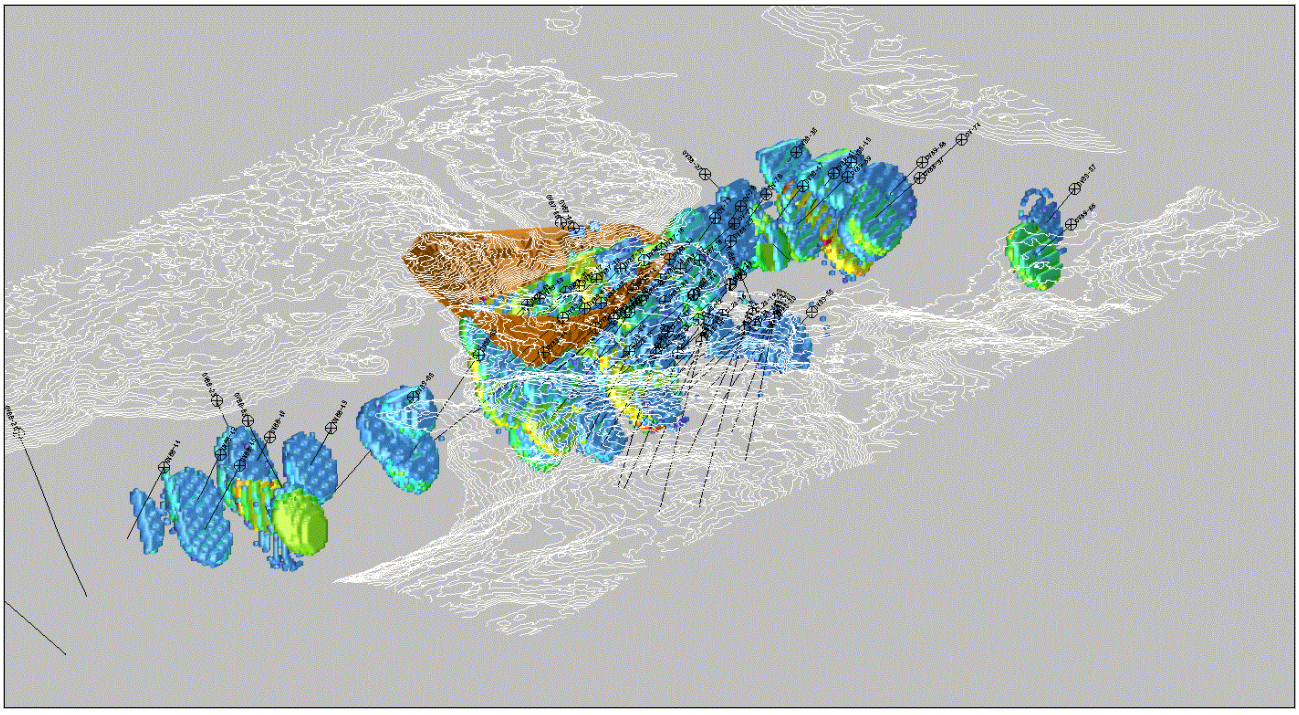
Corner Lake Gold Project

NI 43-101 Technical Report

Saskatchewan, Canada

Effective Date: February 1, 2021



Prepared for:

Matrixset Investment Corporation

Prepared By:

Ronald G. Simpson, P.Geo. (Geosim Services Inc.)

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, Corner Lake Gold Project" is February 1, 2021.

Ronald G. Simpson, P.Geo.

Date: 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 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 Oven Lake Property, which contains the Corner Lake Gold deposit, consists of one mineral disposition, which encompasses 2,447 hectares.

1.2 Geology and Mineralization

In the Corner Lake area, the volcano-sedimentary complex reaches a maximum width of about 20 km and is effectively bounded by several major plutonic complexes (>25 km2) including the Payn Creek Pluton to the south, the Contact and Nistoassini plutons to the east and northeast, and the Boundary Lake Pluton to the west. A number of smaller composite or multiphase plutons and stocks (<10 km2) also occur in the area which include the Redhill Lake Pluton, Upper and Lower Waddy Lake stocks, and the Sonya Lake and Dog Creek stocks. The metavolcanic succession is dominated by extensive sections of intermediate to felsic flows and fragmentals (primarily andesites and dacites) interlayered with lesser felsic and mafic volcanics. Ultramafic rocks comprise less than 10% of the metavolcanic succession in the Corner Lake region.

Mineralization is seen to occupy two distinct east-northeast trending shears at Corner Lake: one transecting the granodiorite-volcanic contact, and a second structure entirely within the volcanics. The two shears are separated by 2 to 8 m of well-foliated intermediate volcanics. A post-shearing, unaltered, massive monzonitic porphyry dyke is also seen in various drill hole sections to cut the foliation and mineralized structure.

1.3 Status of Exploration, Development and Operations

The Greater Waddy Lake area was first explored in the late 1930's by prospectors from Consolidated Mining and Smelting (now Teck Cominco Ltd.). After World War II, other

firms (Augustus Exploration) and individuals (Eric Partridge) also became active in the belt. Augustus Exploration first discovered gold mineralization at Tower Lake in 1959.

Since the initial discovery of gold in 1962 by Hydra-Augustus Exploration Ltd., exploration on the Oven Lake property, including the Corner Lake gold deposit, has taken place intermittently.

The most intensive period of gold exploration within the La Ronge gold belt was in the 1980s and early 1990s, 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. Several of the historic gold occurrences were significantly enhanced (Jojay, Wedge Lake, Twin Lake, Weedy Lake, Komis, and the EP zone). 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, and Golden Rule Resources Ltd. ("Golden Rule"). 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.

From the mid-1990s onward, less than a handful of exploration companies have continued gold exploration in the belt, most notably Golden Band Resources Inc.

In September 2020 Matrixset Investment Corporation conducted a diamond drilling program at the Corner Lake property and drilled 12 holes totaling 3,779 meters (Table 10-3). No significant results were obtained.

There has been no development or operation in this area.

1.4 Mineral Resource Estimates

The updated Mineral Resource estimate for the Corner Lake Gold deposit is presented in Table 1-1

Table 1-1 - Mineral Resource Estimate

Mining Method	Cap g/t Au	Cut g/t Au	Indicated		M + I	Inferred		
			Tonnes	Grade g/t	Au Ounces	Tonnes	Grade g/t	Au Ounces
Open Pit	30	0.30	602,700	1.40	27,206	613,200	1.04	20,563
Underground	30	2.80	21,700	3.57	2,493	3,850	3.79	469
	Total		**624,400**	**1.48**	**29,698**	**617,050**	**1.06**	**21,032**

Please note: These are advanced mineral resource statements which utilized open pit optimization algorithms to further restrict the resource to that which adheres to the CSA-CIM Committee statement that requires "the use of

mine planning tools, such as open pit design algorithms, to limit the extent of mineralization of "Advanced Mineral Resource" statements…" This all falls under NI 43-101 Section 3.4c which requires the assessment of 'reasonable prospects for economic extraction' as central to disclosing a mineral resource.

Notes:

- **These mineral resources have been estimated to conform to NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects and were prepared by Mr. Frank Hrdy P.Geo., who serves as an independent Qualified Person (QP) as defined under NI 43-101 Section 1.1**
- **Mineral Resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.**
- **Mineral Resources are reported using a long term gold price of $1,550/oz**
- **This is an advanced resource estimate and excludes all mineralization that exists outside of the optimized open pit for the open pit portion of this Resource Estimate.**

1.5 Interpretation and Conclusions and Recommendations

Conclusions

Drilling conducted in 2020 did not intersect significant mineralization and a new drill plan based on current results should be prepared.

The updated Indicated Resource estimate for the Corner Lake Gold deposit is 624,400 tonnes grading 1.48 g/t gold (29,698 troy ounces of gold) and the Inferred Resource is 617,050 tonnes grading 1.06 g/t (21,032 troy ounces of gold).

The authors 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 provided by the Company or if downhole survey information provided by the Company is inaccurate. 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 and downhole surveys is to acceptable standards based on data review.

Recommendations

The existing resource estimate is of such quality and quantity that it is reasonable to think that this deposit could potentially go into production at some point based on the parameters listed in section 14.

The Corner Lake gold deposit can be viewed as a high grade narrow vein ore body or as a higher tonnage but lower grade one, depending on what mining scenario is envisioned. The following are recommended:

1. Proposed drill holes for a Stage 1 would target shallow known zones to increase the confidence level of the existing Inferred resource with a 25 m drill hole spacing in the main areas of mineralization would be sufficient to increase the level of confidence to the Indicated category.
2. Proposed drill holes for a Stage 2 would target deeper portions of the higher grade zones and could potentially increase the existing Inferred resource for this area as well as potentially adding Indicated resource.
3. Proposed drill holes for a Stage 3 would test for the extension of gold mineralization at deeper levels along strike of the deposit. These stages would only be drilled if and when Stage 1 and Stage 2 programs prove successful and once all the new information is added to the database and the grade models is updated. It is likely that at this point modifications to Stage 3 may be necessary prior to drilling.
4. If this program is approved then the first thing that is required is to survey in all existing drill holes to verify their locations. Then the database needs to be updated to ensure a shift in the data is not present. Once this is complete then the proposed drill setup areas (or ones modified if the survey of existing holes shows inconsistencies) need to be spotted to determine if it is possible to set the drill up at the various locations and to prepare for drilling.

2.0 Introduction

Geosim Services Inc. ("Geosim") and CanMine Consultants ("CanMine") were retained by Matrixset Investment Corporation ("Matrixset" or "the Company") to prepare a Technical Report on the Corner Lake 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 Oven Lake Property, which contains the Corner Lake Gold deposit, consists of one mineral disposition, which encompasses 2,447 hectares.

2.1 Terms of Reference

Geosim and CanMine are independent of Matrixset and Golden Band and have no beneficial interest in the Corner Lake 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, NAD83 (CSRS) CGVD28.

2.2 Qualified Persons

Ronald G. Simpson, P. Geo. Of Geosim Services Inc. and Frank Hrdy, P. Geo of CanMine Consultants served as the Qualified Persons (QPs) as defined in NI 43-101.

2.3 Site Visits and Scope of Personal Inspection

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

Ronald Simpson visited the Oven Lake Property on July 27, 2005 and on July 24, 2007.

Frank Hrdy: visited the Corner Lake Property several times between July 20, 2020 and September 23, 2020.

Details of the site visits are presented in Section 12.

2.4 Effective Dates

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

2.5 Information Sources and References

Information used to support this Technical Report was derived from a previous Technical Report by the co-author (Simpson, 2010). All data obtained from the electronic database and hard copy reports and files owned by Golden Band and currently stored at Matrixset's office. Data from the most recent drilling at Corner Lake was obtained from Matrixset..

2.6 Previous Technical Reports

Previous NI43-101 Technical Reports on the project area are listed below:

Simpson, R., 2010: Technical Report and Mineral Resource Estimate – Corner Lake Gold Deposit, Oven Lake Property, Greater Waddy Lake Project. Effective date: March 25, 2010

This report is filed on the SEDAR website (www.sedar.com). Background information and a portion of the technical data for this report was obtained from this reference. This technical report replaces and supersedes all prior technical reports on the Corner Lake Gold Deposit.

3.0 Reliance on Other Experts

The authors of this Report state that they are qualified person for those areas as identified in the "Certificate of Qualified Person", as included in this Report. The authors have 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.

In addition, 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 Permits).

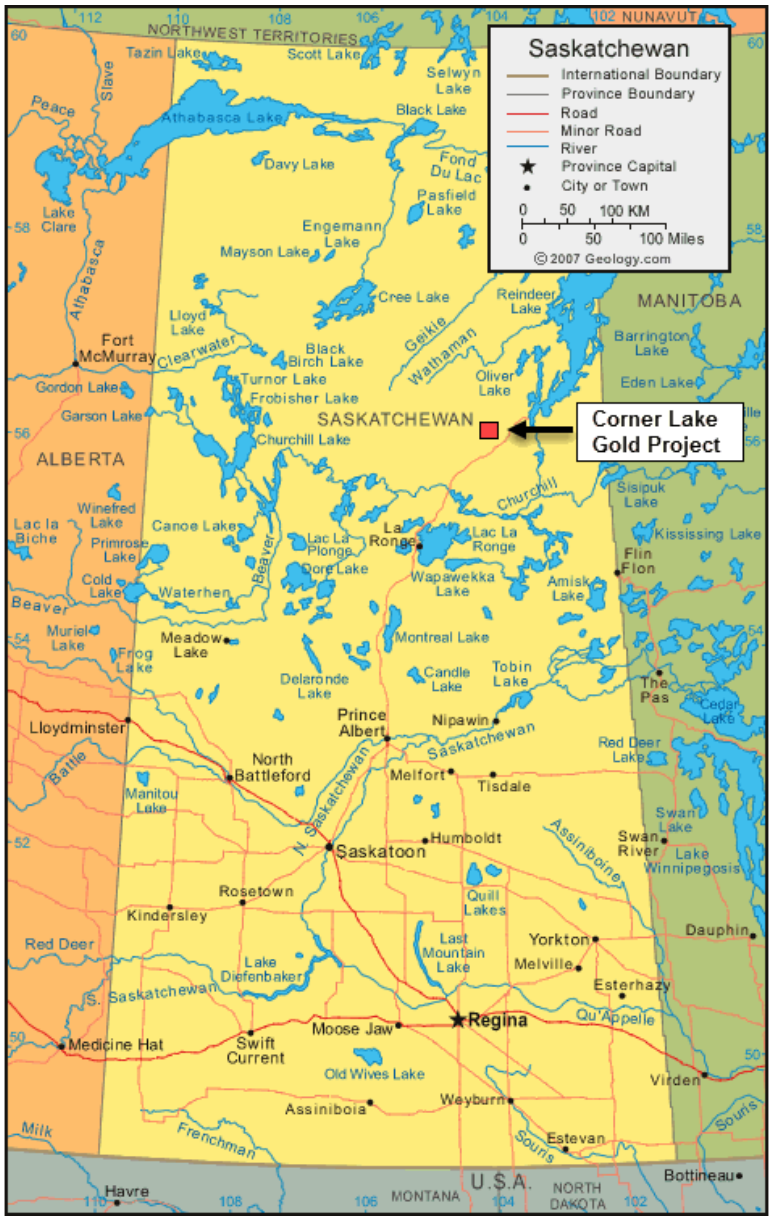
Mr. Paul Saxton P.Eng. and Golden Band’s CEO who has provided information regarding the Company’s Social License.

Mr. Ron Simpson and Mr. Frank Hrdy, Qualified Persons responsible for preparation of this report have 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 Oven Lake Property hosts the Corner Lake Gold Deposit, and is located in the Waddy Lake district in Northern Saskatchewan approximately 145 km by air northeast of La Ronge Saskatchewan (Figure 4-1). 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 Oven Lake Property is entirely contained within mineral disposition S-108307 covering an area of 2,447 ha (Table 4-1).

Table 4-1 Oven Lake Disposition

Disposition	Hectares	Annual Assessment	Excess Credit	Net Work Applied	MARS Expiry Date	Years Protected
S-107093	93	$2,325	$4,650	04-Apr-21	02-Jul-23	2

The disposition has not had its second application of the Saskatchewan government assessment relief. This will extend the expiry date by one more year.

The claim extents are illustrated in Figure 4-2.

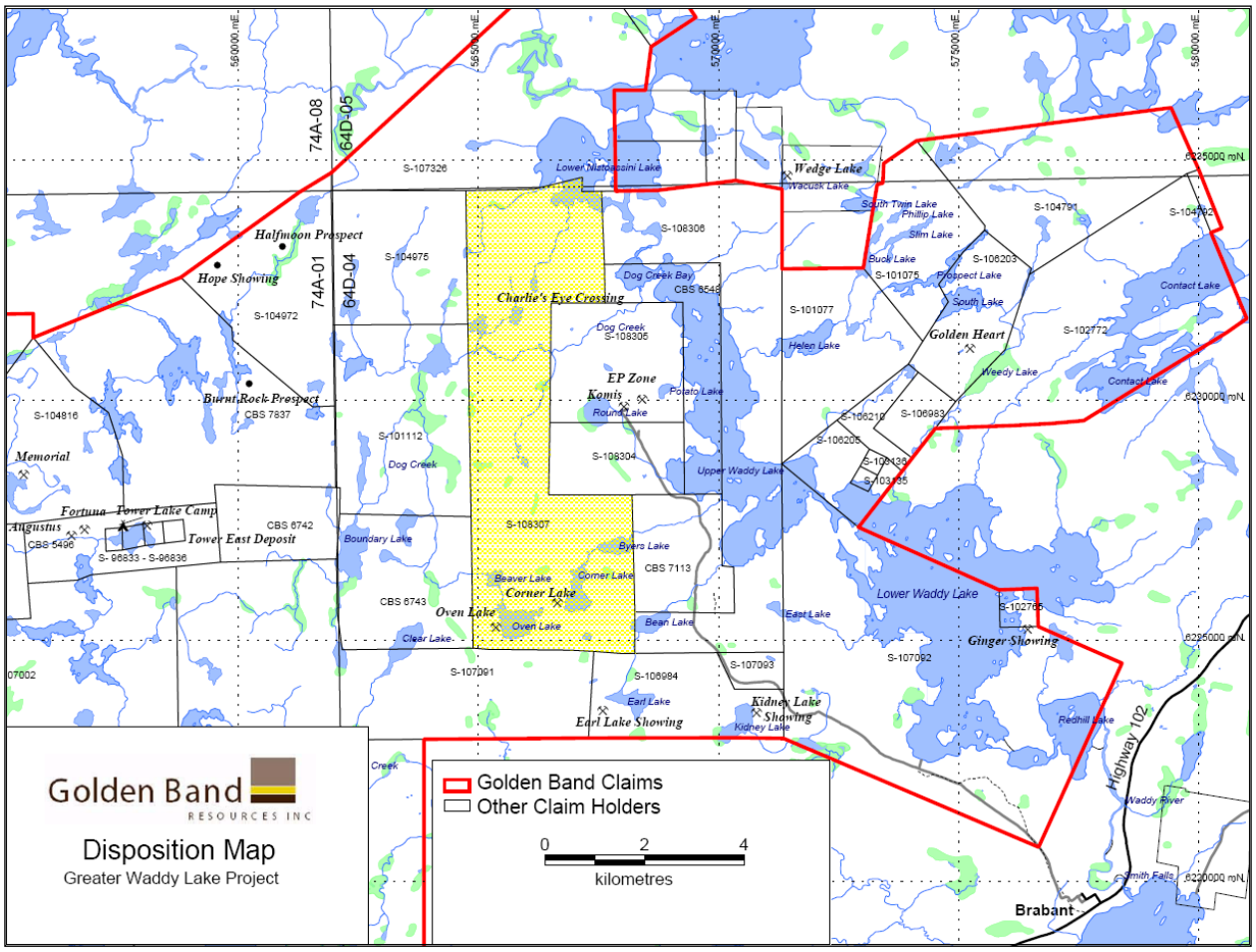
4.3 Surface Rights

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.

Figure 4-2 Claim Location Map



4.5 Permits

Surface disturbance Permits are required for mineral exploration in Saskatchewan prior to any work starting. The permits that may be required are: Temporary Work Camp permit, Aquatic habitat Protection Permit, Forest Product permit, and Surface Exploration permit. Legislation includes the Provincial Lands Regulations, the Environmental Management & Protection Act, and the Forest Resources Management Act. Drilling programs normally require a Term right to Use Water licenses and a Notification Form may need to be submitted to the Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada.

The Property has the following Permits:

1. Ministry of Environment Crown Lake Work Authorization (20-PA-000750) – Issued September 28, 2020. Expires December 31, 2021.
2. Ministry of Environment Aquatic Habitat Protection Permit (20-PA-20-PA-000750) – Issued September 28, 2020. Expires December 31, 2021.
3. Forest Products Permit (0018K) – Issued September 28, 2020. Expires December 31, 2021.

4.6 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.

4.7 Environmental Considerations

Schedule A – Mineral Exploration Permit Condition

1) The project is to be undertaken in the manner described in the project proposal and any addendums.

2) Any conditions issued under this permit will supersede commitments made in the proposal.

3) A copy of this permit must be available on site and all employees and contractors working on this project must be familiar with the permit conditions. This permit does not replace or supersede any approvals, licenses or authorizations, including building permits that may be required from municipal, federal, or other provincial agencies. The permit holder will maintain in force all such approvals, licenses, or authorizations that may be required. (e.g., Saskatchewan Provincial Heritage Resources at 306-787-5774, fax at 306-787-0069, or email at arms@gov.sk.ca).

4) Any program requiring water for drilling (except water from municipal or private sources) requires approval from the Water Security Agency in the form of a Temporary Water Rights License for Industrial Water Use. Link here: https://www.wsask.ca/Permits-and-Approvals/Regulatory-Info/Temporary-Water-Rights-Licence-for-Industrial-Water-Use/

5) Notification of the commencement and completion dates of this location is to be provided to the issuing office of Ministry of Environment.

6) The issuing office of the Ministry of Environment must approve any changes to the submitted plans before being implemented in the field.

7) All activities are to occur during dry or frozen ground conditions. During overly wet conditions, work must be stopped for any activity that could potentially cause undue rutting of the ground surface (other than permanent roadways). Rutting could be defined as a disturbance 5 meters in length and greater than 15 cm in depth. If frozen ground conditions do not exist, alternate approved methods must be used to prohibit rutting of the ground surface (i.e. timber matting, planks, etc.).

8) Project work will not develop, enter or impact any water bodies or watercourses within the project area.

9) The discharge of a substance must be reported if the substance may cause or is causing an adverse effect or the substance meets the criteria set out in Table 1 of the Discharge and Discovery Reporting Standard for that substance. Regardless of volume, any spilled substance that may cause an adverse effect must be cleaned up immediately and removed from the site for proper disposal.

10) All fuels, oils, lubricants and other petroleum-based products must be stored on or in secondary containment that must be capable of holding at least 110 per cent of the products volume. All Hazardous Substances and Waste Dangerous Goods (HSWDG) such as used oils, used oil containers; fuel filters and HAZMAT padding must also be stored on or in secondary containment until proper disposal occurs. Spill kits and or spill/drip trays must be utilized on site whenever these products are stored or utilized.

11) Storage of fuel, motor lubricants, etc. as well as any and all equipment servicing (e.g. re-fueling, oil changes, etc.) is prohibited within 100 meters of water bodies except during emergency situations and where secondary containment is provided. Fueling may take place within this buffer area provided secondary containment of the tank and spill kits are on site. Absorbent matting or drip trays must be used where accidental spills

may occur during fueling. Contaminated material must be removed from the site for proper disposal immediately after cleanup has been completed.

12) No debris is to be deposited in any water body or watercourse or on the ice of any frozen water body or watercourse. Any debris accidentally deposited is to be removed immediately. All refuse is to be removed to a licensed landfill site with the exception of hazardous waste, which must be handled according to the appropriate Regulations. Refuse must not be buried or burned on site (unless otherwise approved).

13) Any mitigation or reclamation measures requested by Saskatchewan Ministry of Environment will be the responsibility of the proponent.

14) All equipment used in construction must be clean and free from oil or fuel leaks, non-indigenous plants or seeds and other sources of contamination.

15) To prevent the spread of Zebra and Quagga mussels follow Clean, Drain and Dry best management protocols to ensure compliance with the Saskatchewan Fisheries Regulations.

16) Sumps shall not be used for this project.

17) Drill muds and additives used for drilling must not have an adverse effect on the environment. "Adverse effect" is defined in section 2(1)(b) of the Environmental Management and Protection Act, 2010.

18) All clearing within 100 meters of any waterbody or watercourse will be hand cut, unless otherwise approved and the approach to any waterbody or watercourse will be doglegged. Existing access points must be used whenever possible

19) No drilling, trenching or hydraulic stripping is to occur within 30 meters of any waterbody or watercourse.

20) Proponent must ensure that the drill pad size is kept to a minimum (900m2).

21) Maximum width of access trails is 5 meters unless, otherwise approved. Trails for line-cutting or geophysics shall not exceed 1.5 meters.

22) No material is to be pushed into standing timber and no damage is to be caused to the residual stand. All leaning trees are to be removed from standing timber.

23) Where access trails cross existing trails, those trails are not to be blocked.

24) Any access opened to conduct this project must be reclaimed at projects conclusion unless otherwise approved by the Ecological Management Specialist. All woody debris

cleared for this program is to be evenly distributed across cleared areas upon completion.

25) Slumping of previous drill holes must be remediated as soon as possible after detection.

26) Prior to expiry of this permit, the proponent must plug all drill holes in a manner that prevents the vertical movement of aquifer fluids between permeable water bearing zones. All flowing artesian drill holes must be sealed to prevent discharge into the environment as per section 24(2) (a) of The Mineral Industry Environmental Protection Regulations, 1996.

27) All reclamation work is to be completed within 30 days of completion of this project, or expiry of this permit, whichever the sooner, unless otherwise approved by the Ecological Management Specialist.

28) Prompt and effective stabilization of the bank or boundary of any water body or watercourse is required as soon as possible after construction. Emphasis will be on a rapid return to pre-development conditions. Erosion control should be consistent with the erosion hazard. Mechanical erosion/stabilization control measures (e.g. matting, livestock enclosures, ground (grids) may be required until sufficient vegetation is re-established.

29) If on ice drilling will be carried out during the project a closed loop system must be used to capture drilling waste.

30) When working from April 1 to October 31 within the Provincial Forest, the proponent must contact the nearest Forest Protection Base prior to any activity occurring. A Wildfire Prevention and Preparedness Plan must be submitted to the Ministry of Environment. Guidance for preparing a Wildfire Prevention and Preparedness can be found here:http://publications.gov.sk.ca/documents/66/86721-Wildfire%20Prevention%20and%20Prepardness%20for%20Industrial%20and%20Commercial%20Operations.pdf

31) Any flights required for the Ministry of Environment personnel for inspection of the project area are the responsibility of the proponent, within reason.

33) Within 60 days of the date these permits expire or upon completion of this project, the proponent must complete and submit a Closure Report. The outline for a closure report can be found in the Saskatchewan Mineral Exploration Guidelines.

34) Voluntary disclosure of non-compliance occurrences by the permittee must be reported immediately to the Ecological Management Specialist in addition to being documented in the closure report.

35) Any work not completed by December 31, 2021 requires a new permit.

4.8 Comments on Section 4

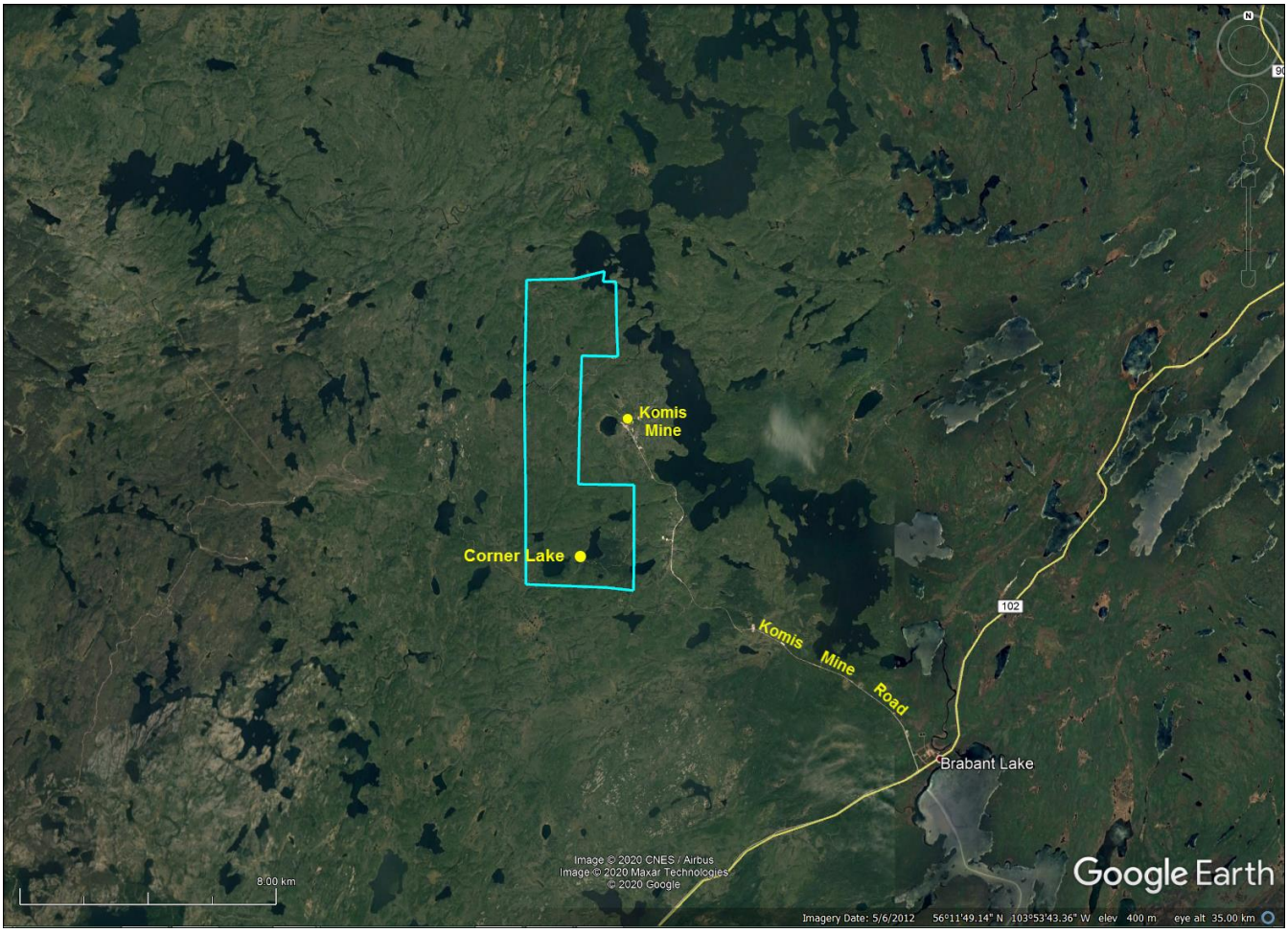
Permits will be required for any future Project exploration or development. To the extent known, there are no other significant factors and risks that may affect access, title, or right or ability to perform work on the Project.

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

5.1 Accessibility

The Oven Lake Property is located in the Waddy Lake district in northern Saskatchewan, approximately 145 km by air northeast of La Ronge SK. The project area is located 5 km west of Upper Waddy Lake, centered at 103° 56´ W longitude and 56° 11´ N latitude (UTM: 566 600E/6 225 750N NAD83 zone 13) within NTS map sheet 64D/4. Road access to the property is via the community of Brabant, located adjacent to Highway 102, which is approximately 180 km north of La Ronge. Driving time from La Ronge to Brabant is approximately 2.5 hours. From Brabant, the Komis mine road heads northwest. At kilometre 12 is the access to the Oven Lake property by an all-season bush trail that connects with the Komis mine road and extends 15.2 km west to the Tower Lake camp located at Tower Lake. This all-season bush trail bypasses the Corner Lake Gold Deposit at approximately 4 km west of the Komis mine road.

Figure 5-1 Satellite Image of Project 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 Tower Lake area is classified as cold temperate continental. Annual precipitation is from 40 to 60 centimetres (cm), falling mostly in the summers. Snow begins to accumulate during October and generally persists into April. Lakes in the region are generally frozen-over between December and April each year.

No weather statistics are available for the specifically for the Project area, but weather statistics are available for La Ronge, located 200 km to the southwest 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.

Exploration work including drilling can be conducted year-round, but diamond drilling is best performed from mid-January to the end of March when ice conditions are suitable to allow access to frozen lake surfaces.

5.3 Local Resources and Infrastructure

The nearest large town is La Ronge, a major service centre for northern Saskatchewan. It has a population of approximately 2,700 (June 2017 Statistics Canada census) with a further 3,000 in outlying communities. It has a paved 1,524 m runway offering scheduled and charter air services.

Access to La Ronge is via Highway 2 from Prince Albert. North of La Ronge, Highway 102 is paved for 30 km past the town and then continues as an all-weather, maintained gravel road to the uranium mines in the northern part of the province.

A 25 kV hydro distribution line, belonging to SaskPower, extends northward along Highway 102 from La Ronge to Missinipe (94 km southwest of Brabant). At present, there is no available commercial load from this line. Another major power line, the 138 kV Island Falls to Points North transmission line, extends from the Island Falls hydroelectric generation plant through the general project area, crossing Highway 102 at Lindsey Lake 12 km southwest of Brabant. Commercial distribution is available from this line from SaskPower.

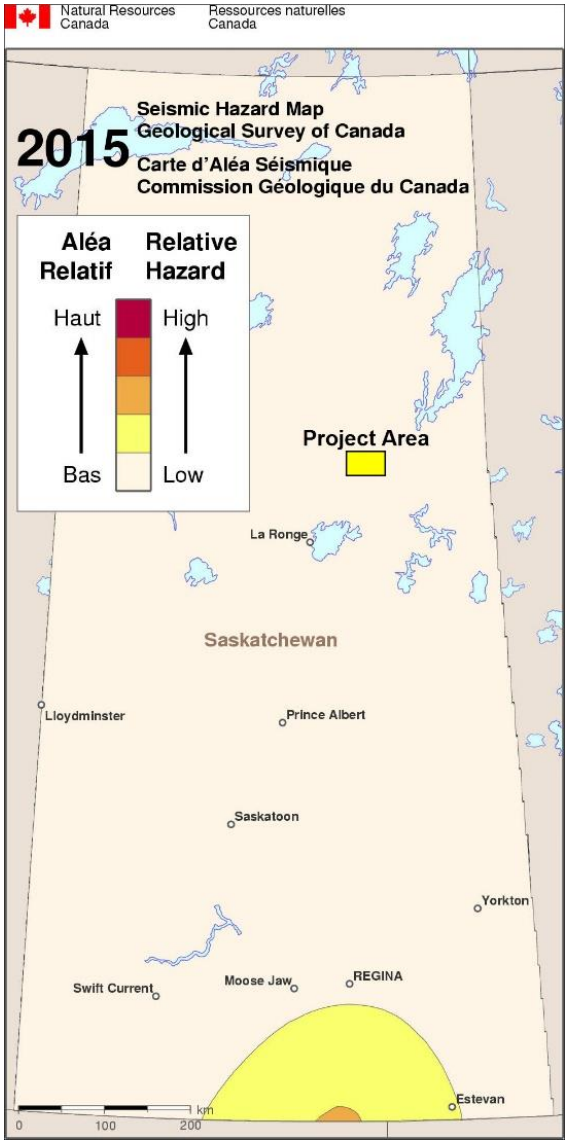
5.4 Physiography

The Project lies 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 area range from 475 to 515 m above mean sea level with local relief on the order of a few tens of metres.

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 Corner Lake Project area are sufficiently well understood to allow for exploration and preliminary study engineering and project design. In addition, the nearby Komis/EP, also owned by Golden Band, has had past mining operations so there is good potential for future power, water, mining personnel, tailings storage areas, waste disposal areas and processing plant sites.

6.0 History

The Greater Waddy Lake area was first explored in the late 1930's by prospectors from Consolidated Mining and Smelting (now Teck Cominco Ltd.). After World War II, other firms (Augustus Exploration) and individuals (Eric Partridge) also became active in the belt. Augustus Exploration first discovered gold mineralization at Tower Lake in 1959.

Since the initial discovery of gold in 1962 by Hydra-Augustus Exploration Ltd., exploration on the Oven Lake property, including the Corner Lake gold deposit, has taken place intermittently.

The most intensive period of gold exploration within the La Ronge gold belt was in the 1980s and early 1990s, 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. Several of the historic gold occurrences were significantly enhanced (Jojay, Wedge Lake, Twin Lake, Weedy Lake, Komis, and the EP zone). 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, and Golden Rule Resources Ltd. ("Golden Rule"). 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.

From the mid-1990s onward, less than a handful of exploration companies have continued gold exploration in the belt, most notably Golden Band Resources Inc.

6.1 Oven Lake Property History

Since the initial discovery of gold on the Oven Lake property in 1962 by Hydra-Augustus Exploration, the property has undergone various exploration activities including prospecting, geological mapping, geochemical sampling (including soils), outcrop, glacial till, geophysical surveys, and extensive diamond drilling. Exploration activities by Golden Band Resources are summarized below.

Exploration and specifically diamond drilling activities since the discovery of the gold occurrence, has resulted in the discovery of and delineation of, the Corner Lake gold deposit. Exploration on the Oven Lake property area is summarized below:

1951: Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co. Ltd. obtains a large concession in the Waddy Lake district. Reconnaissance airborne EM surveys discovered a number of conductors

in the northwest corner of the property with linecutting completed over conductors, geological mapping and ground EM surveys followed-up by diamond drilling; conductors were found to be generally associated with stratiform barren sulfide beds within mafic and felsic volcanics and pyroclastics. Two drillholes (#6 and #8) did report short intervals containing up to 2.1 g/t Au.

1961: Hydra-Augustus Exploration Ltd. sampled a gold occurrence at the northwest corner of Oven Lake. It is unknown when the showing was discovered or by whom, but Augustus indicates the zone had also been explored by one short x-ray drillhole with negative results.

1962: Hydra-Augustus Exploration Ltd. conducted reconnaissance mapping and prospecting resulting in the discovery of the Corner Lake gold occurrence which was trenched and sampled with mediocre results. One short x-ray drillhole was completed with equally poor results. Several shallow pits were excavated on the eastern side of Corner Lake where a number of auriferous quartz veins had been found; trenching and stripping carried on the following year with little encouragement.

1973: Granges Exploration AB follow-up on several HBM&S conductors with further diamond drilling. Minor copper values were encountered no assays for gold were completed.

1979: The Oven Lake property is staked as CBS 5205.

1981: Golden Rule Resources cuts 3 small grids over the Oven and Corner Lake occurrences (14.2 line-km) with ground mag and VLF-EM surveys (14 km) completed at 25 m intervals on 100 m spaced lines; examination and resampling of the Oven and Corner lake showings; soil sampling outlines several gold-in-soil anomalies; a new gold occurrence (Schiefner Showing) containing several pyrite-bearing quartz veins is discovered on the northern part of the property with assays of up to 8.6 g/t Au. Geoterrex carried out a high-resolution aeromagnetic survey for SMDC.

1982: Energy Reserves Canada Ltd. re-examine the Oven and Corner lake gold occurrences with geological mapping and follow-up soil sampling (145 samples) completed on anomalous soils encountered by the 1981 Golden Rule exploration; re-examination of HBM&S conductors with VLF-EM and rock and soil sampling of conductors; check assays on Schiefner Showing fail to reproduce initial results. In 1982, ownership of the Oven Lake Joint Venture was held by Energy Reserves Canada (30%);

Saskatchewan Mining Development Corporation (50%); Golden Rule Resources (20%); Bonn Energy (1% NSR).

1984: Goldsil Mining and Milling cut a grid over the southern third of CBS 5205 with ground mag, geological mapping and soil sampling completed (42 rock samples); results were not encouraging, with little additional mineralization found to upgrade or extend the known shears at Oven and Corner lakes. In 1984 ownership of the Oven Lake Joint Venture included: Goldsil Mining and Milling Inc 25%, Saskatchewan Mining Development Corporation 50%, Golden Rule Resources 25%.

1986: SMDC assumes operator-ship (55%, Golden Rule Resources 20% and Goldsil Resources Ltd 25%) and carries out bulk till sampling at 200 m intervals on 200 m spaced lines (210 samples) down-ice of the Byers Fault; several dispersion trains unrelated to the EP Zone up-ice were found: two anomalies, south of Beaver Lake and in the Upper Waddy Lake area are inferred to have sources near major east-west fault systems.

1987: SMDC completed 195.7 line-km of linecutting/grid refurbishment and 182.2 km of ground mag on the Oven Lake grid with readings at 12.5 m intervals; 26 km of VLF-EM surveying on the Oven Lake grid at 25 m intervals; 10 km of horizontal loop EM over the Beaver Lake and Waddy Lake areas; 918.1 m of diamond-drilling in 7 drillholes (DH's OV 87-01 to 87-07) to test the most favorable targets; DH OV 87-06 intersects the main Corner Lake occurrence bisecting 7.85 g/t Au/13.5 m including 10.73 g/t Au/8.0 m and 24.38 g/t Au/2.0 m which correspond to a zone of quartz stockworking, disseminated pyrite and weak bleaching (sericitization) in the granodiorite.

Summer 1987: geological mapping and prospecting on the Oven Lake grid on 100 and 200 grid centers; till sampling (17 samples); 17.5 km of linecutting to establish 25 m detailed grid over the Corner Lake occurrence with IP and ground mag surveys followed by trenching and sampling with a best channel sample of 7.03 g/t Au/3.0 m; a significant bulk till anomaly was traced to the contact zone over the Boundary Lake Pluton; the Corner Lake granodiorite was found to have a distinctive low magnetic signature in contrast to the moderate magnetic signature of andesites and highly magnetic dacites; 11 additional coreholes (1,604.2 m) which test for extensions of DH OV 87-06 indicate the presence of three parallel auriferous zones at Corner Lake. 63 polished thin sections were submitted for petrographic examination.

1988: 152.6 km of linecutting; detailed winter ground mag (212.5 line km) over the Oven-Corner-Bean-East and Camp Lake intrusives; 30 DDH (4,486.8 m) examine five felsic bodies with the most encouraging results obtained from holes testing the Oven

Lake and Corner Lake occurrences with a best intersection of 10.86 g/t Au/5.0 m in DH OV88-33. Anomalous gold mineralization encountered in the Oven Lake reconnaissance drillholes is similar to that encountered at Corner Lake.

Summer 1988: prospecting (56 man days); geological mapping (49 man days); trenching and stripping (16 man days); bulk till sampling (9 samples) on 400 m spaced reconnaissance lines along the eastern edge of the Boundary Lake Pluton and on other felsic to intermediate stocks on the property. The diorite margin of the Boundary Lake Pluton in the Dog Creek area is found to contain elevated gold values of up to 1.85 g/t Au; sheared and hydrothermally altered volcanics along the volcanic intrusive contact contain elevated gold values of 130 to 630 ppb. Prospecting elsewhere in the northern half of CBS 5205 fails to yield any new gold occurrences.

1989: trenching (12.5 man days); geological mapping (11 man days); 22 DDH (4,400 m) on the A, C and D Zones of the Corner Lake occurrence; drilling also tests structures on the periphery of the Corner Lake Stock; all of the holes intersect their geological targets, but only one encounters significant gold mineralization (14.98 g/t Au/0.5 m) in a silicified mylonite developed within granodiorite. Drill hole collars were surveyed.

1989: A detailed topographic survey was carried out by R. Danielson of the Star Lake Mining Corporation for Cameco, to ensure accurate topographic control for plotting the results of the diamond drilling. A theodolite and a Distamat infrared range finder were used to complete the survey.

To 1989: 70 drillholes (11,447 m) were completed in the Oven Lake Project area, with the vast majority of the drilling (44 holes, 7,515.5 m) testing the Corner Lake occurrence.

2002: In a press release dated April 25, 2002 Golden Band Resources Ltd. announced through letters of agreement with Golden Rule Resources (CDG Investments) and Cameco Corporation, that it had been successful in consolidating the core mineral exploration land holdings within the La Ronge Gold Belt north of the Churchill River in Northern Saskatchewan.

2002: Golden Band Resources carried out a summer program of bulk till sampling. 55 bulk till samples were collected on CBS 5205, 47 of which (T2 57-99) were located along the Tower Lake Trail from Bean Lake to just west of Oven Lake. Almost every sample was anomalous (4-10 gg/kg) confirming earlier bulk till sampling results. The anomaly is the result of multiple sources, including distant sources such as Komis and the EP Zone

and immediate sources along the Clear-Oven-Corner Lakes structure, including the Corner Lake gold occurrence.

2004: An interpretation of the mineralized zone and an unpublished resource estimate was completed by D. Mehner for Golden Band Resources Inc. using a cut-off of 0.5 g/t gold a minimum mining width of 1.5 meters true thickness and making no allowance for dilution, total Indicated Resources were estimated at 803 810 tonnes grading 2.51 g/t gold. A further Inferred Resource was estimated at 2 251 907 tonnes grading at 1.93 g/t gold. When high grade assays were cut to 10 g/t gold, Indicated Resources were estimated at 803 810 tonnes at 1.55 g/t gold and Inferred resources were estimated at 2 251 907 tonnes at 1.45 g/t gold.

2004: During the 2003-2004 winter drilling season, Golden Band Resources Inc. conducted a drill program consisting of 6 NQ-diameter diamond drillholes amounting to 577.9m of drilling. The purpose of the 2003-2004 winter drill program was to infill along strike (070°) and test the mineralization potential of the Oven Lake fault within a 200 m wide corridor beneath Corner Lake. This drilling encountered relatively wide intercepts of low gold mineralization on the order of 1.09 g/t Au/8.6m and 0.91 g/t Au/5.1m in OV-73 and 0.85 g/t Au/3.1m in OV-76 along strike of the main mineralized zone of shearing within the hanging wall intrusives of the Oven Lake Fault.

2004: During the summer field season 282 bulk till samples were collected in claim CBS

2005: Bulk till sample series LO1-8 was taken in the vicinity of Oven Lake and confirmed earlier results of an anomaly in the area west of Oven Lake

2007: Two core holes (153m) were completed about 1200 m SSW of the Corner Lake Gold Deposit. No significant mineralization was intersected.

2010: A Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate of 184,400 tonnes grading 8.07 g/t gold with in situ oz gold = 47,900 was published in "Technical Report and Mineral Resource Estimate, Corner Lake Gold Deposit, Oven Lake Property, Greater Waddy Lake Project" on March 15, 2010 by GeoSim Services Inc.

2012: A detailed airborne magnetic and VLF-EM survey totalling 700.3 km of flight lines was completed in June 2012 over the Upper Waddy Lake region for Golden Band Resources Inc. by Tundra Airborne Surveys (Chisholm& Jamieson, 2012). The survey was designed to furnish a high-resolution view of the project and to provide lithological and structural data in an area which has very good government geologic coverage as well as to provide context and guidance for future gold exploration.

Very high resolution orthophoto coloured imagery was sourced from the province of Saskatchewan and provides a strong complement to the magnetic data collected by the airborne survey while existing geologic data was examined for useful data to support the survey interpretation. The geological interpretation was completed by Taiga Consultants Ltd (Taiga) on the combined data set and the interpretation has been shown on an orthophoto base.

It was found that previous government and academic interpretations of the regional geology are for the most part quite accurate. The survey provided additional geological information in areas of limited outcrop. On the large scale, Taiga interprets the geology to be that of three related sub-domains of the Central Magmatic Belt separated by large strike-slip fault structures. These major structures likely represent paleo-physiographic breaks which likely would have been present during the formation of the Central Meta Volcanic Belt and during the deposition of the known gold mineralisation.

The survey accomplished the goals of the company by highlighting the large number of major fault structures which cut through the property cross-cutting the local stratigraphy and provides a basis for an understanding of the litho-structural setting of the known gold deposits and occurrences. The study gives direction as to which areas merit further exploration for new deposits. At the same time the interpretation of the magnetic and supporting data was used to identify the regional geologic context of the immediate property area.

Gold occurrences and deposits in the Waddy Lake gold camp have historically been known to have strong relationship to ENE faults of the Byers Fault and Byers Deformation Zone as well as to young, high level felsic "G3" stocks of the Round Lake Stock family. The E-W felsic dyke corridor which hosts much of the Komis Deposit resources likely is also related to the Byers Fault direction. During this study it was also found that deposits and occurrences have a strong locational relationship with N-S striking faults which cut both the volcanic and intrusive rocks in the area. This is a new conclusion but is based upon the observations of previous exploration workers. The importance of these structures is supported by the fact that the known Komis deposit mineralisation is present in N-S veining and where these veins intersect E-W structures containing felsic dykes.

2012 – During the period of September 10 and September 12, 2012, Taiga Consulting Ltd., conducted a brief exploration program at Corner Lake for Golden Band resources. The program comprised selective stripping of overburden to extend the area of known

mineralization and the collection of 122 channel samples totalling approximately 117.4 m of sampling. The zone was exposed over a strike length of approximately 85 m and a width of 26 m using a Hitachi excavator.

To date, 76 historic diamond-drill holes and 22 recent diamond-drill holes (2020) have been complete on the Corner Lake gold deposit, amounting to 12,038 historic metres (m) and 3,779 recent metres (m) of drilling.

All total = 98 diamond-drill holes totalling 15,817 metres (m).

6.2 Production

There has been no production from the Corner Lake Gold Deposit.

7.0 Geological Setting and Mineralization

7.1 Regional Geology

The greater Waddy Lake area was geologically mapped by C.T. Harper from the Saskatchewan Geological Survey in 1984-85. (Saskatchewan Geological Survey Summary of Investigations, 1985, Miscellaneous Report 85-4).

During the late Wisconsin-era glaciation (25,000 to 10,000 years before present), northern Saskatchewan was subjected to several continental ice advances. The most recent ice movement through this region during Quaternary glaciation was generally from northeast to southwest. Glacial deposits commonly comprise a thin veneer of till, generally less than three metres thick. Glacial Lake Agassiz formerly covered wide parts of the La Ronge Belt and, as a result, low-lying areas below 430 m are now likely to be covered with lacustrine clays and silts. Both the till and the lacustrine sediments have been eroded to fresh bedrock in places by glaciofluvial or fluvial channels. The Quaternary geology of the Waddy Lake district was mapped by Janet Campbell (Saskatchewan Geological Survey Summary of Investigations, 1985), and by B.T. Schreiner (Saskatchewan Energy & Mines, Report 221, 1984).

Bedrock exposure in the area, which varies from less than 1% to greater than 5%, is often masked by a thick cover of moss.

The greater Waddy Lake project area, shown in Figure 7-1, is located in the northern portion of the Central Metavolcanic Belt of the La Ronge Domain, a granite-greenstone belt in the Saskatchewan segment of the ca. 1.9-1.8 billion years (Ga) Trans-Hudson Orogen (Lafrance and Heaman 2004). The Saskatchewan segment of the Trans-Hudson Orogen comprises:

- ca. 2.1-1.9 Ga continental margin sequence (Wollaston Domain),
- ca. 1.91-1.87 Ga marginal sedimentary basin and arc-root complex (Rottenstone Domain),
- ca. 1.91-1.87 Ga granite-greenstone arcs (La Ronge, Glennie, Flin Flon domains),
- ca. 1.85-1.84 Ga oceanic metasedimentary basin (Kisseynew Domain) (Hoffman, 1988; Lewry et al., 1990; Andsell et al., 1995; Corrigan et al,. 1998).

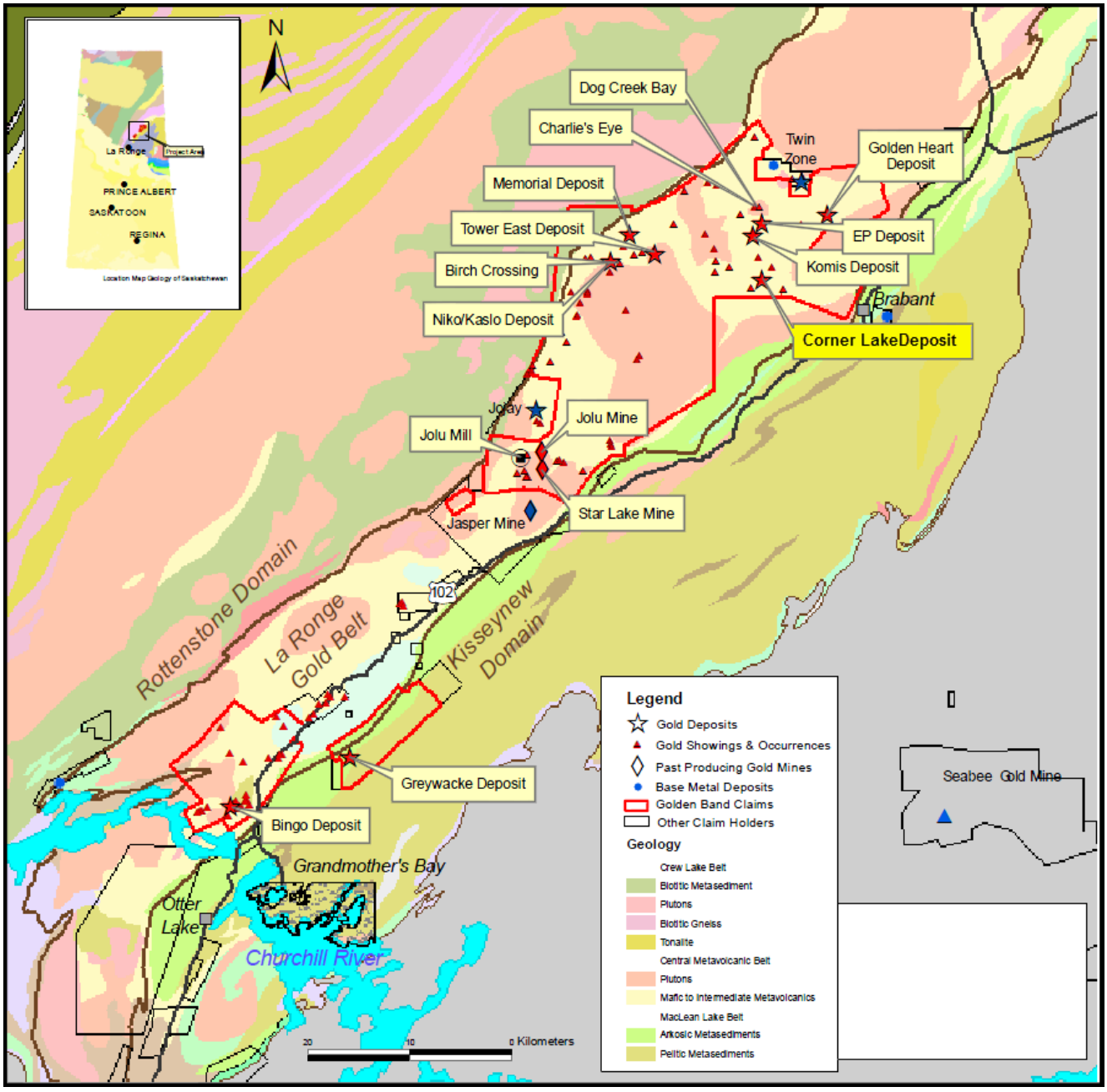
The La Ronge Domain consists of an older sequence of back-arc ultramafic and mafic volcanic rocks, the >1.88 Ga Lawrence Point Volcanic Assemblage (Maxeiner, 1997), and a younger sequence of juvenile arc volcanic rocks of intermediate to felsic composition, the ca. 1.882-1.876 Ga Reed Lake Volcanic Assemblage (Maxeiner, 1999; Maxeiner et al. 2001).

The younger Reed Lake Assemblage was deposited during intraoceanic subduction on the older Lawrence Point Assemblage substrate (Lafrance and Heaman 2004). Magmas generated above the subduction zone crystallized as ca. 1.87 Ga dioritic to granitic plutons in the root of the arc. Erosion of the arc began at approximately 1.87 Ga, supplying psammitic and pelitic sediments to the marginal basins flanking the arc-subduction zone to the north (Rottenstone Domain-Crew Lake Belt) and in the south to the Duck Lake Sedimentary Assemblage (Maxeiner, 1997, 1999; Maxeiner et al., 2001).

Subduction beneath the La Ronge arc ended by approximately 1.861 Ga and the arc was accreted to the Hearne Craton (Andsell et al., 1995). A new, west-dipping, subduction zone developed beneath the La Ronge-Hearne continental margin. This resulted in subduction-generated magmas that crystallized across the Rottenstone and Wathaman domain boundary, notably the 1.86-1.85 Ga Wathaman Batholith, and as cogenetic calc-alkaline dioritic to granitic plutons in the La Ronge Domain (e.g. Brindson Lake Pluton, Tower Lake property; Fumerton et al,. 1984; Meyer et al., 1992; Corrigan et al., 2001).

Continental-arc magmatism ended approximately 1.85 Ga and the arc was subsequently eroded from approximately 1.85-1.84 Ga. During the ca. 1.83-1.80 Ga collisional phase of the Trans Hudson Orogeny (Bickford et al., 1990), the La Ronge-Hearne craton collided with the Archean Saskatchewan and Superior cratons. This was the last significant event that influenced the introduction of gold within the La Ronge Domain and specifically within the Greater Waddy Lake project area. All lithotectonic domains of the Trans-Hudson Orogen were penetratively deformed during this final collisional event (Lafrance and Heaman, 2004).

Figure 7-1 Regional Geology



7.2 Property Geology

In the Corner Lake area, the volcano-sedimentary complex reaches a maximum width of about 20 km and is effectively bounded by several major plutonic complexes (>25 km2) including the Payn Creek Pluton to the south, the Contact and Nistoassini plutons to the east and northeast, and the Boundary Lake Pluton to the west. A number of smaller composite or multiphase plutons and stocks (<10 km2) also occur in the area which include the Redhill Lake Pluton, Upper and Lower Waddy Lake stocks, and the Sonya Lake and Dog Creek stocks. The metavolcanic succession is dominated by extensive sections of intermediate to felsic flows and fragmentals (primarily andesites and dacites) interlayered with lesser felsic and mafic volcanics. Ultramafic rocks comprise less than 10% of the metavolcanic succession in the Corner Lake region.

7.2.1 Lithologies

Although primary volcanic and sedimentary structures abound in the greater Corner Lake area, structural complexities and the presence of several plutonic complexes make it difficult to determine a coherent stratigraphy across the entire area. (Avery, 2003)

Mafic volcanic rocks occur in several narrow (50-100 m wide), sub-parallel, northeasterly trending belts both north and south of Corner Lake which are hosted by a thick interval of intermediate volcanics. The mafic volcanics consist of massive to amygdaloidal basaltic flows, pillow lavas, breccias and tuffaceous rocks, as well as interflow sediments, tuffs and flows of more felsic composition. The basalts are typically pale to dark green or greenish-black, aphanitic to fine grained and weakly to well foliated. The mafic volcanics are composed predominantly of chlorite, biotite, actinolite-hornblende and minor plagioclase. Quartz and calcite occur as amygdules which range in diameter from less than 1 mm up to 4 cm.

A northeast trending 1 km wide belt of intermediate volcanic rocks between Oven, Bean and Upper Waddy Lake dominates the volcanic succession across the central portion of the Corner Lake property. These rocks which were identified in the field as andesite probably include rocks ranging in composition from basalt to dacite, and consist of massive, porphyritic and amygdaloidal flows, flow breccias, pillow lavas and various pyroclastic units varying from fine ash tuff to agglomerate. Pyroclastic varieties of the intermediate volcanics show a full range of compositions ranging from finely laminated ash tuffs through crystal-lithic lapilli tuffs to thickly layered agglomerates. The andesites typically weather dark greenish grey to greenish black, are aphanitic to fine grained, and range from massive to delicately laminated and finely foliated. The andesites are typically composed of 40-60% hornblende ± biotite and chlorite along with plagioclase. Disseminated magnetite and pyrite also occur locally. Where present,

amygdules are generally less than 10 mm in diameter and are composed chiefly of quartz, feldspar and/or calcite.

Felsic volcanic rocks in the Corner Lake area occupy a 400-600 m wide, east-northeast trending belt which straddles the Byers Fault. Included in this unit are rocks mapped by Harper (1984) as dacites and rhyolites. Dacitic rocks are described as light to dark grey, aphanitic to very fine grained and finely foliated. Phenocrysts of plagioclase, quartz, metamorphic biotite and hornblende are recognized as well as disseminated magnetite, particularly in the area south and east of Oven Lake. The dacites range from finely laminated ash tuffs to more thickly layered crystal and/or lithic lapilli tuffs, tuff breccias and agglomerates. Massive amygdaloidal, porphyritic pillowed flows, flow breccias and lahars also occur in a diverse range of settings spanning submarine to subaerial volcanism in the region as well.

Rhyolites and rhyodacites in the Corner Lake area weather white to pinkish or light grey in color, are typically aphanitic, finely foliated and fracture conchoidally. These rocks include massive flows, tuffs and agglomerates, as well as sulfide bearing explosion breccias in the Kidney Lake area. Quartz eye and/or feldspar porphyries also occur in a number of places and appear to be mainly tuffs or flows rather than intrusive rocks.

Intrusive rocks in the Corner Lake region range from dioritic-gabbro sills to granodiorite stocks and multiphase batholiths which indicate the considerable time span that intrusive activity has occurred in the area.

Gabbroic rocks occur in a 200 m wide, tabular, east-northeast trending stock north of Bean Lake which extends into the narrows between Upper and Lower Waddy Lake. These rocks are dark green to black colored, coarse grained and display primary layering defined by alternating mafic-rich and mafic-poor zones in which primary cumulate textures are preserved. The gabbros are generally composed of 40-50% metamorphic hornblende and up to 5% biotite, both of which are invariably seen to be replaced by chlorite.

Diorite and quartz diorite occur as sills, dykes, plugs and stocks ranging from a few meters to several hundreds of meters in diameter. Marginal border phases of the Nistoassini Lakes Pluton to the north and Payn Creek Pluton to the south are also dioritic. Small diorite stocks which are exposed in the volcanic sequence such as that 900 m east of Corner Lake tend to be finer grained than the diorite phases exposed in larger plutons in the region. These diorites are greenish-grey colored, have a 1-2 mm grain size, and contain 30-40% combined biotite and hornblende. The remainder of the rock is largely plagioclase, unless quartz is present. Diorites in larger stocks are medium to coarse grained (2-4 mm) and only weakly to moderately foliated, but are otherwise compositionally similar to the smaller diorite bodies.

Granodiorite, quartz monzonite and granite comprise most of the major plutons and smaller stocks in the Corner Lake area. Most of the stocks in the region (e.g. Corner Lake, Kidney Lake, Bean Lake, Earl Lake) are exposed in scattered outcrops around the edges of lakes and coincide with a regional northwest trending aeromagnetic low. The shape of Oven Lake and the apparent displacement of volcanic rocks around the lake suggest that Oven Lake is also underlain by a small stock. Felsic intrusive rocks which comprise most of the stocks are pink to pinkish grey in color, medium to coarse grained and only massive to weakly foliated. Feldspar porphyry dykes are noticeably more abundant in the vicinity of these stocks as well and may in fact be related rocks. The presence of several gold showings in association with these small stocks in the Corner Lake area is typified by east-northeast trending, pyritized shear zones accompanied by quartz veining. Elevated gold concentrations occur in the quartz veins and pyritized wallrocks which include felsic to mafic volcanics and granitic stocks and veins.

7.2.2 Structural Geology

The major lithological contacts and foliations in the Corner Lake area trend east-northeast and dip steeply to the north. The Byers Fault Zone is the most significant feature in the geology of the district and separates the northern two-thirds of the property from the southern third of the property. Mapping in the area also suggests the presence of up to three other sub-parallel north-northeast trending fault zones south of the Byers Fault Zone: The Oven, Bean and Road faults which are all seen to have acted as loci for ductile deformation and frequently contain mylonites. The orientation of these secondary structures is highly variable, with steep dips to both the north and south reported in drillhole intersections. Of these subsidiary faults, the Oven Lake Fault is perhaps the most significant as it hosts the Corner Lake Gold Deposit. A second prominent east to east-northeast trending lineament is also seen to occur along Dog Creek which projects through the Twin Zone gold deposit further to the east.

North of the Byers Fault Zone, predominantly intermediate to mafic volcanics are intruded by the zoned Boundary Lake diorite to granite pluton and the Round Lake granodiorite stock. South of the Byers Fault Zone, mapping has identified felsic to intermediate volcanics that have been intruded by several small diorite to granodiorite stocks. A number of smaller, homogenous intrusions of largely granodiorite to quartz monzonite composition either occur within, or adjacent to the claim as well, namely, the Round Lake, Upper Waddy Lake, Corner Lake, Bean Lake and Dog Creek stocks. Many of these intrusions are quartz porphyritic and form recessive topographic features such as ponds or muskeg covered areas. Geochemical evidence suggest the Oven Lake, Corner Lake, Bean Lake and Camp stocks are genetically

related to a single parent magma and all of the intrusions appear to be partially controlled by boundary faults.

Areas underlain by volcanic rocks on the Corner Lake property are characterized by linear, high amplitude magnetic trends, whereas intrusive stocks demonstrate conspicuous magnetic lows. Ground magnetic data indicate flat, low magnetic responses in the immediate area around the Corner and Oven stocks correspond to aeromag-indicated circular felsic domes interpreted to subcrop 30 m below the surface. Broad, bending, highly magnetic features identified in aeromagnetic coverage along the western and southern margins of the property are interpreted as ultramafic volcanics which is supported by surface mapping. Two roughly east-west trending aeromag-interpreted faults also cut the northern corner of Corner Lake which are not seen in the ground magnetic data. The northern limb of one fault intersects the Byers Fault, whereas a second north-south aeromag-indicated fault separates the Corner Lake intrusive from volcanic rocks further to the east. Ground magnetic data also serve to support this interpretation in that high magnetic features are seen to be terminated in ground magnetic coverage by a subtle change in magnetic background levels. Several other prominent north-south lineaments are identified from Landsat images and topographic maps in the Corner Lake area as well. In particular, the Oven and Corner Lake showings are seen to lie close to the intersection of north-south lineaments with northeasterly trending structures.

The Corner Lake region has undergone polyphase deformation characterized by inhomogeneous strain. Throughout most of the area, a finely developed tectonic foliation (S1) parallels the original bedding and volcanic layering in the rocks (S0). The earliest fold structures (D1) display a variety of axial traces, plunges and styles of folding including acute, triangular, and isoclinal fold patterns which are closely related to the size, shape and proximity of plutonic bodies. A series of anticlines and synclines also occur along protrusions and embayments of plutons in the region which merge into larger regional synformal structures. This style of deformation seems to be largely controlled by complementary sinking of the volcanic pile and the rise of various plutonic bodies.

A late stage regional northwest-southeast compressional deformation event (D2) manifests itself in the Corner Lake area as small-scale northeast trending crenulation and kink folds, boudin necks, and locally developed, sub-vertical axial planar cleavage and weak penetrative foliation (S2). Possibly related to this period of deformation are major, regional northeast trending tectonic zones in the region such as the Looney Lake Tectonic Zone which is characterized by strong penetrative foliation, sub-mylonitic textures, well-developed lineations and an increased incidence of small-scale folds.

The trace of the most prominent structural feature on the Corner Lake property, the northeasterly to east trending Byers Fault Zone, is generally marked by a muskeg filled lineation. The Byers Fault Zone and its associated shear foliation dip to the south. Whereas the hanging wall side of the fault is intensely sheared across a narrow zone immediately adjacent to the fault, the footwall zone of the fault consists of a gradational zone of shearing up to several hundred meters wide characterized by strong penetrative foliation and a well developed northerly plunging lineation.

Supracrustal rocks in the Corner Lake area are seen to be dominated by regional northeasterly strikes and steep dips. North of the Byers Fault Zone, rocks trend in a northerly direction, whereas south of the Byers Fault Zone, supracrustal rocks trend in a more easterly direction. The degree of deformation also varies widely, from zones of low strain where primary textures and structures are essentially intact, to zones of extreme strain where the rocks are intensely sheared and lineated. The map pattern in the greater Waddy Lake region suggests that rocks have been folded by at least two regional folding events although only one penetrative fabric is generally evident. Fold hinges are also frequently characterized by zones of high strain where supracrustal rocks are squeezed between larger plutons or occur in the pressure shadow region of smaller stocks.

Since several major belt scale faults and/or lineaments transect the Corner Lake area, most gold showings in the area appear spatially related to the intersection of northerly oriented lineaments/faults and northeast and/or east trending structures. Landsat lineaments and mapped faults in the Greater Waddy region are grouped by Thomas (1996) into north-south, northeast-southwest, and east-west structures.

A prominent set of north trending faults and lineaments is seen to transect the Greater Waddy Lake area. These features generally have a good strike continuity ranging between 5 and 30 km and many gold showings in the area occur in close proximity to these structures or their intersection with east or northeast trending structures.

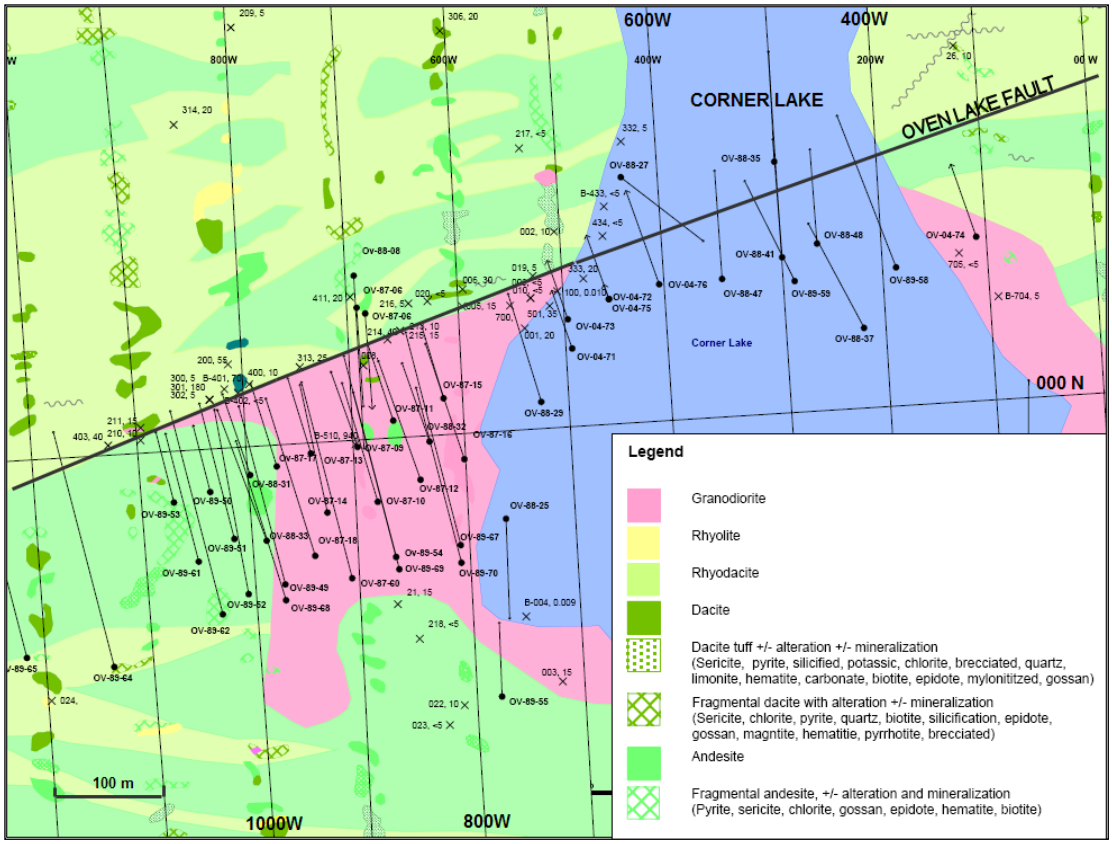
A set of northeast trending faults and lineaments is also prominent in the Corner Lake area. These features are only weakly to moderately evident as Landsat lineaments, but they can be traced for up to 40 km across the region. A crudely developed periodicity of 2-3 km spacing is recognized by Thomas (1996) to occur between major first order northeast trending structures which typically exceed 10 km strike length. The northeast trending structures are generally characterized by discrete ductile to brittle-ductile shearing and associated quartz veining.

Easterly oriented faults and lineaments are particularly prevalent across the Corner Lake area. The most prominent structure in this group of lineaments is the Byers Fault which has a trace of at least 40 km across the northern portion of the La Ronge Domain. The deformation style of east-west structures is quite heterogeneous and in the case of the Byers Fault Zone, early deformation marked by discrete ductile deformation (mylonitic fabric) appears to be overprinted by later, broader zones of brittle deformation characterized by fault breccias, cataclasites and crackle breccias.

East of Corner Lake, the trace of the Byers Fault Zone is interpreted in a more northeasterly orientation extending toward Weedy Lake. Alternatively, Landsat images suggest the trace of the Byers Fault Zone may be more easterly, transecting the area north of Redhill Lake. Satellite imagery also suggests the Byers Fault Zone in this area may form one segment of an east-west system of bifurcating structures which are cut by younger northeast trending structures which have a sinistral component of displacement.

Property geology in the vicinity of the Corner Lake Gold Deposit is illustrated in Figure 7-2.

Figure 7-2 Local Geology



7.2.3 Mineralization

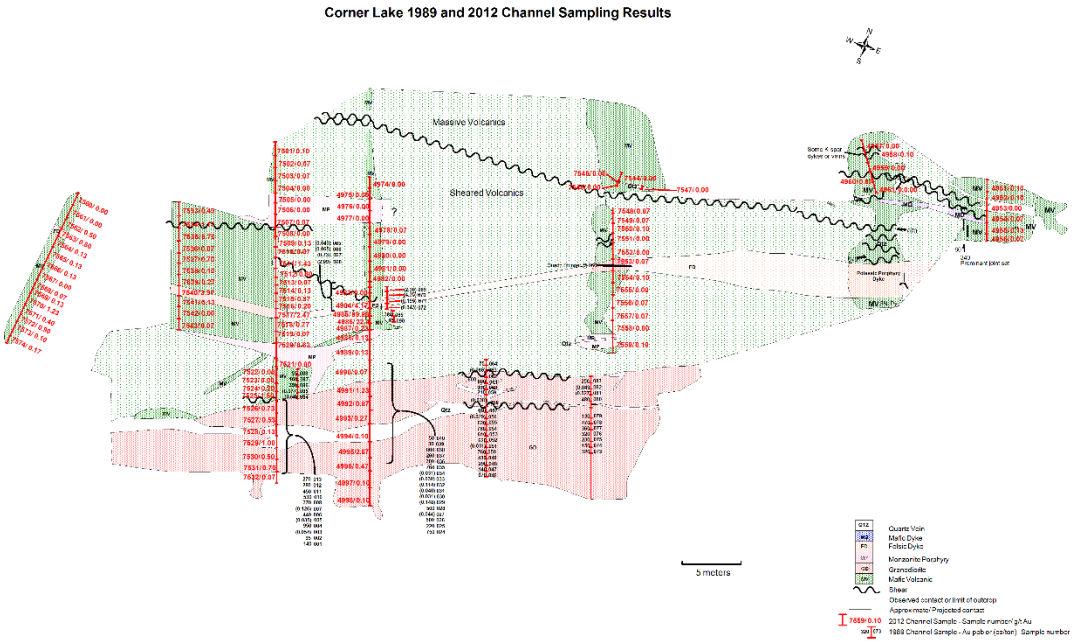
The Oven Lake Showing is located along the north side of the Oven Lake Fault, about 100 m west-northwest of Oven Lake and 600 m south of the Byers Fault Zone. The area is underlain by andesitic flows and intercalated minor dacitic rocks. Mineralization at the showing occurs in a quartz stockwork developed within a silicified shear (100°/75°) cutting pyritic dacites. Disseminated, bleb-like pyrite (1-3%) is seen in the surrounding andesites to carry only background levels of gold mineralization. Initial chip/channel sampling at the showing returned values of 6.17 g/t Au and 4.22 g/t Au over 1.0 and 3.0 m respectively. Drillholes at wide (100 m) spacing have encountered gold in the 1.5 to 4.0 g/t range over widths of 0.5 m. Although these results are lower grade than those at Corner Lake, the drilling to date at Oven Lake to date has only been semi-reconnaissance in nature.

Additional gold occurrences in the Corner Lake area include Anomaly A which is located about 3.6 km east of the Corner Lake Showing in an area underlain by mixed andesitic and dacitic volcanic rocks. The showing is situated approximately 300 m southwest of the Earl Lake granodiorite stock and occurs near the intersection of a northeast trending fault (Road Fault) and an east-trending lineament. Mineralization in the Anomaly A area occurs in pyritic quartz veins hosted by a sheared and silicified dacite.

Anomaly B is located about 2.3 km northeast of Corner Lake in an area underlain by dacitic rocks. The showing is situated immediately north of the trace of the Oven Lake Fault near the intersection of weakly defined east and north trending Landsat lineaments. Mineralization in the Anomaly B showing area is contained within a smoky quartz vein which hosts 1-2% pyrite, 1% chalcopyrite, and tourmaline. It is unclear from existing reports whether the vein is associated with a zone of shearing and/or fracturing.

The surface exposure of the Corner Lake Gold Deposit (Figure 7-3) is located about 200 m west of Corner Lake near the intersection of the Oven Lake Fault and a prominent north-south lineament. The area is underlain by a small (900 m x 500 m) granodiorite stock which has intruded into the surrounding sequence of predominantly intermediate to felsic volcanic rocks. DH OV87-06 which initially tested the subsurface extension of mineralization in the Corner Lake Showing, returned an intersection of 7.85 g/t Au over 13.5 m, including 10.73 g/t Au/8.0 m. Additional drilling in 1988 and 1989 (44 DH, 7,515.5 m) extended the size of the occurrence to a mineralized zone, which is currently defined over a strike length of 250 m and to a vertical depth of 150 m.

Figure 7-3 - Corner Lake 1989 and 2012 Channel Sampling Results



The mineralization at Corner Lake occupies a set of brittle/ductile shears and brittle fracture zones within a granodiorite host proximal to the Oven Lake Fault which parallels the contact between intrusive rocks to the south, and dacitic and associated volcanic wallrocks to the north. The occurrence occupies a pronounced magnetic lineament on the north side of the Corner Lake Stock where mineralization is associated with pervasive silicification, sericitization and hematization, as well as fracture-controlled quartz-carbonate alteration. A few percent of disseminated pyrite is also associated with better gold values in the occurrence. The mineralized zone dips to the south at 60°-80°, with flatter dips occurring closer to surface. Most of the reserves at Corner Lake are hosted by granodiorite, but the mineralization also continues into a predominantly volcanic package further along strike to the west.

Mineralization is seen to occupy two distinct east-northeast trending shears at Corner Lake: one transecting the granodiorite-volcanic contact, and a second structure entirely within the volcanics. The two shears are separated by 2 to 8 m of well-foliated intermediate volcanics. A post-shearing, unaltered, massive monzonitic porphyry dyke is also seen in various drillhole sections to cut the foliation and mineralized structure.

The gold mineralization at Corner Lake is subdivided into three principal zones: The A, C, and D zones.

The A Zone, located in the immediate hanging wall of the Oven Lake Fault, is predominantly hosted by sheared granodiorite and is the most continuously mineralized of the three zones at Corner Lake. The A Zone varies from 2.5 to 5.0 m in width and is steeply dipping to the south (068°/68°-75°). Mineralization in the granodiorite-hosted portion of the zone is associated with ribboned quartz lenses and stringers in silicified and albitized cherty rocks containing up to 5% pyrite. Mineralization in the volcanic hosted portion of the A Zone is characterized by strong biotite-sericite alteration as well as by moderate amounts of fracture-controlled quartz-carbonate veining and 5-10% pyrite + chalcopyrite (locally up to 20%).

The C Zone is situated near the footwall of the Oven Lake Fault about 8.5 m from the A Zone. Mineralization in this zone is less continuous than that in the A Zone and is hosted by a sheared quartz stockwork developed at the contact of the Oven Lake Stock and intermediate to felsic volcanics (e.g. DH OV 89-50). The zone dips steeply to the south (065°/070°) and ranges between 2 and 4 m in width. The C Zone is characterized by strong biotite/sericite and locally, by limonite alteration within fracture-controlled quartz-carbonate stringers. The rocks contain 5-10% pyrite (locally 40%) and as much as 1% chalcopyrite.

The D Zone is a narrow, discontinuous, high grade mylonite zone located a few meters within hanging wall intrusive rocks of the Oven Lake Fault. It contains some of the highest gold assays encountered during drilling.

The main area of mineralization at Corner Lake occurs from the first mylonite zone developed within granodiorite rocks of the Corner Lake Stock to the intrusive/volcanic contact and includes both the A and C zones. Petrographic work indicates gold-sulfide mineralization is present in the contact zone of the Corner Lake Stock where it is hosted by strongly foliated sulfidic quartz veins and compositionally inhomogeneous schistose rocks that are interpreted as deformed products of hydrothermal potassic alteration. Among plutonic rocks at Corner Lake, hydrothermal alteration is seen to include blotchy replacement of plagioclase phenocrysts by aphanitic saccharoidal feldspar aggregates and the development of biotite-sericite-microcline-rich aggregates. Petrography also indicates albitization affected the contact zone of the pluton before the emplacement of auriferous quartz veins and associated potassic alteration took place.

Gold at Corner Lake is hosted by silicates as well as pyrite and is often intergrown with unknown opaques (possibly Te-minerals). Two events of deformation and metamorphism are also recognized, both of which postdate the emplacement of auriferous quartz veins and

potassic wallrock alteration. The general sequence of mineralization as envisaged by Hubregtse (1987) consists of: deposition of volcanic rocks; intrusion of quartz-plagioclase porphyry; intrusion of mafic dykes; intrusion of the tonalite-granodiorite Corner Lake Stock and formation of S1 fabric; albitization in zones up to 50 m wide within the contact zone between volcanics and undeformed plutonic rocks; emplacement of auriferous sulfidic quartz veins accompanied by potassic wallrock alteration and introduction of disseminated sulfides and gold; D1 deformation, formation of mylonitic S1 fabric in mica–rich mafic volcanics and plutonic rocks affected by strong potassic alteration; M1 amphibolite facies metamorphism accompanied by static recrystalization of sulfides and silicates; and finally, D2 deformation and M2 greenschist metamorphism accompanied by local fracturing, brecciation and rare mechanical redistribution of gold into brittle fractures.

To the east of the main occurrence, gold intersections have also been encountered in an area under Corner Lake itself. The mineralization in this area is contained in quartz veins hosted within a mylonitized granodiorite.

Significant gold intersections have also been reported from drillholes testing lineaments northwest of Oven Lake.

7.3 Comments on Section 7

The regional and deposit-scale geology and controls on mineralization of the Corner Lake gold deposit are sufficiently well understood to permit the construction of geological models and estimation of Mineral Resources.

8.0 Deposit Types

The Corner Lake Gold Deposit is generally classified as shear-hosted, mesothermal gold deposits.

8.1 Deposit Models

Two groups of gold occurrences have been noted in the La Ronge Domain and specifically in the Greater Waddy Lake district (Lafrance and Heaman, 2004).

Group I gold occurrences include the Komis gold deposit and consist of single quartz veins or swarms of quartz veins having extensive biotite-pyrite-carbonate alteration haloes that are up to 15 times as wide as the widths of the single quartz veins. At the Komis gold deposit, single quartz veins and swarms of quartz veins cut through mafic volcanic rocks and the east-striking dykes. It has been interpreted that the dykes and the northwest-striking volcanic host rocks were in the strain shadow of the Round Lake stock during the development of regional ENE-striking S2 foliation. Tensile fractures opened in the volcanic rocks and dykes, hydrothermal fluids flowed into the fractures and quartz crystallized, sealing the fractures.

Group II gold occurrences are shear-hosted mineralization including the Golden Heart and Corner Lake gold deposits. Quartz veins within the shears at both gold deposits have been classified as extensional veins that predate the shearing. Hence these veins are similar to the Group I veins discussed above but they have been overprinted by the shear zones.

Throughout the Greater Waddy Lake district, gold occurs in quartz veins and in pyritized wall rocks of the quartz veins. The similar mineralization style and upper greenschist to amphibolite grade metamorphism associated with the alteration of numerous gold occurrences throughout the Greater Waddy Lake district suggests gold was introduced during a regional, hypozonal, mineralizing event. Furthermore, the similarity of the Group I and Group II gold occurrences suggest they formed during the same deformation event, specifically the D2 fabrics that formed in the La Ronge Domain during the collision of the Rae-Hearne Craton with the Superior and Saskatchewan cratons (Lewry et al., 1990; Ansdell et al., 1995; Schwerdtner and Côté, 2001).

Lafrance and Heaman (2004) suggested during the collisional event, regional compression across the La Ronge Domain resulted in localized deformation producing reverse and dextral shear zones along lithological contacts between more competent and less competent rock units. Group I gold occurrences were deposited during the development during the regional

D2 fabrics, which are locally overprinted by late D2 shear zones that host the Group II gold occurrences.

8.2 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

Matrixset has not conducted any exploration activity in the Corner Lake area that is not drill related.

9.1 Comments on Section 9

Interpretation of the exploration data including mapping, petrography, geochemical sampling and geophysics, is sufficiently detailed to support the definition of shear-hosted gold targets on the Property.

10.0 Drilling

10.1 Historic Drilling

The majority of the drilling on the property since 1987 utilized and inclination of -45° and a drill hole azimuth of 340-345°. A variety of drilling azimuths were used but once the strike of the Oven Lake Fault was established drilling was performed utilizing a 340° azimuth. The 340° drilling azimuth is perpendicular to the 68° striking and steeply dipping Oven Lake Fault.

Typically, for all drill programs NQ sized core was drilled. Downhole surveys in 1987, 1988 and 1989 were performed using a Tropari instrument. For the 2003/04 drill program acid dip tests were performed.

Survey co-ordinates and elevation were determined for all the drill holes and existing trenches. All co-ordinates are based in an iron pin, designated IP-1, which was assigned the co-ordinates 1000.000N and 3000.000E. This marker is located approximately 27m west of Corner Lake at 5+93W, 0+00N on the exploration (cut) grid baseline. Points IP-1 and IP-2 (a second iron pin located at 68.23m west of IP-1), define the exploration grid baseline which is assumed to be oriented at 270°. IP-1, IP-2 and IP-3 are round steel rods driven into the ground on the baseline. The co-ordinates and elevations are for the center of the top of the rod. IP-3 is approximately 134m grid west of Corner Lake off the base line. Two additional markers were included in the survey; IP-4 located on line 700 west approximately 55.5m grid south of the baseline, and IP-5 which was driven into the ground between lines 675 west and 700 west and approximately 114m grid south of the baseline. IP-5 was not considered solid and was not used a permanent marker.

All elevations are relative to the Corner Lake level which was assumed to be 440.000m A.S.L. Co-ordinates and elevations for the diamond drill holes are for the collar, the collar being the point where the casing enters the ground or the ice.

Golden Band carried out a winter drill program in 2003/2004 comprising 6 NQ core holes drilled beneath Corner Lake along the strike of the Oven Lake Fault. Drilling encountered several wide intervals of low-grade mineralization hosted by a series of brittle/ductile shears and brittle fracture zones within the intrusive rocks of the hanging-wall.

The drill hole collar information for all historic holes completed on the Corner Lake deposit are shown in Table 10-1 (Local Grid) and Table 10-2 (UTM Gird). The locations of drilling in the resource area are shown in Figure 7-2.

Table 10-1 - Corner Lake Deposit Historic Drill Hole Collar Locations (Local Grid)

Hole ID	Grid E	Grid N	Elev (m)	Length (m)	Azim	Dip	Year
OV-71	-490.00	67.00	440.00	80.90	340.00	-45.00	2004
OV-72	-453.00	111.00	440.00	24.60	340.00	-55.00	2004
OV-73	-499.00	95.00	440.00	100.60	340.00	-55.00	2004
OV-74	-110.00	150.00	441.41	100.60	340.00	-45.00	2004
OV-75	-453.00	111.00	440.00	109.70	340.00	-55.00	2004
OV-76	-405.00	127.00	440.00	161.50	340.00	-55.00	2004
OV87-01	3000.00	530.00	458.00	151.50	0.00	-45.00	1987
OV87-02	-2300.00	645.00	458.00	108.80	0.00	-45.00	1987
OV87-03	-2300.00	615.00	458.00	166.70	0.00	-45.00	1987
OV87-04	-2200.00	715.00	458.00	124.10	0.00	-45.00	1987
OV87-05	-2040.49	-48.24	458.00	75.30	0.00	-48.00	1987
OV87-06	-685.74	120.80	456.80	124.10	180.00	-45.00	1987
OV87-07	2835.00	739.00	458.00	148.10	145.00	-47.00	1987
OV87-08	-688.34	145.85	456.80	200.00	180.00	-45.00	1987
OV87-09	-692.28	5.75	444.00	96.30	345.00	-45.00	1987
OV87-10	-673.51	-54.96	446.00	166.40	345.00	-45.00	1987
OV87-11	-652.25	16.06	443.50	102.40	345.00	-45.00	1987
OV87-12	-632.09	-35.50	446.00	178.60	345.00	-45.00	1987
OV87-13	-733.71	-5.48	443.00	105.50	345.00	-45.00	1987
OV87-14	-719.31	-64.72	446.50	169.50	345.00	-45.00	1987
OV87-15	-613.17	38.51	442.00	172.00	345.00	-45.00	1987
OV87-16	-596.97	-22.23	444.00	166.40	345.00	-45.00	1987
OV87-17	-764.94	-15.18	444.00	108.80	345.00	-45.00	1987
OV87-18	-730.32	-101.25	446.00	209.10	345.00	-45.00	1987
OV88-19	-1945.42	-335.22	459.60	169.80	90.00	-45.00	1988
OV88-20	-1925.40	-511.99	459.60	148.00	90.00	-45.00	1988
OV88-21	-1617.87	-90.27	457.50	220.00	180.00	-45.00	1988
OV88-22	3998.00	90.00	403.00	149.00	340.00	-47.00	1988
OV88-23	-1359.83	-131.47	459.00	192.50	180.00	-45.00	1988
OV88-24	3869.00	35.00	403.00	168.00	330.00	-45.00	1988
OV88-25	-575.00	-80.00	440.00	136.00	180.00	-45.00	1988
OV88-26	2994.00	601.00	390.10	157.00	300.00	-50.00	1988
OV88-27	-432.00	223.00	440.00	142.00	135.00	-46.50	1988
OV88-28	2834.00	1164.00	370.00	151.00	130.00	-45.00	1988
OV88-29	-525.00	20.00	440.00	145.00	345.00	-46.50	1988
OV88-30	3268.00	1110.00	440.00	172.00	310.00	-45.00	1988
OV88-31	-789.90	-22.74	448.00	97.00	345.00	-45.00	1988
OV88-32	-626.82	-2.21	448.00	134.00	345.00	-45.00	1988
OV88-33	-776.46	-82.07	452.00	175.00	345.00	-45.00	1988
OV88-34	2922.00	930.00	390.10	56.40	270.00	-50.00	1988
OV88-35	-300.00	225.00	440.00	137.00	360.00	-45.00	1988
OV88-36	1098.00	-335.00	434.00	170.00	180.00	-45.00	1988
OV88-37	-220.00	72.00	440.00	149.00	335.00	-45.00	1988

Hole ID	Grid E	Grid N	Elev (m)	Length (m)	Azim	Dip	Year
OV88-38	1236.00	-340.00	411.50	152.00	180.00	-45.00	1988
OV88-39	-1744.88	-101.67	456.00	197.00	205.00	-45.00	1988
OV88-40	-1367.00	-261.00	455.60	110.00	360.00	-55.00	1988
OV88-41	-300.00	140.00	440.00	149.60	360.00	-46.00	1988
OV88-42	-1447.00	-276.00	455.60	134.00	360.00	-55.00	1988
OV88-43	-1287.00	-275.00	455.60	122.00	360.00	-55.00	1988
OV88-44	-1527.00	-275.00	455.60	155.00	360.00	-55.00	1988
OV88-45	-1447.00	-320.00	455.60	155.00	360.00	-55.00	1988
OV88-46	-1961.84	-137.28	458.00	173.00	20.00	-45.00	1988
OV88-47	-355.00	125.00	440.00	134.00	360.00	-45.00	1988
OV88-48	-263.00	160.00	440.00	136.50	4.00	-46.00	1988
OV89-49	-765.51	-120.81	445.40	230.00	345.00	-45.00	1989
OV89-50	-833.15	-33.13	447.70	89.00	345.00	-45.00	1989
OV89-51	-804.40	-89.06	447.30	176.00	345.00	-46.00	1989
OV89-52	-791.13	-133.43	446.30	242.00	349.00	-46.00	1989
OV89-53	-859.68	-45.49	449.00	92.00	345.00	-45.00	1989
OV89-54	-662.15	-110.91	442.80	263.00	345.00	-45.00	1989
OV89-55	-575.00	-240.00	444.00	101.00	357.00	-45.00	1989
OV89-56	-148.67	-157.11	440.40	101.00	320.00	-45.00	1989
OV89-57	-80.80	-58.59	440.00	116.00	0.00	-45.00	1989
OV89-58	-189.21	114.67	439.90	212.00	340.00	-45.00	1989
OV89-59	-292.58	121.43	440.00	146.00	335.00	-45.00	1989
OV89-60	-705.05	-114.99	444.70	254.00	345.00	-45.00	1989
OV89-61	-843.00	-99.70	447.40	167.00	345.00	-45.00	1989
OV89-62	-825.64	-147.67	446.80	254.00	345.00	-45.00	1989
OV89-63	-1357.57	-198.22	454.50	140.00	180.00	-48.00	1989
OV89-64	-929.34	-192.84	451.40	296.00	345.00	-45.00	1989
OV89-65	-1010.37	-172.77	458.60	221.00	345.00	-56.00	1989
OV89-66	-1144.89	-236.83	452.90	200.00	345.00	-52.00	1989
OV89-67	-603.00	-101.00	440.50	278.00	345.00	-45.00	1989
OV89-68	-763.00	-125.00	445.40	266.00	342.00	-55.00	1989
OV89-69	-661.00	-111.00	442.80	284.00	345.00	-55.00	1989
OV89-70	-603.00	-103.00	440.30	272.00	345.00	-53.00	1989
			Total	**12,038.30**			

Table 10-2 - Corner Lake Historic Drill Hole Collar Locations in UTM ZONE 13 NAD83 (CSRS) CGVD28 Format

Hole ID	UTM X	UTM Y	Elev (m)	Length (m)	Azim	Dip	Year
OV-71	566855.8513	6225830.685	440	80.90	340.00	-45.00	2004
OV-72	566891.1619	6225875.038	440	24.60	340.00	-55.00	2004
OV-73	566846.239	6225858.049	440	100.60	340.00	-55.00	2004
OV-74	567228.2537	6225922.551	441.41	100.60	340.00	-45.00	2004
OV-75	566891.1619	6225875.038	440	109.70	340.00	-55.00	2004
OV-76	566938.0564	6225892.079	440	161.50	340.00	-55.00	2004
OV87-01	570283.9863	6226379.368	458	151.50	0.00	-45.00	1987
OV87-02	565056.3069	6226352.615	458	108.80	0.00	-45.00	1987
OV87-03	565057.1	6226323.041	458	166.70	0.00	-45.00	1987
OV87-04	565153.0344	6226424.263	458	124.10	0.00	-45.00	1987
OV87-05	565330.4544	6225676.093	458	75.30	0.00	-48.00	1987
OV87-06	566661.4722	6225878.545	456.8	124.10	180.00	-45.00	1987
OV87-07	570115.807	6226581.034	458	148.10	145.00	-47.00	1987
OV87-08	566658.2469	6225903.17	456.8	200.00	180.00	-45.00	1987
OV87-09	566658.0668	6225764.958	444	96.30	345.00	-45.00	1987
OV87-10	566678.1749	6225705.608	446	166.40	345.00	-45.00	1987
OV87-11	566697.255	6225776.18	443.5	102.40	345.00	-45.00	1987
OV87-12	566718.4915	6225725.886	446	178.60	345.00	-45.00	1987
OV87-13	566617.5228	6225752.793	443	105.50	345.00	-45.00	1987
OV87-14	566633.2842	6225694.776	446.5	169.50	345.00	-45.00	1987
OV87-15	566735.1858	6225799.344	442	172.00	345.00	-45.00	1987
OV87-16	566752.7613	6225739.896	444	166.40	345.00	-45.00	1987
OV87-17	566586.9933	6225742.405	444	108.80	345.00	-45.00	1987
OV87-18	566623.3965	6225658.474	446	209.10	345.00	-45.00	1987
OV88-19	565431.7596	6225395.707	459.6	169.80	90.00	-45.00	1988
OV88-20	565456.1683	6225221.979	459.6	148.00	90.00	-45.00	1988
OV88-21	565748.1763	6225645.833	457.5	220.00	180.00	-45.00	1988
OV88-22	571279.4282	6225972.009	403	149.00	340.00	-47.00	1988
OV88-23	566003.6365	6225612.041	459	192.50	180.00	-45.00	1988
OV88-24	571153.7165	6225914.381	403	168.00	330.00	-45.00	1988
OV88-25	566775.9462	6225683.528	440	136.00	180.00	-45.00	1988
OV88-26	570276.1946	6226449.2	390.1	157.00	300.00	-50.00	1988
OV88-27	566908.9023	6225986	440	142.00	135.00	-46.50	1988
OV88-28	570103.5854	6226999.965	370	151.00	130.00	-45.00	1988
OV88-29	566822.5915	6225783.428	440	145.00	345.00	-46.50	1988
OV88-30	570532.8419	6226958.206	440	172.00	310.00	-45.00	1988
OV88-31	566562.5881	6225734.292	443.265	97.00	345.00	-45.00	1988

Hole ID	UTM X	UTM Y	Elev (m)	Length (m)	Azim	Dip	Year
OV88-32	566722.8065	6225758.842	444.972	134.00	345.00	-45.00	1988
OV88-33	566577.4055	6225676.161	446.254	175.00	345.00	-45.00	1988
OV88-34	570196.5204	6226771.618	390.1	56.40	270.00	-50.00	1988
OV88-35	567038.9725	6225991.462	440	137.00	360.00	-45.00	1988
OV88-36	568431.8993	6225476.384	434	170.00	180.00	-45.00	1988
OV88-37	567121.8799	6225842.752	440	149.00	335.00	-45.00	1988
OV88-38	568568.0692	6225475.103	411.5	152.00	180.00	-45.00	1988
OV88-39	565623.2737	6225631.238	456	197.00	205.00	-45.00	1988
OV88-40	565999.9928	6225484.163	455.6	110.00	360.00	-55.00	1988
OV88-41	567041.2197	6225907.67	440	149.60	360.00	-46.00	1988
OV88-42	565921.5269	6225467.262	455.6	134.00	360.00	-55.00	1988
OV88-43	566079.2254	6225472.477	455.6	122.00	360.00	-55.00	1988
OV88-44	565842.638	6225466.132	455.6	155.00	360.00	-55.00	1988
OV88-45	565922.6902	6225423.887	455.6	155.00	360.00	-55.00	1988
OV88-46	565410.3401	6225590.398	458	173.00	20.00	-45.00	1988
OV88-47	566987.3983	6225891.429	440	134.00	360.00	-45.00	1988
OV88-48	567077.1649	6225928.364	440	136.50	4.00	-46.00	1988
OV89-49	566589.224	6225638.262	445.4	230.00	345.00	-45.00	1989
OV89-50	566520.2277	6225722.907	447.7	89.00	345.00	-45.00	1989
OV89-51	566550.0476	6225668.532	447.3	176.00	345.00	-46.00	1989
OV89-52	566564.3019	6225625.144	446.3	242.00	349.00	-46.00	1989
OV89-53	566494.4017	6225710.021	449	92.00	345.00	-45.00	1989
OV89-54	566690.8526	6225650.754	442.8	263.00	345.00	-45.00	1989
OV89-55	566780.1762	6225525.803	444	101.00	357.00	-45.00	1989
OV89-56	567198.2528	6225618.786	440.4	101.00	320.00	-45.00	1989
OV89-57	567262.5531	6225717.699	440	116.00	0.00	-45.00	1989
OV89-58	567151.1041	6225885.629	439.9	212.00	340.00	-45.00	1989
OV89-59	567049.0252	6225889.56	440	146.00	335.00	-45.00	1989
OV89-60	566648.6704	6225645.597	444.7	254.00	345.00	-45.00	1989
OV89-61	566512.2777	6225657.023	447.4	167.00	345.00	-45.00	1989
OV89-62	566530.6591	6225610.194	446.8	254.00	345.00	-45.00	1989
OV89-63	566007.629	6225546.3	454.5	140.00	180.00	-48.00	1989
OV89-64	566429.6278	6225562.925	451.4	296.00	345.00	-45.00	1989
OV89-65	566349.2193	6225580.567	458.6	221.00	345.00	-56.00	1989
OV89-66	566218.3057	6225513.862	452.9	200.00	345.00	-52.00	1989
OV89-67	566748.8995	6225662.086	440.5	278.00	345.00	-45.00	1989
OV89-68	566591.8091	6225634.198	445.4	266.00	342.00	-55.00	1989
OV89-69	566691.9886	6225650.695	442.8	284.00	345.00	-55.00	1989
OV89-70	566748.9524	6225660.115	440.3	272.00	345.00	-53.00	1989
			Total	**12,038.30**			

10.2 Current Drilling

In September 2020 Matrixset Investment Corporation conducted a diamond drilling program at the Corner Lake property and drilled 12 holes totaling 3,779 meters (Table 10-3). No significant results were obtained.

Survey co-ordinates and elevation were determined for the drill holes using a Spectra Precision SP80 GNSS Single receiver kit (with internal UHF radio), 430-470MHz 2W TRx differential GPs. See Table 10-3 for 2020 drill hole locations.

TEAM Drilling LP, 4010 Brodsky Ave., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan was the drill company used for this drill program. The core size was NQ. A DeviGyro OX Kit survey tool with a Devisight rig alignment was used for both lining up the drill and for the downhole surveys of all holes.

Based on the results from the downhole surveys the deviation of the drill holes is very minor, and the accuracy of the measurements is excellent and core recovery was within 99%.

Figures 10-1 through 10-4 are representative examples of drill plans through the mineral deposit with both current and historic drill holes.

Table 10-3 - Corner Lake Deposit Drill Hole Collar Locations in UTM ZONE 13 NAD83 (CSRS) CGVD28 Format

Hole ID	UTM X	UTM Y	Elev (m)	Length (m)	Azim	Dip	Year
CL20-01	566524.212	6225521.651	446.782	128	343.5	-45	2020
CL20-02	566524.212	6225521.651	446.782	148	343.5	-61.5	2020
CL20-03	566549.574	6225502.992	446.432	146	343.5	-45	2020
CL20-04	566549.574	6225502.992	446.432	167	343.5	-60.4	2020
CL20-05	566549.574	6225502.992	446.432	197	343.5	-71	2020
CL20-06	566565.721	6225478.191	450.764	215	343.5	-70	2020
CL20-07	566598.138	6225557.042	445.568	113	342	-45	2020
CL20-08	566614.553	6225505.943	447.017	167	342	-45	2020
CL20-09	566614.553	6225505.943	447.017	188	342	-55	2020
CL20-10	566614.553	6225505.943	447.017	212	342	-65	2020
CL20-11	566614.553	6225505.943	447.017	245	342	-73	2020
CL20-12	566648.651	6225568.529	447.51	89	341.6	-45	2020
CL20-13	566673.891	6225504.94	449.251	163	341.6	-45	2020
CL20-14	566673.891	6225504.94	449.251	206	341.6	-64	2020
CL20-15	566673.891	6225504.94	449.251	252	341.6	-73	2020
CL20-16	566679.671	6225565.551	447.891	122	342.3	-45	2020

Hole ID	UTM X	UTM Y	Elev (m)	Length (m)	Azim	Dip	Year
CL20-17	566695.363	6225515.19	448.482	164	342.3	-45	2020
CL20-19	566716.753	6225557.133	444.453	152	343.5	-45	2020
CL20-20	566728.373	6225526.143	445.675	160	343.5	-46	2020
CL20-21	566728.373	6225526.143	445.675	162	343.5	-57	2020
CL20-22	566728.373	6225526.143	445.675	183	343.5	-67	2020
CL20-23	566728.373	6225526.143	445.675	200	343.5	-75	2020
			Total	**3,779**			

Figure 10-1 - Locations for the 2020 Drill Holes including the Resource Planning Open Pit and the Resource Model Outline (coloured blocks).

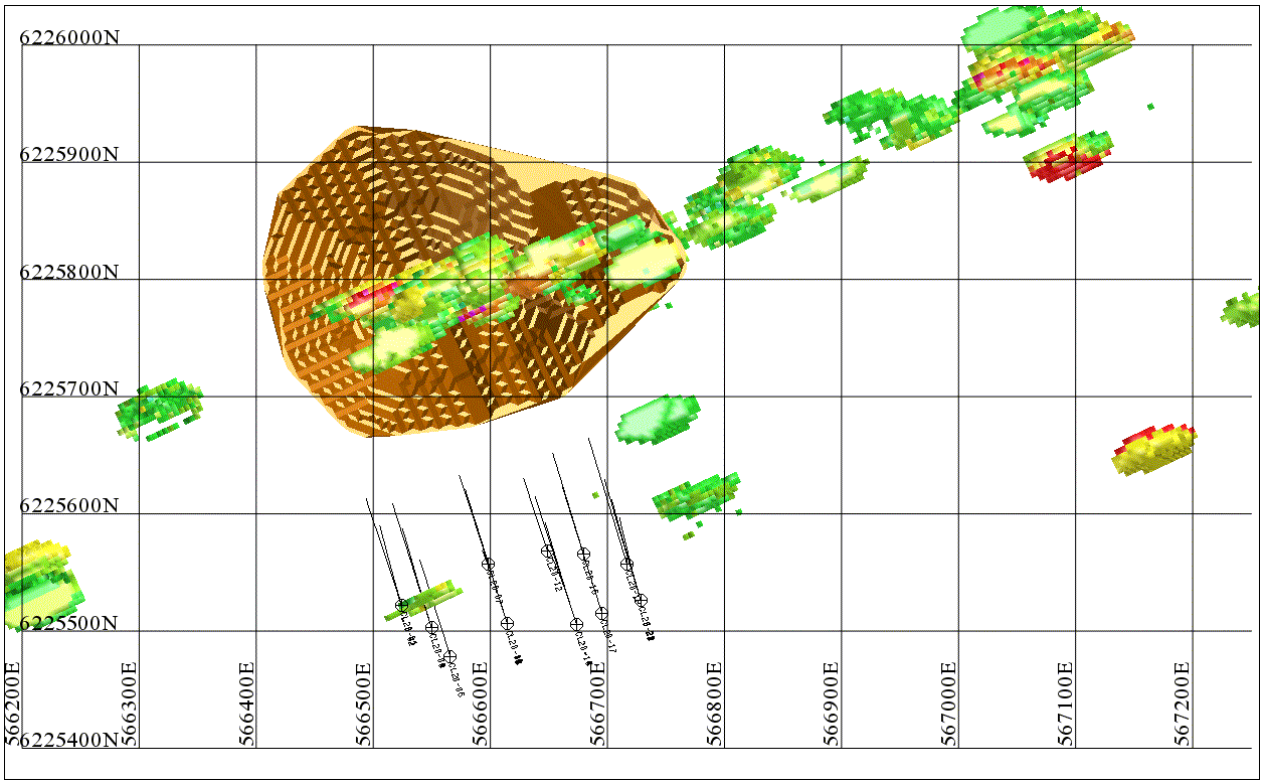


Figure 10-2 - Resource Block Grades in Gold Grams per Tonne

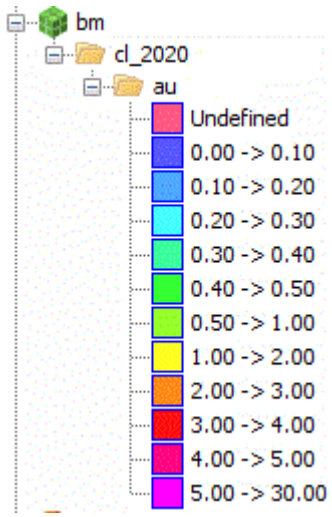


Figure 10-3 - Oblique Plan View Looking North-East of the Corner Lake Resource Model with 2020 Drill Holes, Optimized Open Pit and Topography

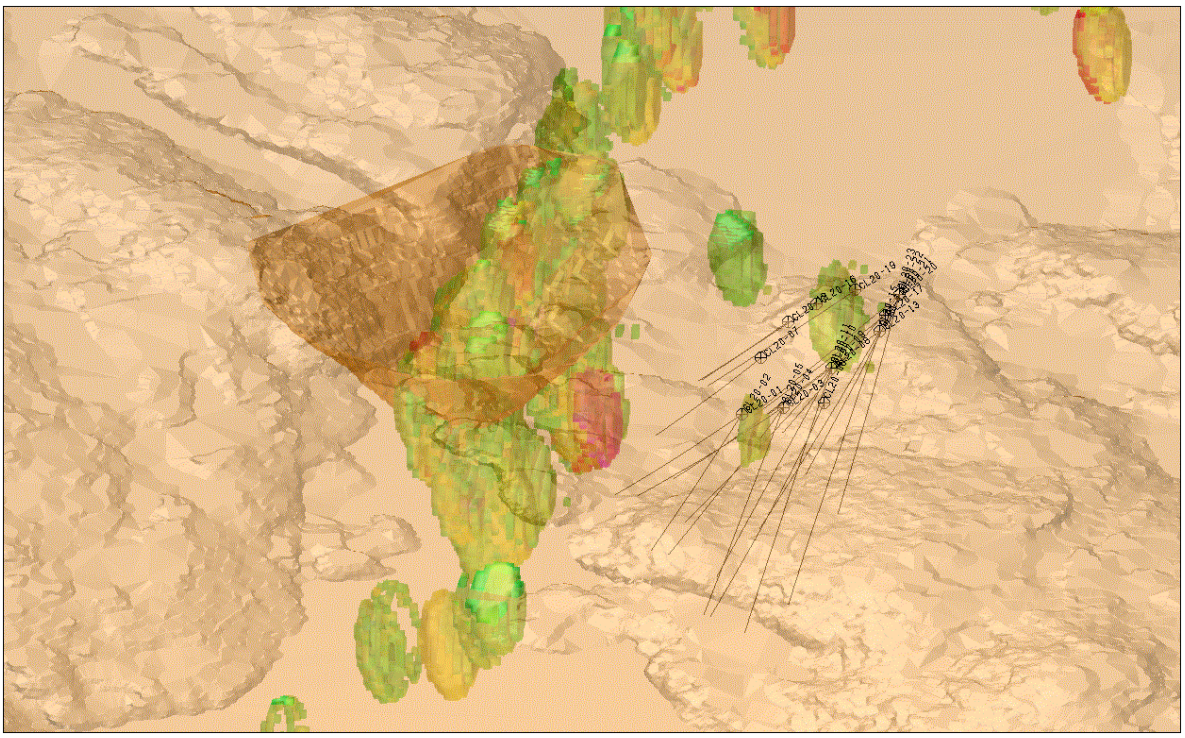
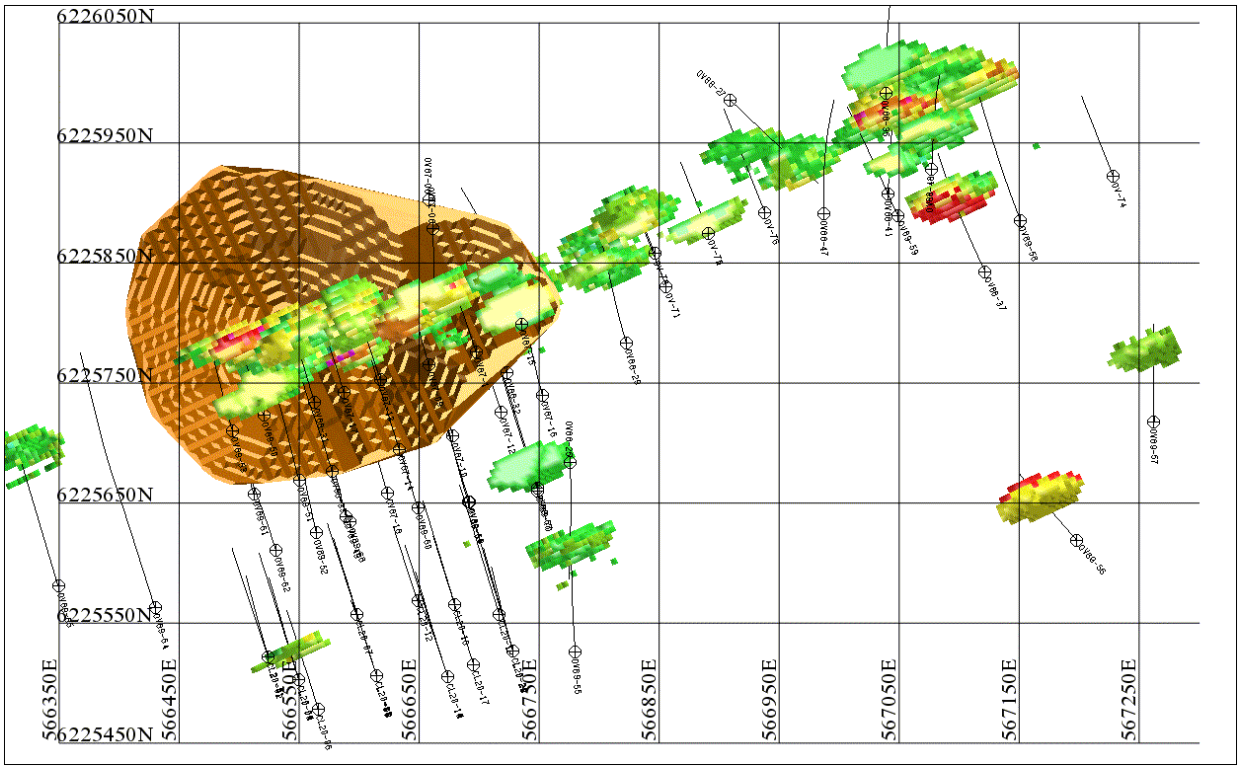


Figure 10-4 - Plan View of the Corner Lake Resource Model with all Drill Holes



10.3 Comments on Section 10

All of the historic work and reporting was conducted in a local grid system and the 2020 drill program used the UTM ZONE 13 NAD83 (CSRS) CGVD28 grid system. A LiDAR UAV flight topographic survey was conducted by Aeroquest Mapcon Inc., 270 Industrial Parkway South, Aurora, Ontario. All coordinates were converted to the UTM system.

11.0 Sample Preparation, Analyses, and Security

11.1 Drill Core Sampling and Analysis

Pre-2020

After logging the core, the core is split and sampled. Generally, samples of the split core were taken over a minimum of 0.5m, where structure, alteration and sulphide content were favourable for gold mineralization. In 1987 selected specific samples were also collected for whole rock analysis, ICP multi-element analysis and petrographic study. During the 1987, 1988 and 1989 drilling sludge samples were also collected; these samples were analyzed for gold using fire assay pre-concentration with a flame AA finish.

During the 2004 drill program, the geologist responsible for logging the drillhole marked the desired sample intervals on the drill core box with black marker and on the drill core with a china crayon indicating the start and end of an interval with a line perpendicular to the drill core and an arrow to define the from and to of each sample interval. The geologist then assigned each marked sample interval a sample number, marked the sample number on the core and core box, and recorded the sample interval and sample number in a sample book and later in an Excel® spreadsheet. The practice prior to the 2004 drilling was to record each sample interval in an assay-sample log sheet.

The marked drill core was split in half by manual core splitters with one half going into a sample bag (numbered with a marker, the corresponding sample tag inside), the bag was secured with a zip tie and then placed in a shipping pail. During the splitting of the drill core care was taken to ensure a representative split of the sample. The fines from each split sample were collected in bread pans below the splitter and included in the sample placed in the sample bag. The other half of the drill core was returned to the drill core box in its proper interval location.

Upon completion of sampling a drill hole, the entire hole was systematically placed in a core rack. Core boxes of split core are labeled with an aluminum tag indicating the drill hole number, box number and the measured from and to in metres of the core contained in each core box.

Golden Band used SRC Geoanalytical Laboratories (Saskatoon) for assaying during the 2003-2004 drill program. SRC is an ISO/IEC 17025 accredited laboratory.

At SRC, drill core samples were sorted and dried, jaw crushed to 60% minus 1.7 mm, riffled from which a 250 gram (g) aliquot split was obtained and pulverized to 90% minus

106 microns. A 30 g sample of rock pulp was then fire assayed followed by an ICP finish; results reported in ppb gold with a lower detection limit of 2 ppb gold. Repeat assays were performed at approximately every 37th sample; internal blanks and certified standards were analyzed with each sample consignment sent to the laboratory.

In 1987, and 1988, TSL Laboratories of Saskatoon (ISO/IEC Standard 17025) preformed the bulk of the assays. Gold was analyzed by Fire Assay with an Atomic Absorption finish (FA/AA). Samples with high gold content were checked using a FA//Gravimetric finish and also sent to SRC for re-checks. One assay-ton sub-samples were used throughout. Random samples were re-assayed as internal checks. In both years, SMDC had Chemex Labs Ltd. of Vancouver, BC perform re-assays as checks of randomly selected intervals. For the 1987 drilling program TSL also preformed 9 metallic screen assays on high grade samples. One metallic screen assay was preformed for the 1988 drilling on drillhole OV88-21.

For the 1989 drilling, TSL Laboratories was once again used by Cameco. All core samples were analyzed and checked if necessary, using the fire assay pre-concentration with gravimetric finish method. One assay-ton sub-samples were used for both the first pass and check assays. Core samples with significant gold contents were subsequently checked at TSL by means of a metallic gold assay (VG method). A total of 78 metallic assays were preformed. For Cameco's purposes, the metallic assay was used as the final accepted value for the samples that were analyzed by this method.

2020

During the core sampling process of 2020 drilling program, Matrixset Investment Corporation geologists performed in an organized and systematic manner.

Geologist or Geotechnical assistant marked up the core using grease pencils. Assay sample intervals were marked on the core preferably in red grease marker pens. Marked equal 1.5 m intervals down the hole, unless a geological boundary occurs part way through the interval. A red core cutting line was drawn in the middle of the core for the core cutters to follow when cutting the core in half. Assay initervals were added to the well-maintained database and documented in computer for reference;

Cores were sawed in half using a core saw. The core pieces were partitioned into sample bags systematically and in an unbiased manner. Samples were added to the bag with the correct assay interval and matching assay tag. Standards and Blank samples were

inserted into the sample stream (one standard or Blank sample every twenty five samples).

Once a collection of sample bags has been assembled they were added to rice bags in numerical order along with a sample submittal sheet clearly indicating the number of rice bags and sample numbers that were sent to the lab.

For the 2020 drilling program, Matrixset Investment Corporation assigned TSL Laboratories for sample analysis. All core samples were analyzed and checked using the fire assay method. Core samples with significant gold contents were subsequently checked at TSL by means of a metallic gold assay (VG method). A total of 45 metallic assays were performed.

11.2 Assay Quality Assurance and Quality Control

Pre-2020

Prior to Golden Band Resources Inc. involvement in the Corner Lake project, there were no QA/QC practices in place; as was the industry standard for the drilling that took place from 1986-1989.

However, in 1989 core samples with significant gold content were re-assayed at both the S.R.C. and T.S.L. by means of a metallic gold assay (VG method).

Golden Band implemented a QA/QC program for the more recent drilling programs. As part of Golden Band Resources Inc. quality control procedures, a series of sample standards prepared by Rocklabs Ltd. (Auckland, New Zealand) were inserted during the sampling sequence. At every fifteenth sample in the sampling sequence a sample standard was inserted, given a number and recorded to provide an external check on the reproducibility of sample results. At the SRC of Saskatoon, SK, repeat assays were performed approximately every 37th sample; internal blanks and certified standards were analyzed with each sample consignment sent to the laboratory and a QC report was provided at the end of the winter drilling season.

2020

Matrixset Investment Corporation conformed to NI 43-101 guidelines for QA/QC collection, storage and recording during the core sampling process. Standards and Blank samples were inserted into the sample stream at rates appropriated for the 2020 drilling program. At every twenty five sample in the sampling a Standard and Blank samples

were inserted. The aim is to insert 10% total quality control samples to test for cross contamination, preparation and analytical errors and inconsistencies.

11.2.1 Pre-2020 Reference Standards

In 2003, a series of four standard reference materials (SRM's) were purchased from Rocklabs Ltd. of Auckland, New Zealand. The statistics supplied by Rocklabs for the SRM's are shown in Table 11-1. The standards were inserted at random into the sample sequence at the rate of approximately one in every fifteen samples to provide an external check on the reproducibility of SRC lab results during the 2003/2004 program. A total of 14 standards were inserted. SRC results were acceptable but showed a slight negative bias for all standards ranging from approximately -3 to -5% on average. The smallest bias was in the highest-grade standard, SH-11 and averaged -2.8%.

Table 11-1 Statistics of Purchased Reference Standards

Standard Code	# of Analyses	Average g/t Au	Std. Dev.	Coef. of Variation
SF12	22	0.819	0.028	3.40%
SH13	22	1.315	0.034	2.60%
SJ10	21	2.643	0.06	2.30%
SK11	21	4.823	0.11	2.30%

This slight negative bias with respect to SRC assays has been noted in previous technical reports on deposits in the Greater Waddy Lake Project area including Bingo, EP, Tower East and Memorial.

The negative bias is not believed to be a significant a factor in the mineral resource estimate as none of the intercepts from the 2003/2004 drill program were close to the reported cut-off grade but were used for establishing continuity of the mineralized structures.

At the SRC laboratory, internal blanks and certified standards were analyzed with each sample batch.

2020

In October, 2020 the Matrixset Investment Corporation assigned the TSL Laboratories in Saskatoon assayed all samples from the exploration program and that 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 11-2).

Table 11-2 - List of Sample Standards

Reference Material	Recommended Value (Au g/t)	+/- two Standard Deviations (Au g/t)*	Project Gold Value	Total Packages
CDN-GS-9D	9.43	0.44	High	28
CDN-GS-7F	6.90	0.41	Medium	46
CDN-GS-4F	3.83	0.24	Low	47
Total RM's for 2020 Drilling programs				**121**

The results for the sampling data are shown in the following charts.

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.

Figure 11-1- Result for GS-19D Standards Inserted into the Sample Sequence

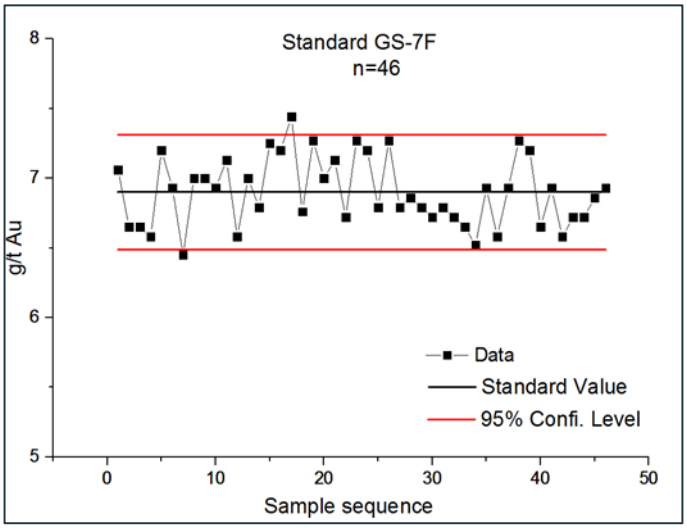


Figure 11-2 - Results from GS-7F Standards Inserted into the Sample Sequence

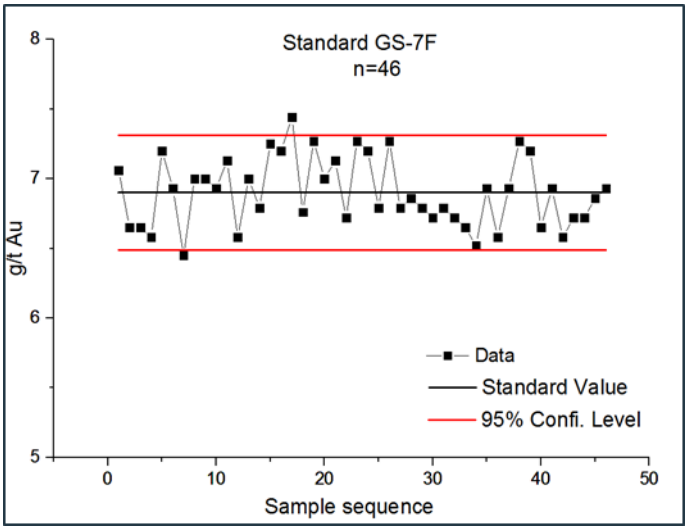
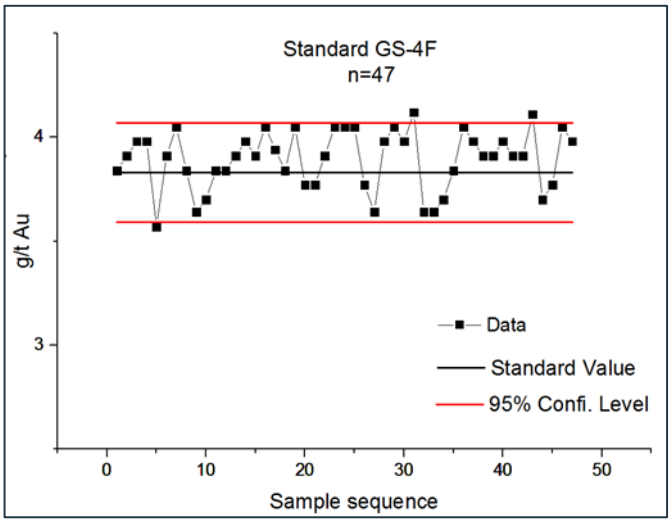


Figure 11-3 Results for GS-4F Standards Inserted into the Sample Sequence



11.2.2 Pre-2020 Blanks

To the author's knowledge, blank samples were not inserted into the sample stream during any of the programs. Blank samples are intended to independently monitor for contamination during sample preparation and their use is recommended for any future drill programs.

2020

Blank materials are used to monitor contamination caused when sample preparation equipment have not been cleaned between samples. This transfer of material from sample to sample is most evident immediately following a sample that has high grade gold values. Therefore, blank materials are used to assess the overall cleanliness of the assay laboratory (including airborne dust which should be kept to a minimum).

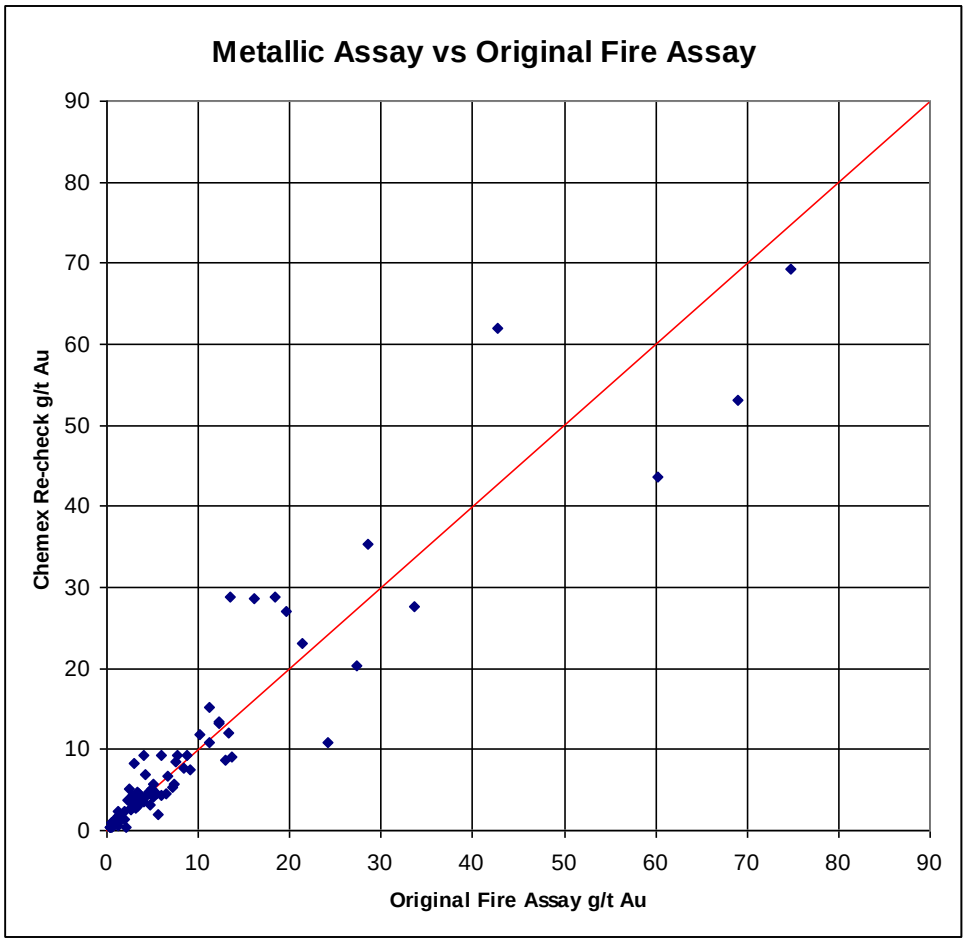
Matrixset Investment Corporation purchased commercially produced bags that could hold no smaller than 0.5 kg and no larger than 1.5 kg. To be in line with Industry Standards for insertion of blank materials, a total of 1 in every 25 samples was processed at the laboratory. For the 3,779 m 2020 drilling program 122 Blank samples were inserted.

11.2.3 Pre-2020 Check Assays

Eighty-eight samples from the 1987-1989 drill programs were analyzed by the metallic screen fire assay method. A comparison of the metallic assays with the original (averaged) fire assays are illustrated in Figure 11-4. The results show little significant bias between the two methods. The metallic assay results indicate that the majority of the gold is in the fine fraction but in some cases the coarse fraction of the gold can contribute significantly to the overall assay. It was found that in 10 of the cases the +100 fraction grade was >1 g/tonne higher than the -100 fraction assays. The average of all the metallic assays was 9.8 g/t gold as compared to 9.76 g/t gold for the fire assays.

Due to the fine nature of the gold at Corner Lake and relatively small coarse gold fraction the use of routine metallic screen assays is not considered necessary.

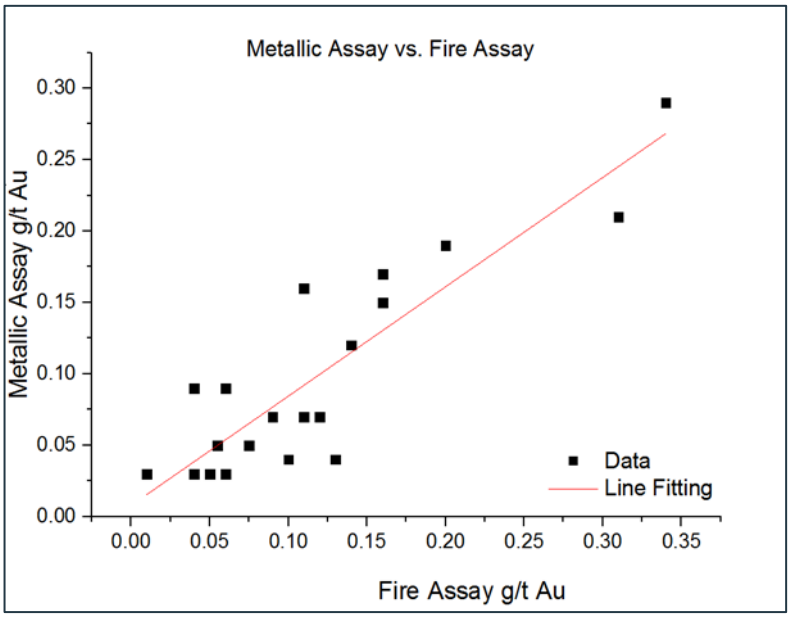
Figure 11-4 Comparison of metallic assay vs original fire assays



2020

Twenty-two samples from the 2020 drill programs were analyzed by the metallic screen fire assay method. A comparison of the metallic assays with the original (averaged) fire assays are illustrated in Figure 11-5 below. The results show little significant bias between the two methods.

Figure 11-5 - Comparison of Metallic Assays vs Original Fire Assays



11.3 Sample Security

Pre-2020: Samples collected at the Corner Lake project were placed in well-marked sample bags with the corresponding sample tag placed inside the bag, securely tied with a zip tie. A completed sample was then placed in a 20-litre sample pail. Once the pail was full (approximately 7-10 samples per pail) the samples contained in each pail and the hole from which the samples were from were recorded on a form. The outside of the pail was labelled with shipping labels and the sample numbers of the samples contained in the pail.

Prior to shipping of sample consignments from the field the number of pails and contained samples were recorded, all pails were tightly secured with tamper proof lids. A local expediter from La Ronge was used to transport the samples from the Tower Lake camp to La Ronge and then directly to a shipping outlet from where the samples were trucked to Saskatoon for assaying. Upon arrival the lab notified Golden Band head office of their arrival and samples received were cross-referenced with samples listed on the shipping form that accompanied the sample consignment.

2020:

Samples collected at the Corner Lake project were placed in heavy duty polyurethane bags. Once filled it was then zap strapped tightly immediately after completing the

sample interval along with the appropriate tag number. No indication of drill hole or position on the tag was made on the bags. Once a collection of sample bags had been assembled they were added to rice bags in numerical order along with a sample submittal sheet clearly indicating the number of rice bags and sample numbers that will to be sent to the lab. Rice bags were sealed with a numbered security tag – if tampered with then TSL Laboratories will alert Matrixset. Samples were shipped using a consistent shipping method at regular intervals from where the samples were trucked to Saskatoon for assaying. It was requested that TSL Laboratories send an email when a shipment has been received.

11.4 Databases

2010: Co-author R. Simpson has examined the database for inconsistencies and checked it against assay certificates. A total of 606 records from certificates were compared to the database and 3 data entry errors were found and corrected.

2020: Co-author F. Hrdy has examined the updated database with the 2020 drill results and checked it against assay certificates. A list of anomalous results (anything with grades higher than background) were selected and they were then re-assayed via a "Screen Metallics Analyses" method. No errors were detected.

11.5 Comments on Section 11

Pre-2020: The author is of the opinion that the programs and data have been conducted and gathered in a professional and ethical manner and conformed to standards acceptable within the industry at the time. However, the historic QA/QC procedures do not meet current industry standards which expect about 20% of the total analyzed samples to be standards, blanks or duplicates and cross checks. The extensive program of rechecks have partly made up for the lack of rigorous QA/QC in that most of the samples with significant gold content have at least 2 analyses and many have 3 or more including metallic screen assays. The author is of the opinion that this level of quality control is sufficient to support a mineral resource estimate.

2020: Co-author F. Hrdy is of the opinion that the data have been gathered in a professional an ethical manner and conformed to standard acceptable within the industry at this time.

12.0 Data Verification

Prior to Golden Band Resources Inc. involvement in the Corner Lake project, there were no QA/QC practices in place; as was the industry standard for the drilling that took place from 1986-1989.

However, in 1989 core samples with significant gold content were re-assayed at both the S.R.C. and T.S.L. by means of a metallic gold assay (VG method). All assays from sampling on the project have been compiled and documented and are stored in a master Excel file.

Co-author R. Simpson has examined the historic database for inconsistencies and checked it against assay certificates. A total of 606 records from certificates were compared to the database and 3 data entry errors were found and corrected.

Co-author F. Hrdy carried out validation prior to resource modelling including visual inspection of the data files, 3D visualizations of data, and by reviewing hard copy reports completed by the former operators and inputting them into digital form (this was done in 2013 buy F. Hrdy). He also validated the samples from the 2020 drill program.

12.1.1 Drill Hole Location

Survey co-ordinates and elevation were determined for the 2020 drill holes using a Spectra Precision SP80 GNSS Single receiver kit (with internal UHF radio), 430-470MHz 2W TRx differential GPs.

In an effort to place the historic drill holes that were in mine grid to UTM coordinates, the historic drill holes and survey stations were located and recorded with a hand held GPS buy Taiga Consultants Ltd. in 2012 (Table 12-1).

Table 12-1 - Handheld GPS Coordinates of Survey Control Locations

Name	Grid East	Grid North	UTM East	UTM North	Elev (m)
IP4	-700	-55	566653	6225709	446
IP5	-675	114	566673	6225876	463
OV-87-09	-693	4	566658	6225765	442
OV-87-13	-733	7	566622	6225752	446

Name	Grid East	Grid North	UTM East	UTM North	Elev (m)
OV-87-17	-763	17	566591	6225735	439
OV-88-31	-793	-25	566560	6225735	437
OV-89-49	-763	-124	566594	6225640	445
OV-89-53	-860	-46	566495	6225708	443
OV-89-60	-703	-123	566655	6225652	436
OV-89-68	-763	-125	566597	6225639	444
OV-89-69	-661	-111	566692	6225651	451

12.1.2 Core Logging

Historic Core - After logging the core, the core is split and sampled. Generally, samples of the split core were taken over a minimum of 0.5m, where structure, alteration and sulphide content were favourable for gold mineralization. In 1987 selected specific samples were also collected for whole rock analysis, ICP multi-element analysis and petrographic study. During the 1987, 1988 and 1989 drilling sludge samples were also collected; these samples were analyzed for gold using fire assay pre-concentration with a flame AA finish.

During the 2004 drill program, the geologist responsible for logging the drillhole marked the desired sample intervals on the drill core box with black marker and on the drill core with a china crayon indicating the start and end of an interval with a line perpendicular to the drill core and an arrow to define the from and to of each sample interval. The geologist then assigned each marked sample interval a sample number, marked the sample number on the core and core box, and recorded the sample interval and sample number in a sample book and later in an Excel® spreadsheet. The practice prior to the 2004 drilling was to record each sample interval in an assay-sample log sheet.

The marked drill core was split in half by manual core splitters with one half going into a sample bag (numbered with a marker, the corresponding sample tag inside), the bag was secured with a zip tie and then placed in a shipping pail. During the splitting of the

drill core care was taken to ensure a representative split of the sample. The fines from each split sample were collected in bread pans below the splitter and included in the sample placed in the sample bag. The other half of the drill core was returned to the drill core box in its proper interval location.

Upon completion of sampling a drillhole, the entire hole was systematically placed in a core rack. Core boxes of split core are labeled with an aluminium tag indicating the drillhole number, box number and the measured from and to in metres of the core contained in each core box.

During the site inspections the author noted that some of the core racks had collapsed.

2020 - To keep the produced core in a controllable and secure environment, all the core produced in the year was transported to Jolu Mill, which is protected by a gate all year round. Two core shacks and several core racks were set at open space in Jolu for core logging and splitting. The contract drilling company take the responsibility to deliver the produced core to core shacks in everyday morning.

After the core was received, different core logger was in charged for different drill hole. Firstly, hole number, box number and from-to was marked on the beginning of each drill core box with black marker. Then geotechnical information, such as recovery rate, RQD and fracture number, was marked on the drill core box near each inserted wood block before any hammering. After that, the core logger marked different major, subsidiary lithology alteration and structure on the drill core with a white china crayon. The information was input into prepared Excel logging sheet. Meanwhile, significate mineralization zones were identified by the core logger and marked on the drill core with an orange china crayon. Finally, the core logger marked the wanted sample intervals on the drill core with a line and two arrows on each ending to define the interval. The sample number was assigned each marked sample interval and the number was copied to sample book and later in the Excel logging sheet.

The marked drill core was split in half by rock saw operators. One half of it was collected into a sample bag, with sample number on bag and sample tag inside. The bag was sealed with a zip tie and twenty sample bags was sealed into a big rice bag for shipping. During drill core splitting, rock saw operators carefully cut and collected the drill core making sure no missing core section and no messed-up samples. Meanwhile, if any indeterminate or unclear sample marks appeared on the drill core, the operator doubled check the information with core logger before any cutting and collection.

The above logging and sampling processes were always guided and oversaw by on site senior geologist. Upon completion of sampling, each core box was moved to a pallet and cross stacked. Each drill hole was stack on one pallet with large core box number on top. Aluminium tag containing the drill hole number, box number and the measured from and to in metres was stapled on vertical short edge of each core box. After one drill hole was whole sampled, it was transfer to the nearby core yard

12.2 Comments on Section 12

The process of data verification indicates that the data collected by Golden Band and previous operators adequately reflect deposit dimensions, true widths of mineralization, and the style of the deposits, and adequately support the geological interpretations for the purpose of Mineral Resource estimation. The QPs are of the opinion that the analytical and database quality are adequate for the purposes of the estimation of Mineral Resources.

13.0 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

No metallurgical testing has been performed on samples from the Corner Lake Gold Deposit to date.

14.0 Mineral Resource Estimates

Frank Hrdy, P.Geo., the QP of this Section and co-author of this Report, visited the Corner Lake property several times between July 20, 2020 and September 23, 2020 and planned the latest drill program.

Table 14-1 below is a summary of the results of the current Resource Estimate update for the Corner Lake Gold Deposit. Figures 14-1 through 14-4 show graphical images of the Corner Lake Gold Deposit in ways to illustrate the size, orientation, optimized open pit, and all drill holes.

14.1 Resource Estimation

The Summary of the Results for the Current Resource Estimate Update for an Optimized Open Pit and an accompanying Underground Mining Scenario is presented in Table 14-1

Table 14-1 – Mineral Resource Estimate

Mining Method	Cap g/t Au	Cut g/t Au	Indicated		M + I	Inferred		
			Tonnes	Grade g/t	Au Ounces	Tonnes	Grade g/t	Au Ounces
Open Pit	30	0.30	602,700	1.40	27,206	613,200	1.04	20,563
Underground	30	2.80	21,700	3.57	2,493	3,850	3.79	469
Total			**624,400**	**1.48**	**29,698**	**617,050**	**1.06**	**21,032**

Please note: These are advanced mineral resource statements which utilized open pit optimization algorithms to further restrict the resource to that which adheres to the CSA-CIM Committee statement that requires "the use of mine planning tools, such as open pit design algorithms, to limit the extent of mineralization of "Advanced Mineral Resource" statements…" This all falls under NI 43-101 Section 3.4c which requires the assessment of 'reasonable prospects for economic extraction' as central to disclosing a mineral resource.

Notes:

- **These mineral resources have been estimated to conform to NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects and were prepared by Mr. Frank Hrdy P.Geo., who serves as an independent Qualified Person (QP) as defined under NI 43-101 Section 1.1**
- **Mineral Resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.**
- **Mineral Resources are reported using a long term gold price of $1,550/oz**
- **This is an advanced resource estimate and excludes all mineralization that exists outside of the optimized open pit for the open pit portion of this Resource Estimate.**

Plan and section views of the grade distribution of the Corner Lake Gold Deposit with optimized open pit, topographic contours and all drill holes are presented in Figure 14-2 to Figure 14-3. The Block Model is cut to 0.01 g/t Au

Figure 14-1 - Colour Code Representing Grade (g/t Au) for Block Model

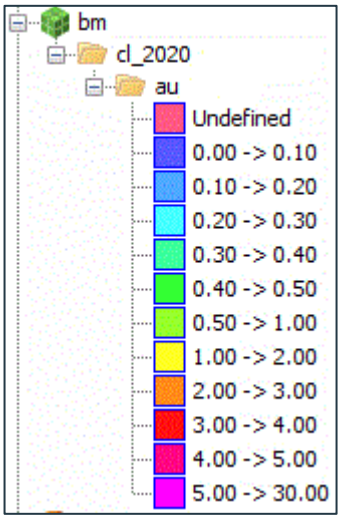


Figure 14-2 - Plan View of the Grade Distribution

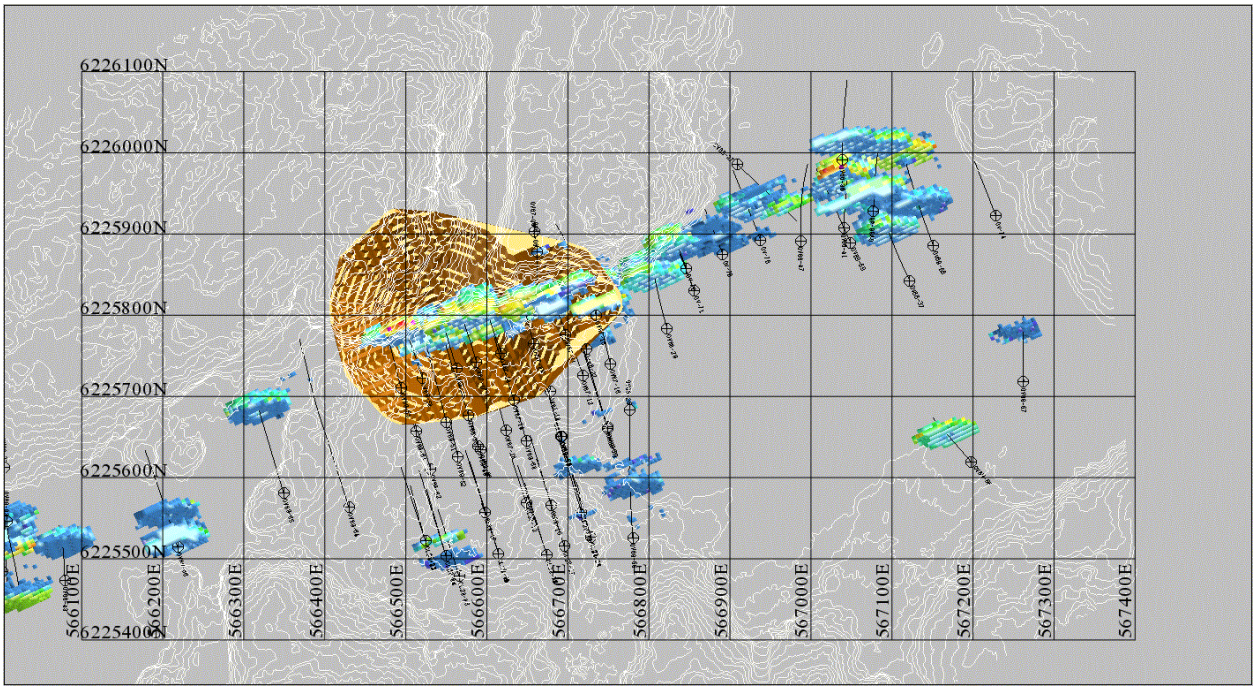
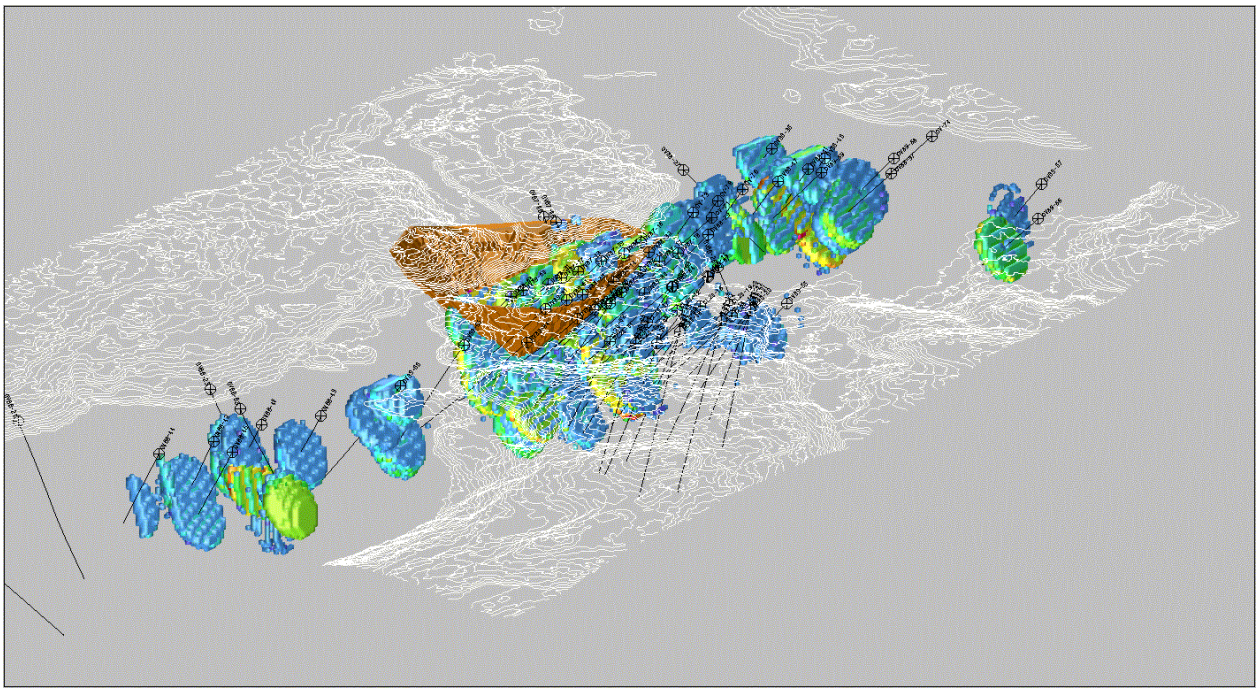


Figure 14-3 - Oblique Long Section View of Grade the Corner Lake Grade Distribution with all Drill Holes. Block Model is cut to 0.1 g/t Au



A satellite view of the project area is presented in Figure 14-4.

Figure 14-4 - Bing Maps Plan View of the Corner Lake Gold Deposit Area.

14.2 Key Assumptions and Basis of Estimate

These are advanced mineral resource statements which utilized open pit optimization algorithms to further restrict the resource to that which adheres to the CSA-CIM Committee statement that requires "the use of mine planning tools, such as open pit design algorithms, to limit the extent of mineralization of "Advanced Mineral Resource" statements…" This all falls under NI 43-101 Section 3.4c which requires the assessment of 'reasonable prospects for economic extraction' as central to disclosing a mineral resource.

An open pit mining method with a stockpile for processing is used as the basis for these estimates. The following are considerations used to estimate the resource for the Corner Lake Gold Deposit:

14.2.1 Density

Pre-2020

No density measurements were taken prior to 2020.

2020: Table 11-2 reports 5 samples that were randomly selected from a list of 45 samples that assayed with anomalous gold results in 2020. It must be noted that the areas drilled during this campaign were not in the core of the resource so they may underrepresent the density of higher grade mineralization. Historically a density of 2.80 g/t Au was used and these

Table 14-2 - Density Measurements

Sample #	File #	Hole_id	Depth_from	Depth_to	Au_g/t	S.G.
831033	S58788	CL20-08	78.5	80.0	0.12	2.65
831136	S58788	CL20-09	72.5	73.5	0.13	2.84
831811	S58788	CL20-20	110.0	111.5	0.14	2.80
832118	S58788	CL20-03	107.0	108.5	0.055	2.81
832723	S58788	CL20-15	161.0	162.5	0.055	2.78

14.2.2 Cut-Off Grade

In this case of a 0.30 g/t Au cut-off grade was used to estimate the Resource with an optimized open pit and 2.80 g/t Au cut-off grade for resources below the optimized open pit. These cut-off grades are considered to be minimum grades necessary to cover estimated production and processing costs as per the following criteria (see Table 14-3 and Table 14-4).

Table 14-3 - Parameters used for Open Pit Optimization and Cut-off Grade Determination

Parameter (all $US)	Value	Comment
Gold Price	$1,550	
Mining Cost/tonne	$3.50	Estimated from similar-sized North Lake Gold Deposit
Processing Cost/tonne	$9.50	Estimate
Process Recovery	90%	Estimate
Down Hole Composite Size	2 m	Un-sampled intervals were given a 0 g/t Au value.
Cap Grade	30 g/t	From Previous Tech Reports and Canmine Assessment

Table 14-4 - Parameters used for UG Mining Cut-off Grade Determination

Parameter (all $US)	Value	Comment
Gold Price	$1,550	
Mining Cost/tonne	$125	Estimated from similar-sized North Lake Gold Deposit
Processing Cost/tonne	$45	Estimate
Process Recovery	90%	Estimate
Down Hole Composite Size	2 m	
Cap Grade	30 g/t	From Previous Tech Reports and Canmine Assessment

14.2.3 Grade Capping

A 30 g/t Au cap grade was used for this Resource Estimation which is the same as what was used in for the previous work.

The results from the 2020 drill program are not significant enough to affect the data from the previous estimate. Therefore, the data used in this Resource Estimation is the same as what was used for the NI 43-101 compliant estimate published in 2010 and "consists of assays from 308 samples in 40 drill holes that intersected the four mineralized structures that comprise the Corner Lake deposit. The sample selection used a minimum true width of 1.5 m in all zones. In cases where broader zones of low grade material were intercepted, the highest grading 1.5 m true width interval was selected as representing zone continuity. Zones were interpreted quite a distance beyond what

would be considered potentially economic grades in order to assist in modeling the geometry of the structures.

Statistical analysis of the raw assay data used in the current model reveals a highly skewed population approaching a log normal distribution with a number of extreme values indicating a significant nugget effect (Table 14-5 and Table 14-6) and Figure 14-5.

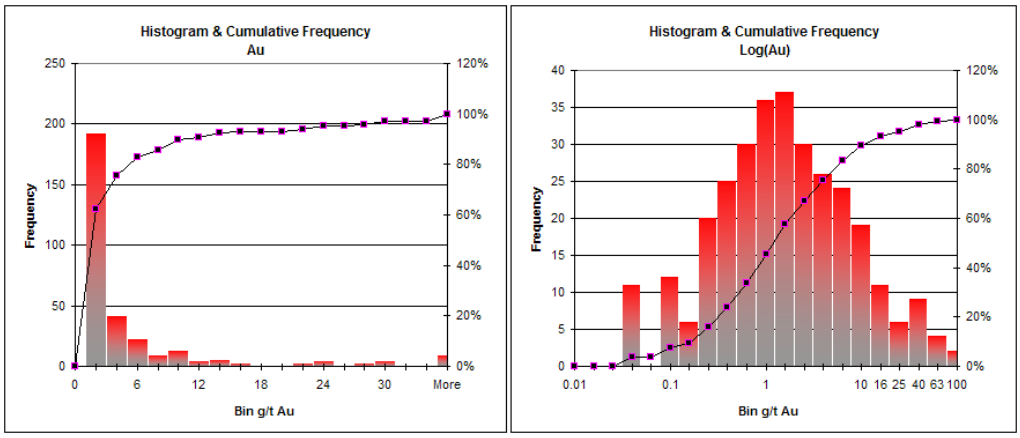
Table 14-5 - Statistical Analysis of Raw Data 1

Zone	A	C	D	E	Combined
count	127	55	83	43	308
min	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
max	77.68	53.14	64.53	29.06	77.68
mean	5.77	3.30	4.45	3.15	4.61
wt avg	5.98	2.97	4.68	3.25	4.67
median	1.97	0.89	1.03	0.93	1.22
var	131.64	64.90	97.40	35.43	97.48
std dev	11.47	8.06	9.87	5.95	9.87
COV	1.99	2.44	2.22	1.89	2.14

Table 14-6 - Statistical Analysis of Raw Data 2

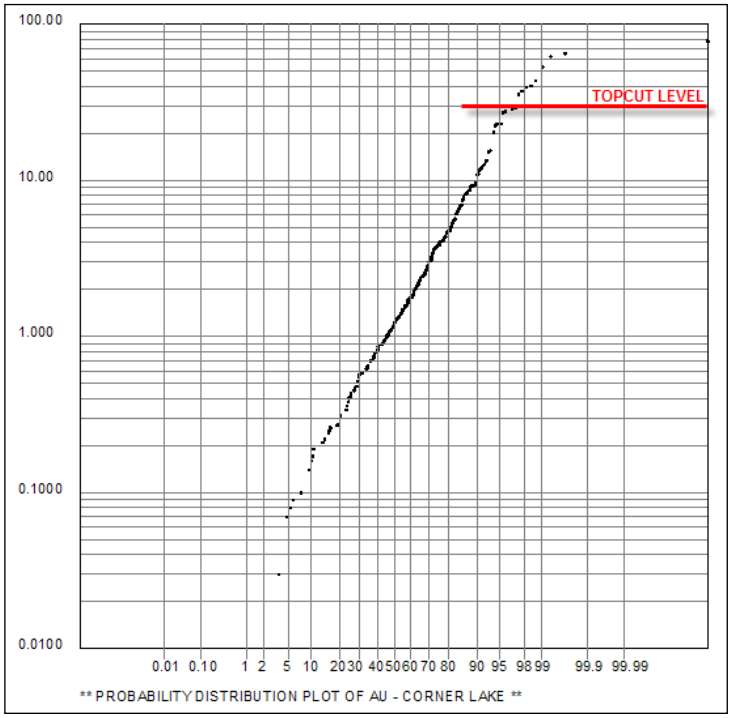
Zone	A	C	D	E	Combined
count	127	55	83	43	308
min	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
max	77.68	53.14	64.53	29.06	77.68
mean	5.77	3.30	4.45	3.15	4.61
wt avg	5.98	2.97	4.68	3.25	4.67
median	1.97	0.89	1.03	0.93	1.22
var	131.64	64.90	97.40	35.43	97.48
std dev	11.47	8.06	9.87	5.95	9.87
COV	1.99	2.44	2.22	1.89	2.14

Figure 14-5 - Frequency Distribution of Gold in Raw Sample Data.



In order to limit the influence of outliers it was decided to implement a top-cut of 30 g/t Au which has an impact on 9 samples and corresponds to the 97th percentile of the data (Figure 14-6). Historical resource estimates used an arbitrary cap of 1 oz/ton which is only marginally higher than this.

Figure 14-6 - Log Probability Plot of Au



14.2.4 Block Model Parameters

The block model extents are presented in Table 14-7.

Table 14-7 - Block Model Parameters

Block Model Geometry			
Min Coordinates	Y: 6225813.392	X: 565723.331	Z: -100
Max Coordinates	Y: 6227213.393	X: 566623.331	Z: 500
User block Size	Y: 5	X: 5	Z: 5
Min. block Size	Y: 5	X: 5	Z: 5
Rotation	Bearing: 65	Dip: 0	Plunge: 0

14.2.5 Interpolation and Search Factors

The current Resource Estimate used a horizontal search distance of 25 m horizontal and 50 m vertical for "Indicated" and 50 m horizontal and 100 m vertical for "Inferred" resource categories.

For this Resource Estimate a variography study was conducted as an open pit mining method was introduced allowing for a significantly lower cut-off grade which provides more samples for the study. The following are the results from this study:

Search Ellipse Parameters

Data Source: 2 m composites with a 30 g/t Au cut-off grade, Variogram Azimuth: 080 degrees, Variogram Plunge: 60 degrees, Statistics: 3,354 samples, Mean = 0.226231, Variance = 0.749692, Standard Deviation = 0.865848. Maximum Search Distance = 43 m (down plunge), Horizontal Search Distance = 23 m, Search Ellipse Parameters: Bearing = 085 degrees, Dip = -75, Plunge = -50, Major-Semi Major Axis Ratio = 1.50, Major-Minor Axis Ratio = 3.00, Surpac ZXY LRL system (Figure 14-7 and Figure 14-8).

Figure 14-7 - Oblique View of the Search Ellipse Orientation

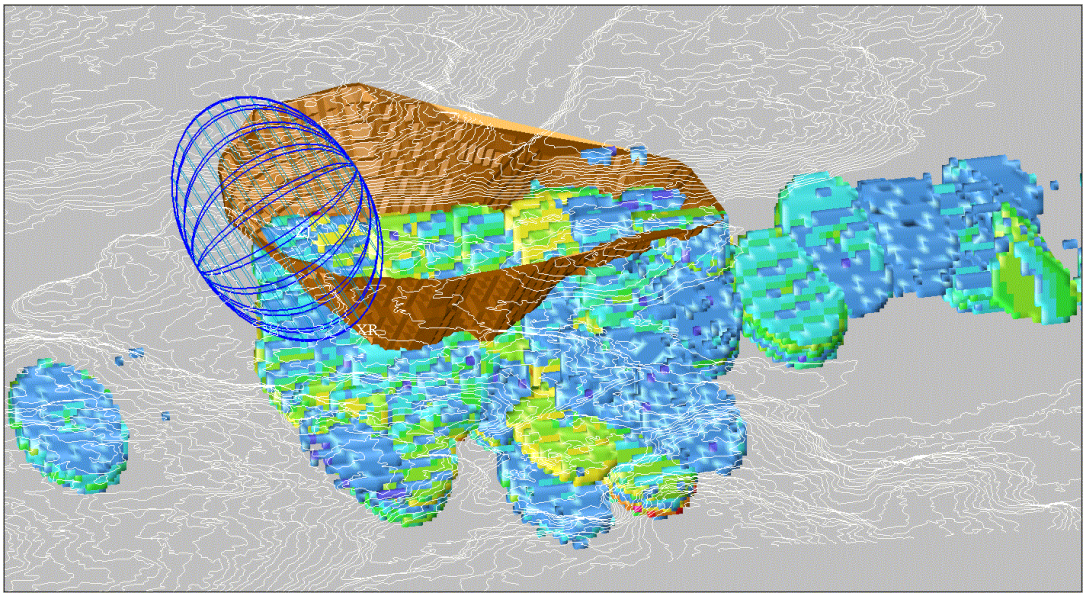
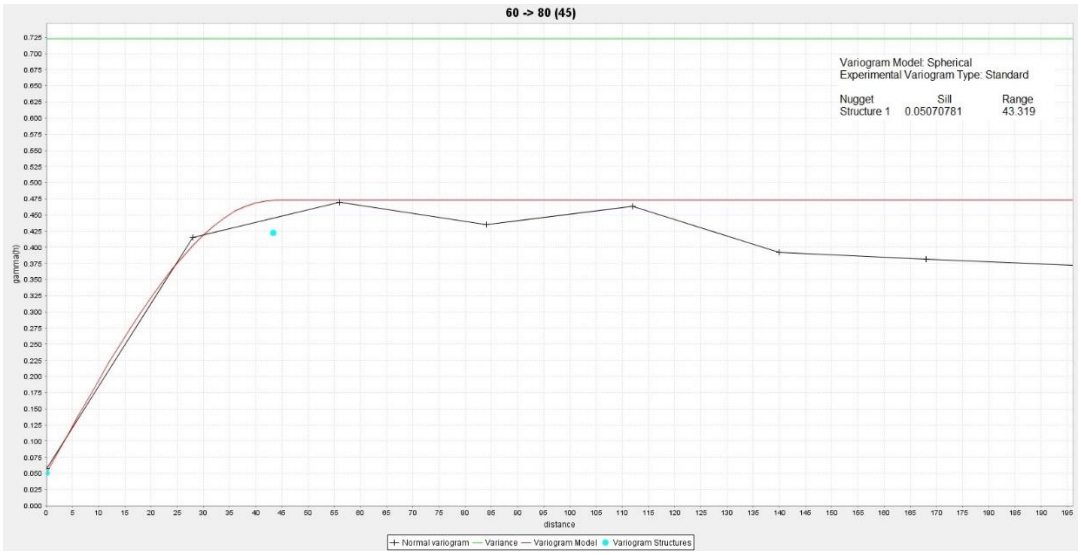


Figure 14-8 - Corner Lake Variogram Model



Interpolation Method

Interpolation Method Indicated

Inverse Distance Cubed, Interpolation Block Size = 5 m x 5 m x 5 m, minimum Samples = 2, Maximum Samples 8, Cap Grade = 30 g/t gold, Horizontal Search = 25 m, Veritcal Search = 50 m, Search Ellipse Parameters: Bearing = 085 degrees, Dip = -75, Plunge =

-50, Major-Semi Major Axis Ratio = 1.50, Major-Minor Axis Ratio = 3.00, Surpac ZXY LRL system.

Interpolation Method Inferred

Inverse Distance Cubed, Interpolation Block Size = 5 m x 5 m x 5 m, minimum Samples = 2, Maximum Samples 8, Cap Grade = 30 g/t gold, Horizontal Search = 50 m, Veritcal Search = 100 m, Search Ellipse Parameters: Bearing = 085 degrees, Dip = -75, Plunge = -50, Major-Semi Major Axis Ratio = 1.50, Major-Minor Axis Ratio = 3.00, Surpac ZXY LRL system.

Estimation Methodology

All existing drill hole information was used to create 2 m downhole drill assay composites that use a zero value for intervals that were now sampled. Individual units were generally not defined as the drill information is not to this scale, rather boundaries were defined by the search parameters.

14.3 Mineral Resource Classification

Resource classifications used in this study conform to the following definition from National Instrument 43-101:

Measured Mineral Resource

A 'Measured Mineral Resource' is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape, physical characteristics are so well established that they can be estimated with confidence sufficient to allow the appropriate application of technical and economic parameters, to support production planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. The estimate is based on detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes that are spaced closely enough to confirm both geological and grade continuity.

Indicated Mineral Resource

An 'Indicated Mineral Resource' is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape and physical characteristics, can be estimated with a level of confidence sufficient to allow the appropriate application of technical and economic parameters, to support mine planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. The estimate is based on detailed and reliable exploration and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits,

workings and drill holes that are spaced closely enough for geological and grade continuity to be reasonably assumed.

Inferred Mineral Resource

An 'Inferred Mineral Resource' is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity and grade or quality can be estimated on the basis of geological evidence and limited sampling and reasonably assumed, but not verified, geological and grade continuity. The estimate is based on limited information and sampling gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes.

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.

14.4 Factors That May Affect the Mineral Resource Estimate

The resource estimate is based on information and sampling gathered through appropriate techniques from diamond drill core holes. The estimate was prepared using industry standard techniques and has been validated for bias and acceptable grade-tonnage characteristics.

Areas of uncertainty that may materially impact the Mineral Resource Estimate include:

- Estimated global bulk tonnage is based on a limited number of density determinations
- Commodity price assumptions
- Pit slope angles
- Metal recovery assumptions
- Mining and Process cost assumptions
- Assumptions that all required permits will be forthcoming

There are no other known factors or issues that materially affect the estimate other than normal risks faced by mining projects in the province of Saskatchewan in terms of environmental, permitting, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, and political factors.

Geosim and Canmine are not aware of any known legal or title issues that would materially affect the Mineral Resource estimate.

14.5 Comment on Section 14

The QP has estimated and classified the Mineral Resources in a manner consistent with the 2014 CIM Definition Standards. The risks of the Mineral Resources are presented in Sections.

15.0 Mineral Reserves Statement

This section is not relevant to this Report as no Mineral Reserves have been estimated.

16.0 Adjacent Properties

This section is not relevant to this report.

17.0 Other Relevant Data and Information

There are no other data or information relevant to the Project that have not been presented in this Report.

18.0 Interpretation and Conclusions

The updated Indicated Resource estimate for the Corner Lake Gold deposit is 624,400 tonnes grading 1.48 g/t gold (29,698 troy ounces of gold) and the Inferred Resource is 617,050 tonnes grading 1.06 g/t (21,032 troy ounces of gold).

The authors 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 provided by the Company or if downhole survey information provided by the Company is inaccurate. 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 and downhole surveys is to acceptable standards based on data review.

Drilling conducted in 2020 did not intersect significant mineralization and a new drill plan based on current results should be prepared.

19.0 Recommendations

The existing resource estimate is of such quality and quantity that it is reasonable to think that this deposit could potentially go into production at some point based on the parameters listed in section 14.

The Corner Lake gold deposit can be viewed as a high grade narrow vein ore body or as a higher tonnage but lower grade one, depending on what mining scenario is envisioned. The following are recommended:

1. Proposed drill holes for a Stage 1 would target shallow known zones to increase the confidence level of the existing Inferred resource with a 25 m drill hole spacing in the main areas of mineralization would be sufficient to increase the level of confidence to the Indicated category.
2. Proposed drill holes for a Stage 2 would target deeper portions of the higher grade zones and could potentially increase the existing Inferred resource for this area as well as potentially adding Indicated resource.
3. Proposed drill holes for a Stage 3 would test for the extension of gold mineralization at deeper levels along strike of the deposit. These stages would only be drilled if and when Stage 1 and Stage 2 programs prove successful and once all the new information is added to the database and the grade models is updated. It is likely that at this point modifications to Stage 3 may be necessary prior to drilling.

If this program is approved then the first thing that is required is to survey in all existing drill holes to verify their locations. Then the database needs to be updated to ensure a shift in the data is not present. Once this is complete then the proposed drill setup areas (or ones modified if the survey of existing holes shows inconsistencies) need to be spotted to determine if it is possible to set the drill up at the various locations and to prepare for drilling.

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This certificate applies to the technical report titled "NI43-101 Technical Report, Corner Lake Gold Project, Saskatchewan, Canada" with an effective date of February 1, 2021, the "Technical Report").

I am a Professional Geoscientist (19513) with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia. I graduated with a Bachelor of Science in Geology from the University of British Columbia, May 1975.

I have practiced my profession continuously for 45 years. I have been directly involved in mineral exploration, mine geology and resource estimation with practical experience from feasibility studies.

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").

I visited the Corner Lake Property on July 27, 2005 and on July 24, 2007.

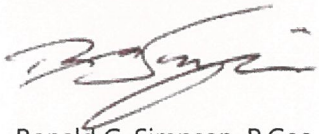
I am responsible for Sections 2 to 8 of the technical report and contributed to Sections 1 to 3 and Section 20 as a co-author.

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 Technical Report on the Project in 2010. I also co-authored Preliminary Economic Assessments on the Waddy Lake Project in 2007 and 2008.

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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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").

I visited the Corner Lake Property on several occasions between July 20, 2020 and September 23, 2020.

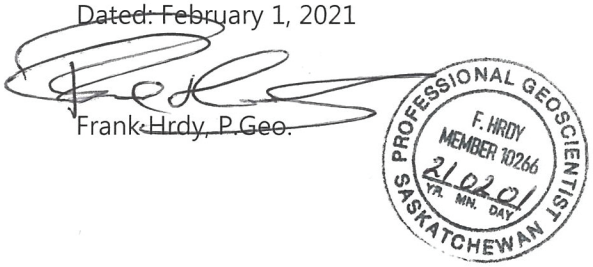
I am responsible for Sections 9 to 19 of the technical report and contributed to Sections 1 to 3 and Section 20 as a co-author.

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 and press release for the Tower Lake deposit on December 3, 2007. I also co-authored Preliminary Economic Assessments on the Waddy Lake Project in 2008 and 2009.

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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