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Assessment Report
On the
Band Ore Project
Thunder Bay Mining Division
Northwestern Ontario

NTS MAP SHEET 52B09

Hagey – Conacher Township

Prepared for

E2Gold Corp.

Prepared by

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March 27, 2023

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Table of Contents

Table of Figures

Tables

1.0 SUMMARY

The Band Ore property is located within the Conacher and Hagey Townships within the Thunder Bay Mining District. The property is composed of 109 claims, 16 patents and 1 mining lease, with a total of 1646 hectares and a total work requirement of $28,600 annually.

The Band Ore property is within the Shebandowan greenstone belt, located in the Wawa Subprovince. The Wawa Subprovince is composed of a granite-greenstone terrane spanning over 900 km. To the north the Wawa subprovince is in contact with the metasedimentary units of the Quetico Subprovince, and in contact with the Southern Province to the south. The Shebandowan greenstone belt is comprised of mainly mafic-felsic volcanic basalt, minor komatiite, gabbro-anorthosite intrusions, minor felsic volcanics and iron formations (Shegelski, 1980). The Band Ore property is composed of mafic metavolcanics intruded by metadiabase and porphyry dykes (Chorlton, 1987). The property is affected by northeast and southeast trending shear zones / fractures (Chorlton, 1987).

Stuart MacLean and a field partner hired through Bjorkman Prospecting Inc completed a 10 day prospecting program for E2Gold from September 21st ,2022 to September 24th and September 27st to September 29th 2022 totalling 7 days in the field. A total of 72 samples were taken over the course of the 7 days, the team visited several trenches on the property along with looking for historic trails, drilling pads and drill collars. Samples were sent to Activation Laboratories in Thunder Bay, ON for fire-assay analysis. Field work was completed in NAD83 UTM zone 15N.

The prospecting crew was successful in finding several anomalous gold values within the property. Samples: B0287234, B0287221, B0287217 and W1069531 returned assay values between 5 – 23.6 grams per tonne gold.

A future sampling program is recommended within the areas surrounding these high-grade gold values; centimeter scale quartz-pyrite±chalcopyrite veins within highly sheared sericite-silica schists are the focus. A future sampling program would include both grab and channel sampling, allowing for a structured sampling program focusing on trenches GSH-11-09, GSH-11-10, GSH-11-02 and The Hag Lake Trench. If assay results returned are positive from the channel sampling, a short diamond drill program is also recommended, specificallytargeting significant structures such as shears, veins, or intrusive units. A short compilation project of historical work including sampling, drilling and exploration should be considered. This would be beneficial as it would provide supplementary background information on the surrounding areas.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

The Band Ore property is located along the north shore of Lake Shebandowan within the townships of Conacher and Hagey in the Thunder Bay Mining District. The property is located 70 km west of Thunder Bay Ontario. The Band Ore property is composed of 109 claims, 16 patents and 1 mining lease. The total work requirements for the claims is $28,600, totaling 1,646.2 hectares.

The Band Ore property is within the Shebandowan greenstone belt, which is a part of the Wawa Subprovince. The belt is composed of dacite and rhyolite tufts overlaying mafic-felsic volcanic sequences of tholeiitic basalt with multiple mafic / gabbroic intrusions and minor felsic and iron formations. This sequence is overlain unconformably by the Shebandowan Group, a sequence of conglomerates rich with volcanic clasts and mudstone. Clasts within the conglomerate date the formation to 2764 Ma, and the Shebandowan pluton intruding the sequence dating at 2696 Ma

Figure 1: Band Ore Property Location Map

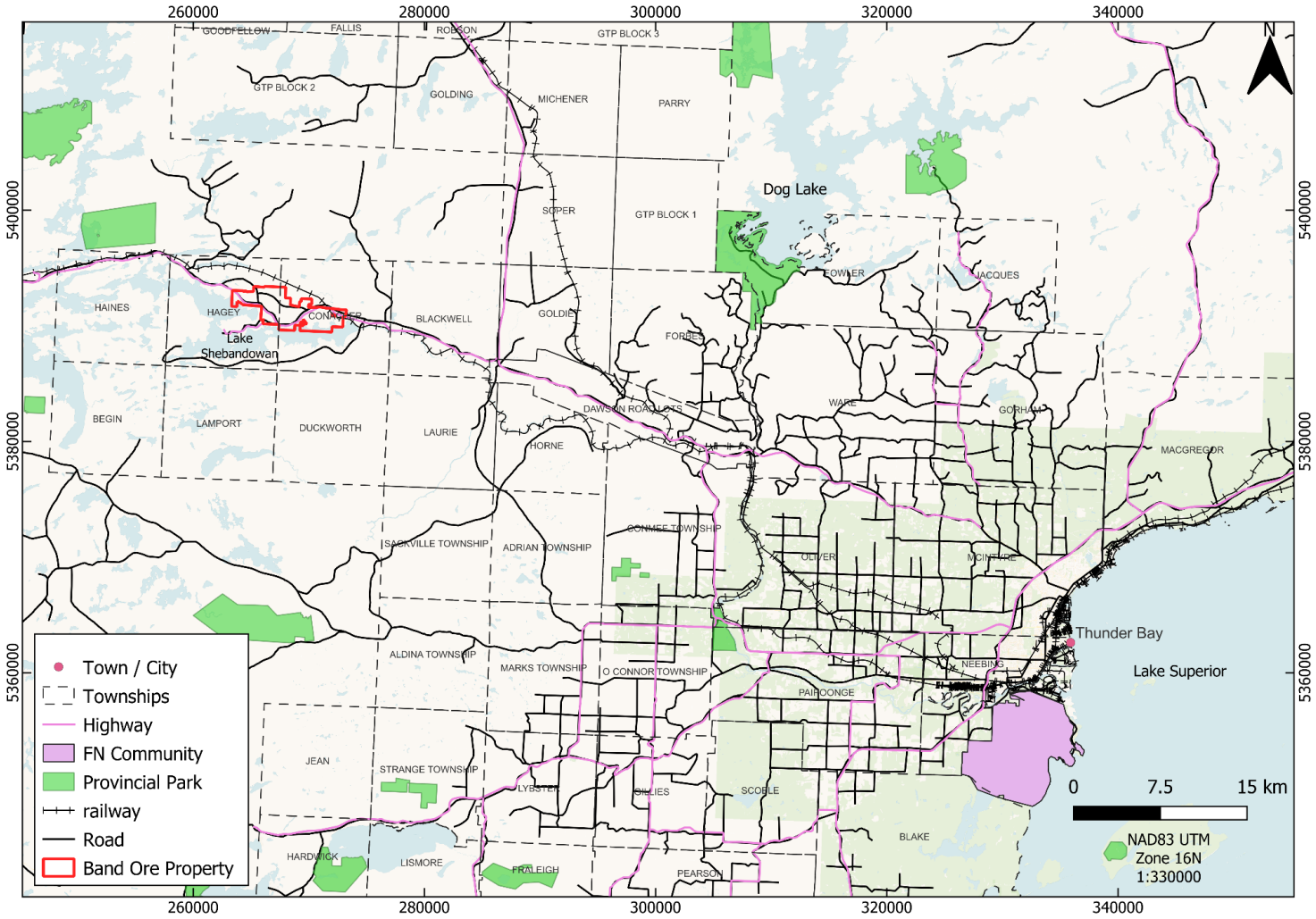
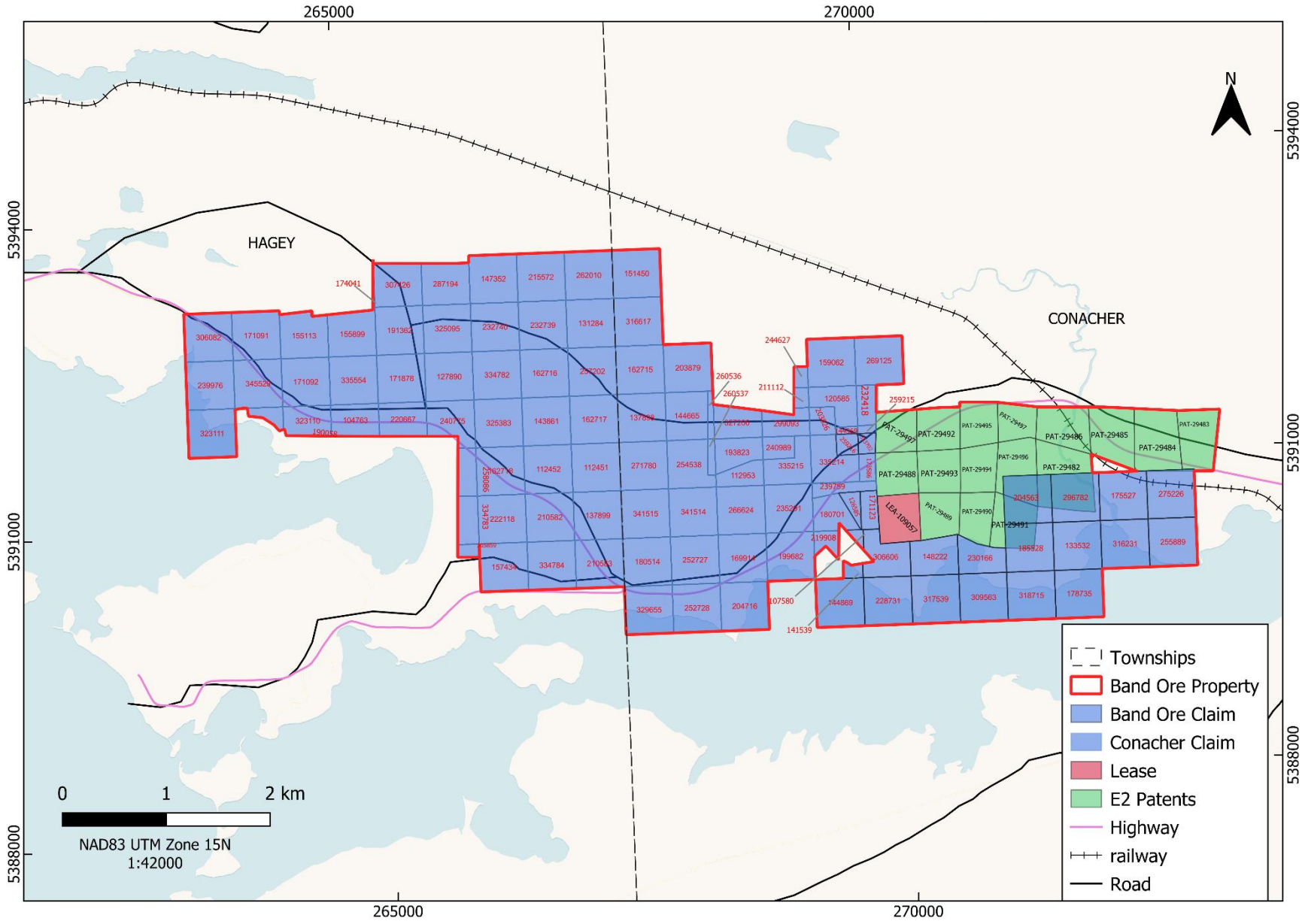


Figure 2: Band Ore Mining Claims



3.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE & PHYSIOGRAPHY

Accessibility

The Band Ore Project is located in the Hagey and Conacher townships, Ontario, Canada, approximately 70 kilometers west of the town of Thunder Bay, ON. The major public road in the area is Highway 11, and runs along the northern edge of Lake Shebandowan.

The northeastern part of the property is crossed by Highway 11, and can be accessed from the highway by gravel roads. Shebandowan Lake occupies a large central swath through the property, thereby posing accessibility problems.

Areas in the southern part of the property can be accessed by Shebandowan Mine road and forestry roads south of Shebandowan Lake. The Shebandowan Mine road is a paved road that accesses the mine site south of Lake Shebandowan.

Local Resources

The area is well serviced by mining industries. The town of Thunder Bay, with a population of 110,000, is the closest service community. Thunder Bay has quality manpower and is a place where firms can hire reliable, qualified and experienced staff. Electric power to the property is not a problem because several power lines cut across the property. Ample water is available from rivers and Lakes. The closest airport with commercial flights is the Thunder Bay International Airport (YQT). The Canadian National Railway (CNR) mainline passes north of Lake Shebandowan.

Climate

As noted in Chapman and Thomas (1968), the climate of the Shebandowan Lake area is described as “modified continental”. Modified continental climates are those which have a mean temperature difference of 30º Celsius or more between summer and winter. In winter, the climate is much colder with temperature varying between -35º C and 0º C.

Physiography

The Shebandowan Gold Project area is on broad and gently rolling topography in the center and in the eastern part. The steepest landforms are present in the west part of the project. The property is located at the westernmost extremity of the Great Lakes / St. Lawrence drainage basin, whereas Lake Shebandowan waters flow north to the Hudson Bay. The Shebandowan area is drained by a number of small streams flowing into the Shebandowan Lake.

The property varies in elevation between 440 metres to 500 metres. The property has good outcrop exposure on higher ground and in lower areas sand, swamp and overburden covers the outcrops.

The tree species found in the Shebandowan Lake Planning area are predominantly those typical of a boreal environment (jack pine, black and white spruce, balsam fir,

white birch and poplar). The sites surrounding Shebandowan Lake tend to be very productive due to the soil types present, resulting in rich herb and shrub layers beneath the main canopy.

4.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Regional Geology summarized from Newton & Wellstead, 2013.

The Band Ore Project is located within the central portion of the Shebandowan greenstone belt. The Shebandowan greenstone belt is part of the Wawa Subprovince.

The Wawa Subprovince

The Wawa Subprovince is a granite-greenstone terrane exposed in the region that extends 900 km westward from the Kapuskasing Structural Zone to the Vermilion district of Minnesota and varies in width from approximately 50 to 200 km. Aeromagnetic data indicate that the belt continues westward to the buried contact between the Superior Craton and the Trans-Hudson Orogen. Furthermore, lithological, structural and isotopic age similarities suggest that the Wawa and Abitibi subprovinces are parts of a once continuous belt, now interrupted by the Kapuskasing Structural Zone (Percival and Card, 1985), although Jackson and Sutcliffe (1990) have argued that the Kapuskasing Structural Zone coincides with an Archean boundary between the ensimatic Abitibi Subprovince and ensialic Wawa Subprovince. To the south, Archean rocks of the Wawa Subprovince are in unconformable, intrusive, and in tectonic contact with Paleo- and Mesoproterozoic supracrustal and intrusive rocks of the Southern Province and the Midcontinent Rift System. To the north, they are bounded by metasedimentary rocks of the Quetico Subprovince.

In the Vermilion district, Bauer (1985) and Bauer et al. (1992) correlated structures across the faulted Wawa- Quetico subprovince boundary, implying the existence of an early major recumbent fold straddling the interface. Eastward, where the contact is marked by north dipping mylonite zones, granite bodies along the interface have inclusions typical of both subprovinces implying pregranite juxtaposition of the two terranes (Percival and Stern, 1984). In the Shebandowan area, the contact is extensively faulted with north-dipping mylonite zones showing reverse displacement. The deformation that produced these structures, presumably during juxtaposition of the two subprovinces, has been dated at 2689 to 2685 Ma (Corfu and Stott, 1986). In the Geraldton-Beardmore area, Williams (1987) described the contact as a zone of highly deformed and disrupted gabbro, anorthosite, and mafic gneiss bodies enclosed in metasedimentary migmatite with mylonite zones displaying evidence of dip-slip and strike-slip movements. The previously described contact between the Wawa Subprovince and the Kapuskasing Structural Zone is a zone of lithological, structural and metamorphic transition or, where faulted, contrast. Archean rocks in northern Michigan, the Ishpeming greenstone belt, and associated plutons described by Johnsonand Bornhorst (1992), are probably a part of the Wawa Subprovince on the southern side of the Mesoproterozoic Midcontinent Rift System. This terrane is in tectonic contactwith supracrustal and gneissic rocks to the south, possibly in part

representing the eastward extension of the Minnesota River Valley terrane, along the Great Lakes tectonic zone (Sims et al., 1980). This zone, which extends westward to Minnesota, is described in Michigan as a steeply south-dipping, north-verging, oblique dextral thrust (Sims and Day, 1992).

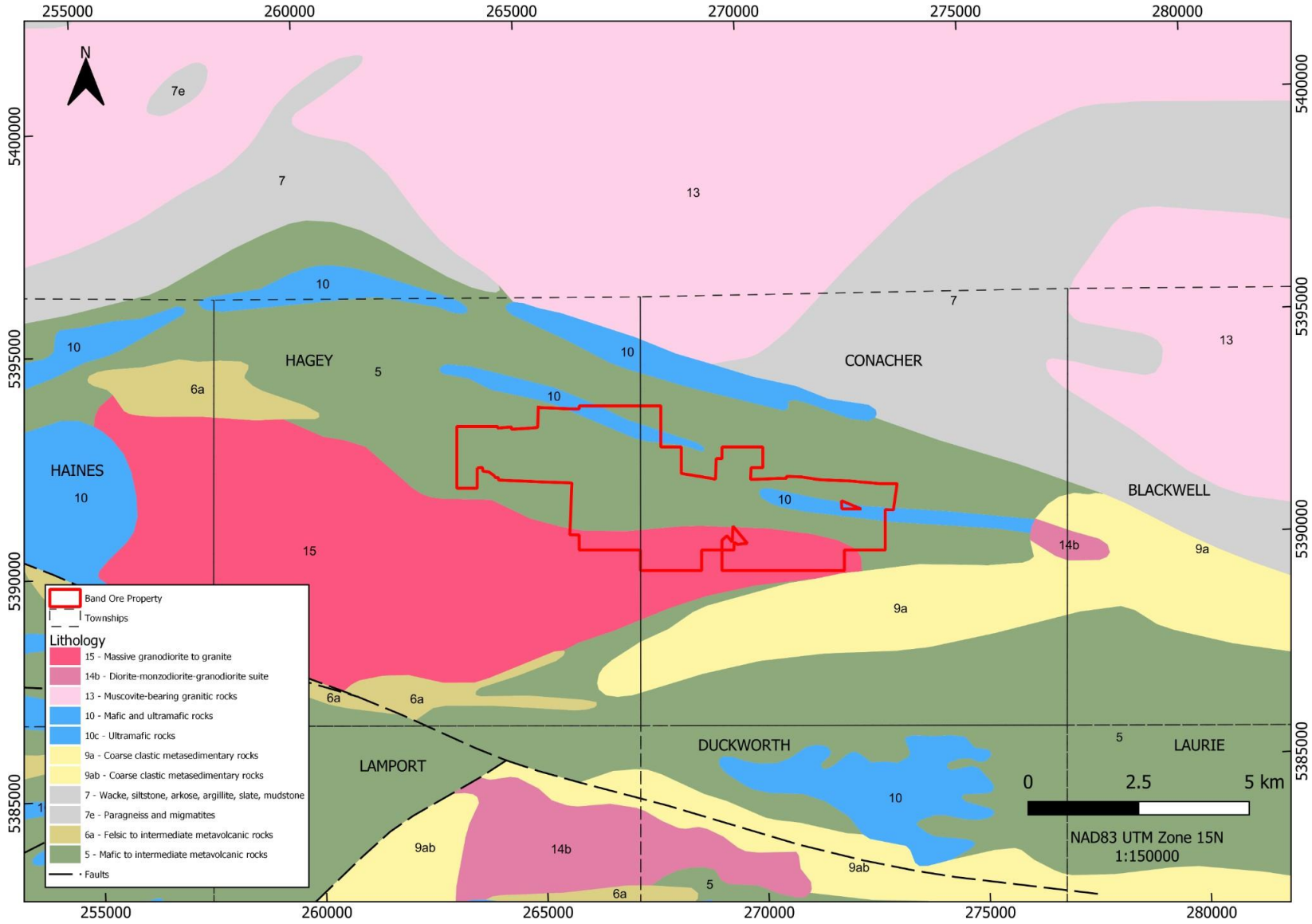
Shebandowan Greenstone Belt

The Shebandowan greenstone belt comprises two lower mafic-felsic volcanic sequences of tholeiitic basalt with minor komatiite, mafic-ultramafic and gabbro-anorthosite intrusions, and andesite with minor felsic volcanic rocks and iron-formation, overlain by dacite and rhyolite tuffs and flows (Shegelski, 1980). A dacite porphyry from this sequence dated at 2732 Ma (Corfu and Stott, 1986). These sequences are unconformably overlain by the Shebandowan Group, a Timiskaming-type sequence of conglomerate rich in volcanic clasts, crossbedded arkose, mudstone with ripples and desiccation cracks, iron-formation, and porphyritic dacite, andesite, latite, and volcanic breccia with calc-alkaline differentiation trends and shoshonitic affinities. A tonalite clast from the conglomerate is 2764 Ma and a latite flow dated at 2689 Ma (Corfu and Stott, 1986). These alluvial/fluvial sediments and related sub aerial volcanic rocks were deposited in several elongate, graben-style basins.

The Sunbar-Batwing and Saganaga-Northern Lights plutonic complexes south of the Shebandowan greenstone belt consist mainly of tonalite gneiss with mafic xenoliths (Percival et al., 1985). Numerous peridotite and gabbro intrusions, some containing magmatic Cu-Ni sulphide deposits, occur within the Shebandowan greenstone belt. A foliated, syntectonic tonalite intrusion, the Shebandowan pluton, is 2696 Ma and a late- to post-tectonic intrusion, the Burchell Lake pluton, dated at 2684 Ma (Corfu and Stott, 1986). Diorite-monzonite-syenite plutons, some with shoshonitic and sanukitoid affinities, are also present (Stern et al., 1989).

The older metavolcanic rocks and metadiabases along the north part of the western Shebandowan Greenstone Belt and within a strip of greenstone north of Saganaga Lake have been thoroughly converted to middle greenschist facies assemblages, although some of the metavolcanic rocks south and east of Lower Shebandowan Lake are only partly metamorphosed (Chorlton 1987)

Figure 3: Band Ore Property Regional Geology



5.0 LOCAL AND PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Local and Property Geology summarized from Sears, 2009.

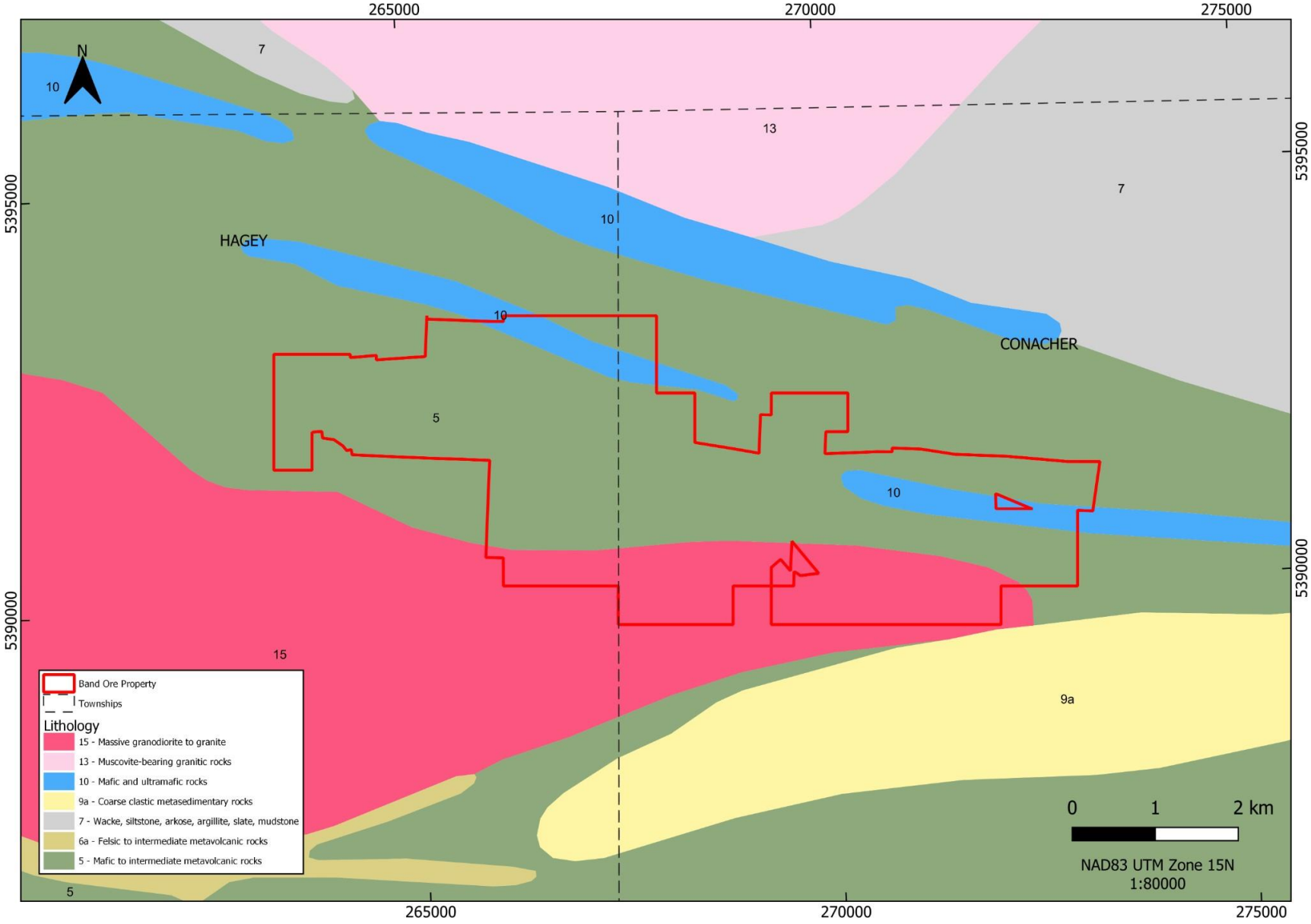
The Band Ore Project is underlain by an assemblage of mafic to intermediate metavolcanics and subordinate felsic metavolcanic rocks with minor interflow metasedimentary rocks and metagabbro. This assemblage is intruded by the Shebandowan Lake pluton and smaller bodies of feldspar porphyry and quartz-feldspar porphyry (fig. 5). In the Eastern part of the project, these rocks were deformed along northwesterly to easterly trending shear zones. In the western part of the project, rocks were deformed along north easterly to easterly trending shear zones. They are now carbonatized and sericitized shear zones with an initial sinistral southeast - side - up shear sense (Chorlton 1987).

Late intrusions include lamprophyre, gabbros and quartz syenite (latite). One horizon of highly deformed conglomerate with quartz, sulfides and volcanic pebbles was observed.

The north-western corner of the project is bounded by metasedimentary rocks and interlayered with metavolcanic rocks usually classified in the Quetico Subprovince.

The Pistol Lake-Mathe Lake area is underlain by an extensive zoned hydrothermal alteration zone exhibiting a strong oxide-alkali association with gold and base metal mineralization which is described by Gertzbein (1999). “The aerial extent of the alteration zone is evidenced by a high magnetic anomaly generated by the preponderance of disseminated magnetite. The size and intensity of the alteration zone is indicative of a large hydrothermal system. The central core of alteration encompasses an ovoid area of about two kilometres east-west by one kilometre north-south. The central core is characterized by chemical enrichments of K, Na, Fe and CO2 and associated Au and Cu. The porphyry units and hosting volcanic rocks display intense alteration including ankerite, sericite, albite, hematite and quartz as secondary minerals. The main porphyry and a breccia schist zone, the J.F. West Occurrence, that underlay’s its south contact exhibits the most intense alteration documented to date. The outer shell of alteration encompasses an area of about five kilometres east-west by two kilometres north-south. The outer shell is characterized by chemical enrichments in Ca, Fe and depletions in Na associated with elevated Cu and Zn. It is best delineated by its high magnetic signature. Iron oxide in the form of hematite and magnetite occurs with epidote and actinolite in veins and fractures as well as disseminations within all rock units in this area.” (Gertzbein and al., 1999).

Figure 4: Band Ore Property Geology



6.0 EXPLORATION HISTORY

The following section is summarized Huss, 2012.

Historical work has been completed by numerous companies and individuals since the 1940s, the size and shape of the property has changed over this time. Below is a summarization of the historical work. The Band Ore property historically has been broken into three distinct regions, the Pistol Lake Property, Conacher Property and the Band Ore Property. The Pistol Lake Property is no longer a part of the claims, as such the Conacher Property makes up the western portion of property while the Band Ore property is the eastern portion. Below is the exploration history of both portions of the Band Ore Property.

Conacher

On the Conacher property, the most systematic historical work completed was performed by Greenwich Lake Exploration, Mattagami Lake Exploration, Lincoln Resources in 1980's and a follow-up drilling program by North Coast Industries was executed towards the end of the decade. It should be specified that LOBANOR GOLD MINES LTD drilled 14 holes (totaling 3,657.6 meters) along the Conacher - Hagey township line, south of Hag Lake, in 1944.The original discovery in this part of the area came in hole #2 with intersections of:

0.099 opt Au over 4.28 meters
0.148 opt Au over 1.05 meters
0.080 opt Au over 0.34 meters

Lobanor experienced legal difficulties in the late '40's and was subsequently forced to terminate work. When the property was acquired and staked by GREENWICH LAKE EXPLORATION LTD in 1980, the original LOBANOR holes were not all found in the field, and their data was found to be incomplete and self – contradictory (Larouche 1992).

Band Ore

The main historical milestones for Band Ore's past exploration history can be summarized as follows:

- 1936-1945: Gold was first reported on the Rochon-Maney Mining Syndicate forming the Mud River Property which was transferred and optioned to several

companies that executed trenching, stripping and diamond drilling. The Main Zone was discovered in 1937

- 1946: Band Ore Mines Ltd was incorporated and drilled 68 holes (11,277 m),
- 1974: Bonnacord Exploration Limited optioned the property and conducted a feasibility study and bulk sampling (results unavailable)
- 1980: Based on the earlier 1940's Main Zone drilling, Watts Griffins and McOuat estimated a reserve of approximately 706,000 tonnes grading 6.86 g/t gold to a depth of 500 feet for the Main Zone,
- 1980-1982: Mattagami Lake Exploration drilled 36 holes (6,170 m) and executed the following surveys : IP/Res (114 km), VLF (44 km), Mag (131 km), HEM (19 km), Zone 4 was discovered in 1981, and Possible geological reserves for these three zones were calculated by Noranda to be approximately 616,000 tonnes of 4.83 g/t gold and 7.71 g/t silver,
- 1982: Noranda Exploration Co Ltd (Norex) drilled 31 holes (3,758 m), executed 18 trenches (1,463 m) and carried out humus and soil geochemistry,
- 1995: Band-Ore - 1 drill hole (213 m),
- 2003-2004: Staccato - 11 drill holes (1,848 m) IP/Res testing, resampling of some trenches.
- 2011: Golden Share compiled historic data, along with various tasks such as: geological mapping, prospecting program, trenching, geochemical and geophysical ground surveys and two drill phases. Over 2,613 outcrops were mapped with 2,569 grab samples and 21 channel samples (Huss, 2012).

7.0 2023 PROSPECTING PROGRAM

Stuart MacLean spent 7 days on a field program from September 21st ,2022 to September 24th and September 27st to September 29th 2022. The prospecting program was conducted for E2gold within the Hagey and Conacher Townships in the Thunder Bay mining district. A total of 72 grab samples were collected from the property and sent for analysis.

Half of a day was spent going over the Calvert zone, previously sampled high-grade float which was identified as blast rock was sampled. Samples were also collected around the surrounding trenches. A day was spent at the Fogen and Hag Lake targets, looking at historic strippings which had been previously sampled. Attempts to find parallel north-south cut lines turned out to be nothing, additional scouting of an flooded beaver dam also showed an ATV could not cross the dam. Old drilling collars and drilling pads were difficult to locate due to being over 40 years old.

A day was spent along the Western Powerline Corridor, which was a fairly rough boggy area. The crew reached trench GSH-11-8 - GSH-11-10,sampling several quartz veins

before returning for the day. A day was spent at the main zone and trench GSH-11-02, searching for historic samples and clearing debris from the historic trench. The crew also reached trench GSH-11-1 which was also sampled.

A day was spent at the Patent zone along the highway, samples were taken before finding an old historic trench. The trench was marked and sampled. The crew also visited zone four, while it didn't have much outcrop they tried to trace the continuation of the Patent zone along trend, finding old stripper areas north of the Patent zone though very overgrown. Before heading back, the crew also stopped at Carson point to take measurements and samples of some veins along the highway.

A day was spent at the Western Powerline Corridor again, to the west of the corridor was sparse outcropping. After visiting the corridor, the crew went back to trench GSH-11-12 to extend the known zone, searching for historic high-grade samples; outcropping between the trenches was not found.

A final day was spent resampling trench GSH-11-05, along with searching for and sampling a porphyry intrusion. The crew returned to Hag Lake to grab samples which hadn't been taken yet, along with finding, marking and resampling historic grab and channel samples (Table 1). The crew returned to Sapawe on September 29th, 2023.

Table 1: Claim Samples

Provincial Cell ID	Claim ID	Samples #
52B09G110	155899	2
52B09G109	155113	3
52B09G111	191362	7
52B09G112	325095	5
52B09G132	127890	4
52B09G174	112452	2
52B09G175	112451	2
52B09G177	254538	6
52B09G237	252728	7
52B09G218	169914	5
52B09G199	235291	3
52B09G200	180701	7
52B09G160	203826	7
52B09H145, 52B09H165	PAT-29497	7
52B-0H163, 52B09H164, 52B09H183, 52B09H184	PAT-29496	5

Figure 5: Band Ore Prospecting Trails West

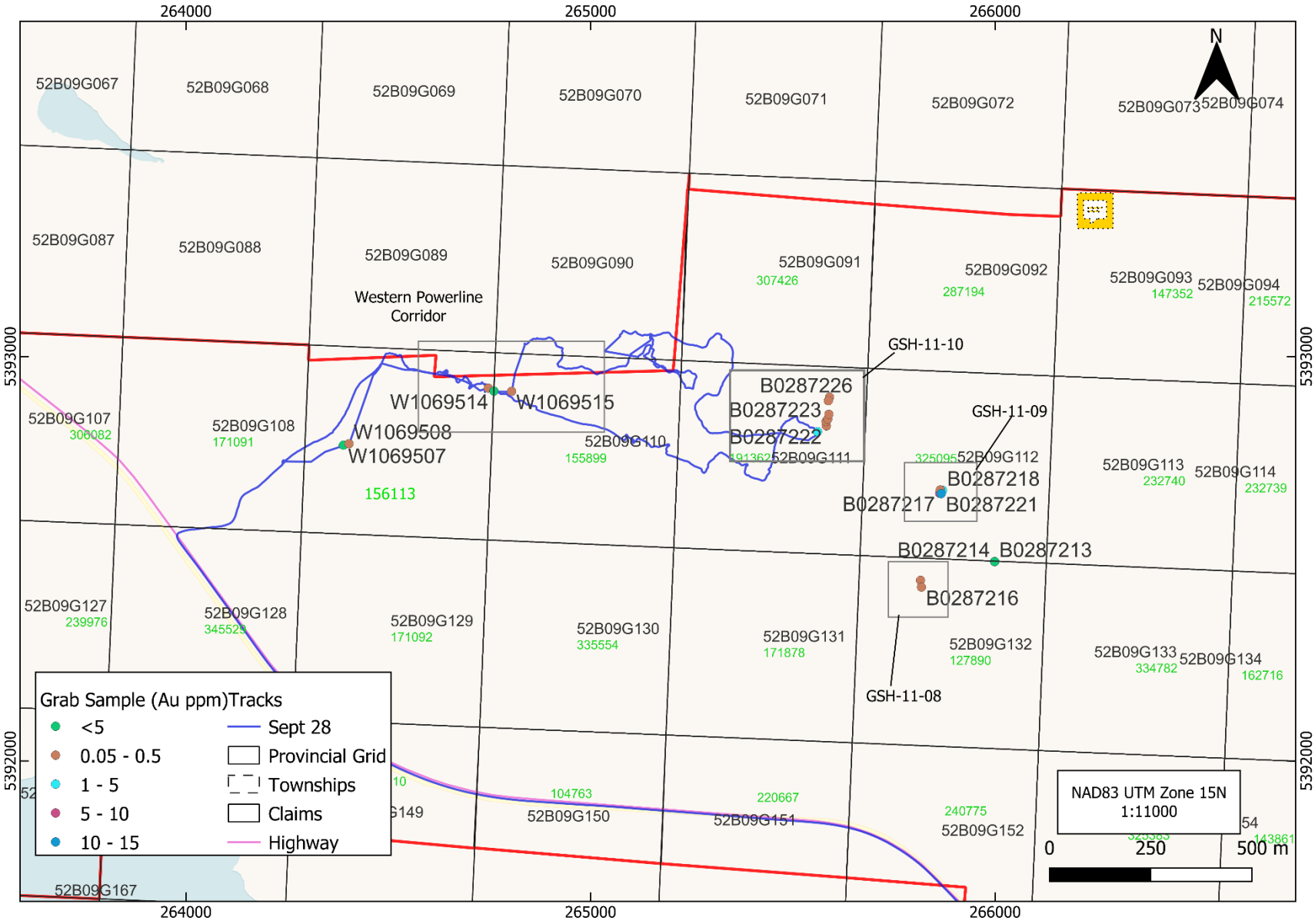


Figure 6: Band Ore Prospecting Trails East

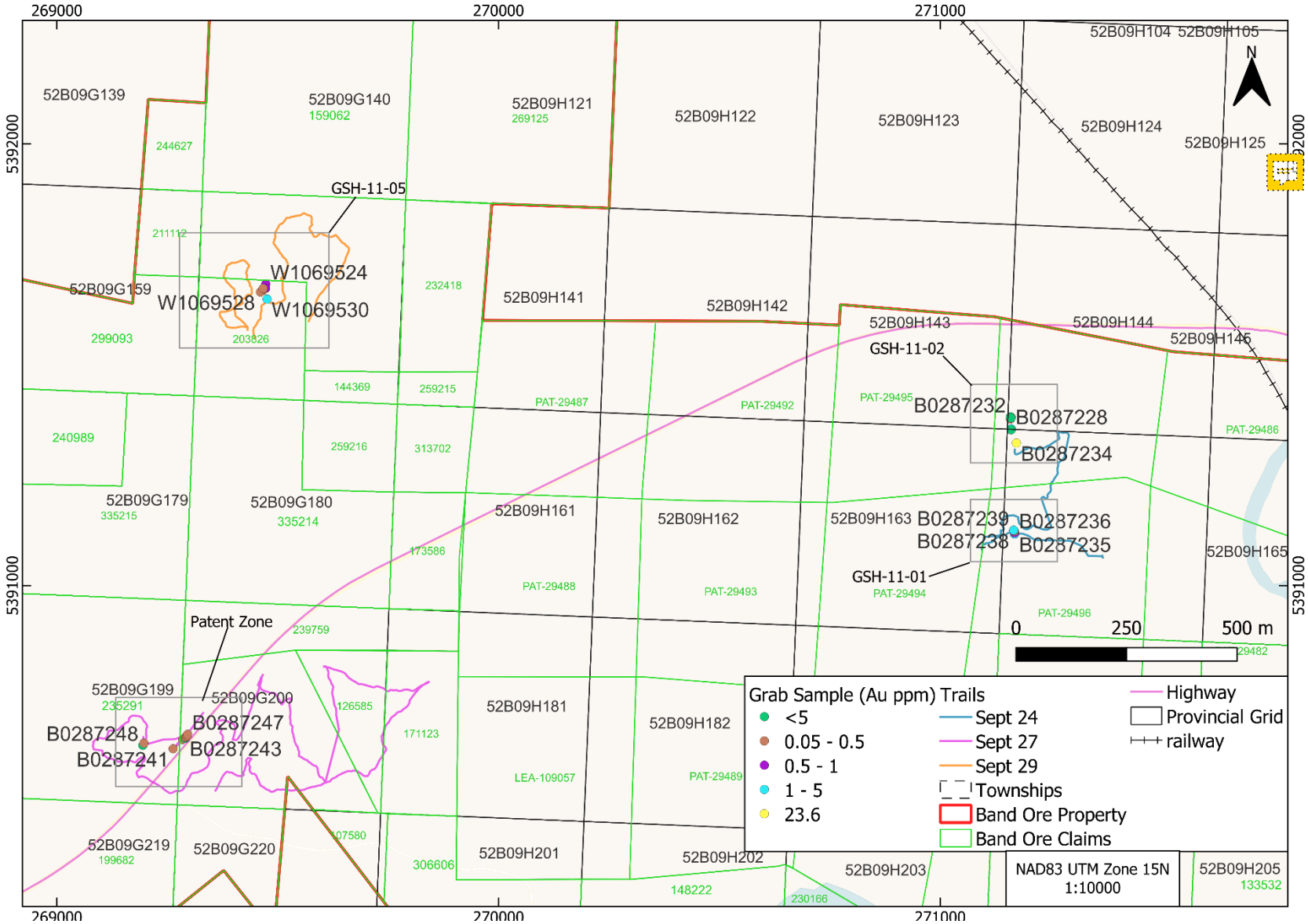
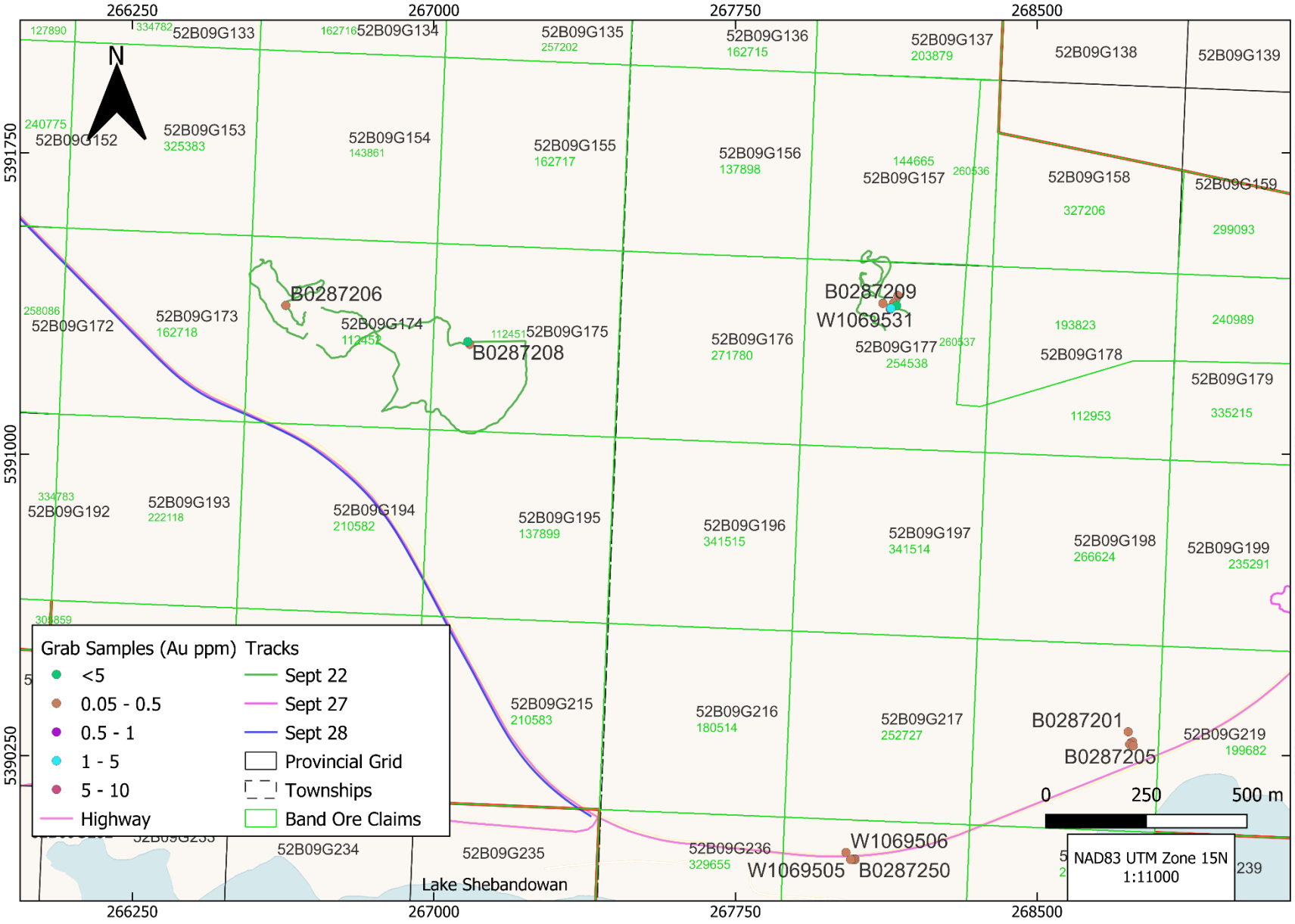


Figure 7: Band Ore Prospecting Trails Central



8.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

The following section is summarized from Actlabs, 2023.

Grab samples were collected and placed in sample bags with appropriate sample tags and sealed. All samples were delivered to Activation Laboratories (Actlabs) in Thunder Bay, Ontario. Actlabs is independent of E2 Gold Inc. Upon arrival, samples are crushed to ~2 mm, mechanically split and pulverized to at least ~105 microns. All samples were analyzed using 1A2B-50 Fire assay, and analyzed with 1A3-50 for any values greater than 3 g/t Au.

1A2B (1A2B-50) - Fire Assay Fusion

A sample of 5 - 50 grams is used for rock pulps, the sample is mixed with borax, soda ash, silica, litharge and Ag. The mixture is placed in a fire clay crucible and preheated to 850°C, intermediate 950°C and finish 1060°C with the entire fusion process lasting 60 minutes. The crucible is removed from the furnace and the molten slag is poured from the crucible into a mould, leaving a small lead button in the bottom of the mould. The lead button is reheated to 950°C to recover the Ag and Au. The entire Ag bead is dissolved in aqua regia and the gold content is determined by Atomic Absorption (“AA”).

AA is an instrumental method of determining element concentration by introducing an element in its atomic form, to a light beam of appropriate wavelength causing the atom to absorb light. The reduction in the intensity of the light beam directly correlates with the concentration of the elemental atomic species.

1A3-Au - Gravimetric Fire Assay

A sample size of 5 to 50 grams can be used but the routine size is 30g for rock pulps, soils or sediments (exploration samples). The sample is mixed with fire assay fluxes (borax, soda ash, silica, litharge), which contain no silver, and the mixture is placed in a fire clay crucible. The mixture is then preheated at 850°C, intermediate 950°C and finish 1060°C with the entire fusion process lasting 60 minutes. The crucibles are then removed from the assay furnace and the molten slag (lighter material) is carefully poured from the crucible into a mould, leaving a lead button at the base of the mould. The lead button is then placed in a preheated cupel which absorbs the lead when cupelled at 950°C to recover the Ag (doré bead) + Au.

The cupellation of the bead is controlled by the volatility of the silver. The Ag bead is weighed and Ag value calculated from the weight. Au is separated from the Ag in the doré bead by parting with nitric acid. The gold (roasting) flake remaining is weighed gravimetrically on a micro balance for Au.

9.0 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

Property Historical Working

The crew was successful in accessing and locating the historic trenches and samples on the property, some trenches were infilled with water and till but re-sampling was completed. Historic pads were difficult to find due to overgrown vegetation in the area though a few were found- historic drill holes were not found. Access to historical strippings and trenches were largely available along or near highway 11 (Trans Canada Highway) and local roads; historic cut lines were not found. Most trails were passable by truck however, an all-terrain vehicle or continuing on foot is necessary near the beaver dam due to the road partially flooding.

Overall, 72 samples were taken over the course of September 20th to September 29th, to gather information on the Band Ore property. The crew collected samples within historic trenches, resampled historically high-grade material and few newer outcroppings. The crew was successful in finding anomalous gold values within several areas in the property. Several samples such as B0287234, B0287221, B0287217 and W1069531 showing over 5 - 23.6 grams per tonne gold reflect similar numbers to historic high-grade samples in their respective areas (Table 1).

Table 2: Significant Assay Samples

Sample Number	UTM East	UTM North	Claim ID	Target	Au g/t - Grav
B0287234	713218.5	5390705.8	PAT-29497	GSH-11-02	23.6
B0287217	707819.65	5391625.7	325095	GSH-11-09	9.26
B0287221	707823.61	5391625.13	325095	GSH-11-09	12.5
W1069531	710187.07	5390507.36	254538	Hag Lake Trench	6.75

Prospecting Historic Occurrences

Culvert Zone

Located approximately 50 meters from Highway 11 is the Calvert zone, described as a shear zone with disseminated pyrite and strong sericite alteration (Huss, 2012). Historically showing 1.7 ounce per tonne of gold within a narrow highly sericitized shear zone (Huss, 2012; Larouche, 1994).The five sampled trench material returned unremarkable gold values (115 - 512 ppb Au), historical high grade sampled material was remarked to be blast rock float. The rock appeared to be sheared and silica altered, withmoderate hematite and heavy sericite alteration throughout the samples taken; pyrite mineralization was seen within the samples, between 4 - 10% disseminated throughout,minor arsenopyrite mineralization also present between 0.5 -

2%.

Fogen Occurrence

Located approximately 300 meters from Highway 11 is the Fogen occurrence, a large IP anomaly attributed to a 12 meter wide iron formation found within a historic drill hole (Larouche, 1998; Huss, 2012). The iron formation historically returned 0.01 ounce per tonne of gold over 1 meter (Huss, 2012). Resampling of the occurrence resulted in three samples being taken showing undetected to unremarkable gold values (<5 - 20 ppb), within a moderately sheared chlorite schist, showing 0.1 - 0.5 % disseminated pyrite mineralization throughout the samples. Historic cut lines and historic samples within the area were not found by the crew.

Hag Lake Occurrence

Located 350 meters from a local road and 1300 meters from Highway 11, the Hag Lake Occurrence, a host of several historic gold values from 0.05 - 0.9 ounces per tonne, hosted within zones of shearing, porphyry dykes and mafic dykes (Huss, 2012; Larouche, 1998). Crews were able to find a few historic drilling pads but no historic hole collars. Six samples were taken, resampling of historic high grade channel material returned 1 and 6.75 grams per tonne (W1069531: 6.75 g/t, W1069532: 1.6 g/t), while trench material sampled returned below detection to 20 ppb.

Sampled host rock was a weakly sheared intermediate volcanic with chlorite / epidote alteration and 1-15% disseminated pyrite throughout the samples. The two samples which were resampling of historic high grade channels were both vein samples with 5-10% disseminated pyrite, with syenite schist host.

Trench GSH-11-8

Located 500 meters from Highway 11, trench GSH-11-8 hosts a heavily sheared mafic volcanic with 1 - 15% disseminated pyrite, moderate pervasive chlorite and strong ankerite alteration. This area was sampled due to the lack of historic sampling within the area, but returned two samples of 10 & 25 ppb of gold.

Trench GSH-11-9

Located 850 m north of Highway 11 and 150 m south of a local road, Trench GSH-11-9 historically showed low grade gold numbers (Huss,2012). Gold is found within centimeter thick quartz-carbonate, within an intensely sheared unit. Veins sampled by the crew were remarked to be hosted in a heavily silicified and schistose host, all samples were along quartz veins. Every sample had 1-3% pyrite and 0.3 - 4% chalcopyrite mineralization, along with chlorite fracturing within the host rock. All four samples ran anomalous gold, between 0.4 - 12.5 grams per tonne. Samples B0287217 and B0287221 ran 9.26 and 12.5 grams per tonne respectively. Both samples were of

quartz-carbonate veins within a heavily silicified schistose host, with notable amounts ofpyrite and chalcopyrite mineralization.

Trench GSH-11-10

Located 1 kilometer north of Highway 11, approximately 200 meters south of a local road, Trench GSH-11-10 hosts sheared intermediate - syenite volcanics. Small quartz-carbonate veining is present within the syenite shear material, showing pyrite and chalcopyrite mineralization. Historic sampling is sparse within the area, so multiple samples of veins were taken. While sample B0287227 hosted 20+ % of blebby pyrite within a sheared mafic volcanic, all samples returned <5 - 79 ppb gold values.

Trench GSH-11-02

Located 200 meters south of Highway 11, and approximately 150 meters north of an East-West powerline corridor, Trench GSH-11-02 is found. The host rock was a strongly sheared chlorite schist with several quartz-ankerite veins spanning from 2 - 70 centimeters; mineralization within the veins consisted of 0.1 - 0.5% chalcopyrite, 0.1 - 0.3% pyrite and minor amounts of tourmaline. In total, six samples were taken within the trench and one sample was taken from a boulder. Historically, a boulder sample L124981 from this trench ran 31.7 grams per tonne (Huss, 2012). Resampling of the same boulder, sample B0287234, returned 23.6 grams per tonne. Sample B0287228 returned 2.9 grams per tonne, the remaining samples returned between <5 - 6 ppb of Au.

Trench GSH-11-01

Located 450 meters south of Highway 11, and approximately 100 meters south of the East-West powerline corridor, Trench GSH-11-01 is found. The host rock is a strongly sheared sericite schist hosting several 3-4 centimeter quartz veins; mineralization within the veins includes 1 - 7% pyrite, 0.1 - 0.3% malachite and 0.1% chalcopyrite. Five samples were taken here, returning 0.3 - 4.3 grams per tonne. Samples B0287235, B0287238 and B0287239 were 1g/t, 4.3 g/t and 3.9 g/t respectively. These samples were of centimeter scale quartz veins found within the sericite schist.

Patent Zone

Located along Highway 11, the Patent Zone hosts gossanous silica altered schistose rock; mineralization within the host rock is abundant from 1 - 7% disseminated within the rock and up to 20% bands of pyrite throughout the schist. Outcropping was scarce surrounding the area, with one unmarked trench found in the area. In total, nine samples were taken which returned <5 - 344 ppb of Au.

Trench GSH-11-05

Located 700 meters north of Highway 11, and 100 meters north of the East-West powerline corridor is Trench GSH-11-05. The trench has mineralized intermediate schist along the south and a mineralized sheared porphyry unit to the north. Few centimeter scale quartz-sulphide veins are present and sampled, in total seven samples were taken of both veins and host rock. Samples returned 19 - 2350 ppb, with sample W1069530 showing 2.35 grams per tonn

Figure 8: Grab Sample Au Values: Western Zone Map

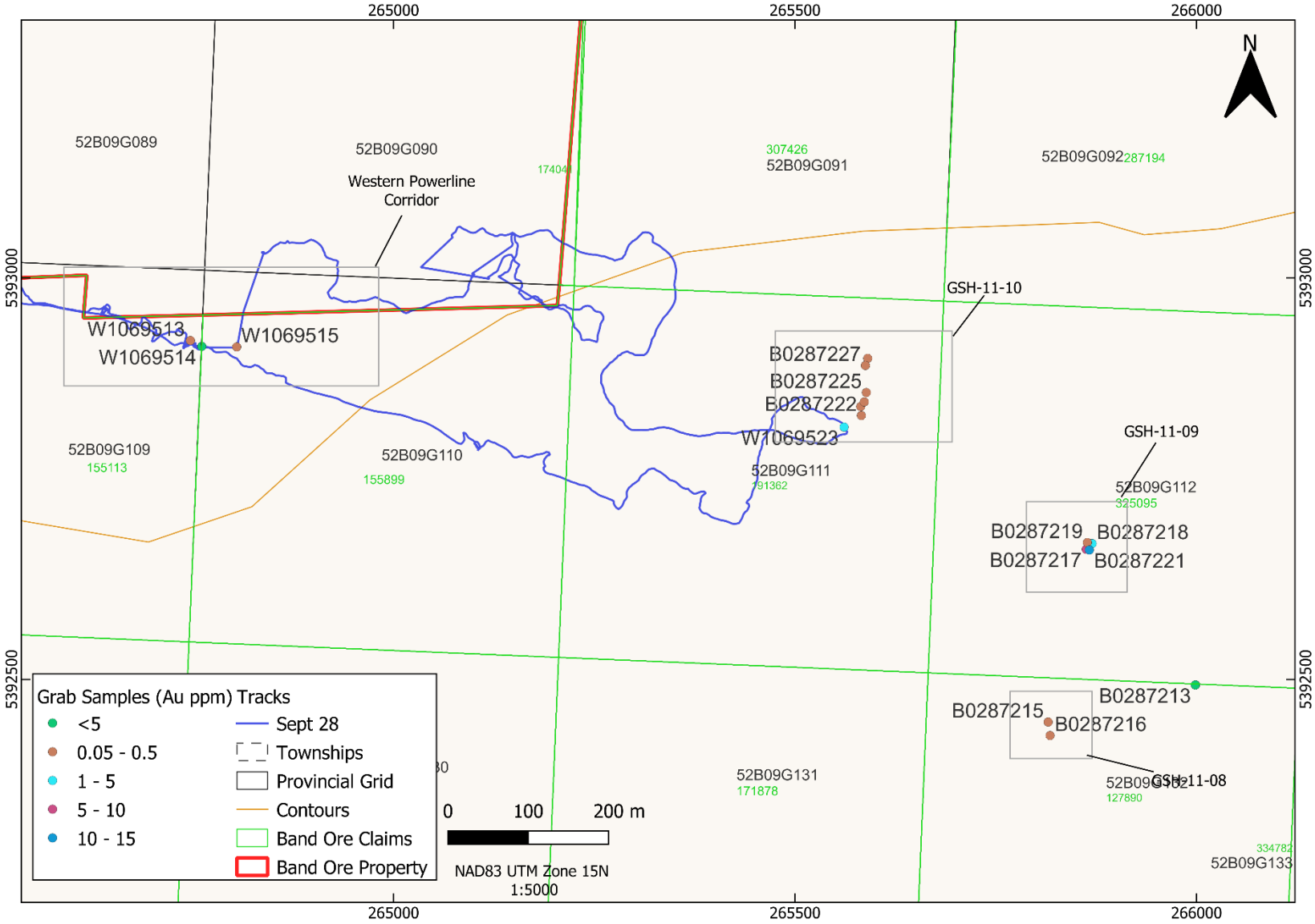


Figure 9: Grab Sample Au Values: Eastern Zone Map

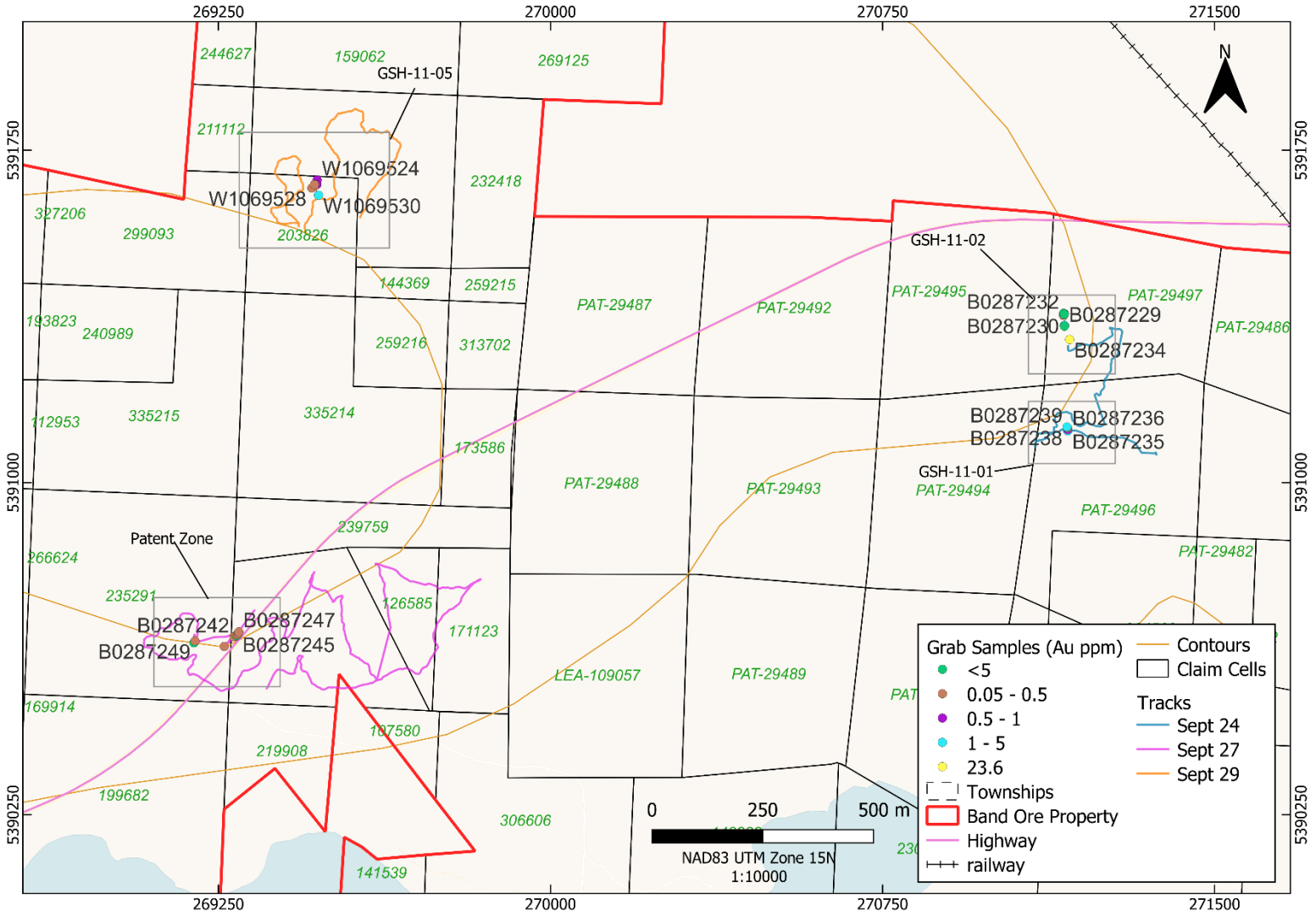
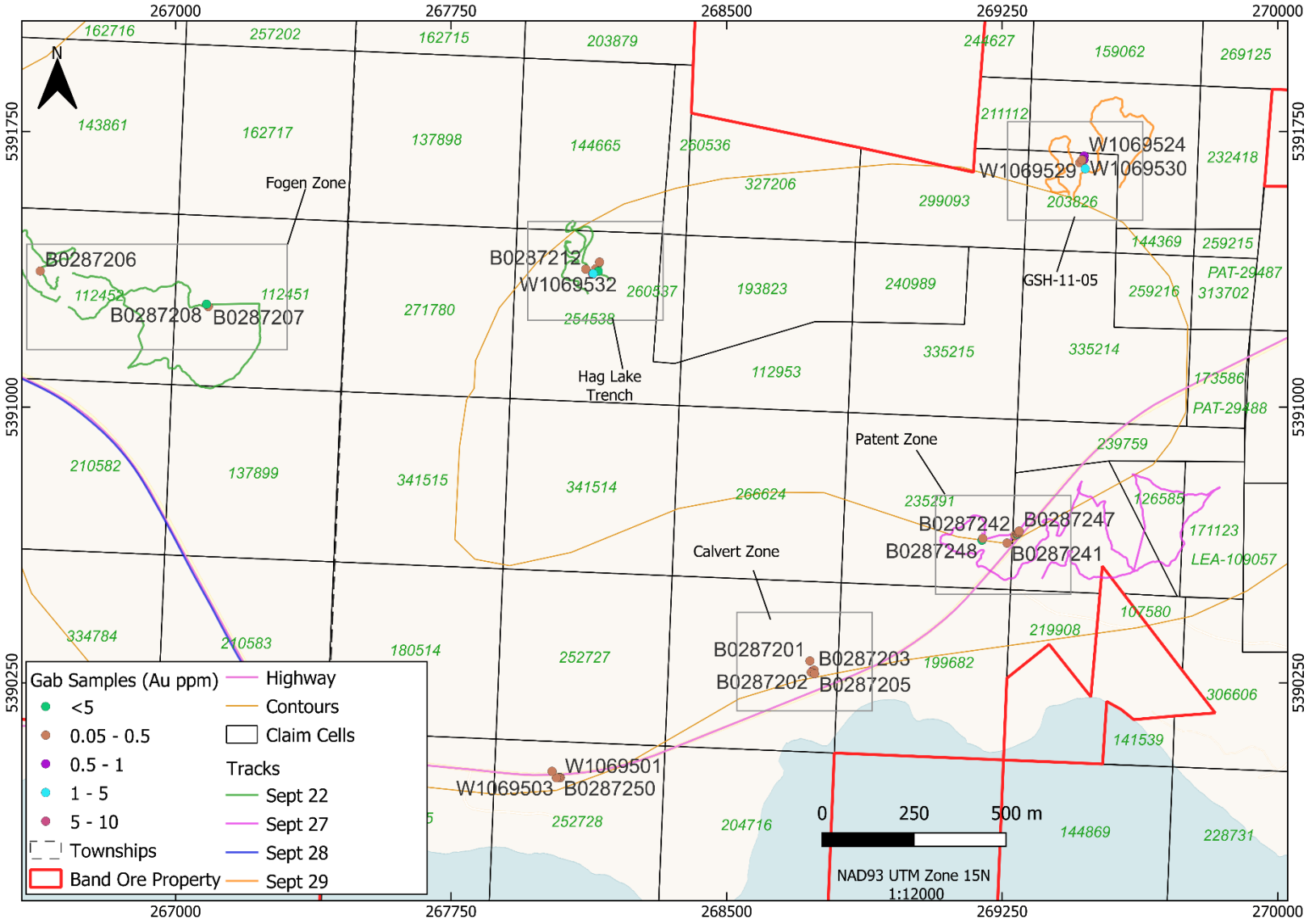


Figure 10: Grab Sample Au Values: Central Zone Map



10.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The prospecting crew successfully sampled anomalous gold values across the property, on several historic trenches. Samples B0287234, B0287221, B0287217 and W1069531 returned over 5 - 23.6 grams per tonne gold, which reflect similarly to historic high-grade samples. High grade samples were encountered mainly within centimeter scale quartz-pyrite±chalcopyrite veins within highly sheared sericite-silica schists.

Further sampling programs should spend more time clearing historic trenches including GSH-11-09, GSH-11-10, GSH-11-01, GSH-11-02 and The Hag Lake Trench. A future channel sampling program would provide insight for specific veining within the trenches, allowing for further delineation of mineralization. As the highest gold value returned was found in float, exploration within the surrounding area for the source of the float around Trench GSH-11-02 is recommended. While other trenches on the property shouldn't be dismissed, attention should be focused on the latter mentioned trenches with attention given to other areas if budget / time constraints permit it.

It is recommended that supplementary to any future exploration programs, a compilation of historic sampling, drill programs and surveys is done on the entire Band Ore property. This would allow for more information to be available to teams while prospecting. Along with this, a hand stripping and channeling program would be beneficial if conducted on the trenches. Channel sampling allows for specific targeting of veins and allows for a structured sampling process. Length of the samples will be dictated by the size of the veins and structures present in the trenches. The extent of the program would be determined based on the size of the targets.

If the gold values found by the channel sampling are positive, a short drilling program is recommended. Specifically focusing along areas of significant structures such as shears, veins or intrusive units. The length of the holes should be determined based on the structure targeted, taking into account dip of said structures. A structured approach of 50 meter spacing perpendicular to the strike of the structure would allow for determining the width of the structure at depth and the extent of the structure. Core orientation would also be an important consideration to allow for more information on the structure at depth.

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12.0 CERTIFICATE AND QUALIFICATIONS

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CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

I, Tommy Clark, GIT. (#10952), do hereby certify that:

1. I am a consulting geologist with an office at 941 Cobalt Crescent, Thunder Bay, Ontario.

2. I graduated with an Honours Bachelor of Science (Geology) from Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, Ontario in 2019.

3. “Assessment Report” refers to the report titled “Assessment Report On the Band Ore Project, Thunder Bay Mining Division, Northwestern Ontario”, dated March 27, 2023.

4. I am a registered Geoscientist in Training with the Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (#10952).

5. I have worked as a Geologist since I graduated from University.

6. I am the author of this report and am responsible for all sections of this Assessment Report.

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

Dated this day of March 27, 2023

“Tommy Clark”

Tommy Clark, GIT.

APPENDIX

Appendix I – Mining Claims / Patent Claims / Lease Claims

Appendix II – Sample Descriptions & Locations

Appendix III – Assay Certificates

Appendix IV – Daily Log

Appendix I – Mining Claims / Patent Claims / Lease Claims

Table 3: Band Ore Property Claims

Tenure ID	Cell ID(s)	Tenure Type	Anniversary Date	Holder	Area (ha)	Township / Area	Work Required
329655	52B09G236	SCMC	2024-03-17	(100) GOLDEN SHARE RESOURCES CORPORATION	21.32	HAGEY, CONACHER	$ 200
120585	52B09G160	BCMC	2023-03-20	(100) GOLDEN SHARE RESOURCES CORPORATION	13.23	CONACHER	$ 400
159062	52B09G140	SCMC	2023-03-20	(100) GOLDEN SHARE RESOURCES CORPORATION	21.34	CONACHER	$ 800
193823	52B09G178	BCMC	2024-03-20	(100) GOLDEN SHARE RESOURCES CORPORATION	12.35	CONACHER	$ 200
232418	52B09H141	BCMC	2023-03-20	(100) GOLDEN SHARE RESOURCES CORPORATION	7.13	CONACHER	$ 400
240989	52B09G179	BCMC	2024-03-20	(100) GOLDEN SHARE RESOURCES CORPORATION	6.60	CONACHER	$ 200
244627	52B09G139	BCMC	2023-03-20	(100) GOLDEN SHARE RESOURCES CORPORATION	2.72	CONACHER	$ 400
260536	52B09G157	BCMC	2024-03-20	(100) GOLDEN SHARE RESOURCES CORPORATION	1.97	CONACHER	$ 200
260537	52B09G177	BCMC	2024-03-20	(100) GOLDEN SHARE RESOURCES CORPORATION	2.43	CONACHER	$ 200
269125	52B09H121	SCMC	2023-03-20	(100) GOLDEN SHARE RESOURCES CORPORATION	21.34	CONACHER	$ 400
299093	52B09G159	BCMC	2023-03-20	(100) GOLDEN SHARE RESOURCES CORPORATION	9.94	CONACHER	$ 400
327206	52B09G158	BCMC	2024-03-20	(100) GOLDEN SHARE RESOURCES CORPORATION	13.55	CONACHER	$ 200
112451	52B09G175	SCMC	2024-03-23	(100) GOLDEN SHARE RESOURCES CORPORATION	21.35	HAGEY	$ 400
112452	52B09G174	SCMC	2024-03-23	(100) GOLDEN SHARE RESOURCES CORPORATION	21.35	HAGEY	$ 400
137899	52B09G195	SCMC	2024-03-23	(100) GOLDEN SHARE RESOURCES CORPORATION	21.35	HAGEY	$ 200
143861	52B09G154	SCMC	2024-03-23	(100) GOLDEN SHARE RESOURCES CORPORATION	21.34	HAGEY	$ 400
157434	52B09G213	SCMC	2024-03-23	(100) GOLDEN SHARE RESOURCES CORPORATION	21.35	HAGEY	$ 200

162717	52B09G155	SCMC	2024-03-23	(100) GOLDEN SHARE RESOURCES CORPORATION	21.34	HAGEY	$ 400
162718	52B09G173	SCMC	2024-03-23	(100) GOLDEN SHARE RESOURCES CORPORATION	21.35	HAGEY	$ 400
180514	52B09G216	SCMC	2024-03-23	(100) GOLDEN SHARE RESOURCES CORPORATION	21.35	HAGEY, CONACHER	$ 400
210582	52B09G194	SCMC	2024-03-23	(100) GOLDEN SHARE RESOURCES CORPORATION	21.35	HAGEY	$ 200
210583	52B09G215	SCMC	2024-03-23	(100) GOLDEN SHARE RESOURCES CORPORATION	15.64	HAGEY	$ 200
222118	52B09G193	SCMC	2024-03-23	(100) GOLDEN SHARE RESOURCES CORPORATION	21.35	HAGEY	$ 400
258086	52B09G172	BCMC	2024-03-23	(100) GOLDEN SHARE RESOURCES CORPORATION	8.31	HAGEY	$ 200
305859	52B09G212	BCMC	2024-03-23	(100) GOLDEN SHARE RESOURCES CORPORATION	2.61	HAGEY	$ 200
325383	52B09G153	SCMC	2024-03-23	(100) GOLDEN SHARE RESOURCES CORPORATION	21.34	HAGEY	$ 400
334783	52B09G192	BCMC	2024-03-23	(100) GOLDEN SHARE RESOURCES CORPORATION	9.16	HAGEY	$ 200
334784	52B09G214	SCMC	2024-03-23	(100) GOLDEN SHARE RESOURCES CORPORATION	21.35	HAGEY	$ 200
104763	52B09G150	BCMC	2024-04-29	(100) GOLDEN SHARE RESOURCES CORPORATION	14.24	HAGEY	$ 200
127890	52B09G132	SCMC	2024-04-29	(100) GOLDEN SHARE RESOURCES CORPORATION	21.34	HAGEY	$ 400
131284	52B09G115	SCMC	2023-04-29	(100) GOLDEN SHARE RESOURCES CORPORATION	21.34	HAGEY	$ 800
147352	52B09G093	SCMC	2023-04-29	(100) GOLDEN SHARE RESOURCES CORPORATION	21.34	HAGEY	$ 800
151450	52B09G096	SCMC	2023-04-29	(100) GOLDEN SHARE RESOURCES CORPORATION	21.34	HAGEY, CONACHER	$ 800
155899	52B09G110	BCMC	2024-04-29	(100) GOLDEN SHARE RESOURCES CORPORATION	19.55	HAGEY	$ 200
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174041	52B09G090	BCMC	2023-04-29	(100) GOLDEN SHARE RESOURCES CORPORATION	0.43	HAGEY	$ 400
191362	52B09G111	SCMC	2024-04-29	(100) GOLDEN SHARE RESOURCES CORPORATION	21.34	HAGEY	$ 400
215572	52B09G094	SCMC	2023-04-29	(100) GOLDEN SHARE RESOURCES CORPORATION	21.34	HAGEY	$ 800
220667	52B09G151	BCMC	2024-04-29	(100) GOLDEN SHARE RESOURCES CORPORATION	15.05	HAGEY	$ 200
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232740	52B09G113	SCMC	2023-04-29	(100) GOLDEN SHARE RESOURCES CORPORATION	21.34	HAGEY	$ 800

240775	52B09G152	BCMC	2024-04-29	(100) GOLDEN SHARE RESOURCES CORPORATION	17.73	HAGEY	$ 200
257202	52B09G135	SCMC	2024-04-29	(100) GOLDEN SHARE RESOURCES CORPORATION	21.34	HAGEY	$ 400
262010	52B09G095	SCMC	2023-04-29	(100) GOLDEN SHARE RESOURCES CORPORATION	21.34	HAGEY, CONACHER	$ 800
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307426	52B09G091	BCMC	2023-04-29	(100) GOLDEN SHARE RESOURCES CORPORATION	16.83	HAGEY	$ 400
316617	52B09G116	SCMC	2023-04-29	(100) GOLDEN SHARE RESOURCES CORPORATION	21.34	HAGEY, CONACHER	$ 800
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334782	52B09G133	SCMC	2024-04-29	(100) GOLDEN SHARE RESOURCES CORPORATION	21.34	HAGEY	$ 400
335554	52B09G130	SCMC	2024-04-29	(100) GOLDEN SHARE RESOURCES CORPORATION	21.34	HAGEY	$ 400
112953	52B09G178	BCMC	2024-05-19	(100) GOLDEN SHARE RESOURCES CORPORATION	8.99	CONACHER	$ 200
173586	52B09H161	BCMC	2023-05-19	(100) GOLDEN SHARE RESOURCES CORPORATION	4.17	CONACHER	$ 400
203826	52B09G160	BCMC	2023-05-19	(100) GOLDEN SHARE RESOURCES CORPORATION	6.60	CONACHER	$ 400
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239759	52B09H181	BCMC	2023-05-19	(100) GOLDEN SHARE RESOURCES CORPORATION	1.48	CONACHER	$ 400
335214	52B09G180	BCMC	2023-05-19	(100) GOLDEN SHARE RESOURCES CORPORATION	17.13	CONACHER	$ 400
335215	52B09G179	BCMC	2023-05-19	(100) GOLDEN SHARE RESOURCES CORPORATION	14.75	CONACHER	$ 400
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190058	52B09G148	BCMC	2024-06-01	(100) GOLDEN SHARE RESOURCES CORPORATION	4.64	HAGEY	$ 200
239976	52B09G127	SCMC	2024-06-01	(100) GOLDEN SHARE RESOURCES CORPORATION	14.57	HAGEY	$ 200
306082	52B09G107	SCMC	2024-06-01	(100) GOLDEN SHARE RESOURCES CORPORATION	4.42	HAGEY	$ 200
323110	52B09G149	BCMC	2024-06-01	(100) GOLDEN SHARE RESOURCES CORPORATION	13.22	HAGEY	$ 200
323111	52B09G147	SCMC	2024-06-01	(100) GOLDEN SHARE RESOURCES CORPORATION	21.34	HAGEY	$ 200
345529	52B09G128	SCMC	2024-06-01	(100) GOLDEN SHARE RESOURCES CORPORATION	21.34	HAGEY	$ 200

107580	52B09H201	BCMC	2023-07-12	(100) GOLDEN SHARE RESOURCES CORPORATION	0.03	CONACHER	$ 400
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141539	52B09G220	BCMC	2023-07-12	(100) GOLDEN SHARE RESOURCES CORPORATION	5.76	CONACHER	$ 400
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259216	52B09G180	BCMC	2024-02-10	(100) GOLDEN SHARE RESOURCES CORPORATION	4.18	CONACHER	$ 200
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126585	52B09G200	BCMC	2024-10-01	(100) GOLDEN SHARE RESOURCES CORPORATION	3.94	CONACHER	$ 200
171123	52B09H181	BCMC	2024-10-01	(100) GOLDEN SHARE RESOURCES CORPORATION	6.19	CONACHER	$ 200
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178735	52B09H225	SCMC	2024-11-09	(100) GOLDEN SHARE RESOURCES CORPORATION	21.35	CONACHER	$ 200
185528	52B09H204	SCMC	2024-11-09	(100) GOLDEN SHARE RESOURCES CORPORATION	14.46	CONACHER	$ 200
204563	52B09H184	SCMC	2024-11-09	(100) GOLDEN SHARE RESOURCES CORPORATION	2.20	CONACHER	$ 200
219908	52B09G220	BCMC	2024-11-09	(100) GOLDEN SHARE RESOURCES CORPORATION	3.10	CONACHER	$ 200
228731	52B09H221	SCMC	2024-11-09	(100) GOLDEN SHARE RESOURCES CORPORATION	21.35	CONACHER	$ 200
230166	52B09H203	SCMC	2024-11-09	(100) GOLDEN SHARE RESOURCES CORPORATION	13.21	CONACHER	$ 200
255889	52B09H207	SCMC	2024-11-09	(100) GOLDEN SHARE RESOURCES CORPORATION	21.35	CONACHER	$ 200
275226	52B09H187	SCMC	2024-11-09	(100) GOLDEN SHARE RESOURCES CORPORATION	1.55	CONACHER	$ 200
296782	52B09H185	SCMC	2024-11-09	(100) GOLDEN SHARE RESOURCES CORPORATION	4.98	CONACHER	$ 200
306606	52B09H201	BCMC	2024-11-09	(100) GOLDEN SHARE RESOURCES CORPORATION	16.59	CONACHER	$ 200
309563	52B09H223	SCMC	2024-11-09	(100) GOLDEN SHARE RESOURCES CORPORATION	21.35	CONACHER	$ 400
316231	52B09H206	SCMC	2024-11-09	(100) GOLDEN SHARE RESOURCES CORPORATION	21.35	CONACHER	$ 200
317539	52B09H222	SCMC	2024-11-09	(100) GOLDEN SHARE RESOURCES CORPORATION	21.35	CONACHER	$ 200
318715	52B09H224	SCMC	2024-11-09	(100) GOLDEN SHARE RESOURCES CORPORATION	21.35	CONACHER	$ 200

Table 3: Band Ore Property Patents

Patent ID	Type	Disposition	Area (Ha)
PAT-29488	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	16.45
PAT-29493	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	16.102
PAT-29487	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	16.746
PAT-29489	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	15.698
PAT-29486	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	20.113
PAT-29490	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	14.544

Patent ID	Type	Disposition	Area (Ha)
PAT-29492	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	16.718
PAT-29482	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	33.613
PAT-29497	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	12.327
PAT-29485	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	22.124
PAT-29495	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	15.22
PAT-29494	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	15.698
PAT-29491	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	19.445
PAT-29496	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	21.331
PAT-29484	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	26.139
PAT-29483	Patent	Mining and Surface Rights	21.072

Table 4: Band Ore Property Lease

Lease ID	Type	Disposition	Area (Ha)
LEA-109057	LEASE	Mining Rights only	16.988

Appendix II – Sample Descriptions & Locations

Sample Number	Mapper	Date	Code	Lith	Grainsize	Colour	Texture	Rock_descr	Minz1	Minz2	Minz3	Minz1_pct	Minz2_pct	Minz3_pct	Minz4_pct	Minz_txt1	Minz_descr	Alt1	Alt2	Alt3	Alt_int1	Alt_int2	Alt_int3	Structtype	POINT_X	POINT_Y	Au ppb	Au	Au Value (ppm)	Northing	Easting
B0287206	STU	2022/09/22	IV	-	-	-	-	see lith point	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-90.16752145	48.6318088	20	-	0.05	266632	5391369
B0287207	STU	2022/09/22	IV	-	mg	green	sch	chl schist w rusty patches	py	-	-	0.5	0	0	0	-	-	chl	cc	-	Mod	Mod	-	-	-90.16126778	48.6311088	16	-	0.05	267089.5	5391273
B0287208	STU	2022/09/22	IV	-	mg	grey	sch	fine grained matrix with larger grains off...	py	cpy	-	0.1	0.1	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-90.1613379	48.63116582	< 5	-	<5	267084.6	5391279
B0287209	STU	2022/09/22	VOLC	IV	fg	grey	fol	grey green int volc e qtz carb veins <1cm	py	-	-	1	0	0	0	fdiss	-	chl	cc	-	Wk	Wk	-	-	-90.14703842	48.63242322	6	-	0.05	268143.7	5391375
B0287210	STU	2022/09/22	VOLC	-	fg	grey	shr	minz on boarder of 2m shear	py	-	-	15	0	0	0	cdiss	euhedral	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-90.14690522	48.63259312	20	-	0.05	268154.3	5391394
B0287211	STU	2022/09/22	IV	-	mg	grey	shr	grey green mostly fine grained	py	-	-	1	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-90.14693647	48.63236682	< 5	-	<5	268151	5391369
B0287212	STU	2022/09/22	IV	-	mg	grey	fol	chl and epi alt	py	-	-	5	0	0	0	fdiss	-	chl	ep	-	Wk	Wk	-	-	-90.14740192	48.63240512	7	-	0.05	268116.9	5391374
B0287201	STU	2022/09/21	LATE	-	mg	rusty	-	-	py	-	-	4	0	0	0	-	-	sil	-	-	Mod	-	-	SHR	-90.13854027	48.62305788	274	-	0.05	268726.9	5390309
B0287202	STU	2022/09/21	LATE	-	mg	rusty	shr	white mica and chl in shear	py	-	-	10	0	0	0	-	-	chl	sil	-	Mod	Str	-	SHR	-90.13843363	48.62281303	512	-	0.5	268733.7	5390281
B0287203	STU	2022/09/21	LATE	-	mg	grey	-	silicified rock on boarder of shear	py	mt	-	15	2	0	0	cdiss	-	sil	cc	-	Str	Wk	-	-	-90.13837362	48.62283725	260	-	0.05	268738.2	5390284
B0287204	STU	2022/09/21	LATE	-	mg	grey	-	silica alt w py	py	-	-	10	0	0	0	-	-	sil	cc	chl	Str	Wk	Str	-	-90.13847347	48.62278095	485	-	0.05	268730.6	5390278
B0287205	STU	2022/09/21	LATE	-	mg	grey	shr	muck pile grab	py	aspy	-	15	0.5	0	0	-	-	sil	-	-	Str	-	-	-	-90.13835007	48.622749	115	-	0.05	268739.5	5390274
B0287213	STU	2022/09/23	LATE	QV	-	white	-	off trend 4cm qv w ank alt and cpy	cpy	-	-	0.1	0	0	0	fdiss	-	ank	chl	Kfs	Mod	Str	Str	-	-90.1767292	48.6416561	88	-	0.05	265999.3	5392492
B0287214	STU	2022/09/23	INT	SYEN	fg	pink	shr	fine grained syenite?	py	mt	-	0.1	0.1	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-90.1767317	48.6416555	< 5	-	<5	265999.1	5392492
B0287215	STU	2022/09/23	LATE	-	fg	rusty	sch	10-15cm pockets of pyrite in chl schist	py	-	-	15	0	0	0	-	-	chl	-	-	Str	-	-	-	-90.17919012	48.64117191	25	-	0.05	265815.8	5392446
B0287216	STU	2022/09/23	MV	-	fg	green	fol	chl alt MV w 0.1-1cm qtz carb blebs	py	-	-	1	0	0	0	-	fine diss and stringers	cc	-	-	Mod	-	-	-	-90.17914851	48.64102208	10	-	0.05	265818.2	5392429
B0287217	STU	2022/09/23	LATE	QV	-	rusty	-	15cm qv w py and cpy	py	cpy	-	2	0.3	0	0	-	-	sil	-	-	Str	-	-	-	-90.17866932	48.64312294	9600	9.26	5	265863.2	5392661
B0287218	STU	2022/09/23	LATE	QV	-	rusty	-	5-10cm qv in schist	py	cpy	mal	1	3	1	0	-	-	ank	chl	-	Mod	Mod	-	-	-90.17857438	48.64318974	1450	-	1	265870.5	5392668
B0287219	STU	2022/09/23	LATE	QV	-	rusty	-	5-10cm qv in schist	py	cpy	mal	1	4	1	0	-	-	ank	chl	-	Mod	Mod	-	-	-90.17865472	48.64319856	431	-	0.05	265864.6	5392669
B0287221	STU	2022/09/23	LATE	QV	-	rusty	-	15cm qv w py and cpy	py	cpy	mal	3	1	1	0	-	-	sil	ank	-	Str	Str	-	-	-90.17861591	48.64311663	> 10000	12.5	10	265867.1	5392660
B0287222	STU	2022/09/23	INT	SYEN	mg	pink	shr	mm qtz veining	py	-	-	1	0	0	0	fdiss	euhedral	ank	-	-	Mod	-	-	-	-90.18255913	48.64451461	79	-	0.05	265583.2	5392828
B0287223	STU	2022/09/23	LATE	QV	-	-	-	4cm qv in syenite shear	cpy	-	-	0.3	0	0	0	-	-	ank	-	-	Mod	-	-	-	-90.1825767	48.644615	10	-	0.05	265582.4	5392839
B0287224	STU	2022/09/23	LATE	-	mg	rusty	shr	band of pyrite on contact between syenite and MV	py	-	-	7	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-90.1825205	48.6446685	18	-	0.05	265586.7	5392845
B0287225	STU	2022/09/23	LATE	QV	-	-	-	multiple knots of mineralized qtz	cpy	py	mal	1	3	0.2	0	-	-	ank	-	-	Mod	-	-	-	-90.1824916	48.6447745	22	-	0.05	265589.4	5392856
B0287226	STU	2022/09/23	LATE	-	-	-	-	syenite clasts in chl alt floliated MV	py	cpy	-	4	0.2	0	0	-	-	chl	-	-	Mod	-	-	-	-90.18249283	48.6451576	5	-	0.05	265591.1	5392899
B0287227	STU	2022/09/23	MV	-	fg	rusty	shr	loaded w py	py	-	-	20	0	0	0	-	blebs and fine diss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-90.18252645	48.64507661	12	-	0.05	265588.2	5392890
B0287228	STU	2022/09/24	LATE	QV	-	rusty	-	2-3cm qv, ank alt and py	py	-	-	0.3	0	0	0	-	-	ank	-	-	Mod	-	-	-	-90.10613388	48.63334307	2890	-	1	271161.2	5391354
B0287229	STU	2022/09/24	LATE	-	fg	rusty	sch	rusty schist bordering qv	py	-	-	0.5	0	0	0	strg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-90.10613284	48.63332453	< 5	-	<5	271161.1	5391352
B0287230	STU	2022/09/24	LATE	QV	-	rusty	-	2-6cm ank alt qv w cpy	cpy	tour	-	0.3	0.5	0	0	-	-	ank	-	-	Mod	-	-	-	-90.1061728	48.63354205	6	-	0.05	271159.2	5391376
B0287231	STU	2022/09/24	LATE	QV	-	white	-	70cm qv with cpy and py	cpy	py	tour	0.3	0.2	0.5	0	-	-	ank	-	-	Mod	-	-	-	-90.10615187	48.63357917	6	-	0.05	271160.9	5391380
B0287232	STU	2022/09/24	LATE	QV	-	-	-	60cm qv w py and cpy	py	cpy	tour	0.1	0.1	1	0	-	-	ank	-	-	Mod	-	-	-	-90.10617396	48.63358605	< 5	-	<5	271159.3	5391381
B0287233	STU	2022/09/24	LATE	QV	-	rusty	-	15cm ank alt qv w cpy	cpy	-	-	0.3	0	0	0	-	-	ank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-90.10615412	48.63356372	< 5	-	<5	271160.7	5391379
B0287234	STU	2022/09/24	LATE	SCHT	fg	rusty	sch	resample of L124981	py	-	-	0.2	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-90.10595778	48.63305837	> 10000	23.6	23.6	271172.8	5391322
B0287235	STU	2022/09/24	LATE	SCHT	mg	rusty	sch	sericite schist w py throughout, over 10cm	py	-	-	7	0	0	0	-	diss and veined	ser	-	-	-	-	-	-	-90.10589987	48.63120282	1080	-	1	271168.7	5391115
B0287236	STU	2022/09/24	LATE	QV	fg	grey	sch	2-4cm qv in green schist	py	-	-	2	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-90.10590352	48.63123083	809	-	0.5	271168.6	5391119
B0287237	STU	2022/09/24	LATE	SCHT	fg	rusty	sch	sericite schist w diss py	py	mal	-	4	0.3	0	0	-	4% py in 4cm central band. less further away	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-90.10591011	48.63126271	386	-	0.05	271168.2	5391122
B0287238	STU	2022/09/24	LATE	QV	-	-	-	quartz vein in schist	py	mal	cpy	3	0.1	0.1	0	-	py is diss and veined, cpy and malachite trace	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-90.1059324	48.63127836	4300	4.28	1	271166.7	5391124
B0287239	STU	2022/09/24	LATE	QV	-	rusty	-	3cm qv 8n schist	py	cpy	-	1	0.3	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-90.10593083	48.63128409	3970	3.31	1	271166.8	5391125
B0287241	STU	2022/09/27	VOLC	-	fg	grey	sch	southern end of gossanous area	py	-	-	1	0	0	0	-	mm blebs and fine diss	sil	-	-	Mod	-	-	-	-90.13144659	48.62613666	8	-	0.05	269263.6	5390629
B0287242	STU	2022/09/27	VOLC	SCHT	fg	rusty	sch	silica alt schist l, blebs of py	py	-	-	1	0	0	0	bleb	-	sil	-	-	Mod	-	-	-	-90.13116694	48.62633445	11	-	0.05	269285.1	5390650
B0287243	STU	2022/09/27	VOLC	GOSS	fg	rusty	sch	10cm strong silica alt band in schist	py	-	-	7	0	0	0	fdiss	-	sil	-	-	Str	-	-	-	-90.13108557	48.62636085	< 5	-	<5	269291.3	5390653
B0287244	STU	2022/09/27	LATE	GOSS	fg	rusty	shr	10-20cm band of 20% py	py	-	-	20	0	0	0	-	-	sil	ank	-	Mod	Mod	-	-	-90.13107997	48.6263797	113	-	0.05	269291.8	5390655
B0287245	STU	2022/09/27	LATE	GOSS	fg	rusty	sch	lots of py in gossanous schist	py	-	-	9	0	0	0	fdiss	-	ank	-	-	Str	-	-	-	-90.13104242	48.62639772	121	-	0.05	269294.6	5390657
B0287246	STU	2022/09/27	VOLC	GOSS	fg	rusty	sch	10cm strong silica alt band in schist	py	-	-	7	0	0	0	bleb	blebs and fine diss	sil	ank	-	Str	Mod	-	-	-90.13102905	48.62641115	113	-	0.05	269295.6	5390659
B0287247	STU	2022/09/27	LATE	GOSS	fg	rusty	sch	saccharoidal veins of kspar alt quartz 2-3cm	py	py	-	0.5	0	0	0	-	-	Kfs	chl	-	Mod	Mod	-	-	-90.1310202	48.6264432	11	-	0.05	269296.4	5390662
B0287248	STU	2022/09/27	LATE	GOSS	fg	rusty	sch	knot/seam of pyrite in gossan	py	-	-	2	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-90.1323785	48.62618078	< 5	-	<5	269195.2	5390637
B0287249	STU	2022/09/27	LATE	-	-	rusty	shr	1cm band 0f 20% py in gossan	py	-	-	20	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-90.13234908	48.62622477	344	-	0.05	269197.5	5390642
B0287250	STU	2022/09/27	INT	MNZD	mg	rusty	equi	10cm mineralized band in monzodiorite	py	-	-	3	0	0	0	-	-	ank	-	-	Mod	-	-	-	-90.1476024	48.6199526	67	-	0.05	268045	5389991
W1069501	STU	2022/09/27	LATE	SV	fg	rusty	fol	heavy mineralization on fold	py	cpy	mal	15	2	1	0	-	-	ank	-	-	Mod	-	-	-	-90.14756667	48.61995775	1410	-	1	268047.7	5389992
W1069502	STU	2022/09/27	LATE	QV	cg	rusty	-	10cm qv near sulphide vein. more minz on vein side	cpy	py	-	0.2	0.2	0	0	-	-	ank	-	-	Mod	-	-	-	-90.14756662	48.61995365	147	-	0.05	268047.6	5389991
W1069503	STU	2022/09/27	LATE	SV	mg	rusty	-	3cm vein of cpy and qtz	cpy	mal	py	7	0.5	1	0	vn	-	ank	-	-	Mod	-	-	-	-90.14761775	48.61995405	352	-	0.05	268043.9	5389991
W1069504	STU	2022/09/27	INT	MNZD	mg	grey	equi	-	cpy	-	-	1	0	0	0	cdiss	-	ank	sil	-	Mod	Mod	-	-	-90.14767498	48.61994915	100	-	0.05	268039.6	5389991
W1069505	STU	2022/09/27	INT	MNZD	mg	grey	equi	-	py	-	-	2	0	0	0	cdiss	-	ank	sil	-	Mod	Mod	-	-	-90.1477116	48.61994737	50	-	0.05	268036.9	5389991
W1069506	STU	2022/09/27	LATE	SV	mg	-	-	0.5-1cm vein of cpy in monzodiorite	cpy	mal	-	3	1	0	0	vn	-	ank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-90.14788162	48.62010212	43	-	0.05	268025.1	5390009
W1069507	STU	2022/09/28	VOLC	MV	fg	grey	equi	2cm qtz vein w chl in MV	py	-	-	2	0	0	0	cdiss	minz mostly in host	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-90.19871227	48.64363855	< 5	-	<5	264389.5	5392780
W1069508	STU	2022/09/28	MV	SCHT	fg	grey	sch	green schist w diss py	py	-	-	3	0	0	0	cdiss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-90.19852458	48.64367628	9	-	0.05	264403.5	5392784
W1069513	STU	2022/09/28	LATE	GOSS	-	rusty	fol	5cm gossanous band in floliated felsic volc	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	5% dark mystery sulphide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-90.1939397	48.64504024	11	-	0.05	264747.5	5392921
W1069514	STU	2022/09/28	MV	-	fg	rusty	fol	rusty patches in lichen covered MV	py	-	-	3	0	0	0	-	-	chl	-	-	Mod	-	-	-	-90.1937434	48.6449794	< 5	-	<5	264761.7	5392914
W1069515	STU	2022/09/28	LATE	SV	fg	rusty	-	4-10cm vein of py and chl	py	mt	-	15	5	0	0	-	-	chl	-	-	Str	-	-	-	-90.1931538	48.64499055	126	-	0.05	264805.1	5392913
W1069523	STU	2022/09/28	INT	QV	mg	rusty	-	qv in kspar intrusive	py	-	-	2	0	0	0	cdiss	mostly in vein but in host as we	ank	-	-	Wk	-	-	-	-90.18284297	48.64437693	1190	-	1	265561.6	5392813
W1069524	STU	2022/09/29	INT	POR	mg	grey	shr	taken in same meter as L090401	cpy	py	mal	1	1	0.5	0	cdiss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-90.12918847	48.63567008	561	-	0.5	269473.5	5391682
W1069525	STU	2022/09/29	LATE	POR	mg	rusty	shr	10cm rusty vein in shear, widest point	py	cpy	mal	15	0.5	0.2	0	cdiss	py 1cm veun plus coarse diss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-90.1291898	48.6355794	644	-	0.5	269473	5391672
W1069526	STU	2022/09/29	LATE	-	-	rusty	-	rotted out rock with malachite	mal	py	cpy	5	2	1	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-90.12920389	48.63557867	706	-	0.5	269471.9	5391672

W1069527	STU	2022/09/29	INT	POR	mg	grey	shr	-	py	-	-	2	0	0	0	cdiss	-	chl	-	-	Mod	-	-	-	-90.12927793	48.63552913	19	-	0.05	269466.2	5391667
W1069528	STU	2022/09/29	INT	POR	mg	grey	shr	3cm bull qv, diss py in host	py	-	-	1	0	0	0	cdiss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-90.129342	48.63550142	100	-	0.05	269461.4	5391664
W1069529	STU	2022/09/29	LATE	SCHT	fg	rusty	sch	sericite schist?	py	cpy	-	4	0.1	0	0	cdiss	-	ser	-	-	Mod	-	-	-	-90.12926562	48.63557496	255	-	0.05	269467.4	5391672
W1069530	STU	2022/09/29	LATE	-	mg	rusty	sch	0.5cm vein of pyrite in schist	py	-	-	4	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-90.12912813	48.63536305	2350	-	1	269476.5	5391648
W1069531	STU	2022/09/29	LATE	SV	-	-	-	3-4cm vein of rotted py	py	-	-	10	0	0	0	vn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-90.14714056	48.6322852	6550	6.75	5	268135.6	5391360
W1069532	STU	2022/09/29	LATE	SV	-	rusty	-	3-4cm vein of rotted py and rusty schist	py	-	-	5	0	0	0	vn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-90.1471227	48.63230212	1640	-	1	268137	5391362

Abbreviation	Full Name
ank	Ankerite
aspy	Arsenopyrite
bleb	Blebby
cc	Calcium Carbonate
Cg	Coarse Grained
Chl	Chlorite
CODE	Rock Code
cpy	Chalcopyrite
Diss	Disseminated
EQUI	Equigranular
Fg	Fine Grained
GOSS	Gossanous
INT	Intermediate
IV	Intermediate Volcanic
kspar	Potassium Feldspar
mal	Malachite
Mg	Medium Grained
minz	Minerals
mm	Millimeter
MNZD	Monzodiorite
mod	Moderate
MV	Mafic Volcanic
POR	Porphyry
py	Pyrite
QV	Quartz Vein
Scht	Schist
ser	Sericite
Shr	Shear
sil	Silica
Str	Strong
SYEN	Syenite
tour	Tourmaline
vn	Vein
VOLC	Volcanic
w	With
Wk	Weak

Quality Analysis ... *Innovative Technologies*

Report No.: **A22-15485**
Report Date: **08-Nov-22**
Date Submitted: **24-Oct-22**
Your Reference: **Band Ore**

E2Gold Inc.
8 King Street East
Suite 1700
Toronto Ontario M5C1B6

ATTN: Katarina Bjorkman

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

82 Rock samples were submitted for analysis.

The following analytical package(s) were requested:		Testing Date:
1A2B-50-Tbay	QOP AA-Au (Au - Fire Assay AA)	2022-11-02 15:11:18
1A3-50-Tbay	QOP AA-Au (Au - Fire Assay Gravimetric)	2022-11-07 13:42:45

REPORT **A22-15485**

Notes:

If value exceeds upper limit we recommend reassay by fire assay gravimetric-Code 1A3

SCC Accredited LAB Accrédité CCN TM

LabID: 673

CERTIFIED BY:

Rob Hoffman
Region Manager

ACTIVATION LABORATORIES LTD.
1201 Walsh Street West, Thunder Bay, Ontario, Canada, P7E 4X6
TELEPHONE +807 622-6707 or +1.888.228.5227 FAX +1.905.648.9613
E-MAIL Tbay@actlabs.com ACTLABS GROUP WEBSITE www.actlabs.com

Analyte Symbol	Au	Au
Unit Symbol	ppb	g/tonne
Lower Limit	5	0.02
Method Code	FA-AA	FA-GRA
B0287201	274	
B0287202	512	
B0287203	260	
B0287204	485	
B0287205	115	
B0287206	20	
B0287207	16	
B0287208	< 5	
B0287209	6	
B0287210	20	
B0287211	< 5	
B0287212	7	
B0287213	88	
B0287214	< 5	
B0287215	25	
B0287216	10	
B0287217	9600	9.26
B0287218	1450	
B0287219	431	
B0287220	< 5	
B0287221	> 10000	12.5
B0287222	79	
B0287223	10	
B0287224	18	
B0287225	22	
B0287226	5	
B0287227	12	
B0287228	2890	
B0287229	< 5	
B0287230	6	
B0287231	6	
B0287232	< 5	
B0287233	< 5	
B0287234	> 10000	23.6
B0287235	1080	
B0287236	809	
B0287237	386	
B0287238	4300	4.28
B0287239	3970	3.31
B0287240	< 5	
B0287241	8	
B0287242	11	
B0287243	< 5	
B0287244	113	
B0287245	121	
B0287246	113	
B0287247	11	
B0287248	< 5	
B0287249	344	
B0287250	67	

Analyte Symbol	Au	Au
Unit Symbol	ppb	g/tonne
Lower Limit	5	0.02
Method Code	FA-AA	FA-GRA
W1069501	1410	
W1069502	147	
W1069503	352	
W1069504	100	
W1069505	50	
W1069506	43	
W1069507	< 5	
W1069508	9	
W1069509	65	
W1069510	58	
W1069511	24	
W1069512	9	
W1069513	11	
W1069514	< 5	
W1069515	126	
W1069516	7	
W1069517	74	
W1069518	< 5	
W1069519	124	
W1069520	< 5	
W1069521	131	
W1069522	< 5	
W1069523	1190	
W1069524	561	
W1069525	644	
W1069526	706	
W1069527	19	
W1069528	100	
W1069529	255	
W1069530	2350	
W1069531	6550	6.75
W1069532	1640	

Analyte Symbol	Au	Au
Unit Symbol	ppb	g/tonne
Lower Limit	5	0.02
Method Code	FA-AA	FA-GRA
Oreas E1336 (Fire Assay) Meas	508	0.52
Oreas E1336 (Fire Assay) Cert	510.000	0.510
Oreas E1336 (Fire Assay) Meas	501	
Oreas E1336 (Fire Assay) Cert	510.000	
Oreas E1336 (Fire Assay) Meas	498	
Oreas E1336 (Fire Assay) Cert	510.000	
OREAS 216b Meas	6660	6.67
OREAS 216b Cert	6660	6.66
OREAS L15 Meas	7270	
OREAS L15 Cert	7180	
OREAS L15 Meas	7310	
OREAS L15 Cert	7180	
OREAS L15 Meas	7300	
OREAS L15 Cert	7180	
B0287210 Orig	22	
B0287210 Dup	17	
B0287220 Orig	< 5	
B0287220 Dup	< 5	
B0287231 Orig	7	
B0287231 Dup	6	
B0287240 Orig	< 5	
B0287240 Dup	< 5	
B0287246 Orig	117	
B0287246 Dup	108	
B0287250 Orig	67	
B0287250 Split PREP DUP	68	
W1069505 Orig	49	
W1069505 Dup	51	
W1069525 Orig	617	
W1069525 Dup	671	
W1069532 Orig	1640	
W1069532 Split PREP DUP	1700	
Method Blank	< 5	
Method Blank	< 5	
Method Blank	< 5	
Method Blank	< 5	
Method Blank	< 5	
Method Blank	< 5	
Method Blank		< 0.02
Method Blank		< 0.02

DAILY LOGS – Band Ore, Golden Share Resources Corporation, 2022

Stuart MacLean's daily log

Tuesday September 20th, 2022

I'd driven out to Whiskeyjack the night before, we got the starlink packed away, had to shuffle some ATV's around so we could get the side by side on the trailer, went over some data.

Wednesday, September 21st, 2022

Left Whiskeyjack and drove to Atikokan to pick up John, the groceries and some fuel and oil. Then we headed out to the rental cabin out on Shabandawan Lake off the 586. Got there and unloaded everything.

We decided to go out to the Calvert zone. After looking around for a bit I think the high-grade float was definitely blast rock (Figure 1). I saw a number of old flags from where folks had sampled previously and to me it looked very similar to the trenches, Sheared and silica altered. We took a few samples around the trenches then headed back to the cabin.

Figure 1: Sample of blast rock form the Calvert zone off the highway, local to area. Also sample number should be B0287205.

Thursday, September 22nd, 2022

John and I went to the Fogen target in the morning. We started off the west side of the road, looked quickly at a stripping which had been sampled years ago. There was another stripping which we didn't have any data on, so I marked it in and took a sample, little bits of chlorite schist in a intermediate volcanic host (Figure 2). We didn't see to much else for outcrop here and what we did wasn't overly exciting.

Figure 2: mineralized chlorite alt schist in intermediate volcanic

On the other side of the road there was definitely more for outcrop although most of them had already been looked at. Towards the eastern extremity of the target zone there was a little ridge running approximately northwest to southeast. There was a moderate amount of pyrite in the rock that wasn't rotten and I'm fairly certain there was some chalcopyrite as well. We scooted a little further east to gander quickly at the intermediate intrusive which 0.14 Au and the parallel lines that run north south on the satellite image. We weren't able to find the sample and the lines turned out to be nothing, at least the first two.

At lunch we headed over to the Hag Lake target. The trench there took a little bit to wrap my head around. After reading the sample descriptions I was expecting a little more oxidization than we found. The best sample was supposably at the southern end of the trench with five to ten percent pyrite, we couldn't find it unfortunately. At the north end of the trench however we found something which matched the description, Although I would er closer to ten percent (Figure 3). Wondering if the sample previous sample might have been miss plotted or buried. Anyhow east of the trench we took another sample with about five percent pyrite. It seems to be that there's little indication on the surface

of mineralization beneath. Maybe a little rust and some perforation, it also tended to be on the boarder of the schist. After that we spent a little time looking for the drill holes. The forest here was fairly open and the drilling was done in 1986 so, pads were difficult to locate. I think we found a few but weren't able to locate any holes.

Figure 3: Sample from north end of Hag Lake trench

Took a quick swing by the access to the powerline corridor from both the east and west to see what we were in for. From the east there appears to be an atv trail which continues along the powerline. From the west there was a beaver dam across that'd flooded out the road. We knew about the dam but wanted to see if a fella could take four wheels through it… probably not.

Friday, September 23rd, 2022

John and I headed to the Western Powerline Corridor. We took the pickup as far as we could then hopped in the side by side. The road was a little soggier than I was expecting, not too far into it we got good and stuck. We weren't very prepared for that sort of ordeal, so I had to hike back to the truck to grab a scissor jack and shovel. I didn't have any boards either, so a tree came down and volunteered some. Anyhow we got out of there after a little grunting and revving. The trail might be passible with a quad and only one person on it but I wouldn't risk it. We got stuck not even halfway through and it got worse after that.

After we got the side by side out and back on the trailer we hoofed it through the bog, which is about nine hundred metres along the powerline. As soon as we found ourselves on outcrop we took a couple quick samples of a quartz vein with chalcopyrite and the sheared up syenite which bordered it. Then we headed down to trench GSH-11-8, once we got there I realized we didn't have all the info on it so

we grabbed some of the more mineralized stuff then scooted (Figure 4). Most of the mineralization was where the rock was sheared, but there was some rock that had looked similar to the stuff at the Hag Lake trench that was perforated with the little quartz carb eyes so we grabbed that as well.

Figure 4: one of the knots of pyrite in GSH-11-8

At trench GSH-11-9 it looked like all the numbers were only in the quartz veins so we grabbed some samples from the veins (Figure 5) then buggered off. The veins looked really promising, lots of chalcopyrite, pyrite, malachite and ankerite alteration.

Figure 5: Ankerite altered quartz vein with chalcopyrite and pyrite from GSH-11-9

The last trench we got to was GSH-11-10. There was more quartz veins here with chalcopyrite and pyrite although they weren't very continuous, more like knots than veins (Figure 6). took the veins that we found. Some of the syenite, and a couple in the volcanics.

Figure 6: One of the quartz knots from GSH-11-10 containing chalcopyrite, pyrite and malachite.

Saturday, September 24th, 2022

John and I went to gander at the main zone and trench GSH-11-02. We turned south on swamp road, which runs parallel to swamp river, which feeds into swamp bay. Anyhow, we parked on the powerline and headed to trench two off the hop. We sample most of the veins and any notable mineralization we saw then commenced to looking for the float sample L124981, which had run pretty high. We found it in a parallel trench just southeast of trench two (Figure 7). The boulder L124981 came from was in the west bank of the trench, all the muck piles were on the opposite side. It was very angular and had a look of belonging to the general area. We dug a little into the trench, but the low points were flooded, which if the float did come from the trench, I'd guess that's where it would have come from. We looked around a bit more in the area but there was a decent layer of till, so we didn't see much outcrop. Also we reflagged the old wrap rock.

Figure 7: Float near trench GSH-11-02, found more in parallel trench but not in place

After that we went to look for some of the trenches near the main zone. The best we saw was only about thirty metres east of trench GSH-11-1. It had a three to four centimetre quartz veins with chalcopyrite, malachite and pyrite as well as some sericite schist (Figure 8) with lots of disseminated pyrite, one of the later had a centimetre vein of pyrite as well.

Figure 8: sericite schist with veined and disseminated pyrite in old trench parallel to GSH-11-01

Tuesday, September 27th, 2022

Snowed on the way to work… John and I went to look at the Patent Zone, just off the highway. We tucked the pickup away by the tower up the road then walked down. We took six samples across strike, the most pyrite we saw in a sample was between fifteen and twenty percent (Figure 9). The azimuth was consistently three hundred and fifty across the zone to within about five degrees. We walked west into the bush a little to look at the other number they had gotten and found a trench there. We marked it in and took a few more samples in the trench. We found more of the fifteen to twenty present pyrite there (Figure 10). We did a quick loop to see if there were any more outcrops or trenches and found one at staggered off the bottom of the other. It didn't have much outcrop exposed in it unfortunately.

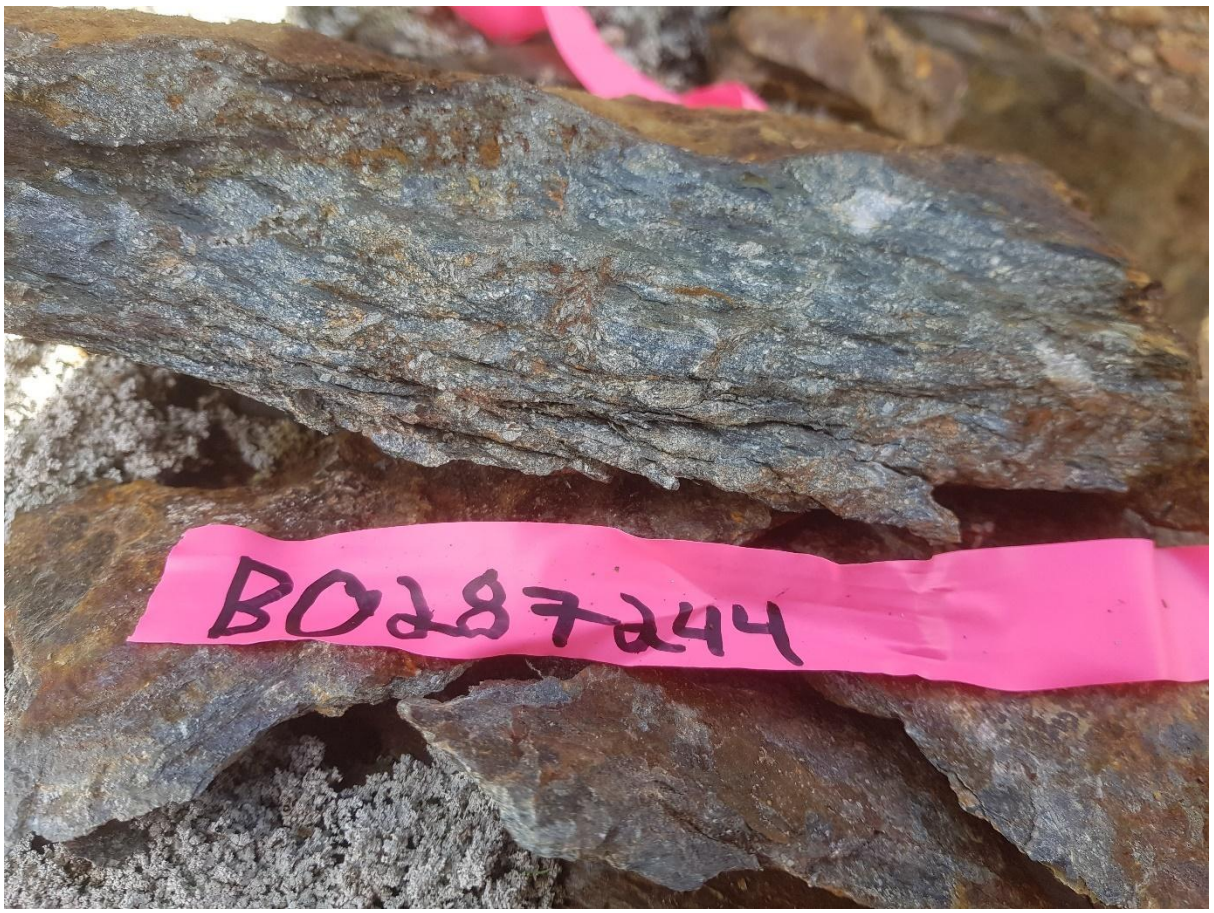

Figure 9: Most mineralized sample taken on the roadside of the patent zone.

After we'd satisfied our curiosity, we got on the east side of the eleven and worked our way to the number four zone. Turns out the wasn't much outcrop in the area, we did a few passes with little luck. I decided to try a little further to the north to see if we could find the continuation of the patent zone along trend. It seems like folks before us had the same idea as there was an old stripping up there. It was pretty grown over and we didn't have time to uncover it all but what we did look at was a rather unexciting chlorite schist.

Figure 10: 15-20% pyrite in gossanous rock in the trench off the highway a little.

At the end of the day, we stopped by the zone right on the side of the highway, near Carson point. There were a few centimetre veins of chalcopyrite (Figure 11) which we sampled as well as some chalcopyrite disseminated throughout the rock. One of the samples had a quartz vein right on a fold, the quartz vein was ankerite altered and had some mineralization but palled compared to what was next to it. Unfortunately, I forgot to grab some measurements, the approximation is that quartz vein came out perpendicular to the highway and the schist folding to the west until roughly parallel.

Had a little bit of fun getting back onto the highway. There isn't really a good spot to park close to the zone and it's right on a corner. I decided to dump the pickup off the highway onto this little atv trail that runs right on top of the showing. Getting in was no problem so long as you don't mind a few trees tickling your truck. Getting back onto the highway was a little tricky though. I need new bushings for my transfer case linkage so to put it in four you have to crawl under the truck and tug on t-case lever. Didn't really have a mind to do that so we took a bit of a running start (after verifying there was no oncoming traffic of course), spun a little but we got back on the highway.

;

Figure 11: 2-3cm vein of chalcopyrite and quartz in monzodiorite.

Wednesday, September 28th, 2022

Frosty again this morning. John and I approached the Western Powerline Corridor from the west. Not far inside the property boundary we found a couple sulphide veins. We sampled a few more mineral occurrences then headed north to try and intersect the intrusive. We didn't see much for outcrop unfortunately. I think we marked one in that hadn't already been looked at.

After that loss we headed east to look at trench GSH-11-12 and try and extend the zone a little. We saw a bit more of the intrusion to the west by about eighty metres. It was all sheared up, rusty and had a little pyrite in it. We'd hoped to see some outcrop between trench twelve and ten but didn't sadly. We did find the old samples near the trench however and took a sample near them of a quartz vein with pyrite.

We started our hike out after that saw some interesting float by the powerline tower almost directly south of trench twelve, couldn't where it came from though.

Thursday, September 29th

John and I went and sampled trench GSH-11-05. Most of the numbers revolved around one mineralized band which end. Where we sample (Figure 14) it there was a one-centimetre vein of pyrite in the schist, which was also heavily mineralized. There was a little bit of chalcopyrite and malachite in the sample as well. About two meters to the east along the on the south side of the vein

there was a lot of very rotted rock with pervasive malachite. Not sure what exactly was in it aside from that, by the time we got it out it was practically sand.

Figure 14: one-centimetre vein of pyrite in schist

At the north end of the trench, we sampled a sheared porphyry with disseminated chalcopyrite and pyrite. On our way out we took one of a small one-centimetre sulphide vein which looked like it might have got missed in the channel sampling. We also looked around to the west and east but didn't see more outcrop.

Took a quick spin down to Hag Lake again to grab the samples that we'd missed. Brought a shovel and broom this time which turned out to be a big help. We found the high-grade grab wrap rock and the channels of the veins. We sampled both the veins.

Figure 15: Vein and old high-grade sample from the Hag Lake trench

Packed up everything at the cabin then drove back to Sapawe.