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ASSESSMENT REPORT

BASED ON THE

2020 DETOUR PROPERTY PROSPECTING PROGRAM

FOR

SILVER SANDS RESOURCES CORP.

Detour Project, Cochrane ON

NTS 31E13
Claims: CDC 564562, 564563, 564630, 591008, 564629, 563114, 564628, 563115

Authored by:
Kyle Whitney, P.Geo
October 1st, 2020

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1.0 Introduction

The Detour Property is located approximately 135km northeast of Cochrane, Ontario (Figure 1). The property lies within the Abitibi greenstone belt directly south of the Detour Lake Gold mine, underlain primarily by a large gabbroic intrusion in contact with iron tholeiitic volcanics, as mapped by the Ontario Geological Survey. Although the region has a strong history of gold exploration with the Detour Lake mine to the north and the Lipton Property to the south, no work prior to acquisition has been done on the Detour claims as they are newly staked

From August 13th to August 17th of 2020, Orix Geoscience (on behalf of Silver Sands Resources Corp) conducted several targeted traverses with the objectives of:

1) Confirm rock types designated by the OGS
2) Confirm rock types and variations in magnetic intensity that were highlighted by a heli-borne high-resolution magnetic survey completed during early July (Section 6.1).
3) Investigate points of interest from the heli-borne magnetic survey for indications of structure, alteration and sulphide mineralization that would add merit and targeting for additional future exploration

Outcrop exposure proved to be low across the property at < 5%. Five samples were taken in total, including one sulphide bearing quartz vein within a mafic volcanic. No significant assays were returned.

This report presents a description and results of the 2020 prospecting program completed by Silver Sands on the Detour Project, with details of the objectives and results of the program presented in Section 8.0.

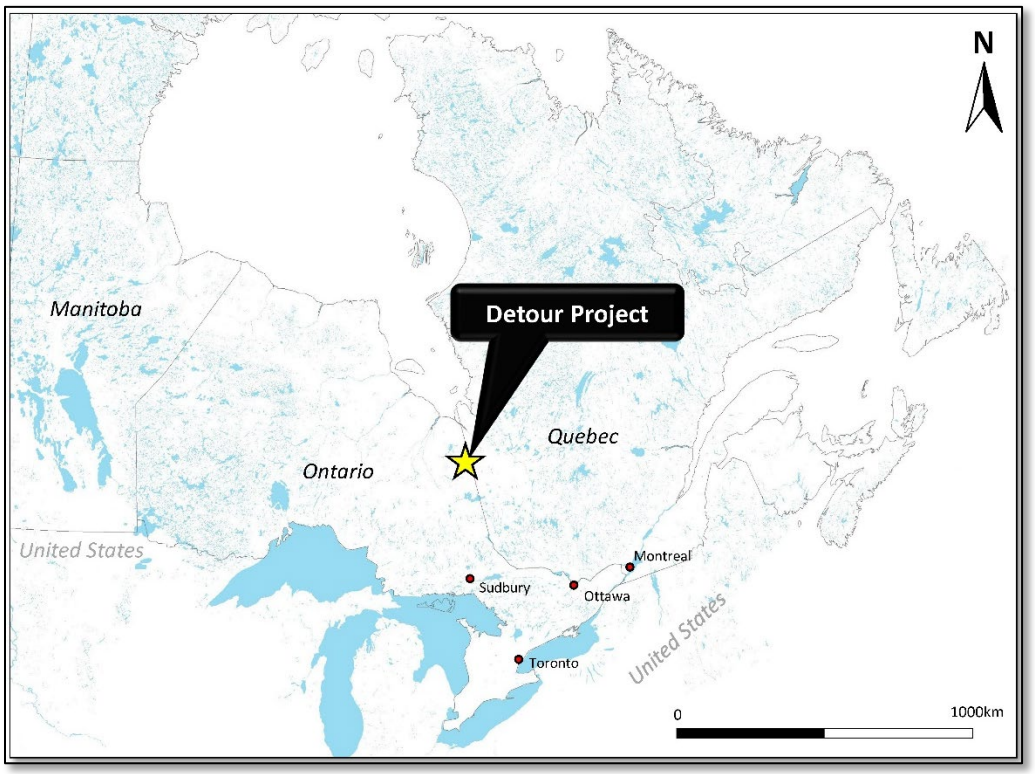

Figure 1. Regional location map of the Detour Project, Ontario

3.0 Terms of Reference

The following report was prepared to provide a detailed account of the 2020 prospecting program completed on the Detour Project. The property is comprised of 8 claims totaling an area of 1,775 hectares, located 135km northeast of the town of Cochrane, ON (Figure 2).

The Detour project is 100% owned by Silver Sands Resources Corp. Silver Sands (CSE:SAND), a Canadian based mineral exploration and development company focused on base and precious metals, with projects located in Canada and Argentina.

This report was prepared by Kyle Whitney, P.Geo, a Geologist with Orix Geoscience Ltd. at the request of Silver Sands Resources Corp.

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This report is based, in part, on publicly available company reports and government reports as listed in the Reference section at the end of this report. Several sections from these reports authored by other consultants have been directly quoted in this report and are so indicated in the appropriate sections. The author has not conducted detailed land status evaluations and has relied upon public documents and statements by Silver Sands regarding property status and legal title to the property. The author of this report supervised the 2020 prospecting program and performed all duties consistent with geological management of typical prospecting programs.

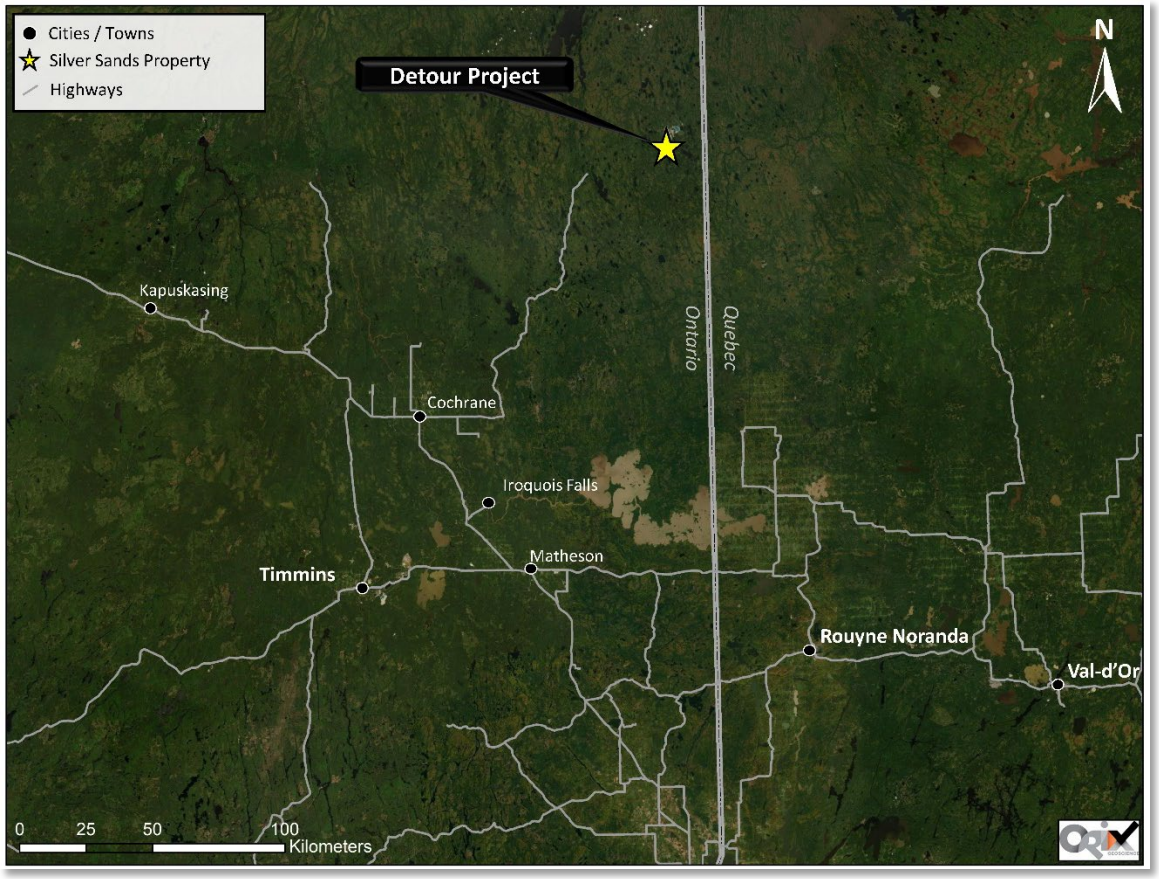


Figure 2. Location map of the Detour Project

4.0 Location, Access, Climate, Physiography, and Infrastructure

4.1 Location and Access

The Detour Project is located within NTS Map Sheet 31E13, 135km north east of Cochrane, ON, near the Ontario-Quebec Border.

UTM	591041 E
UTM	5528714 N
NAD 83/Zone 17	
Latitude	49.54237°
Longitude	-79.43933°

The property is located approximately 10km south of the Detour Gold Mine, with no roads of any kind coming in our out. The closest main road is the mine access road which splays off Highway 162 and leads to the Detour Mine. Logging roads and access trails are present to the northeast and to the south, but none are close or accessible enough to be of any use. Due to the remote nature of the property, the main access is through helicopter from Cochrane (Figure 3).

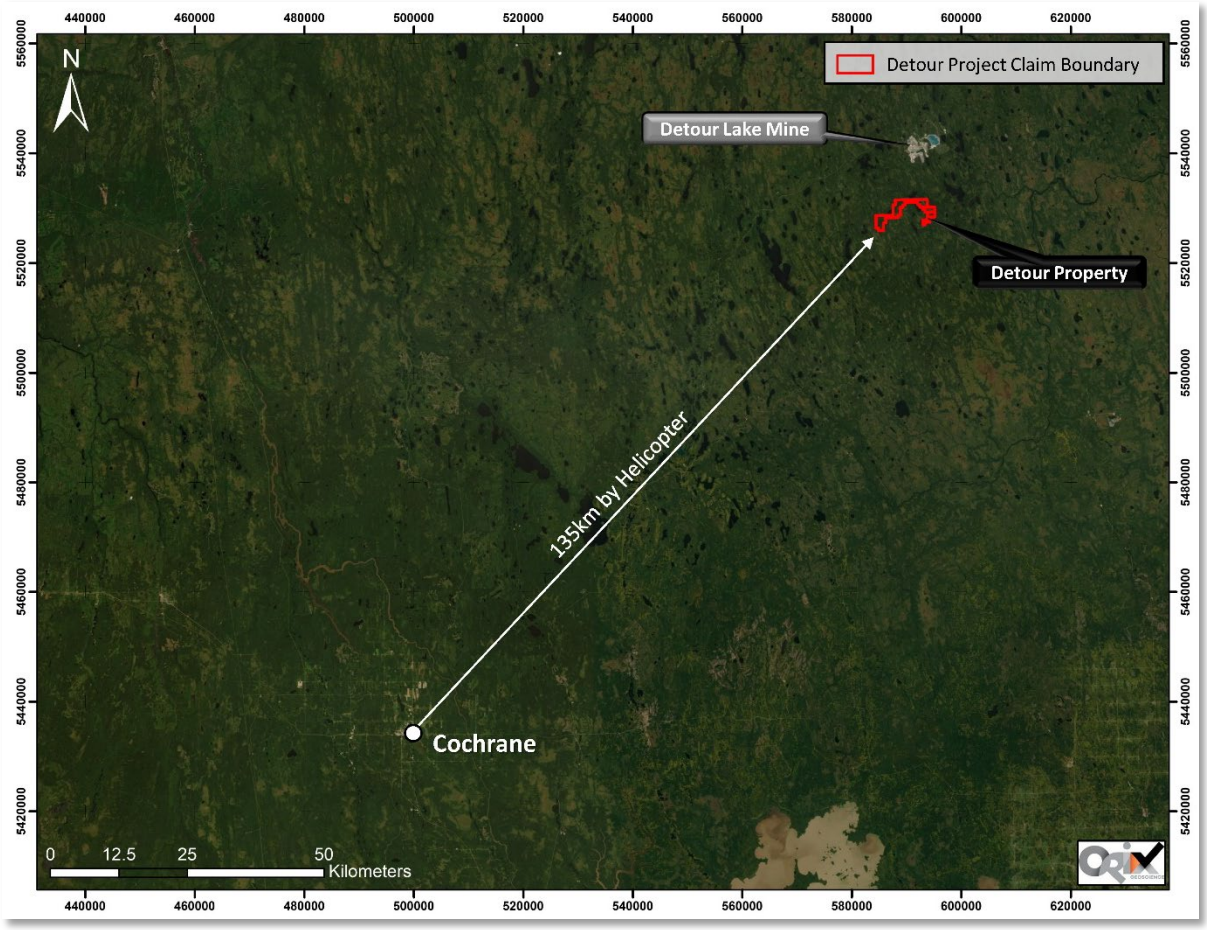


Figure 3. Access and location map of the Detour Project

4.2 Claim Information

The Detour Project consists of 8 claims totalling ~1,775 Hectares, comprised of both single and multicell claims units (Table 2, Figure 4).

Table 1: List of claims for the Detour Project

Type of Title	Title No.	Status	Date of Registration	Expiry Date	Area (Ha)	NTS Sheet
CDC	564562	Active	November 25, 2019	June 9, 2021	436.8	NTS 31E13
CDC	564563	Active	November 25, 2019	June 9, 2021	519.8	NTS 31E13
CDC	563114	Active	November 02, 2019	June 9, 2021	395.0	NTS 31E13
CDC	563115	Active	November 02, 2019	June 9, 2021	298.8	NTS 31E13
CDC	564628	Active	November 26, 2019	June 9, 2021	20.8	NTS 31E13
CDC	564630	Active	November 26, 2019	June 9, 2021	41.6	NTS 31E13
CDC	564629	Active	November 26, 2019	July 14, 2021	20.8	NTS 31E13
CDC	591008	Active	May 20, 2020	July 14, 2021	41.6	NTS 31E13
					1775.2	

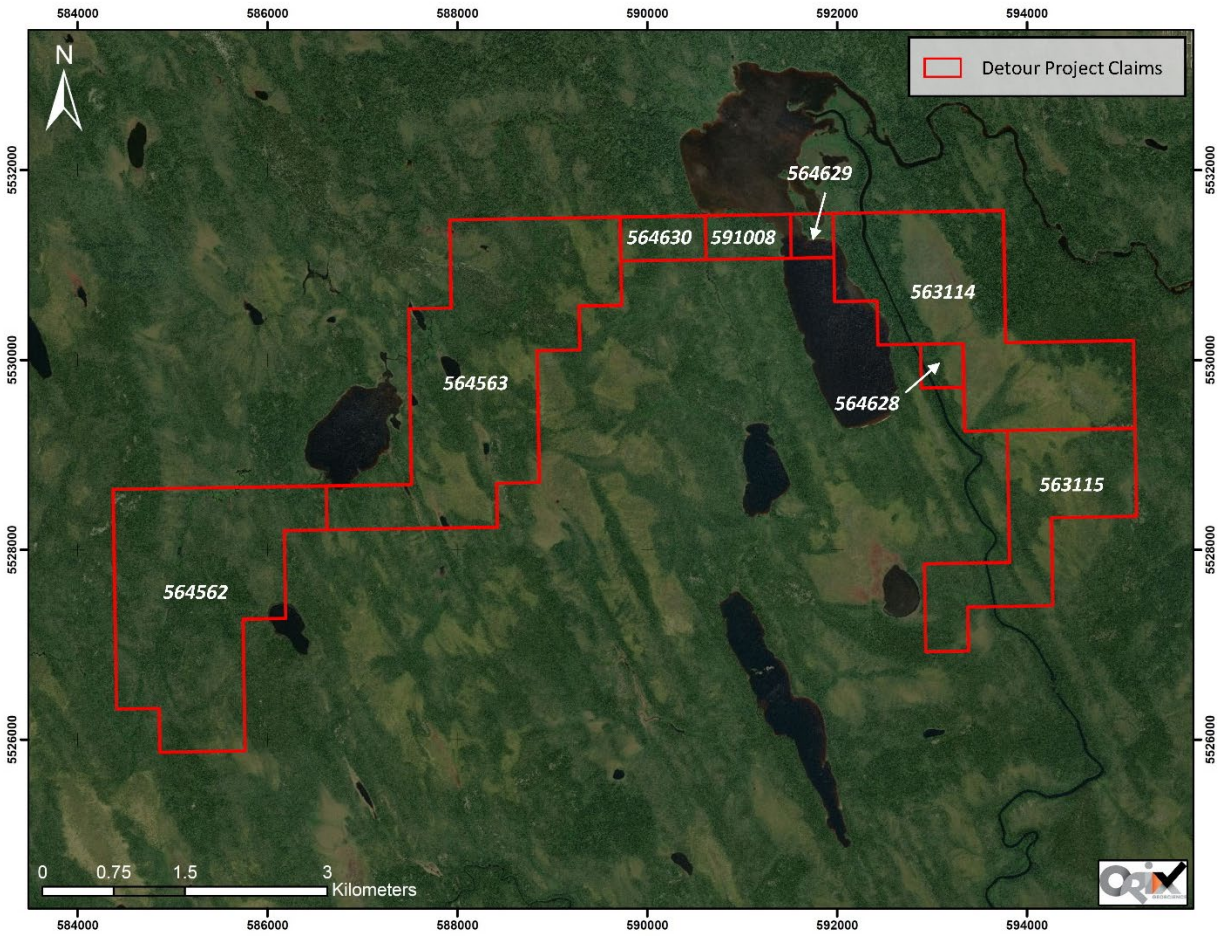


Figure 4. Detour Project detailed claim position

4.3 Climate and Physiography

The Cochrane area is a transitional climate sitting between the subarctic and humid continental climate zones. It has characteristically very cold winters and warm summers. Temperatures can range from an average low of -25^{0}C in the month of January to 24^{0}C in July, but extremes have gotten as low as -47^{0}C and as high as 37^{0}C. Annual average rainfall is 583mm, with average annual snowfall heavy at 297cm.

The Detour property displays a rather low relief, averaging around 280 metres above sea level. The area displays rather poor drainage, resulting in large clearings of muskeg swamp. Wooded portions of the property are sparsely filled with predominantly jack pine, black spruce, balsam fir, trembling aspen, and white birch. Due to the low relief, there is very little outcrop exposure in the region and most areas are overlain with a thick layer of glacial overburden.

4.4 Infrastructure

As the Detour property is remote, infrastructure is scarce in the immediate area. The closest town, which is where the program based out of, is Cochrane, located 135km southwest by helicopter. 10km to the north of the property is the detour mine, along with the main access road running from Cochrane off highway 162. The town of Cochrane contains all the amenities and supply chains necessary to conduct the prospecting program, including grocery stores, hardware stores, plenty of hotels, restaurants etc. This also includes Expedition helicopters, which serviced this program.

5.0 History of Exploration

On the Detour Property itself, there is no historical exploration of any kind, as the claims are newly staked in 2019. Upon acquisition, Silver Sands conducted an airborne magnetic survey over the claims to identify targets for ground truthing, which is what the prospecting program being reported here was based off.

Regionally, exploration began in the late 1950's and early 1960's, with several companies including Conwest Exploration, Selco, Kesagami Syndicate, and Rio Tinto conducting limited exploration for base metals. Exploration in the early 1970's by Amoco led to the discovery of the Detour Lake Mine in 1974, and the Selbaie Mine by Selco around the same time. These discoveries sparked an increase in exploration in the area, with companies such as Noranda, Hudson Bay Exploration, Pennaroya, Dome Mines and Westmin Resources all completing extensive programs (drilling, geophysics, mapping etc.). Several drilling and geophysics programs were completed by various companies through the 1980's, 1990's and early 2000's, including a large scale Geotem airborne electromagnetic and magnetic survey over the entire area in 1998 by the Ontario government. Much of the exploration focus has been to the north of the property, which includes the Detour Lake Mine, and to a lesser extent the south. The Detour Lake Mine operated from 1983-1999 under Placer Dome, and restarted production in 2012 under Detour Gold Corp. Upon acquisition of Detour Gold, Kirkland Lake gold now owns and operates the Detour Lake Mine as an open pit and continues extensive exploration both along strike of the mine, and to the south around Lower Detour Lake.

6.0 Geological Setting

6.1 Regional Geological Setting

The Detour Project lies within the northern part of the Early Precambrian Abitibi Belt of the Superior Province (Figure 5). The property is located at the nose of a folded supracrustal sequence extending west from the main volcanic-sedimentary sequence in Quebec (Johns, 1982). This Archean aged sequence is made up of metavolcanics, metasediments, and intrusive rocks that have been deformed and metamorphosed to amphibolite facies. The lowest unit in the sequence is felsic to intermediate volcanics, which is overlain then by a thin clastic metasedimentary unit and next by mafic to intermediate flows and pyroclastics. Capping the sequence is a mixed group of interbedded felsic to intermediate metavolcanics, mafic to intermediate metavolcanics, and fine-grained metasediments (Johns, 1982). Graphitic tuffs and cherty interflow sediments are common within the capped sequence, particularly between breaks of major units. The entire volcanics-sedimentary sequence mentioned above has been intruded by mafic to intermediate intrusive rocks, primarily diorite, and later by a series of diabase dykes which mark the last magmatic event. The entire sequence if surrounded by quartz monzonite batholiths.

The entire region has been heavily covered by Pleistocene age glacial deposits that are comprised of tills, clays, silt, and gravel. The region has been subject to 4 periods of glacial movement (Veillette, 1989). Overburden thickness ranges anywhere from 5m up to 39m in the property region (Johns, 1982).

The volcanic-sedimentary sequence in this part of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt (AGB) appears to have undergone several generations of deformation (Anwyll et al, 2018). The sequence lies in the nose of an east-west trending Antiform which extends west from the main belt in Quebec, plunging 35-45 degrees to the west. Further deformation appears to have taken place possibly by the intrusion of the Detour Lake gabbro/diorite which covers most of Silver Sands Detour property. Later regional scale folding can be clearly seen from aerial magnetics, which are broad open folds with axial traces striking ~145 degrees and plunging 35-45 degrees to the northwest (Anwyll et al, 2018). Folding has been further deformed by the intrusion of the Detour Lake diorite/gabbro (Johns, 1982). A series of major faults run east west along

the volcanic-sedimentary contacts, north of Silver Sands Detour property and south of the Detour Gold Mine (Figure 6). These thrust faults define a series of east-west trending deformation zones which run for nearly 100km west into Quebec, and to which most of the gold occurrences are associated. They are defined as the Sunday Lake Deformation Zone (SLDZ), the Massicotte Deformation Zone (MDZ) and the Lower Detour Deformation Zone (LDDZ) (Figure 6). The SLDZ runs along the upper volcanic-sedimentary contact and is spatially related to several gold deposits including the Detour Lake and Detour West deposits. Further south along the lower volcanic-sedimentary contact are the MDZ and LDDZ. Later regional faulting running northwest postdate gold mineralization and are commonly intruded by Proterozoic age diabase dykes.

Gold mineralization occurs primarily as orogenic-hosted hydrothermal lode gold deposits (typical of the AGB). This mineralization is interpreted to be relatively late and emplaced after tectonic juxtaposition of the metavolcanics and metasediments (Anwyll et al, 2018). Two recognized episodes of gold mineralization are noted at the Detour Lake mine and West Detour deposits, located to the north (Figure 6).

1. A wide and generally auriferous sulphide-poor quartz vein stockwork formed in the hanging wall of the SLDZ.
2. A gold mineralization overprinting the early auriferous stockwork, principally in the hanging wall of the SLDZ

Further gold zones have been identified south of the LDDZ, which is thought to be Syenite-associated intrusion-related type deposits, although it is noted that further exploration and research is needed to develop a clear genetic model (Anwyll et al, 2018). In addition to gold, there are several base meta occurrences at the south end of the sequence in the form of copper and zinc.

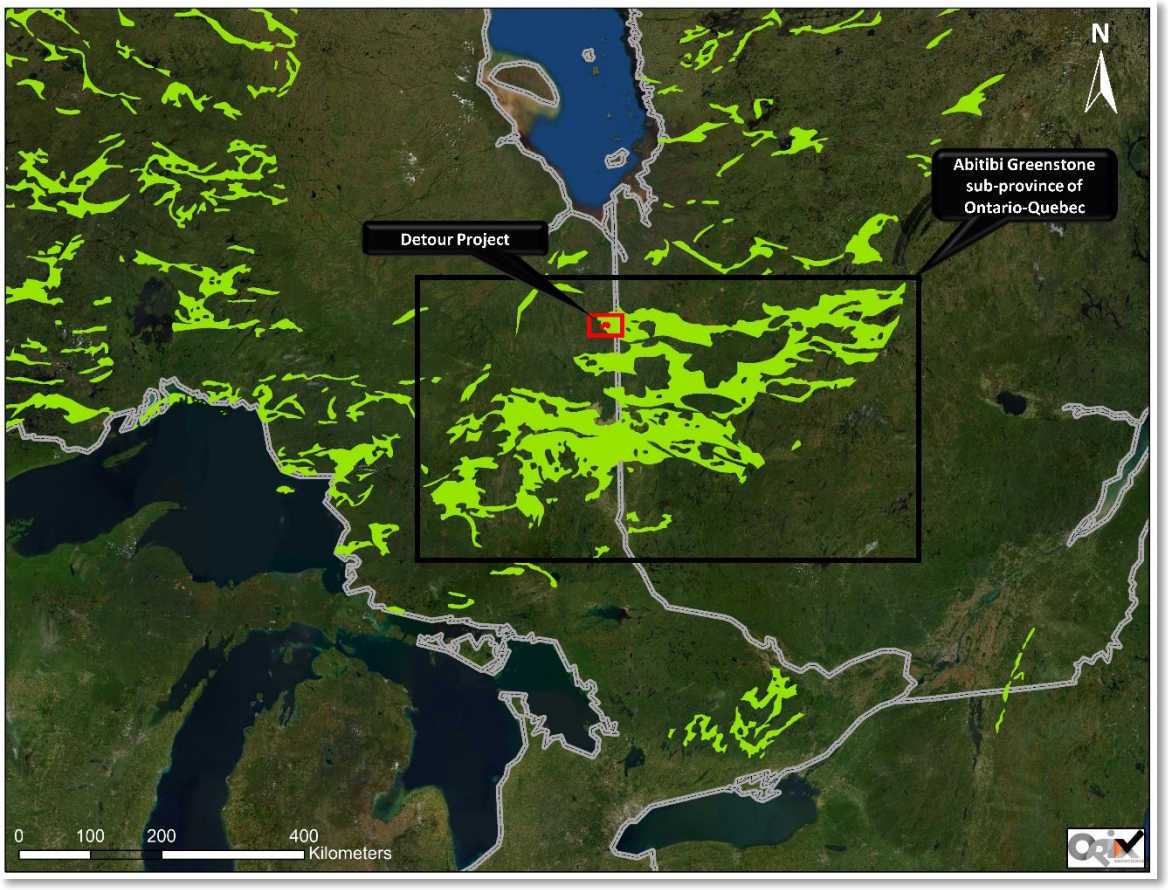


Figure 5. The Detour Property Located within the northern Abitibi Sub province

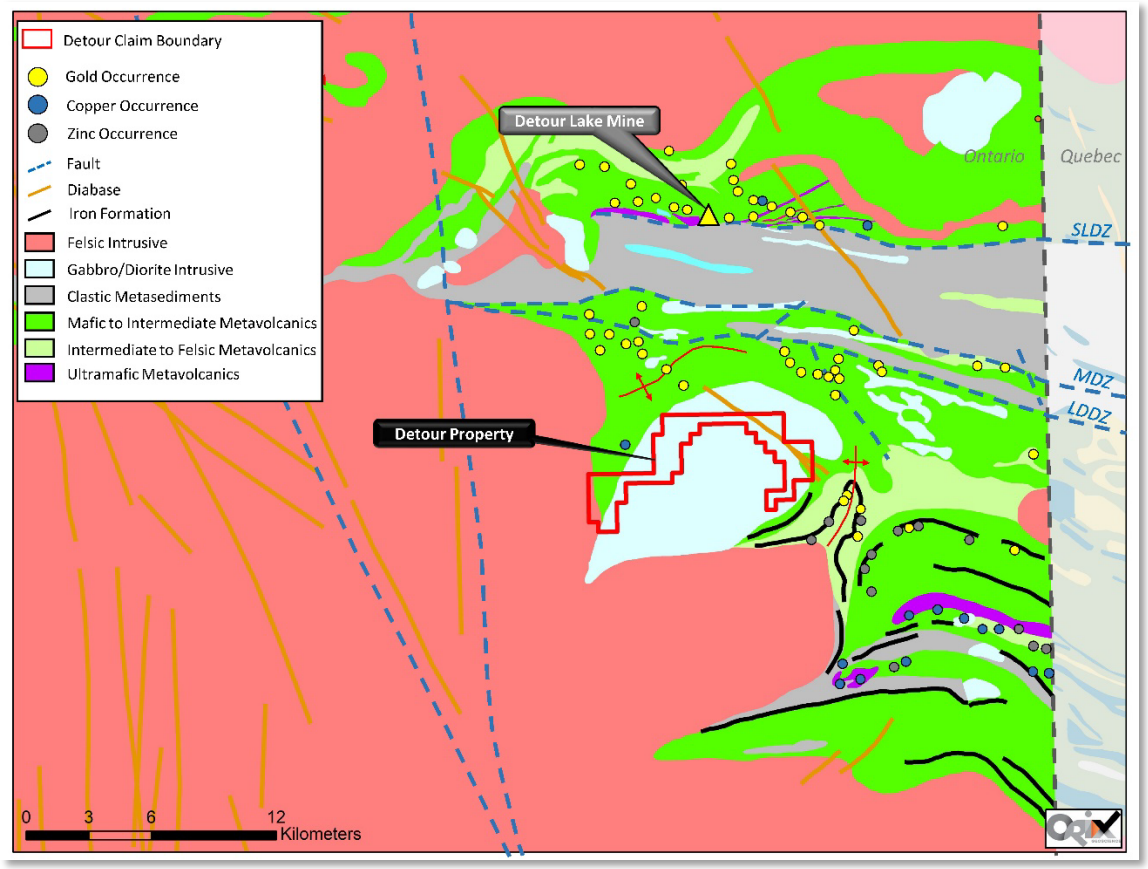


Figure 6. Regional Geology of the Detour Lake area (Ayer et al, 2009)

6.1 Silver Sands Heli-Borne High Resolution Magnetic Survey

During early July 2020, Silver Sands contracted Prospectair Geosurveys to fly a Heli-borne high-resolution magnetic survey over the Detour project claims. The survey was flown at 50m spacing with controls lines at 500m. The total survey line distance was 882km (Figure 7).

The resulting survey outlined several areas of interest for ground truthing which are described below and can be seen in Figure 8.

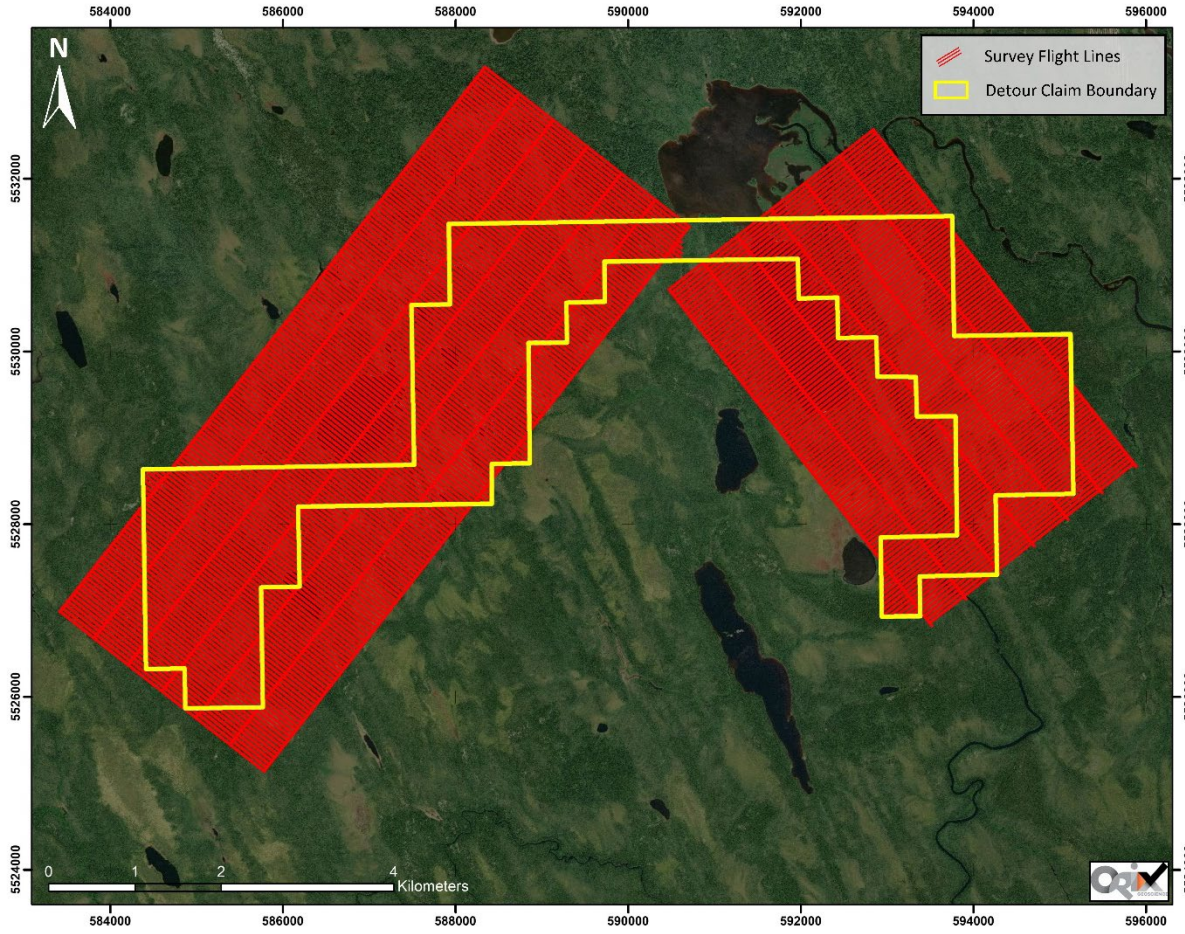


Figure 7. Flight Lines of heli-borne high-resolution magnetic survey

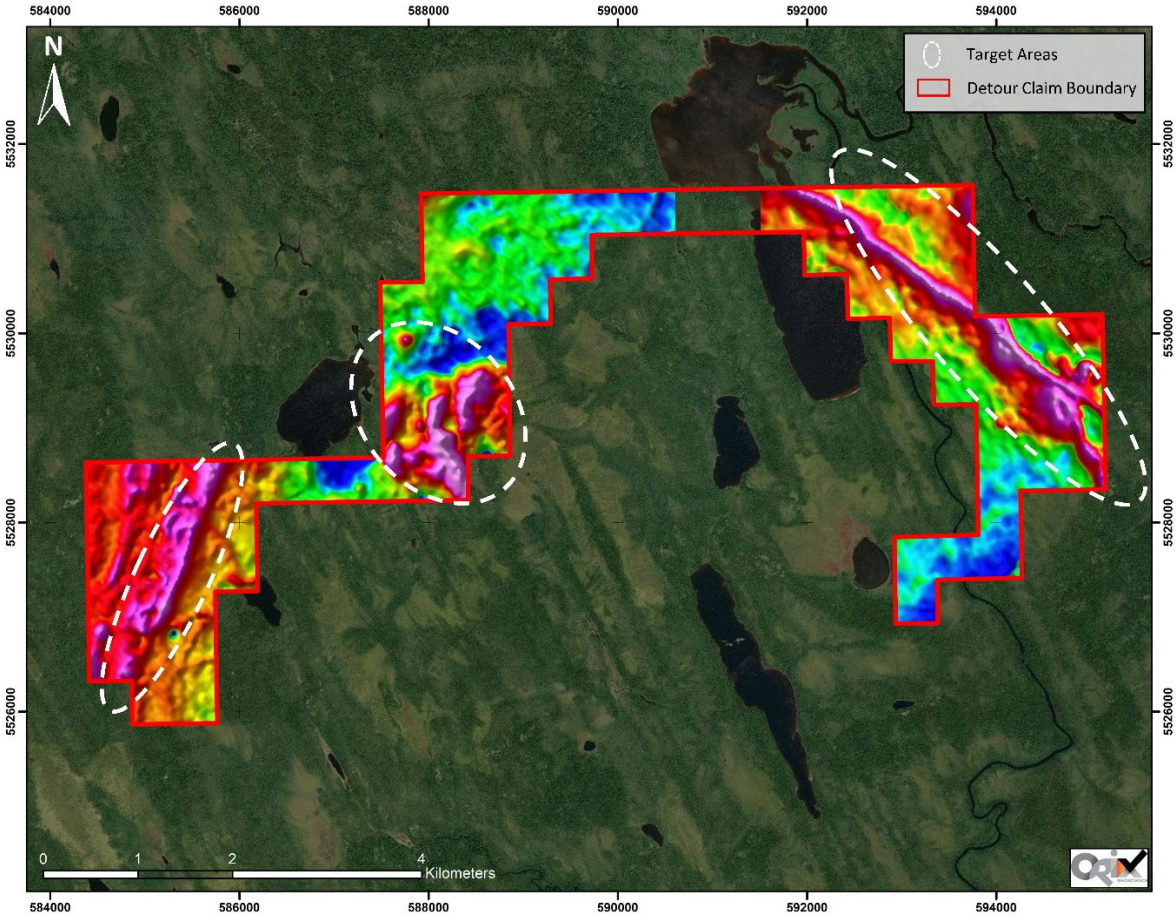


Figure 8. High-resolution magnetic survey with target zones for ground truthing

Target Area 1 – This region is mapped as an apparent late diabase dyke by the OGS, yet these dykes typically occupy old structures. Given that the trend extends NW to align with several mineral occurrences, it was important to ground truth the area both along the dyke and specifically at the magnetic "splay" at the south east end for any potential mineralization related to the structure.

Target Area 2 – As the gabbro body has been mapped mainly through aero-magnetics by the OGS, it is assumed that they body is relatively homogenous. However, the target area highlights a zone that appears quite "noisy" on magnetics and warranted further investigation to try and determine what might be associated with this anomalous area. This also includes a small standalone magnetic spot to the northwest of the main anomaly, which could suggest magmatic sulphide mineralization.

Target Area 3 – This area highlights a magnetic high along a mapped contact between the gabbro and a high iron tholeiitic volcanics. As per the target area 2, this contact has been historically mapped by aero magnetics by the OGS. A contact zone such as this has excellent potential for mineralization, and the addition of the high magnetic signature warranted further ground truthing.

6.2 Property Geology

The Detour Property held by Silver Sands lies south of the Detour Lake Mine and is situated mainly on an intrusive diorite/gabbro, surrounded by older mafic to intermediate metavolcanics (Figure 9). Only a small portion of this contact falls within the property, specifically on the south-west corner and easters edge. Due to the lack of outcrop and considerable muskeg and overburden across the property, nearly all the geology has been historically mapped using airborne geophysics. This includes an apparent northwest-southeast trending diabase dyke which post dates all other units in the region.

The diorite/gabbro intrusive, which covers ~90% of the property, was originally mapped as such by aero magnetics by the OGS. This was confirmed in outcrop during the program as a typically dark grey green, equigranular massive gabbro. The basic composition is approximately 60% hornblende/biotite in nearly equal amounts, with the remainder primarily plagioclase and some smaller amounts of quartz. Localized patches of moderate to strong magnetism was found in several outcrop, caused by sometimes visible grains of magnetite. Little to no alteration was observed outside of some localized chloritic alteration.

Volcanics on the far east and west sides of the property are historically mapped from geophysics, and have been regionally described as high iron tholeiite mafic to intermediate volcanics in the form of flows, pillowed flows, tuff, lapilli to pyroclastic-breccia, and porphyritic flows (Johns, 1982). Only a small amount of outcrop was located on the far east side of the property, which was described as fine dark grey green mafic flows with minor quartz veining and localized magnetism. Mineralization was only seen in trace amounts as pyrite or pyrrhotite.

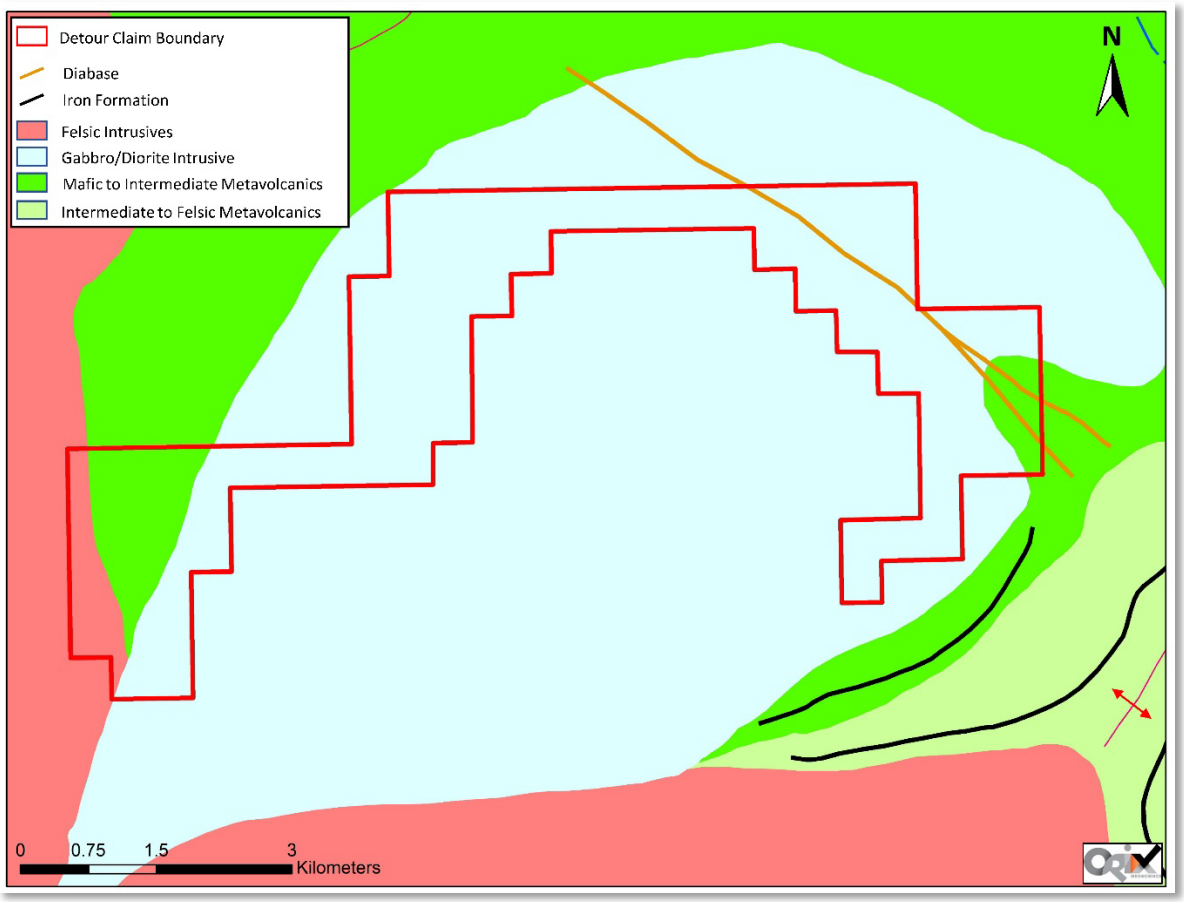


Figure 9. Geology of Silver Sands Detour Property (Ayer et al, 2009)

7.0 Summary of Work

7.1 Summary of Prospecting

The 2020 Prospecting Program on the Detour Property was completed from August 13th to August 17th, 2020 by an Orix crew consisting of Kyle Whitney (P.Geo., Geologist) and Mallory Metcalf (Geologist). The team travelled 45 min in each day by helicopter from Cochrane, ON. Garmin InReach devices were used each day to communicate pick ups and drop-offs with the pilot, and a spot device was also taken in case of emergency situations. The prospecting focused on traversing target areas identified by an airborne magnetic survey flown earlier in the year by Silver Sands (Figure 8). At each outcrop, UTM coordinates were collected with a description of lithology and any additional features worth noting. Samples were taken at outcrops where notable mineralization or alteration was observed, or from lithologies of interest where magnetic anomalies were investigated. Due to very low outcrop exposure, only 5 samples were collected, with descriptions noted and photos taken. Table 2 and 3 list descriptions and locations of samples and outcrops, respectively.

Table 2. List of collected samples

Date	Easting	Northing	SampleID	Rock Type	Comments
13-Aug-20	588339	5528965	S897301	Gabbro	Strongly magnetic patches found in gabbro unit.
13-Aug-20	588393	5528932	S897302	Gabbro	Strongly magnetic patches found in gabbro unit. <1% fine grained, rusty, anhedral grains, possibly magnetite or pyrrhotite.
13-Aug-20	588438.6	5529081	S897303	Gabbro	Strongly magnetic patches found in gabbro unit. <1% fine grained, rusty, anhedral grains, possibly magnetite or pyrrhotite.
14-Aug-20	595151	5528684	S897304	Quartz vein in mafic volcanic	Extensional quartz vein varying in width from <1cm to 6cm at 210/60, with minor orange/pink alterations and rusty staining along fractures
14-Aug-20	595136	5528520	S897305	Quartz vein in mafic volcanic	Two 1-2cm quartz veins 5cm apart with rusty staining parallel to foliation

7.2 Daily Prospecting Log

- August 13th: The weather was sunny and warm with a high of 28 degrees, accompanied by partial cloud cover through the day. The first traverse was originally planned to cover the east side of the property, but due to heavy fog in the morning, we could not access that portion with the helicopter, being forced to land and conduct a traverse in the central portion of the west claims (Figure 11). The target of the traverse was meant to investigate a large anomalous magnetic zone within the gabbro intrusive along with a few smaller magnetic highs to the north (Figure 10). 3 samples were collected from the gabbro where magnetics was noticeably high, but no significant mineralization was found (Table 2). Outcrop overall was localized to mainly the area around the start/end of the traverse, and only Gabbro was encountered.

- August 14th: The weather was sunny and warm with a high of 29 degrees, however the humidity made it much hotter. The focus of the day was to cover ground along the east side of the property along a diabase mapped by aerial magnetics. Several magnetic breaks in the diabase were considered areas of interest (Figure 10). Most of the area was dominated by a large open are of muskeg, and the traverse was conducted along the side of this within the treeline. Outcrop was encountered at the southeastern tip of the traverse near the end of the day, where a hill of mafic metavolcanics was found (Figure 12). Some small cm scale quartz veining was found, with some slight rusting. Two samples were taken and are described in Table 2.

- August 15th: The weather was again quite hot and sunny, with a high of 28 degrees, but feeling more in to the mid 30's with the humidity. The focus of the day was to investigate the southwest portion of the property around a magnetic high running through the mapped contact between the mafic volcanics and gabbro intrusive. The traverse was kept to areas of higher relief to increase the chances to find outcrop in the area. Some small round flat exposures of gabbro were found, along with some larger clearings of

granite in the form of flat smooth outcrop. A large ridge of granite was encountered at the end of the day and investigated for any exposure at the base of mafic volcanics (Figure 13). No samples were taken

- August 16th: Heavy storms rolling through overnight and in the morning caused the team to delay starting the day until weather cleared. The weather was cloudy with periods of sun and a high of 21 degrees. A reduced day was spent investigating an area with some minor magnetic anomalies, and what appeared to be an area with a high density of outcrop. This turned out not to be true, as what appeared from satellite imagery to be a large hill of outcrop was simply grey lichen/moss which could be seen through the tree cover. This made for faster walking and allowed us to cover ground well in the reduce time, but no outcrop was encountered (Figure 14).

- August 17th: The weather was cloudy with periods of sun, with a high of 21 degrees. Due to storms forecasted for the afternoon/evening, a shorter traverse was conducted in the same area as the previous day but focusing on the west side of a river/creek that separated the two traverse areas (Figure 14). The topography and bush turned out to be the same as yesterday as well, with all of what looked like outcrop being lichen/moss covered forest floor. No outcrop was encountered

Table 3. List of outcrop waypoints

Date	Easting	Northing	Station #	Rock Type	Comments
13-Aug-20	588369	5528901	20KW001	Gabbro	Hill outcrop ~20m long. Medium grained, dark green grey. Primarily amphibole/biotite rich with muted plagioclase. Representative sample taken.
13-Aug-20	588387	5528989	20KW002	Gabbro	20m hill outcrop along swamp. Fine to medium grained, dark green grey. Primarily amphibole/biotite rich with muted plagioclase.
13-Aug-20	588413	5529012	20KW003	Gabbro	5x5m mound. Medium to coarse grained, dark green grey. Primarily amphibole/biotite rich with muted plagioclase.
13-Aug-20	588341	5528745	20KW004	Gabbro	5x5m mound. Fine to medium grained, dark green grey with strongly magnetic patches. Primarily amphibole/biotite rich with muted plagioclase. Sample and representative sample taken.
13-Aug-20	588385	5528721	20KW005	Gabbro	Series of outcrops along ridge. Fine to medium grained, dark green grey with patchy magnetism localised to clusters of magnetite(?). Primarily amphibole/biotite rich with muted plagioclase. Weathered patches of bronze magnetic mineral along fractures (magnetite or pyrrhotite?). Sample taken.
13-Aug-20	588414	5528672	20KW006	Gabbro	5x10m mound along ridge. Fine to medium grained, dark grey green with sparse magnetism. Primarily amphibole/biotite rich with muted plagioclase.
13-Aug-20	588403	5528621	20KW007	Gabbro	5x10m mound along ridge. Fine to medium grained, dark grey green with reduced magnetism from previous station. Primarily amphibole/biotite rich with muted plagioclase.
13-Aug-20	588584	5528708	20KW008	Gabbro	Medium grained, dark green grey with strongly magnetic patches. Primarily amphibole/biotite rich with muted plagioclase.
13-Aug-20	588445	5528831	20KW009	Gabbro	Fine grained, dark grey green with sparse weak magnetic patches. Slight alteration of plagioclase. Possible sericitization.
13-Aug-20	588441	5528862	20KW010	Gabbro	10x10m mound along ridge. Medium grained, dark green grey with strongly magnetic patches. Larger clusters of amphiboles. Minor rusted grains, possible magnetite or pyrrhotite. Sample taken.
13-Aug-20	588449	5528883	20KW011	Gabbro	Medium grained, dark green grey. Weathered rusty to purple along fractured faces. Plagioclase content more evident on weather surfaces around 40%.
13-Aug-20	588437	5528916	20KW012	Gabbro	Medium grained, dark green grey. Weathered rusty to purple along fractured faces. Plagioclase content more evident on weather surfaces around 40%.

13-Aug-20	588450	5528992	20KW013	Gabbro	7x4m rounded outcrop. Medium grained, dark green grey. Weathered rusty to purple along fractured faces. Plagioclase content more evident on weather surfaces around 40%.
14-Aug-20	595147	5528677	20MM014	Mafic volcanic	20x40m mound along ridge. Very fine grained, dark grey black. Moderately magnetic. Minor plagioclase-rich gabbro rip-ups (see photo). Extensional quartz vein varying in width from <1cm to 6cm at 210/60, with minor orange/pink alterations and rusty staining along fractures (see photo). Sample taken of vein.
14-Aug-20	595140	5528660	20MM015	Mafic volcanic	5x5m mound. Very fine grained, dark grey black. Weakly magnetic. Foliated at 096/62.
14-Aug-20	595116	5528617	20MM016	Mafic volcanic	10x30m mound along edge of swamp. Very fine grained, dark grey black. Weakly magnetic. Minor injections of plagioclase rich gabbro (dykes and blobs). Foliated at 104/70.
14-Aug-20	595128	5528587	20MM017	Mafic volcanic	5x5m mound along edge of swamp. Very fine grained, dark grey black. Weakly magnetic.
14-Aug-20	595136	5528520	20MM018	Mafic volcanic	5x5m mound along edge of swamp. Very fine grained, dark grey black. Weakly magnetic. Foliation at 060 /80. Two 1-2cm quartz veins 5cm apart with rusty staining parallel to foliation. Vein sampled.
15-Aug-20	585323	5526871	20KW019	Gabbro	10x10m mound. Coarse grained amphiboles in finer grained matrix of plagioclase and biotite. Weakly magnetic.
15-Aug-20	585276	5526836	20KW020	Gabbro	3x5m smooth mound, mostly lichen covered. Coarse grained amphiboles in finer grained matrix of plagioclase and biotite. Weakly magnetic.
15-Aug-20	585071	5526742	20KW021	Gabbro/Granite	15x8m mound, mostly lichen covered. Abundant injections of pegmatitic granite, composed of predominantly euhedral plagioclase with lesser rounded to angular quartz grains and minor biotite. Photo taken.
15-Aug-20	585141	5526923	20KW022	Gabbro/Granite	30m long outcrop with very smooth surface - hard to get piece off. Predominantly granitic injections with very minor gabbro. Possibly entirely granitic unit.
15-Aug-20	584607	5528435	20KW023	Granite	Large hill outcrop. Medium grained, medium pink.

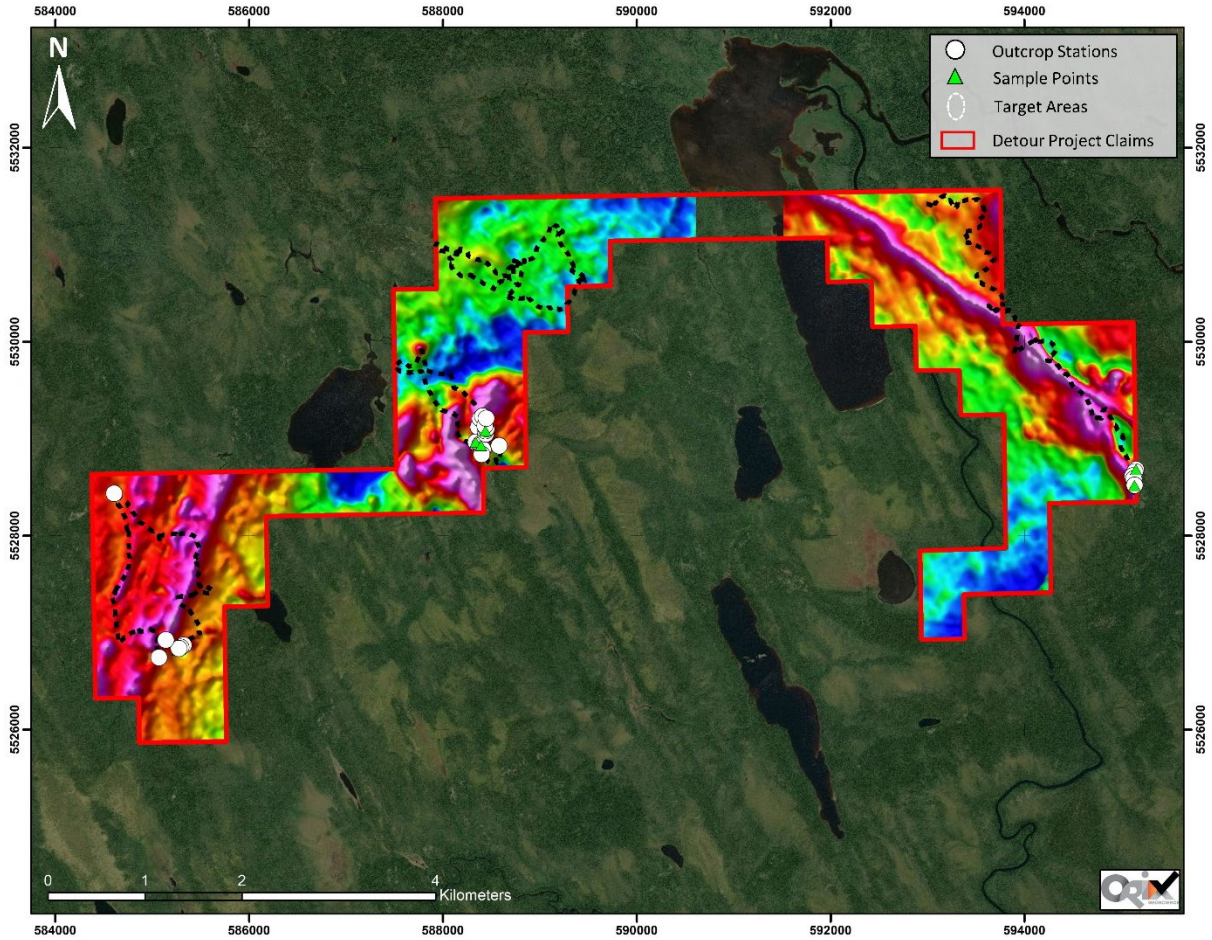


Figure 10. Airborne Geophysics Flown by Silver Sands with traverses targeting magnetic anomalies.

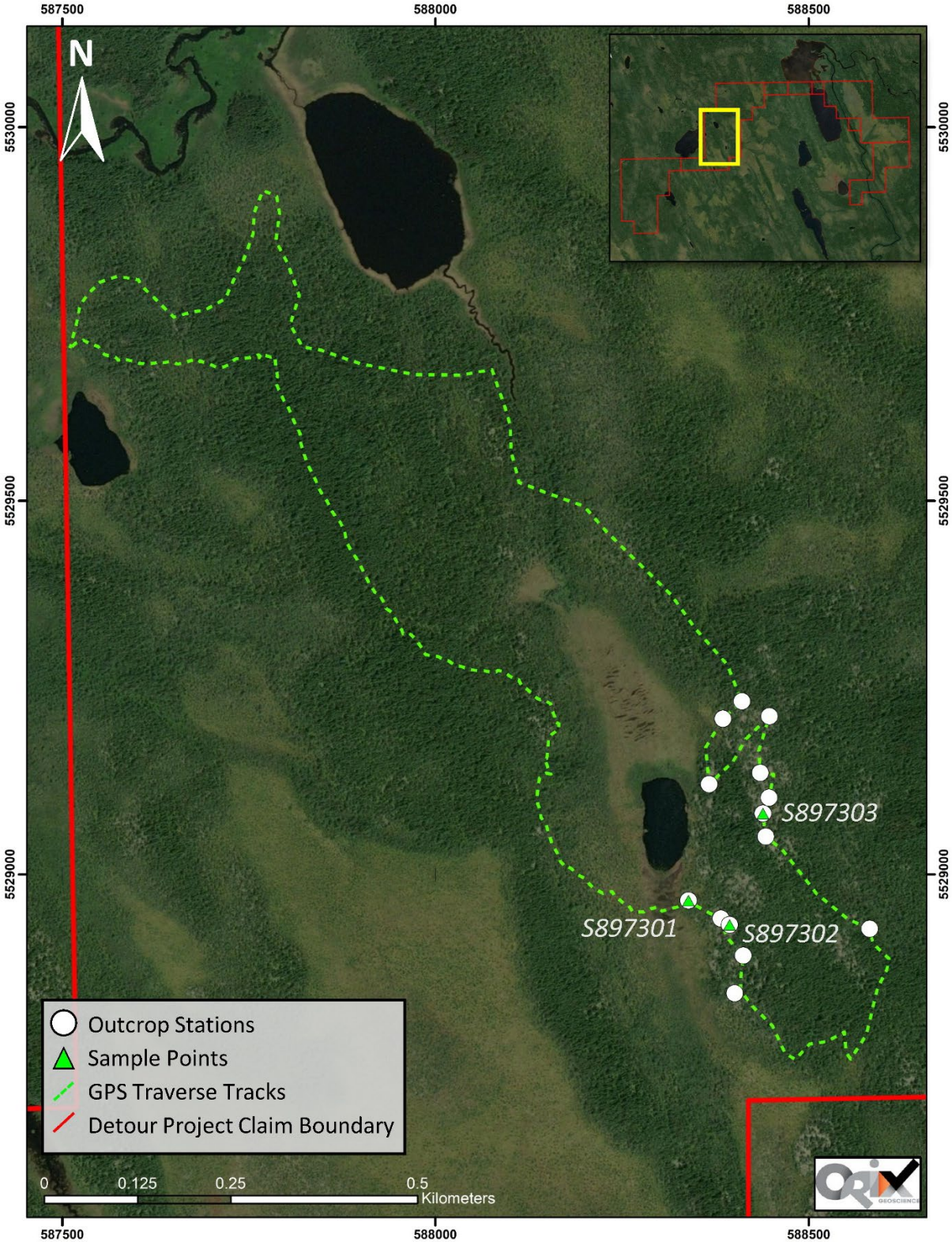


Figure 11. Day 1 Traverse showing outcrop waypoints and sample locations.

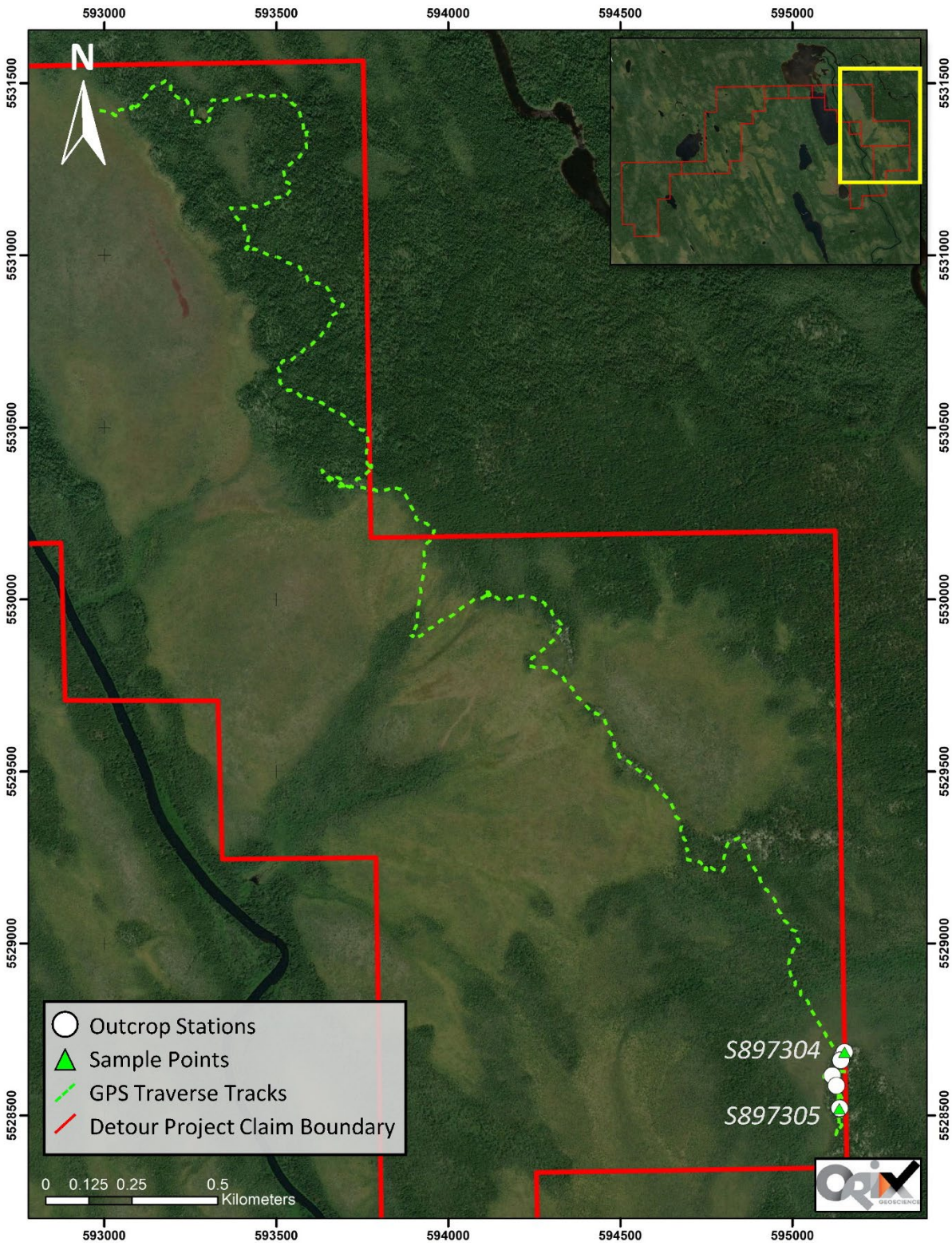


Figure 12. Day 2 traverse showing outcrop waypoints and sample locations.

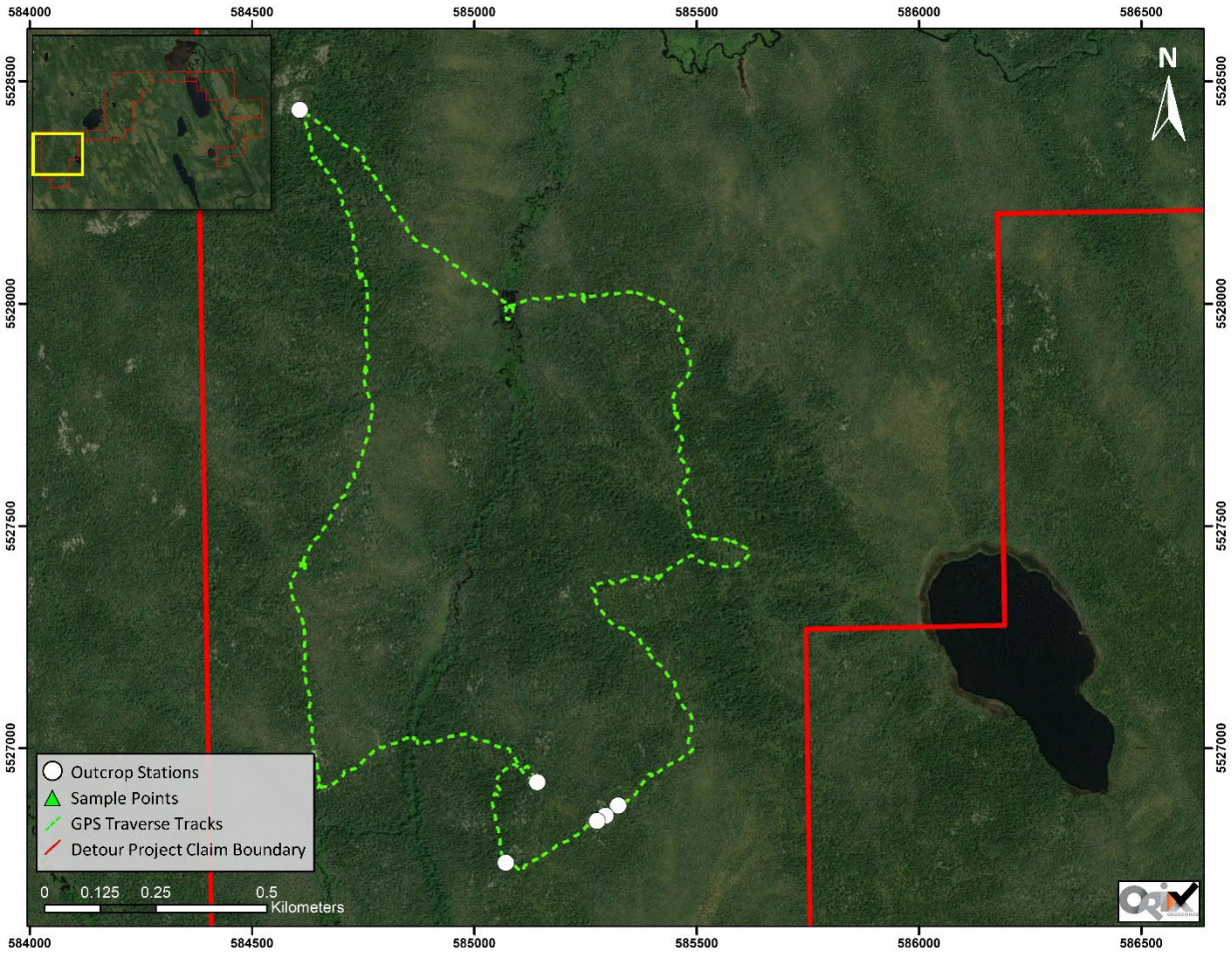


Figure 13. Day 3 traverse showing outcrop waypoints

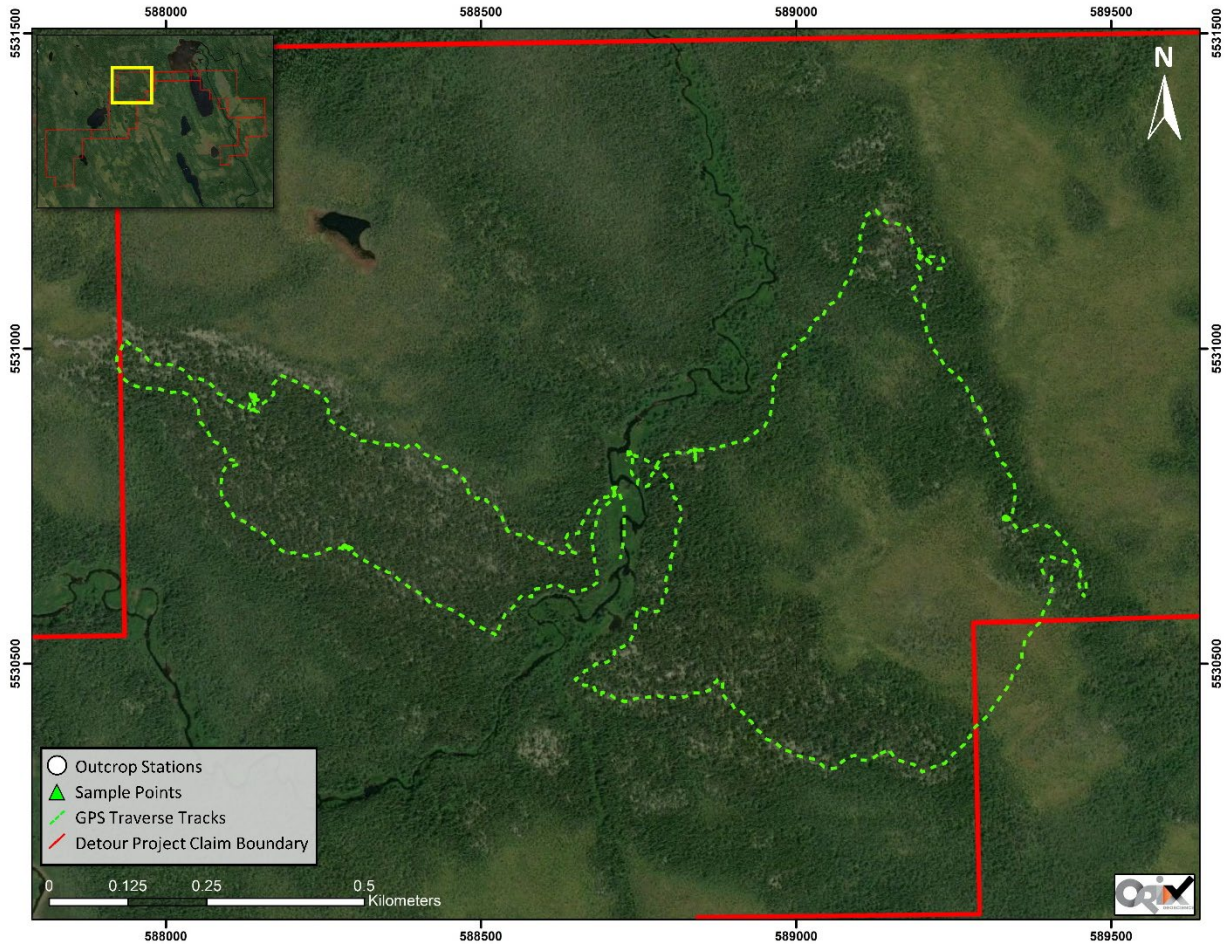


Figure 14. Day 4 and 5 traverses

7.3 Analysis and QA/QC Protocol

A total of 5 rock samples were collected during the mapping and prospecting program. Samples were selected which exhibited favourable features such as alteration, structural deformation or sulphide mineralization. Samples were collected using a hammer and chisel which were then placed in plastic sample bags and labelled with a unique sample number and sample tag. The UTM coordinates of each sample were recorded VIA GPS and a representative piece of the rock was left behind in each spot with a piece of orange flagging tape. Samples were under the control and supervision of the geologist at all times. Samples were were personally transproted back to Sudbury. They were hand delivered to ALS Minerals at their Sudbury faciltiy for preparation on August 19st, 2020 by Orix staff. Samples were analyzed by ALS Labs at their North Vancouver laboratory facility using the following methods

- PGM-ICP23 – Pt, Pd, Au 30g FA ICP
- ME-MS61 – 48 element four acid ICP-MS

Location maps of the collected samples are provided above (Figure 11 and Figure 12), and assay certificates are included in Appendix A. The analysis did not return notable results on any of the 5 samples taken (Table 4).

Table 4. Assay results for samples taken during 2020 prospecting program

Sample ID	Au (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pt (ppm)	Pd (ppm)
S897301	<0.001	300	28	0.007	0.006
S897302	<0.001	233	89.7	0.006	0.002
S897303	<0.001	232	53.9	0.006	0.005
S897304	0.003	20.3	69.8	<0.005	<0.001
S897305	<0.001	71.6	32.7	<0.005	<0.001

8.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

8.1 Conclusions

The prospecting program conducted was designed to satisfy three objectives:

1) Confirm rock types designated by the OGS
2) Confirm rock types and variations in magnetic intensity that were highlighted by a high-resolution heli-borne magnetic survey completed in early July (Section 6.1).
3) Investigate points of interest from the heli-borne magnetic survey for indications of structure, alteration and sulphide mineralization that would add merit and targeting for additional future exploration

Objective 1 was mostly successful in identifying the gabbro and mafic volcanics as mapped by the OGS, however the apparent diabase mapped through the property using geophysics was not found on surface. Objective 2 was successful in identifying high magnetic gabbro on the central portion of the west claim set. This unit likely explains the high magnetic zone that was identified in aerial magnetics. Although some weak patchy magnetism was found in other party of the property in both gabbros and mafics, no significant levels were observed to explain the high magnetic signatures identified from the aerial survey. For Objective 3, the team was unable to identify any indications of structure, alteration, or sulphide mineralization that would help guide future targeting and exploration, largely due to lack of outcrop exposure.

Overall, the property proved challenging due to the topography and severe lack of outcrop exposure, and what few samples were taken did not contain any significant sulphide mineralization, returning no anomalous results. This situation is seen regionally as well, as limited outcrop exposure has required most exploration in the area to rely on geophysics and drilling to identify and define potential mineralized zones.

8.2 Recommendations

It is recommended at this time that further processing and filtering of the high frequency magnetic survey data be conducted. This exercise could identify additional points of interest of structure, alteration, and mineralization. Further ground-truthing of the points of interest for outcrop and sampling could provide targets of merit for additional exploration efforts such as trenching. In the event of limited outcrop, ground geophysical surveys such as Induced Polarization could provide targets for diamond drilling.

10.0 References

Johns, G. W. (1982): Geology of the Burntbush-Detour Lakes Area, District of Cochrane; Ontario Geological Survey Report 199, 82p.

Veillette, J. J. (1989): Ice Movement, Till Sheets and Glacial Transport in Abitibi – Timiskaming. Quebec and Ontario. G.S.C Paper 89-20, p139 – 154

Anwyll, D., Bassotti, M., Daigle, P., Janusauskas, D., McMullen, J., Sirois, R., Wallin, R. (2018). Detour Lake Operation, Ontario, Canada NI 43-101 Technical Report.

Ayer, J.A., Chartrand, J.E., Duguet, M., Rainsford, D.R.B. and Trwell, N.F. 2009. Geological compilation of the Burntbush-Detour lakes area, Abitibi greenstone belt; Ontario Geological Survey, Preliminary Map P.3609, scale 1:100,000

11.0 Certificate of Qualifications

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

KYLE S. WHITNEY, P.GEO.

I, Kyle S. Whitney, P.Geo., residing at 61 Kenilworth Crescent, Whitby, ON L1M 2M6 do hereby certify that:

1. I am an independent geological consultant contracted by Silver Sands Resources Corp. through Orix Geoscience Inc.;

2. This certificate applies to the Report titled "Assessment Report based on the 2020 Detour Property Prospecting Program for Silver Sands Resources Corp, Detour Project, NTS 31E13" authored by Kyle Whitney, P.Geo, and dated September 22nd, 2020.

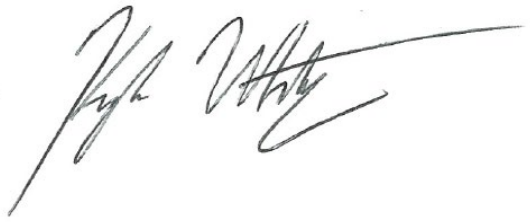
3. I am a graduate of Carleton University with a B. Sc (HONS) in Geological Sciences (2013). I have worked as a geologist for a total of 6 years since obtaining my Honours B.Sc. degree. I am a geologist employed by Orix Geoscience Inc., 25 Adelaide St. East, Suite 1400, Toronto, Ontario, M5C 3A1. I am currently licensed by the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (PGO, License No. 3296);

4. I have been involved in the planning and execution of the prospecting program and have spent time on the Detour Project;

5. As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Report not misleading;

6. As at the date of this certificate, I do not hold any shares, options, or warrants of Silver Sands Resources Corp.

Signed: October 1st, 2020



[Kyle Whitney, PGO License No. 3296]

Kyle Whitney, P.Geo.

APPENDIX A

Certificate of Analysis

ALS Canada Ltd.
2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: +1 604 984 0221 Fax: +1 604 984 0218
www.alsglobal.com/geochemistry

To: **ORIX GEOSCIENCE INC.**
25 ADELAIDE STREET EAST
SUITE 1400
TORONTO ON M5C 3A1

Finalized Date: 16-SEP-2020
Account: OGISKOLF

CERTIFICATE SD20185375

Project: Detour

This report is for 5 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Sudbury, ON, Canada on 26-AUG-2020.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

KEITH ANDERSON MALLORY METCALF	TIM HENNEBERRY JULIA SINGH	MIKE KILBOURNE KYLE WHITNEY

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
LOG-21	Sample logging - ClientBarCode
CRU-QC	Crushing QC Test
PUL-QC	Pulverizing QC Test
CRU-31	Fine crushing - 70% <2mm
SPL-21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL-31	Pulverize up to 250g 85%<75 um

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	
ME-MS61	48 element four acid ICP-MS	
PGM-ICP23	Pt, Pd, Au 30g FA ICP	ICP-AES

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

Signature:

Saa Traxler, General Manager, North Vancouver

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TORONTO ON M5C 3A1

Finalized Date: 16-SEP-2020
Account: OGISKOLF

Project: Detour

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS SD20185375

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOD	WEI-21 Recvd Wt. kg 0.02	PGM-ICP23 Au ppm 0.001	PGM-ICP23 Pt ppm 0.005	PGM-ICP23 Pd ppm 0.001	ME-MS61 Ag ppm 0.01	ME-MS61 Al % 0.01	ME-MS61 As ppm 0.2	ME-MS61 Ba ppm 10	ME-MS61 Be ppm 0.05	ME-MS61 Bi ppm 0.01	ME-MS61 Ca % 0.01	ME-MS61 Cd ppm 0.02	ME-MS61 Ce ppm 0.01	ME-MS61 Co ppm 0.1	ME-MS61 Cr ppm 1
S897301		1.18	<0.001	0.007	0.006	0.03	3.88	0.7	100	0.19	0.08	9.93	0.08	8.54	62.1	972
S897302		1.46	<0.001	0.006	0.002	0.08	2.92	0.5	60	0.20	0.10	11.95	0.10	7.32	54.7	613
S897303		2.63	<0.001	0.006	0.005	0.04	3.28	0.9	110	0.20	0.04	11.75	0.09	9.60	44.4	489
S897304		0.54	0.003	<0.005	<0.001	0.15	3.82	1.2	90	0.37	0.20	2.17	0.06	6.71	12.6	66
S897305		1.67	<0.001	<0.005	<0.001	0.06	7.28	0.9	70	0.58	0.32	7.55	0.13	11.10	39.8	167

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

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Project: Detour

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS SD20185375

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOD	ME-MS61 Cs ppm 0.05	ME-MS61 Cu ppm 0.2	ME-MS61 Fe % 0.01	ME-MS61 Ga ppm 0.05	ME-MS61 Ge ppm 0.05	ME-MS61 Hf ppm 0.1	ME-MS61 In ppm 0.005	ME-MS61 K % 0.01	ME-MS61 La ppm 0.5	ME-MS61 Li ppm 0.2	ME-MS61 Mg % 0.01	ME-MS61 Mn ppm 5	ME-MS61 Mo ppm 0.05	ME-MS61 Na % 0.01	ME-MS61 Nb ppm 0.1
S897301		0.88	28.0	6.85	7.02	0.06	0.7	0.031	0.29	3.1	6.3	10.65	1380	0.66	0.56	0.6
S897302		0.74	89.7	5.78	6.57	0.05	0.7	0.036	0.20	2.4	10.0	10.70	1300	0.25	0.46	0.5
S897303		0.68	53.9	4.91	6.49	<0.05	0.8	0.033	0.31	3.9	9.6	9.46	1190	0.26	0.56	0.8
S897304		1.15	69.8	3.85	8.61	0.05	0.8	0.025	0.39	2.7	5.7	0.98	437	9.35	1.28	2.3
S897305		0.80	32.7	8.43	18.40	0.06	0.9	0.069	0.26	4.1	7.5	2.51	1460	1.10	1.45	3.9

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

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TORONTO ON M5C 3A1

Finalized Date: 16-SEP-2020
Account: OGISKOLF

Project: Detour

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS SD20185375

Sample Description	Method	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61
	Analyte	Ni	P	Pb	Rb	Re	S	Sb	Sc	Se	Sn	Sr	Ta	Te	Th	Ti
	Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
	LOD	0.2	10	0.5	0.1	0.002	0.01	0.05	0.1	1	0.2	0.2	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.005
S897301		300	140	1.5	7.0	<0.002	0.04	0.08	68.8	1	0.2	159.5	<0.05	<0.05	0.39	0.164
S897302		233	110	1.8	4.3	<0.002	0.04	0.08	88.9	1	0.3	71.7	<0.05	<0.05	0.26	0.174
S897303		232	190	1.9	9.8	<0.002	0.02	0.07	88.8	1	0.3	118.5	0.05	<0.05	0.48	0.182
S897304		20.3	220	2.5	10.8	<0.002	0.14	0.07	10.1	1	0.2	198.0	0.15	0.21	1.40	0.261
S897305		71.6	370	2.1	2.7	<0.002	0.02	0.11	38.7	1	0.5	157.5	0.27	<0.05	1.16	0.692

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

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Project: Detour

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS SD20185375

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOD	ME-MS61 Tl ppm 0.02	ME-MS61 U ppm 0.1	ME-MS61 V ppm 1	ME-MS61 W ppm 0.1	ME-MS61 Y ppm 0.1	ME-MS61 Zn ppm 2	ME-MS61 Zr ppm 0.5	CRU-QC Pass2mm % 0.01	PUL-QC Pass75um % 0.01
S897301		0.06	0.1	209	0.5	7.5	54	18.8	93.8	95.8
S897302		0.03	0.1	233	0.3	8.5	45	17.2		
S897303		0.06	0.1	235	0.2	7.9	36	23.1		
S897304		0.05	0.2	86	1.2	7.3	28	24.4		
S897305		<0.02	0.6	292	2.9	21.4	92	19.3		

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

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Page: Appendix 1
Total # Appendix Pages: 1
Finalized Date: 16-SEP-2020
Account: OGISKOLF

Project: Detour

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS SD20185375

CERTIFICATE COMMENTS

ANALYTICAL COMMENTS

REEs may not be totally soluble in this method.
Applies to Method: ME-MS61

LABORATORY ADDRESSES

Processed at ALS Sudbury located at 1351-B Kelly Lake Road, Unit #1, Sudbury, ON, Canada.

Applies to Method:	CRU-31	CRU-QC	LOG-21	PUL-31
	PUL-QC	SPL-21	WEI-21	

Processed at ALS Vancouver located at 2103 Dollarton Hwy, North Vancouver, BC, Canada.

Applies to Method:	ME-MS61	PGM-ICP23