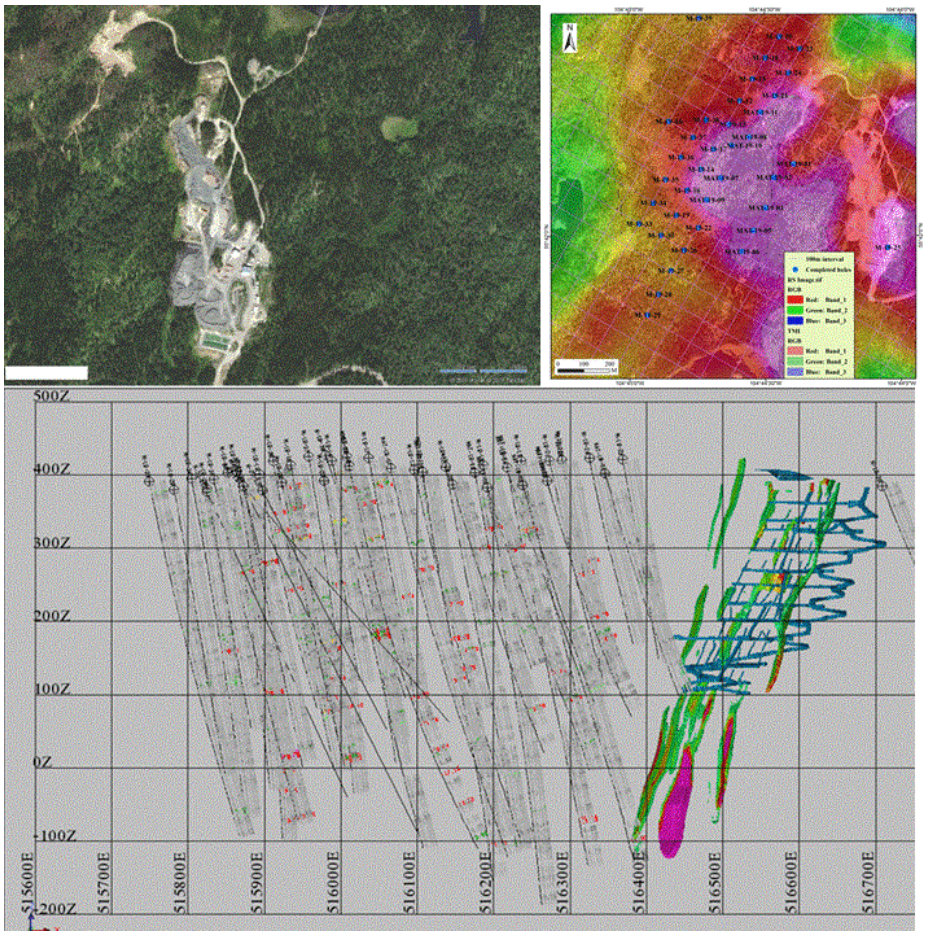
Bingo Gold Project

NI 43-101 Technical Report

Saskatchewan, Canada

Effective Date: February 1, 2021



Prepared for:

Matrixset Investment Corporation

Prepared By:

Frank Hrdy, P.Geo. (CanMine Consultants)

Report Date: February 1, 2021

DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

The effective date of this NI 43-101 Technical report, entitled "NI 43-101 Technical Report, Bingo Gold Project" is: February 1, 2021.

Frank Hrdy, P.Geo.

Date: February 1, 2021.

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1.0 Summary

1.1 Property Description and Ownership

The Bingo deposit is located approximately 95 km north of La Ronge, Saskatchewan and is about 15 km north of the small community of Missinipe. A short 3.5 km gravel mine haul road allows access to the Bingo property.

On January 1, 1991 Uranerz Exploration and Mining Limited (UEM) acquired ownership of the Dickens West joint venture with Cameco. The property was owned 50-50 with UEM acting as operator until 1998, when Cameco bought out UEM and acquired full ownership of the property.

Golden Band Resources Inc. acquired the property in 2002. The claims are 100% owned by Golden Band Resources Inc. ("Golden Band"). In August 2016, Golden Band ceased to be a publicly traded company and became a wholly (100%) owned subsidiary of Procon Holdings Inc. ("Procon").

Matrixset has signed a three-way Option Agreement with Procon and Golden Band back to 2018. Golden band as the company holds the Mineral Properties, the surface leases and the other Assets. Procon as the Optionor owns 100% of voting shares of the company. Matrixset as Optionee intends to receive the voting shares of the company on the terms set out in the Option Agreement by exploration.

1.2 Geology and Mineralization

Gold mineralization in the Bingo deposit is primarily hosted by quartz-rich shear zones within intermediate volcanic rocks. Evidence indicates that the gold mineralization predates the structural deformation event, as indicated by fracturing, subvertical elongation and boudinage of the gold-bearing quartz veins and a confirmed fault displacement of the mineralization in the central portion of the deposit. The gold is coarse, resulting in a significant 'nugget' effect and is typically associated with pyrite and pyrrhotite and minor chalcopyrite.

The Bingo structure is an intensely mylonitized, quartz-rich zone of shearing with varying widths from cm's to greater than 6 meters and averaging approximately 1.5 to 2.0 meters. The structure strikes ~ 005°, but changes in direction to a strike of ~ 135° in the vicinity of the Bingo North Showing and has a known strike length of approximately 450 m and possibly 700 m (if the Quarry zone represents the northern extension of the Bingo zone). The structure is still open at either extremity and at depth.

1.3 Status of Explorations, Development and Operations

UEM completed 60 diamond drill holes between 1992 and 1996 (9,705.4 m) and discovered the Bingo showings in 1992.

Golden Band Resources Inc. completed extensive exploration on the property, including 230 exploration drill holes drilled from surface and underground (WD Series and RLUG Series totaling 37,555.4 m). So the grand total of exploration historic drill holes completed on the property since 1991 to 2014 is 290 drill holes (47,260.8 m). On September 19, 2007 the Company announced that mobilization of the underground development crew to the Bingo gold deposit exploration site had commenced. The mining contractor selected to conduct this work was the Kitsaki/Procon Joint Venture. Golden Band's Board of Directors approved a production decision for the Bingo gold deposit and the startup of the Jolu Mill on September 2, 2010. Production mining of the Bingo Deposit through the Roy Lloyd mine officially began on April 1, 2011 and has since extracted some 121,131 tonnes of ore containing a recovered 48,907 ounces (averaging 12.6 g/t gold) as of December 31, 2012. Since December 31, 2012 the Company announced a total production from Roy Lloyd of 73,263 tonnes grading 7.51 g/t gold through quarterly press releases. The Company announced an indefinite suspension of operations in January, 2014 to re-evaluate its activities and that a crew of maintenance and watchmen would be on site at all times to ensure security. The Project has now reverted back to a resource status only and previous resource estimates on the various properties in older tech reports are now invalid and will be superseded by the new tech reports.

On June 5, 2019 Matrixset Investment Corporation conducted a diamond drilling program at the Bingo property and discovered new gold zones that occur west of the Main Bingo Deposit. Forty one drill holes (MAT-19-01 to MAT-19-11, M-19-12 to M-19-30, M-19-33 to M-19-39, and M-19-44) totaling of 16,799 meters were drilled between June 5, 2019 and December 24, 2019 (Table 10-1). Significant results from these 41 drill holes are documented in Table 10-1 and the drill hole locations are presented in Tables 10-2 through 10-4 and their locations are plotted in Figures 10-1, 10-2 and 10-3.

1.4 Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve

The updated Indicated Resource estimate for the Bingo Gold deposit (Roy Lloyd Mine) is 429,398 tonnes grading 7.55 g/t gold and the Inferred Resource is 280,954 tonnes grading 9.23 g/t gold (Table 14-1 and Figures 14-1 and 14-2 represent the resource

category and grade distribution, respectively). Tables 14-2 and 14-3 separate the remaining resource above and below 100 m elevation (which represents the current approximate depth of underground development and mining).

There is no mineral Reserve estimated for this project at this time. The project was shut down in early 2014 due to high operating costs, lower than expected recovered grades and a relatively low gold price. A mine plan is also not available

1.5 Qualified Person's Conclusions and Recommendations

1. An extensive drill program to define and delineate the newly discovered gold zones that occur west of the Main Bingo Deposit is recommended. Once these zones are better defined an updated resource estimate should be considered. In addition, an underground drift from the existing underground development should be planned to cross-cut select zones and take a bulk sample. This could be done before or after and updated resource estimate is completed.
2. The mining operation was shut down in early 2014 due to high operating costs, lower than expected realized gold grades and a lowering gold price. The existing resource estimate is of such quality and quantity that it is reasonable to think that this deposit could potentially go back into production at some point based on the parameters listed in section 14. A review of the former operation could be conducted to determine if efficiencies could be realized by engineering lower mining and milling cost scenarios and by introducing strict grade control measures during production. Trucking costs to the Jolu mill were prohibitive during the last mining phase and an on-site processing facility would make a big difference to the economics of eventual extraction of this deposit. It is therefore recommended that a scoping level study that addresses these items be conducted.

2.0 Introduction

CanMine Consultants ("CanMine") were retained by Matrixset Investment Corporation ("Matrixset" or "the Company") to prepare a Technical Report on the Bingo Gold Project ("the Project" or "the Property") located in the La Ronge Mining District of Northern Saskatchewan.

The claims are 100% owned by Golden Band Resources Inc. ("Golden Band"). In August 2016, Golden Band ceased to be a publicly traded company and became a wholly (100%) owned subsidiary of Procon Holdings Inc. ("Procon").

Matrixset has signed a three-way Option Agreement with Procon and Golden Band back to 2018. Golden band as the company holds the Mineral Properties, the surface leases and the other Assets. Procon as the Optionor owns 100% of voting shares of the company. Matrixset as Optionee intends to receive the voting shares of the company on the terms set out in the Option Agreement by exploration.

The Property, which contains the Bingo Gold Project (S-104955), was re-staked into 1 mineral lease (ML 5539) and 2 mineral claims (S-111740 and S-104955) in 2010 and totals 2,154 hectares. The Property is part of the larger Dickens lake Claim Group, with consist of 13 contiguous mineral dispositions and 1 mineral claim totalling 9,657 ha (Figure 4-1, Table 4-1).

2.1 Terms of Reference

CanMine are independent of Matrixset and Golden Band and have no beneficial interest in the Bingo Gold Project. Fees for this Technical Report are not dependent in whole or in part on any prior or future engagement or understanding resulting from the conclusions of this report.

All measurement units used in this report are metric, and currency is expressed in United States dollars unless stated otherwise.

The geographic projection used for the project maps and surveys is UTM Zone 13, NAD 83 and the Project is centred at 104° 45´ W longitude and 55° 43´ N latitude (UTM: 6,172,900 N, 515,700 E, NAD 83 datum) and spans two adjacent NTS map sheets: 73 P/10 and 15.

Frank Hrdy, P. Geo of CanMine Consultants served as the Qualified Person (QPs) as defined in NI 43-101.

2.2 Site Visits and Scope of Personal Inspection

Qualified Person involved in the preparation of this technical report conducted the following site visits:

Frank Hrdy visited the Bingo Property numerous times over many years starting in 2006 but the last site visit was between September 19th and September 25th, 2020.

2.3 Effective Dates

The effective date of this Technical Report is February 1, 2021.

2.4 Information Sources and References

Information used to support this Technical Report was derived from a previous Technical Report with an Effective Date of November 3, 2015 prepared by the Author (Frank Hrdy). Other supplemental sources of information are cited in the text of this report and listed in Section 27 of this Report.

2.5 Previous Technical Reports

Previous NI 43-101 Technical Reports on the project area are listed below:

Hrdy, F., 2015: NI 43-101 Technical Report and Mineral Resource Estimate Update, Bingo Gold Deposit, Roy Lloyd Mine Project Area. Prepared for Golden Band Resources Inc., Report and Signing Date, November 3, 2015.

This report is filed on the SEDAR website (www.sedar.com). Background information and the technical data for this report was obtained from this reference and from Golden Band's database. This technical report replaces and supersedes all prior technical reports on the Bingo Gold Deposit.

3.0 Reliance on Other Experts

The author of this Report state that he is the qualified person for those areas as identified in the "Certificate of Qualified Person", as included in this Report. The author has not conducted independent land status evaluations and has relied on, and believe there is a reasonable basis for this reliance, upon information from Matrixset, Golden Band, and the Mineral Administration Registry Saskatchewan ("MARS") regarding property status, and legal title for the Project (Section 4.2), which the author believes to be accurate.

This Report relies on reports and statements from technical experts who are not Qualified Persons as defined by NI 43-101. Mrs. Barbara Stehwein, an Independent Consultant, has provided the information in section 4.2 (Disposition and Ownership).

Mr. Don Hovdebo, Golden Band's Environmental Group member has provided the information in sections: 4.5 (Current Environmental Lease Permits and Licenses to Retain the Property); 4.3 (Environmental Liabilities); and section 20 (Environmental Studies, Permitting and Social or Community Impact).

Mr. Paul Saxton P.Eng. and Golden Band's CEO who has provided information regarding the Company's Social License, mining costs and Reserves.

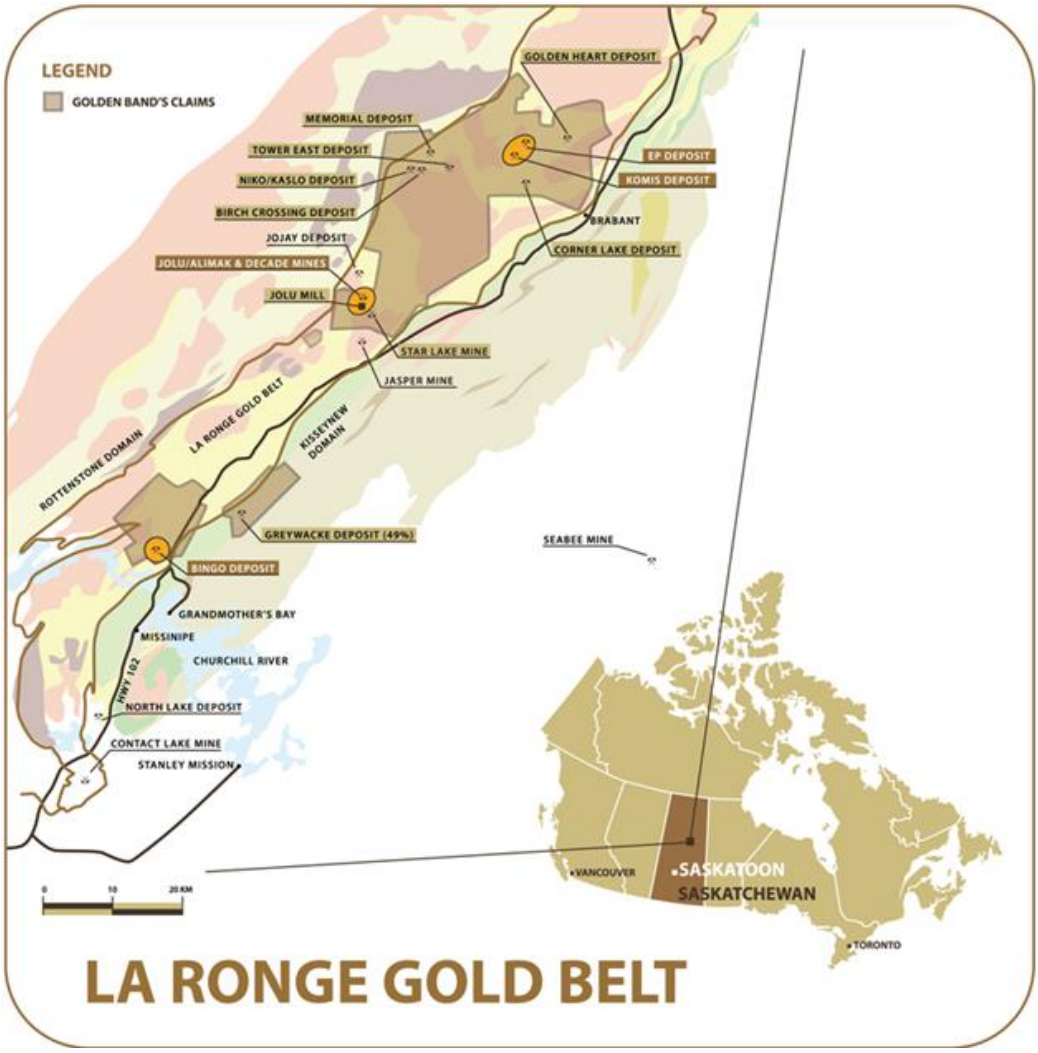
Mr. Michael Yakimchuck P.Eng., and former Mill Manager at the Jolu Mill, verified sections 13 and 17.

Mr. Frank Hrdy, Qualified Person responsible for preparation of this report has reviewed the information provided and determined that it conforms to industry standards, is professionally sound, and is acceptable for use in this report.

4.0 Property Description and Location

The Bingo deposit (Roy Lloyd mine site) is situated in the Dickens Lake area approximately 95 road km north-northeast of La Ronge and lies 15 km north of the community of Missinipe (Figure 4-1). The eastern margin of the project area is transected by Highway 102, with the Roy Lloyd Mine site area accessible by an upgraded, year round gravel road. A number of other un-improved all-terrain vehicle trails originating at Highway 102 also provide access to other portions of the project area. The nearest major town for labour, fuel, and supplies is La Ronge, Saskatchewan. The project area is centered at 103° 56′ W longitude and 56° 11′ N latitude within NTS mapsheet 64D/4.

Figure 4-1 General Location Map



4.1 Project Ownership

All the mineral claims for the Project are fully owned by Golden Band Resources Inc. of Saskatoon, Saskatchewan and are in good standing. The claims are not legally surveyed.

Golden Band is a wholly owned subsidiary of Procon.

Matrixset has signed a three-way Option Agreement with Procon and Golden Band back to 2018. Golden band as the company holds the Mineral Properties, the surface leases and the other Assets. Procon as the Optionor owns 100% of voting shares of the company. Matrixset as Optionee intends to receive the voting shares of the company on the terms set out in the Option Agreement by exploration.

4.2 Mineral Tenure

The Bingo project area covers 2,154 hectares in the La Ronge Mining District of northern Saskatchewan, centered at 104° 45´ W longitude and 55° 43´ N latitude (UTM: 6,172,900 N, 515,700 E, NAD 83 datum) and spans two adjacent NTS map sheets: 73 P/10 and 15.

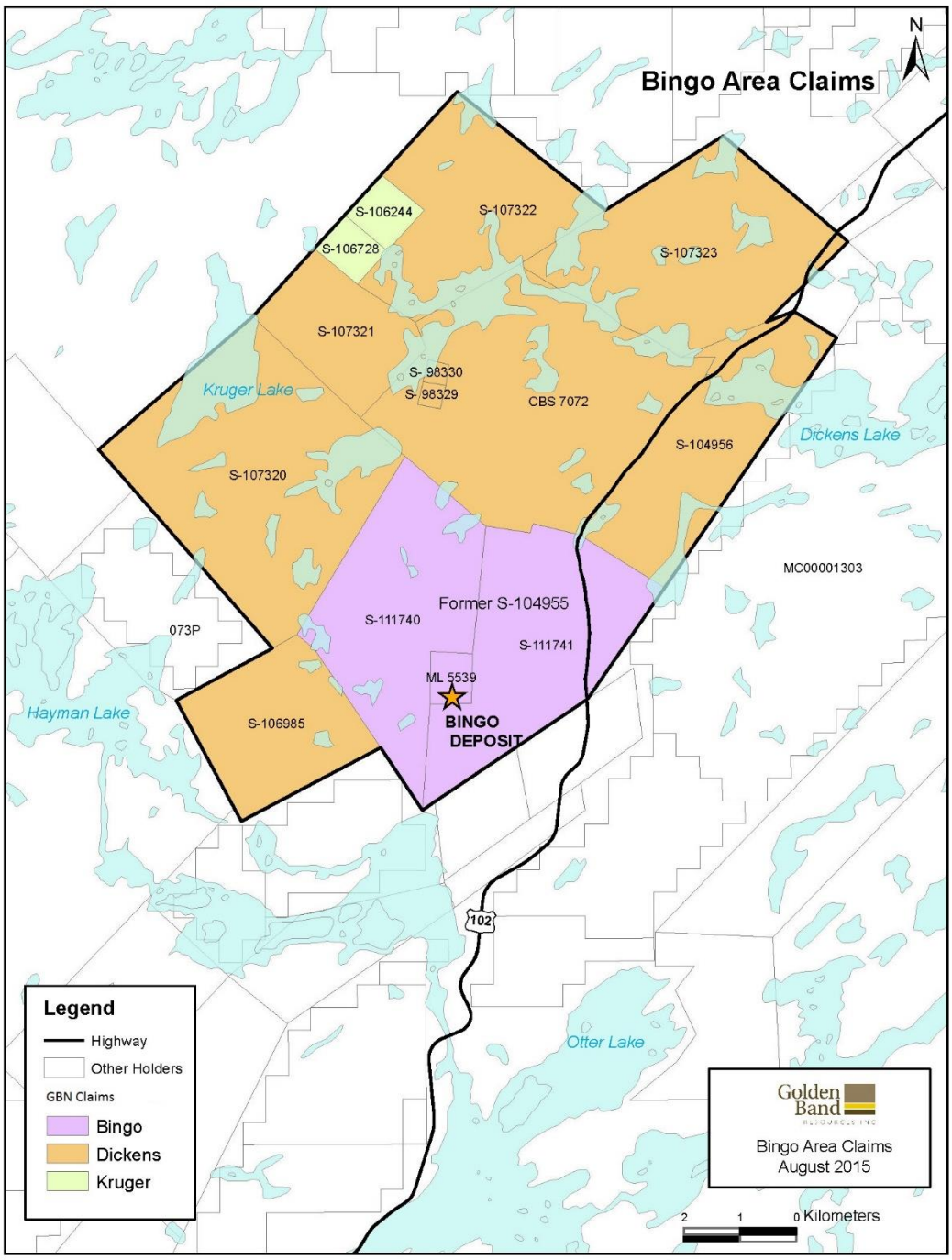
The Property is comprised of 1 mineral lease (ML 5539) and 2 mineral claims (S-111740 and S-111741) and totals 2,154 hectares. The property is 100%-owned by Golden Band and is part of the larger Dickens Lake Claim Group, which consists of 13 contiguous mineral dispositions and 1 mineral claim totalling 9,657 ha (Figure 4-2, Table 4-1).

Table 4-1 List of Dispositions – Bingo Property

Disposition	Size (ha)	Annual Requirement	Effective Date	Anniversary Date	Excess Credits
ML 5539	67	$3,350	April 20, 2010	April 20, 2021	$7,297.51
S-111740	1034	$25,850	Sept. 30, 1980	Sept. 30, 2021	$51,700
S-111741	1053	$26,325	Sept. 30, 1980	Sept. 30, 2021	$52,650

These claims will also get one more year of relief credits in March, 2021.

Figure 4-2 Claim Location Map



4.3 Surface Rights

Mineral claims in Saskatchewan do not give surface rights. In order to remove material from the site claims must be converted to leases. Mineral claims and leases in Saskatchewan are currently governed by the Mineral Tenure Registry Regulations which became effective December 1, 2012.

4.4 Royalties

No underlying royalties or encumbrances exist on the Property.

5.0 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure, and Physiography

5.1 Accessibility

The Bingo deposit (Roy Lloyd mine site) is situated in the Dickens Lake area approximately 95 road km north-northeast of La Ronge and lies 15 km north of the community of Missinipe (Figure 4-1, 4-2 and 5-1). The eastern margin of the project area is transected by Highway 102, with the Roy Lloyd Mine site area accessible by an upgraded, year round gravel road. A number of other un-improved all-terrain vehicle trails originating at Highway 102 also provide access to other portions of the project area. The nearest major town for labour, fuel, and supplies is La Ronge, Saskatchewan.

Figure 5-1 Bing Maps Image of the Bingo Area and Access

5.2 Climate

The project area is within the boreal forest of the Canadian Shield, a district with cold winters and warm summers, and with annual temperatures ranging from -50°C to +35°C. The climate in the Bingo area is classified as cold temperate continental. Weather statistics are available for La Ronge, located 95 km to the south at the same approximate elevation. The average annual temperature is -0.1°C, with an average daily maximum of 23.0°C in July and an average daily minimum of -25.8°C in January. Average annual precipitation for La Ronge is 483.8 millimetres (mm), which is comprised of 348.8 mm of rainfall and 148.4 cm of snowfall. Snow begins to accumulate during October and generally remains into April. Lakes are generally frozen between December and April.

5.3 Local Resources and Infrastructure

Exploration work, specifically diamond drilling, can theoretically be performed year-round at Bingo, although swamp in the vicinity of the Bingo North showing can make drilling difficult between May and October. The Roy Lloyd Mine operated year round.

Power for the Bingo project consists of diesel powered generators, exclusively. There is no current hydro distribution to site. Freshwater is supplied by Upper Pond Lake (6173358m N, 516866m E) via pipeline to the mine, offices, shop, and dry facilities. The freshwater use permit (License # E2/17127), issued by the Saskatchewan Water Security Agency has a defined limit of 9,500m3 annually. Waste handling and disposal at Bingo Mine site included segregation of waste into separate bins for disposal. Waste bins used during mine production included domestic waste, cardboard, steel and wood. Hazardous waste such as used oils and grease, were also taken off site by a licensed used oil hauler based in La Ronge for processing. Mine rock tailings are stored on surface in designated areas within the boundary of the surface lease. Mine water discharge is stored and treated on surface within the surface water settling ponds, and disposed of to the environment contingent to provincial legislation. There are no current heap leach sites, process tailings management facilities or processing plants permitted for the site.

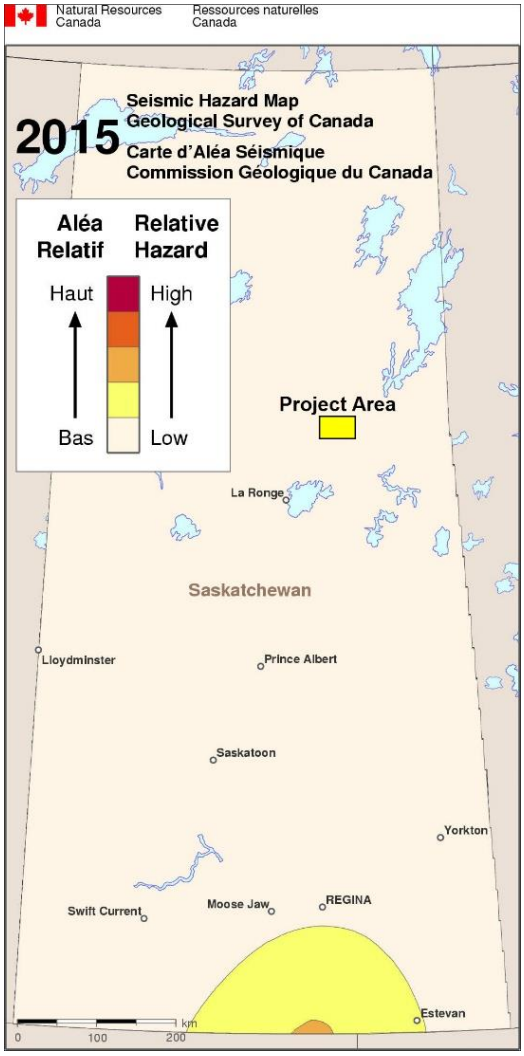
5.4 Physiography

The Bingo property occurs in a glaciated terrain with topography typical of that found elsewhere in the Canadian Shield. It is characterized by low rolling hills interspersed with numerous lakes and muskegs. Elevations in the Bingo area range from 400 to 450 m above mean sea level with local relief on the order of a few tens of metres. Outcrop exposure is estimated to be in the range of 20-25%. Vegetation in the Bingo area is typical of coniferous boreal forests elsewhere in northern Canada. The property is covered mainly by mature stands of spruce, poplar and birch.

5.5 Seismicity

The project area is located in central Saskatchewan, one of the least seismically active areas in Canada (Figure 5-2).

Figure 5-2 Seismic Hazard Map - Saskatchewan



5.6 Comments on Section 5

The accessibility, climate, physiography and seismic situation of the Bingo Project area are sufficiently well understood to allow for exploration and mining.

6.0 History

6.1 Regional History

A large number of assessment file reports are registered with the Mines Branch of Saskatchewan Industry and Resources which detail earlier exploration activities in the West Dickens project area.

Throughout much of the 1930's, Dickens Lake and the surrounding area were explored primarily for gold. Then in the 1950's and 60's the focus of regional exploration efforts was for base metals, with exploration largely focused on volcanic and sedimentary lithologies in the region.

The most intensive period of gold exploration within the La Ronge gold belt was during the 1980's and the early 1990's - triggered by an increase in the price of gold and the federal implementation of flow-through share financing. During this period, up to 80 senior and junior companies worked in the La Ronge gold belt. A number of the historic gold occurrences were significantly enhanced or developed at this time (Jojay, Wedge Lake, Twin Lake, Weedy Lake, Komis, the EP zone, Decade, Rush Lake and Corner Lake). Other deposits discovered and mined during this period were: Star Lake, Jasper, and the Rod Zone (Jolu mine). The most active companies were SMDC (predecessor to Cameco), Royex (which later became Corona Gold Corp), International Mahogany Corp, Goldsill, Tyler Resources, Troymin, Cominco, Shore Gold Fund, and Golden Rule Resources Ltd. The last discoveries during this period in the belt were the Contact Lake deposit and the Greywacke zone (both by Cameco in 1987-8) and the Bingo deposit (by Uranerz Exploration and Mining Ltd.) in 1991-2.

Since the mid-1990's, only a few companies have continued gold exploration in the belt, including; Claude Resources Inc., Wescan Goldfields Inc. (formerly Shore Gold Fund Inc.), La Ronge Gold Corp., Masuparia Gold Corp., Manicouagan Minerals Inc., recently Patrone Gold Corp. (formerly Unity Energy), and most notably Golden Band Resources Inc. As of April 1, 2011, Golden Band Resources Inc. became the only commercial gold producer in the La Ronge belt since the shutdown of the Contact Lake mine and the Komis mine in the mid 1990's.

6.2 Bingo Property History

Throughout the 1980's exploration in the Dickens Lake area largely concentrated on determining the gold mineralization potential of the region using a shear hosted gold

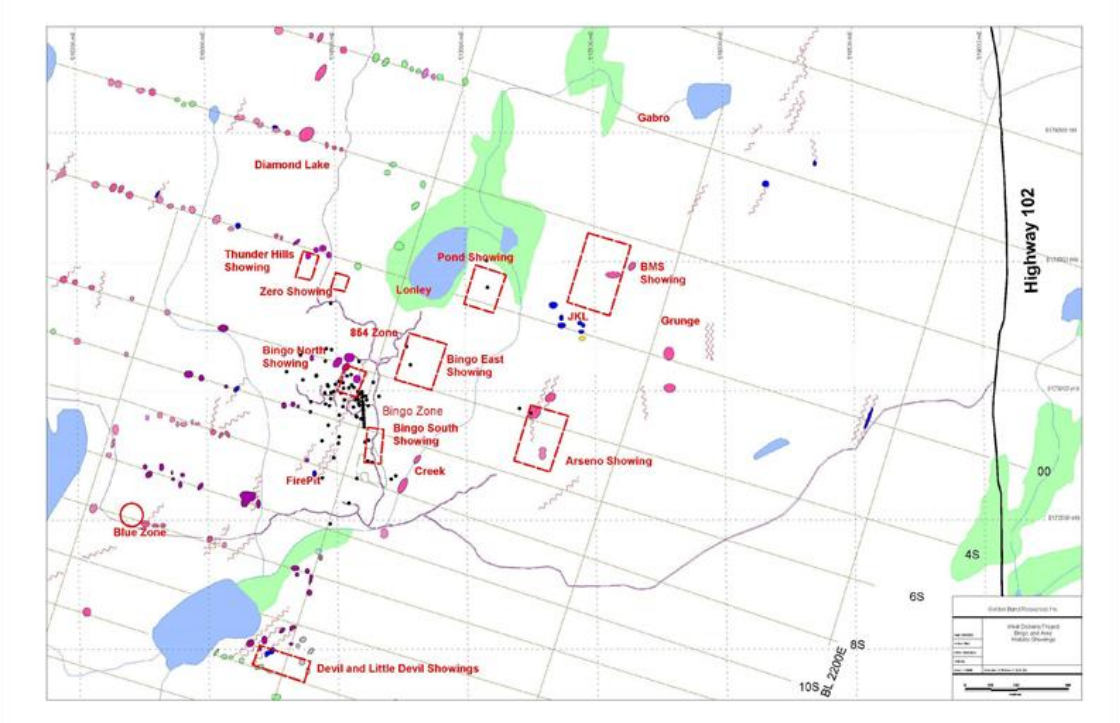
mineralization model analogous to the Star Lake, Jasper, Rush Lake, and Jolu deposits which were in development at the time and which occur further to the north. Between **1981** and **1989**, Saskatchewan Mining and Development Corporation (SMDC, the predecessor to Cameco Corporation) evaluated the property by means of airborne INPUT, ground mag and VLF surveys, prospecting, geological mapping, lake sediment and bulk till surveys, and overburden and diamond drilling. Early work in the area focused on the Dickens Lake Fault and adjacent volcanic terrain, with several areas identified as having potential to host economic quantities of gold. There was little work in the Bingo property area before Uranerz Exploration and Mining Limited began as operator of the West Dickens Cameco/Uranerz Joint-Venture in **1991**. The exploration activities completed on the property in subsequent years are summarized below.

The Company does not treat the historical resource estimates as defining a current mineral resource, as defined under NI43-101; however these data are considered relevant and have been used to support current mineral resource estimates in accordance with the requirements of NI 43-101.

1991-1992: line cutting (147 line-km), ground mag and VLF surveys (73.3 line-km), reconnaissance bulk till sampling (157 samples), prospecting, geological mapping (139 line-km) and trenching and stripping (9 locations); 195 rock samples (177 channel and 18 grab samples) collected for assay from 15 trenches (UEM 92-01). Four line-km of IP/resistivity survey completed across the Bingo North and Bingo South (Figure 6-1) showings were followed by a four-hole diamond-drilling program (476.0 m) to define both structures at greater depth. The drilling returned largely narrow (0.5 m) gold intersections ranging from 2.40 to 23.383 gpt Au over a strike length of 160 m with a best intersection of 0.445 opt (13.84 gpt) Au/3.0 m in DH WD-02 (UEM 93-01).

1993: property wide evaluation of mineralization potential utilizing soil geochemistry (3,520 samples) with the discovery of the Bingo East Showing and 88 showing (Figure 6-1 and 6-2) followed by IP/resistivity surveys (5.3 line-km), trenching, stripping and channel sampling; detailed geological mapping and air photo interpretation of the Quaternary geology (UEM 93-02).

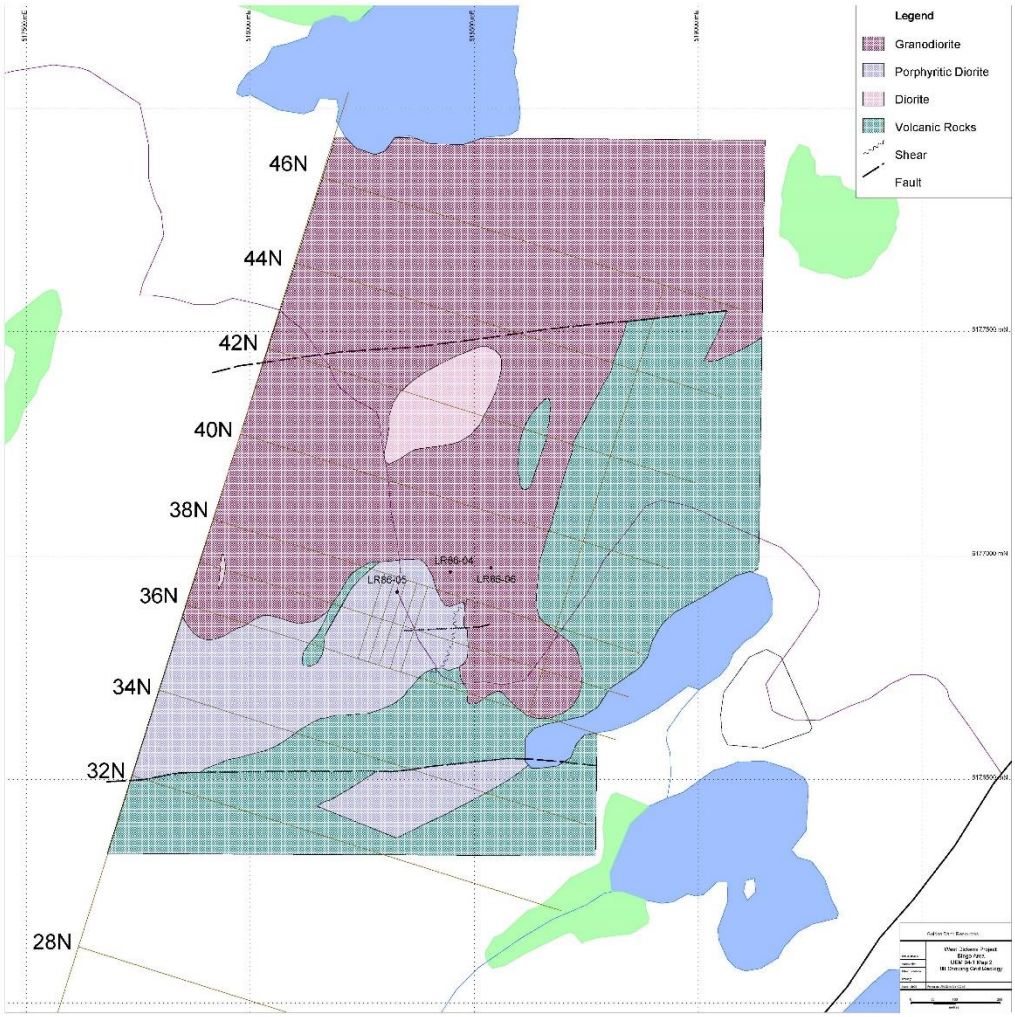
Figure 6-1 - Location of Historic Showings in the Area of the Bingo Deposit



1994: follow-up soil sampling (283 samples), prospecting (131 grab samples), 1:1000 scale geological mapping and IP/resistivity surveys (5.0 line-km) on 100-440 ppb Au soil anomalies in the Diamond Lake Showing (Figure 6-1) area discover a tensional quartz vein hosting visible gold with grab samples returning assays up to 0.71 opt (22.08 gpt) Au. Additional soil sampling, ground mag-VLF (19.85 line-km) and IP/resistivity surveys (5.95 line-km) in the 88 Zone accompanied by trenching, stripping and channel sampling. Trenching at the Pond Showing discovers several felsic dykes which returned assays of up to 0.335 opt (10.42 gpt) Au/0.42 m; 1:2500 scale geological grid mapping and detailed structural interpretation of the Bingo North and South showings and 88 Zone; 10 BQ DH (1,000.0 m) on the Bingo North, South and East showings and 88 Zone indicate significant gold mineralization over a strike length of 400 m in the Bingo Structural Zone with intercepts of up to 0.45 opt (14.0 gpt) Au/3.0 m noted (UEM 94-01).

1995: follow-up diamond drilling on the Bingo Zone (6 DH: 1,000.0 m) was carried out with intercepts of up to 5.27 opt Au/2.5 m; a preliminary resource estimate of the central portion of the Bingo Zone indicates a possible resource of 48,000 oz Au assuming a

Figure 6-2 - Location of 88 Showing



continuous mineralized zone averaging 1.72 m in width grading 0.40 opt (13.71 gpt) Au for 200 m along strike to a depth of 125 m, with a tonnage of 120,700 t (from UEM 95-01 company internal report, 1995); petrography on 8 drill core samples indicates pervasive potassic alteration in the Bingo Zone with mineralized intervals characterized by quartz-epidote-potassium feldspar alteration and a sulfide zonation wherein iron sulfides are mantled by copper sulfides; magnetic susceptibility measurements (8,128 readings) on 15 drill holes in the Bingo Zone to determine the bulk contrast in

susceptibility between mineralized and non-mineralized intervals; borehole EM survey on one drill hole, fixed loop TEM (1.2 line-km) and horizontal loop EM (0.6 line-km) surveys to evaluate the electromagnetic response of the Bingo Structural Zone (UEM 95-01).

1996: Grid refurbishing/linecutting (9.6 line-km), ground mag (9.2 line-km) and IP/resistivity surveys (6.6 line-km) in the Pond Showing area; 13 DH (2,574 m) in the Bingo Zone encounter gold grades of up to 0.715 opt Au/4.5 m; 148 mineralized samples for specific gravity determinations (UEM 96-01); infill diamond drilling of 27 NQ and HQ drill holes: 4,656 m along strike, down dip and down plunge of mineralization identified earlier in the Bingo Zone was also conducted at this time and a possible resource (not NI 43-101 compliant) was reported (UEM 97-01).

1998: Cameco bought out Uranerz Exploration and Mining Limited, and among other properties, acquired full ownership of the gold and diamond assets. Cameco in turn re-sold 50% of these additional assets to Cogema.

2002: Golden Band acquired the Dickens Lake property, among other assets, from Cameco/Cogema in a claims-for-shares deal. Further investigation of the Bingo Structural Zone was undertaken by completing 11 NQ coreholes (WD-61 to 71: 1,805.4 m) which confirmed the continuity, strike extent and previously established grade for the central portion of the Bingo Zone to a vertical depth of 160 m below surface (GBN 02-16).

2003: A summer field program consisting of bulk till sampling by means of mechanical backhoe (381 samples) discovered several gold-in-till anomalies (>2 gold grains/kg) north of the Bingo Structural Zone with anomalous gold grain counts in the 3 to 9 gold grains/kg (gg/kg) range forming a single sustained anomaly for 300 m along strike of the regional north-south structural trend of the Bingo Zone. Additional backhoe till sampling down-ice of the Bingo Zone returned anomalous gold grain counts in the 3 to 8 gg/kg range. Several other scattered gold-in-till anomalies in the 2 to 10 gg/kg range were also discovered during sampling completed adjacent to Highway 102 (GBN 03-08). In summary, the quaternary geology of the Dickens Lake area severely limits the application of this exploration approach.

2004: Two NQ coreholes (WD-72, 73: 200.6 m) were completed in the hangingwall and footwall zone of the Bingo Structural Zone to determine the rate of groundwater flow in either lithology as a requirement preparatory to an application to Saskatchewan Industry

and Resources for the construction of an exploration decline to test the continuity and grade characteristics of the Bingo Zone mineralization at depth (GBN 04-20).

2005: Seventeen HQ coreholes (WD-76 to WD-92: 1,167.2 m) were drilled on 12.5 m centers along the Bingo Main and Bingo NW mineralized structures to confirm the orientation and grade continuity of gold mineralization at the 350 m level in preparation for underground exploration and the extraction of a bulk sample. Three additional exploratory NQ drillholes (WD-74, 75 & 93: 213.3 m) examined the gold mineralization potential of the Cockrum Showing area (WD-74 & 93) and the Adit Zone (WD-75) southeast of the Bingo Main zone (GBN 05-08).

During June and July, a further nineteen NQ coreholes (WD-94 to WD-112: 1,269.8 m) were drilled along the Bingo structure, including one follow-up hole (WD-94) into the Cockrum Showing area. The drilling was intended to investigate the well mineralized 'bulge' or shoot identified in WD-89, as well as resolve the change in strike-direction in the vicinity of the Bingo North Showing. A secondary purpose was to further confirm the grade continuity identified in the spring program. A fence of holes (WD-98 to 102, 106 to 109) on nominal 25 m centers were drilled to investigate the possibility of a southern extension of the Bingo structure, in addition to one hole (WD-111) drilled as a step-out to the north to investigate for a northern extension of the structure.

2006: On January 17, 2006 the Company announced the completion of eight NQ coreholes (WD-113 to WD-120: 737.6 m) at the Bingo deposit. The target was to follow-up the results from drillhole WD-111 drilled the previous summer at the north end of the Bingo structure, 150 meters beyond the last previous mineralized intersection. Six of the eight drillholes contain gold mineralization greater than 1 g/t gold over short intervals (0.3-0.6 m), to a maximum of 11.9 g/t gold over 0.6 m.

On December 12, 2006 the Company issued an update on a Scoping Study and Pre-Development Work. The Company reported examining the viability of commencing near-term production using the Company's Jolu mill and higher-grade gold resources including some from the Bingo deposit.

2007: On January 30, 2007 the Board of Directors of Golden Band had approved the Company's intention to proceed with the Bingo underground exploration program. The work was anticipated to begin during the summer of 2007 and was estimated to take up to 12-months to complete the two planned underground levels (350-meter level and 300-meter level) of exploration. The expected 5,000 tonne bulk sample excavated from

the deposit on the two levels would be stockpiled for eventual processing through the Jolu mill.

On April 19, 2007 the Company reported that a positive Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) had been completed on a group of properties, including the Bingo deposit. This PEA was based on a 4-year mining plan with a production rate of 700 tonnes per day using the Company's Jolu mill and 2 other local deposits to supply mill feed.

On October 4, 2007 the Company completed the drilling and blasting of the boxcut as the first step in construction of the portal area of the Bingo underground decline.

On October 22, 2007 the results from the drill program at Bingo which was completed at the end of July were released. The intention of this drilling was to in-fill available drill-indicated information and to convert the existing Inferred Resource to Indicated Resource from surface to 100 m depth. Several areas were also drilled to test for possible extensions of high-grade mineralization along strike and to depth. Five hundred and eighty-two NQ-diameter (47.6 mm) core samples were collected from 43 drillholes (3,407.4 m). Highlights of the assay results include: 26.2 g/t Au/9.9 m; 16.5 g/t Au/5.4 m; 5.3 g/t Au/25.8 m; and 8.4 g/t Au/9.0 m. In addition, the interpreted down-plunge extension of the deposit was also confirmed at depth.

2008: On April 10, 2008 the Company issued a NI 43-101 Technical Report and Preliminary Economic Assessment on the "La Ronge Gold Project" which expanded the project scope from the previous study. This Report expanded the Project to 5 deposits from the previous 3 and increased the projected mine life from 4 years to 8 years with a mill production rate of between 700 and 1,000 tonnes per day.

On June 19, 2008 the Company announced that the underground development of the exploration drifts on the 1325 and 1295 Levels were complete with 316.8 meters of advance. Total development completed, including decline access and exploration drifts was reported to be 1,100 meters and a stockpile of 7,600 tonnes (low grade and high grade) of gold mineralized material was reported. The Company also announced that based on assay data for 23 exploration development rounds (out of a total of 118) taken on the 1325N Level, the estimated average gold grade was 12.26 g/t gold based on a minimum width of 1.8 meters. These results indicated that their calculated average grade conformed well to the existing resource estimate for those areas and indicated that good horizontal and grade continuity exists in this portion of the Bingo deposit.

The Company also announced the findings from a surface exploration program in the general Bingo area which sent a team of geologists, prospectors and samplers to further explore previously discovered gold showings, and soil and bulk till gold anomalies. Several historic gold showings were re-located and their significance was evaluated. Where appropriate, the showings were re-sampled, including channel sampling, and mapped. Several locations were spotted to be drill-tested at a later date. Existing showings that show the most promise include: the Cockrum Zone, Bingo East Zone, the 88 Showing and the Arseno Showing. Other showings that require further work include the Pond Lake Showing, the BMS Showing, the Northeast Prospect, and the Thunder Hills Prospect. A total of 289 grab and channel rock samples were collected and submitted for assay.

In addition to the above described surface exploration work, a soil gas hydrocarbon soil sampling program over an area 4 km long by 3 km wide was conducted to see if this new analytical method could better define new drill targets. These samples were never sent for analysis due to competing priorities for the Company's financial resources.

On November 26, 2008 the Company announced that a total of twenty-two diamond drillholes totaling 5,435 meters were completed on the Bingo gold deposit and in the general area. Eleven NQ drillholes (WD-164 to WD-174, 4,537 m) were designed to test for the down-plunge continuation of the high-grade gold mineralization and to upgrade the existing inferred resource. All of the drillholes intersected their targets at approximately the planned target depths.

A total of ten NQ drillholes (898 m) tested targets generated by the surface exploration program. Four drillholes (NQ: WD-179, WD-180 and Bazooka: WDB-007, WDB-009) totaling 360 meters tested for mineralization at the newly discovered Quarry gold showing and for the existence of its projected north extension. Bingo-style and anomalous gold mineralization in the drill core, and that these mineralized intervals appear to be on strike with the Bingo structure, indicate that this is a northern portion of the Bingo structure and therefore requires further work.

Seven drillholes (NQ: WD-175 to WD-177 and Bazooka: WDB-002 to WDB-005) totaling 468 meters were drilled. Holes WD-175 to WD-177 tested the depth extensions of the main Bingo structure and holes WDB-002 to WDB-005 tested for gold mineralization at the Cockrum Zone (a sub-parallel zone to the Bingo deposit that outcrops approximately 50 meters from the southeast of the portal entrance). These drillholes confirmed the

continuity of gold mineralization. Highlights include 5.39 g/t gold over 7.19 m (WDB-003), 5.83 g/t gold over 2.66 m (WDB-004), and 13.0 g/t gold over 0.5 m (WD-175).

Two Bazooka drillholes (WDB-008 and WDB-009) totaling 69 meters were drilled to test for gold mineralization at the Bingo East Zone (a sub-parallel zone to the Bingo deposit located approximately 250 meters east of the northern portion of the Bingo Zone). Highlights include 29.5 g/t gold over 0.48 m and 16.40 g/t gold over 0.21 m (WDB-009). Channel sampling carried out over the outcrop provided results ranging up to 46.8 g/t gold over 0.8 m.

2009: On January 20, 2009 the Company announced the completion of a Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS) which presented a 4 year mine project on 3 local deposit as the "inferred" resource category used in the 2008 PEA could not be used. The stated production rate was 700 tonnes per day.

On September 17, 2009 the Company reported successful step-out drilling to 525 m depth with drillhole WD-184 intersecting a 6.59 meter long mineralized zone and grading 14.7 g/t gold over 0.50 m and anomalous grades up to 1.17 g/t gold in the remaining intervals.

On December 10, 2009 the Company announced the discovery of a new high-grade gold zone named the 188 Zone (named after drillhole 188), located 300 meters west of the main Bingo deposit. This zone is reported to host local gold grades of up to 31.58 g/t gold over 1.0 m and extends from near surface to a down-hole depth of 16.5 m.

A total of nine NQ surface diamond drillholes were completed (WD-181 to WD-188B) totaling 3,781.85 m.

2010: On February 17, 2010 the Company announced that further underground exploration was underway at the Bingo gold deposit in preparation for mine pre-production development work.

On December 23, 2010 Golden Band announced that processing of high-grade stockpiled material from the Roy Lloyd Mine (Bingo Deposit) had commenced

2012: Production mining of the Bingo Deposit through the Roy Lloyd mine officially began on April 1, 2011 and has since extracted some 121,131 tonnes of ore containing a recovered 48,907 ounces (averaging 12.6 g/t gold) as of December 31, 2012.

On May 3, 2012 the Company reported initial results from an expansion diamond drilling program at the Roy Lloyd mine (Bingo deposit). The main focus of the surface drilling

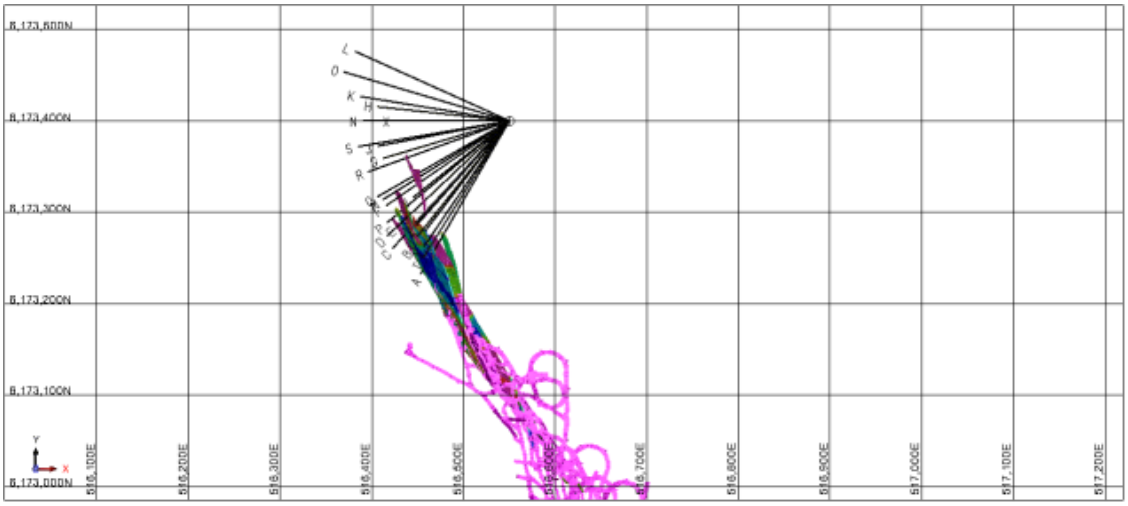
was to test the downward extension of the Bingo structure below the 1175 Level, and for the possible northern extension. Thirteen drillholes (WD-189 to WD-202) totaling of 5,997 meters were drilled between November 23, 2011 and March 21, 2012 with nine more holes pending (approximately 3,500 m). Significant results from these thirteen holes include 18.05 g/t gold/4.63 meters true width (WD-189); 10.02 g/t gold/6.97 meters true width (WD-192A); 15.61 g/t gold/2.97 meters true width (WD-200); and 10.61 g/t gold/2.13 true width (WD-202).

During 2012 a total of sixty nine surface and underground drillholes totaling 14,866.91 meters were completed. Twenty three drillholes (WD-189 to WD-210; totaling 9,112.82 m) were surface drillholes designed to test the deeper portions of the Bingo deposit, twenty seven drillholes (RLUG-01 to RLUG-27A; totaling 4,686.47 m) were drilled from underground to test for mineralization below the 1175 meter level, thirteen drillholes (OPN-01 to OPN-13; totaling 495 m) were drilled from surface to test mineralization in the area of the open pit, and six drillholes (WDC-01 to WDC-06; totaling 572.62 m) were drilled from surface to test further test the Cockrum zone. Highlights included 66.85 g/t gold/5.32 meter true width (RLUG-27); 13.64 g/t gold/11.73 meters true width (WD-206); 15.06 g/t gold/3.30 meters true width (OPN-08) and 9.15 g/t gold/3.36 meters true width (OPN-10).

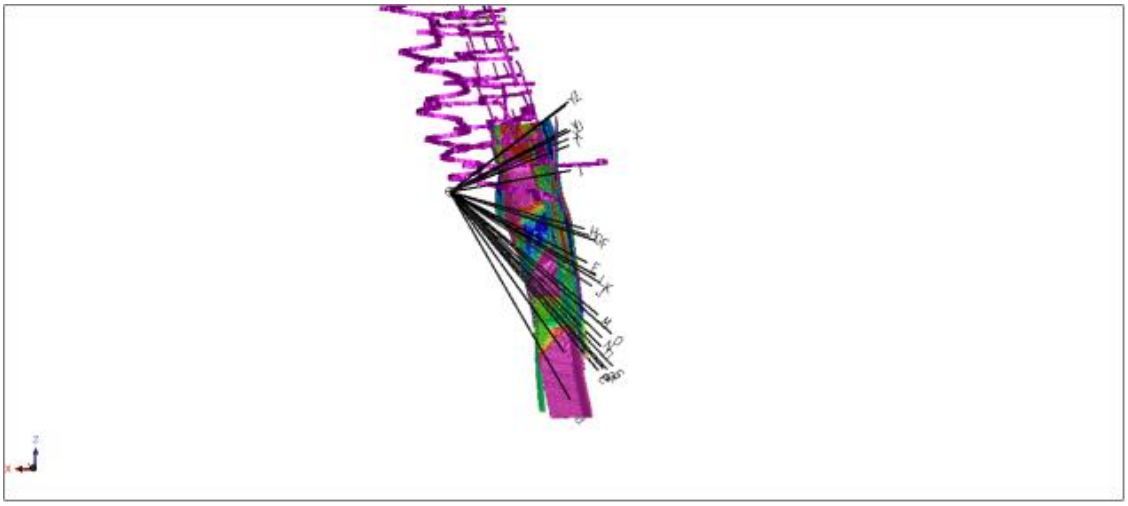
2013: On April, 24, 2014 the Company announced the results of an underground drill program that was carried out in the latter part of 2013 as well as earlier in 2014 at the Bingo deposit. The drill program was designed to define mineable resources within the Bingo structure below the 1175 meter level (175 meter elevation), which was the lowest active level at the time. A total of twenty two drillholes (RLUG-33 to RLUG-54; totaling 4,562 m) were completed. Highlights included 28.94 g/t gold/3.42 meters down hole (RLUG-36) and 16.18 g/t gold/4.74 m down hole (RLUG-41).

2014: Since December 31, 2012 the Company announced a total production from Roy Lloyd of 73,263 tonnes grading 7.51 g/t gold through quarterly press releases. The Company announced an indefinite suspension of operations in January, 2014 to re-evaluate its activities and that a crew of maintenance and watchmen would be on site at all times to ensure security. The Project has now reverted back to a resource status only and previous resource estimates on the various properties in older tech reports are now invalid and will be superseded by the new tech reports.

Figure 6-3 - Example of Drill Plans and Sections Through the Mineral Deposit (Plan View)



Off Section View



7.0 Geological Setting and Mineralization

The Bingo property is located within the La Ronge Domain which occupies the western part of the Reindeer Zone of the Trans-Hudson Orogen (Figure 7-1). Hoffman (1990) has described the Trans-Hudson Orogen as a mid-Proterozoic collage of lithostructural belts produced during subduction generated arc volcanism and associated syn-sedimentary basin development. The evolution of the orogen has been attributed to the north-south convergence between the Rae-Hearne and Superior structural provinces.

The La Ronge Domain which is bordered to the west by the Rottenstone Domain and to the east by the Glennie Domain, is composed of a series of northwest to north dipping tectonostratigraphic packages which contain both bounding and internal high strain zones. The Central Metavolcanic Belt which underlies the central portion of the La Ronge Domain is structurally overlain to the west by mixed pelites and psammites of the Crew Lake Belt. The boundary between either zone is marked by a mixed assemblage of calc-silicates, siliceous volcaniclastics, quartzites and carbonaceous/sulfidic metasediments. Thomas (1993) further indicates the stratigraphy has been structurally overturned since the Crew Lake Belt is demonstrably younger than the Central Metavolcanic Belt. Towards the southeast and east, the Central Metavolcanic Belt is bordered by yet another metasedimentary belt, the MacLean Lake Belt, although this particular domain contains an appreciable volcaniclastic component. Much of the northeast trending boundary between the Central Metavolcanic Belt and supracrustal sediments of the McLennan Group is composed of a highly strained package of rocks termed the McLennan Lake Tectonic Zone which can be traced from Devil Lake north to Waddy Lake.

The Central Metavolcanic Belt is comprised mainly of volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks of mafic to felsic composition which have been variably metamorphosed by lower to middle amphibolite facies regional metamorphism with some small areas underlain by greenschist facies rocks in the central portion of the belt. The belt has been intruded by a number of late volcanic to post tectonic, basic to acid plutons and dykes. Based on field relationships, whole rock geochemistry, and trace element patterns, the metavolcanic rocks of the Central Metavolcanic Belt appear to have formed in an ensimatic island-arc setting.

Thomas (1993) has further subdivided intrusions in the Central Metavolcanic Belt into three broad types according to their compositional complexity and relationship to the surrounding country rocks;

Type 1. Composite or multi-phase intrusions ranging from gabbro to diorite to granite,

Type 2. Relatively homogenous granodioritic to granitic plutons, and

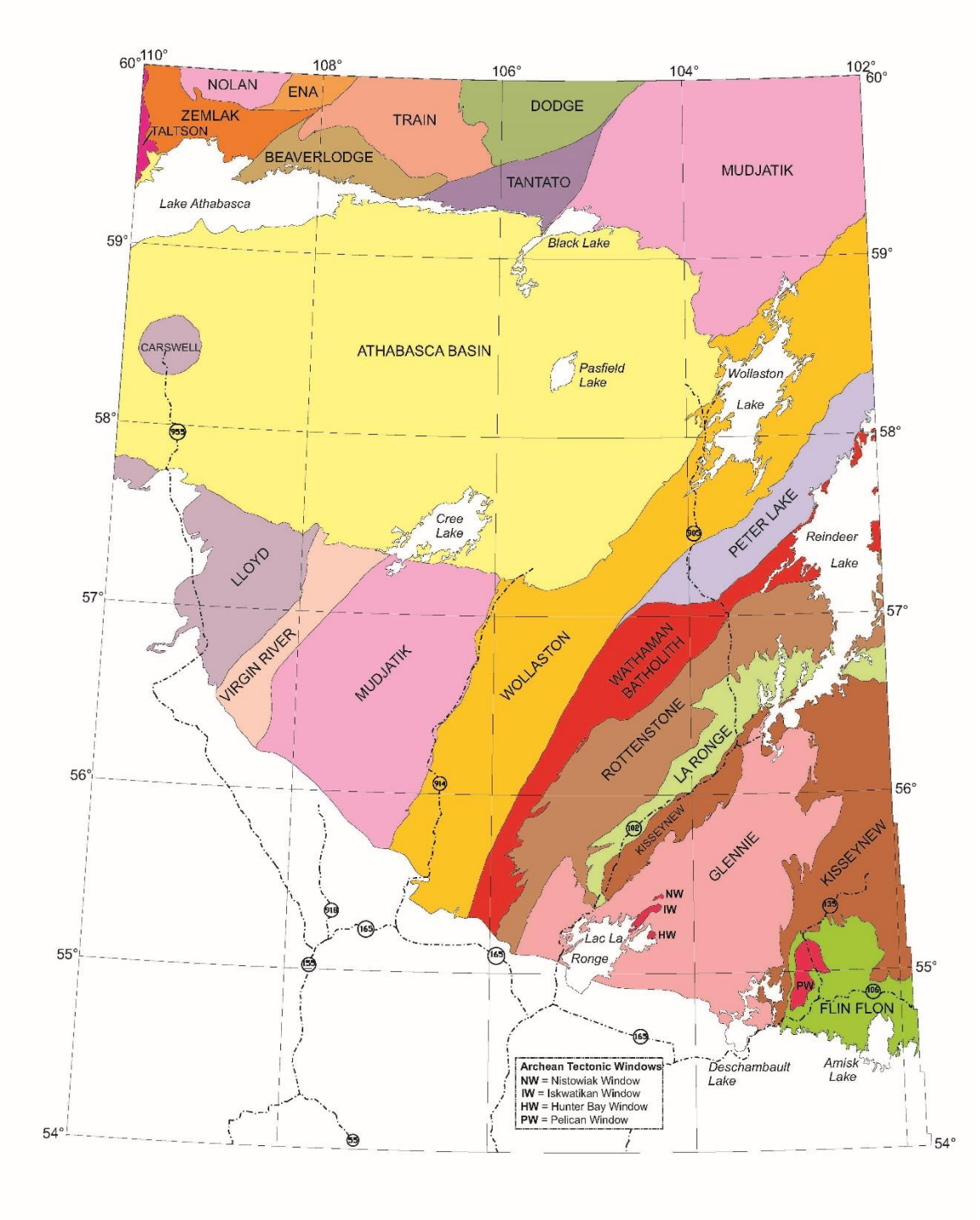
Type 3. Small, homogenous intrusions of quartz-rich leucogranite and aplo-granite.

A variety of post-plutonic intrusives also occur in the Central Metavolcanic Belt. Northeast trending dyke swarms ranging from ultrabasic to acid compositions intrude most of the plutons and supracrustal rocks between Star and Devil lakes. These dykes however, appear to terminate at or near the unconformity of the McLennan Group supracrustal rocks, implying that deposition of the McLennan Group postdates the main period of plutonism and minor intrusive activity in the Central Metavolcanic Belt.

Uranium-lead zircon ages from rocks in the Central Metavolcanic Belt bracket the main period of volcanism between 1876 and 1882 Ma. Metavolcanic rocks from the Waddy Lake and Devil Lake areas have also been dated by the Rb-Sr whole rock method, with data from the Devil Lake suite indicating an age of 1854 ± 100 Ma. Strontium isotope data from the Star Lake and Bervin Lake plutons define isochrons indicating ages of 1823 ± 44 Ma and 1856 ± 24 Ma, with initial $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$ ratios of 0.7020 ± 0.0002 and 0.7016 ± 0.0001 respectively. According to Thomas (1993), the low initial $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$ ratios are consistent with the emplacement of volcanic rocks and major plutons in a subduction related island-arc setting.

The major rock units in the McLennan Group, Crew Lake Belt and Central Metavolcanic Belt strike predominantly north to northeast and dip moderately-to-steeply toward the west and southwest. Dip reversals toward the east and southeast are also common. Supracrustal rocks in the Central Metavolcanic Belt have also been isoclinally folded and penetratively deformed, with the dominant penetrative fabric parallel to the axis of the belt and axial planar to a number of major isoclinal folds within the belt. Prominent structural necking of the supracrustal rocks resembling large scale strain or pressure shadows occur around many of the larger intrusions in the Central Metavolcanic Belt as well. Deformation fabrics in these high strain zones reflect heterogeneous strain varying ranging from moderate (well developed schistosity), through high (slaty fracture cleavage), to locally very intense (mylonite). These zones frequently contain a complicated interbranching network of shears separated by islands of relatively undeformed rock.

Figure 7-1 - Geology of Saskatchewan with the La Ronge Belt Included (from images of Geology maps of Canada Website).



7.1 Property Geology

The Bingo property is underlain by metavolcanic rocks of mainly mafic to intermediate composition with minor associated felsic rocks. A small inlier of biotite-rich, garnetiferous metasedimentary rock is mapped in the east central part of the property southwest of Bandur Lake (Figure 7-2).

Figure 7-2 - Surface Geology of the Bingo Area (from Golden Band files).

Mafic to intermediate metavolcanic rocks on the property are essentially comprised of variable amounts of hornblende, plagioclase and biotite. These rocks are further subdivided into two groups based on amphibole content: i) mafic hornblende-rich rocks which often display porphyritic textures characterized by pseudomorphic amphibole (after clinopyroxene) set in an amphibole-plagioclase groundmass and ii), rocks of more intermediate composition which contain both feldspar and hornblende porphyroblasts.

The Bernaski Bay Pluton on the West Dickens property is primarily granitic to granodioritic in composition with some minor quartz monzonite phases. The eastern and northern margins of the pluton are dominated by dioritic and gabbroic rocks which host numerous rafts and xenoliths of metavolcanic rocks. Grid mapping on the property (Gidluck et al.,1994) indicates the pluton consists of an earlier gneissic phase of well foliated, felsic intrusive rocks succeeded by a younger suite of weakly foliated to largely massive suite of felsic intrusives. Strongly foliated, locally sheared rocks are observed in association with mafic dykes along the western margin of the pluton which appear to act as loci for later shearing and the emplacement of minor quartz veins in this area. Regional mapping in the area undertaken by Thomas (1993) indicates the oldest rocks in the pluton are located in the northwest portion of the body southwest of Benjamin Lake where granodioritic and tonalitic gneisses are seen to be intruded by massive to weakly foliated biotite ± hornblende granite. The gneissic rocks occur as parallel layers, rafted blocks and swirly schlieren within the younger granites. On the eastern margin of the pluton, leucocratic diorite and quartz diorite form a semi-continuous phase ranging from several metres to several kilometers in width. Locally, the dioritic rocks grade into dioritic gabbro and gabbros.

7.2 Structural Geology

All of the supracrustal rocks in the West Dickens area exhibit variably developed penetrative tectonic fabrics. Almost all of the supracrustal rocks pose a well-developed northeast-trending schistosity (S1), which is either conformable or slightly oblique to the primary layering of the units. A second-generation schistosity (S2) which is interpreted to be axial planar to local folds in the region is also seen to be developed slightly oblique to the S1 foliation. Penetrative deformation has also affected the margins of the Bernaski Bay and Bervin Lake plutons, indicating their pre-kinematic emplacement with respect to the development of the late regional fabric.

Discrete shear zones which vary in orientation from northwest to northeast are common throughout the West Dickens area. At the Bingo North and Bingo South showings, detailed mapping indicates that the shear fabric, auriferous-pyritic quartz veins, and mafic dykes are

folded or boudinaged. The maximum extension direction however, appears to be subvertical, with stretching mineral lineations plunging steeply toward the north-northwest.

7.3 Metamorphism

Metamorphic data from mafic metavolcanic rocks on the West Dickens property suggest that upper greenschist to middle amphibolite facies conditions were reached in the work area. Because of the variable composition of rock types in the area, a definitive mineral assemblage which can be correlated with metamorphic grade has not yet been recognized. However, among metavolcanic rocks an assemblage of hornblende-almandine-biotite and hornblende-almandine-biotite-sillimanite among metasedimentary rocks suggests that middle amphibolite P-T conditions were reached.

The metamorphic gradient in the West Dickens area also shows a tendency to increase towards the McLennan Lake Tectonic Zone east of Dickens Lake where middle to upper amphibolite facies conditions are noted. The lateral change in metamorphic gradient probably results from the fact that the present level of exposure indicates deeper structural levels are exposed progressively to the southeast, therefore exposing rocks of higher metamorphic grade.

7.4 Radiomatric Dating

Available U-Pb geochronology indicates that major plutonism in the La Ronge Domain occurred between 1867 and 1853 Ma with a younger event around 1835 Ma. Field relations also indicate that several overlapping episodes of emplacement likely occurred in the Central Metavolcanic Belt: an early synvolcanic episode marked by compositionally zoned Type 1 intrusions such as the Bernaski Bay and Bervin Lake plutons; an intermediate plutonic episode distinguished by Type 2 plutons characterized by more homogenous, diapiric granitic intrusions; and the youngest, Type 3 plutons which are characterized by small, high level, homogenous, leucocratic quartz-rich granitic stocks.

7.5 Quaternary Geology

The areal distribution of surficial sediments in the Dickens Lake area has approximately 65-75% overburden cover, with the rest being 15-20% bedrock and 10-15% organic deposits (swamps). Most of the glacial modification of the topography west of Highway 102 is limited to steepening of some slopes and a southwesterly trending dispersion of glacial sediments. Rarely exposed glacial striae on outcrops in the area indicate a past south-southwesterly direction of ice movement trending toward azimuth 210°.

Two distinct glacial sediment types are observed on the West Dickens property. A thin, discontinuously developed, tan to brown colored lodgement till consisting of clayey-silty-sand to sandy-silty-clayey diamicton which supports abundant silt coated gravel to cobble sized clasts is seen to be sparsely developed across the property. In many areas this basal till layer has been removed, with overburden cover consisting of loose, poorly consolidated, homogenous, outwash sands and gravels. These coarse, end-glacially derived sediments dominate the overburden cover throughout the greater Dickens Lake region, with sandy-gravel deposits draping topographic highs as well as adjacent lowland areas which are otherwise covered by muskeg and organic sediments.

The quaternary geology of the Dickens Lake area severely restricts the application of bulk till sampling within the project area.

7.6 Economic Geology

Throughout much of the 1930's, Dickens Lake and the surrounding area were explored primarily for gold. Gold was first discovered in the Central Metavolcanic Belt during the 1940's by prospectors working for Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. of Canada (Cominco). Then in the 1950's and 60's the focus of regional exploration efforts was for base metals, with exploration largely focused on volcanic and sedimentary lithologies in the region; however, during the 1950's and 60's a considerable number of new gold occurrences were discovered in the greater Waddy Lake region north of Dickens Lake, largely as a result of the activities of prospector Eric Partridge, Augustus Exploration Limited, Nickel Rim Mines Ltd. and Ventures Limited.

The most intensive period of gold exploration within the La Ronge gold belt was during the 1980's and the early 1990's - triggered by an increase in the price of gold and the federal implementation of flow-through share financing. During this period, up to 80 senior and junior companies worked in the La Ronge gold belt. A number of the historic gold occurrences were significantly enhanced or developed at this time (Jojay, Wedge Lake, Twin Lake, Weedy Lake, Komis, the EP zone, Decade, Rush Lake and Corner Lake). Other deposits discovered and mined during this period were: Star Lake, Jasper, and the Rod Zone (Jolu mine). The most active companies were SMDC (predecessor to Cameco), Royex (which later became Corona Gold Corp), International Mahogany Corp, Goldsill, Tyler Resources, Troymin, Cominco, Shore Gold Fund, and Golden Rule Resources Ltd. The last discoveries during this period in the belt were the Contact Lake deposit and the Greywacke zone (both by Cameco in 1987-8) and the Bingo deposit (by Uranerz Exploration and Mining Ltd.) in 1991-2.

Since the mid-1990's, only a few companies have continued gold exploration in the belt, including; Claude Resources Inc., Wescan Goldfields Inc. (formerly Shore Gold Fund Inc.), La Ronge Gold Corp., Masuparia Gold Corp., Manicouagan Minerals Inc., recently Patrone Gold Corp. (formerly Unity Energy), and most notably Golden Band Resources Inc. As of April 1, 2011, Golden Band Resources Inc. became the only commercial gold producer in the La Ronge belt since the shutdown of the Contact Lake mine and the Komis mine in the mid 1990's and continues as such to the time of this report.

7.7 Inferred Evolution of the Bingo Gold Deposit

In 1994, Uranerz Exploration and Mining Ltd. contracted Dr. Herwart Helmstaedt to review the in-house structural mapping of showings in the Dickens West property. Combining field observations from each of the Bingo showings (North, South and East) as well as at the Pond Lake, Arseno and 88 showings, Dr. Helmstaedt recognized the following sequence of events:

1. Intrusion of the host diorite into mafic to intermediate volcanic rocks. At the Bingo North Showing the diorite was observed to contain rafts and xenoliths of volcanic rocks, many of which were aligned in a northeasterly direction. This fabric predates the later dykes and thus may represent a primary intrusion fabric.
2. Intrusion of early felsic dykes. A fine-grained felsic dyke of probable dacitic composition was observed in the southern portion of the Bingo North Showing. The dyke was oriented at an oblique angle to the shear and was mineralized only where it was intersected by the structure.
3. Intrusion of intermediate dykes. At both the Bingo North and South showings, Dr. Helmstaedt noted either shear was parallel to, or partially developed within, medium grained dykes of intermediate composition. At the Bingo North Showing intermediate dykes were noted to crosscut earlier felsic dykes. At the Bingo South Showing, a small offshoot at a primary intrusive jog in the dyke indicated to Dr. Helmstaedt that the host diorite had cooled sufficiently in order to fracture in a brittle manner during late stage dyke intrusion.
4. Intrusion of late stage felsic dykes. This generation of aphanitic felsic dykes was observed only in outcrops exposed at the Pond Showing. There, several northerly trending dykes approaching one metre in width crosscut the host diorite, and in one instance crosscut an intermediate dyke similar to those noted at the Bingo North and South Showings. Dr. Helmstaedt noted that since these late stage dykes contain finely disseminated pyrite and chalcopyrite and showed elevated gold values, that they may

be spatially related to the gold bearing magmatic system responsible for mineralization in the Dickens West (Bingo) area.

5. Alteration and mineralization. Since alteration and quartz veining have affected all of the earlier described post diorite dykes, mineralization is assumed to postdate these intrusive events, with the possibility that the late stage felsic dykes observed at the Pond Showing were part of the mineralizing system. Dr. Helmstaedt further recognized two types of alteration, both of which are unevenly developed and spatially restricted to the immediate vicinity of the mineralized structures. The more obvious of the two types was propylitic alteration, which occurs in an irregular network of fractures filled with hornblende and chlorite within felsic dioritic host rocks at the Bingo and Arseno showings. Among more mafic diorite host rocks similar to those at the 88 Showing, epidote alteration is more prevalent. Furthermore, among the two westerly dipping showings (Bingo South, Bingo East) the altered zone was noted to have a diffuse footwall contact, whereas the hangingwall contact was sharply delineated.
6. Intrusion of pegmatite dyke. A narrow pegmatite dyke at the extreme north end of the Bingo North Showing was noted by Dr. Helmstaedt to crosscut the mineralized shear. Although the potassium feldspar of the pegmatite appeared to be somewhat altered, the dyke had been affected by shearing. This relationship is interpreted to infer that mineralization is a magmatic hydrothermal event which predated late stage, ductile deformation of the mineralized zone.
7. Deformation of mineralized zones. At most of the showings visited by Dr. Helmstaedt, mineralization appears to have been affected by a ductile deformation event which appears to have reactivated the zones by a combination of flattening and local, left lateral shearing. The strength of the ductile fabric development generally depends on the extent of the alteration, whereas the kinematic pattern of deformation depends on the orientation of the mineralized zone with respect to the regional foliation that resulted from late regional shortening in the area.

Deformation at the Bingo South Showing appeared to Dr. Helmstaedt to be primarily flattening and boudinaging in the plane of the foliation, with elongation parallel to the northerly plunging mineral lineation. This pattern was also observed in the deformed alteration vein network, wherein veins oriented at a high angle to the flattening plane are folded, while those oriented parallel to the plane of flattening were boudinaged. It is likely that the mineralized shoots would also be elongated parallel to the lineation. In some instances, Dr. Helmstaedt contends the regional flattening was strong enough to affect the

entire zone by folding. This was apparent at the Bingo North Showing where the southern limb of the showing is gently folded and the shear fabric itself has been overprinted by a crenulation cleavage.

7.8 Description of the Veins and Mineralization

Gold mineralization at Bingo occurs within a potassic altered, sulfide bearing quartz stockwork which has undergone subsequent clay alteration and tectonic flattening (Avery, 1997). This is typically found within an intermediate volcanic unit, although the degree of alteration involved has led to some confusion in distinguishing this lithology from the hornblende diorite host rock. Petrographic analysis of one corehole (WD-90) indicates the terms andesite and dacite to describe the rock type in the Bingo ore zone (Mysyk, 2005). Mineralization at Bingo is predominantly coarse grained gold, greater than 100 microns (0.1 mm) in size, and visible gold is not uncommon in core.

In the past the Bingo structure has been separated into two zones, the Bingo Main and Bingo North Zones. However, the summer 2005 drill program has shown that these two zones are in fact a single, S-folded structure. At the hinge of this fold, in the vicinity of the Bingo North Showing, the strike of the structure changes from ~355°-005° (Bingo 'Main Zone') to ~135° (Bingo 'North Zone').

The Bingo structure displays an intense mylonitic foliation which is sub-parallel to the shear zone boundaries. The internal foliation has a well-developed mineral extension lineation which plunges moderately to steeply towards the NW. This fabric is defined by elongated biotite, actinolite-hornblende and/or by stretched sulfides (Tourigny, 2005).

Sulfide minerals associated with the mineralization at Bingo are: pyrite, pyrrhotite, and chalcopyrite as well as hematite, and altered biotite. The alteration around the shear is strong biotite flooding/alteration, with red hematite alteration halos along quartz vein boundaries.

8.0 Deposit Types

The Bingo deposit is classified as a shear-hosted, mesothermal gold deposit, a class of hydrothermal mineral deposit originating in the earth's interior by deposition of a mineral mass from hot mineralized aqueous solutions circulating at depths of approximately 1 – 12km. The solutions are under great pressure and have temperatures of 300° – 200° C and form fault-hosted vein deposits developed under greenschist facies metamorphic conditions. These vein systems can have vertical extents of >2 km and can host very high grade gold mineralization and represent one of the most significant gold deposit types.

There are numerous other examples of shear zone-hosted gold occurrences in the La Ronge Domain in northern Saskatchewan. Although most are not well documented, shear zone-hosted gold mineralization in the La Ronge Domain exhibits many empirical characteristics common to Archean deposits described from the Superior Province of Canada and the Yilgarn block of Western Australia (Thomas and Heaman, 1994). It is important to note that although the deposits in the La Ronge Domain share many characteristics with their Archean counterparts, the deposits are often smaller in size.

Concepts applied to exploration on this project mostly focused on locating surface expressions of gold mineralization through prospecting. Soil geochemical surveys and some surface geophysical measurement were also tried but prospecting has been the major exploration tool. Once showings are located then diamond drilling is used to test for lateral and vertical extensions to the mineralization.

8.1 Comments on Section 8

The authors consider that a shear-hosted, mesothermal deposit model is an appropriate model for exploration and mineral resource estimation.

9.0 Exploration

2018-2019: An Airborne Geophysical Survey was completed in September, 2018 for the Bingo deposit (Fig. 9-1). The Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI) and dB/dt time constant tau shows several isolated anomalies in the center of the block while dB/dt early-mid time channels show more anomalies in the northern areas (Fig. 9-2). Then a ground following up prospect was held up. Gossans, or known as iron cap, were found within the same area (Fig. 9-3, 9-5, 9-5, 9-6, 9-7). The area is in the boundary of Sand & Gravel Lease - Property No. 500617 which Golden Band secured for a ten-year period on June 01, 2013 (expiring March 31, 2023). The Sand & Gravel Lease area is only 200 m away from the Roy Lloyd underground mine.

Figure 9-1 - Remote Sensing Image of La Ronge and VTEM Proposal Areas, Northern Saskatchewan (I Bingo Area, II Greater Waddy Lake Area)

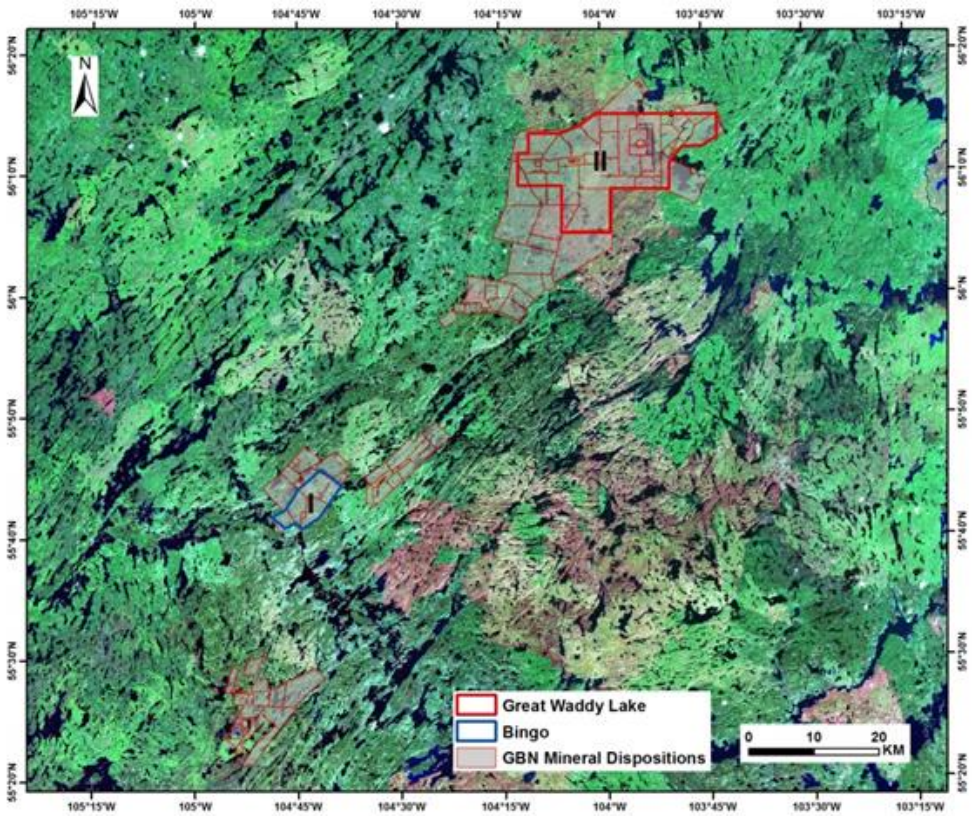


Figure 9-2 - Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI) of the Bingo Area

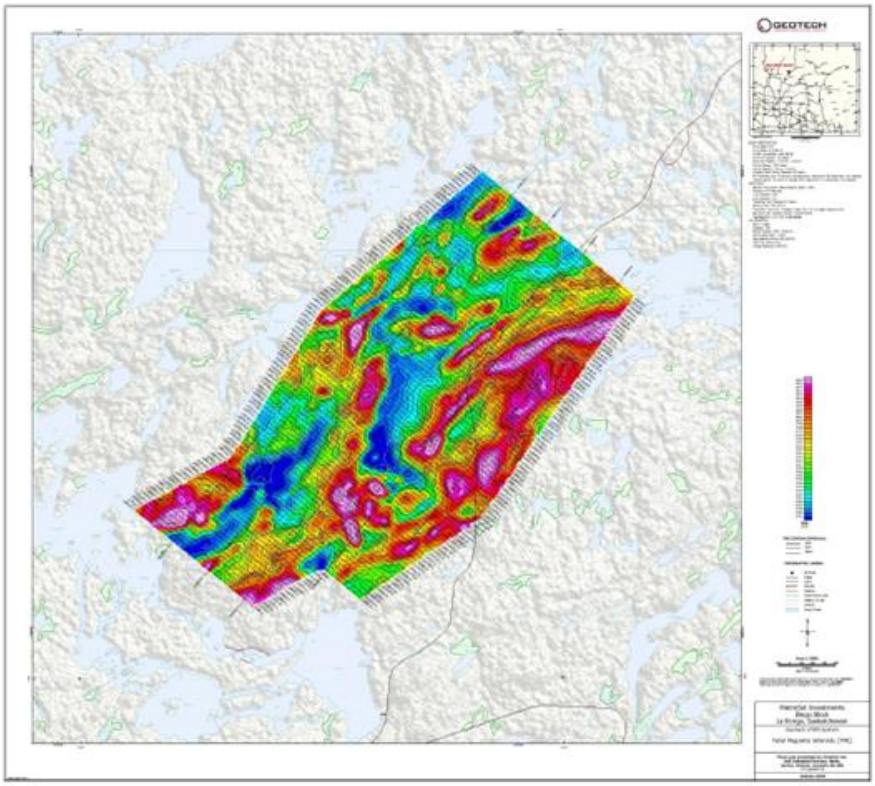


Figure 9-3 - Gossan before Digging Trench A-B

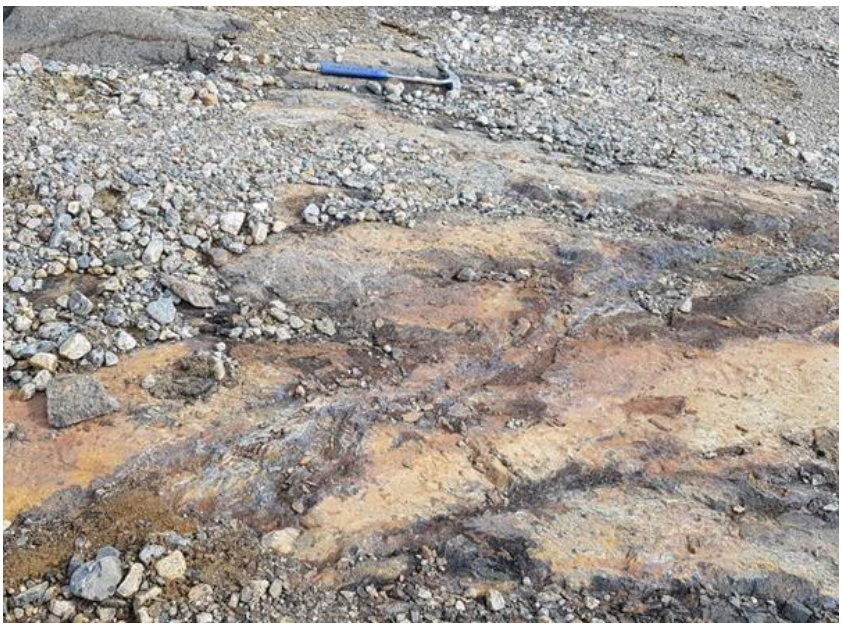


Figure 9-4 - Photo of Outcrop with Channel Samples

Figure 9-5 - Photo of Mineralized Veins at Surface

Figure 9-6 - Close Up of Surface Mineralization

Figure 9-7 - Surface Mineralized Zone Showing Dip (Steep SW)

During the period of October 15, 2018 to March 15, 2019 a comprehensive ground reconnaissance program was carried out on the Bingo Properties by Matrixset Investment Corp in partnership with Little Rock Enterprises. Exploration activities included trenching and channel sampling. In total, 646 m of trenches are conducted and 471 samples were collected on the regional Bingo grid. Most of the samples were sent to TSL Lab for the Fire Assay test and 16 of them were tested for Polymetal Analysis. The purpose of this exploration was to identify potential mineralized zones near Bingo Roy Lloyd mine.

From October to November, 2018, trenching A-B and channel sampling was carried out following the previous airborne survey and prospecting. The starting location of trenching is in Golden Band's Sand and Gravel Lease (Fig. 9-8 and 9-9). Because top covered soil was removed from the place, Gossans, or known as iron cap, were exposed. The purpose is to test the grade and thickness of each trend layer. At trench AB, bedrock was hit on an average of 2.5 m in depth. In order to collect continuous samples, workers from Little Rock Enterprises created a continuous channel with 4 cm depth and 10 cm width. The samplers took the sample using a hammer and chisel bit and put it into a label sample bag. Meanwhile, the location of the sample was recorded from a handheld Garmin Etrex GPS (NAD 83/ Zone 13). The sampler also wrote down grain size, rock type, alteration, mineralization of the sample. In total, 149 samples were taken from trench AB.

In December 2018, two junior geologists and one senior geologist visited Bingo Quarry and collected 18 grab samples. The location of the sample was recorded from a handheld GPS (NAD 83 / Zone 13; Fig. 9-10).

From February to March, 2019, trenches C-D, E-F were completed and channel samples from two walls of Bingo Quarry were collected (Fig. 9-8 and 9-9). During the report period, most jobs were done in this phase of field work. From the two walls of the Bingo Quarry 224 continuous channel samples were collected. The starting point and endpoint of the continuous channel were recorded by handheld GPS. For the QA/QC purpose, there are 18 duplicated samples in the 224 samples. In order to keep the winter underground water system, the Ministry of Environment (MOE) limited the maximum width to 2 meters and maximum depth to 1.5 meters of the trench C-D and E-F in the permit. Although workers from Little Rock Enterprises were trying to continuously collect channel samples from the trenches, in many places, they cannot reach the bedrock based on the permit. Therefore, only 81 samples were taken from trench C-D and E-F. (Fig. 9-9)

Based on the lab test results, several Au anomaly spots were identified. Highlights of this initial round of sampling include 10.77 g/t Au, 3.43 g/t Au and 2.98 g/t Au. These new samples provided the potential of existence of new mineralization zones in the area (Table 9-1).

Figure 9-8 - Bingo Exploration Program Trench Locations

Figure 9-9 - The Locations of Samples from Trench A-B, C-D, E-f and Bingo

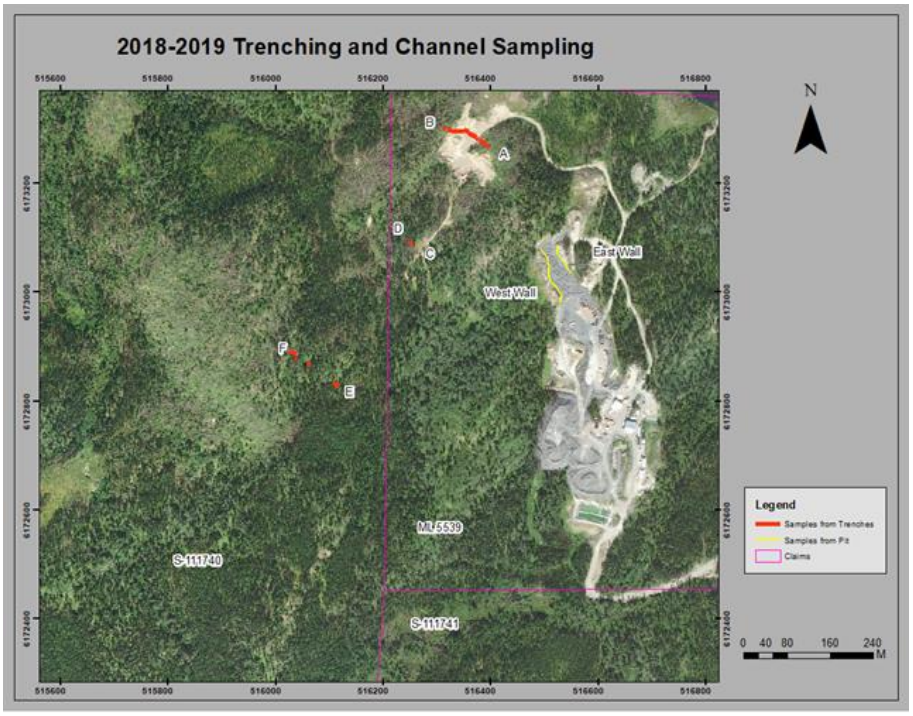


Figure 9-10 - 2018 Winter Prospecting

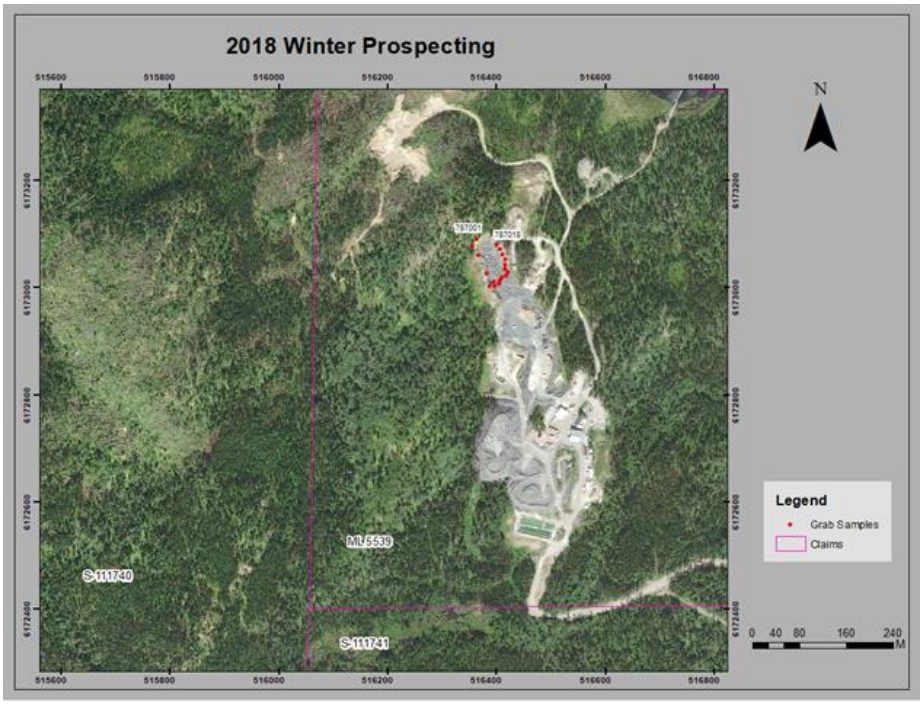


Table 9-1- 2018 Grab Sample Locations and Assay Results

SAMPLE #	UTM Location NAD 83 Zone 13		Au ppb	Au1 ppb	Au g t	Au1 g t
	Easting	Northing				
Grab Samples From Historical Open Pit Mine						
787001	516549	6173122	210			
787002	516542	6173110	870			
787003	516552	6173094	1050			
787004	516566	6173063	>3000		3.43	
787005	516578	6173049	15			
787006	516572	6173041	2630		1.82	10.77
787007	516580	6173041	35			
787008	516587	6173045	10	15		
787009	516589	6173051	190			
787010	516592	6173056	1230			
787011	516599	6173058	1270			
787012	516602	6173065	<5			
787013	516598	6173071	120			
787014	516598	6173078	35			
787015	516597	6173087	250			
787016	516594	6173095	820			
787017	516590	6173105	35			
787018	516582	6173113	1770	2320	2.54	2.98

10.0 Drilling

2019: On June 5, 2019 Matrixset Investment Corporation conducted a diamond drilling program at the Bingo property. The main focus of the surface drilling was to test the west of the Bingo deposit for potential new gold mineralized zones. Forty one drill holes (MAT-19-01 to MAT-19-11, M-19-12 to M-19-30, M-19-33 to M-19-39, and M-19-44) totaling of 16,799 meters were drilled between June 5, 2019 and December 24, 2019 (Table 10-1). Significant results from these 41 drill holes are documented in Table 10-1 and the drillhole locations are presented in Tables 10-2 through 10-4 and their locations are plotted in Figure 10-1, 10-2 and 10-3.

Figure 10-1 - 2019 Drillhole Locations (in Black Font and Blue Dots). Other Colours Represent Magnetic Signatures.

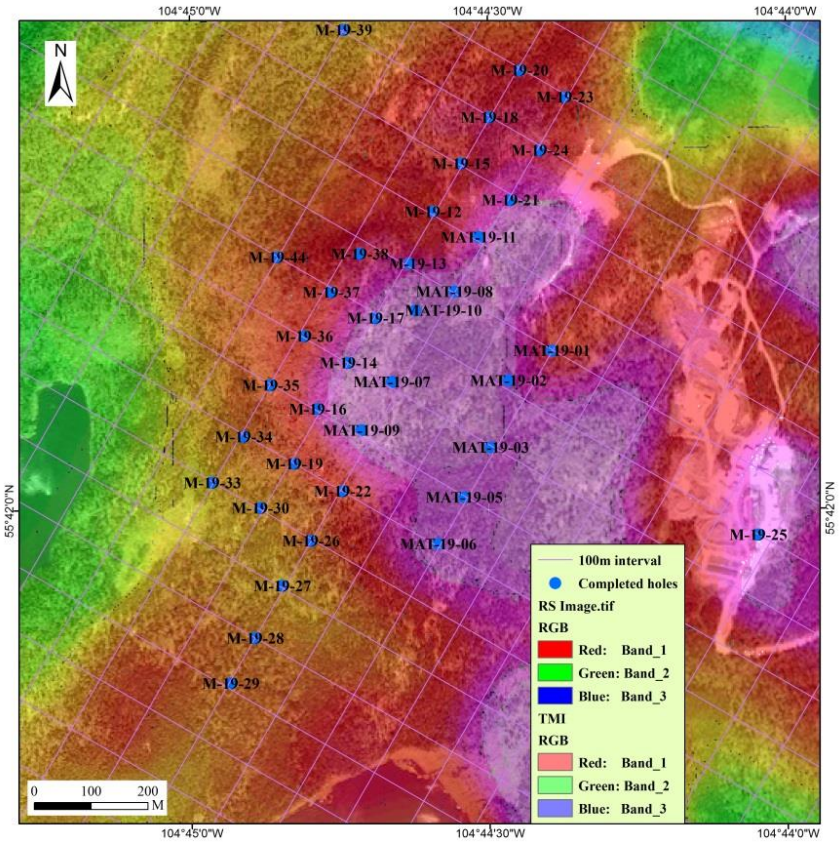


Figure 10-2 - Plan View of 2019 Drill Holes and Existing Underground Development

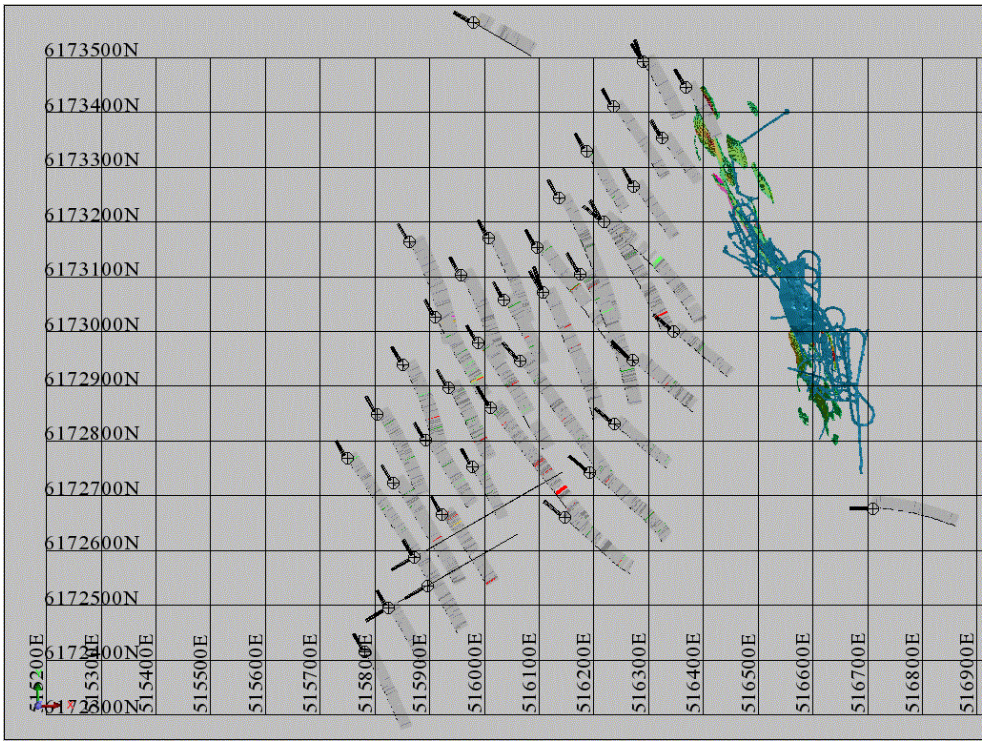


Figure 10-3 - Cross Section View of 2019 Drill Holes

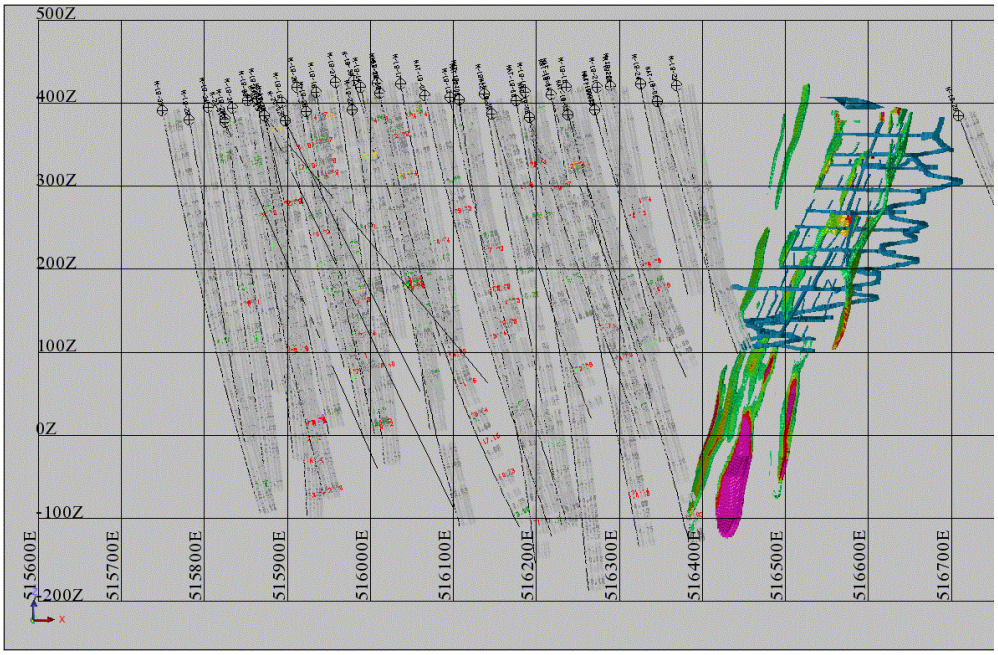


Table 10-1 - Significant Drill Assay Results from the 2019 Drilling Program

HOLE NAME	AZIMUTH	DIP	FROM	TO	LENGTH	Au g/t	ZONE	CORE LENGTH	COMPOSITE DOWNHOLE GRADE g/t Au
MAT-19-01	120	-70	159.1	159.6	0.5	0.84	Bingo West	2.00	2.96
			159.6	160.1	0.5	6.14			
			160.1	160.6	0.5	4.42			
			160.6	161.1	0.5	0.44			
MAT-19-02	120	-70	202.5	203	0.5	**24.14**	Bingo West	1.00	25.17
			203	203.6	0.5	**26.2**			
MAT-19-04	120	-70	53.3	54.3	1	0.39	Bingo West	4.50	1.53
			54.3	54.8	0.5	0.74			
			54.8	55.3	0.5	0.5			
			55.3	55.8	0.5	1.09			
			55.8	56.3	0.5	0.65			
			56.3	56.8	0.5	5.38			
			57.3	57.8	0.5	3.22			
			57.8	58.3	0.5	0.24			
MAT-19-04	120	-70	95	95.5	0.5	0.75	Bingo West	3.00	1.03
			95.5	96	0.5	1.71			
			96	96.5	0.5	1.55			
			96.5	97	0.5	1.19			
			97	97.5	0.5	0.46			
			97.5	98	0.5	0.52			
MAT-19-06	120	-70	95.5	96	0.5	1.13	Bingo West	3.00	3.06
			96	96.5	0.5	0.41			
			96.5	97	0.5	0.72			
			97	97.5	0.5	0.5			
			97.5	98	0.5	11.28			
			98	98.5	0.5	4.32			
MAT-19-06	120	-70	136	136.5	0.5	1.71	Bingo West	5.00	1.54
			136.5	137	0.5	0.82			
			137	137.5	0.5	1.06			
			137.5	138	0.5	4.87			
			138	138.5	0.5	0.38			
			138.5	139	0.5	0.99			
			139	139.5	0.5	0.38			

HOLE NAME	AZIMUTH	DIP	FROM	TO	LENGTH	Au g/t	ZONE	CORE LENGTH	COMPOSITE DOWNHOLE GRADE g/t Au
			139.5	140	0.5	1.4			
			140	141	1	2.23			
MAT-19-08	150	-70	34.5	35.5	1	1.13	Bingo West	16.00	1.2
			35.5	36.5	1	1.56			
			36.5	37.5	1	1.36			
			37.5	38.5	1	1.73			
			38.5	39.5	1	0.96			
			39.5	40.5	1	1.02			
			40.5	41.5	1	0.67			
			41.5	42.5	1	5.38			
			42.5	44	1.5	2.17			
			44	45	1	0.18			
			45	45.5	0.5	1.45			
			45.5	46	0.5	1.2			
			46	46.5	0.5	0.43			
			46.5	47	0.5	0.16			
			47	47.5	0.5	0.39			
			47.5	48	0.5	0.31			
			48	48.5	0.5	0.15			
			48.5	49	0.5	0.18			
			49	49.5	0.5	3.4			
			49.5	50	0.5	0.72			
			50	50.5	0.5	0.55			
MAT-19-08	150	-70	77.5	78.4	0.9	0.5	Bingo West	6.50	5.27
			78.4	79	0.6	1.01			
			79	80	1	0.41			
			80	81	1	0.54			
			81	81.5	0.5	2.6			
			81.5	82.2	0.7	**20.68**			
			82.2	83.2	1	**15.19**			
			83.2	84	0.8	1.26			
MAT-19-08	150	-70	148.8	149.3	0.5	3.57	Bingo West	1.70	4.1
			149.3	150	0.7	8.44			
			150	150.5	0.5	0.29			

HOLE NAME	AZIMUTH	DIP	FROM	TO	LENGTH	Au g/t	ZONE	CORE LENGTH	COMPOSITE DOWNHOLE GRADE g/t Au
MAT-19-09	150	-70	106	107	1	11.04	Bingo West	3.50	3.97
			107	107.5	0.5	8.78			
			107.5	108	0.5	0.02			
			108	108.5	0.5	0.28			
			108.5	109	0.5	0.11			
			109	109.5	0.5	3.57			
MAT-19-11	150	-70	45	46	1	0.44	Bingo West	4.00	1.18
			46	46.7	0.7	1.17			
			46.7	47.4	0.7	0.36			
			47.4	48	0.6	1.66			
			48	48.5	0.5	2.26			
			48.5	49	0.5	1.17			
MAT-19-11	150	-70	98.5	99	0.5	1	Bingo West	3.50	1.84
			99	99.7	0.7	1.04			
			99.7	100.4	0.7	1.41			
			100.4	101	0.6	1.89			
			101	102	1	3.88			
M-19-14	149.5	-70	41.5	42	0.5	0.71	Bingo West	3.00	3.79
			42	42.5	0.5	2.71			
			42.5	43	0.5	0.1			
			43	43.5	0.5	1.38			
			43.5	44	0.5	3.09			
			44	44.5	0.5	**14.75**			
M-19-14	149.5	-70	249.5	250.5	1	1.82	Bingo West	15.50	6.26
			250.5	251	0.5	2.14			
			251	251.5	0.5	10.94			
			251.5	252	0.5	0.09			
			252	252.5	0.5	5.01			
			252.5	253	0.5	1.92			
			253	253.5	0.5	2.23			
			253.5	254	0.5	1.75			
			254	254.5	0.5	0.23			
			254.5	255	0.5	**44.92**			
			255	255.5	0.5	1.23			

HOLE NAME	AZIMUTH	DIP	FROM	TO	LENGTH	Au g/t	ZONE	CORE LENGTH	COMPOSITE DOWNHOLE GRADE g/t Au
			255.5	256	0.5	2.22			
			256	256.5	0.5	3			
			256.5	257	0.5	0.05			
			257	257.5	0.5	3.6			
			257.5	258	0.5	0.1			
			258	258.5	0.5	0.02			
			258.5	259	0.5	11.25			
			259	259.5	0.5	0.04			
			259.5	260	0.5	7.54			
			260	260.5	0.5	1.3			
			260.5	261	0.5	0.04			
			261	261.5	0.5	0.16			
			261.5	262	0.5	3.22			
			262	262.5	0.5	**65.71**			
			262.5	263	0.5	**13.2**			
			263	263.5	0.5	0.34			
			263.5	264	0.5	2.67			
			264	264.5	0.5	0.02			
			264.5	265	0.5	1.06			
M-19-17	151	-70	39.5	40	0.5	3.43	Bingo West	3.50	5.92
			40	41	1	4.46			
			41	41.5	0.5	3.46			
			41.5	42	0.5	0.02			
			42	42.5	0.5	0.01			
			42.5	43	0.5	**24.14**			
M-19-26	150.9	-70	78.3	78.8	0.5	2.91	Bingo West	6.30	2.62
			78.8	79.3	0.5	0.31			
			79.3	79.9	0.6	0.38			
			79.9	80.5	0.6	0.69			
			80.5	81	0.5	11.39			
			81	81.5	0.5	0.41			
			81.5	82	0.5	4.84			
			82	82.5	0.5	0.24			
			82.5	83	0.5	0.42			
			83	83.5	0.5	0.18			

HOLE NAME	AZIMUTH	DIP	FROM	TO	LENGTH	Au g/t	ZONE	CORE LENGTH	COMPOSITE DOWNHOLE GRADE g/t Au
			83.5	84	0.5	0.69			
			84	84.6	0.6	8.98			
M-19-26	150.9	-70	401.6	402	0.4	0.38	Bingo West	9.00	3.7
			402	402.5	0.5	0.36			
			402.5	403	0.5	0.2			
			403	403.4	0.4	0.67			
			403.4	403.8	0.4	1.5			
			403.8	404.3	0.5	**15.32**			
			404.3	405	0.7	3			
			405	405.5	0.5	2.85			
			405.5	406	0.5	0.93			
			406	406.5	0.5	3.12			
			406.5	407	0.5	0.41			
			407	407.5	0.5	3.33			
			407.5	408	0.5	0.46			
			408	408.4	0.4	1.17			
			408.4	409	0.6	2.11			
			409	409.6	0.6	**29.42**			
			409.6	410.1	0.5	1.2			
			410.1	410.6	0.5	0.24			
M-19-27	149.7	-70	113.1	113.8	0.7	**97.22**	Bingo West	2.40	43.7
			113.8	114.3	0.5	**72.26**			
			114.3	114.9	0.6	4.7			
			114.9	115.5	0.6	0.62			
M-19-35	150	-70	315.9	316.4	0.5	4.87	Bingo West	1.30	10.24
			316.4	316.8	0.4	8.54			
			316.8	317.2	0.4	**17.32**			
M-19-44	150.1	-70	412.2	412.7	0.5	**124.2**	Bingo West	8.30	16.69
			412.7	413.4	0.7	0.05			
			413.4	414.5	1.1	0.1			
			414.5	415.2	0.7	0.03			
			415.2	415.7	0.5	1.92			
			415.7	416.1	0.4	0.03			
			416.1	416.5	0.4	0.02			

HOLE NAME	AZIMUTH	DIP	FROM	TO	LENGTH	Au g/t	ZONE	CORE LENGTH	COMPOSITE DOWNHOLE GRADE g/t Au
			416.5	417	0.5	0.03			
			417	418	1	0.02			
			418	418.5	0.5	0.08			
			418.5	419	0.5	0.04			
			419	419.5	0.5	4.08			
			419.5	420	0.5	1.55			
			420	420.5	0.5	101.6			

Table 10-2 - 2019 Drillhole Locations

Hole ID	Dip	Depth	Azimuth	Y	X	Z
MAT-19-01	-70	330	120	6173000.756	516346.009	401.924
MAT-19-02	-70	354	120	6172948.016	516269.795	392.091
MAT-19-02A	-70	18	120	6172948.016	516269.795	392.091
MAT-19-03	-70	321	120	6172830.575	516238.384	385.376
MAT-19-04	-70	594	120	6173200.136	516217.570	410.435
MAT-19-05	-70	429	120	6172742.780	516191.972	382.316
MAT-19-06	-70	399	120	6172660.608	516146.173	387.142
MAT-19-07	-70	594	150	6172945.613	516065.126	408.539
MAT-19-08	-70	642	150	6173104.271	516175.158	402.659
MAT-19-09	-70	594	150	6172860.608	516011.205	411.628
MAT-19-10	-70	612	150	6173071.487	516106.619	404.361
MAT-19-10A	-70	15		6173071.487	516106.619	404.361
MAT-19-11	-70	588		6173200.136	516217.570	410.435
M-19-12	-70	578	150	6173244.410	516136.862	411.389
M-19-13	-70	561	149.5	6173153.503	516096.079	406.486
M-19-14	-70	576	149.5	6172978.912	515988.374	419.23

Hole ID	Dip	Depth	Azimuth	Y	X	Z
M-19-15	-70	306	150.5	6173329.188	516186.502	413.214
M-19-16	-70	408	149.5	6172897.668	515934.574	412.701
M-19-17	-70	345	151	6173057.821	516036.359	423.294
M-19-18	-70	411	150	6173410.483	516236.192	418.885
M-19-19	-70	351	149.5	6172801.554	515892.919	400.909
M-19-20	-70	327	149	6173493.275	516289.554	419.730
M-19-20A	-70	24	149	6173493.275	516289.554	419.730
M-19-21	-70	312	151	6173265.343	516273.208	419.019
M-19-22	-70	294	151	6172753.496	515978.221	391.858
M-19-23	-70	294	149.5	6173446.480	516368.924	421.193
M-19-24	-70	273	150	6173353.043	516325.151	422.887
M-19-25	-70	372	89.5	6172677.020	516708.885	385.040
M-19-26	-70	417	150.9	6172665.961	515922.868	389.550
M-19-27	-70	414	149.7	6172586.799	515872.429	384.973
M-19-28	-70	348	149.8	6172494.966	515824.357	381.117
M-19-29	-70	420	150.3	6172415.307	515781.697	379.977
M-19-30	-70	516	149.2	6172723.647	515833.769	393.609
M-19-35	-70	459	150	6172939.851	515851.599	402.559
M-19-36	-70	456	150.5	6173025.461	515910.992	418.769
M-19-37	-70	489	150	6173103.055	515957.648	425.014
M-19-38	-71	450	150.6	6173170.603	516008.337	424.063
M-19-39	-70	354	119.7	6173564.119	515979.892	427.508
M-19-44	-70	540	150.1	6173164.568	515862.837	406.415

11.0 Sample Preparation, Analyses, and Security

Prior to Golden Band Resources Inc. involvement in the Bingo project, there were no QA/QC practices in place, as was the industry standard for the drilling that took place from 1992-1996.

Prior to Matixset Investments Corp., Golden Band Resources Inc., as operator of the Bingo project, implemented a QA/QC program for the 2002, and 2004 and subsequent drilling programs and for the 2008 underground channel sampling program. During the 2002 to 2004 and subsequent drill programs and during the 2008 underground channel sampling program the procedure was to insert a blank into the sample stream every 5th to 8th sample.

Starting in 2005 a series of standard reference materials (SRM) standards were acquired from Rocklabs Ltd. of Auckland, New Zealand and from CDM Science Laboratory Inc. of Wheat Ridge, Colorado, USA. The procedure was to insert a standard or blank at approximately every fifteenth place in the sampling sequence. Of the available selection of sample standards, one was randomly selected for each designated sample, and then a rotation of sample standards continued such that a batch of sixty samples contained one of four standards (Since the beginning of this program, several sample standards have been discontinued, but others have replaced them). The standard samples were assigned a number and recorded to provide an external check on the reproducibility of sample results.

On October 22, 2007 the Company reported that QA/QC control of the fire assay data was monitored by a series of 63 sample standards and blanks which were routinely inserted into the sample sequences that were consigned to Accurassay Laboratories in Thunder Bay, Ontario. The gold content of 63 samples was further verified by metallic screen assays performed by Accurassay.

On June 19, 2008 the Company reported that TSL Laboratories in Saskatoon assayed all channel samples from the underground exploration program and that quality QA/QC control of all assays was monitored by the Company using sample standards and sample blanks which were routinely inserted into the sample sequences.

On November 5, 2008 the Company reported that a total of 704 chip samples and 20 drill core samples were assayed by the "metallic" method, and 366 chip samples and 296 core samples were assayed by the standard fire assay method. The QA/QC control of the assay results was monitored by a series of 145 sample standards and sample blanks

which were routinely inserted into the sample sequences that were consigned for assaying to TSL Laboratories in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

On February 2, 2009 the Company provided a final updated of a 2008 fall exploration program on the Company's Bingo gold deposit and surrounding target areas. In total 25 drillholes (5,419 m) were completed and 1,124 core samples were sent for assay. The QA/QC control of the assay results was monitored by a series of sample standards and sample blanks which were routinely inserted into the sample sequences that were consigned for assaying to ALS Chemex Laboratory located in Vancouver, British Columbia.

From January 30 to February 11, 2013 the Author (Mr. Frank Hrdy P.Geo) worked from the Roy Lloyd mine site and was accompanied by Mr. Saimon Ngindi during January 31 to February 2. During his stay Mr. Hrdy had discussions with the geology staff about sample QA/QC methods in place for both sampling of channel samples, chip samples, muck samples and drillcore samples. The Author and Mr. Ngindi also visited the Company's assay laboratory located next to the Jolu mill and had discussions with Mr. Ron Powell, the Chief Assayer, regarding sample QA and QC procedures employed by the lab. At this time it was discovered that the QA/QC system for external checking of assay labs put in place earlier was not being kept up to a satisfactory level. The problem seems to stem from the geology department not placing standards and blanks into the sample sequence and sending duplicate samples to both the Company's lab or to an external lab as a check on lab assay quality. Mr. Scott Snider, Senior Mine Geologist for the Bingo deposit, also verified that the database and QA/QC was not being kept up to the required standard due to periodic staff turnover and improper transition periods for new hires. The time period for this deviation from the QA/QC protocols seems to be from sometime in late 2011 to early 2013. To ensure appropriate quality assurance exists for samples collected from this time period the author only used assays derived from drillcore and selected the critical samples (that fall in this time period) used for the estimation for check analysis at an external lab.

In the author's opinion, the quality assurance and quality control processes (and the results) used for sampling drill core and surface and underground channel samples to late 2009 were of sufficient standards to be used in this resource estimation. Underground channel samples taken after the 2008 underground sampling program were not used for this resource estimation as the quality assurance and quality control program at this time was not conducted to an acceptable standard. Drill core samples

taken after the 2009 drill program did not have an adequate level of quality control and quality assurance; however, the Author (Mr. Frank Hrdy P.Geo) selected the relevant samples (sample assays that were to be used for this resource estimation) from drilling conducted after 2010 and sent them to an external laboratory (TSL Laboratory in Saskatoon) for quality assurance purposes. The results from this quality assurance step (samples in Table 2) show that the assay results for these samples are within acceptable tolerance levels for samples with a known high nugget effect as is the case here.

For the underground drill program conducted in late 2013 to early 2014 (the last drill program) a total of 604 samples were analyzed at Golden Bands' on-site laboratory via their "standard fire assay method"; 20 samples were re-assayed via the "metallic method", 47 sample standards and blanks were routinely inserted into the sample stream by Golden Band personnel and 11 samples were re-assayed as duplicates. An additional 5 samples were selected from the mineralized intervals and were sent to TSL Laboratories in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, which is an ISO/IEC guideline 17025 accredited facility, as an independent check of samples that occur within the significantly mineralized zone.

Mr. Frank Hrdy P.Geo is the Qualified Person for the technical report published in 2015 and had reviewed the QA/QC procedures for sampling, transport, security and analysis of samples used for the purpose of this report. It is the QP's opinion that there has been adequate diligence and care taken to ensure the data used for this report (drillhole samples) is of sufficient quality.

2019: On June 28, 2019 the Matrixset Investment Corporation used TSL Laboratories in Saskatoon to assay all samples from the exploration program and quality QA/QC control of all assays was monitored by the Company using sample standards from CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd. and sample blanks which were routinely inserted into the sample sequences (Table 11-1).

Table 11-1 - List of Standards

Reference Material	Recommended Value (Au g/t)	+/- two Standard Deviations (Au g/t)*	Project Gold Value	Total Packages
CDN-GS-1W	1.063	0.076	High	241
CDN-GS-P5G	0.562	0.054	Medium	245
CDN-GS-P1A	0.143	0.008	Low	228
Total RM's for 2019 Drilling programs				**714**

For standards, the accepted range should be the accepted value plus or minus two standard deviations and less than 5% of the results from the submitted standard material should fall outside these limits.

The results for the sampling data are shown in Figures 11-1 to 11-4.

Figure 11-1 - Results for CDN-GS-1W Standards Inserted into the Sample Sequence

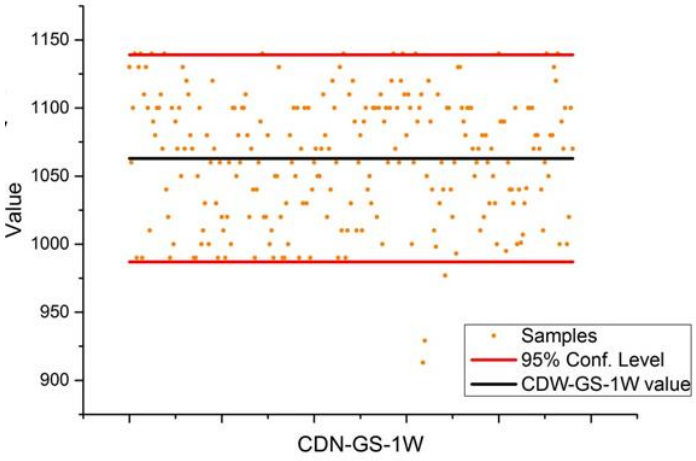


Figure 11-2 - Results for CDN-GS-P5G Standards Inserted into the Sample Sequence

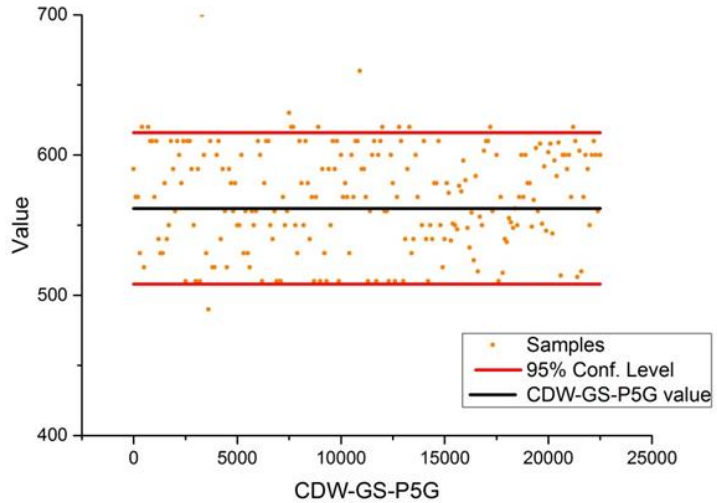


Figure 11-3 - Results for CDN-GS-P1A Standards Inserted into the Sample Sequence

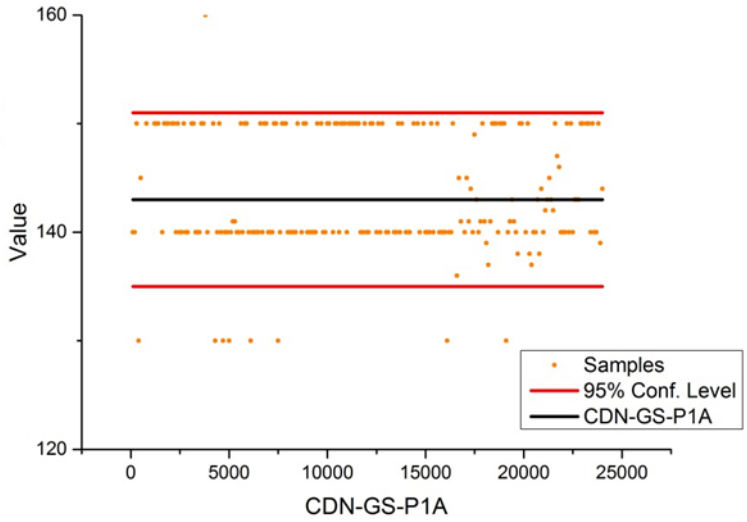
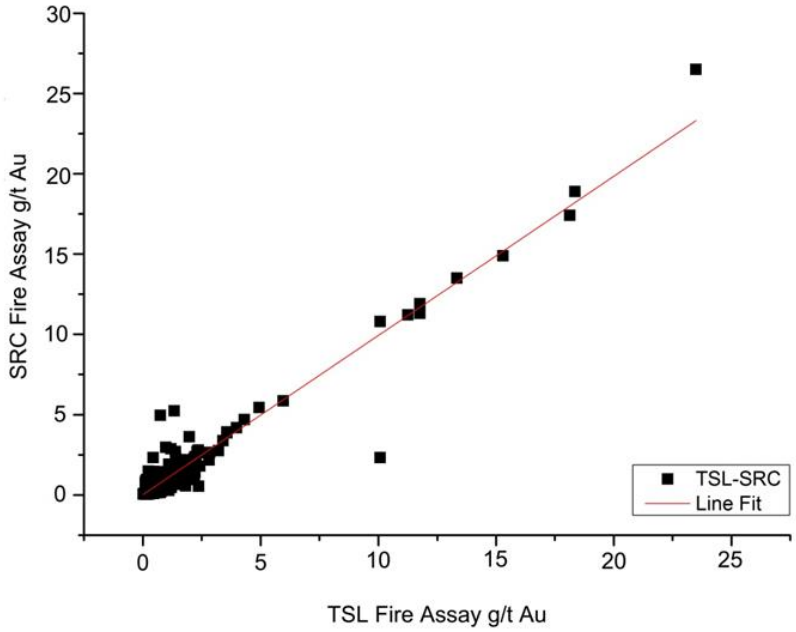


Figure 11-4 - Results from 820 Samples sent to SRC in Saskatoon for Re-Assay



In the author's opinion, the quality assurance and quality control processes (and the results) used for sampling drill core at 2019 were of sufficient standards to be used in a resource estimation.

Mr. Frank Hrdy P.Geo is the Qualified Person for this technical report and has reviewed the QA/QC procedures for sampling, transport, security and analysis of samples used for the purpose in this report. It is the QP's opinion that there has been adequate diligence and care taken to ensure the data used for this report (drill holes samples) is of sufficient quality.

12.0 Data Verification

Pre-2019- In preparing this report, Mr. Frank Hrdy, P.Geo reviewed geological reports, maps, cross-sections, miscellaneous technical papers, company letters and memoranda and press releases, and previously published technical report on the Bingo deposit (published June 29, 2006 by Simpson), and other public and private information. Mr. Hrdy also carried out discussions with Golden Band management and technical personnel. Mr. Hrdy has extensive experience in shear-hosted gold deposits in Canada.

Starting on January 23, 2013 Mr. Hrdy, P.Geo visited Golden Band's Saskatoon office and the Bingo deposit (Roy Lloyd mine) many times up to early 2014 gathering various data and information. During his multiple visits Mr. Hrdy had several discussions with the geology and engineering site staff about the nature of the gold mineralization, expected and realized extraction grades, grade control methods employed, mining methods used, sample quality control methods in place. Mr. Hrdy also conducted multiple mine tours with several staff during this time period. Mr. Hrdy also visited the Company's assay laboratory located next to the Jolu mill and had discussions with Mr. Ron Powell, the Chief Assayer, regarding sample QA and QC procedures employed by the lab.

The Author carried out validation prior to resource modeling including visual inspection of the data files, statistical analysis and 3D computer visualizations of data. During the course of this investigation many errors in the post 2008 channel sample database were found so this database was not used. Some drillhole id's occurred more than once in drillholes added since late 2009 and this was corrected. The Author also read through all of the Company's press releases located on their website to verify the number of drillholes, meters drilled, etc. matched what was in the database and to review the QA/QC discussions in these releases. Drill logs from 2006 to late 2009 (WD-113 to WD-188B) were also reviewed as the earlier drilling was verified by the 2006 Technical Report

and Resource Estimate by GeoSim Services Inc. Drill logs for holes drilled in 2012 were not available as this was the time period when a deviation from the QA/QC occurred; however, the database supplied by the Company did include these drillholes. To ensure appropriate quality assurance exists for samples collected from this time period the Author only used assays derived from drillcore and selected the critical samples (that fall in this time period) used for the estimation for check analysis at an external lab.

2019-2020: Mr. Hrdy, P.Geo visited the Bingo deposit (Roy Lloyd mine) several times in 2020 and visited some of the new drill locations and viewed the core. Mr. Hrdy is also familiar with Matixset's methods and procedures for drilling and processing the core as he was on site to witness how this works while Matrixset was drilling the 88 showing.

Mr. Frank Hrdy P.Geo a Qualified Person for this technical report has reviewed the QA/QC procedures for samples used for the purpose of this report. It is the QP's opinion that there has been adequate diligence and care taken to ensure the data used for this report (drill holes samples) is of sufficient quality.

13.0 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

The Jolu Mill processed Run of Mine ore from the Bingo Deposit from January 2011 until January of 2014. This ore was often processed in a blend with ore form other deposits. These deposits include the EP pit, Komis open pit and Golden Heart.

Prior to commercial production, metallurgical testing indicated that approximately 2/3 of the gold in Bingo material can be recovered readily by gravity. The subsequent cyanidation of the gravity tailings suggested that with a 48 hour leach and a grind of between 82 and 96 microns that a gold extraction of between 91 and 95% was achievable. Overall recoveries from both gravity recovery and cyanidation gold extraction ranged from 97.3% to 98.2%. When the mill was operating on a production scale up to 80% of gold recovery being achieved by gravity techniques and overall recoveries were approximately 96% when processing ore exclusively from Bingo. During the commissioning stages of the mill overall gold recovery dipped to 92.5% this was improved with increased maturity of the operations.

14.0 Mineral Resource Estimates

The updated Indicated Resource estimate for the Bingo Gold deposit (Roy Lloyd Mine) is 429,398 tonnes grading 7.55 g/t gold and the Inferred Resource is 280,954 tonnes grading 9.23 g/t gold (Table 14-1 and Figures 14-1 and 14-2 represent the resource category and grade distribution, respectively). Tables 14-2 and 14-3 separate the remaining resource above and below 100 m elevation (which represents the current approximate depth of underground development and mining).

CIM Definition Standards for a Mineral Resource as a "concentration or occurrence of solid material of economic interest in or on the Earth's crust in such form, grade or quality that there are reasonable prospect for eventual economic extraction". In this case a 5 g/t cut-off grade was used to estimate the resource as that is the minimum grade necessary to cover estimated production costs as per the following criteria:

Au Price	$US 1,550 / oz
$C/$US	0.74 (24 month trailing average, September 30, 2015)
Grams/troy oz	31.1035
Mining Cost	$C125/tonne
Process Cost (200tpd)	$C45/tonne
G/A Cost	$35/tonne
Process Recovery	90%

Therefore: ($125 + $45 + $35) / [(($1,550 / oz) / (0.74) / (31.1035)) x (90%)] = 3.38 g/t

Table 14-1 - Updated Resource Estimate

Cut-Off 3.38 g/t Au	Tonnes (t)	Grade g/t Au	Au Ounces
Indicated	429,394	7.55	104,174
Inferred	280,954	9.23	83,398

Table 14-2- Remaining Resource above 100 m Elevation

Cut-off g/t Au	Measured		Indicated		M+I	Inferred		
	Tonnes	Grade g/t Au	Tonnes	Grade g/t Au	Au Ounces	Tonnes	Grade g/t Au	Au Ounces
3.38	0	0	205,040	5.46	35,968	128,021	5.93	22,201

Table 14-3 - Resource below 100 m Elevation (below existing underground development)

Cut-off g/t Au	Measured		Indicated		M+I	Inferred		
	Tonnes	Grade g/t Au	Tonnes	Grade g/t Au	Au Ounces	Tonnes	Grade g/t Au	Au Ounces
3.38	0	0	224,351	9.46	68,207	152,933	12.45	61,198

Figure 14-1 - West Looking View of the Distribution of the Remaining Resource

(Magenta = Indicated, Blue = Inferred)

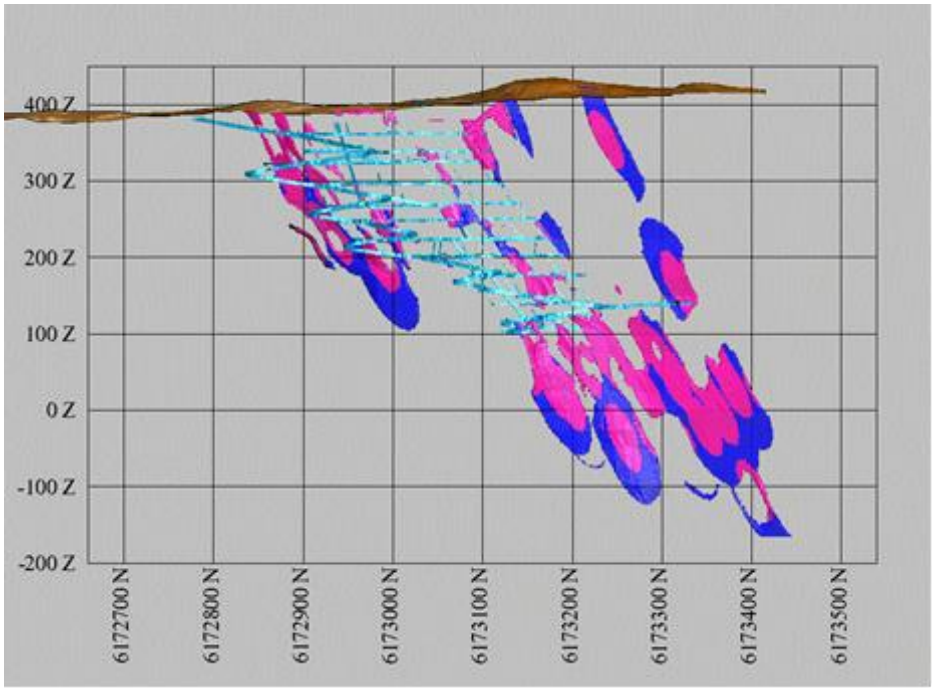
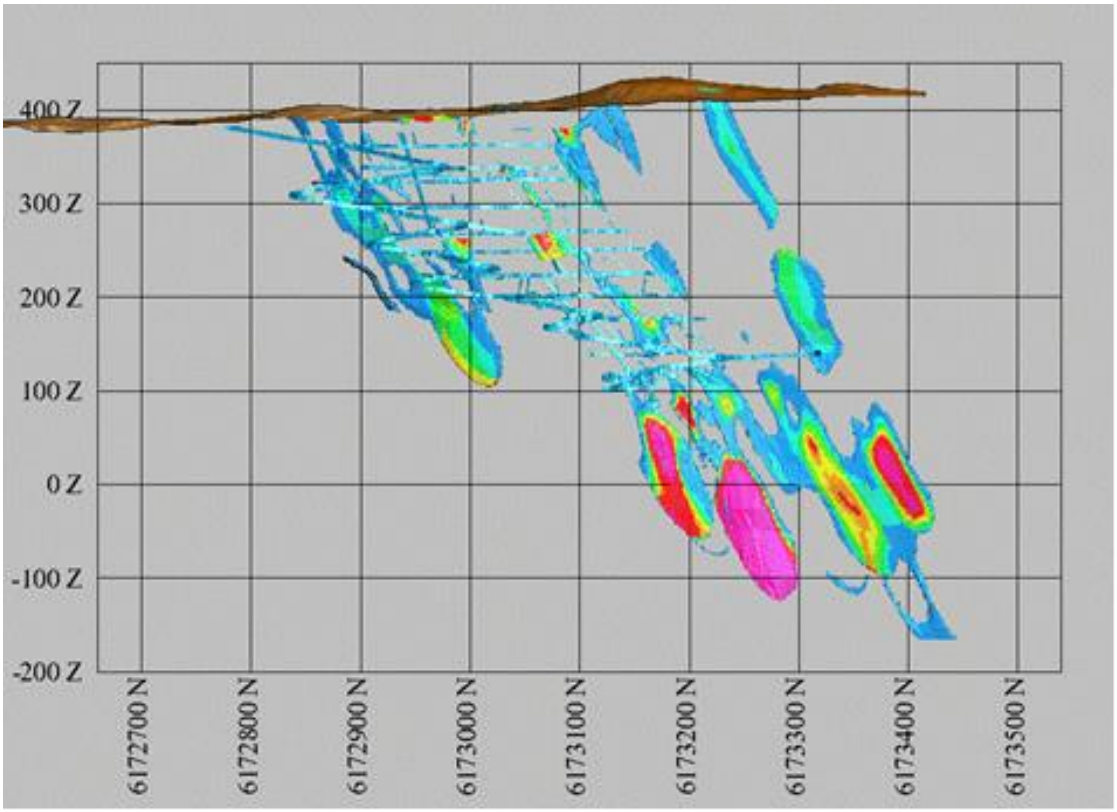


Figure 14-2 - West Looking View

(Light Blue = 3-5 g/t, Green = 5-6 g/t, Light Green = 6-8 g/t, Yellow = 89 g/t, Orange = 9-10 g/t, Red = 10-15 g/t, Magenta = 15-31 g/t



14.1 Estimation Method

As of 2020 the total exploration drill holes completed on the property since 1991 is 331 drill holes (64,059.8 m). There are a total of 211 drill holes that intersect the grade shell that represents the main resource and 773 composite samples (each 1.0 m in length) that are hosted within the grade shell and were used for the resource estimation.

The entire resource estimation disclosed in Table 13-1 was constrained by two three-dimensional grade shells that have a minimum horizontal width of 2 meters and were used independently to better constrain the higher grade ore chutes. Block size is 2 x 2 x 2 meters (with sub-blocks to 1 x 1 x 1 meter) and grade estimation was carried out by the inverse distance cubed method (ID3) using 1.0 meter down-hole composite samples. A cap (upper cut) of 31 g/t gold and a lower cut grade of 3.38 g/t gold were used for all

resource classes. Blocks were estimated using a search ellipse at an orientation of 340 degrees, -65 degrees plunge, and -10 degree dip and with a search ellipse major/semi-major ratio 3, major-minor ratio 3. Maximum search distance of 50 meters for Indicated and 100 meters for Inferred class categories. Tonnages were calculated using an average specific gravity of 2.75 g/cm^3, based on 773 composite samples (each 1.0 meters in length). In order to be included in the estimate, a block was required to have a minimum of 2 and a maximum of 15 composite samples within the given search radius. Surpac version 6.4.1 was the software used to create the geological model and to estimate the resource.

14.2 Density Measurements

Dunn Analytical laboratories measured 147 core samples for specific gravity prior to sample preparation. The densities ranged from 2.12 g/cc to 3.76 g/cc. The high density is attributed to strong pyrite content and the low density to strong alteration. No significant relationship was seen between gold grade and specific gravity. The median value of 2.75 was used as a constant density for this estimation.

14.3 Grade Capping

In order to evaluate whether cutting of the higher-grade samples was appropriate, a decile analysis (Figures 14-3 and 14-4) was performed on the samples above a background of 0.05 g/t Au. This is a quick study of the metal distribution as related to the assay frequency distribution using raw assay data multiplied by sample length. Cutting of high assays should be seriously considered if the top decile has more than 40% of the metal. In this case, the top decile contains about 63% of the total metal distribution. Still, cutting may not necessarily be warranted if the erratic values were restricted to an identifiable geologic structure that was distinct and separable from the mass of the sample population or if they were confined to a small spatial position in the deposit. Although, in this case, the samples do appear to be confined to a structural zone, there is not sufficient sample density to isolate these extreme values into discrete sub-zones. Therefore, it must be concluded that cutting is warranted. The following graph illustrates the decile distribution.

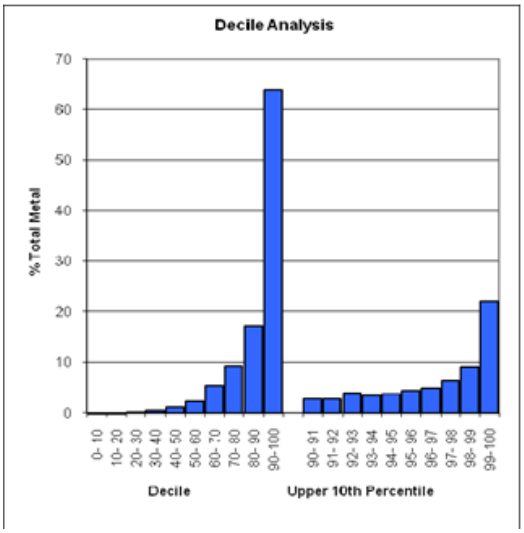
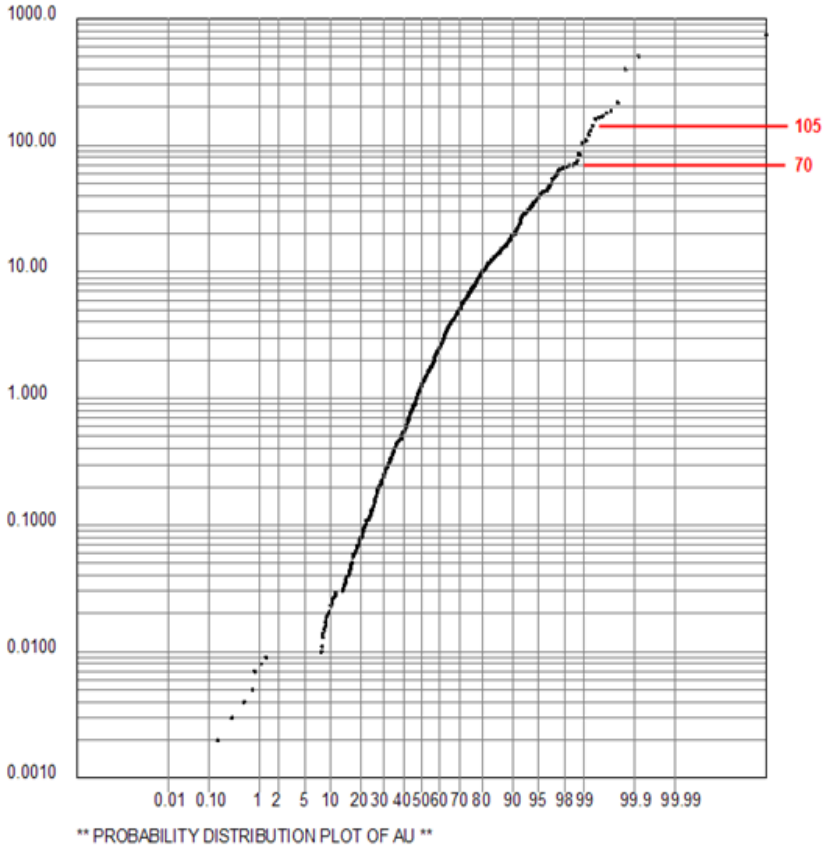


Figure 14-3 - Decile Plot

To determine a capping grade using the Decile method, the highest value of the top percentile containing less than 10% of the metal is often selected. An analysis of the log probability distribution is also used to determine a clear percentile break-point which can be used to determine the capping value.

Figure 14-4 - Log Probability Plot of Raw Gold Grades



R. Simpson, P.Geo., reviewed all of the assay results used for the 2008 Bingo resource update (Decile analysis and Probability plot of the data, Figure 13-3 and 13-4) and suggested a two tiered capping approach that utilizes a top-cut of 105 g/t and a limit set on the influence of samples >70 g/t to a distance equivalent to the measured category.

This two tiered capping approach was used for the January 8, 2008; November 5, 2008, and May 26, 2009 resource updates. This two tiered capping was also used for the portion of the resource that occurs above the 1175 Level.

This resource estimate utilizes a cap grade of 31 g/t gold (or 1.0 troy ounce) as that was determined to be a better cap grade through experience gained mining this deposit (based on the QP's qualitative judgement).

14.4 Compositing

True widths of the sampled intervals were based on their intersection with the geological model and average grades were then determined over a minimum horizontal width (thickness) of 2.0 m or over the entire vein horizontal width if greater than 2.0 m. Vein intercepts less than 2.0 m horizontal width were diluted using assays from adjacent intervals. The downhole composite length of samples is one meter.

14.5 Classification

Resource classifications used in this study conform to the following definition from National Instrument 43-101 as published on May 10, 2014:

Measured Mineral Resource

"Mineralization or other natural material of economic interest may be classified as a Measured Mineral Resource by the Qualified Person when the nature, quality, quantity and distribution of data are such that the tonnage and grade or quality of the mineralization can be estimated to within close limits and that variation from the estimate would not significantly affect potential economic viability of the deposit. This category requires a high level of confidence in, and understanding of, the geology and controls of the mineral deposit."

Indicated Mineral Resource

"Mineralization may be classified as an Indicated Mineral Resource by the Qualified Person when the nature, quality, quantity and distribution of data are such as to allow confident interpretation of the geological framework and to reasonably assume the continuity of

mineralization. The Qualified Person must recognize the importance of the Indicated Mineral Resource category to the advancement of the feasibility of the project. An Indicated Mineral Resource estimate is of sufficient quality to support a Pre-Feasibility Study which can serve as the basis for major development decisions"

Inferred Mineral Resource

"An Inferred Mineral Resource is based on limited information and sampling gathered through appropriate sampling techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes. Inferred Mineral Resources must not be included in the economic analysis, production schedules, or estimated mine life in publicly disclosed Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Studies, or in the Life of Mine plans and cash flow models of developed mines. Inferred Mineral Resources can only be used in economic studies as provided under NI 43-101.

There may be circumstances, where appropriate sampling, testing, and other measurements are sufficient to demonstrate data integrity, geological and grade/quality continuity of a Measured or Indicated Mineral Resource, however, quality assurance and quality control, or other information may not meet all industry norms for the disclosure of an Indicated or Measured Mineral Resource. Under these circumstances, it may be reasonable for the Qualified Person to report an Inferred Mineral Resource if the Qualified Person has taken steps to verify the information meets the requirements of an Inferred Mineral Resource."

Due to the high nugget-effect and lack of closely spaced sampling along strike, grade continuity has not been sufficiently established to assign any of this resource to a measured category.

The resource was classified based on the density of sample data and distance to the closest composites. Blocks estimated on the first pass using an anisotropic search ellipse with long axis equal to the variogram range were classified as indicated. All other estimated blocks were assigned to the inferred category.

14.6 Comments on Section 14

Mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. The remaining portion of the resource above the 100 metres elevation may not have potential economic viability at this time as most of the higher grade, economic portions, have already been mined out. However, if the price of gold were to increase significantly then that could change. The portion of the resource that lies below 100

metre elevation does not have mineable potential at the current mining, hauling and milling costs and the current price of gold. However, if these economic and engineering factors were to change towards a more efficient operation (and an on-site mill designed for a capacity in line with the potential mining rate of 200 tpd) and higher gold price then this resource could have economic potential.

The Bingo Deposit (Roy Lloyd Mine) also has existing underground development down to a yet unmined significant resource and is located 3 km off a provincial road close to significant population centers. It is the QP's view that this deposit has a reasonable prospect for eventual economic extraction.

15.0 Mineral Reserve Statement

There is no mineral Reserve estimated for this project at this time. The project was shut down in early 2014 due to high operating costs, lower than expected recovered grades and a relatively low gold price. A mine plan is also not available.

16.0 Mining Methods

Both Long hole open stoping and Shrinkage stoping mining methods were employed at the Bingo Gold Deposit (Roy Lloyd Mine). The project was shut down in early 2014 due to high operating costs, lower than expected recovered grades and a relatively low gold price. If the price of gold were to increase significantly then a new PEA study would be warranted and the potential mining methods would need to be reviewed at that time.

17.0 Recovery Methods

The project was shut down in early 2014 and has reverted back to a resource disclosure. The following is a brief discussion recovery methods when the mine was in operation but are no longer current to this disclosure:

The mill (where the ore from the Bingo deposit was processed) consisted of a 2-stage crushing plant followed by a mill with both gravity recovery and carbon in pulp (CIP) recovery circuits. The crushing plant was fed run of mine ore by loader. This ore was passed through a grizzly and, via a pan feeder, to a jaw crusher. Material processed by the jaw crushed is delivered to a vibrating screen with a 2-inch opening. All material coarser than 2 inches flowed to a cone crusher for secondary crushing. The resultant product was then recirculated to the vibrating screen. All material finer than the screen

opening was delivered to the fine ore bin (FOB) where it is available for milling operations. The FOB has a 400 tonne capacity.

Ore from the FOB is delivered to the ball mill. The ball mill effectively ground the ore to 70% passing 140 microns. The mill discharge was in slurry form, this slurry was pumped to classifying cyclones that separate the milled product by size. The coarser fraction (approximately + 140 microns) was delivered to a Knelson concentrator where the feed was centrifugally concentrated to produce a rich gold concentrate. The concentrate, in a semi-continuous process, was exposed to an accelerated leach with an ACACIA reactor. The gold rich pregnant solution was further treated by electro-winning cells in preparation for smelting. Tailings from the concentrator and from the ACACIA were recirculated to the ball mill to ensure that unrecovered fine gold reported to the leaching and CIP operations.

The finer fraction from the cyclones was delivered to a thickener and then to a 4-stage cyanidation operation. Slurry was delivered to the leach tanks at 50% solids by weight and was designed to have a residence time 48 hours. The continuous discharge from the leach circuit was gravity fed to 6-stage CIP operation. The carbon, via pneumatic transfer, flowed counter-current to the slurry flow. Slurry was pumped to tailings continuously following the CIP operation. The loaded carbon was collected and, in batch operation, was sent the carbon stripping vessel where a pregnant solution was eluted from the active carbon. A parallel electro-winning cell in preparation for smelting treated the pregnant solution stripped from the carbon.

18.0 Project Infrastructure

The project was shut down in early 2014 and has reverted back to a resource disclosure. At present most of the original infrastructure that was used during the mining operation is still at site. The following infrastructure is located at the project site:

- An office complex of trailers that include change rooms, washrooms, lunchroom, laundry facilities, and storage facilities and a workshop (Figure 18-1 and 18-2). Power was supplied by onsite generators. The following is a more detailed list of items:
- Blocked off underground development access to an estimated 300 metres below surface that also includes a fresh air ventilation raise;
- A gated off 3 km long all weather access road suitable for haulage of mine materials;

- A materials laydown area;
- A waste pad and ore pad;
- Mine water settling ponds;
- Pipeline access to fresh water from Pond Lake.

Figure 18-1 - Location of the Bingo Gold Deposit

Figure 18-2 - Aerial View of the Site Infrastructure

19.0 Market Studies and Contracts

The project was shut down in early 2014 and has reverted back to a resource disclosure; therefore, the Bingo deposit has reverted to a resource disclosure

20.0 Environmental Studies, Permitting and Social or Community Impact

20.1 Current Environmental Lease Permits and Licenses

- La Ronge Gold Project Lease Agreement 2013: inclusive of the Roy Lloyd surface lease – Expiry May 31st, 2034
- Government of Saskatchewan, Ministry of Environment, Environmental Protection Branch, Uranium and Northern Operations: Approval to Operate Pollutant Control Facilities: Approval No. P018-059 – Signed April 27, 2018, Expiry April 30, 2023.

Golden Band does not have a Forest Products Permit or and Aquatic Habitat Protection Permit because they are issued on an annual basis and the site is in care and maintenance, so the permits are not required. Golden Band gets them only when they are needed. For example Golden Band had one for the drilling but it expired on November 30, 2020.

These documents must be current in order to maintain property rights in their current state of operation. Other documents are required, such as the sand and gravel lease, or temporary water rights licence, but there are not mandatory to retain the rights to the property. Following the indefinite termination of the forest products permit, and aquatic habitat protection permit, the La Ronge Gold Project Decommissioning and Reclamation Plan must be executed to return the property to a natural state determined suitable by the Saskatchewan Ministry of Environment

20.2 Social License

All of Golden Band's activities in the La Ronge Gold Belt are within the traditional lands of the Lac La Ronge Indian Band ("LLRIB") and Golden Band has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the LLRIB. The Memorandum of Understanding encompasses the Company's commitment to work with the LLRIB to establish a mutually beneficial business relationship. To ensure that business and employment opportunities are

available to the LLRIB within Golden Band's exploration and development projects, Golden Band has also signed a General Services Agreement with Kitsaki Management Limited Partnership in the past.

If Golden Band wanted to come out of care and maintenance and go back into production a new Memorandum of Understanding would have to be worked out with the Lac La Ronge Indian Band.

20.3 Environmental Liabilities

All environmental liabilities are subject to the conditions noted in the ;Saskatchewan Ministry of Environment Environmental Operating Approval PO11-027, Saskatchewan Ministry of Environment Forest Product Permit, Aquatic Habitat Protection Permit, and the Saskatchewan Water Security Agency Term Water Rights Licence. In the event of a mine closure, all environmental liabilities for the site would defer to the La Ronge Gold Project Decommissioning and Reclamation Plan.

21.0 Capital and Operating Costs

The project was shut down in early 2014 and has reverted back to a resource disclosure.

22.0 Economic Analysis

The project was shut down in early 2014 and has reverted back to a resource disclosure.

23.0 Adjacent Properties

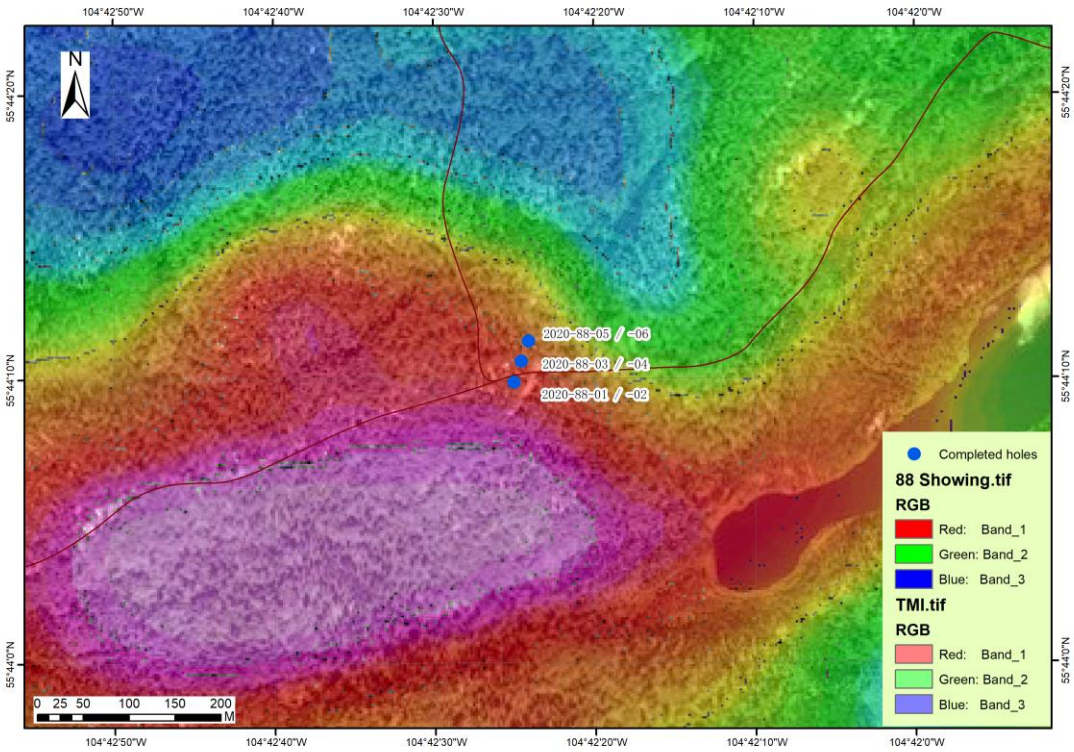
Figure 4-2 shows the location of the Dickens Lake and Kruger Lake mineral claims that lie adjacent to the Bingo Claims and Mineral Lease. The Dickens and Kruger Lake claims do not host any mineral resources or infrastructure and are considered exploration claims only.

2020: On November 15 2020 Matrixset Investment Corp. drilled 6 shallow holes at the 88 Showing which is located 4.1 kilometers northeast of the 2019 Bingo drilling area (see Figures 6-2, 23-1 and 23-2). The main focus of this drilling program was to test the continuity of the 6 meters wide quartz vein group, spotted and sampled during a 2008 filed work. Meanwhile, this area is also located at the magnetic anomaly contact zone based on 2018 VTEM Airborne geophysical survey. From the drilling program a stable and continuous shear zone with average 0.2 g/t gold was discovered. The shear zone is located at around 14 meters below surface and its true thickness is about 3 meters.

Table 23-1 - Location and Orientations of the 2020 Drill Holes at the 88 Showing

Hole ID	Dip	Depth	Azimuth	Y	X	Z
2020-88-01	-45	50	107	6176745	518400	459
2020-88-02	-60	80	107	6176745	518400	459
2020-88-03	-45	50	107	6176768	518408	459
2020-88-04	-60	80	107	6176768	518408	459
2020-88-05	-45	50	107	6176790	518416	459
2020-88-06	-60	80	107	6176790	518416	459

Table 23-2 - Location of the 2020 Drill Holes at the 88 Showing



24.0 Other Relevant Data and Information

The author is of the opinion that all known relevant technical data and information with regard to the Bingo project has been reviewed and addressed in this Technical Report.

25.0 Interpretations and Conclusions

The Bingo deposit is estimated to contain an Indicated Mineral Resource of 429,394 tonnes grading 7.55 g/t gold at a cut-off of 3.38 g/t gold over a minimum horizontal width of 2.0 metres. An additional 280,954 tonnes grading 9.23 g/t gold is classified as inferred. The author cannot identify any significant risks and uncertainties that could reasonably be expected to affect the reliability or confidence in the mineral resource estimate other than if all of the survey information from mined areas was not provide by the Company or if downhole survey information provided by the Company is inaccurate. The impact of missing survey information for mined areas would result in the overestimation of the resource by an equivalent amount that was already mined in those areas. Inaccurate downhole survey information would create potential inaccuracies in the location, size, shape, tonnage, grade and grade distribution of the resource estimate. This could then have a significant impact on any future economic studies and mine plans. However, the author (and QP) feels the survey information for both the mined areas and downhole surveys is to acceptable standards based on data review and site visits which incorporated discussions with the engineering and geology staff.

Drilling conducted in 2019 indicates that there is potential for several significant gold mineralized zones (see Table 10-1) to exist west of the main Bingo deposit. Follow up drilling is required here to outline these new zones' orientations, widths, extents and grades (see Figure 10-2 and 10-3).

26.0 Recommendations

26.1 Main Bingo Deposit

The mining operation was shut down in early 2014 due to high operating costs, lower than expected realized gold grades and a lowering gold price. The possibility exists that the gold price will rise sufficiently in the future to overcome operating costs. The existing resource estimate is of such quality and quantity that it is reasonable to think that this deposit could potentially go back into production at some point based on the parameters listed in section 14. The mining methods, mine plan, mine infrastructure and

equipment and personnel also make a difference. A review of the former operation could be conducted to determine if efficiencies could be realized by engineering lower mining and milling cost scenarios and by introducing strict grade control measures during production. Trucking costs to the Jolu mill were prohibitive during the last mining phase and an on-site processing facility would make a big difference to the economics of eventual extraction of this deposit. It is therefore recommended that a scoping level study that addresses these items be conducted. The cost estimate and timeframe for such a study could be obtained by tendering a scope of work to companies that provide such services. A budget estimate of $300,000 and a timeframe of 3 months could be considered as reasonable for such a study provided that the Company is able to supply the majority of the background information and data to the third party.

26.2 New Zones to the West (Phoenix Veins)

An extensive drill program to define and delineate the newly discovered gold zones that occur west of the Main Bingo Deposit is recommended. Once these zones are better defined an updated resource estimate should be considered. In addition, an underground drift from the existing underground development should be planned to cross-cut select zones and take a bulk sample. This could be done before or after and updated resource estimate is completed.

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CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

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I, Frank Hrdy, P.Geo., am employed as a Professional Geoscientist with Canmine Consultants.

This certificate applies to the technical report titled "Bingo Gold Project NI 43-101 Technical Report, Saskatchewan, Canada (with an effective date of February 1, 2021, the "Technical Report").

I am a Professional Geoscientist (10226) with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Saskatchewan. I graduated with a Bachelor of Science in Geology from the University of Saskatchewan, 1987 and Masters of Science in Geology (U of S) in 1994.

I have practiced my profession since 1984 with the exception of the years between 1998 and 2003 that were spent in business school and working as a manager in a heavy equipment and cyclotron manufacturing business. I have worked as a geologist (junior to senior, executive), in gold, silver and copper exploration, gold production and gold resource evaluation positions.

As a result of my experience and qualifications, I am a Qualified Person as defined in National Instrument 43–101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43–101").

Frank Hrdy visited the Bingo Property numerous times over many years starting in 2006 but the last site visit was between September 19th and September 25th, 2020.

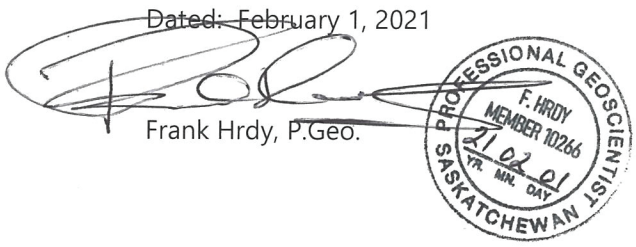
I contributed to all Sections of this technical report.

I am independent of Matrixset Investment Corporation and Golden Band Resources Inc. as independence is described by Section 1.5 of NI 43–101.

I prepared a Resource Estimate Update for the Bingo Gold deposit on November 3, 2015.

As of the effective date of the technical report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contain all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make those sections of the Technical Report not misleading

Dated: February 1, 2021



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