Band-Ore Property, Northwestern Ontario

NI 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT

for Golden Share Resources Corporation

Report Signature Date: 30 September 2021
Report Effective Date: 30 September 2021

Author and Qualified Person
Ian Trinder, M.Sc., P.Geo.

GOLDEN SHARE TSXV : GSH

www.GoldenShare.ca

Date and Signature Page

This Report titled: "Band-Ore Property, Northwestern Ontario, NI 43-101 Technical Report" for Golden Share Resources Corporation and dated 30 September 2021 was prepared and signed by the following author:

(Signed and Sealed) "Ian Trinder"

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Dated at Mississauga, Ontario

30 September 2021

Ian Trinder, M. Sc., P. Geo.

Report Effective Date:

30 September 2021

Certificate of Qualification

I, Ian D. Trinder, M.Sc., P.Geo. (ON, MAN), do hereby certify that:

- I am a self-employed geologist located at 4185 Taffey Crescent, Mississauga, Ontario, L5L 2A6, Canada.
- I graduated with a degree in Bachelor of Science Honours, Geology, from the University of Manitoba in 1983 and a Master of Science, Geology, from the University of Western Ontario in 1989.
- I am a Professional Geoscientist (P.Geo.) registered with the Professional Geoscientists Ontario (no. 0452) and Engineers Geoscientists Manitoba (no. 22924). I am a member of the Society of Economic Geologists and of the Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada.
- I have approximately 35 years of direct experience with precious and base metals mineral exploration including exploration project generation, evaluation, data compilation, management, and mineral tenure; geological mapping and geochemical sampling; drill hole planning, logging, sampling, assay, and QAQC; and drill data verification. Mineral deposit experience incudes epithermal, orogenic, and intrusion-hosted precious metal deposits, in addition to a variety of base metal, nickel and uranium deposit types.
- I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
- I have visited the Band-Ore Property (the "Property") on 30 September 2021.
- I am author of the technical report titled: "Band-Ore Property, Northwestern Ontario, NI 43-101 Technical Report (the "Technical Report") for Golden Share Resources Corporation (the "Issuer") with an effective date of 30 September 2021. I am responsible for all sections of the Report.
- I have acted as an independent technical advisor for Golden Share Resources Corporation for various properties, including the Band-Ore Property.
- As of the effective date of the Technical Report (30 September 2021), to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.
- I am independent of the Issuer and the Property applying all the tests in section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
- I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

DATED this 30th day of September 2021 at Mississauga, Ontario, Canada

(Signed) "Ian Trinder"

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Ian D. Trinder, M.Sc., P. Geo.

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1 Summary

1.1 Introduction

This technical report ("Report") was prepared by the author, at the request of Mr. Nick Zeng, CEO of Golden Share Resources Corporation (TSXV:GSH) ("Golden Share", "the Company", or "the Issuer") and focuses on the exploration potential of the Issuer's Band-Ore Property ("the Property") in the Shebandowan greenstone belt of northwestern Ontario.

The author was commissioned by the Issuer in June 2021 to prepare a technical report on its Band-Ore Property in northwestern Ontario. This Report is specific to the standards dictated by National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (NI 43-101), companion policy NI 43-101CP, and Form 43-101F1. The Report focuses on the Property's exploration potential and is intended to enable the Issuer, investors, and potential partners to reach informed decisions with respect to the Property.

The Report is based on information known to the Qualified Person (QP) as of 30 September 2021, the effective date of this Report.

This Report has been prepared by the QP based on review of publicly available geological reports, maps, assessment files, mining claim information and technical papers, and company letters and memoranda made available by the Issuer, as listed in Section 19 of this Report. The QP has taken reasonable steps to verify the information provided where possible.

Mr. Ian Trinder, M.Sc., P.Geo., and QP, is responsible for the preparation of this Report. The QP completed a two-day field visit to the Band-Ore Property on 24 and 25 September 2021.

1.2 Property Description and Location

The Band-Ore Property is located within Conacher and Hagey townships in Thunder Bay District, northwestern Ontario, approximately 70 km west-northwest of the city of Thunder Bay. It is located within the Shebandowan Lakes area, approximately centred at UTM (Zone 15N, NAD83) 710,500 East 5,390,500 North (latitude 48°37'56 North and longitude 90° 8'34" West).

The Band-Ore Property is 100% owned by Golden Share Resources and comprises a contiguous block of 16 patented claims, one mining lease, 66 Single Cell Mining Claims (SCMCs), and 43 Boundary Mining Claims (BMCs) totalling approximately 2,115 ha. Several third-party mining and surface rights patents and surface-rights-only patents underlie the SCMC and BMC claim fabric.

The Band-Ore Property's 16 patented claims, one mining lease, 66 SCMCs and 43 BMCs, are currently in good standing and Golden Share warrants that there are no current or pending challenges to ownership of the Property's claims of which it is aware. Golden Share confirms that all required 2021 rents and taxes have been paid in respect of the mineral titles and land holdings comprising the Property.

Two Net Smelter Return (NSR) royalty agreements exist in respect of the mineral titles that form the Property. The 16 patented claims, one mining lease and 11 unpatented staked mining claims acquired from Lake Shore Gold Corp. (Lake Shore)/West Timmins Mining Inc. (West Timmins) are subject to a 1% NSR in favour of West Timmins. An additional 10 unpatented staked mining claims acquired from Kenneth Robert Kukkee (Kukkee) are subject to a 1% NSR and one unpatented staked mining claim acquired from Kukkee is subject to a 1.5% NSR, all in favour of 1401385 Ontario.

Environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, and political or other relevant issues can potentially materially affect access, title or the right or ability to perform work on a mineral property.

However, as of the effective date of this Report, the QP is unaware of any such potential issues affecting the Property and work programs recommended in this Report other than the following:

- Parts of some of the Property's southern claims that extend to within 300 m of the Shebandowan Lakes shoreline lie within the Shebandowan Lakes Crown Land Use Policy Area G2699. CLUPA G2699 applies to public lands such as crown land held in unpatented mineral claims. Mineral exploration and development are permitted however the plan notes that the area's main role will be to meet recreational needs. Portions of the No. 4 Zone and any potential extension either west or east within crown land areas may lie within CLUPA G2699. The proximity of the No. 4 Zone to year-round recreational cottages/homes and Shebandowan Lake may affect the ability to conduct further surface exploration or development on this mineralized zone within the 300 m inland buffer where it overlies unpatented mineral claims and mining leases.
- Work and travel restrictions related to the current COVID-19 pandemic may affect Golden Share's ability to perform work on the Property, depending on the pandemic severity at the time of planned field work. Golden Share will follow all government mandated COVID-19 restrictions and health and safety protocols.

Golden Share warrants that it has not received from Golden Share or any government authority, notice of, or communication relating to, any actual or alleged breach of any environmental laws, regulations, policies or permits with respect to the Property's various claims.

Golden Share currently holds two valid exploration permits for the Band-Ore Property. PR-20-000271, valid from 08 January 2021 to 07-January 2024, permits line cutting, IP geophysics and mechanized drilling on mining claims 137899, 210582, 210583 and 334784. PR-21-000035, valid from 31 May 2021 to 30 May 2024, permits line cutting, IP geophysics and mechanized drilling on mining claims 107580, 306606 and mining lease LEA-109057.

1.3 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

The Band-Ore Property is located approximately 70 km west of Thunder Bay in northwestern Ontario. Located along the north shores of Lower and Middle Shebandowan Lakes, the nearest large population centres are Thunder Bay to the east and Atikokan, approximately 85 km to the west.

The Trans-Canada Highway 11 runs along the northern edge of Lower and Middle Shebandowan Lakes providing excellent access to the Property from both Thunder Bay and Atikokan. Branch access roads and trails provide good access to most of the claims.

The Property is subject to cold winters and short warm summers typical of northwestern Ontario. Some snow cover is expected six months of the year. Lake surfaces in the immediate Property area are typically frozen between December and March.

Season-specific mineral exploration may be conducted year-round. Drilling can be carried out year-round; however, swampy areas and lakes/ponds may be best accessed for drilling and ground geophysical surveys during the winter months when the ground and water surfaces are frozen. Mine operations in the region can operate year-round with supporting infrastructure.

Services and supplies required for a mineral exploration program are available in Thunder Bay and Atikokan. Given the proximity of the Property to Thunder Bay and mining and forestry communities such as Atikokan and Dryden, exploration and mining personnel are readily available in the region. Local First Nation communities are also a potential labour source.

The Trans-Canada Highway 11 and two electrical power transmission line pass through the Property area. The Canadian National Railway Winnipeg-Thunder Bay main line passes through the Property north of the Shebandowan Lakes. The closest airport with commercial flights is the Thunder Bay International Airport. Ample water is available from rivers and lakes.

It appears that Golden Share holds sufficient mining claims necessary for proposed exploration activities and potential future mining operations should a mineable mineral deposit be delineated. Future engineering studies would be required to determine if the current Property area is suitable for potential tailings storage and waste disposal areas, and potential processing plant sites should they potentially be required.

The Property area is characterized by low hummocky terrain. Precambrian bedrock outcrop is limited elevated hummocks generally overlain by thin, ground moraine of glacial till and sand and glaciofluvial outwash separated by topographic lows of poorly drained spruce swamp. Total relief on the Property is approximately 30 m with elevations varying between approximately 450 m and 480 m above mean sea level. Vegetation in the area is typical mixed boreal forest. Moose, black bears, and snowshoe hares are common wildlife species.

1.4 History

Despite an exploration history dating back to the late 1930s, the overall Property area has been seen spatially limited ground exploration. Most exploration (including surface drilling) has focused on the historical Band-Ore Main and No. 4 Zones and to a lesser extent the historical Hag Lake occurrence.

Gold was first discovered on the Band-Ore Property by the Rochon Maney Mining Syndicate at the Band-Ore Main Zone in 1937. Bandolac Mining Company (Bandolac), Auband Mines Ltd. (Auband), Freeport Exploration Company and Band-Ore Gold Mines Limited (BOGML) completed surface exploration and diamond drilling at the Band-Ore Main Zone area in the 1930s and 1940s. Much of the data from this time has been lost.

Mattagami Lake Exploration (Mattagami), a subsidiary of Noranda Exploration, optioned the historical Band-Ore property in September 1980, and completed surface geophysics. Some drilling was completed at the Main Zone to verify the presence of the Main Zone's five historical auriferous subzones (A-E). Results were sporadic.

Mattagami discovered the No. 4 Zone during the fall of 1981 while drilling IP anomaly #4 peripheral to the IP anomaly coincident with the Main Zone. During 1981 and 1982 Mattagami completed 25 drill holes to test I.P. anomaly #4. The drilling led to the discovery and delineation of three sub-parallel zones, the Telluride, Upper and Lower Zones, collectively referred to as the No. 4 Zone. The IP zone anomaly was tested over a strike length of 500 m and to a vertical depth of 200 m.

Between 1984 to 1990 Noranda trenched and channel sampled a portion of the Main Zone and several of the IP conductors on the property. Noranda also drilled 9 drill holes on the No. 4 zone during this period.

Staccato Gold Resources Ltd. (Staccato) completed an IP-Resistivity survey and 11 diamond holes in the Band-Ore Main Zone area in 2003 and 2004.

Mattagami and Noranda completed surface exploration and a diamond drill testing of IP geophysical anomalies in the western part of the Band-Ore Property between 1981 and 1985. Mattagami drill hole GW-81-1 discovered the Hag Lake occurrence while testing an IP anomaly. Follow-up drilling by Lincoln Resources in 1984 and 1986 failed to confirm good lateral continuity of the mineralization. North Coast Industries Ltd carried out an eight-hole diamond drilling programme at the Hag Lake occurrence and surrounding area in 1988.

Previous operators have completed historical airborne and ground geophysical surveys, prospecting, geological and geochemical surveys, and diamond drilling programs over different portions of the Band-Ore Property area. Initial surface exploration and diamond drilling has primarily focussed on mineral occurrences located by surface prospecting. Only during the last phase of more extensive exploration in the 1980s and 2000s did some diamond drilling of blind geophysical targets take place. Ground based geological, geophysical, and geochemical surveys have been hampered by glacial till and limitations of historical geophysical and geochemical methods.

1.5 Geology

1.5.1 Regional Geology

The Band-Ore Property is in the central portion of the 150 km long Shebandowan Greenstone Belt (SGB) which extends west from Thunder Bay to the Ontario–Minnesota border and lies within the Wawa-Abitibi Terrane of the Superior Province. The SGB is locally in fault contact with the Quetico subprovince to the north and is bounded on the south by younger granitic intrusions, slivers of older 2750 Ma tonalitic gneiss, and Proterozoic rift deposits. The SGB is mostly comprised of rifted-arc and/or plume-generated calc-alkaline intermediate to felsic and tholeiitic mafic volcanic suites of the ca. 2720 Ma age Greenwater assemblage.

The 2720 Ma volcanics are tectonically interleaved with ca. 2695 Ma calc-alkalic diorite sills and related intermediate volcanic rocks of the Kashabowie assemblage and the 2696 ± 2 Ma Shebandowan Lake Pluton. Timiskaming-type lithofacies in the SGB known as the Shebandowan assemblage are composed of wacke, sandstone, and conglomerate with minor calc-alkalic to alkalic intermediate volcanic rocks and intrusions. Hornblende trachyandesite flows and volcaniclastic rocks, and related syenitic, dioritic and tonalitic intrusives in the Shebandowan assemblage have U–Pb radiometric ages ca. 2690 Ma.

The earliest deformation event, D1, produced regional scale folding in the SGB Greenwater assemblage ca. 2695 Ma. The next regional deformation event, D2, was synchronous with regional metamorphism and production of metamorphic fabric. Regional strain during this deformation event appears to have become increasingly partitioned, eventually producing shear zones that pervasively deform the SGB Shebandowan assemblage. The D2 event is constrained to 2685–2680 Ma.

There are three major regional trends of shearing/faulting within the western SGB: east-northeast, northwest, and north to northeast. The east-northeast trending shear/fault zones, generally displaying sinistral sense of strike-slip movement, have been linked to the gold mineralization event or events in the western SGB. These shear zones are characterized by strongly developed D2 schistosity and gently to moderately east plunging lineations superimposed upon rarely preserved D1 tectonic fabrics.

1.5.2 Property Geology and Mineralization

Outcrop exposure is generally poor on the Property, typically less than 5%. The best outcrop exposures occur in historical and current trenched areas, at elevated areas along the power line, and in roadcuts along Highway 11.

The volcanic rocks consist of andesite to dacitic flows, and tuffs (agglomerate) which are variably sheared, sericite and carbonate altered. Mafic volcanic rocks, including pillowed flows, occur in the north part of the property. Excellent outcrop exposures of pillowed basalts, locally weakly sheared, occur at several locations along the highway. The pillow selvages are locally mineralized with 2-5% pyrite.

The south part of the Property is generally underlain with intermediate to locally felsic pyroclastic volcanics. Diamond drilling by Mattagami/Noranda in the 1980s outlined the No. 4 Zone within a quartz- carbonate veined shear zone cutting these volcanic rocks.

Towards the southern limit of the property, the volcanic rocks are in contact with the Shebandowan Lake pluton, a regionally extensive quartz diorite intrusive body.

Mafic intrusive dikes/sills strike in a west-northwesterly direction, across the northern part of the Property. These gabbroic rocks are generally weakly chlorite altered, massive, medium to coarse grained, unmineralized and locally weakly magnetic.

A feldspar porphyry intrusive, up to approximately 275 m wide and 1,800 m long, strikes in an east-west direction in the eastern part of the property and hosts the Band-Ore Main Zone. This porphyry has been locally intensely sheared and intensely altered to a sericite - carbonate schist where the porphyritic texture has been destroyed.

The best exposures of the porphyry are in the Band-Ore Main Zone trenches. Smaller exposures of feldspar porphyry occur locally elsewhere on the Property.

All rocks on the Property are Precambrian in age and have been regionally metamorphosed to mid-greenschist facies or lower.

The most significant mineral occurrences on the Property are the Band-Ore Main Zone and the No. 4 Zone.

The Band-Ore Main Zone occurs in an area underlain by mafic metavolcanic rocks cut by gabbro and a relatively large body of feldspar porphyry. Trenches and stripped outcrop areas at the Band-Ore Main Zone expose feldspar porphyry which has been overprinted by a broad zone of multiple, east-striking shear zones each up to several metres thick and comprising sericite-carbonate-chlorite schist. Exploration at the Main Zone area has until recently focussed on the altered, sheared and variably mineralized felsic porphyry host rock and a coincident IP anomaly. However, gold mineralization has also been noted historically in sheared mafic metavolcanics north of the feldspar porphyry and by Golden Share drilling in sheared metavolcanics adjacent the southern feldspar porphyry contact.

Some of the shear planes cutting the feldspar porphyry at the Main Zone host pyrite segregations and are surrounded by haloes of disseminated pyrite, pyrite segregations along foliation planes, and calcite overprinting wall rock. Concentrations of disseminated pyrite are higher in sericitized zones (1-2%) and in semi-massive discontinuous lenses. Huska (1981) noted that gold values in drill core exceeded 0.1 oz/ton (~3 g/t Au) only within sericitized zones with appreciable amounts of pyrite.

The No. 4 Zone lies approximately 800 m southwest of the Band-Ore Main Zone and does not outcrop due to glacial till cover. Drilling in 1981 and 1982 led to the delineation of three sub-parallel zones, the Telluride, Upper and Lower Zones. The No. 4 Zone is hosted by sheared and altered, vertical to north dipping felsic to intermediate pyroclastic metavolcanics. All mineralized zones exhibit some degree of silicification, quartz veining or quartz stockwork and are associated with disseminated pyrite (locally up to 3 to 5%). Ankerite alteration is abundant and forms a broad halo around the gold bearing zones. Various types of quartz veins are associated with all three of the mineralized subzones, including:

1. competent beige to creamy white quartz, containing banded pyrite mineralization but generally low silver and gold values.
2. competent bluish grey to grey pyritiferous quartz, generally contains the best gold values.
3. light greenish-grey veins- not common, competent and carry good gold values.
4. narrow, weakly mineralized white quartz veins (<1 cm in thickness) and contain good values

The No. 4 zone anomaly was tested over a strike length of 500 m and to a vertical depth of 200 m (Bellinger, 1992). The Telluride Zone was intersected in two holes and averaged 0.23 oz/ton gold and 0.22 oz/ton silver over a true width of 2.0 m. The Upper Zone was intersected in 12 drill holes over a strike length of 500 m. Six of the holes intersected grades lower than 0.07 oz/ton gold while the most significant intersection was 0.469 oz/ton gold and 0.85 oz/ton silver over 2.0 m. The Lower Zone was intersected in 19 holes over a strike length of 500 m with fifteen of the holes having grades higher than 0.07 oz/ton gold over 2.0 m. The remaining four holes returned values ranging from 0.185 to 0.444 oz/ton gold over true widths ranging from 2.0 to 7.19 m.

1.6 Exploration and Drilling

Golden Share's fieldwork at the Band-Ore Property was conducted primarily from 2011 to 2012. Work completed in 2011 included data compilation, geological mapping and prospecting including grab sampling, trenching/stripping and channel sampling, ground magnetic surveys, and an IP survey. A structural review of 2 Band-Ore Main Zone trenches, and orientation VLF-EM and soil sample surveys were completed in 2012.

Diamond drilling was completed in 2011 and 2012. Reviews of historical IP surveys were completed in 2016 and 2017.

The 2011 diamond drilling program primarily tested for the extensions of mineralization intersected in Staccato 2003 and 2004 diamond drill holes at the Band-Ore Main zone. The 2011 drill program was conducted from November to December 2011, including 5 holes on the Band-Ore Main Zone (749 m), 1 hole on the No. 4 Zone (443 m) and 2 holes in the Conacher area south of Hag Lake (269 m). 1,525 core samples totaling 1,375 m were collected and analysed.

The 2012 diamond drilling program tested selected 2011 IP anomalies and the potential for stacked, sub-parallel mineralized zones at the Band-Ore Main Zone area. The 2012 drill program was conducted from late February to March 2012. A total of 8 holes on the Band-Ore Main Zone including the deepening of Golden Share drill hole BO-11-04. 1,079 core samples totaling 1,062 m were collected and analysed.

It is the QP's opinion that security, sample collection, preparation, and analytical procedures undertaken during Golden Share's diamond drill and trench channel sampling programs are appropriate for the style of mineralization and are consistent with generally accepted industry best practices. QA/QC protocols used during these campaigns provide sufficient confidence in assay values to support the interpretations, conclusions and recommendations presented in this Report and provide a degree of confidence and support for the historical analytical results.

1.7 Interpretations and Conclusions

1.7.1 General

Despite an exploration history dating back to the 1930s, the Property has seen spatially limited ground exploration. Most exploration has focused on the historical Band-Ore Main Zone, the No. 4 Zone and to a lesser extent, the Hag Lake occurrence. Early surface exploration and subsurface diamond drilling focussed primarily on mineral occurrences located by surface prospecting. Only during the last phase of extensive exploration in the 1980s and 2000s did some diamond drilling of blind geophysical targets take place. Ground based geological, geophysical, and geochemical surveys have been hampered by extensive glacial till cover, and limitations of historical geophysical and geochemical methods.

The QP concludes that the Band-Ore Property has the potential to host yet undiscovered quartz vein and shear-zone hosted gold mineralization and potential for expansion of mineralization at known gold zones and occurrences. Further exploration is warranted.

Given the extensive till cover on the Property, exploration methods are likely to largely reliant on geophysical and geochemical methods for the discovery of new mineral occurrences or the subsurface extension of known surface showings, followed by diamond drilling. Historical ground geophysical surveys have been carried out by multiple operators resulting in generally fragmented, surveys that are poorly located, of various resolutions and difficult to interpret. Historical IP surveys have outlined numerous anomalies on the Property, some of which have been drill tested, and one, resulted in the discovery of the till-covered No. 4 Zone in 1981. More detailed IP surveys of these historical IP anomalies may be warranted after initial orientation IP lines and drill testing of a selected historical IP anomaly (BOE-2). A property-wide high-resolution airborne magnetic survey is warranted to provide a single homogenous tightly spaced magnetic database suitable for supporting lithological and structural interpretations.

The QP is of the opinion that future exploration on the Property would benefit from detailed study of the regional structural and stratigraphic framework and its influence of the distribution of known mineral occurrences within the Property, utilizing compiled historical assessment data, Ontario government geophysical surveys, and the proposed surveys.

Geochemical till and soil orientation studies have generally returned inconclusive results to date which may in part be a refection of not ideal sample medium (i.e., glaciofluvial tills instead of local basal till) or less than ideal analytical detection limits at the time of the orientation survey. The use of alternate geochemical and biogeochemical exploration methods using ultra-trace analytical techniques may warrant investigation.

As noted by Chorlton (1987), gold mineralization in the Band-Ore Property area is structurally controlled, and for the most part associated with brittle structures (veins and fractures) developed at a moderately late stage in the deformation and alteration history. Early sinistral shear zones which are interpreted to have provided the main fluid conduits enabling metasomatic iron carbonate and sericite alteration considered favourable gold exploration targets in other greenstone belts, are flexed, reactivated, and overprinted by subordinate dextral shear and fracture zones under the influence of a dextral deformation regime. The carbonatization process may have overlapped the onset of this imprint, and the ensuing quartz veining and gold related sulphide mineralization were even more likely to have occurred under the influence of the dextral regime. Exploration should therefore not concentrate only on the strongly ankerite-sericite altered sinistral shears but also on potentially crosscutting dextral shears and their intersections with or reactivation of the sinistral shears.

A robust QAQC program must be maintained and consistently applied. In addition to matrix matched certified reference materials, coarse blanks should be utilized. Blanks should be both randomly placed and following strongly mineralized samples. Appropriate duplicates (field, reject and pulp) should also be collected with focus given to mineralized intervals. Interlaboratory checks should also be undertaken.

Future drilling should incorporate continue to incorporate downhole surveying including, if necessary, gyroscopic surveying to mitigate the effects of the presence of local magnetite alteration in the bedrock. Oriented core methods should also be utilized to further understanding of structural controls on gold mineralization in 3 dimensions and to aid in correlation of mineralized intervals between drill holes.

1.7.2 Risks

The QP is unaware of any potential risks affecting the Property and work programs recommended in this Report, other than those noted in the following subsections.

The Author considers the Property-specific risks identified in the following subsections to have low to moderate potential to reasonably affect the reliability or confidence in exploration information obtained to date or exploration programs proposed in this Report.

Exploration Risk

A key risk, common to all exploration companies, is that the targeted mineralization type may not be discovered or that it may be too small to warrant commercial exploitation.

Permitting

Golden Share currently holds two valid exploration permits that cover select parts of the Property. As exploration proceeds, additional permits/plans may be required on the unpatented mining claims and the mining lease. Therefore, there is a risk that those exploration programs might be delayed until such time as consultations with First Nation communities with respect to exploration within their traditional territory are successfully concluded as required per the Ontario Mining Act. The QP notes however that to date, Golden Share has acquired all required exploration plans and permits to date in a timely manner.

Exploration permits and plans are not required on Golden Share's patented claims.

Parts of some of the Property's southern claims that extend to within 300 m of the Shebandowan Lakes shoreline lie within the Shebandowan Lakes Crown Land Use Policy Area G2699. CLUPA G2699 applies to public lands such as crown land held in unpatented mineral claims. Mineral exploration and development are permitted however

the plan notes that the area's main role will be to meet recreational needs. Portions of the Bandore No. 4 Zone and any potential extension either west or east within crown land areas may lie within Shebandowan Lake CLUPA G2699. The proximity of the No. 4 Zone to year-round recreational cottages/homes and Shebandowan Lake may affect the ability to conduct further surface exploration or development on this mineralized zone within the 300 m inland buffer where it overlies unpatented mineral claims and mining leases.

COVID-19 Pandemic

Work and travel restrictions related to the current COVID-19 pandemic may affect Golden Share's ability to perform work on the Property depending on the pandemic severity at the time of planned field work. Golden Share will follow all government mandated COVID-19 restrictions and health and safety protocols.

Environmental

The lack of potential hazard sites and feature locations relative to Band-Ore Property claim boundaries have not been confirmed by the QP or Golden Share. The QP recommends that Golden Share search, locate and record any potential undocumented pre-existing historical exploration hazards and potential environmental liabilities on its unpatented, patented and lease claims and inspect and update them on an annual basis.

1.7.3 Opportunities

The Property has potential for the discovery of new showings of gold mineralization and the expansion of known mineralized showings and zones through prospecting, surface exploration including geology, geochemistry and geophysics, and diamond drilling.

Limited verification drilling at the No. 4 Zone, if successful, may permit completion of a mineral resource estimate utilizing historical Mattagami and Noranda diamond drill data.

Geolocation, detailed surface sampling and verification drilling of the main mineralized historical subzones of the Band-Ore Main Zone (Zones A to E) could provide guidance as to whether additional exploration and detailed re-drilling of the Main Zone is warranted.

Detailed compilation and interpretation of the historical exploration and drilling at the Hag Lake occurrence is required before additional exploration can be recommended.

1.8 Recommendations

The QP considers the Band-Ore Property to be at an early stage of exploration and recommends a preliminary multifaceted exploration program including continued historical and current data compilation, airborne magnetic and LIDAR surveys, structural mapping and interpretation, an orientation IP-resistivity survey, and an orientation diamond drilling to characterize targeted mineralization and test a historical IP anomaly.

1.8.1 Preliminary Exploration program

1) Continue historical assessment data compilation building on the work completed by Boudrias (2011) for Golden Share:
   a) Search of Thunder Bay Regional Geologist Office for assessment and non-assessment files not available via the online Ontario Assessment File and Ontario Drillhole databases
   b) Continued compilation, data verification and modelling of historical and Golden Share diamond drill data, particularly those completed at the Band-Ore Main Zone, the No. 4 Zone, and the Hag Lake occurrence
   c) Relog Golden Share and available historical drill core and develop a simplified, common rock type legend to assist in compilation and modeling
2) In coordination with the continued historical and current data compilation, all possible historical and current exploration features including trenches, stripped areas, channel samples, and drill collars should be located and surveyed with a survey grade GPS system. This will enable historical work, particularly that of the 1940's Band-Ore Main Zone to be incorporated and used to guide future exploration on the Property
3) Document and investigate potential to rehabilitate any remaining historical cross piled drill core that may remain on or off the Property
4) A high-resolution drone or airborne LIDAR survey should be considered to assist in documenting now partially obscured historic work areas and to develop a high-resolution DEM. An initial orientation survey over the area of the Band-Ore Main and No. 4 Zones is recommended to determine the suitability value of the method at the Property.
5) Property-wide high-resolution helicopter or drone magnetic survey at 50 m line spacing or less to assist in structural interpretation and drill hole targeting
6) Field and desktop structural mapping of the Property using trench mapping, proposed Golden Share high resolution airborne magnetic survey, historical exploration geophysical data and government geophysical data
7) Orientation IP survey at a=25 m
   a) 5 lines over the historical BOE-2 IP anomaly and
   b) 2 lines over the No. 4 Zone
8) Preliminary diamond drill program
   a) 2 drill holes testing the BOE-2 IP anomaly and
   b) 4 verification drill holes at the No. 4 Zone to potentially support a mineral resource estimate

1.8.2 Proposed Preliminary Exploration Program Budget

Table 1: Proposed preliminary exploration program budget

	Quantity	Unit	C$/unit	Cost (C$)
Compilation				
GPS field survey of historical and current exploration features and sites				$20,000
Continued geological compilation; search Regional Geologist Office files				$15,000
Refine and validate drill hole database				$15,000
Geophysics				
High resolution airborne magnetic survey – property-wide (50 m line spacing)	600	km	$80	$48,000
Orientation LIDAR survey and DEM processing - Bandore Main Zone area (all-in costs)				$50,000
Line cutting	5	km	$1000	$5,000
IP orientation survey (7 lines - approximately 5 line-km total - all-in costs)				$35,000
Geophysical survey interpretations/reporting/GIS				$20,000
Structural Geology				
Field mapping/studies				$20,000
Desktop studies incorporating geophysics/geology data				$10,000
Report/GIS				$10,000
Drilling				
Diamond drilling (6 drill holes, oriented core, ~1,000 m, all-in costs)	1,000	m	$300	$300,000
Subtotal				**$548,000**
Contingency (~10%)				$52,000
TOTAL				**$600,000**

2 Introduction

2.1 Issuer

This technical report ("Report") was prepared by the author, at the request of Mr. Nick Zeng, CEO of Golden Share Resources Corporation ("Golden Share", "the Company", or "the Issuer") and focuses on the exploration potential of the Issuer's Band-Ore Property ("the Property") in the Shebandowan greenstone belt of northwestern Ontario.

Golden Share's corporate head office is at 145 Riviera Drive, Unit 7, Markham, Ontario L3R 5J6. It is a public Canadian mineral exploration and development company listed on the TSX Venture exchange (TSXV:GSH) and is currently focused on exploration for precious and base metals and diamonds in the province of Ontario.

2.2 Terms of Reference

The author was commissioned by the Issuer in June 2021 to prepare a technical report on its Band-Ore Property. This Report is specific to the standards dictated by NI 43-101, companion policy NI 43-101CP, and Form 43-101F1 (Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects). The Report focuses on the Property's exploration potential and is intended to enable the Issuer and potential partners to reach informed decisions with respect to the Property.

The Report is based on information known to the author as of 30 September 2021, the effective date of this Report.

The Issuer reviewed draft copies of this Report for factual errors. Any changes made because of these reviews did not include alterations to the interpretations and conclusions made. Therefore, the statements and opinions expressed in this document are given in good faith and in the belief that such statements and opinions are not false and misleading at the date of this Report.

2.3 Sources of Information

This Report has been prepared by the author based on review of publicly available geological reports, maps, assessment files, mining claim information and technical papers, and company letters and memoranda made available by the Issuer, as listed in Section 19 of this Report. The author has taken reasonable steps to verify the information provided where possible.

The author also had discussions with the management and consultants of the Issuer.

2.4 Qualified Person and Site Visit

Mr. Ian Trinder, M.Sc., P.Geo., Report author and QP, is responsible for the preparation of this Report. Mr. Trinder has a Master of Science degree in geology and is a registered Professional Geoscientist (P.Geo.) in the Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba, Canada (Professional Geoscientists Ontario no. 0452, Engineers Geoscientists Manitoba no. 22924).

The QP completed a two-day field visit at the Band-Ore Property on 24 and 25 September 2021 which is detailed in Section 12. The Author considers the 2021 site visit current under Section 6.2 of NI 43-101.

2.5 Units and Currency

The Metric System or SI System is the primary system of measure and length used in this Report and is generally expressed in kilometres (km), metres (m) and centimetres (cm); volume is expressed as cubic metres (m^3), mass expressed as metric tonnes (t), area as hectares (ha), and zinc, copper, and lead grades as percent (%) or parts

per million. The precious metal grades are generally expressed as grams per tonne (g/t) but may also be in parts per billion or parts per million.

Conversions from the SI or Metric System to the Imperial System are provided below and quoted where practical. Many of the geologic publications and more recent work assessment files now use the SI system but older work assessment files almost exclusively refer to the Imperial System. Metals and minerals acronyms in this report conform to mineral industry accepted usage and the reader is directed to online resources at https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_chemical_elements and https://www.unige.ch/sciences/terre/research/Groups/mineral_resources/opaques/ore_abbreviations.php.

Other abbreviations include UTM = Universal Transverse Mercator; NAD = North American Datum; WGS = World Geodetic System.

Conversion factors utilised in this report include:

- 1 troy ounce/short ton = 34.2857 grams/tonne
- 1 gram/tonne = 0.0292 troy ounces/short ton
- 1 troy ounce = 31.1035 grams
- 1 gram = 0.0322 troy ounces
- 1 pound = 0.4536 kilograms
- 1 foot = 0.3048 metres
- 1 mile = 1.609 kilometres
- 1 acre = 0.4047 hectares
- 1 square mile = 2.590 square kilometres.

The term gram/tonne or g/t is expressed as “gram per tonne” where 1 gram/tonne = 1 ppm (part per million) = 1,000 ppb (part per billion). Other abbreviations include ppb = parts per billion; ppm = parts per million; oz/st = troy ounce per short ton; Moz = million ounces; Mt = million tonne; t = tonne (1,000 kilograms); SG = specific gravity; lb/t = pound per short ton; and st = short ton (2,000 pounds).

Unless otherwise mentioned, all UTM coordinates in this Report are provided in the datum of Canada, NAD83 Zone 15N.

All currency in this report is expressed in Canadian dollars (C$) unless otherwise noted.

3 Reliance on Other Experts

The QP has relied upon the MNDMNRF Mining Lands Administration System (MLAS) for online information regarding mining claim location and status in Section 4 of this Report (https://www.mlas.mndm.gov.on.ca. – 30 September 2021). Mining lands information is provided based on the best information available to MNDMNRF. MNDMNRF makes ongoing efforts to provide accurate and complete mining lands information; as a result, mining lands information is subject to change without notice and MLAS should be reviewed on a regular basis. The Author has relied upon the Issuer for title documentation for its patent claims and mining lease.

The Author has relied upon the Issuer, its management and legal counsel for information related to underlying contracts and agreements pertaining to the acquisition of the mining claims, patent claims and mining lease, and their status as described in Section 4 and Section 6. The Author has not independently verified ownership or mineral title beyond information that is publicly available or been provided by the Issuer. The Property description presented in this Report is not intended to represent a legal, or any other opinion as to title.

4 Property Description and Location

4.1 Property Location

The Band-Ore Property is located within Conacher and Hagey townships in Thunder Bay District, northwestern Ontario, approximately 70 km west-northwest of the city of Thunder Bay (Figure 1). It is located within the Shebandowan Lakes area (NTS map sheet 52B/09), approximately centred at UTM (Zone 15N, NAD83) 710,500 East 5,390,500 North (latitude 48°37'56 North and longitude 90° 8'34" West).

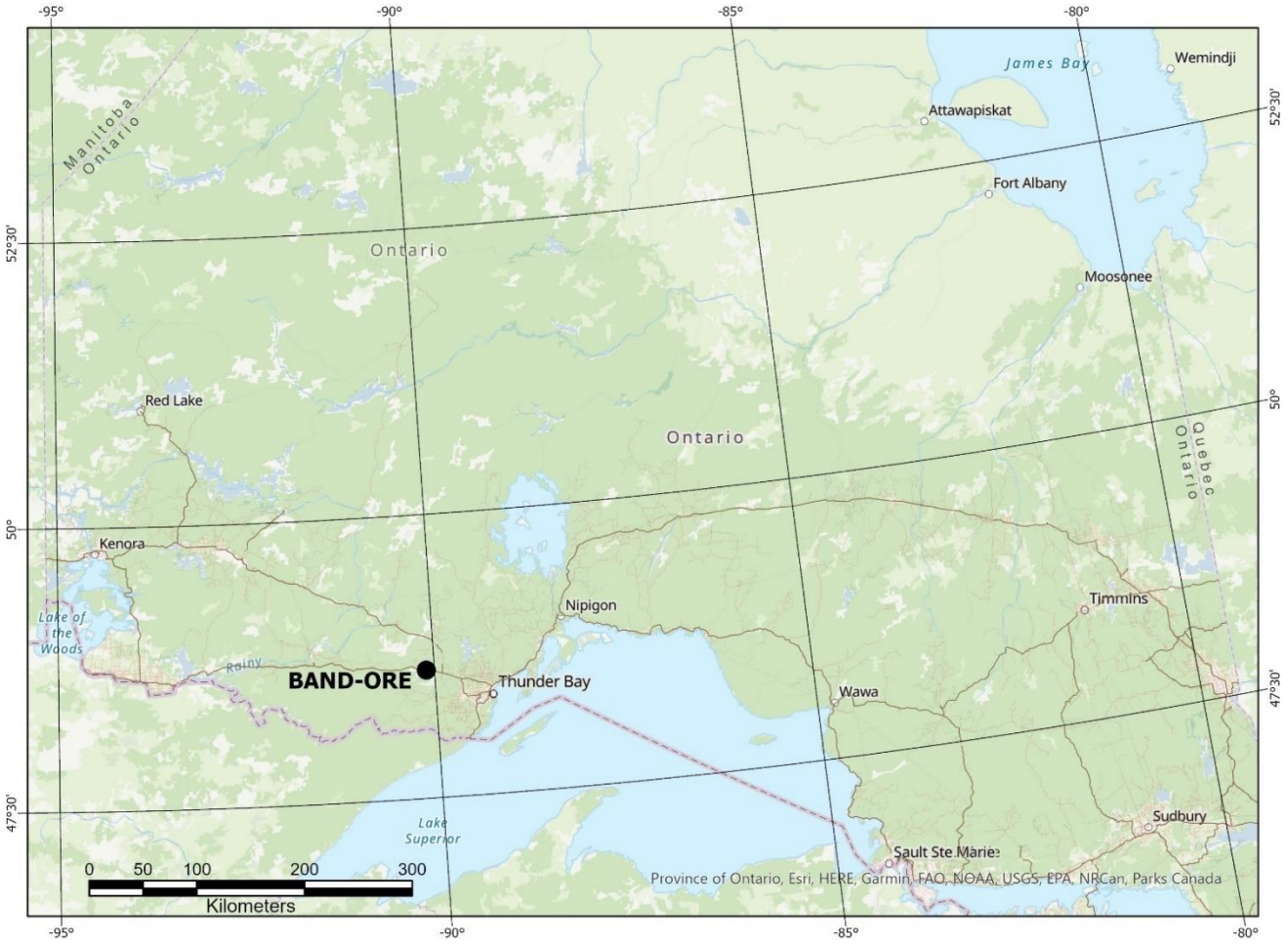

Figure 1: Band-Ore Property location

4.2 Property Description and Ownership

4.2.1 Property Description

As of the effective date of this Report, the Band-Ore Property is 100% owned by Golden Share Resources and comprises a contiguous block of 16 patented claims, one mining lease, 66 Single Cell Mining Claims (SCMCs), and 43 Boundary Mining Claims (BMCs) totalling approximately 2,115 ha. Several third-party mining and surface rights patents and surface-rights-only patents underlie the SCMC and BMC claim fabric. Claim locations are presented in Figure 2 and claim descriptions are summarised in Appendix A.

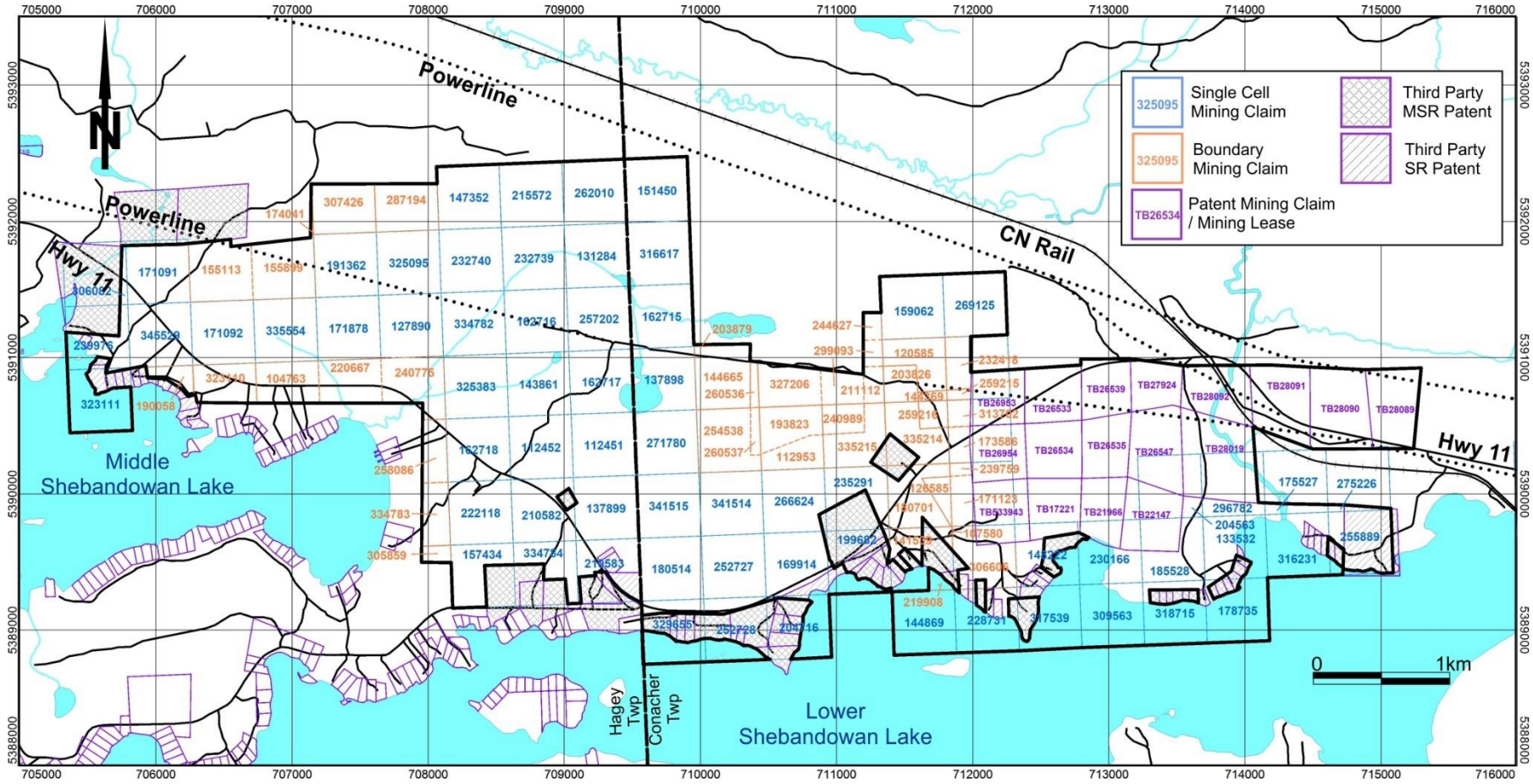

Figure 2: Band-Ore Property – claim location map

Sources: Golden Share, MNDMNRF, 2021

4.2.2 Property Ownership

Lake Shore Gold Corp./West Timmins Mining Inc. Claims Purchase

Golden Share acquired 16 patented claims, one mining lease and 11 unpatented staked mining claims subject to a 1% Net Smelter Returns (NSR) royalty as per a purchase agreement dated 13 June 2011 with Lake Shore Gold Corp. (Lake Shore) and its subsidiary West Timmins Mining Inc. (West Timmins) (Table 2 and Table 3).

The total consideration payable by Golden Share to West Timmins for the claims was satisfied at closing of the agreement by:

a) the issuance of 1,446,000 Golden Share Common Shares to West Timmins (post share consolidation)

b) the issuance of 723,000 Golden Share common share purchase warrants to West Timmins (post consolidation; expired 29 June 2014)

c) a 1% Net Smelter Returns royalty granted in favour of West Timmins

The titles of the unpatented claims were transferred to Golden Share and recorded by the Mining Recorder on 27 July 2011. The transfer of patents and mining lease titles to Golden Share were registered with the Province of Ontario Thunder Bay Land Registry Office on 28 October 2011.

Table 2: Mining Lease and Patents Purchased from Lake Shore Gold Corp./West Timmins Mining Inc.

Claim No.	Mining Right Number	PIN	Parcel	Rights	NSR Royalty
533943	LEA-106158*	62315-0243	PCL 3416 Sec TBL	MRO	1% - West Timmins Mining
17221	PAT-29489	62315-0104	PCL 3480 Sec DFWF	MSR	1% - West Timmins Mining
21966	PAT-29490	62315-0107	PCL 3593 Sec DFWF	MSR	1% - West Timmins Mining
22147	PAT-29491	62315-0108	PCL 3594 Sec DFWF	MSR	1% - West Timmins Mining
26533	PAT-29492	62315-0116	PCL 3833 Sec DFWF	MSR	1% - West Timmins Mining
26534	PAT-29493	62315-0103	PCL 3832 Sec DFWF	MSR	1% - West Timmins Mining
26535	PAT-29494	62315-0105	PCL 3829 Sec DFWF	MSR	1% - West Timmins Mining
26547	PAT-29495	62315-0106	PCL 3831 Sec DFWF	MSR	1% - West Timmins Mining
26539	PAT-29496	62315-0118	PCL 3830 Sec DFWF	MSR	1% - West Timmins Mining
26953	PAT-29487	62315-0115	PCL 4214 Sec DFWF	MSR	1% - West Timmins Mining
26954	PAT-29488	62315-0094	PCL 4213 Sec DFWF	MSR	1% - West Timmins Mining
27924	PAT-29497	62315-0120	PCL 3832 Sec DFWF	MSR	1% - West Timmins Mining
28019	PAT-29482	62315-0109	PCL 3995 Sec DFWF	MSR	1% - West Timmins Mining
28089	PAT-29483	62315-0128	PCL 4047 Sec DFWF	MSR	1% - West Timmins Mining
28090	PAT-29484	62315-0127	PCL 4048 Sec DFWF	MSR	1% - West Timmins Mining
28091	PAT-29485	62315-0124	PCL 3996 Sec DFWF	MSR	1% - West Timmins Mining
28092	PAT-29486	62315-0122	PCL 3997 Sec DFWF	MSR	1% - West Timmins Mining

Notes:

* 21-year mining lease LEA-106158 expired 30 April 2012 and was renewed as 21-year mining lease LEA-109057 on 1 May 2012

** MRO = Mining Rights Only, SRO = Surface Rights Only, MSR – Mining and Surface Rights

Table 3: Legacy Staked Unpatented Mining Claims Purchased from Lake Shore Gold/West Timmins Mining

Legacy Claim No.	Recording Date	Claim Units	NSR Royalty
614741	1981-Nov-09	1	1% - West Timmins Mining
614742	1981-Nov-09	1	1% - West Timmins Mining
614743	1981-Nov-09	1	1% - West Timmins Mining
614744	1981-Nov-09	1	1% - West Timmins Mining
614745	1981-Nov-09	1	1% - West Timmins Mining
614746	1981-Nov-09	1	1% - West Timmins Mining
614747	1981-Nov-09	1	1% - West Timmins Mining
614748	1981-Nov-09	1	1% - West Timmins Mining
614749	1981-Nov-09	1	1% - West Timmins Mining
964523	1987-Feb-10	1	1% - West Timmins Mining
1187494	2001-Oct-01	1	1% - West Timmins Mining

Kukkee Claims Purchase

Golden Share entered a property option agreement, dated the 7 March 2011 with Kenneth Robert Kukkee (Kukkee) to acquire a 100% interest in 9 unpatented mining claims in Conacher and Hagey Townships (Table 4) for a total consideration of C$48,500 cash and 200,000 Golden Share common shares payable to Kukkee, and a 1% Net Smelter Returns royalty as outlined below:

a) cash payment of $8,500 (eight thousand-five hundred dollars) and issue of 100,000 common shares in the capital of Golden Share upon signature of the agreement, subject to regulatory approval and

b) cash payment of an additional $15,000 (fifteen thousand dollars) and issue of an additional 50,000 common shares on or before the first anniversary of the date of the agreement, subject to regulatory approval and

c) cash payment of an additional $25,000 (twenty-five thousand dollars) and issue of an additional 50,000 common shares on or before the second anniversary of the date of the agreement, subject to regulatory approval

d) a 1% Net Smelter Returns royalty granted in favour of Kukkee on successful closing of the agreement

On 24 March 2011 an Addendum to the property option agreement was signed in which the agreement was modified to include unpatented mining claim 4262315 which would be subject to the property option agreement and a 1.5% NSR royalty (Table 4). Golden Share would pay Kukkee C$1,130 for staking costs.

The property option agreement was assigned by Kukkee to 1401385 Ontario on 17 April 2011.

On 30 March 2012 an Addendum 2 to the property option agreement was signed in which the agreement was modified to include unpatented mining claims 4269346 and 4269347 which would be subject to the property option agreement and a 1% NSR royalty (Table 4). Golden Share would pay 1401385 Ontario C$1,434.08 for staking costs.

Golden Share completed its cash and common share payment commitments to earn its 100% interest in the claims by the issue of a total of $36,000 in cash payments and 46,666 common shares (post share consolidation). The titles of the claims were transferred to Golden Share and recorded by the Mining Recorder on 21 November 2013.

Table 4: Legacy Staked Unpatented Mining Claims Purchased from Kenneth Robert Kukkee.

Legacy Claim No.	Recording Date	Claim Units	NSR Royalty
4245275	2009-May-19	3	1% - 1401385 Ontario
4245276	2009-May-19	5	1% - 1401385 Ontario
4258407	2010-Jul-12	4	1% - 1401385 Ontario
4258408	2010-Jul-12	4	1% - 1401385 Ontario
4258410	2010-Jul-12	2	1% - 1401385 Ontario
4218930	2009-Jun-01	6	1% - 1401385 Ontario
4245256	2009-Mar-23	16	1% - 1401385 Ontario
4254311	2010-Apr-29	14	1% - 1401385 Ontario
4254312	2010-Apr-29	14	1% - 1401385 Ontario
4262315	2011-Mar-17	3	1.5% - 1401385 Ontario
4269346	2012-Mar-20	3	1% - 1401385 Ontario
4269347	2012-Mar-20	2	1% - 1401385 Ontario

MLAS Unpatented Mining Claims Conversion

The 23 unpatented, ground staked mining claims acquired by Golden Share from Kukkee/1401385 Ontario and Lake Shore Gold/West Timmins Mining were converted to SCMCs and BMCs on 10 April 2018 when Ontario converted all active, ground and paper staking unpatented claims (legacy claims) from their legally defined location by claim posts on the ground or by township survey to a cell-based provincial grid where mining claims are now legally defined by their cell position on the grid and UTM coordinate location (Appendix B). Legacy claims were not cancelled but continue as one or more cell claims or boundary claims that resulted from the conversion (Table 5).

Table 5: Legacy mining claims and converted SCMCs and BMCs with underlying encumbrances

Legacy Claim	Underlying Agreement	Single Cell Mining Claim (SCMC)	Boundary Mining Claim (BMC)	Royalties
4218930	Kukkee	171091, 171092, 239976, 306082, 323111, 345529	155113, 190058, 323110	1% NSR payable to 1401385 Ontario
4245256	Kukkee	137898, 162715, 180514, 271780, 341515, 112451, 112452, 127890, 137899, 143861, 157434, 162716, 162717, 162718, 210582, 210583, 222118, 257202, 325383, 334782, 334784	240775, 258086, 305859, 334783	1% NSR payable to 1401385 Ontario
4245275	Kukkee	235291	173586, 180701, 203826, 211112, 239759, 335214, 335215	1% NSR payable to 1401385 Ontario
4245276	Kukkee	169914, 235291, 266624, 341514, 271780, 341515	112953, 254538, 335215,	1% NSR payable to 1401385 Ontario
4254311	Kukkee	127890, 171092, 171878, 191362, 325095, 335554	104763, 155113, 155899, 174041, 220667, 240775, 287194, 307426, 323110	1% NSR payable to 1401385 Ontario
4254312	Kukkee	151450, 162715, 262010, 316617, 127890, 131284, 147352, 162716, 215572, 232739, 232740, 257202, 325095, 334782	287194	1% NSR payable to 1401385 Ontario
4258407	Kukkee	137898, 162715, 271780	144665, 203879, 254538	1% NSR payable to 1401385 Ontario
4258408	Kukkee	169914, 199682, 204716, 252727, 252728, 266624, 341514, 341515		1% NSR payable to 1401385 Ontario
4258410	Kukkee	199682, 235291	107580, 141539, 180701	1% NSR payable to 1401385 Ontario
4262315	Kukkee	252727, 252728, 341514, 180514, 271780, 329655, 341515		1% NSR payable to 1401385 Ontario
4269346	Kukkee	159062, 269125	120585, 232418, 244627, 299093	1% NSR payable to 1401385 Ontario
4269347	Kukkee		193823, 240989, 260536, 260537, 299093, 327206	1% NSR payable to 1401385 Ontario
1187494	Lake Shore Gold - West Timmins Mining		126585, 171123, 219908, 306606	1% NSR payable to West Timmins Mining
614741	Lake Shore Gold - West Timmins Mining	144869, 228731	219908, 306606	1% NSR payable to West Timmins Mining
614742	Lake Shore Gold - West Timmins Mining	148222, 228731, 317539	306606	1% NSR payable to West Timmins Mining
614743	Lake Shore Gold - West Timmins Mining	148222, 230166, 309563, 317539		1% NSR payable to West Timmins Mining
614744	Lake Shore Gold - West Timmins Mining	230166, 309563		1% NSR payable to West Timmins Mining
614745	Lake Shore Gold - West Timmins Mining	185528, 230166, 309563, 318715		1% NSR payable to West Timmins Mining
614746	Lake Shore Gold - West Timmins Mining	133532, 178735, 185528, 318715		1% NSR payable to West Timmins Mining
614747	Lake Shore Gold - West Timmins Mining	133532, 185528, 204563, 296782		1% NSR payable to West Timmins Mining
614748	Lake Shore Gold - West Timmins Mining	133532, 175527, 296782, 316231		1% NSR payable to West Timmins Mining
614749	Lake Shore Gold - West Timmins Mining	175527, 255889, 275226, 316231		1% NSR payable to West Timmins Mining
964523	Lake Shore Gold - West Timmins Mining	144369, 259215, 259216, 313702		1% NSR payable to West Timmins Mining

4.3 Property Claim Status

The Band-Ore Property's 16 patented claims, one mining lease, 66 SCMCs and 43 BMCs, are currently in good standing and Golden Share warrants that there are no current or pending challenges to ownership of the Property's claims of which it is aware. Golden Share confirms that all required 2021 rents and taxes have been paid in respect of the mineral titles and land holdings comprising the Property.

Patented mining claim and mining lease boundaries are legally surveyed. The unpatented SCMC and BMC claims have not been legally surveyed but, SCMC claims are legally defined their cell position and unique identifying number on the Provincial Grid where each cell measures 15 seconds latitude by 22.5 seconds longitude. BMC claims are the result of the 2018 legacy claim conversion process and represent a portion of a Provincial Grid cell. The BMC outlines are defined in part by the Provincial Grid cell outline and its intersection with internal non-surveyed legacy claim boundaries.

4.3.1 Unpatented Mining Claims

Annual assessment work required to keep Ontario unpatented mining claims in good standing is C$400 per SCMC, C$200 per encumbered SCMC, and C$200 per BMC, but excess expenditures can extend the expiry dates by up to an additional five years and can also be banked for later use. The next assessment due dates for the Band-Ore Property SCMC and BMC claims vary from 20 March 2023 to 11 November 2024 (Appendix A).

Appendix A details the current MLAS designated mining claim cells and annual assessment work costs. As of the effective date of this Report, total annual assessment work requirements are C$29,200. Banked assessment credits of C$175,445 remain available for the unpatented mining claims.

4.3.2 Patented Mining Claims

The Band-Ore Property patented claims do not have annual assessment work requirements but are subject to annual Provincial Land taxes totaling C$1,666.25, Education Taxes totaling C$974.63 and Local Services Board taxes totaling C$1,344.00 (all paid in 2021). Appendix A details the taxes paid per patent.

4.3.3 Mining Lease

The Band-Ore property mining lease does not have annual assessment work requirements but is subject to annual rent totalling C$50.96 (paid in 2021; Appendix A).

4.4 Surface Rights

4.4.1 Unpatented Mining Claims

The Band-Ore unpatented mining claims include no surface rights however a right to acquire the surface rights for development purposes exists through the Ontario Mining Act. The Mining Act also provides legal access to the land for the purpose of exploration.

Unpatented mining claims are generally subject to the following Crown reservations:

- The surface rights over a width of no more than 120 m from the high-water mark where a mining claim includes land covered with water or bordering on water
- Where a highway or road constructed or maintained by the Ministry of Transportation crosses a mining claim, the surface rights over a width of no more than 90 m, measured from the outside limits of the right of way of the highway or road along both sides of the highway or road
- Sand and gravel reserved
- Peat reserved.

4.4.2 Mining Lease

The Band-Ore mining lease includes no surface rights however a right to acquire the surface rights for development purposes exists through the Ontario Mining Act. The Mining Act also provides legal access to the land for the purpose of exploration.

4.4.3 Patented Mining Claims

The Band-Ore mining patents are fee-simple ownership and include both mining and surface rights.

- Excepting and reserving 5% of the claim acreage for roads and the right to lay out same where the Crown may deem necessary.
- Also excepting and reserving unto the Crown all trees standing on the claim together with the right to enter and remove said timber.
- Also saving, excepting, and reserving unto the Crown, free use, passage, and enjoyment of, in, over, and upon all navigable waters which shall or may hereafter be found on or under or be flowing through or upon any part of the claim.
- And reserving right of access to the shores of all rivers, streams and lakes for all vessels, boats, and persons together with the right to use so much of the banks thereof, not exceeding 20.12 m (1 chain) perpendicular distance from waters edge.

In addition to these general exceptions, the patent claims listed in Table 6 have specific surface rights-of-way exceptions recorded in their title descriptions.

Table 6: Surface-right exceptions specific to certain Band-Ore Property patented claims

Claim #	Mining Right #	PIN	Parcel	Highway SRO	Power Transmission Line SRO	Canadian National Railway SRO
26533	PAT-29492	62315-0116	PCL 3833 Sec DFWF	Yes 4.596 ha	Yes	
26539	PAT-29496	62315-0118	PCL 3830 Sec DFWF	Yes 0.007 ha	Yes	
26953	PAT-29487	62315-0115	PCL 4214 Sec DFWF	Yes 8.093 ha	Yes	
26954	PAT-29488	62315-0094	PCL 4213 Sec DFWF	Yes 0.252 ha		
27924	PAT-29497	62315-0120	PCL 3832 Sec DFWF		Yes	
28089	PAT-29483	62315-0128	PCL 4047 Sec DFWF	Yes	Yes	
28090	PAT-29484	62315-0127	PCL 4048 Sec DFWF	Yes	Yes	Yes 0.67 ha
28091	PAT-29485	62315-0124	PCL 3996 Sec DFWF		Yes	Yes 3.58 ha
28092	PAT-29486	62315-0122	PCL 3997 Sec DFWF		Yes	Yes 3.12 ha

Note: Area of surface-rights exemption is noted if designated in title documents.

4.5 Royalties

Two Net Smelter Return (NSR) royalty agreements exist in respect of the mineral titles that form the Property. The 16 patented claims, one mining lease and 11 unpatented staked mining claims acquired from Lake Shore and West Timmins are subject to a 1% NSR in favour of West Timmins (Table 2, Table 3, and Table 5). An additional 10 unpatented staked mining claims are subject to a 1% NSR and one unpatented staked mining claim is subject to a 1.5% NSR, all in favour of 1401385 Ontario (Table 4 and Table 5).

The QP notes that the NSR agreements are based in part on the locations of unpatented staked mining claims which were later converted to grid-based SCMC and BMC claims. The QP recommends that, to the extent possible, field activities be carried out to locate and record the UTM position of the corners of those original staked mining claims that form the boundaries between the Lake Shore/West Timmins and Kukkee/1401385 Ontario 1% NSR agreements, and the boundaries of the 1401385 Ontario claim with the 1.5% NSR.

4.6 Environmental, Social, and Permitting Considerations

4.6.1 Environmental

Unpatented Mining Claims

Golden Share is not liable for environmental issues existing on its unpatented mining claims prior to their staking date. Golden Share would however become liable for a pre-existing hazard if it were to be disturbed by Golden Share (e.g., excavating a stockpile or tailings deposit). If in the future, Golden Share was to obtain mining rights by taking a mining claim to lease or patent, it will then be responsible for the pre-existing liabilities on the claim (stockpiles, tailings etc.) and any necessary rehabilitation. This work would be covered in a mine closure plan for any new proposed mine.

Of note, under the Mining Act an individual or company not responsible for creating a pre-existing mine hazard may apply to voluntarily undertake mine hazard rehabilitation work without becoming liable for the pre-existing environmental issues on the site. Applications are to be sent to the Director of Mine Rehabilitation for review and if approved, the Director may set conditions that must be met by the applicant. Once approved, applicants shall carry out voluntary rehabilitation according to their approved rehabilitation plan, in accordance with the standards in the Mine Rehabilitation Code of Ontario as specified by the Director.

Mining Leases and Patents

The Mining Act (s.153.3(1)) provides that the lessee or patentee of mining rights (mining lease or fee simple patent respectively) is liable for the rehabilitation under Part VII of the Mining Act, of all mine hazards on, in, or under the lands, regardless of when or by whom the mine hazards were created. This liability exists independent from, and may be in addition to, rehabilitation measures required in a filed closure plan. A mine hazard is any feature of a mine (including a former mine) or any disturbance of the ground that has not been rehabilitated to the standards required under the Mining Act and its regulations.

Band-Ore Property Current Environmental Status

Ontario's Abandoned Mines Information System (AMIS) documents no hazard sites associated with the Band-Ore Property area. In providing the AMIS database information, the Government of Ontario and MNDMNRF accept no liability and make no warranty or any representation regarding the use, accuracy, applicability, completeness, performance, availability, security, or reliability of the information, through field measurements or otherwise. All information is provided "as is" without warranties or conditions of any kind either expressed or implied.

Golden Share warrants that it has not received from any government authority, any notice of, or communication relating to, any actual or alleged breach of any environmental laws, regulations, policies or permits with respect to the Band-Ore Property's mining claims.

The lack of potential hazard sites and feature locations relative to Band-Ore Property claim boundaries have not been confirmed by the QP or Golden Share. The QP recommends that Golden Share search, locate and record any potential undocumented pre-existing historical exploration hazards and environmental liabilities on its unpatented, patented and lease claims and inspect and update them on an annual basis.

Crown Land Use Policy Areas

The Property lies within the MNDMNF's Crown Land Use Policy Area (CLUPA) G2624 – Hinterland which is designated a General Use area. The major role of this large area is to produce resources that support local industries. Mineral exploration and development are permitted. A secondary role will be to provide extensive Crown land recreation, cottaging and tourism opportunities for residents and travelers. Cottaging, fishing, hunting, tourism outpost camps, camping, forestry, and mineral exploration are the present uses in the area. Development has been sparse but there is potential for increased levels of use. The area is crossed by several infrastructure corridors: Ontario Hydro transmission lines, CN rail and Highway 11. Within resource operations and land use development, known cultural and natural features of value will be protected. CLUPA G2624 contains lake(s) designated for lake trout management.

The area has a history of mining, notably the reclaimed Shebandowan Mine on the south shore of Shebandowan Lake approximately 8 km to the southwest of the Property and the reclaimed North Coldstream Mine approximately 30 km west of the Property.

There are no provincial parks or reserves within the immediate Property area; the nearest are Kashabowie Provincial Park located approximately 15 km to the west-northwest, and Little Greenwater Lake Provincial Nature Reserve, located approximately 23 km to the west-southwest.

Parts of some of the Property's southern claims that extend to within 300 m of the Shebandowan Lakes shoreline lie within the Shebandowan Lakes Crown Land Use Policy Area G2699. CLUPA G2699 applies to public lands such as crown land held in unpatented mineral claims. The Shebandowan Lake planning area includes the lake, its islands, and the immediate shoreline for 300 m inland. This includes points of entry and peninsulas in their entirety. Mineral exploration and development are permitted however the plan notes that the area's main role will be to meet recreational needs. The plan states that Resource extraction activities will also be modified to protect the tourism, recreation and aesthetic values and reduce conflicts with other landowners and land uses. This area is designated for lake trout management.

Portions of the No. 4 Zone and any potential extension either west or east within crown land areas may lie within Shebandowan Lake CLUPA G2699. The proximity of the No. 4 Zone to year-round recreational cottages/homes and Shebandowan Lake may affect the ability to conduct further surface exploration or development on this mineralized zone within the 300 m inland buffer where it overlies unpatented mineral claims and mining leases (Figure 3).

4.6.2 First Nation Engagement and Consultations

The Band-Ore Property lies within the boundaries of the Robinson-Superior Treaty of 1850 area, near its northwestern boundary with Treaty 3 of 1873 (Northwest Angle Treaty). Golden Share has engaged with the MNDMNRF identified First Nation communities of Lac des Mille Lacs (LDMLFN) and Fort William (FWFN) as part of the exploration permitting process which must address Indigenous and treaty rights with respect to proposed early exploration activities within their traditional territory. LDMLFN is a signatory to Treaty #3 under the Shebandowan-Adhesion in 1873. Much of the LDMLFN Traditional Lands overlap the Robinson-Superior Treaty of 1850 and Nishnawbe Aski Nation (NAN) treaty lands. FWFN is located on the northwestern shore of Lake Superior and is signatory to the Robinson-Superior Treaty of 1850.

Golden Share has also signed a Memorandum of Understanding with LDMLFN. Its purpose is to set forth the terms of a collaborative working relationship between LDMLFN and Golden Share to conduct early exploration activities on exploration lands within the LDMLFN traditional territory and to provide a process for the parties to engage in information sharing and consultation so that adverse impacts on LDMLFN's Aboriginal, treaty, or other rights can be avoided, mitigated, or accommodated. The MOU also serves to further establish a relationship

whereby either party can identify opportunities for LDMLFN businesses and members of LDMLFN to participate in exploration activities or related opportunities.

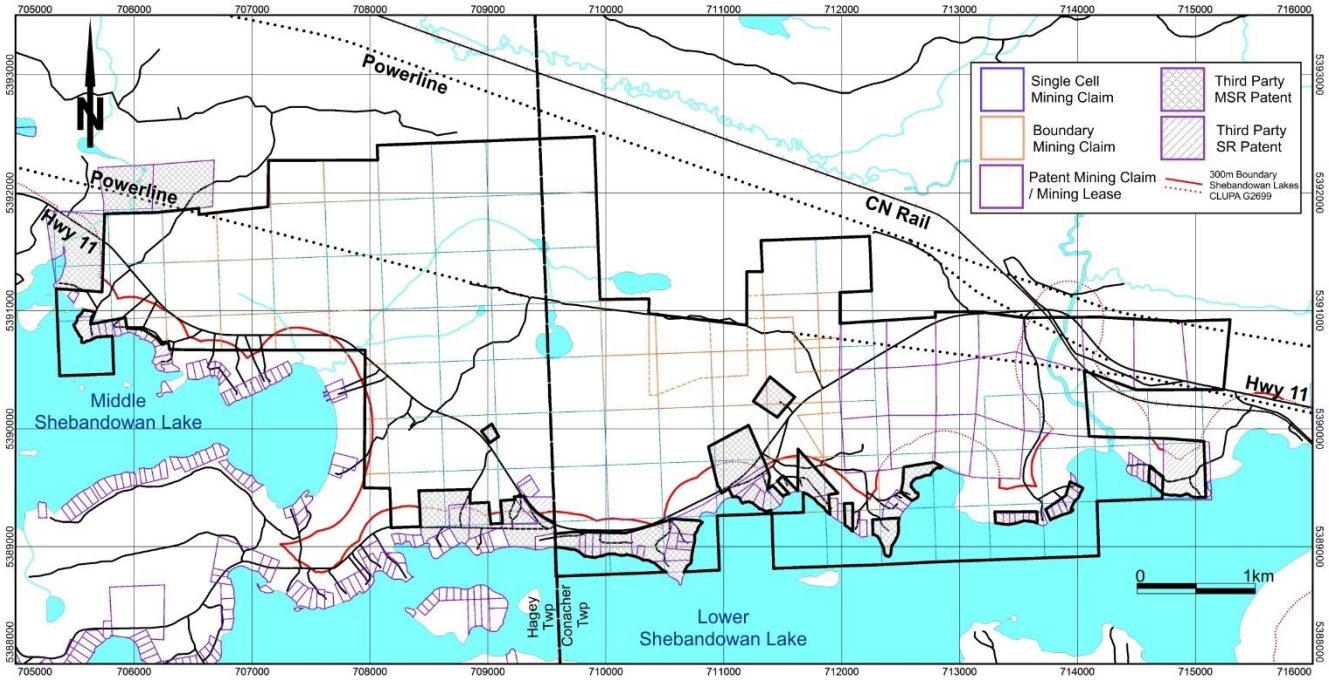

Figure 3: Shebandowan Lakes CLUPA G2699 boundary (red line) relative to Band-Ore Property

Solid red line over Crown land; dotted line over private land
Source: Golden Share 2021

4.6.3 Permitting

Exploration Plans and Permits Required under the Mining Act

The Ontario Mining Act regulations require exploration plans and permits, with graduated requirements for early exploration activities of low to moderate impact undertaken on mining claims, mining leases and licences of occupation. Exploration plans and permits are not required on patented mining claims.

There are several exploration activities that do not require a plan or permit and may be conducted while waiting for a plan or permit is effective. These may include the following:

- Prospecting activities such as grab/hand sampling, geochemical/soil sampling, geological mapping
- Stripping/pitting/trenching below thresholds for permits
- Transient geophysical surveys such as radiometric or magnetic surveys
- Other baseline data acquisition such as taking photos, measuring water quality, etc.

Exploration Plan

Operators proposing to undertake minimal to low impact exploration plan activities (early exploration proponents) must submit an exploration plan. Early exploration activities requiring an exploration plan include:

- Geophysical activity requiring a power generator
- Line cutting, where the width of the line is 1.5 m or less
- Mechanised drilling for the purposes of obtaining rock or mineral samples, where the weight of the drill is 150 kg or less

- Mechanised surface stripping (overburden removal), where the total combined surface area stripped is less than 100 m^2 within a 200 m radius
- Pitting and trenching (of rock), where the total volume of rock is between 1 m^3 and 3 m^3 within a 200 m radius.

To undertake the above early exploration activities, an exploration plan must be submitted, and any surface rights owners must be notified. Indigenous communities potentially affected by the exploration plan activities will be notified by MNDMNRF and have an opportunity to provide feedback before the proposed activities can be carried out.

Exploration Permit

Operators proposing to undertake moderate impact exploration permit activities (early exploration proponents) must apply for an exploration permit. Early exploration activities that require an exploration permit include:

- Line cutting, where the width of the line is more than 1.5 m
- Mechanised drilling, for the purpose of obtaining rock or mineral samples, where the weight of the drill is greater than 150 kg
- Mechanised surface stripping (overburden removal), where the total combined surface area stripped is greater than 100 m^2 and up to advanced exploration thresholds, within a 200 m radius
- Pitting and trenching (rock), where the total volume of rock is greater than 3 m^3 and up to advanced exploration thresholds, within a 200 m radius.

The above activities will only be allowed to take place once the permit has been approved by the MNDMNRF. Surface rights owners must be notified when applying for a permit. Indigenous communities potentially affected by the exploration permit activities will be consulted and have an opportunity to provide comments and feedback before a decision is made on the permit.

Band-Ore Property Current Exploration Permit Status

Golden Share currently holds two valid exploration permits for the Band-Ore Property. PR-20-000271, valid from 08 January 2021 to 07-January 2024, permits line cutting, IP geophysics and mechanized drilling on mining claims 137899, 210582, 210583 and 334784. PR-21-000035, valid from 31 May 2021 to 30 May 2024, permits line cutting, IP geophysics and mechanized drilling on mining claims 107580, 306606 and mining lease LEA-109057.

4.7 Other Encumbrances

SCMCs 159062 and 269125 are partially encumbered by Crown Order No. W-K-59/20 dated 15 July 2020. The surface rights of the area designated by the Order have been withdrawn from prospecting, mining claim registration, sale, and lease while the MNDMNRF determines the status of the lands along a proposed new electric power transmission line, the Waasigan Transmission Line. This area is withdrawn saving, excepting, and reserving hereto and herefrom, all other lands patented, sold, leased, or otherwise alienated by the Crown at the date of this Order. Any alienated lands lying within the limits of these withdrawn areas that revert to the Crown after the date of this Order will automatically be considered withdrawn as part of this Order.

The QP is unaware of any other encumbrances on the mining claims other than royalties (Section 4.2 and Section 4.5), annual taxes and annual mining claim assessment work requirements (Section 4.3, Appendix A), underlying third party patents (Section 4.2), surface rights-of-way (Section 4.4), and the Shebandowan Lake CLUPA (Section 4.6.1).

4.8 Other Significant Factors and Risks

Environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, and political or other relevant issues can potentially materially affect access, title or the right or ability to perform work on a mineral property. However, as of the effective date of this Report, the QP is unaware of any such potential issues affecting the Property and work programs recommended in this Report other than those noted in the following subsections.

4.8.1 Permitting

As of the Report effective date, Golden Share's exploration permits cover select parts of the property. As exploration proceeds additional permits/plans may be required on the unpatented mining claims and mining lease. Therefore, there is a risk that those exploration programs might be delayed until such time as consultations with First Nation communities with respect to exploration within their traditional territory are successfully concluded as required per the Ontario Mining Act. The QP notes that Golden Share has acquired all required exploration plans and permits to date in a timely manner.

4.8.2 COVID-19 Pandemic

Work and travel restrictions related to the current COVID-19 pandemic may affect Golden Share's ability to perform work on the Property, depending on the pandemic severity at the time of planned field work. Golden Share will follow all government mandated COVID-19 restrictions and health and safety protocols.

5 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

5.1 Accessibility

The Band-Ore Property is located in northwestern Ontario, approximately 70 km west-northwest of Thunder Bay (Figure 1). Located along the north shores of Lower and Middle Shebandowan Lakes, the nearest large population centres are Thunder Bay to the east and Atikokan, approximately 85 km to the west.

The Trans-Canada Highway 11 runs along the northern edge of Lower and Middle Shebandowan Lakes providing excellent access to the Property from both Thunder Bay and Atikokan (Figure 4). Branch access roads and trails provide good access to most of the claims.

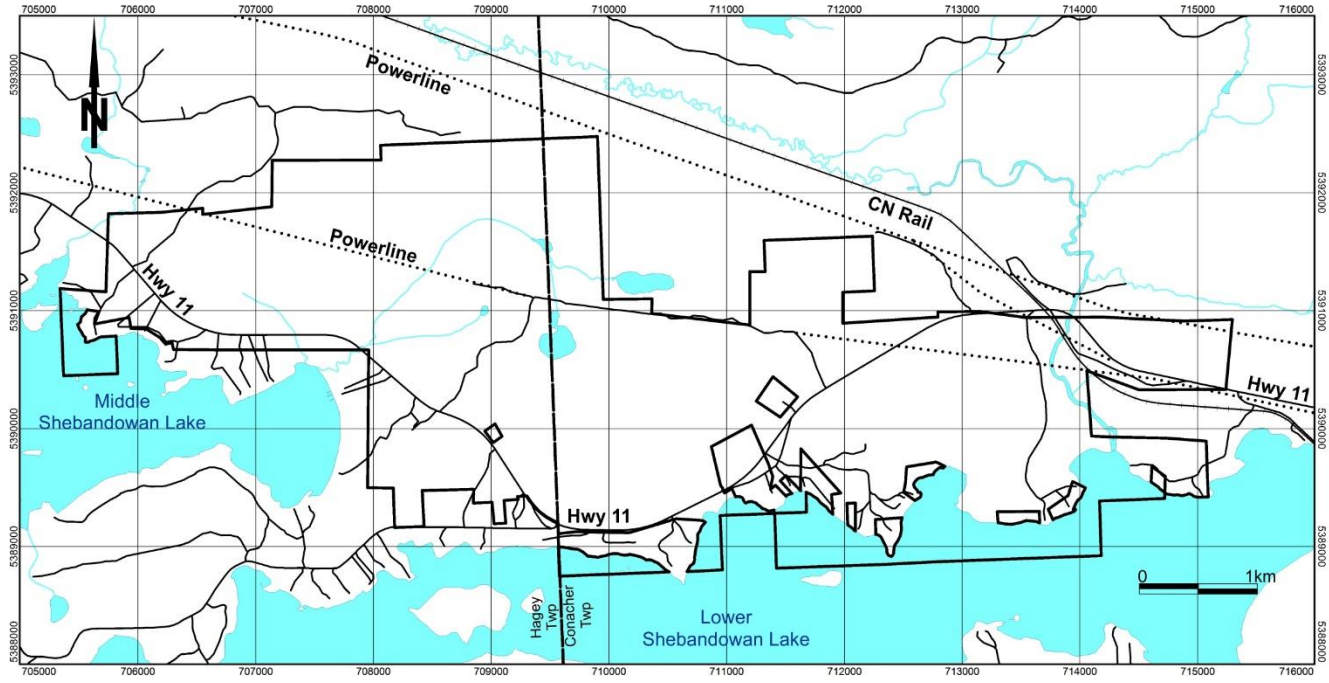

Figure 4: Local access and infrastructure at the Band-Ore Property

Source: Golden Share 2021

5.2 Climate

The Property lies within W. Koppen's Humid Continental (Dfb) region (Atlas of Canada, 1957), with typical cold winters and short warm summers. It also has a Continental Subarctic (Dfc) influence from the north.

Whitefish Lake lies approximately 45 km south of the Property and is the closest station for which Environment Canada (2021) latest climatic records are available (1981 to 2010). Mean summer temperature is approximately 15.8 degrees Celsius (°C); mean summer daily maximum temperature is approximately 23°C; however, extreme daily summer maximum temperatures can reach 37.5°C. Mean winter temperature is -12.6°C; mean winter daily minimum temperature is approximately -18.5°C; however, extreme daily winter minimum temperatures can reach -45.5°C. Average annual precipitation (combined rain and snow) is approximately 831.4 mm per year. The greatest amount of precipitation falls from late spring to early fall and the least precipitation occurs in the winter months. Mean total rainfall is 573.4 mm. Mean total annual snowfall is 258.1 cm. Some snow cover is expected

six months of the year. Lake surfaces in the immediate Property area are typically frozen between December and March.

Season-specific mineral exploration may be conducted year-round. Drilling can be carried out year-round; however, swampy areas and lakes/ponds may be best accessed for drilling and ground geophysical surveys during the winter months when the ground and water surfaces are frozen. Mine operations in the region can operate year-round with supporting infrastructure.

5.3 Local Resources and Infrastructure

Services and supplies required for a mineral exploration program are available in Thunder Bay and Atikokan. The city of Thunder Bay, located 70 km east of the Property, is a regional service centre with a population of approximately 110,000 and a skilled workforce. Atikokan, located 85 km to the west of the Property, is a town with a population of approximately 2,750. Tourism, forestry, and biomass power generation industries constitute the cornerstones of Atikokan's local economy.

Given the proximity of the Property to Thunder Bay and mining and forestry communities such as Atikokan and Dryden, exploration and mining personnel are readily available in the region. Local First Nation communities are also a potential labour source.

The Trans-Canada Highway 11 runs through the Property along the northern edge of Lower and Middle Shebandowan Lakes. A 230 kilovolt (kV) and a 115 kV electrical power transmission line pass through the Property area. The Waasigan Transmission Line, a proposed double-circuit 230 kilovolt power transmission line would also pass through the Property on the corridor between the Lakehead Transformer station to the east in Shuniah Municipality and the Mackenzie Transformer station to the west in Atikokan. Ample water is available from rivers and lakes. The closest airport with commercial flights is the Thunder Bay International Airport. The Canadian National Railway Winnipeg-Thunder Bay main line passes through the Property north of the Shebandowan Lakes (Figure 4).

As of the Report's effective date, it appears that Golden Share holds sufficient mining claims necessary for proposed exploration activities and potential future mining operations should a mineable mineral deposit be delineated. Future engineering studies would be required to determine if the current Property area is suitable for potential tailings storage and waste disposal areas, and potential processing plant sites should they potentially be required.

5.4 Physiography, Flora and Fauna

The Property area is characterized by low hummocky terrain. Southern portions of the Property area are covered by Lower Shebandowan Lake. Precambrian bedrock outcrop is limited to elevated hummocks generally overlain by thin, ground moraine of glacial till and sand and glaciofluvial outwash separated by topographic lows of poorly drained spruce swamp. Total relief on the Property is approximately 30 m with elevations varying between approximately 450 m and 480 m above mean sea level. The drainage pattern is immature, with muskeg swamps, and locally controlled by bedrock structural features. Streams and lakes Property area drain into Lower Shebandowan Lake. Regionally, the Property lies in the Kaministiquia River tertiary watershed which drains southeast into northwestern Lake Superior.

Vegetation in the area is typical mixed boreal forest. Tree species include jack pine, black and white spruce, balsam fir, white birch, and poplar. Great Lakes-St. Lawrence species are also found, including red and white pine, as well as some scattered yellow birch. The distribution of the vegetation types is strongly related to spatial variations in soil drainage and type.

Moose, black bears, and snowshoe hares are common wildlife species.

6 History

6.1 Exploration History

Figure 5 presents historical exploration work areas within the Property area. The numbered labels in the figure correspond with index numbers of the work programs presented in Sections 6.1.1 and 6.1.2 (Table 7 and Table 8).

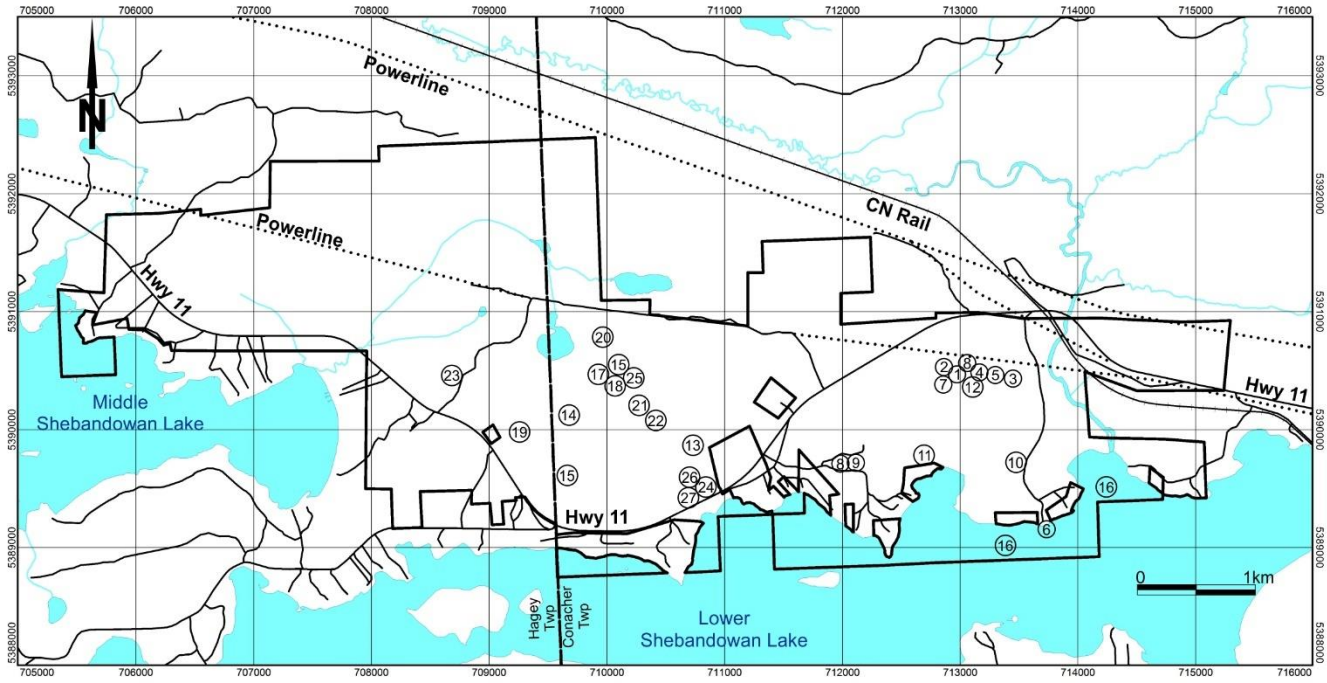

Figure 5: Band-Ore Property – location of historical assessment work areas

Source: Golden Share 2021

6.1.1 Historical Band-Ore area

Historical exploration on the eastern portion of the Property is briefly discussed below and summarized in Table 7. Gold was first discovered on the Band-Ore Property by the Rochon Maney Mining Syndicate at the Band-Ore Main Zone in 1937. Historically the Band-Ore Main Zone has been also referred to as the No. 1 Zone or in-part as the East Zone, the West Zone or the A, B, C, D and E Zones.

The Rochon Maney Mining Syndicate property was sold to Bandolac Mining Company (Bandolac) in 1939. The original mineralized showing at the Band-Ore Main Zone consisted of a 7.2 foot wide by 378 feet long zone exposed in 11 trenches, from which channel sample assays averaged 0.35 oz/ton Au (Hatch, 1943). In 1940, Bandolac completed seven X-Ray diamond drill holes totalling 500 feet. Crosscombe (1947) reported that nine intersections averaged 0.21 oz/ton Au over 5.5 feet. The historic reports do not state if samples collected over disclosed widths represent true or apparent widths. In 1944, 30 diamond drill holes totaling 13,382 feet were completed. During World War II, Bandolac announced, on several occasions, preparation for shaft sinking and underground work however there are no records or physical evidence to indicate that this work was completed, likely because of wartime limitations on manpower and other resources.

In 1944, Auband Mines Ltd. (Auband) acquired the ground east of the Bandolac property and completed 19 diamond drill holes totaling 10,121 feet on the eastern extension of the Band-Ore Main Zone.

In 1945, Freeport Exploration Company (Freeport) leased both the Bandolac and Auband properties and completed a self-potential survey over the porphyry that hosts the mineralized zones. In addition, Freeport completed 5,057 feet of drilling in seven holes over the Auband ground.

In 1946, Band-Ore Gold Mines Limited (BOGML) was incorporated to take over Auband and subsequently in the same year, it also acquired the property and assets of the Bandolac which finally resulted in the Band-Ore Main Zone mineralization being part of a single property. BOGML completed 7,694 feet of drilling in 7 holes and were successful in defining Band-Ore Main Zone gold bearing structure over a strike length of 4,800 feet.

The drill hole logs have not been located for any of the 1940-46 drilling. Several historical drill plans and cross sections have been preserved with composite assay grades and downhole interval lengths.

No significant work was reported on the Property from 1947 until 1974 except for a small 3-hole drill program (170m) completed in 1966 by Mr. John Anderson who drilled from the shores of Lower Shebandowan Lake. Bonnacord Explorations Ltd. optioned the property from BOGML in 1974 and conducted a bulk sampling program on the Main Zone in 1974, the results of which have been lost.

Mattagami Lake Exploration (Mattagami), a subsidiary of Noranda Exploration, optioned the historical Band-Ore property on 01 September 1980, and completed 50.9 km of line cutting, VLF, magnetometer, and IP surveys in the fall. Seven drill holes (BO-80-1 to 7) totaling 1125.6 m were drilled to verify the presence of the Main Zone's five historical auriferous subzones (A-E). The best intersections included 1.2 m of 0.235 oz/ton gold (BO-80-2), and 1.63 m of 0.133 oz/ton gold (BO-80-7); true widths are unknown.

Mattagami discovered the No. 4 Zone during the fall of 1981 while drilling IP anomaly #4 peripheral to the IP anomaly coincident with the Main Zone. The No. 4 Zone lies approximately 800 m southwest of the Main Zone and does not outcrop due to glacial till cover. During 1981 and 1982 Mattagami completed 25 drill holes totaling 4,119 m to test I.P. anomaly #4. The drilling led to the discovery and delineation of three sub-parallel zones, the Telluride, Upper and Lower Zones, collectively referred to as the No. 4 Zone. The IP zone anomaly was tested over a strike length of 500 m and to a vertical depth of 200 m (Bellinger, 1992). All three of the mineralized zones are associated with quartz veins (most commonly bluish grey quartz veins) within vertical to north dipping felsic metavolcanics. The Telluride Zone was intersected in two holes and averaged 0.23 oz/ton gold and 0.22 oz/ton silver over a true width of 2.0 m. The Upper Zone was intersected in 12 drill holes over a strike length of 500 m. Six of the holes intersected grades lower than 0.07 oz/ton gold while the most significant intersection was 0.469 oz/ton gold and 0.85 oz/ton silver over 2.0 m. The Lower Zone was intersected in 19 holes over a strike length of 500 m with fifteen of the holes having grades higher than 0.07 oz/ton gold over 2.0 m. The remaining four holes returned values ranging from 0.185 to 0.444 oz/ton gold over true widths ranging from 2.0 to 7.19 m.

Between 1984 to 1990 Noranda trenched and channel sampled a portion of the Band-Ore Main Zone and several of the IP conductors on the property. Stripping at the Main Zone exposed an area 120 metres by 10 metres. Noranda collected 107 diamond saw cut channel samples from the exposed outcrop; only eight samples returned values greater than 0.08 oz/ton Au. The highest values were 0.56 and 0.74 oz/ton Au. Sample widths were typically 0.50m, but trench maps are missing from the assessment records, so the actual sample widths and locations are not known. Noranda Exploration drilled 9 drill holes totaling 1,762 m on the No. 4 zone during this period.

Bellinger (1992) reports that Noranda's drilling appears to have limited the potential of western, eastern and depth extensions of the No. 4 Zone. Noranda also considered that no further work was required on the Main Zone because of the lack of continuity in mineralization on surface and in Mattagami/Noranda drill holes (Bellinger, 1992).

In 1991 Noranda transferred its interest to Hemlo Gold Mines. Hemlo Gold Mines terminated the option later that year and returned the property to Band-Ore Resources Ltd.

In 1995, Band-Ore Resources completed a 212.75 m diamond drill hole to examine the stratigraphy in an area with little or no outcrop. The hole was located approximately one kilometre east of the No. 4 Zone and tested the geological contact between intermediate to mafic volcanics and the felsic to intermediate tuffs which host the No. 4 Zone. The hole confirmed that the favorable horizon existed at depth but was unsuccessful in discovering any mineralization in this area. No gold analyses greater than 0.01 oz/ton were detected.

In the fall of 1999, Band-Ore Resources completed a prospecting and sampling program over the Main Zone trenches. The work verified gold mineralization within narrow pyritic bands in sheared porphyry, however the continuity of individual gold-bearing structures could not be traced over significant strike lengths.

In 2003 Staccato Gold Resources Ltd. (Staccato; then Balsam Venture Inc.) and Band-Ore Resources entered into an option agreement whereby Staccato could earn a 100% interest (subject to a 3% NSR) in the mining rights of the 16 patents, 1 mining lease and 11 unpatented claims over the historical Band-Ore area.

Staccato completed an orientation soil survey, a 13.5 line-km IP-Resistivity survey and 11 diamond holes totaling 1,848 m in the Band-Ore Main Zone area in 2003 and 2004. In 2003, holes SG-03-02, SG-03-03, and SG-03-04 each tested parts of the porphyry rocks interpreted to host the Band-Ore Main Zone although there were not adequate references on the ground to verify the precise location of the Main Zone historical resources estimated by Crosscombe (1947).

Sporadic results from holes 02, 03 and 04 prompted Staccato to focus on IP anomalies associated with the Main Zone mineralization as well as parallel anomalies to the south of the Main Zone in volcanic rocks. Drilling returned spotty lower-grade mineralization in the porphyry rocks hosting the Main Zone, two new gold-bearing quartz vein zones and a quartz-pyrite zone which return no significant gold mineralization. Staccato dropped its option early in 2005.

The 16 patents, 1 mining lease and unpatented claims over the historical Band-Ore area were transferred to West Timmins Mining Inc. in October 2008 when it acquired Band-Ore Resources and its assets.

The 16 patents, 1 mining lease and unpatented claims over the historical Band-Ore area were transferred from West Timmins Mining Inc. to Golden Share in October 2011 as part of the purchase agreement described in Section 4.2.2.

Table 7: Summary of historical exploration work conducted on the historical Band-Ore area

Year	Company	Works	Area	Map Index
1937	Rochon-Maney Mining Syndicate	▪ Discovery of the Band-Ore Main Zone area mineralization	Band-Ore Main Zone	1
1939	Bandolac Gold Mine	▪ Acquires the Rochon-Maney Mining Syndicate property.	Band-Ore Main Zone	
1940		▪ 7 DDH totaling 500 ft at Band-Ore Main Zone. Logs lost.	Band-Ore Main Zone	2
1944		▪ 30 DDH totaling 13,832 ft at Band-Ore Main Zone. Logs lost.	Band-Ore Main Zone	2
1944	Auband Mines Ltd.	▪ Auband acquired ground east of the Bandolac property – the eastern extension of the Band-Ore Main Zone. ▪ 19 DDH totaling 10,121 ft. Logs lost.	Band-Ore Main Zone	3
1945	Freeport Exploration Company	▪ Freeport leased the Bandolac and Auband properties ▪ Self Potential geophysical survey over the porphyry hosting the mineralized zones. ▪ Reconnaissance exploration along claim lines ▪ Drilling: 7 DDH totaling 5,057 ft. Logs lost.	Band-Ore Main Zone	4
1946	Band-Ore Gold Mines Limited (BOGML)	▪ Incorporated to take over Auband Mines Ltd.	Band-Ore Main Zone	5

Year	Company	Works	Area	Map Index
		▪ 7 DDH totaling 7,694 ft on the Auband area. Logs lost. ▪ Acquired Bandolac and assets later in the year.		
1966	M. John Anderson	▪ 3 DDH totaling 170 m	Shoreline of Lower Shebandowan Lake	6
1974	Bonnacord Exploration Ltd	▪ Optioned the property from BOGML ▪ Bulk sampling – no records	Band-Ore Main Zone	7
1980	Mattagami Lake Exploration	▪ Option of BOGML property	Band-Ore	
1981 - 1982		▪ Main Zone Drilling: 9 DDH (1,429 m) ▪ Zone 4 Drilling (1981/82): 25 DDH (4,189 m) ▪ Line cutting: 50.9 km ▪ Geological survey/mapping ▪ Geophysical surveys: Magnetics, VLF, IP-Resistivity	Band-Ore Main Zone No. 4 Zone	8
1982 - 1989	Noranda (Mattagami Exploration)	▪ Trenching ▪ Geophysical surveys: IP, DIGHEM III ▪ 9 DDH totaling 1,762 m at No. 4 Zone ▪ Geochemical survey	No. 4 Zone Band-Ore Main Zone	9
1991	Hemlo Gold Mines	▪ Noranda transferred its interest in the BOGML property to Hemlo Gold Mines in 1991. ▪ Hemlo terminated option in 1991 and returned property Band Ore Resources Limited		
1995	Band-Ore Resources Limited	▪ 1 stratigraphic DDH east of the No. 4 Zone totaling 213 m		10
1999	Band-Ore Resources Limited	▪ Prospecting/geological appraisal ▪ Geochemical work summary ▪ 1 DDH totaling 335 m at east end of the No. 4 Zone	Band-Ore Main Zone	11
2003-2004	Staccato	▪ Staccato options property from Band-Ore Resources Limited ▪ IP-Resistivity geophysical survey ▪ 11 DDH totaling 1,848 m	Band-Ore Main Zone	12
2008	West Timmins Mining Inc.	▪ Mining patents and lease transferred from Band-Ore Resources Ltd. to West Timmins Mining on October 15, 2008		
2011	Golden Share Resources Corp	▪ Mining patents and lease transferred from West Timmins Mining to Golden Share on October 28, 2011		

6.1.2 Conacher-Hagey Twp area west of the historical Band-Ore area

Historical exploration on the western portion of the Property is briefly discussed below and summarized in Table 8. Between 1939 and 1961, Ourgold Mining Company Ltd carried out trenching and pitting in the middle of a historic claim centred at approximately 711,000E, 5,390,100N.

In 1945, Lobanor Gold Mines Limited completed 14 diamond drill holes on the Hagey-Conacher Township boundary, south of Hag Lake. Drill hole collar locations are unknown. The drilling covered 1,100 feet across the metavolcanic-feldspar porphyry contacts. Lenticular shear zones in the porphyry are reported to be silicified and mineralized with some pyrite and minor chalcopyrite. Three (3) holes were reported to contain significant gold values including 13.9 feet of 0.10 opt Au in drill hole 2; 3.4 feet of 0.148 opt Au in drill hole 6; and 1.1 feet of 0.08 opt Au in drill hole 7.

A 53 contiguous claim property was staked by Greenwich Lake Exploration Limited west of the historical Band-Ore property. The property was optioned to Mattagami Lake Exploration in December 1980.

Mattagami carried out line cutting, limited soil sampling, detailed geological mapping, magnetometer, and IP-resistivity surveys prior to a diamond drilling program in the fall of 1981. The IP survey outlined 12 anomalies on the Greenwich property. Mattagami drill hole GW-81-1 tested an IP anomaly at Hag Lake and intersected 27.36 g/t Au and 137.46 g/t Ag over a core length of 4 m. Limited follow-up drilling at Hag Lake in 1982 failed to confirm lateral continuity of the mineralization and Mattagami ended its option in 1982.

In August 1983, GLE Resources Ltd. (previously Greenwich Lake Exploration Limited) completed EM, VLF-EM, magnetometer surveys over one claim.

An affiliate of GLE, Lincoln Resources Inc. (Lincoln) took over exploration on the property in 1984. A 583 sample "B" horizon soil geochemical survey was completed over portions of the property in August 1984. In December 1984 Lincoln completed 2 diamond drill holes to follow-up the downdip extension of the mineralization intersected in GW81-1 at Hag Lake. DDH LBE-84-1 returned a 0.6 m interval grading 11.93 g/t Au and DDH LBE-84-2 returned 79.23 g/t Au over a core length of 0.5 m.

In 1985 mapping and detailed geophysics were completed at the Hag Lake occurrence. Lincoln completed 3 diamond drill holes in January 1986 to test geophysically inferred northwest trending lineaments as a possible control for gold mineralization. No significant results were obtained. Another 3-hole program was completed at Hag Lake in the summer of 1986 to further test for extensions of the mineralization intersected in drill holes GW-81-1 and LBE-84-1 and 2. Several 50 cm core intervals were intersected grading 0.75 to 4.8 g/t Au but no definitive correlation with previous drilling could be confirmed.

North Coast Industries Ltd carried out an eight-hole diamond drilling programme at the Hag Lake occurrence and surrounding area in 1988. Drill hole 88-7 returned 0.122 opt Au over a 1.05 m core length; drill hole 88-8: returned 0.132 opt Au, 0.34 opt Au, and 0.104 opt over core lengths of 1.00 m, 1.01 m, and 0.75 m respectively; drill hole 88-10 returned 0.260 opt Au over a 0.68 m core length; and drill hole 88-12 returned 0.180 opt Au over a 1.24 m core length.

Limited exploration work was completed between 1989 and 2011 (see Table 8).

Table 8: Summary of historical exploration work conducted in Conacher/Hagey Twp area west of the historical Band-Ore area

Year	Company	Works	Area	Map Index
1939 - 1961	Rochon-Maney / Ourgold Mining Company Ltd	▪ Trenching and pitting	Southeast of Hag Lake	13
1944 - 1945	Lobanor Gold Mines Ltd	▪ 14 DDH totaling 3,657.6 m ▪ Drill logs unavailable, collar locations uncertain	South of Hag Lake	14
1980	Greenwich Lake Exploration	▪ Property staked	South of Hag Lake.	
1980	Mattagami Lake Exploration	▪ Optioned 53 claims from Greenwich	Conacher-Hagey Twp	
1981 - 1982		▪ Line cutting ▪ Soil sampling ▪ Geological survey/mapping ▪ Magnetic and IP-resistivity surveys ▪ 13 DDH totaling 1,773 m following up IP anomalies	Greenwich Lake property in Conacher/Hagey Twps. centred on Hag Lake, Halverson claims, Band-Ore Ext claims	15
1982	Lacana Mining	▪ Geophysical Survey: Mag	Shebandowan Lake	16
1982 - 1986	Greenwich Lake Exploration (GLE Resources)	▪ Geophysical survey: IP (20 km) ▪ 2 DDH totaling 307 m ▪ Mapping ▪ 'B' soil survey	Hag Lake Zone and area	17
1982 - 1988	Lincoln Resources	▪ Geological survey/mapping ▪ Magnetic, EM, IP, VLF-EM surveys	Hag Lake Zone	18

Year	Company	Works	Area	Map Index
		▪ Drilling: 1985: 3 DDH (528 m) ▪ Drilling: 1986: 3 DDH (551 m)		
1985	Noranda	▪ 4 DDH totaling 119 m		19
1988	North Coast Industries Ltd.	▪ 8 DDH totaling 1,276 m ▪ IP geophysical survey	Hag Lake Zone	20
1993	Henry Lavoie/Landore Exploration	▪ Optioned properties from North Coast, Calvert and Fogen ▪ Prospecting ▪ Mag, VLF geophysical survey ▪ Mapping	Conacher-Hagey Twp	21
1995 - 1997	Landore Exploration / Consolidated North Coast Industries Ltd Mike Fogen / Landore / Consolidated North Coast Industries	▪ Mapping	Conacher-Hagey Twp line area	22
		▪ 1 DDH totaling 152 m ▪ Geophysical survey: ground	Conacher-Hagey Twp	23
1996	Dan Calvert	▪ VLF-EM geophysical survey and prospecting ▪ 2 DDH totaling 76 m testing down dip of altered quartz diorite	Halverson Occurrence	24
1998	Consolidated North Coast Industries	▪ Trenching ▪ Mapping	Hagey/Conacher Twp	25
1998	Dan Calvert	▪ 1998 OPAP program ▪ 3 AX DDH totaling 69 feet	Calvert (Halverson) Occurrence	26
1999-2000		▪ 1999 OPAP program ▪ Prospecting ▪ Stripping ▪ Channel sampling ▪ 1 DDH totaling 167 m	Calvert (Halverson) Occurrence	27
2009-2012	Ken Kukkee	▪ Staked 12 claims		
2011-2012	Golden Share Resources Corp	▪ Options Kukkee claims		

6.2 Historical Diamond Drill Programs

Table 9 summarizes the various historical drill programs completed on the property. A listing of 96 historical and 15 Golden Share diamond drill holes in the Band-Ore Property drill hole database is presented in Appendix C.

Information on the methods utilized in the historical drill programs are presented in the following subsections if available.

Table 9: Summary of historical diamond drill programs on the Band-Ore Property.

Area	Company	Year	DDH Series	No. of DDH	Footage	Metres
Band-Ore Main	Bandolac Mining	1940	1 to 7	7	500	152
		1944	1 to 30	30	13,832	4,216
	Auband Mines	1944	A1 to A-17, AY, AZ	19	10,121	3,085
	Freeport Exploration	1945	F-1 to F-7	7	5,057	1,541
	Band-Ore Gold Mines	1946	B25 to B31	7	7,694	2,345
	Mattagami Lake Exploration	1980	BO-80-1 to BO-80-7	7	3,693	1,126
		1981	BO-81-9, BO-81-11	2	994	303
	Staccato Gold	2003	SG-03-01 to SG-03-07	7	4,094	1,248
		2004	SG-04-08 to SG-04-11	4	1,969	600
No. 4 Zone	Mattagami Lake Exploration	1981	BO-81-10, BO-81-12 to BO-81-14	4	2,014	614
		1982	BO-82-15 to BO-82-35	21	11,729	3,575
	Noranda Exploration	1985	BO-85-40 to BO-85-43	4	680	208
		1986	LBOE-86-45	1	587	179
		1987	BO-87-46A to BO-87-49	4	4,511	1,375
	Band-Ore Resources	1995	S-95-1	1	699	213
		1999	B-50	1	1,099	335
Conacher/Hagey Twp	Mattagami Lake Exploration	1981	BO-81-08, BOE-81-1, GW81-1 to GW81-4	6	2,585	788
		1982	BOE-82-2, GW82-5 to GW82-10	7	3,232	985
	GLE/Lincoln Resources	1984	LBE-84-1 and LBE-84-2	2	1,007	307
	Noranda Exploration	1985	BOE-85-37 to BOE-85-39A	4	389	119
		1986	LBOE-86-44	1	341	104
	Lincoln Resources	1986 - Jan	LH-86-1 to LH86-3	3	1,732	528
		1986 - Summer	LH-86-4 to LH86-6	3	1,808	551
	North Coast Industries	1988	88-7 to 88-14	8	4,186	1,276
	Fogen	1997	MF97-1	1	500	152
	Calvert	1996	DC-96-01 and DC-96-02	2	250	76
		1998	#1DD to #3DD	3	69	21
		2000	DD-00	1	548	167

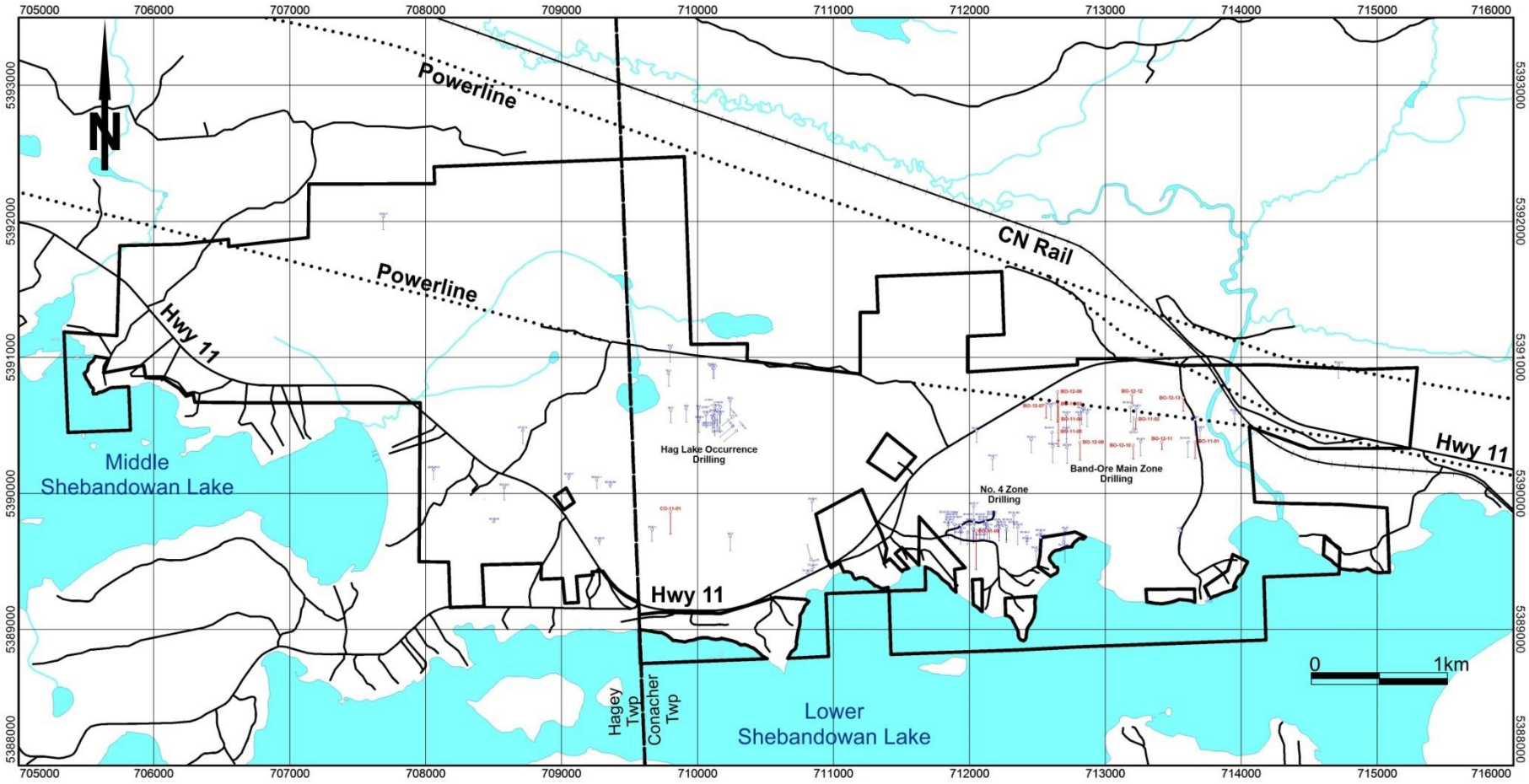

Figure 6: Post 1980 historical (blue) and current Golden Share (red) diamond drill hole locations

Source: Golden Share 2021

6.2.1 Pre 1980's

Drill logs and assay tables for the 1940's drilling are no longer available. Some of this data can be extracted from various post drilling reports, plans and sections (Hatch, 1946; Crosscombe, 1947). No drill core remains from this period.

6.2.2 Mattagami/Noranda (1980-1987)

All diamond drill core was logged by Noranda geologists with different geologists logging core during the various drill campaigns. Core recovery was reported to be generally very good; usually more than 90% (Gunning, 2006). Drill core sample intervals determined by the geologist were laid out, marked, and tagged. Sample intervals were split by manual wheel splitters. Half of the sample was bagged, tagged, and the sample bag was sealed with twist tags. The remaining core was placed back in the core box in the same order that it was drilled. No information is available regarding what, if any, sample security was implemented by Mattagami and Noranda. Gunning (2006) reports finding large piles of Mattagami/Noranda BQ core at two locations in the No. 4 Zone area. Due to neglect, natural decay over time, and possibly vandalism, all the Mattagami/Noranda wooden core boxes were destroyed, and little useful information could be gained from the old core.

Mattagami/Noranda used field exploration techniques consistent with exploration practices at the time. Mattagami/Noranda used two labs for much of the drill core analysis, a facility in Pamour, Ontario and Swastika Laboratories located in Swastika, Ontario. Swastika was independent of Mattagami/Noranda; the independence of the Pamour facility is unknown. Standard techniques at that time included aqua regia digestion with AA finish gold analysis for soil and reconnaissance rock sampling and a 30-gram fire assay technique for diamond drill core samples. Gold values ranged from 0.01 g/t to approximately 34 g/t. Details of sampling methods and assaying procedures were not documented, standard operating procedure at the time.

Noranda collected 107 channel samples from the Main Zone trenches in 1984 which were sent to the independent commercial laboratory Warnock Hersey Professional Services in Winnipeg, Manitoba for analysis. Warnock analyzed the samples using a one assay ton fire assay method. Seventeen of the samples were sent also to independent commercial laboratory Custom Fire Assaying Ltd. at Cochenour, Ontario for check analysis but the analytical procedure used is not documented.

6.2.3 Lincoln Resources (1986)

Lincoln's 3-hole January 1986 drill program and 3-hole summer 1986 diamond drill program at Hag Lake was completed by Kenora Diamond Drilling and N. Morissette Canada respectively. Drill core was NQ size.

Mineralized intervals were cut by diamond saw. Half of the sample was bagged, tagged, and the sample bag was sealed. The remaining core was placed back in the core box in the same order that it was drilled. Archived drill core was stored at the residence of D.E. Christianson, R.R.#14, Dog Lake Road, Thunder Bay, Ontario.

Samples were dispatched to the independent commercial laboratory, Swastika Laboratories in Kirkland Lake, Ontario for Au fire assay with AAS finish.

6.2.4 Staccato Gold (2003-2004)

Staccato Gold's late 2003 and 2004 diamond drill programs were completed by Chibougamau Drilling and supervised by David R. Gunning P. Eng. All holes were drilled at an azimuth of 180^{o} and a dip of -45^{o} except hole SG03-02 which was drilled at 360^{o} azimuth. Core size was NQ.

2003 and 2004 diamond drill core was logged and split using a manual wheel splitter. Two quartz-sulphide intercepts in holes SG03-6 and SG03-7 were split by diamond saw in Thunder Bay. In 2003, all sections of core containing significant sulphide mineralization were sampled; in 2004 only the most strongly mineralized intervals

were sampled. Half of the sample was bagged, tagged, and the sample bag was sealed. The remaining core was placed back in the core box in the same order that it was drilled.

All 2003 and 2004 drill core samples were delivered to and prepared by the independent commercial laboratory Accurassay Labs in Thunder Bay. The entire sample was crushed, from which a 200-gram split was pulverized. In 2003 the sample pulp analysis was completed by independent commercial laboratory IPL laboratories in Vancouver, BC and in 2004 Accurassay completed the analysis. Samples were analyzed by 30-gram fire assay with AA finish for gold and for 30 elements using aqua regia digestion and ICP analysis. Follow up zinc analysis was occasionally required when zinc values exceeded ICP detection limits.

Duplicate pulps of approximately 10% of the samples were analysed at Accurassay. During the 2004 program, discarded non-mineralized core from previous drilling programs was collected, split, and homogenized for use as a coarse field blank.

2003 archived drill core was stacked at the No. 4 Zone area; 2004 drill core was stacked at the west end of Trench A at the Band-Ore Main Zone area. The QP located some of the 2003 core in an extremely degraded state at UTM 711,815E 5,389,768N (Section 12.1). Golden Share recovered, relogged, sampled and archived the 2004 drill core in core racks at the Band-Ore Main Zone (UTM 712,805E 5,390,490N).

6.3 Historical Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates

6.3.1 Band-Ore Main Zone

The first drill program on the Band-Ore Main Zone was completed between 1940 to 1946. Drill hole information from this period has been lost with exception to several plans and sections which show, relative collar locations, composite assay values and core lengths. One historical mineral resource estimate based on this early phase of drilling has been documented for the Band-Ore Main Zone (Table 10) followed by a review.

The reader is cautioned the classification system and terminology utilized in these historical estimates are not in accordance with CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves, adopted by the CIM Council on 10 May 2014 and were not reported in accordance with NI 43-101. A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimates as current mineral resources and the Issuer is not treating the historical estimates as current mineral resources. The historical estimate presented in Table 10 is for historical context and informational purposes only.

Crosscombe (1947)

The 1947 Crosscombe estimate (Table 10) comprises five separate zones named A to E, which represent the former Bandolac and Auband zones which combined, make up the present-day Main Zone. Zones A, B, C, D, and E had strike lengths of 400, 300, 700, 1,000 and 900 ft respectively. Crosscombe assumed a 5 ft true width, a depth extent of 500 ft and an average density of 12 cubic feet per ton to determine the estimated tonnage for each zone. Gold price was $35/oz.

Table 10: Band-Ore Main Zone historical mineral "reserve" estimates

Estimate	Tonnage (short tons)	Au Grade (oz/ton)	Tonnage (tonnes)	Au Grade (g/t)
Crosscombe (1947)	687,499	0.264	623,689	8.91

In the QP's opinion, Crosscombe's estimate was overly simplistic and flawed:

- Crosscombe's methodology does not consider a defensible geological model of grade continuity. The historical drill plan suggests that the mineralized intercepts have an inconsistent pattern of spatial continuity; mineralized intercepts appear to be scattered randomly inside each of the zones.

- A minimum grade was utilised to select core intervals informing the mineral resource estimate. Intervals below the cut-off grade were ignored which would result in an overestimate of the grade of the zone and a further increase in the difficulty modeling geological continuity.
- An arithmetic average of gold grades and core intervals of the drill holes informing each zone was utilised to determine the average grades and widths of the zones. The use of an arithmetic mean resulted in a higher grade than would have been obtained using the more appropriate length weighted mean.
- The core intervals used in the estimate appear to have been downhole lengths which were not corrected to true widths.
- An average interval thickness of 5 ft was utilized to determine the volumes of the zones; however, many core intervals and the average thickness of the zones are less than 5 ft. Crosscombe did not dilute the grades of those intervals when expanding the average zone thickness to 5 ft which would result in an overestimation of the grade of estimated mineralized tonnage.

The Crosscombe (1947) historical estimate is presented for historical context and informational purposes only. The methodology utilized should not be considered a valid approach to the estimation of mineral resources and should not be relied upon. It should only be used as a guide for future exploration plans at the Band-Ore Main Zone.

A significant amount work would be required to update the Band-Ore Zone mineralization to a current mineral resource, including verification of available current and historical drill data, QAQC check sampling of available drill core, and twinning of historical drillholes. Given the limited current drill hole information and almost complete lack of historical surface drilling and assaying documentation, the QP is of the opinion that significant detailed drilling/redrilling of the Main Zone mineralization would be required for mineral resource estimation.

Watts, Griffis, McOuat (1980)

R.H. Clayton (1980) of Watts, Griffis and McOuat reported on a check of Crosscombe's work which he indicated should not be considered a recalculation of the resource. Clayton considered 10 separate zones in which of all grade intervals were considered. Clayton's check estimation parameters were not detailed but the following information was provided.

- Each lens was defined by gold bearing intervals which appeared to show continuity in at least three adjacent drill holes.
- All mineralized intersections were included in the estimate, both high and low grade.
- The end of the lens was assumed to extend halfway from the last intersection in the lens to the next hole outside the lens (standard drill hole spacing was approximately 30 m).
- Most drill holes were drilled at -45 inclination and a dip of -75 toward the drill hole was assumed when estimating the horizontal widths of the lenses.
- If low grade assays adjoined narrow higher-grade assays, they were included to meet an unstated minimum mining width, if not dilution was added to make up the minimum mining width.

Based on his review, Clayton (1980) reported 778,000 tons grading 0.20 oz/ton Au or 705,790 tonnes grading 6.86 g/t Au. The Clayton historical check estimate is presented for historical context and informational purposes only. As noted by Clayton (1980) it was only to be considered a check of Crosscombe's 1947 estimate and should not be relied upon. It should only be used as a guide for future exploration plans at the Band-Ore Main Zone.

As previously noted, significant amount work would be required to update the Band-Ore Zone mineralization to a current mineral resource, including verification of available current and historical drill data, QAQC check sampling of available drill core, and twinning of historical drillholes. Given the limited current drill hole

information and almost complete lack of historical surface drilling and assaying documentation, the QP is of the opinion that significant detailed drilling/redrilling of the Main Zone mineralization would be required for mineral resource estimation.

6.3.2 Band-Ore No. 4 Zone

In 1982 Mattagami Mines estimated mineral resources for the No 4 Zone (Table 11; Huska, 1982).

Table 11: Band-Ore No. 4 Zone historical mineral resource estimate

Mattagami 1982 Estimate Possible Reserves (Geological)	Tonnage (short tons)	Au Grade (oz/ton)	Ag Grade (oz/ton)	Tonnage (tonnes)	Au Grade (g/t)	Ag Grade (g/t)
Lower Zone	465,244	0.146	0.225	422,062	5.01	7.71
Upper Zone	184,820	0.119	0.225	167,666	4.08	7.71
Telluride	29,484	0.200	0.220	26,747	6.86	7.54
Total	**679,548**	**0.141**	**0.225**	**616,350**	**4.83**	**7.71**

Historical Canadian resource and reserve estimates of the 1980s used a now rescinded Canadian classification system and terminology accepted at that time by the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Canada and by the Canadian Securities Administrators under National Policy 2A. The historical classification terminology is retained in this section and are as follows:

- "Proven" or "measured" reserves means that material for which tonnage is computed from dimensions revealed in outcrops or trenches or underground workings or drillholes and for which the grade is computed from the results of adequate sampling, and for which the sites for inspection, sampling and measurement are so spaced and the geological character so well defined that the size, shape and mineral content are established, and for which the computed tonnage and grade are judged to be accurate within limits which shall be stated and for which it shall be stated whether the tonnage and grade of proven or measured reserves are "in-situ" or extractable, with dilution factors shown, and reasons for the use of these dilution factors clearly explained.
- "Probable" or "indicated" reserves means that material for which tonnage and grade are computed partly from specific measurements, samples, or production data, and partly from projection for a reasonable distance on geological evidence, and for which the sites available for inspection, measurement and sampling are too widely or otherwise inappropriately spaced to outline the material completely or to establish its grade throughout.
- "Possible" or "inferred" reserves means that material for which quantitative estimates are based largely on broad knowledge of the geological character of the deposit and for which there are few, if any, samples or measurements, and for which the estimates are based on an assumed continuity or repetition for which there are reasonable geological indications, which indications may include comparison with deposits of similar type, and bodies that are completely concealed may be included if there is specific evidence of their presence. Estimates of "possible" or "inferred" reserves shall include a statement of conditions within which the inferred material occurs.

Estimators at the time would further describe the reserves as "Geological/In-situ" and "Mineable/Extractable". The reader is cautioned this historical classification system and terminology is not in accordance with current Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves, adopted by the CIM Council on 10 May 2014 and has been described here for historical context only.

The reader is cautioned the classification system and terminology utilized in this historical estimate is not in accordance with CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves, adopted by the CIM

Council on 10 May 2014 and was not reported in accordance with NI 43-101. A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as a current mineral resource and the Issuer is not treating the historical estimate as a current mineral resources. The historical estimate presented in Table 11 is for historical context and informational purposes only.

Mattagami's estimation parameters included:

- A vertical section-polygonal methodology spaced at 50 m intervals
- Minimum true width of 2 m
- Assays greater than 1 oz/ton were capped at 1 oz/ton
- An area of influence of ½ distance between drill holes (approximately +/-25 m)
- A maximum down dip projection of 200 m
- An average density of 2.8 short tons/cubic metre

The estimation methodology used by Mattagami Mines appears reasonable for the style of mineralization The minimum width and grade capping appear to be reasonable, but the projection to 200 m depth appears considered aggressive.

To support the future estimation of mineral resources for the No. 4 Zone, a defensible geological model needs to be developed, the Mattagami/Noranda collar, survey, lithology, and assay drilling data must be validated, and confirmation drilling completed including the twinning of selected 1980 's drill holes. The QP is of the opinion that the historical Mattagami/Noranda drill results may be useable in future mineral resource estimates if validation drilling confirms the historical drilling is sufficiently reliable.

6.4 Historical Mineral Production

There has been no recorded precious metal or base metal mineral production from the Property area.

7 Geological Setting and Mineralization

7.1 Regional Geology

7.1.1 Quaternary Geology

Quaternary geology of the western Shebandowan Greenstone Belt (SGB) area appears relatively simple; evidence for multiple ice flow events is lacking. Most of the glacial deposits recognized are attributed to the final retreat of ice from the region. Ice flow indicators suggest a consistent pattern of ice flow towards the south (180^{o}) in the east becoming more southwesterly (215^{o}) to the west (Bajc, 2000).

Aside from local accumulations of thick drift in morainic belts and glaciofluvial complexes, till occurs as a thin, discontinuous, veneer, generally less than a few metres thick in the western SGB area. There is a general trend towards less extensive till cover from east to west. In the east, (Hagey, Conacher and Blackwell townships) where till thicknesses exceeding 2 to 3 m are common, the till has a silty sand matrix, is stone--poor and, generally, is less representative of local bedrock composition. Surface till samples collected from within this region may fail to evaluate local mineral potential. In areas where till is less than a metre thick, it tends be coarser--textured and displays a stronger local signature. Till matrix is non-calcareous; carbonate lithologies derived from Hudson and James Bay lowlands are rarely observed in the pebble fraction of till (Bajc, 2000).

7.1.2 Supracrustal and Intrusive Rocks

The Band-Ore Property is in the central portion of the 150 km long SGB which extends west from Thunder Bay to the Ontario–Minnesota border and lies within the Wawa-Abitibi Terrane of the Superior Province (Figure 7). The SGB is locally in fault contact with the Quetico subprovince to the north and is bounded on the south by younger granitic intrusions, slivers of older 2750 Ma tonalitic gneiss, and Proterozoic rift deposits (Williams et al., 1991; Corfu and Stott, 1998). The SGB is mostly comprised of pre-D1 rifted-arc and/or plume-generated calc-alkaline intermediate to felsic and tholeiitic mafic volcanic suites of ca. 2720 Ma age (Corfu and Stott, 1998; Hart, 2007). These deposits were initially divided into the Burchell and Greenwater assemblages based primarily on opposing younging directions (Williams et al., 1991), but have since been shown to be the same age and likely represent a fold-thrust repetition of a single (Greenwater) assemblage (Corfu and Stott, 1998). The 2720 Ma volcanics are tectonically interleaved with syn-D1 (ca. 2695 Ma) calc-alkalic diorite sills and related intermediate volcanic rocks of the Kashabowie assemblage (Corfu and Stott, 1998) and the 2696 ± 2 Ma Shebandowan Lake Pluton (Corfu and Stott, 1986). Timiskaming-type lithofacies in the SGB known as the Shebandowan assemblage were deposited prior to D2 transpression (Corfu and Stott, 1998) and are composed of wacke, sandstone, and conglomerate with minor calc-alkalic to alkalic intermediate volcanic rocks and intrusions. Shebandowan assemblage hornblende trachyandesite flows and volcaniclastic rocks, and related syenitic, dioritic and tonalitic intrusives have U–Pb radiometric ages ca. 2690 Ma (Corfu and Stott, 1998). The youngest assemblage in the SGB is the Auto Road assemblage. Conglomerate from this unit contains clasts of late-tectonic granites that have a U–Pb age of 2682 ± 3 Ma and is affected by D2 lineations (Corfu and Stott, 1998). D2 lineations are overprinted by localized deformation associated with the emplacement of post-D2 intrusions (2683 ± 3 MaKekekuab pluton; Corfu and Stott, 1998). Considering the errors, the timing of D2 deformation can be constrained to 2680–2685 Ma (Lodge et.al., 2013).

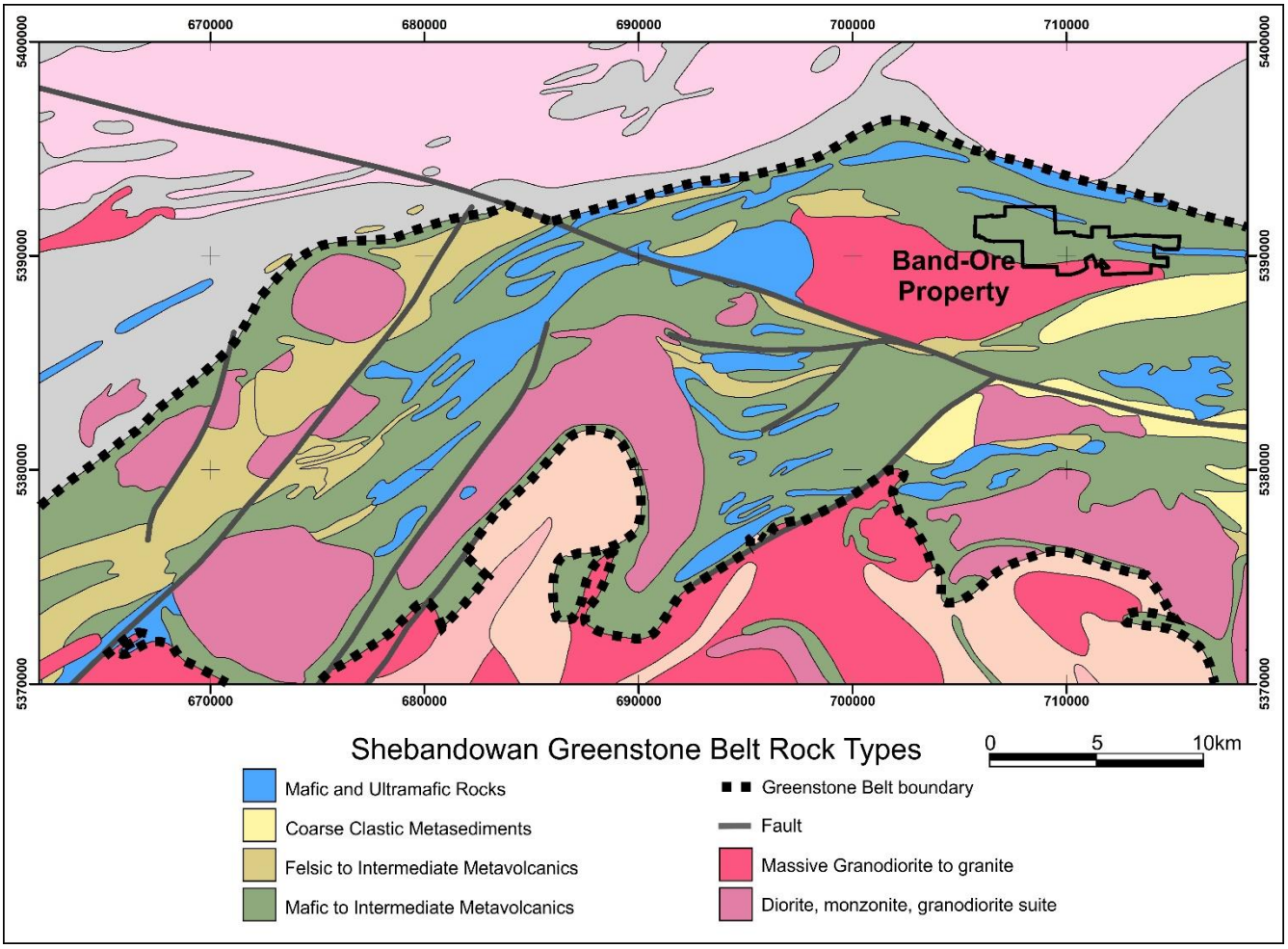

Figure 7: Regional overview of central Shebandowan greenstone belt

Source: Golden Share 2021

7.1.3 Regional Structure

The earliest deformation event, D1, produced regional scale folding in the SGB Greenwater assemblage ca. 2695 Ma (Stott and Schnieders, 1983; Corfu and Stott, 1998). The next regional deformation event, D2, was synchronous with regional metamorphism and production of metamorphic fabric. Regional strain during this deformation event appears to have become increasingly partitioned, eventually producing shear zones that pervasively deform the SGB Shebandowan assemblage (Corfu and Stott, 1998). The D2 event is constrained to 2685–2680 Ma (Corfu and Stott, 1998; Peterson et al., 2001). The formation of Timiskaming-type pull-apart basins and transpressional deformation in the SGB represents one of the last deformation phases during the accretion of the Wawa subprovince to the evolving Superior Craton (Lodge et.al, 2013).

There are three major regional trends of shearing/faulting within the western SGB: east-northeast, northwest, and north to northeast.

The east-northeast trending shear/fault zones, generally displaying sinistral sense of strike-slip movement, have been linked to the gold mineralization event or events in the western SGB. These shear zones are characterized by strongly developed D2 schistosity and gently to moderately east plunging lineations superimposed upon rarely preserved D1 tectonic fabrics.

7.1.4 Regional Mineralization

Chorlton (1987) provided a summary of the geological setting of shear and quartz vein gold mineralization in the central SGB area:

> "...investigation of the setting of gold mineralization in this part of the belt has shown that the gold is structurally controlled, and for the most part associated with brittle structures (veins and fractures) developed at a moderately late stage in the deformation and alteration history. From examination of the displacement history and timing of structures in the area, it has been concluded that the early sinistral shear zones which provided the main fluid conduits enabling metasomatic iron carbonate and sericite alteration considered favourable gold exploration targets in other greenstone belts, are flexed, reactivated, and overprinted by subordinate dextral shear and fracture zones under the influence of a dextral deformation regime. The carbonatization process may have overlapped the onset of this imprint, and the ensuing quartz veining and gold related sulphide mineralization were even more likely to have occurred under the influence of the dextral regime.
>
> The main effects of the change from one deformation regime to the other are:
>
> (1) flexing of pre-existing shear zones, and minor vein filling within these zones, either as discontinuous, multiple veins along the pre-existing strong foliations or shear planes (e.g., Bandore trenches and outcrop) or as extension veins occupying former "normal" fractures at high angles to these foliations (e.g., the main Ray Smith vein).
>
> (2) refocussing of carbonothermal to hydrothermal fluids, already utilizing some of the early shear zones as conduits, towards major structural intersections or along later, more brittle fault zones, e.g., the northwest-trending faults and many subsidiary structures.
>
> (3) possible brittle failure of entire, relatively competent masses, strained to the ductile limit during the earlier sinistral regime, and the emplacement of quartz stockworks, which may be barren if the rocks are not accessible to the main hydrothermal conduits, or may be auriferous if accessible to auriferous hydrothermal fluids, and if conditions are suitable for precipitation of gold and pyrite (e.g., the carbonatized Pistol Lake stock, at least to a limited extent).
>
> Thus, mineralization in many cases will probably not correspond geometrically to the ankerite-sericite schist alteration zones established during the earlier sinistral deformation regime, although it is suggested that they are likely to have intersected them."

7.2 Property Geology and Mineralization

7.2.1 Quaternary Geology

The eastern part of the Property bordering the Swampy River is characterized by a wet low relief plain of peat cover and clay-rich glaciolacustrine sediments. Westward the Property is characterized by a dry undulating mainly low relief plain of till and sand ground moraine veneer over bedrock with occasional outcropping bedrock knobs. The western most part of the property is characterized by a mix of wet peat covered low relief plains and dry knobby to hummocky low relief plains of sandy glaciofluvial outwash and bedrock outcrops (Mollard and Mollard, 1980).

A few eskers are in the vicinity of Swamp River in Conacher Township and trend in a southwesterly direction. Sand and gravel deposits continue to be worked north of Highway 11 in Conacher and Hagey townships.

7.2.2 Supracrustal and Intrusive Rocks

The Band-Ore Property is predominantly underlain by mafic to intermediate volcanic flows and associated tuffaceous rocks (Figure 8). The volcanic rocks have been intruded by both feldspar porphyry and gabbro-diorite dikes and sills, which are generally located in the eastern and northern part of the property. Towards the southern limit of the property, the volcanic rocks are in contact with the Shebandowan Lake pluton, a regionally extensive quartz diorite intrusive body.

All rocks on the property are Precambrian in age and have been regionally metamorphosed to mid-greenschist facies or lower. Outcrop exposure is generally poor on the Property, typically less than 5%. The best outcrop exposures occur in historical and current trenched areas, at elevated areas along the power line, and in roadcuts along Highway 11.

The volcanic rocks consist of andesite to dacitic flows, and tuffs (agglomerate) which are variably sheared, sericite and carbonate altered. Mafic volcanic rocks, including pillowed flows, occur in the north part of the property. Excellent outcrop exposures of pillowed basalts, locally weakly sheared, occur at several locations along the highway. The pillow selvages are locally mineralized with 2-5% pyrite.

The south part of the property is generally underlain with intermediate to locally felsic pyroclastic volcanics. The pyroclastic rocks are poorly exposed and were only observed in trenched locations and in diamond drill holes. Diamond drilling by Mattagami/Noranda in the 1980s outlined the No. 4 Zone within a quartz- carbonate veined shear zone cutting these volcanic rocks.

A mafic intrusive dikes/sills strike in a west-northwesterly direction, across the northern part of the Property. These gabbroic rocks are generally weakly chlorite altered, massive, medium to coarse grained, unmineralized and locally weakly magnetic.

A feldspar porphyry intrusive, up to approximately 275 m wide and 1,800 m long, strikes in an east-west direction in the eastern part of the property and hosts the Band-Ore Main Zone. This porphyry has been locally intensely sheared and intensely altered to a sericite - carbonate schist where the porphyritic texture has been destroyed. The best exposures of the porphyry are in the Band-Ore Main Zone trenches located just south of the power line. Smaller exposures of feldspar porphyry occur locally elsewhere on the Property.

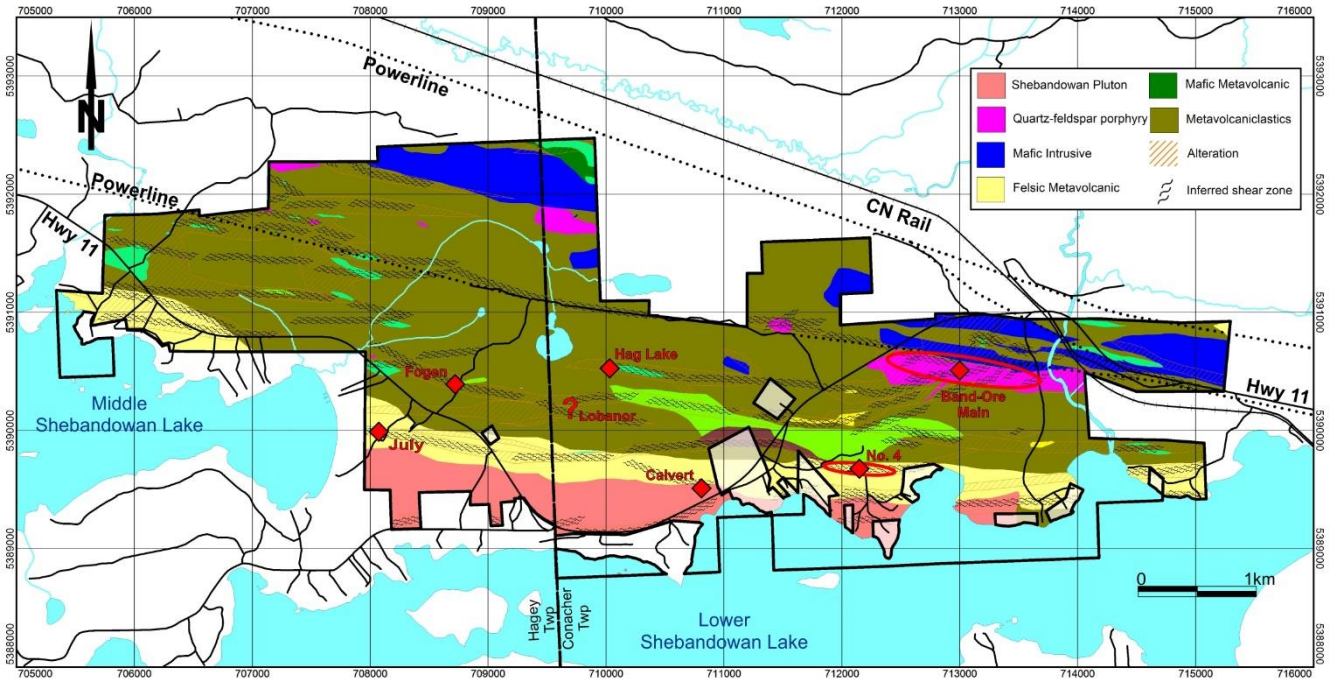

Figure 8: Band-Ore Property Geology

Source: Golden Share 2021

7.2.3 Mineralization

Significant mineral occurrences on the Property (Figure 8) are described below. All mineralized intervals are apparent widths, true widths are unknown.

Band-Ore Main Zone

The Main Zone (aka the No. 1 Zone) discovered in 1937, occurs in an area underlain by mafic metavolcanic rocks cut by gabbro and a relatively large body of feldspar porphyry. These rocks are affected by several easterly to east-northeasterly striking sinistral shear zones up to several metres in width, which have been flexed and locally intersected by slightly younger, east-southeast striking dextral shear and fracture zones (Chorlton, 1987). Trenches and stripped outcrop areas at Band-Ore Main expose feldspar porphyry which has been overprinted by a broad zone of multiple, east-striking shear zones each up to several metres thick and comprising sericite-carbonate-chlorite schist (one of the Chorlton's (1987) carbonatized shear zones). Feldspar porphyroclasts are still visible, except in the highly phyllic shears.

Exploration at the Main Zone area has until recently focussed on the altered, sheared and variably mineralized felsic porphyry host rock and a coincident IP anomaly (Gunning 2006). However, gold mineralization has also been noted historically in sheared mafic metavolcanics north of the feldspar porphyry and by Golden Share drilling in sheared metavolcanics adjacent the southern feldspar porphyry contact.

Some of the shear planes cutting the feldspar porphyry at the Main Zone host pyrite segregations and are surrounded by haloes of disseminated pyrite, pyrite segregations along foliation planes, and calcite overprinting wall rock. Concentrations of disseminated pyrite are higher in sericitized zones (1-2%) and in semi-massive discontinuous lenses. Huska (1981) noted that gold values in drill core exceeded 0.1 oz/ton (~3 g/t Au) only within sericitized zones with appreciable amounts of pyrite. Pyrite is the predominant sulphide mineral at Band-Ore Main, however minor chalcopyrite and sphalerite associated with the shear zones has been noted. Crosscombe (1947) reported the highest base metal assay, 0.3% copper and 4.4% zinc, however it cannot be considered indicative of base metal mineralization on the property. The highest precious metal results came from a grab

sample, which returned a value of 15.7 oz/ton gold and 43.6 oz/ton silver. Precious metal values of this magnitude are not considered indicative of the mineralization at the Main Zone; assays do not normally exceed 1.0 oz/ton Au or Ag. Channel samples from the original 1947 Main Zone trenches averaged 0.35 oz/ton gold over a true width of 7 ft and a strike length of 400 ft (Crosscombe, 1947). Locations for these samples were reportedly "imprecise at best; in some cases, locations are not given" (Clayton, 1980). Subsequent surface and diamond drill core sampling by Mattagami/Noranda, Band-Ore Resources, Staccato and Golden Share have returned some similar grades but generally isolated and over typically 1 m widths. Only 8 of 107 Mattagami/Noranda trench samples returned greater than 0.08 oz/ton and the highest values were 0.56 and 0.74 oz/ton Au over approximate widths of 50 cm (Cavey and Gunning, 2003). Of 164 grab samples collected by Band-Ore Resources in 1999 from historical trenches, most samples returned only trace values of gold, however 26 samples returned values above 1 g/t Au with the highest result 32.2 g/t Au. Golden Share surface channel samples, typically 1 m in length, returned gold values ranging from <0.005 to 23.9 g/t Au with significant gold mineralization generally restricted to the shear zones and late pyritic fractures.

No. 4 Zone

Mattagami discovered the No. 4 Zone during the fall of 1981 while drilling IP anomaly #4 peripheral to the IP anomaly coincident with the Main Zone. The No. 4 Zone lies approximately 800 m southwest of the Band-Ore Main Zone and does not outcrop due to glacial till cover. Drilling in 1981 and 1982 led to the delineation of three sub-parallel zones, the Telluride, Upper and Lower Zones.

The No. 4 Zone is hosted by sheared and altered, vertical to north dipping felsic to intermediate pyroclastic metavolcanics. All mineralized zones exhibit some degree of silicification, quartz veining or quartz stockwork and are associated with disseminated pyrite (locally up to 3 to 5%). Ankerite alteration is abundant and forms a broad halo around the gold bearing zones. Fine-grained tourmaline is common in the No. 4 Zone, but it does not show preferential association with the gold mineralization. Cavey and Gunning (2003) noted that various types of quartz veins are associated with all three of the mineralized subzones, including:

1. competent beige to creamy white quartz, containing banded pyrite mineralization but generally low silver and gold values.
2. competent bluish grey to grey pyritiferous quartz, generally contains the best gold values.
3. light greenish-grey veins- not common, competent and carry good gold values.
4. narrow, weakly mineralized white quartz veins (<1 cm in thickness) and contain good values

The No. 4 zone anomaly was tested over a strike length of 500 m and to a vertical depth of 200 m (Bellinger, 1992). The Telluride Zone was intersected in two holes and averaged 0.23 oz/ton gold and 0.22 oz/ton silver over a true width of 2.0 m. The Upper Zone was intersected in 12 drill holes over a strike length of 500 m. Six of the holes intersected grades lower than 0.07 oz/ton gold while the most significant intersection was 0.469 oz/ton gold and 0.85 oz/ton silver over 2.0 m. The Lower Zone was intersected in 19 holes over a strike length of 500 m with fifteen of the holes having grades higher than 0.07 oz/ton gold over 2.0 m. The remaining four holes returned values ranging from 0.185 to 0.444 oz/ton gold over true widths ranging from 2.0 to 7.19 m.

Hag Lake occurrence

Mattagami discovered the Hag Lake occurrence in 1981 when drill testing an IP anomaly. Mattagami drill hole GW-81-1 intersected 27.36 g/t Au and 137.46 g/t Ag over a core length of 4 m. Subsequent drilling intersected erratic gold values at the north contact of a porphyry dyke. A subsequent interpretation suggested mineralization did not follow the contact of the porphyry but was within a zone of shearing up to 45 ft wide, striking east west and dipping roughly 45 degrees to the north (Larouche, 1994). Later diamond drilling intersected lower grade gold values close to a large porphyry intrusion. Reinterpretation of the data Larouche (1998) suggests that lower gold values (0.05 opt Au) are present over a 50 ft interval and gold mineralization may be spatially related to north dipping mafic dykes. The distribution and control of gold mineralization at Hag Lake is poorly understood.

Fogen occurrence

The Fogen occurrence was also discovered drill testing geophysical anomalies. Historical diamond drill hole MF-97-01 intersected 1.03 g/t over a core length of 12.2 m within sheared porphyry. A weak humus geochemical gold anomaly appears to spatially correspond to the gold mineralization in MF-97-01. The drill hole also intersected a sulphide iron formation toward the bottom of the hole, which ran 0.34 g/t Au over 1 m. This iron formation may correlate with a VLF-EM conductor immediately south of the humus gold anomaly. A weak IP-resistivity anomaly is also located over the occurrence area (Larouche, 1998).

Calvert occurrence

The Calvert occurrence (aka Halverson occurrence) is a sericite rich, quartz bearing shear zone with disseminated pyrite within the Shebandowan Lake pluton. Sampling of a narrow one-foot-wide sericite shear zone returned 1.7 opt Au (Larouche, 1994). Sampling of a historical trench approximately 150 feet to the west returned values of up to 0.25 opt Au per ton within a sheared structure in the Shebandowan Lake Pluton (Larouche, 1994). Golden Share located two angular surface float samples near the trench that assayed 21.2 and 26.4 g/t Au. The trench was reopened and a sigmoidal quartz vein with a width of up to 50 cm was exposed in the sheared and locally silicified intrusive. Channel samples of the vein and its immediate wall rock yielded anomalous gold values up to 1.06 g/t Au over 1.40 m; 3 grab samples of the vein yielded results of up to 1.65 g/t Au.

July occurrence

Golden Share located the July Zone when prospecting 300 m east of the Rossmere Bay shoreline 3.9 km to the west of Band-Ore's Zone No 4. Five shear zones, up to 8 m thick were identified in a 120 m thick package of strongly deformed, brecciated, and altered felsic to mafic metavolcanics. The rocks display strong carbonate, hematite, ankerite and sericite alteration and 13 samples yielded results above 0.10 g/t Au with a maximum value of 2.61 g/t Au.

Lobanor occurrence

In 1945, Lobanor Gold Mines Limited completed 14 diamond drill holes north of the present location of Highway #11, just east of the Hagey-Conacher township line. The actual location of this occurrence is uncertain as drill collar maps are not available. The drilling covered 1,100 ft across the metavolcanic-feldspar porphyry contacts. Lenticular shear zones in the porphyry are reported to be silicified and mineralized with some pyrite and minor chalcopyrite. Three (3) holes were reported to contain significant gold values including 13.9 ft core length of 0.10 opt Au in drill hole 2; 3.4 ft core length of 0.148 opt Au in drill hole 6; and 1.1 ft core length of 0.08 opt Au in drill hole 7.

8 Deposit Types

Golden Share's primary exploration target on the Property is greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein hosted gold mineralization.

8.1 Greenstone-Hosted Quartz-Carbonate Vein Deposits

Greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein (GQCV) deposits are a sub-type of lode gold deposits (Poulsen et al., 2000). They correspond to structurally controlled, complex epigenetic deposits hosted in deformed metamorphosed terranes (Figure 9, Dubé and Gosselin, 2007). They are also known as mesothermal, orogenic lode gold, shear zone-related quartz-carbonate or gold-only deposits. Simply, they are quartz and carbonate veins with valuable amounts of gold and silver, in faults and shear zones located within deformed terrains of ancient to recent orogenic greenstone belts (Dubé and Gosselin, 2007).

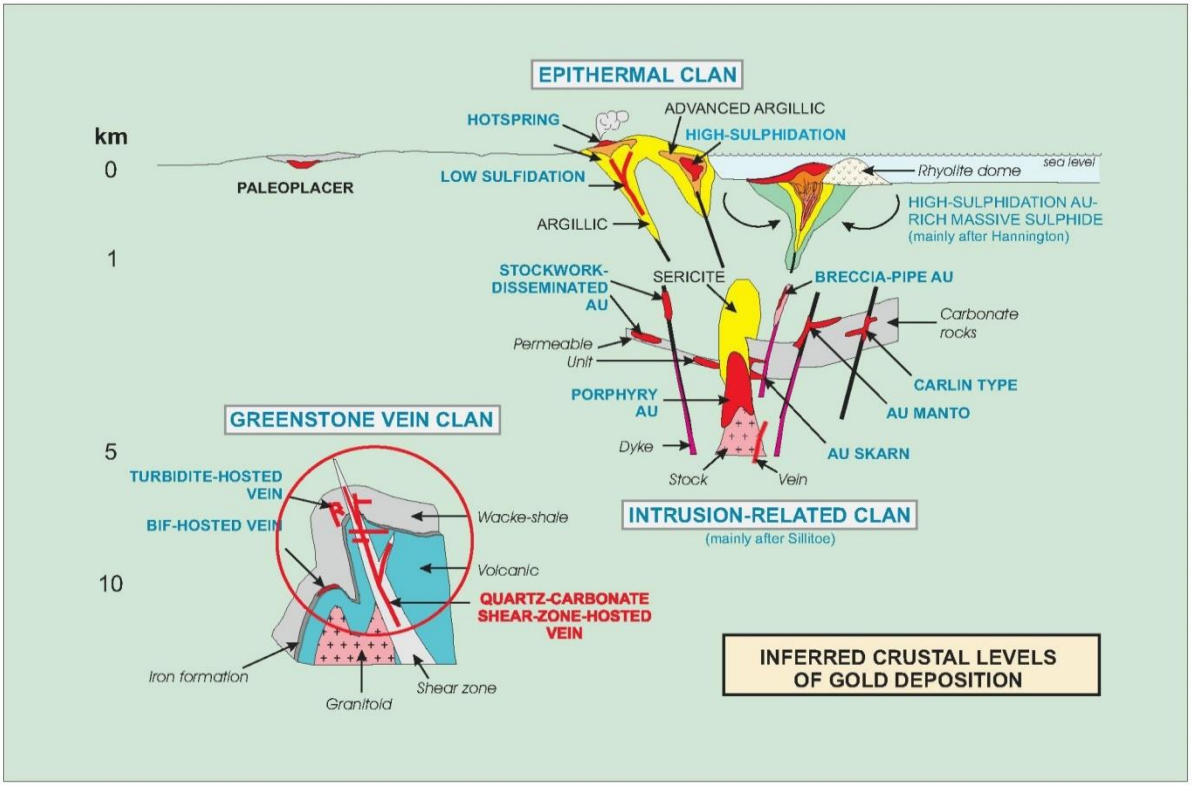

Figure 9: Inferred crustal levels of gold deposition showing the different types of lode gold deposits and the inferred deposit clan

Source: Dubé et al., 2001; Poulsen et al., 2000).

The following description of GQCV deposits has been extracted from the Geological Survey of Canada's web-based synthesis entitled: Mineral Deposits of Canada; Lode gold: Greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposits (orogenic, mesothermal, lode gold, shear-zone-related quartz-carbonate or gold-only deposits) (Dubé and Gosselin, 2007):

- The GQCV deposits are structurally controlled complex epigenetic deposits characterized by simple to complex networks of gold-bearing, laminated quartz-carbonate fault-fill veins. These veins are hosted by moderately to steeply dipping, compressional brittle-ductile shear zones and faults with locally associated shallow-dipping extensional veins and hydrothermal breccias. The deposits are hosted by

greenschist to locally amphibolite facies metamorphic rocks of dominantly mafic composition and formed at intermediate depth (5–10 km). The mineralization is syn- to late-deformation and typically post-peak greenschist facies or syn-peak amphibolite facies metamorphism. They are typically associated with iron-carbonate alteration. Gold is largely confined to the quartz-carbonate vein network but may also be present in significant amounts within iron-rich sulphidized wall rock selvages or within silicified and arsenopyrite-rich replacement zones.

- There is a general consensus that GQCV deposits are related to metamorphic fluids from accretionary processes and generated by prograde metamorphism and thermal re-equilibration of subducted volcano-sedimentary terranes. The deep-seated, gold-transporting metamorphic fluid has been channelled to higher crustal levels through major crustal faults or deformation zones. Along its pathway, the fluid has dissolved various components (notably gold) from the volcano-sedimentary packages, including a potential gold-rich precursor. The fluid then precipitated as vein material or wall rock replacement in second and third order structures at higher crustal levels through fluid-pressure cycling process and temperature, pH, and other physico-chemical variations.
- The diagnostic features of the GQCV-type gold deposits are arrays and networks of fault and shear zone related quartz-carbonate laminated fault-fill and extensional veins in associated carbonatized metamorphosed greenstone rocks. The deposits are typically associated with large-scale (crustal) compressional faults. They have a very significant vertical extent (often more than 2 km), with a very limited metallic zonation.
- The main gangue minerals are quartz and carbonates with variable amounts of white micas, chlorite, scheelite and tourmaline. The main mineralization minerals are native gold with pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite without significant vertical zoning (Dubé and Gosselin, 2007). The sulphide minerals typically constitute less than 10% of the mineralization.

9 Exploration

9.1 Historical Exploration

Historical exploration conducted on Band-Ore Property area prior to acquisition by Golden Share is described in Section 6.

9.2 Golden Share Exploration

Golden Share completed fieldwork at the Band-Ore Property primarily from 2011 to 2012 as described in the following subsections.

9.2.1 2011 Data Compilation

Golden Share retained consulting geologist Geneviève Boudrias P.Geo., MSc., to compile into an ArcGis geodatabase, historical data from 151 reports retrieved from the MNDMNRF's Ontario Assessment File Database (OAFD) and internal corporate files and reports. All existing historical drill results including subsequent Golden Share drill holes were entered into a Géotic database by Golden Share's project geologists.

Drill hole logs and assay certificates for the 1940-1946 Band-Ore Main Zone diamond drill holes have been misplaced and lost over time.

Geological compilation was completed using standard logging codes used by Quebec Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources Naturelles (MERN).

9.2.2 2011-2012 Mapping and Prospecting

Between June and October 2011, the Property was covered with handheld GPS controlled, approximately 100 m spaced, north-south geological and prospecting traverses to improve the general understanding of the geology and the mineralization. Several more outcrops were located, and samples collected during detailed prospecting and mapping in summer 2012.

During the geological-prospecting surveys (2011 to 2012) over 400 outcrops were located and approximately 670 grab samples went submitted for assays. Fist size or larger (1 to 4 kg) grab samples were collected by hammer from float and outcrops. A sample description and site location, obtained from a handheld GPS, were noted in field books, and later entered into a database. Pre-numbered sampling booklets were used, and all samples collected were placed in industry standard plastic bags with the sample numbers. Samples were transferred from the field by Golden Share field personnel and stored at camp before being placed in rice bags and tape-sealed for delivery to ALS Minerals preparation laboratory in Thunder Bay, Ontario. Geological mapping was completed using MERN standard logging codes.

Prospecting led to the discovery of the July Zone located 300 m east of the Rossmere Bay shoreline, 3.9 km to the west of Band-Ore's Zone No 4. Five shear zones, up to 8 m thick were identified in a 120 m thick package of strongly deformed, brecciated, and altered felsic to mafic metavolcanics. The rocks display strong carbonate, hematite, ankerite and sericite alteration and 13 samples yielded results above 0.10 g/t Au with a maximum value of 2.61 g/t Au.

9.2.3 2011 Trenching and Channel Sampling

In August and September 2011, Golden Share completed 14 trenches within the current Property area. Seven trenches were completed at the Band-Ore Main Zone area (GSH-11-A, GSH-11-B, GSH-11-D, GSH-11-1, GSH-11-2, GSH-11-3 and GSH-11-4; Table 12, Figure 10) and an additional 7 trenches were completed to the west in the

Conacher-Hagey Twp area (GSH-11-5, GSH-11-6 and GSH-11-7, GSH-11-8, GSH-11-9, GSH-11-10 and GSH-11-11; Table 12, Figure 10).

Table 12 : 2011 Trench Locations

Trench	X	Y	Orientation	Length (m)
GSH-11-A	712850	5390470	E-W	120
GSH-11-B	713135	5390500	N-S	100
GSH-11-D	712675	5390435	E-W	60
GSH-11-1	713195	5390505	N-S	15
GSH-11-2	713190	5390715	N-S	15
GSH-11-3	713200	5390750	N-S	30
GSH-11-4	712410	5390320	N-S	30
GSH-11-5	711500	5390900	N-S	80
GSH-11-06	710190	5390530	NE-SW	30
GSH-11-07	710140	5390300	NE-SW	70
GSH-11-08	707785	5391410	N-S	60
GSH-11-09	707820	5391630	N-S	20
GSH-11-10	707530	5391805	N-S	100
GSH-11-11	707355	5391290	N-S	55

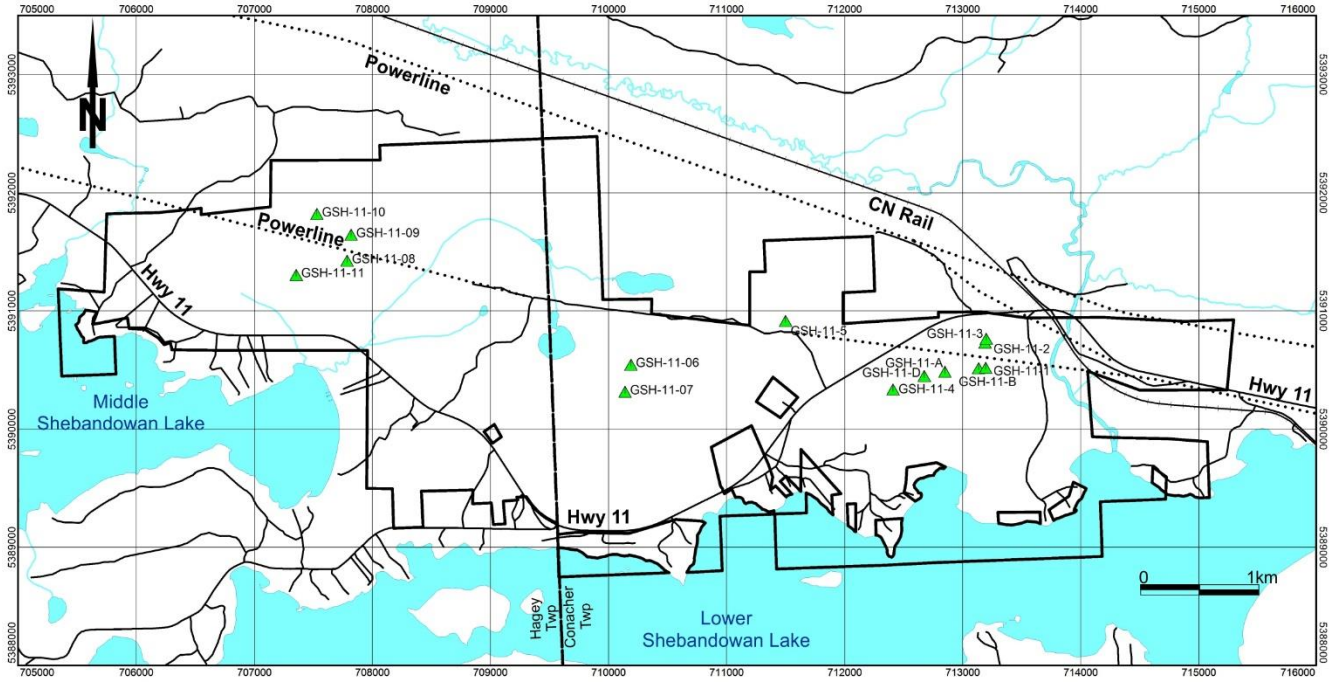

Figure 10: Location of 2011 Golden Share trenches

Source: Golden Share 2021

At the Band-Ore Main Zone area, historical trenches GSH-11-A, GSH-11-B and GSH-11-D were enlarged to gain greater geological understanding of the Main Zone, to verify historical geophysical anomalies and to confirm the surface values obtained by previous workers. Trench GSH-11-1 was completed to test the eastward extension of the feldspar porphyry hosting the Main Zone and an I.P. anomaly detected by Staccato. Trenches GSH-11-2 and GSH-11-3 tested sericitic outcrops which reported grab samples of 3.0 g/t Au and 31.70 g/t Au; and Trench GSH-11-4 tested magnetic and I.P. anomalies.

In the Conacher-Hagey Twp area, Trench GSH-11-5 tested and verified North Coast's 1989 interpretation of the westward continuity of the Main Zone into this area. Trenches GSH-11-6 and GSH-11-7 were excavated to collect

geological information in the Hag Lake area where overburden is relatively thick. Trench GSH-11-6 trench also tested an I.P. anomaly.

At the west side of the Property, Trench GSH-11-8 followed up an I.P. anomaly and a grab sample with anomalous gold content. Trench GSH-11-9 tested a mineralized quartz vein and the presence of a major deformation zone, interpreted by OreQuest based on geophysical surveys. Trench GSH-11-10 was excavated to test a northeasterly trending magnetic lineament associated with an I.P. anomaly and a rock sample with a gold content of 0.30 g/t Au. Trench GSH-11-11 tested the boundary between a high and low magnetic anomaly associated with a northeast trending magnetic lineament.

Following excavations and detailed mapping, the trenches were channel sampled using portable concrete saw. Two parallel cuts were made into the bedrock and the rock between the cuts was removed with a hammer and chisel. A total of approximately 620 channel samples were collected. Individual samples approximately 1 m in length and weighing approximately 4 kg were collected from mineralized zones and favourable structures. Several samples were shorter or longer in length to discriminate potentially gold-bearing areas. A sample description was noted in field books and the site location mapped onto GPS located field maps, and later entered into a GIS database. Pre-numbered sampling booklets were used, and all samples collected were placed in industry standard plastic bags with the sample numbers. Each channel cut was labeled with an aluminum tag scribed with the corresponding sample number. Samples were transferred from the field by Golden Share field personnel and stored at camp before being placed in rice bags and tape-sealed for delivery to ALS Minerals preparation laboratory in Thunder Bay, Ontario. Geological mapping was completed using MERN standard logging codes.

Band-Ore Main area

Trenches GSH-11-A, GSH-11-B, GSH-11-D, and GSH-11-1 at the Band-Ore Main Zone intersected feldspar porphyry intrusive and enabled observation of the relationship between gold mineralization and shear zones. The shear zones are up to several metres in thickness with a general orientation of N240°/N060°. Regional schistosity and shear have an attitude of N270°/80°. Late brittle fractures, trending N240°/75°, are observed both in the shear zones and in the non-sheared intrusive. Within the shear zones, the late fractures show a high concentration of pyrite, marked, by oxidation at the outcrop surface. Quartz/carbonate veinlets are often associated with these late fractures. Channel samples returned gold values ranging from <0.005 to 23.9 g/t Au with significant gold mineralization generally restricted to the shear zones and late pyritic fractures. Table 13 presents significant gold bearing sample intervals greater than 0.5 g/t Au.

Courtois (2011) interpreted that the Band-Ore Main Zone shear zones formed a preferential conduit for the circulation of mineralizing fluids and subsequent brittle fracturing lead to a partial and late remobilization of gold mineralization. The shear zones at Band-Ore Main Zone have been followed in the surface trenches over an east-west strike distance of 550 m. However, the mineralized shear envelopes have an average thickness of 2m and can form an anastomosing network making it difficult to correlate them.

Trenches GSH-11-2, GSH-11-3 and GSH-11-4 intersected mafic to intermediate metavolcanics, primarily pillow basalts and lapilli tuffs, cut by shear zones. The metavolcanics typically contain only 1% pyrite, however in sheared zones, up to 4% pyrite is observed. Mineralization is also associated with quartz/carbonate veins, which, follow fracture and/or schistosity planes as well as pillow margins. The three trenches located in the metavolcanics did not return significant gold values in the sheared/schistose zones.

West of Band-Ore Main

Trench GSH-11-5 intersected a feldspar porphyry intrusive similar to that at the Band-Ore Main Zone. At the northern part of the trench, metre scale shearing is oriented 240^{o}, as at the Band-Ore Main Zone, while the central and southern parts have shear zones generally oriented east-west. Brittle fracturing is also observed,

including late fractures intersecting schistosity at 240°/75°. Mineralization is concentrated in the northern shear zone with higher gold grades associated with late oxidized fractures within the shear zones. The shears of the central and southern parts show little or no enrichment in gold. Unlike Band-Ore Main Zone, the feldspar porphyry does not show significant gold content.

Conacher-Hagey Twp

Trenches GSH-11-6 and GSH-11-7 uncovered mafic to intermediate metavolcanics, pillow basalts and lapilli tuffs cut by east-west orientated shear zones. Pyrite mineralization is finely disseminated in the volcanic groundmass with a maximum content of 1%. Up to 3% pyrite is noted at the pillow margins as well as in shear zones. The presence of late, oxidized brittle fractures was also observed on these two trenches. Trenches GSH-11-6 and GSH-11-7 do not show significant gold or base metal grades. Only two channel samples from trench GSH-11-6 that intersected late, oxidized, brittle fractures returned anomalous gold contents (Table 13).

Trenches GSH-11-08 and GSH-11-11 intersected pillow basalts and intermediate metavolcanics intersected by metre scale shear zones. Quartz/carbonate veins and veinlets occur along the planes of schistosity and/or fractures and along pillow margins. Automorphic pyrite is associated with shear zones, pillow margins, as well as quartz/carbonate veins and veinlets with slight contamination at the selvage. Less than 1% finely disseminated pyrite is present in the volcanic groundmass. Trenches GSH-11-8 and GSH-11-11 have no significant gold mineralization. Only sporadic channel samples associated with shears or quartz/carbonate veins and veinlets returned very low gold contents.

Trench GSH-11-09 intersected strongly sheared, fractured, and faulted metavolcanics. Significant hydrothermal alteration occurs in the form of a network of quartz/carbonate/ankerite veins and veinlets along or intersecting schistosity planes as well as in brittle fractures. In addition, the metavolcanics show strong ankeritization and sericitization. Mineralization, up to 2% pyrite and chalcopyrite, is closely associated with the deformation and particularly with the quartz/carbonate/ankerite veins and veinlets.

Trench GSH-11-10 intersected a granodiorite intrusive in contact with mafic metavolcanics, both cut by shear zones with a thickness of 11 m. Quartz carbonate veins are present in both metavolcanics and granodiorite; stockwork and fracture fillings were also noted in the granodiorite. Less than 1% finely disseminated pyrite is present in the volcanic and granodiorite groundmass. No significant gold is present in metavolcanics despite the presence of shearing. Low gold concentrations are detected within the granodiorite intrusive associated with quartz/carbonate veins and veins as well as shear structures. Contacts between the granodiorite and metavolcanics do not show anomalous enrichment in gold. The granodiorite exhibits hematization and pronounced silicification with slight ankeritization in the shear areas.

Table 13 : 2011 Trench Channel Samples - Significant Mineralized Intersections

Trench	Channel	Sample	X	Y	Length (m)*	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
GSH-11-1	R4	L090326	713194	5390507	0.4	1.195	3	62	9	3830
GSH-11-1	R5	L090323	713195	5390505	1	0.615	0.2	5	3	276
GSH-11-5	R3	L090409	711500	5390926	1	0.686	1.2	167	-2	37
GSH-11-5	R4	L090411	711498	5390926	1	0.759	0.7	61	-2	49
GSH-11-6	R2	L090501	710185	5390518	1	1.105	15.5	548	2	185
GSH-11-6	R2	L090502	710185	5390517	1	1.93	7.9	346	-2	170
GSH-11-9	R7	L090596	707813	5391621	1	1.025	0.9	375	-2	56
GSH-11-9	R8	L090598	707814	5391620	1	0.816	2.4	983	-2	59
GSH-11-A	R1	L090001	712900	5390471	1	1.275	5.7	394	6	583
GSH-11-A	R2	L090003	712890	5390467	1	1.9	7.2	310	3	3560
GSH-11-A	R3	L090006	712887	5390466	1	1.22	3.9	112	3	692
GSH-11-A	R4	L090007	712879	5390465	1	2.2	6.3	65	6	500
GSH-11-A	R5	L090011	712876	5390465	1	1.045	3.6	65	5	865
GSH-11-A	R7	L090013	712865	5390471	1	3.3	11.6	177	7	474
GSH-11-A	R7	L090016	712865	5390468	1	0.63	1.9	91	2	404
GSH-11-A	R9	L090028	712855	5390470	1	9.38	41	520	6	743
GSH-11-A	R9'	L090029	712853	5390470	0.65	4.28	8	171	5	244
GSH-11-A	R11	L090036	712832	5390469	1	5.04	10.1	344	4	650
GSH-11-A	R11	L090037	712832	5390468	1	5.83	21.8	259	10	990
GSH-11-A	R11	L090038	712832	5390467	1	0.752	2.8	69	7	385
GSH-11-A	R15	L090058	712816	5390469	1	0.701	5.5	73	5	120
GSH-11-A	R15	L090059	712816	5390468	1	1.615	8.2	158	4	198
GSH-11-A	R15	L090060	712816	5390467	1	0.619	2.2	122	<2	186
GSH-11-A	R16	L090066	712812	5390457	1	1.13	4.1	103	3	541
GSH-11-A	R17	L090072	712810	5390468	1	2.62	7.2	86	2	157
GSH-11-A	R17	L090073	712810	5390467	1	12.85	29.7	163	5	181
GSH-11-A	R17	L090074	712810	5390466	1	1.355	3.3	58	<2	163
GSH-11-A	R18	L090077	712809	5390467	0.5	23.9	38.8	348	3	205
GSH-11-A	R19	L090079	712807	5390469	1	1.61	4.9	43	2	122
GSH-11-A	R19	L090081	712807	5390467	1	3.44	10.2	130	3	147
GSH-11-A	R19	L090082	712807	5390466	1	2.24	8.2	148	<2	196
GSH-11-A	R22	L090096	712791	5390467	1.2	1.46	5.6	558	7	302
GSH-11-A	R23	L090090	712803	5390467	1	1.225	4.6	105	3	223
GSH-11-B	R9	L090234	713136	5390475	1	0.534	1.4	147	3	918
GSH-11-B	R9	L090248	713137	5390488	1	0.995	3	56	2	1030
GSH-11-B	R9	L090249	713137	5390488	1	1.03	5.2	67	4	1620
GSH-11-B	R10	L090252	713139	5390491	1	1.31	1.1	54	-2	1375
GSH-11-B	R10	L090256	713139	5390494	1	1.245	3	199	2	2650
GSH-11-B	R12	L090261	713136	5390494	1	1.29	4.6	77	4	1090
GSH-11-D	R4	L090186	712681	5390441	1	5.14	15.5	94	4	787
GSH-11-D	R4	L090190	712681	5390437	1	1.13	3.4	50	5	2240
GSH-11-D	R4	L090192	712681	5390436	1	0.856	2.4	45	6	603
GSH-11-D	R5	L090181	712678	5390441	1	0.771	2.5	37	2	1185
GSH-11-D	R6	L090179	712676	5390434	1	1.535	5.7	48	3	1025
GSH-11-D	R7	L090178	712675	5390436	1	3.53	7.6	107	3	3150
GSH-11-D	R8	L090176	712672	5390433	1	1.12	4.6	140	4	1345
GSH-11-D	R9	L090156	712670	5390441	1	0.648	1.9	253	2	3160

* Apparent thickness; true thickness is unknown

9.2.4 2011 Ground Magnetic Surveys

Considering the paucity of modern, reliable ground geophysical data on the Property, Golden Share retained Services Exploration of Rouyn-Noranda, Québec in 2011 to conduct several ground Total Field magnetometer surveys. The purpose of these surveys was to map the lithologies, geological units and structural features underlying the portions of the Property and to investigate favourable zones of alteration.

During the month of April 2011, Golden Share retained Services Exploration to conduct ground Total Field magnetometer surveys over three blocks of claims in the Conacher area of the Property. A total of approximately 66.1 line-km of magnetic data was gathered during surveys; the distribution of survey coverage was as follows:

- Legacy Claim 4218930 (and 4254311 in part): 13.2 line-km (April 5, 2011)
- Legacy Claim 4245256 (and 4258407 + 4241545 in part): 35.4 line-km (April 2 to 5, 2011)
- Legacy Claims 4245276 and 4245275 (and 4258408 in part): 17.5 line-km (April 2 and 3, 2011)

During the month of October 2011, Services Exploration was again retained to conduct a ground Total Field magnetometer survey totaling 14.4 line-km over the Bandore grid, the eastern extension of the magnetometer survey conducted during March 2011 over legacy claim 4245275 and others.

The geophysical surveys were carried out along flagged, uncut lines spaced every 100 m, oriented north-south and turned-off from east-west base lines each labeled 0+00N. Several GPS waypoints were established to keep track of the operator's path along each line, to monitor the line deviations and to assist in locating the grids in the UTM coordinate system (Zone 15N, NAD-83).

The magnetic surveys were conducted by geophysical operators under the supervision of Pierre Gervais of Services Exploration, using GEM-Systems model GSM-19 Overhauser magnetometers capable of reading the intensity of the earth's magnetic field with a precision of 0.01 gamma. Readings of the earth's magnetic field were taken every 12.5 m along the lines. The magnetic field measurements were corrected for diurnal drift by using the data from an automatic base station which monitored and recorded the earth's magnetic field variations every 10 seconds.

The results of the magnetic surveys' total field magnetic data were presented on maps at the scale 1:5,000 including posted readings, profiles (base level of 57,000 gammas, profile scale 1cm=500 gammas) and colour contours (contour interval 25 gammas). The October 2011 survey data were leveled (plus 75 gammas) to fit with the March 2011 survey data.

Within the three western Conacher survey areas, the earth's magnetic field has a background intensity of about 57,100 ±50 gammas. The overall magnetic grain appears to be dominantly along E-W trends. The area over grid 4218930 has a quiet magnetic relief, with only the northwestern portion of this grid exhibiting some magnetic responses in the form of locally strong (>1,500 gammas) and short-wavelength magnetic anomalies indicating the presence of moderately to strongly magnetic units close to surface.

The area over grid 4245256 is characterized by the presence of an elliptical magnetic anomaly in the north-central portion of this grid, centered on 1800E/500N, with a tail extending toward the west-northwest. This magnetic feature shows locally strong to very strong (1,500 gammas to more than 3,000 gammas locally) magnetic signatures. Anomaly wavelengths vary from very short (depth to top of a few metres) to relatively long (as on lines 1600E to 1900E between 400N and 600N) suggesting the presence of moderately to strongly magnetic units at depths varying between a few metres and up to 30-40 m.

The area over grid 4245276-4245275 is characterized by a generally quiet magnetic relief and the absence of significant anomalies.

On the Bandore grid, the earth's magnetic field has a background intensity of about 57,000 ±25 gammas. The magnetic relief on this grid is much quieter and there are only a few magnetic anomalies that stand out, such as a +700 gammas anomaly on L-1500S near 225S. The quiet magnetic relief and the absence of significant anomalies is in good agreement with the March 2011 grid 4245276-4245275 survey immediately to the west. Several linear magnetic lows on the Bandore grid could be the result of magnetite-depleted and hydrothermally altered structures.

9.2.5 2011 IP Survey

From October 21 to November 6 and November 21 to December 1, 2011, Insight Geophysics Inc. was contracted by Golden Share Mining Corp. to complete an Insight Section and Gradient Time Domain Induced Polarization/ Resistivity survey on the Band-Ore Main grid area.

Grid lines were cut at 100 m line spacings and with 25 m station intervals prior to the survey. IP survey specifications included:

- Survey Type: 4 Second Time Domain Induced Polarization / Apparent Resistivity
- Array Types: Gradient and Insight Section Array
- AB (Tx dipole spacing): Multiple AB injections (200m to 1500m)
- MN (Rx dipole spacing): 25 m
- Sampling Interval: 25 m

Instrumentation included a Walcer Model TX KW10 transmitter and a ELREC PRO Ten channel IP receiver

The transmitted waveform was a square wave @ 0.0625 Hz (4 second Square Wave) 50% duty cycle. Receiver sampling was completed using Semi-Logarithmic windows (20 windows totalling 3680 ms in width). IP was measured as Chargeability in mV/V and Resistivity was measured as Primary Voltage in mV and Transmitted Current in mA.

The Gradient array survey was completed on 100 m spaced Lines 0E through 1600E. A total of approximately 14.6 line-km was surveyed. The Insight Section Survey was completed on 200 m spaced Lines 0E through 1600E. A total of approximately 7.5 line-km was surveyed.

Data acquisition of the gradient and the Insight Section arrays are based on the principles of the Schlumberger array. In the Schlumberger array, a vertical geo-electric sounding is produced by expanding the current electrodes out from a centrally located pair of potential electrodes. As the Distance between the current electrodes (L) is increased, the effective depth of penetration is also increased, thus creating a geo-electric sounding curve.

The Gradient Array is a modified Schlumberger array which is best utilized for economically covering large areas. As with the Schlumberger array, the potential electrodes are always located within the boundaries of the two current electrodes. However, unlike the Schlumberger array, the current electrodes are placed at a fixed location (up to 100 times the potential dipole separation) and the potential electrodes are moved in a profile manner up and down lines between the current electrodes. Typically, several lines can be read from a single transmitter placement.

The results from the Gradient array are used to define the lateral boundaries of geo-electric anomalies. These anomalies can then be further detailed in a vertical dimension by surveying them with Insight Sections.

The Insight Section is composed of a fixed array of potential electrodes (typically 40 with a potential dipole separation (MN) of 25 m). The dimensions of the array are flexible pending the target depth and dimensions. Starting at the center location of the Insight Section, multiple current injections at various AB lengths are used to create vertical geo-electric soundings beneath each of the receiver potential dipoles. AB lengths used to create an Insight Section typically range from 5MN to 100MN.

Data points are plotted directly below the center point of each potential electrode in the array. The estimated depth calculation for each plot point uses Edwards Ze estimation that has been further modified to reflect the reduction in effective penetration encountered as the position of any given potential electrode deviates from the center of L towards one or the other current electrode positions.

Insight Geophysics' interpretation of the survey results included:

- A strong linear apparent resistivity low is seen in the gradient data striking approximately E-W across the survey area at approximately 100S (Figure 11). This resistivity low is interpreted to be a shear. The shear is disrupted at approximately 700E by an inferred NW-SE striking fault. West of the fault a second resistivity low lineament is present south of the first low and strikes in an approximate WSW-ENE direction.
- Four NW-SE striking inferred faults have been inferred from truncations of apparent resistivity and chargeability responses (Figure 11).
- A total of 8 anomalous chargeability anomalous trends have been interpreted from the gradient and Insight Sections (Figure 12 and Figure 13).
    - Anomaly 1 is a weak chargeability present on lines 600E-1400E and is associated with a resistivity high. The anomaly strikes approximately E-W and lies to the immediate north of the main interpreted shear zone.
    - Anomaly 2 consists of two sub-parallel E-W striking zones of increased chargeability at approximately 188N and 138N on lines 1200E-1600E. The northern lineament is associated with a resistivity low and the southern with a resistivity high. Depth to the anomalies is estimated at approximately 50m.
    - Anomaly 3 is located south of the interpreted shear zone on lines 800E through 1600E and strikes approximately E-W. The chargeability high is associated with a resistivity high. The anomaly is crosscut by inferred faults at approximately 1300E and 1450E and terminated by an inferred fault at approximately 750E. Depth to the anomaly is estimated at approximately 50m.
    - Anomaly 4 is a very weak and questionable chargeability high seen to strike approximately SW-NE on lines 500E through 800E. The weak chargeability increase is loosely associated with an increase in resistivity. What makes this anomaly of interest is the structural interpretation in the area. The anomaly lies within the interpreted break of the E-W striking shear zone by multiple inferred NW-SE striking inferred faults.
    - Anomaly 5 is a broad chargeability high seen on lines 200E through 600E to the immediate west of the very strong north-central anomaly (anomaly 8). The anomaly strikes approximately E-W at approximately 113N. The anomaly lies on a contact between lower resistivities to the north and higher resistivities to the south. Depth to the anomaly is estimated to be approximately 150-200 m.
    - Anomaly 6 is a chargeability high response present on lines 0E through 200E and remains open to the west. The anomaly lies to the immediate south of the interpreted shear zone. The increased chargeabilities are associated with an increase in the resistivity response. Depth to the top of the anomaly is estimated to be 50-100 m.
    - Anomaly 7 is only present on line 0E at 50S-150S and remains open to the west. The chargeability high is associated with a strong increase in the resistivity response. The anomaly lies to the immediate north of the interpreted shear zone at a depth of approximately 50 m.
    - Anomaly 8 is a very strong chargeability high seen on the north central boundary of the survey area on lines 500E through 1100E and may be lithologic in nature. The anomaly remains open to the north, The strongest response is seen on lines 700E and 800 E at 313N and remains open to the north.

- The property has a power line on it and is also cut by the Trans Canada Highway. Readings taken around the power line and highway should be treated with caution.

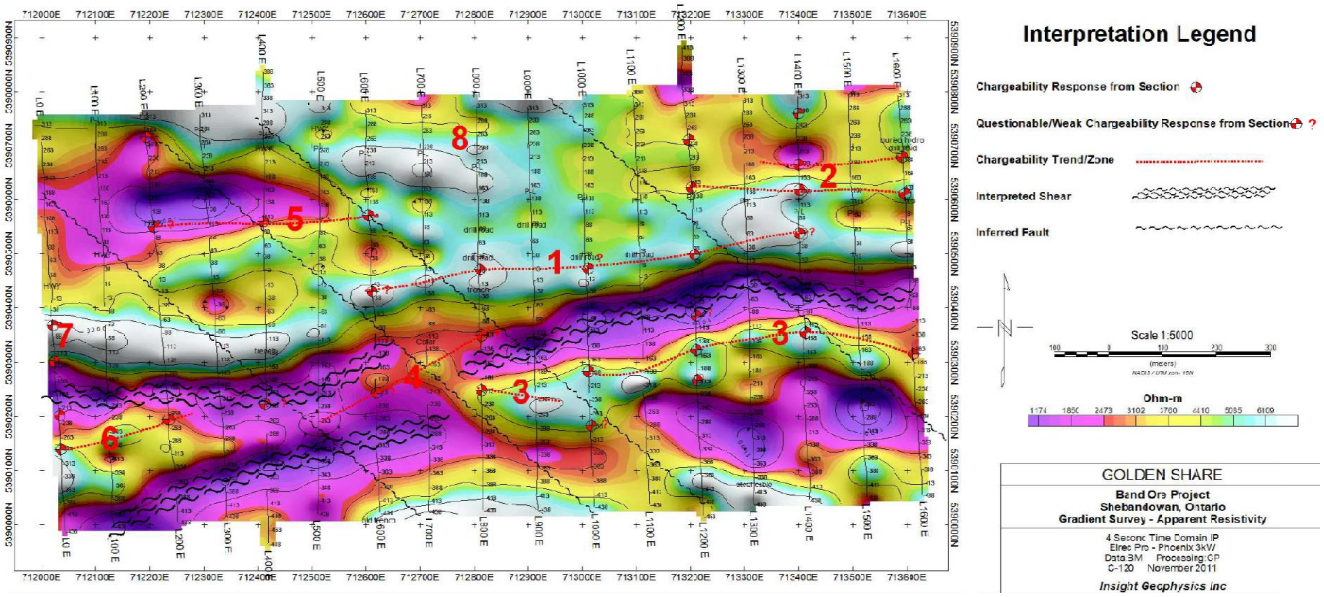

Figure 11: 2011 Band-Ore Main area Gradient Survey - Apparent Resistivity

Source: Pawluk, 2011

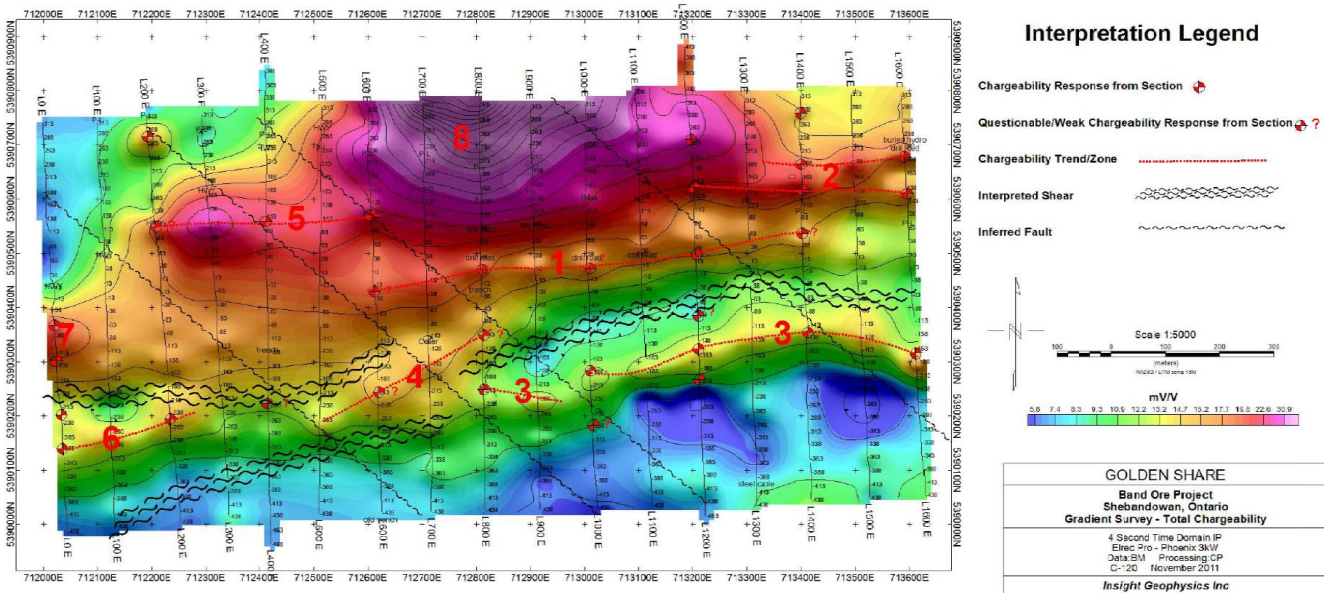

Figure 12: 2011 Band-Ore Main area Gradient Survey - Total Chargeability

Source: Pawluk, 2011

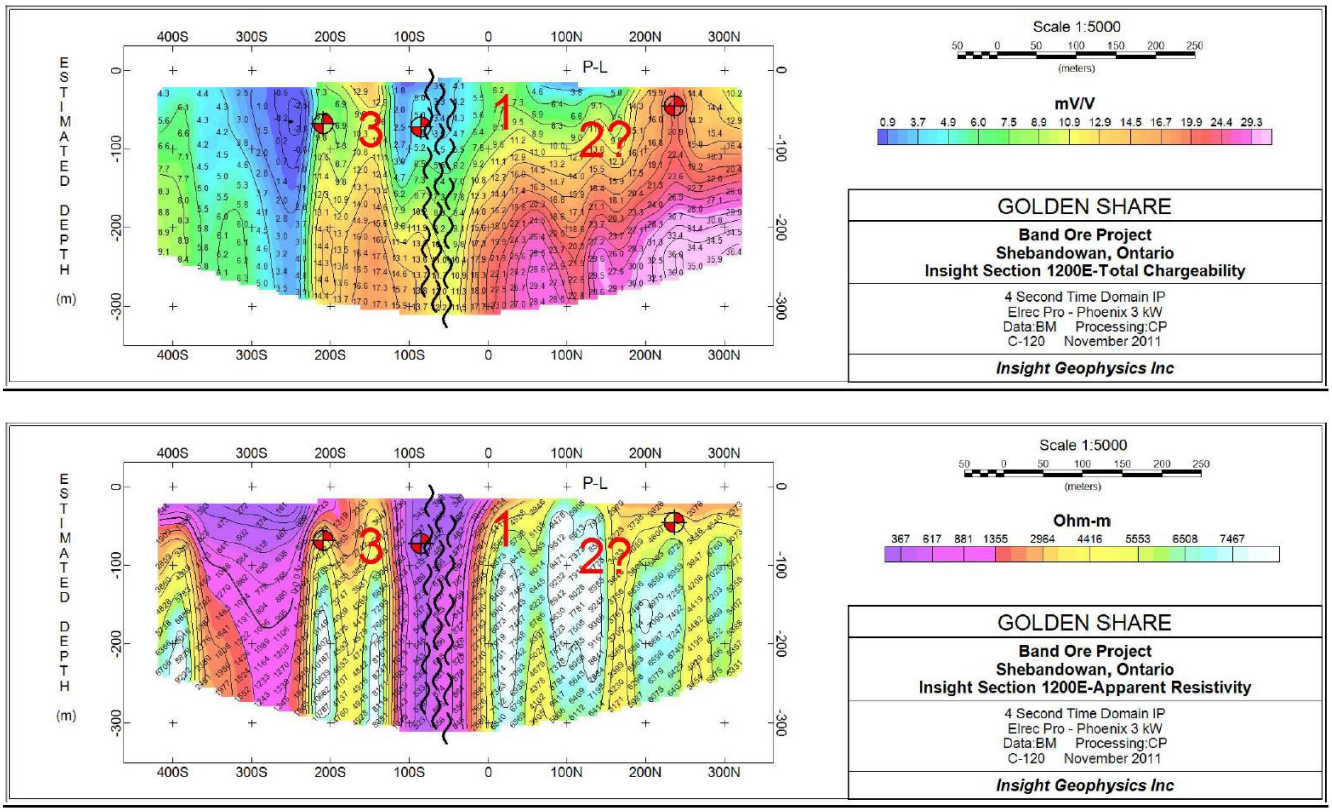

Figure 13: Band-Ore Main area - Example Insight Section 1200E

Source: Pawluk, 2011

9.2.6 2012 SRK Structural Analysis

Golden Share retained Jean-Francois Ravenelle of SRK Consulting Canada to conduct a preliminary structural analysis of bedrock exposed in trenches GSH-11-A and GSH-11-D of the Band-Ore Main Zone on July 20, 2012 (Ravenelle, 2012).

At trench GSH-11-A, gold mineralization is associated with zones of disseminated pyrite and millimetre-scale pyrite stringers hosted within a feldspar porphyry intrusion. The auriferous zones are primarily confined to a two- to five-metre-thick west-trending shear zone and a series of less than three metre thick southwest-trending (240° strike) shear zones. The west-trending shear zone is characterized by:

- Strongly developed foliation oriented sub-parallel to shear zone boundaries (265°/89°)
- Shallow-plunging mineral lineations to the northeast (23°/058°)
- Shear bands (“C” planes) oriented 247°/81° indicating sinistral strike-slip movement and
- Pyrite stringers within the west-trending shear zone are commonly oriented in the C’ plane orientation.

The southwest-trending shear zones are characterized by:

- Strongly developed foliation oriented 275°/84° (“S” planes), oblique to shear zone boundaries oriented 238°/81° (“C” planes). This C-S fabric relationship indicates sinistral strike-slip movement
- One millimetre to one-centimetre-thick shear zones (“C” planes) oriented within and parallel to shear zone boundaries
- Shallow-plunging mineral lineations to the west (12°/268°) and

- Pyrite stringers within the southwest-trending shear zones are commonly oriented parallel to foliation (i.e., west-trending "S" planes).

Based on the structural characteristics, kinematics, and distribution of shear zones at trench GSH-11-A, Ravenelle (2012) suggests that the west- and southwest-trending shear zones formed contemporaneously during an event of sinistral shearing. The southwest-trending shear zones are interpreted as Riedel shear zones associated with the west-trending shear zone.

In trench GSH-11-D, located approximately 150 m west of trench GSH-11-A, gold mineralization is associated with zones of disseminated pyrite and one- to three-centimetre-thick semi-massive pyrite bands hosted within less than 50 cm thick west-trending shear zones. A lineation was not observed in trench GSH-11-D.

Gold mineralization in trenches GSH-11-A and GSH-11-D primarily occurs in association with disseminated sulphides and sulphide stringers within west- and southwest-trending steeply dipping sinistral shear zones that crosscut a feldspar porphyry intrusion. However, the timing of gold mineralization relative to deformation is uncertain and requires further investigation:

- Gold mineralization may have been introduced prior to deformation, and shear zones subsequently formed in already altered and mineralized material; or
- Gold mineralization may have been introduced during active shearing and its distribution is controlled by the shear zones geometry and kinematics.

9.2.7 2012 Soil Sample Orientation Surveys

Exploration for gold mineralization in the near-surface geological environment at the Band-Ore Property is difficult due to the thick overburden and notably glacially transported till and its derivatives. Thick glaciofluvial topped by organic deposits (swamp), make mineral exploration in these terrains challenging.

Mobile Metal Ions Survey

A Mobile Metal Ions (MMI) orientation survey was conducted in July 2012 and consisted of a single transect each over a two known gold targets (Hag Lake and Band-Ore Zone 4). Sample station spacing was 25 m and four 250 to 300 grams of samples were collected from each sample pit. The Hag Lake test comprised 7 stations (28 samples total) and the Zone 4 test comprised 6 stations (24 samples total).

The primary reasons for the orientation survey were to:

- Determine whether MMI is capable of "seeing-through" the overburden and if full-scale MMI survey is warranted.
- Determine a sample spacing sufficiently dense to identify mineralization.
- Identify which elements that fingerprint the mineralization.
- Establish the appropriate depth at which to collect samples.
- If a full survey is warranted, establish the appropriate MMI elements to test.

The SGS recommended sampling protocol was used for the orientation survey. Four samples were taken from each hand-dug pit to obtain a broad cross section of data sufficient to capture the optimal sampling depth. First, the zero datum or depth to begin sampling must be located. Typically, this is the interface between the organic layer containing leaf litter and organic material with visible structure (i.e., decomposing leaves, bark, twigs, and peat) and the underlying humified organic layer. Below this interface or zero datum, four depths were marked out (0-10 cm, 10-20 cm, 20-30 cm, and 30-40 cm) and samples were carefully taken from each, beginning at the bottom, and working upwards. Each sample was placed into a its own ZIPLOC sample bags for shipment to the SGS Mineral Services' independent and ISO/IEC 17025:2005 certified laboratory for analysis.

Golden Share reported that gold values obtained were too close to the lower limit of detection to define anomalies and no anomalous indicator elements were noted. Investigation of other geochemical survey methods was recommended.

Humus Survey

Between September 10 and October 5, 378 humus horizon soil samples were collected over four known mineralized occurrence areas (July, DDH CO-11-01 area, Hag Lake and Band-Ore Zone No. 4). Line spacing varied between 50 and 200 m with sample station spacing of 25 m. A humus sample was collected from each hand shoveled sample pit. Sample coverage was incomplete due to the presence of flooded land, sand, roads, and land disturbed by human activity.

The July area test comprised 88 samples collected from 8 flagged lines at 50 m spacing. Gold results ranged from <0.001 to 0.026 ppm Au. The DDH CO-11-01 test area included 203 samples collected from on 9 cut lines at 100 to 200 m spacings. Gold results ranged from <0.001 to 0.044 ppm Au. The Hag Lake area test comprised 46 samples from 2 flagged lines at 100 m spacing. Gold results ranged from <0.001 to 0.011 ppm Au. The Zone 4 area test comprised 41 samples from 2 cut lines at 100 m spacing. Gold results ranged from <0.001 to 0.052 ppm Au.

9.2.8 2012 VLF Test Surveys

A 6.73 km line VLF electromagnetic survey test was carried out at the Band-Ore Main Zone and Conacher areas to potentially highlight lithological trends and structural discontinuities beneath the overburden cover. Four test lines were run at the Band-Ore Main Zone area and four in the Conacher area. The VLF survey phase readings were filtered by the Fraser method.

The VLF test survey did not identify the Band-Ore Main Zone mineralization. The VLF surveys outlined three main lineament trends:

1. NE -SW (about 060°): Very clear at Band-Ore Main but also present on Conacher. In the trenches of the Main Zone (Trench GSH-11-A and 11-D-GSH) a series of less than three metre thick southwest-trending shear zones exhibit this orientation.
2. WNW to NW (between 290° and 315°): This orientation correlates with the strike of the upper contact on Band-Ore Main Zone porphyry and a steeply dipping, southeast-striking, shear zone.
3. EW: These lineaments are weakly expressed only over the Conacher area. This orientation corresponds to the trend of regional structures and to the foliation observed in the Band-Ore Main Zone and is superimposed on the mineralization encountered in drill hole CO-11-01.

Golden Share noted that the lineaments identified by the VLF test surveys cannot be characterized or correlated with confidence because of the extensive overburden and the low density of the surveys.

9.2.9 2012 Calvert Zone

The Calvert zone (aka Halverson occurrence) is located within the Shebandowan intrusive complex west of the No. 4 Zone (Figure 8). The best value obtained in 2011 was 0.77 g/t Au from a grab sample and thus little attention had been paid to this old showing. In June 2012 two angular surface float samples near the trench returned 21.2 and 26.4 g/t Au and prompted the re-opening of the historical trench. Mapping and channel sampling of the trench were executed during the month of July 2012. A sigmoidal quartz vein hosted in the sheared and locally silicified Shebandowan tonalitic intrusive was exposed with a width of up to 50 cm. Channel samples (20 samples) within the vein and its immediate wall rock yielded anomalous gold values peaking at 1.06 g/t Au over 1.40 m while 3 individual grab samples of the vein yielded results of up to 1.65 g/t Au.

9.2.10 2016-2017 Reviews of Historical IP Surveys

In early 2016, Golden Share Mining re-compiled the results from Mattagami's 1980 Band-Ore and 1981 Band-Ore Extension frequency domain IP surveys which were dipole-dipole array, 'a' = 50 m, n=1,4 on north/south lines at 200 m (178 line-km total). There was limited follow up detailed 'a' = 25 m IP. Golden Share's compilation also included the Bandore Main area was re-surveyed by Staccato's 2003 re-survey of the Band-Ore Main area with time domain IP with 'a' = 25 m, n=1,6 (11 line-km total). Golden Share selected six zones of historical IP anomalies within the current Property area for further review based on IP anomaly strength/rank, geology, and exploration history (BOE-2, BO-6-1, BO-6-2, BO-6-3, BO-6-4, and BO-7-S).

Golden Share considers BOE-2 the most significant historical IP zone. In the 1981 survey report (AFRI 52B09NE0044) BOE-2 is labelled IP Zone 2, one of 13 identified in the Bandore Extension survey. Reading from the report:

> "Zone 2 has been traced from 200E to 2800E and may extend farther west. It varies in width from 100 to 250 m and displays PFE values as high as 9.51. It appears to be faulted or offset near 800E. Detailing with 25 m dipoles has been carried out on 1000E, 1400E and 1800E. On 1800E, the results suggest a narrow, shallow, steeply dipping source centred near 4325N. This is regarded as a priority target. On 1000E, the data indicates a broader and possibly deeper target centred near 4425N. This anomaly is offered as a second priority target to test this important anomaly a second time."

BOE-2 is 1.6 km long and made up of 3 (or 4) high, 4 medium and at least 4 low ranked IP anomalies. Over most of its length, n=1 resistivities are less than 1,000 ohm.m and less than 500 ohm.m at its western end. Lines 1000E, 1400E and 1800E over BOE-2 were re-surveyed with 'a' = 25 m, n=1,6. Based on detailed pseudosections (AFRI 52B09NE0044), the 3 strong IP anomalies are at:

- 4425N, 1000E: a well formed, strong chargeability anomaly that peaks in the second dipole (plot point depth 37.5 m). Resistivities are uniformly low – 250 to 750 ohm.m.
- 4375N, 1400E: a well formed, strong chargeability anomaly that peaks in the third dipole (plot point depth 50 m). Resistivities increase from 500 to 1000 ohm.m at depth.
- 4200N to 4350N, 1800E: 3 poorly defined chargeability peaks at depth (second to fourth dipole). Resistivities range from 350 to 780 ohm.m. Results from the 'a' = 50 m survey suggest a single broad target from 4200N to 4300N with its center top in the second or third dipole (plot point depths 75 to 100 m). The strongest response has its center top at 4225N ('a' = 50 m survey) in the third dipole (plot point depth 100 m). Resistivities increase from around 600 ohm.m at surface to almost 2,000 ohm.m at depth.

Golden Share considers the western part of BOE-2 a good exploration target – a strong IP target under about 10 m overburden (Figure 14). It is marked by moderate to strong chargeabilities over a strike length of at least 750 m. There is no outcrop in the area therefore the zone has seen little exploration work. BOE-2 appears to have only been tested by historical Mattagami drill hole GW81-4 which was collared at 4375N on Line 1800E and drilled to the south. GW81-4 intersected several anomalous gold mineralized intervals including 1.10 g/t Au over a 1.0 m core length from 12.5 to 13.5m; 0.46 g/t Au over a 3.75 m core length from 19.00 to 22.75 m; 0.47 g/t Au over a 3.64 m core length from 62.45 to 66.09 m; 0.60 g/t Au over a 12.59 m core length from 111.13 to 123.72 m; and 0.53 g/t Au over a 4.00 m core length from 131.62 to 135.62 m. True thicknesses of the mineralized zones are unknown. North Coast's drill hole 88-13 tested the extreme east end of BOE-2 and Golden Share drill hole CO-11-01 was collared well north of the zone axis testing a soil geochemical anomaly.

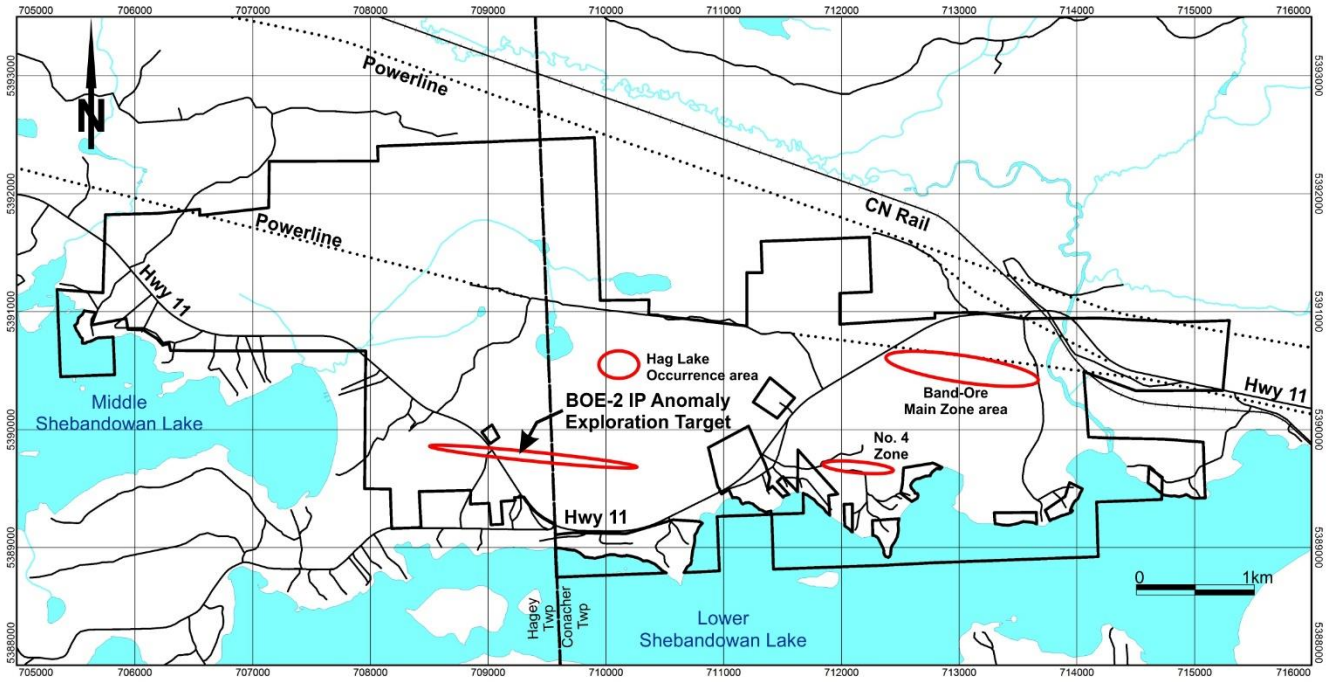

Figure 14: Approximate location of historical BOE-2 IP anomaly exploration target

Source Golden Share 2021

Georeferencing uncertainty of the 1981 IP survey grid makes an IP confirmation survey of BOE-2 necessary. Several detailed north/south IP traverses using time domain, 'a' = 25 m, and n=1,6, are recommended. The strongest, shallowest IP anomalies might then be drill tested with at least 2 drill holes.

10 Drilling

10.1 Historical Drilling

Historical drilling conducted on the Band-Ore Property area prior to acquisition by Golden Share is described in Section 6. Historical drilling was not publicly reported in the manner currently required by NI 43-101. Descriptions of the protocols and procedures were rarely recorded in earlier technical reports (if written) and early assessment files only required submission of abbreviated drill logs, often without assay results. The QP is therefore unable to confirm whether the drilling, logging, and sampling procedures, and protocols employed by early (pre-1980's) historical operators were appropriate for the mineralization type and conform to current industry standards. For this reason, it is QP's opinion that early (pre-1980's) historical drill records and sample results should be viewed for reference only and should not be relied upon.

However, the QP is of the opinion that historical drilling conducted post-1980 should have followed drill core logging and sampling procedures that would generally meet generally meet many of CIM Mineral Exploration Best Practice Guidelines adopted by CIM Council (23 November 2018) with exception of the insertion of QAQC standards, blanks and duplicates, core photography and the documentation of exploration and analytical procedures and protocols.

10.2 Golden Share

10.2.1 2011 Diamond Drill Program

The 2011 drill program was conducted from November to December 2011. A total of 1,461 m of diamond drilling was completed, including 5 holes on the Band-Ore Main Zone (749 m), 1 hole on Band-Ore Zone 4 (443 m) and 2 holes in the Conacher area (269 m) (Figure 15). 1,525 core samples totaling 1,375 m were collected and analysed (Table 14).

The drill contract was awarded to RTLC from Fort Frances, Ontario and subcontracted to Corelogix, the Canadian branch of West-Core Drilling, from Elko, Nevada. The drill core was NQ in size, with downhole orientation surveys completed with a Flex-It instrument, at approximately 30 m intervals. The drilling campaign experienced several logistical and technical issues, due to bad weather and drilling inefficiencies. Casings were left in the holes with a labelled aluminum cap. Collars were located using a handheld global positioning system (GPS).

The drilling program was supervised by Ms. Laurence Huss, Golden Share's Vice President of Exploration at the time. Logging was executed by Golden Share geologists. Lithological logging was completed using standard logging codes used by Quebec Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources Naturelles (MERN) and amenable to management in a computer database. Alteration, structural elements, and mineralization were also logged. The drill core was logged at a core facility at the Golden Share camp on Highway 11 in Shebandowan. Sample intervals were then marked by the geologist. The drillhole core was generally sampled in its entirety at lengths of 1 m, with selected sample intervals no less than 0.3 m in length collected in altered and mineralized zones. The marked sample intervals were cut with a core saw, with one half of each core sample returned to the core tray and the other half bagged, tagged, and delivered to ALS Minerals Laboratories prep lab in Thunder Bay, Ontario.

The archived half-core is stored on the Property at the Band-Ore Zone (UTM 712,805E 5,390,490N).

Table 14: 2011 Diamond Drilling Summary

Hole ID	Zone/Area	East	North	Elev (m)	Az	Dip	Length (m)	Length sampled (m)	Samples	Targets
BO-11-01	BO Main Zone	713,661	5,390,378	458	180	-50	188	168	187	Test the east extension from mineralized zone of SG-04-08
BO-11-02	BO Main Zone	713,224	5,390,543	473	180	-45	102	91	99	Test the mineralized zone of SG-03-02 and attempt to verify historical drill holes 3 and 7
BO-11-03	BO Main Zone	712,654	5,390,652	469	180	-45	155	152	167	Part of a N-S drill section to verify historical SG-03-05 and SG-03-04 drill results. Test east extension from SG-03-05
BO-11-04	BO Main Zone	712,655	5,390,549	470	180	-45	152	148	155	Part of a N-S drill section to verify historical SG-03-05 and SG-03-04 drill results. Test west extension from SG-03-04
BO-11-05	BO Main Zone	712,655	5,390,453	465	180	-45	152	147	165	Part of a N-S drill section to verify historical SG-03-05 and SG-03-04 drill results. Test Trench D and foot wall of the Main Zone intrusive
BO-11-09	BO Zone 4	712,049	5,389,725	461	180	-50	443	427	458	Test for the continuity of the mineralization encountered in BO-81-10 and continue to the Shebandowan Lake pluton
CO-11-01	Conacher	709,801	5,389,863	462	180	-50	254	242	294	Gold anomaly (historical) in humus
CO-11-02	Conacher	709,801	5,389,687	467	180	-50	15	--	--	Gold anomaly (historical) in humus
						Total	**1461**	**1375**	**1525**	

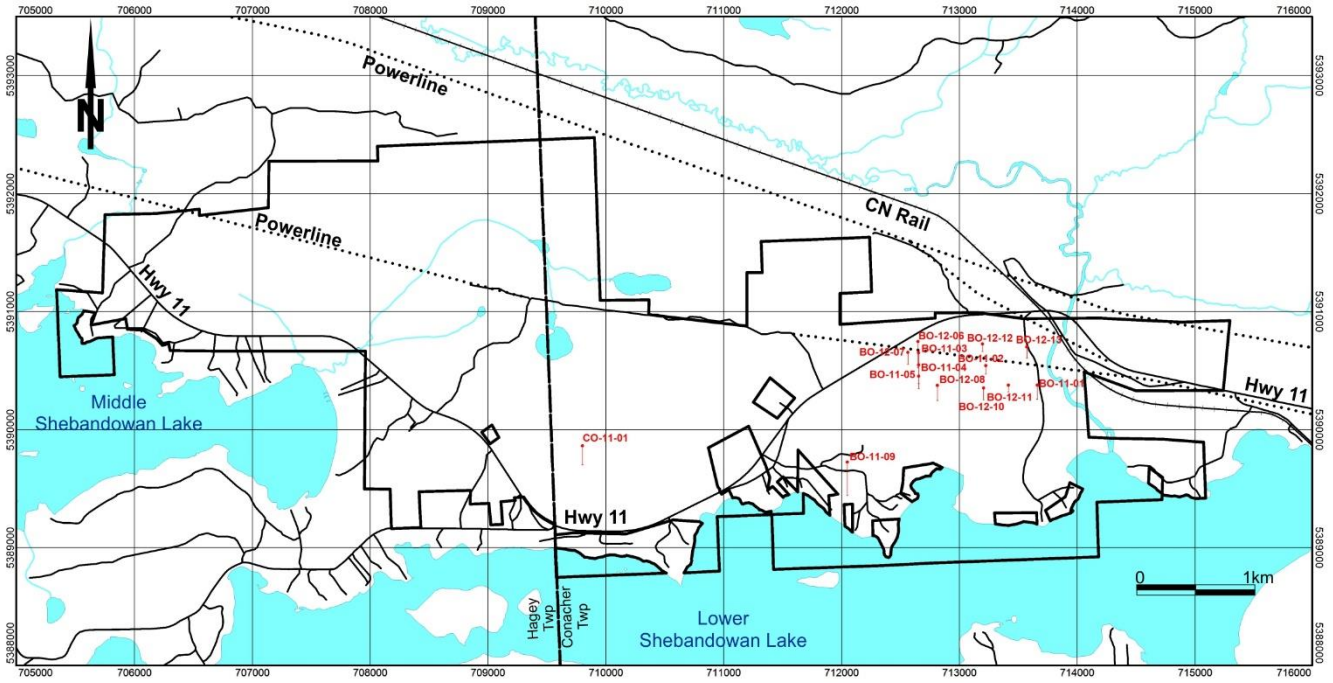

Figure 15: Location of 2011 and 2012 Golden Share diamond drill holes

Source: Golden Share 2021

Drill hole BO-11-01 was drilled to a depth of 188 m to confirm the extension of the results obtained in SG-04-08 on the Band-Ore Main Zone target.

Three separate mineralized zones were from 33.00 to 35.70 m, 62.50 to 68.00 m, and 73.00 to 74.70 m. Significant mineralized core intervals returning greater than 0.5 g/t Au are presented in Table 15.

The mineralization is hosted in the Main Zone feldspar porphyry intrusive body near its southern contact with metavolcanics. The porphyry is moderately sheared, cream colored, strongly silicified, sericitized and carbonatized hosting up to 5% disseminated pyrite with local pyrite bearing quartz veins up to 10 cm thick.

Drill hole BO-11-02 confirmed the presence of mineralization in the central part of the Main Zone sheared and sericitized feldspar porphyry intrusive body. Several additional one metre length samples yielded results over 1 g/t Au (Table 15).

A drill section of three north-south holes (BO-11-03 to BO-11-05) was completed approximately halfway between two historical sections (SG-03-04 to SG-03-07, SG-04-10 and SG-04-11). The south part of this drill section undercuts trench GSH-11-D. Drill hole BO-11-03 intersected an 18 m mineralized interval from 4.00 to 22.00 m and a 9.00 m mineralized interval from 102.00 to 111.00 m, both hosted by feldspar porphyry. Hole BO-11-05 intersected a 2.70 m interval from 117.60 to 120.30 m hosted in metavolcanics. Several additional one metre length samples yielded results over 1 g/t Au (Table 15).

Hole BO-11-09 was drilled to a depth of 443 m to verify Band-Ore Zone 4 historical information and to intersect the Shebandowan Lake pluton. The drill hole intersected a sheared and altered coarse pyroclastic sequence of intermediate to mafic tuffs.

Table 15: 2011 DDH - Significant Mineralized Intersections

DDH	From (m)	To (m)	Core Length (m)*	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
BO-11-01	33.00	35.70	2.70	17.85	5.33	164	462
incl.	33.00	34.00	1.00	47.7	13.8	388	370
	50.00	51.00	1.00	1.48	0.70	9	31
	62.50	68.00	5.50	2.80	1.05	8	800
incl.	62.50	62.80	0.30	35.90	10.30	14	881
and	66.80	67.10	0.30	8.2	5.60	47	11700
	73.00	74.70	1.70	1.39	0.37	4	94
BO-11-02	18.90	22.00	3.10	0.54	2.82	126	1717
	23.00	24.00	1.00	1.06	2.90	53	622
	38.00	39.00	1.00	1.34	4.20	175	4240
	42.00	58.00	16.00	0.62	1.50	106	2225
incl.	42.00	43.00	1.00	2.52	1.80	162	3130
and	53.00	54.00	1.00	2.47	4.80	171	4550
	59.00	60.00	1.00	0.51	0.10	1	64
	67.90	68.50	0.60	1.03	5.90	28	322
BO-11-03	4.00	22.00	18.00	0.45	1.80	71	202
incl.	10.70	14.40	3.70	1.60	5.95	136	300
incl.	12.50	13.00	0.50	9.63	35.60	279	440
	25.00	27.50	2.50	0.46	2.80	31	213
incl.	26.00	26.50	0.50	1.435	9.30	69	312
	34.20	34.50	0.30	1.15	5.00	30	152
	49.00	50.00	1.00	0.58	2.10	14	70
	74.00	82.00	8.00	0.36	1.36	63	199
incl.	81.00	82.00	1.00	1.14	4.20	197	338
	102.00	111.00	9.00	1.10	2.30	17	63
incl.	102.00	104.00	2.00	3.27	6.49	18	110
incl.	102.60	103.10	0.50	9.64	15.30	21	224
and	103.50	104.00	0.50	2.54	7.90	25	100
	112.70	113.40	0.70	13.60	33.00	30	88
	126.00	127.00	1.00	0.51	1.00	7	32
	128.00	129.00	1.00	0.30	0.80	7	44

DDH	From (m)	To (m)	Core Length (m)*	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
	134.00	135.00	1.00	1.20	2.80	4	35
BO-11-04	10.70	11.30	0.60	1.77	8.20	320	51
	15.00	16.00	1.00	0.69	1.50	26	69
	44.00	45.00	1.00	0.86	2.00	38	78
	98.00	99.00	1.00	0.49	0.60	8	100
	100.00	102.00	2.00	0.65	1.45	30	128
	147.00	148.00	1.00	0.60	0.20	1	44
BO-11-05	10.60	11.20	0.60	4.03	5.80	1075	302
	55.40	56.70	1.30	0.68	1.45	99	2657
	62.50	65.20	2.70	1.65	4.53	296	3802
incl.	63.50	64.50	1.00	3.1	6.60	220	1815
	86.30	86.90	0.60	0.60	1.50	57	667
	117.60	120.30	2.70	18.27	32.62	851	10770
incl.	118.30	119.30	1.00	46.5	80.80	1400	18750
BO-11-09	66.00	84.00	18.00	0.89	2.61	39	115
incl.	70.00	74.00	4.00	2.86	4.58	46	157
and	82.00	84.00	2.00	1.21	2.45	50	67
	94.60	95.50	0.90	0.61	4.80	92	34
	98.00	99.00	1.00	1.98	9.10	54	124
	266.00	267.00	1.00	1.38	0.50	26	55
	282.00	283.10	1.10	0.61	1.92	191	153
CO-11-01	151.00	152.00	1.00	0.52	0.40	204	804
	168.00	174.00	6.00	0.83	2.05	328	1158
incl.	170.60	171.10	0.50	2.25	2.10	134	517
and	173.00	173.56	0.56	5.06	8.30	474	3450
	200.00	203.00	3.00	0.45	0.71	343	527
	214.58	215.70	1.12	0.85	5.73	1598	2170

* Apparent thickness; true thickness is unknown

DDH BO-11-09 intersected the central part of Zone 4 over 18 m core length from 66.00 to 84.00 m, hosted in an intermediate ash tuff containing 20 cm size quartz veins with up to 5% tourmaline and 2% pyrite. These observations are consistent with reported historical information. At 432.80 m the BO-11-09 intersected a quartz-diorite which was interpreted to be the Shebandowan Lake pluton. Significant mineralized core intervals returning greater than 0.5 g/t Au are presented in Table 15.

CO-11-01 was drilled to a depth of 254 m to test a historical gold anomaly in humus and soil (Gleeson, 1984) and to follow-up on results in historical drill hole GW 81-4. It intersected sheared, intensely altered alternating sequence of fine to medium sized intermediate to mafic tuffs which are locally strongly pyritized. The drill hole also intersected lesser laminated sediments and several quartz porphyry and lamprophyre dykes.

Golden Share reported that the geological sequence observed in drill hole CO-11-01 has similarities to that observed in BO-11-09 drilled 2 km to the east on the Band-Ore Zone 4. Significant mineralized core intervals returning greater than 0.5 g/t Au are presented in Table 15.

Hole CO-11-02 encountered thick overburden from 0 to 14.65 m and only 1.35 m was drilled in bedrock before it was terminated due to technical problems. The bedrock yielded 0.16 g/t Au.

Golden Share also located core from four 2004 drill holes (SG-04-08 to SG-04-11) which were re-logged (historical logs are not available), and selectively re-assayed. Significant mineralized core intervals returning greater than 0.5 g/t Au are presented in Table 16.

Table 16: 2004 DDH - Significant Mineralized Intersections Re-assayed by Golden Share

DDH	From (m)	To (m)	Core Length (m)*	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
SG-04-08	40.00	42.00	2.00	2.40	1.10	7	152
	64.40	70.40	6.00	1.21	0.83	74	905
incl.	65.40	68.40	3.00	2.18	1.57	70	1504
	78.90	83.90	5.00	0.56	2.16	590	8470
incl.	81.90	82.90	1.00	1.58	8.80	2620	41200
	95.40	96.40	1.00	8.35	11.60	240	3330
	103.10	104.10	1.00	1.30	1.00	343	4550
	105.40	106.40	1.00	2.07	1.60	336	3350
	113.70	114.70	1.00	0.53	1.00	56	1515
SG-04-10	4.00	6.00	2.00	0.61	2.15	104	1308
	75.25	76.20	0.95	0.46	0.20	10	83
	89.70	90.35	0.65	1.23	0.50	85	2850
	111.00	112.00	1.00	1.46	3.80	389	4810

* Apparent thickness; true thickness is unknown

10.2.2 2012 Diamond Drill Program

The 2012 drill program was conducted from late February to March 2012. A total of 1,203 m of diamond drilling was completed in 8 holes on the Band-Ore Main Zone including the deepening of Golden Share drill hole BO-11-04 (Table 17, Figure 15). 1,079 core samples totaling 1,062 m were collected and analysed (Table 17).

The drill contract was awarded Orbit-Garant Ontario Inc. The drill core was NQ in size, with downhole orientation surveys completed with a Flex-It instrument, at approximately 30 m intervals. Casings were left in the holes with a labelled aluminum cap. Collars were surveyed using a handheld GPS.

The drilling program was supervised by Laurence Huss, Golden Share's Vice President of Exploration at the time. The drill program was managed in the field and logging was completed by Golden Share geologists. Lithological logging was completed using standard logging codes used by MERN. Alteration, structural elements, and mineralization were also logged. The drill core was logged at Golden Share's Shebandowan camp core facility. Sample intervals were then marked by the geologist. The drillhole core was generally sampled in its entirety at lengths of 1 m, with selected sample intervals no less than 0.3 m in length collected in altered and mineralized zones. The marked sample intervals were cut with a core saw, with one half of each core sample returned to the core tray and the other half bagged, tagged, and delivered to ALS Minerals Laboratories prep lab in Thunder Bay, Ontario.

The archived half-core is stored on the Property at the Band-Ore Zone (UTM 712,805E 5,390,490N).

Table 17: 2012 Diamond Drilling Summary

Hole ID	Zone/Area	East	North	Elev (m)	Az	Dip	Length (m)	Length sampled (m)	Samples	Targets
BO-11-04 Ext	BO Main Zone	712,655	5,390,549	470	180	-45	72	72	74	Extend BO-11-04 to intersect Main South Zone intersected by BO-11-05
BO-12-06	BO Main Zone	712,649	5,390,747	465	180	-45	315	306	313	Test the northern contact of the feldspar porphyry intrusive.
BO-12-07	BO Main Zone	712,563	5,390,655	467	180	-49	153	138	140	Test for mineralization to the west of SG-03-05. Test IP Anomaly 5.
BO-12-08	BO Main Zone	712,813	5,390,375	466	180	-49	195	168	169	Test 2011 IP anomalies 3 and 4
BO-12-10	BO Main Zone	713,206	5,390,353	449	180	-49	153	119	121	Test 2011 IP anomaly 3 and an isolated IP anomaly
BO-12-11	BO Main Zone	713,416	5,390,377	461	180	-45	75	60	62	Test 2011 IP Anomaly 3
BO-12-12	BO Main Zone	713,196	5,390,726	471	180	-47	93	78	78	Test a 2011 chargeability high and associated 31.7 g / t Au float sample.
BO-12-13	BO Main Zone	713,573	5,390,702	472	180	-49	147	122	122	Test 2011 IP Anomaly 2.
						Total	**1203**	**1062**	**1079**	

The 2012 diamond drilling program tested selected 2011 IP anomalies and the potential for stacked, sub-parallel mineralized zones at the Band-Ore Main Zone area.

2012 drilling continued on the drill section comprising BO-11-03 to BO-11-05 with the deepening of hole BO-11-04 by 72 m and with hole BO-12-06 which targeted the northern contact of Band-Ore Main Zone feldspar porphyry. Drill hole BO-11-04 was deepened to confirm the continuation of the Main South Zone intersected in BO-11-05 (46.50 g/t Au over 1.00 m) which was associated with smoky quartz-carbonate-chlorite (Qz-Cb-Cl) veins with euhedral pyrite hosted by metavolcanics. The BO-11-04 extension intersected five intervals of smoky quartz-carbonate-chlorite veins with pyrite (1-20%) and traces of chalcopyrite hosted in metavolcanic rocks and confirmed the extension of the South Main Zone encountered in BO-11-05:

- 193.00 to 193.04 m: Qz-Cb-Cl vein (smoky grey), 2.5 cm, 8% euhedral pyrite, 1% euhedral pyrite in the walls of the vein over 25 cm (both sides).
- 196.64 to 197.57 m: Four Qz-Cb-Cl veins (smoky grey), 1 to 2.5 cm. Up to 5% euhedral pyrite (+ 0.5% Cp observed in the veins and 1-2% pyrite contamination in footwall. One Qz vein, 4.5 cm, milky and unmineralized.
- 207.26 to 207.31 m: Qz-Cb-Cl vein (smoky grey), 3 cm, 7% euhedral pyrite associated with vein and slight wall rock contamination (5 cm each side).
- 207.59 to 207.69 m: Two Qz-Cb-Cl veins (milky Qz), unmineralized, few mineralized chlorite veinlets overlap Qz-Cb-Cl veins with automorphic 2% pyrite.
- 210.35 to 210.45: Qz-Cb-Cl vein (milky white), 8 cm, intersected by two Qz-Cb-Cl veins (smoky grey), 1 cm with bearing up to 20% euhedral pyrite.

Anomalous gold values are associated with each quartz-carbonate-chlorite veined interval, but no value greater than 1.27 g/t Au was returned.

Hole BO-12-06 intersected a massive to slightly sheared gabbro between 8.83 and 109.75 m, aphanitic sheared mafic metavolcanics from 109.75 m and 146.23 m and then feldspar porphyry in sheared contact with the metavolcanics to the north. The intrusive porphyry also contains shear zones, marked by a strong sericite alteration, destruction the porphyritic textures and of Qz-Cb-Cl veins and veinlets and pyrite mineralization. BO-12-06 intersected scattered gold values in the Main Zone Porphyry without major intersections.

Hole BO-12-07 was designed to test a chargeability anomaly (IP 5) and the potential western extension of the feldspar porphyry and mineralization. BO-12-07 intersected only the feldspar porphyry with massive areas characterized by pronounced hematite alteration alternating with schistose and sheared zones. The shear zones are cut by Qz-Cb-Cl veins (smoky grey) with pyrite. 1 to 4% disseminated euhedral pyrite (stretched along foliation) may explain the chargeability anomaly. A mafic to ultramafic dyke encountered in drill holes BO-11-04, BO-11-03 and BO-12-06, crosscuts the porphyry between 140 and 144 m in BO-12-07. BO-12-07 returned scattered low gold assays.

Hole BO-12-08 tested a weak chargeability anomaly (IP 4) which corresponds to the southern sheared contact between the feldspar porphyry and metavolcanics and a chargeability high associated with a resistivity high (IP 3) at a depth of 50m. BO-12-08 intersected an interval from 156 m to 195 m hosting both finely disseminated pyrite and coarse brecciated euhedral pyrite in carbonate-quartz veins. Pyrite content locally reaches 20% with an average of 3%. Pyrrhotite is associated to pyrite in this zone.

Hole BO-12-10 tested a chargeability high associated with a resistivity high (IP 3) 400 m east of BO-12-08 and an isolated anomaly 56 m south of IP 3. BO-12-10 intersected only aphanitic basalts alternating with intermediate lapilli tuffs. The basalts host sporadic trace pyrite mineralization. A mineralized interval from 45 to 55.95 m

appears to correspond to IP anomaly 3. The second IP anomaly corresponds to a zone between 153m to 116.5 m with mineralization identical to that observed from 156 to 195 m in hole BO-12-08. No gold values were recorded.

Hole BO-12-11 tested IP anomaly 3 210 m east of BO-12-10 and intersected the sheared feldspar porphyry in the first 20 m and before entering the metavolcanics to the south. Assays from this drill hole showed scattered low gold values.

Hole BO-12-12 tested a chargeability anomaly near a float sample which returned 31.7 g/t Au. This anomaly corresponds to a shear zone in unmineralized metavolcanics in the upper part of the hole. At a downhole depth of 55.88 m the drill hole intersected gabbro which is sheared between 86.81 to 93.00 m. The latter shear returned 1.74 g/t Au over 1.00 m from 89.60 to 90.60 m.

Hole BO-12-13 tested IP anomaly 2 which consists of two sub-parallel E-W striking zones of increased chargeability. The northern lineament is associated with a resistivity low and the southern with a resistivity high. Depth of the anomalies is estimated at approximately 50 m. Chorlton (1987) interpreted a major fault in this area with related gold mineralization. BO-12-13 intersected alternating basalt tuff, intermediate lapilli tuff and felsic metavolcanics. From 2.46 to 111.3 m penetrative schistosity is 50° to the core axis. From 111.3 to 113.95 m is a sudden change in the schistosity to 40° to the core axis and poor core recovery. Faults from 116.69 to 116.79 m and from 118.37 to 118.43 m with folding of schistosity were logged. Several narrow gold bearing intervals are associated with smoky grey quartz-carbonate-chlorite, pyrite, and trace of chalcopyrite.

Significant mineralized core intervals in the 2012 drill holes returning greater than 0.5 g/t Au are presented in Table 18.

Table 18 : 2012 DDH - Significant Mineralized Intersections

DDH	From (m)	To (m)	Core Length (m)*	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Zone
BO-11-04	158.70	159.70	1	0.60	0.70	Lower Main Zone
	196.90	197.90	1	1.27	2.90	Main South Zone
	206.60	207.60	1	0.83	1.00	Main South Zone
BO-12-06	122.80	123.70	0.9	0.81	5.70	Main North Zone
	269.20	271.20	2.00	0.67	0.70	Main Zone
including	258.95	259.95	1.00	3.39	12.70	Main Zone
	270.20	271.20	1.00	1.21	1.40	Main Zone
	275.20	276.20	1.00	0.71	1.70	Main Zone
	279.15	280.15	1.00	0.83	2.30	Main Zone
	309.90	310.90	1.00	1.36	4.10	Main Zone
BO-12-07	34.00	37.70	3.70	1.40	4.30	Lower Main North Zone
including	34.00	36.00	2.00	2.34	6.70	Lower Main North Zone
including	34.00	35.00	1.00	4.56	13.00	Lower Main North Zone
	36.70	37.70	1.00	0.48	2.50	Lower Main North Zone
	83.60	84.60	1.00	0.50	1.40	Upper Main Zone
	107.00	108.00	1.00	0.52	0.90	Upper Main North Zone
BO-12-08	33.95	39.75	5.80	0.33	0.35	Upper Main South Zone 1
including	35.85	37.85	2.00	0.74	0.55	Upper Main South Zone 1
including	36.85	37.85	1.00	1.38	1.00	Upper Main South Zone 1
	81.20	82.20	1.00	0.91	1.30	Eastern Main South Zone
BO-12-10	48.00	49.00	1.00	14.30	8.90	Eastern Main South Zone
	48.00	50.00	2.00	7.21	5.05	Eastern Main South Zone
BO-12-12	89.60	90.60	1.00	1.74	1.90	Upper Main North Zone
BO-12-13	127.35	128.35	1.00	2.93	2.00	Upper Eastern Zone
	140.30	141.00	0.70	2.88	1.60	Upper Eastern Zone

* Apparent thickness; true thickness is unknown

10.3 Qualified Person's Comments on Drilling

The current Band-Ore Property drill hole database comprises numerous core drill holes completed by Golden Share and previous operators over many drill campaigns using a variety of drill equipment and different operation procedures and sampling methods, and often with incomplete documentation and metadata which adds a degree of risk to the database, typical of exploration properties with an extended history.

Historical drill hole collar location data within the database has been derived from the Ontario Drill Hole Database (ODHD) and assessment and corporate reports. Historically, drill holes were located relative to local cut grids and non-surveyed claim boundaries. Collar coordinates of historical (pre-GPS) drill holes in the ODHD have been subsequently converted to the UTM coordinate and are subject to location errors, sometimes significant. Golden Share has located some historical drill hole collars in the field and updated the collar coordinates in the Band-Ore database, however Golden Share's metadata and documentation is poor as to which collars have ben updated and which collars may still have errors retained from the ODHD. The QP recommends that Golden Share complete a thorough review, update and validation of the drill hole database including surveying of all locatable historical and current drill collars using a survey-grade GPS.

In the QP's opinion, the Band-Ore Property drill hole database is sufficient to support the interpretations, conclusions and recommendations presented in this Report.

11 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

11.1 Historical Sampling

Detailed descriptions of the sample preparation, analytical techniques, QAQC and security protocols and procedures utilized by previous operators prior to 1980 for assay results disclosed in Section 6 were not available to the QP. Furthermore, the QP was unable to confirm certification of the assay labs nor their relationship to the previous operators for assay results at the time of assessment reporting disclosed in the History section.

For assay results reported by previous operators between 1980 and 2000 as disclosed in Section 6, the QP notes that assay certificates, when provided in assessment files, were prepared by known reputable commercial labs from which some degree of confidence can be drawn as to the validity of the data and the analytical technique utilized. However, these later assessment reports lack detailed descriptions of sample preparation, analytical techniques, and QAQC/security protocols and procedures. Furthermore, the QP has not confirmed certification of the assay labs nor their relationship to the previous operators for assay results at the time of assessment reporting as disclosed in Section 6. The QP is therefore unable to confirm whether the sample preparation, analytical techniques and QAQC/security protocols employed by those companies between 1980 and 2000 were appropriate for the sample media and mineralization type and conform to current industry standards.

It is the QP's opinion that historical analytical results should be viewed for reference only and used only as a guide for current exploration until such time as they can be appropriately verified by follow-up sampling.

The QP does note however that verification sampling by previous operator Staccato Gold and by Golden Share has confirmed the presence of precious metal mineralization at the Band-Ore Property. Staccato and Golden Share samples are well documented; sample preparation, analytical techniques, and QAQC/security protocols were appropriate for the sample media and mineralization type, and generally conformed to current industry standards. Golden Share's 2011 and 2012 diamond drill program included independent sample QAQC protocols. This verification sampling and QAQC supported exploration sampling provides some degree of confidence with respect to the reported results of the older exploration programs.

11.2 Golden Share

11.2.1 Sample Security

During its 2011 and 2012 field programs, Golden Share securely stored and assembled its sample batches at its camp and core logging facility in Shebandowan prior to transporting sample batches to the ALS Canada Ltd. (ALS) preparation laboratory in Thunder Bay, Ontario. Following the preparation work, ALS forwarded sample pulps to its laboratory in North Vancouver, British Columbia for analysis. A limited number of MMI orientation soil samples were couriered to SGS Mineral Services (SGS) in Toronto, Ontario for analysis.

11.2.2 Laboratory Sample Preparation and Analyses

Golden Share's requested sample preparations follow industry best practices and procedures and the analytical methods used are routine.

Rock Samples

Surface grab and channel rock samples collected in 2011 and 2012 and 2011 drill core were submitted for gold fire assay analysis and multiple element geochemistry. The 2012 drill core was submitted only for gold fire assay and silver geochemical analysis. ALS is ISO/IEC 17025:2017 and ISO 9001:2015 certified for the analytical methods utilised and is independent of Golden Share. In 2011 and 2012, ALS was ISO 9001:2008 certified. Following sample

collection and cutting of drill core, no aspect of the sample preparation was conducted by an employee, officer, director, or associate of the Issuer.

The rock and core sample preparation consisted of drying, as required, and crushing the entire sample to 70% less than 2 mm or better using a jaw and/or roller crusher. The crushed sample was split using a riffle splitter and an approximately 250 g split was pulverized to 85% less than 75 microns or better using a ring and puck grinding mill. The pulverized splits of the samples were transported by ALS Canada to their facility in North Vancouver for analyses.

Rock and core samples were analyzed by fire assay for gold, (ALS code Au-AA24), a technique that requires a 50 g aliquot of the homogenised and pulverised sample to be mixed with flux composed of PbO and SiO2 with variable amounts of borax, soda ash and other reagents. The mixed sample and flux are then heated at high temperature (>1000°C) to decompose rock lattices and allow gold within the sample to be collected into a lead button. The button is placed in a porous cupel and heated again in an oxidising environment to convert lead to lead oxide that is absorbed into the cupel, leaving the precious metals behind as a doré bead or prill. The bead is digested in dilute nitric acid in the microwave oven. Concentrated hydrochloric acid is then added, and the bead is further digested in the microwave at a lower power setting. The digested solution is cooled, diluted with de-mineralized water, and analyzed by atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS) against matrix-matched standards. Sample results above the upper detection limit of Au-AA24 (10 g/t Au), were then re-assayed with a gravimetric finish, using ALS method Au-GRA22.

2011 and 2012 surface grab and channel rock samples and 2011 drill core samples were analyzed for multiple elements using aqua regia digestion method (ALS code ME-ICP41). Aqua Regia is a partial digestion using nitric and hydrochloric acid at a 1:3 ratio. The digestion is carried out at relatively low temperatures which allows Hg, which is volatile at higher temperatures, to be analysed at the same time as the multielement suite. This digestion is effective at dissolving metal sulphides, most sulphates, carbonates, phosphates, organically bound metals, Au, Pt, Pd, tellurides, selenides and arsenides. Some silicates and alumino-silicate minerals are partially attacked by the digestion, but most remain undissolved so do not form part of the reported results. A suite of 35 elements (Ag, Al, As, B, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, Hg, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Zn) are determined by inductively coupled plasma – atomic emission spectroscopy (ICP-AES) on a 0.5 g sample.

For the 2012 drilling campaign, core samples were not analysed for multiple elements but were analysed for silver by aqua regia digestion of a 0.5 g sample and AAS analysis using ALS method code Ag-AA45.

Additionally, for the 2012 drilling campaign, core samples suspected to contain visible gold or higher-grade mineralization were assayed using the metallic sieve technique (ALS method Au_SCR24) in which, following crushing, a 1000 g pulp is screened to 100 microns and duplicate 50 g fire assays are completed on screen undersize and the entire oversize fraction is fire assayed.

2011 MMI Orientation Soil Samples

MMI soil samples were delivered to SGS Mineral Services (SGS) in Toronto, Ontario. SGS is ISO/IEC 17025 certified for the analytical methods utilised and is independent of Golden Share. Following sample collection, no aspect of the sample preparation was conducted by an employee, officer, director, or associate of the Issuer.

MMI™ measures mobile metal ions that are released from subsurface bedrock mineralization and travel upward to in unconsolidated surface materials such soil, till, and sand. Target elements are extracted using proprietary weak solutions of organic and inorganic compounds rather than conventional aggressive acid or cyanide-based digests. MMI solutions contain strong ligands, which detach and hold metal ions that were loosely bound to soil particles by weak atomic forces in aqueous solution. This extraction does not dissolve the bound forms of the metal ions. Thus, the metal ions in the MMI solutions are the chemically active or 'mobile' component of the

sample. Because these mobile, loosely bound complexes are in very low concentrations, measurement is by ICP-MS.

The orientation samples were analysed using SGS method code MMI-M5 which reported the following suite of 53 elements: Ag, Al, As, Au, Ba, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Dy, Er, Eu, Fe, Ga, Gd, Hg, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Nb, Nd, Ni, P, Pb, Pd, Pr, Pt, Rb, Sb, Sc, Sm, Sn, Sr, Ta, Tb, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, W, Y, Yb, Zn, and Zr.

2011 Orientation Humus Soil Samples

Humus samples were delivered to the ALS preparation lab in Thunder Bay. ALS is currently ISO/IEC 17025:2017 and ISO 9001:2015 certified for the analytical methods utilised and is independent of Golden Share. In 2011 ALS was ISO 9001:2008 certified. Following sample collection, no aspect of the sample preparation was conducted by an employee, officer, director, or associate of the Issuer.

The humus sample preparation procedure involves initial logging of the samples into the laboratory tracking system. The samples are then weighed, and samples are dried in ovens set to a maximum temperature of 60C. The dried sample was disaggregated and split using a riffle splitter. An approximately 250 g split was pulverized to 85% less than 75 microns or better using a ring and puck grinding mill. The pulverized splits of the samples were transported by ALS Canada to their facility in North Vancouver for analyses.

Humus samples were analyzed by fire assay for gold, (ALS code Au-ICP21), using a 30 g aliquot of the homogenised and pulverised sample. The sample is mixed with flux, then heated at high temperature (>1000°C) to decompose soil lattices and allow gold within the sample to be collected into a lead button. The button is cupelled leaving the precious metals behind as a doré bead or prill. The bead is digested in nitric acid and hydrochloric acid and the digested solution is cooled, diluted with de-mineralized water, and analyzed by ICP-AES.

Humus samples were also analyzed for multiple elements using aqua regia digestion method (ALS code ME-ICP41) of a 0.5 g sample. Following aqua regia digestion, a suite of 35 elements (Ag, Al, As, B, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, Hg, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Zn) are determined by inductively coupled plasma – atomic emission spectroscopy (ICP-AES). Data reported from an aqua regia digestion should be considered as representing only the leachable portion of the analytes.

11.2.3 Quality Assurance / Quality Control (QA/QC)

Golden Share conducted a rigorous QA/QC program during its 2011 and 2012 drill core analysis programs which included the random inclusion of certified reference materials (CRMs or “standards”), duplicates and blanks at the sample collection stage. The QA/QC protocols were not applied to the surface grab and channel sampling programs.

Each field sub-batch comprised twenty-five (25) samples including:

- 22 regular samples
- 1 certified reference material (CRM)
- 1 field duplicate sample selected at random
- 1 field blank

CRMs

The CRMs used for the 2011 and 2012 drilling campaigns were acquired from Rocklabs of New Zealand (Table 19).

Table 19: Gold CRM specifications from RockLabs

CRM ID	Matrix Type	RockLabs		
		Recommended Value Au (ppm)	95% Confidence Interval Au (ppm)	Standard Deviation (ppm)
SE58 2.5 kg	Sulphide (2.45% S)	0.607	+/- 0.006	+/- 0.019
SG40 2.5 kg	Sulphide (2.8% S)	0.976	+/- 0.009	+/- 0.022
SH41 2.5 kg	Sulphide (2.8% S)	1.344	+/- 0.015	+/- 0.041

A total of 43 SE58 CRMs were submitted over the 2011 and 2012 drill programs. Five of these CRMs were not analyzed due to insufficient sample size. Of the remaining 39 samples, three samples returned values below the 3 standard deviation warning limits (Figure 16).

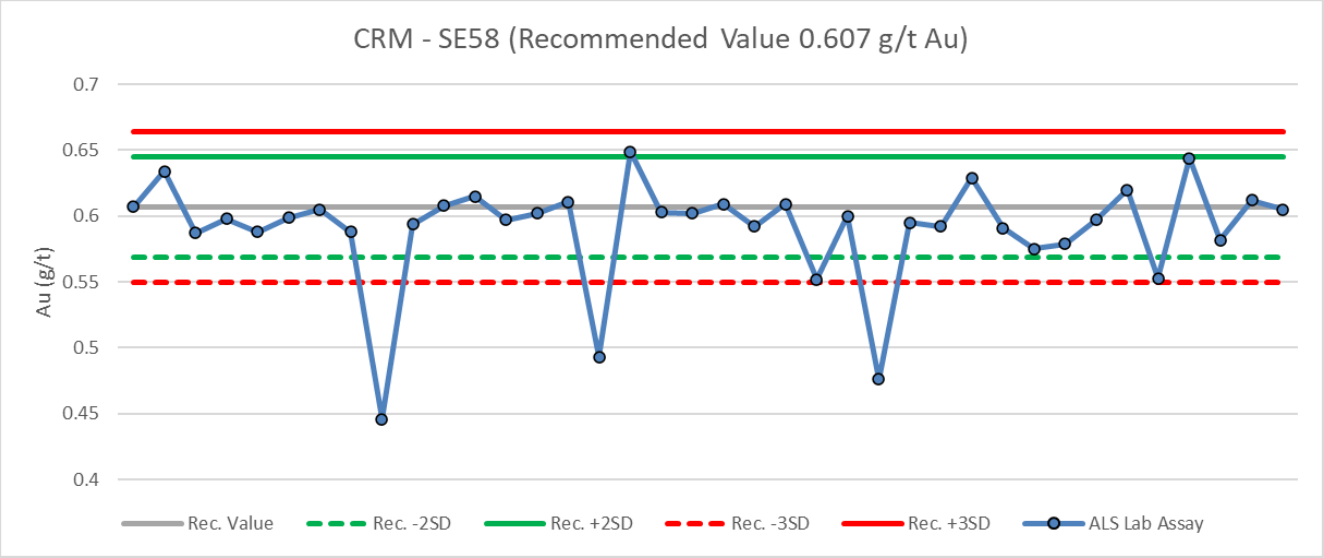

Figure 16: CRM SE58 analytical results - 2011 and 2012 diamond drill programs

A total of 39 SG40 CRMs were submitted over the 2011 and 2012 drill programs. Five of these CRMs were not analyzed due to insufficient sample size. Of the remaining 34 samples, three samples returned values below the 3 standard deviation warning limits (Figure 17); two of these samples may reflect a mislabeling of SE58 CRMs.

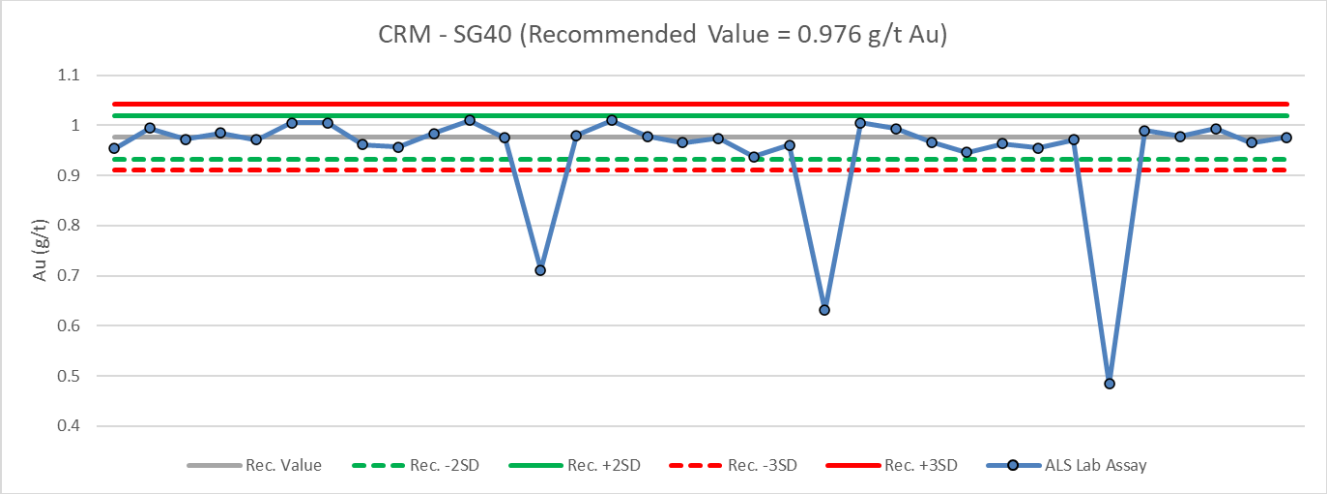

Figure 17: CRM SG40 analytical results - 2011 and 2012 diamond drill programs

A total of 41 SH41 CRMs were submitted over the 2011 and 2012 drill programs. Two of these CRMs were not analyzed due to insufficient sample size. Of the remaining 39 samples, four samples returned values below the 3 standard deviation warning limits (Figure 18); one of these samples returned 0.007 g/t Au which appears to be a case of mislabeled samples because the previous sample in the numbering sequence returned an isolated value of 1.38 g/t Au which corresponds to the CRM's expected gold content. The mislabeled samples should be corrected in the drill hole database. The sample returning 0.756 g/t Au might reflect a mislabeling of a SE58 CRM.

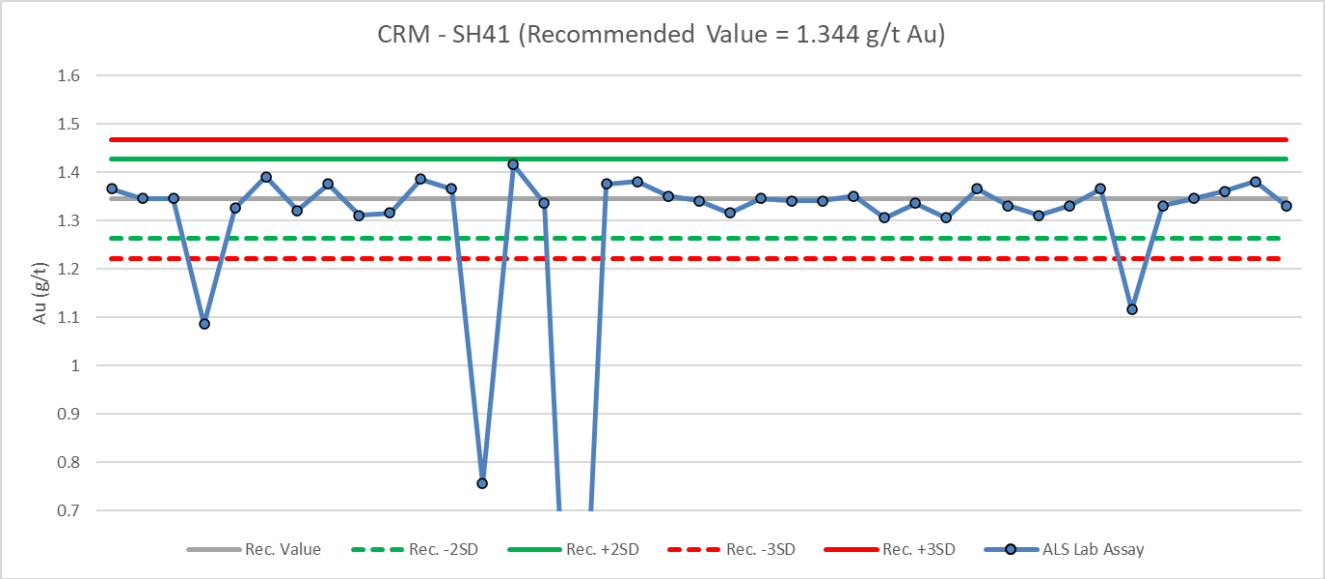

Figure 18: CRM SH41 analytical results - 2011 and 2012 diamond drill programs

Duplicates

One field duplicate was included in each batch of twenty-five (25) samples shipped to the laboratory. The field duplicate samples comprised a ½ split of the remaining archived ½ split drill core; that is, a ¼-split of the original whole core.

Of 128 duplicate samples submitted, only 5 of the original ½ core samples exceeded the detection limit of 0.005 g/t Au and only 36 of the duplicate ¼ core samples were at or exceeded the detection limit. Given the number of samples below detection limit and the very low grades and proximity to detection limit of the remaining samples it is impossible to comment on the precision of the field sample duplicates. In future sampling programs, effort should be made to concentrate on the inclusion of mineralized intervals rather than methodical sampling of at fixed intervals which tends to result in a bias toward intervals returning background or weakly anomalous grades.

In addition to field duplicates, the QP recommends Golden Share add coarse crush (reject) and pulp duplicates to the QAQC program.

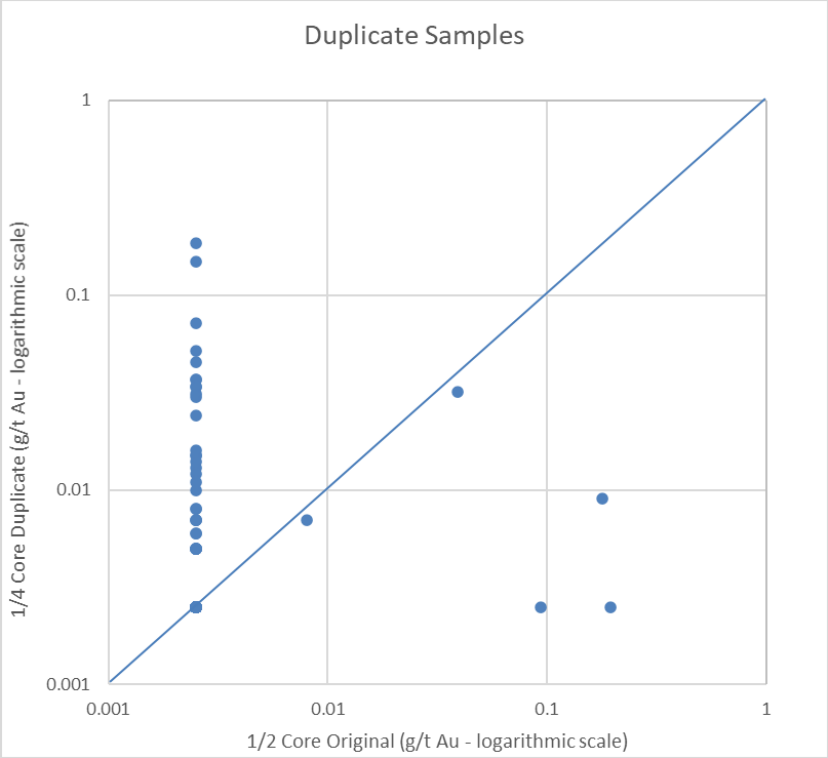

Figure 19: Duplicate analytical results - 2011 and 2012 diamond drill programs

Blanks

One field blank was included in each batch of twenty-five (25) samples shipped to the lab. The field blank standards comprised bagged “barren” crushed marble landscaping material purchased in hardware stores.

A total of 128 blanks were submitted over the 2011 and 2012 drill programs. Only four samples exceeded the detection limit of 0.005 g/t Au and only one of these samples exceeded an arbitrary warning of 5x the detection limit (Figure 20). Three of these samples followed core samples with high gold contents indicating that some

minor but not significant cross-contamination occurred during the crushing and/or pulverizing stage (blank returning 0.020 g/t Au followed two samples assaying 8.2 and 0103 g/t Au; blank returning 0.018 g/t Au followed sample assaying 46.5 g/t Au; and blank returning 0.079 g/t Au followed sample assaying 14.3 g/t Au).

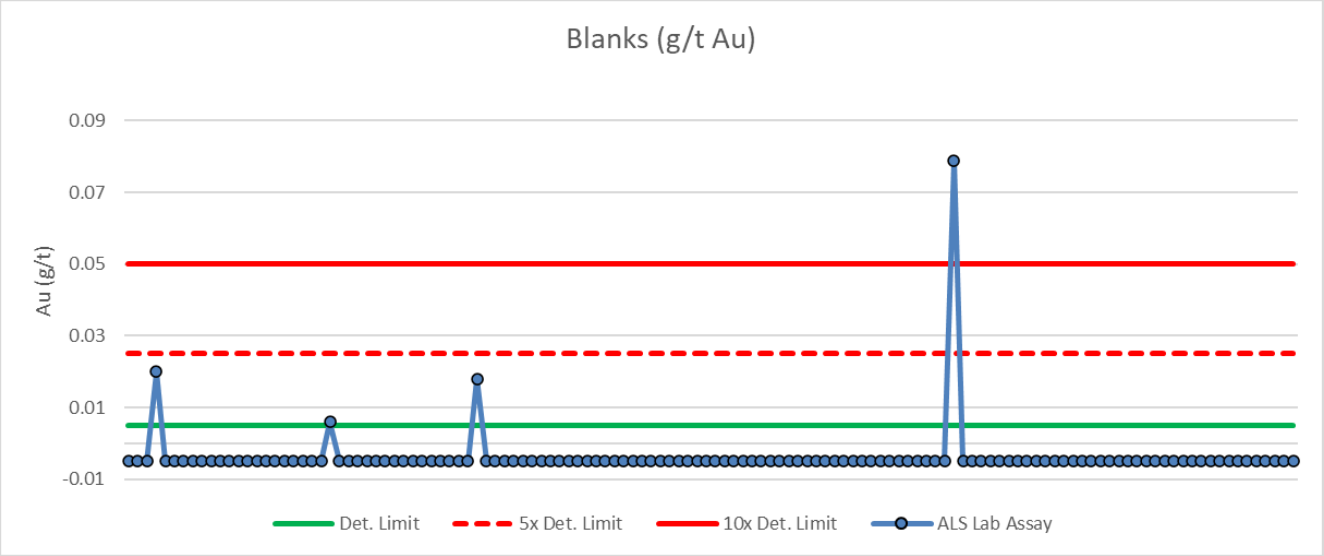

Figure 20: Blank analytical results - 2011 and 2012 diamond drill programs

Laboratory QA/QC

In addition to Golden Share's QA/QC inserts, the laboratory inserts one (1) coarse crush duplicate sample split, selected at random, into each 25-sample-batch. To a batch of seventy-eight (78) samples (3 sub-batches), the laboratory also added three samples comprising one internal analytical blank standard and two internal CRMs, inserted at random, for a total fusible batch of eighty-one (81) samples.

11.3 Qualified Person's Opinions

As noted in Section 11.1, the QP was unable to verify sample preparation, analytical methods, security, and QA/QC protocols and procedures used by previous operators due to lack of, or incomplete documentation. Furthermore, the QP was unable to confirm certification of the historical assay laboratories nor their relationship to the previous operators at that time. However, the QP believes these historical samples and analytical results are sufficient to support the interpretations, conclusions and recommendations presented in this Report.

It is the QP's opinion that security, sample collection, preparation, and analytical procedures undertaken during Golden Share's diamond drill and trench channel sampling are appropriate for the style of mineralization and are consistent with generally accepted industry best practices. QA/QC protocols used during these campaigns provide sufficient confidence in assay values to support the interpretations, conclusions and recommendations presented in this Report and provide a degree of confidence and support for the historical analytical results.

12 Data Verification

12.1 Qualified Person's 2021 Site Visit

The author completed a two-day field visit to the Band-Ore Property on 24 and 25 September 2021 as part of required due diligence for the preparation of this Report. Approximately five hours was spent on the Property on each day. Access to the Property was made using a rental vehicle from Thunder Bay. COVID-19 safety protocols were observed.

Unfortunately, weather was not ideal with near constant rain and drizzle occurring throughout the time in the field which made examination of rock outcrops and trenches and location of other features on the Property less than ideal due to slippery and low light conditions. Nevertheless, the QP was able to complete the following:

- Overview of property access including Trans-Canada Highway 11, local gravel roads servicing Lower Shebandowan Lake in the south and gravel quarries in the north, and local historical, partially overgrown, drill access trails.
- Observation of additional infrastructure within the Property area including the 230 kV and 115 kV electrical power transmission lines, a local electrical power distribution line on the south side of Trans-Canada Highway 11, a regional communications tower, the Canadian National Railway Winnipeg-Thunder Bay main line crossing Highway 11 at Swampy River, and cottages and homes located along and adjacent the shoreline of Lower Shebandowan Lake south of Highway 11.
- Located Golden Share's GSH-A, GSH-B, GSH-D, and GSH-5 stripped/trench areas. Reviewed the geology and structures evident on the bedrock surface and the spatial relationships with mineralized Golden Share channel sample analytical results. Gold mineralization at GSH-A, GSH-B, and GSH-D at the Band-Ore Main Zone is associated with patchy, pinch-and-swell, and iron-stained zones of disseminated pyrite and pyrite stringers hosted within 1 m to greater than 3 m thick, west- and southwest-trending steeply dipping shear zones that crosscut a feldspar porphyry intrusion.
- Observation of 1940's historical blast trenches at Golden Share's GSH-A and GSH-D stripped/trench areas which have not been documented on Golden Shares 2011 trench/channel sample maps.
- Located the casings of two Golden Share diamond drill holes and nine historical Mattagami diamond drill holes using a Garmin handheld GPSMAP 64st and waypoint averaging (Table 20). The casings of one Golden Share diamond drill hole and two historical Mattagami diamond drill holes were not located due to heavy vegetative undergrowth but were estimated from the centre of the historical drill pads. With exception to Golden Share's drill hole BO-11-09, all collars were located well within the error of handheld GPS measurements. The difference between BO-11-09 Golden Share coordinates and the QP's GPS coordinates could be due in part to erroneous readings by either Golden Share's GPS or the QP's GPS, however based on visual comparison to other collar locations in the field, the QP is of the opinion that the Golden Share coordinate is in error. The collar coordinates of this drill hole should be reacquired and confirmed.
- Located and confirmed the presence of Golden Share's 2011 and 2012 archived diamond drill core at UTM 712,805E 5,390,490N in the Band-Ore Main Zone area. The core is stored on metal racks with a corrugated metal roof. The sides are boarded with plywood and wrapped with Tyvek house wrap and chicken wire fencing to protect the core boxes from the weather and provide a limited degree of security. The racked core appears to be in excellent condition and includes Staccato 2004 diamond drill core, reboxed and relogged by Golden Share in 2011.

Figure 21: Patchy, pinch-and-swell, and iron-stained zone of disseminated pyrite and pyrite stringers hosted in west-trending steeply dipping shear zone crosscutting a feldspar porphyry intrusion within Golden Share stripped area GSH-11-A

Figure 22: Undocumented historical 1940's blast trench within Golden Share stripped area GSH-11-D

Figure 23: Golden Share core storage racks with roof

- Located a pile of historical 2003 Staccato drill core at UTM 711,815E 5,389,768N in the Band-Ore No. 4 area. The wooden core boxes were cross piled but are now degraded and in poor to very poor condition. Labels are still in place on some boxes and therefore some core may be salvageable, however given the degraded state of the core pile it is difficult to determine how much core might be recoverable.
- Given the extended delays in analytical turn-around time currently experienced in Canadian laboratories, the fenced perimeter of the core racks, and the fact that multiple operators have confirmed the presence of gold mineralization on the Property, the QP elected not to take grab or core verification samples during the site visit.

Table 20: Comparison of Golden Share's Drill Hole Database Coordinates and QP GPS Verification Coordinates

DDH ID	Area	Golden Share Database			QP GPS Coordinates			Difference (m)			Notes
		East	North	Elev	East	North	Elev	East	North	Elev	
BO-11-02	Main Zone	713224	5390543	473	713222	5390543	477	2	0	-4	Casing not found – centre of drill pad
BO-11-05	Main Zone	712655	5390453	462	712657	5390451	468	-2	2	-6	
BO-11-09	No. 4 Zone	712049	5389725	470	712027	5389704	450	22	21	20	
BO-81-10	No. 4 Zone	712030	5389735	461	712028	5389731	454	2	4	7	
BO-82-17	No. 4 Zone	712029	5389735	460	712027	5389730	452	2	5	8	
BO-81-12	No. 4 Zone	711937	5389726	461	711951	5389723	458	-14	3	3	Casing not found – approx. centre of drill pad
BO-82-16	No. 4 Zone	711937	5389725	460	711951	5389723	458	-14	2	2	Casing not found – approx. centre of drill pad
BO-81-14	No. 4 Zone	712219	5389738	460	712221	5389735	454	-2	3	6	
BO-82-19	No. 4 Zone	712219	5389738	460	712221	5389734	456	-2	4	4	
BO-82-23	No. 4 Zone	712272	5389728	452	712270	5389724	457	2	4	-5	
BO-82-25	No. 4 Zone	712272	5389728	452	712270	5389724	457	2	4	-5	
BO-82-32	No. 4 Zone	712220	5389798	459	712216	5389799	469	4	-1	-10	
BO-82-33	No. 4 Zone	712274	5389754	460	712271	5389758	454	3	-4	6	
BO-82-34	No. 4 Zone	712034	5389787	460	712027	5389784	460	7	3	0	

The Property descriptions and technical observations made during the site visit generally confirmed those reported in available historical documents and Golden Shares' corporate documents.

12.2 Assay Database Verification

The QP undertook limited visual cross-checks of assay results within Golden Share's database against digital scans of laboratory certificates for potential numeric and alpha-numeric errors. No significant material errors were noted.

12.3 General

The QP has reviewed available historical third-party technical reports provided by Golden Share, online MNDMNRF historical third-party exploration assessment reports, online MNDMNRF MDI files and various government geological publications and academic papers pertinent to the Property area.

The QP has not independently conducted title or other searches but has relied upon Ontario government online mining claims databases and Golden Share management for information on the status of the claims, property title, agreements, and other pertinent permitting and environmental conditions (see Section 4).

12.4 Qualified Person's Opinion

It is the QP's opinion that the available historical data and Golden Share data are a reasonable and accurate representation of the Band-Ore Property and are of sufficient quality to provide the basis for the conclusions and recommendations reached in this Report.

13 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

13.1 Historical Work

13.1.1 Band-Ore Main Zone

In 1980, the Ontario Research Foundation was commissioned by the Ontario Ministry of Northern Affairs to investigate the possibility of heap leaching Ontario gold mineralization (Witte, 1981). Twelve samples were collected from various properties throughout Ontario; one sample was collected from the Band-Ore Main Zone on the Property.

Test work consisted of assaying, porosity studies, mineralogica1 studies, column leaching tests, and conventional cyanidation studies. The following test work results were reported for the Band-Ore Main Zone mineralization:

> "Assay and porosity testing of this ore sample indicated that the ore was an extremely good candidate for heap leaching. Head assays on the material were 0.40 oz/ton Au and 0.21 g/ton Ag. Percolation rates through the column containing the sample were extremely high at 6053 $l/m^2/hr$. Fines from the column washed through immediately allowing for a clear solution for the bulk of the testing. Maximum gold extraction by conventional cyanidation appears around 80% (bulk leach on -200 mesh material indicated 78%, but further leaching of the column residue indicates a maximum recovery in the high 80's). Column results indicated a recovery of between 75-80% gold and over 50% of the silver, Because of the good percolation rates and satisfactory recoveries this ore would be a good choice for further testing in the field."

The QP cautions the reader that above use of the word “ore” has been retained as it is used in a quote from a historical document however no feasibility study has been completed to justify the use of this term and it should be simply considered “mineralization”.

13.1.2 Band-Ore No. 4 Zone

In 1984, Noranda shipped diamond drill core from two holes at the No. 4 Zone to Inco for metallurgical tests to determine if gold could be effectively concentrated and recovered from the No. 4 Zone mineralization.

The core from the two drill holes were subjected to bench scale flotation and jig tests. Inco reported that:

> "A straightforward flotation procedure yielded good gold recovery (>90%) in concentrate that assayed 60 ppm Au…
>
> Jigging prior to flotation produced low grade concentrate (23-33 ppm Au) and the combined jig and flotation concentrate was lower grade than was obtained by flotation alone."

Inco concluded, "Good gold recovery can be expected from Band-Ore".

13.2 Golden Share

As of the effective date of this Report, no mineral processing or metallurgical test work have been completed by Golden Share on the Property.

14 Mineral Resource Estimates

This section is not relevant to the Property. As of the effective date of this Report, the Property is at an early stage of exploration and no Mineral Resources have been estimated.

15 Adjacent Properties

The QP is unaware of any significant mineral exploration properties currently being explored or developed immediately adjacent the Band-Ore Property.

16 Other Relevant Data and Information

No additional information or explanation is necessary to make the technical report understandable and not misleading.

17 Interpretation and Conclusions

17.1 General

Despite an exploration history dating back to the 1930s, the Property has seen spatially limited ground exploration. Most exploration has focused on the historical Band-Ore Main Zone, the No. 4 Zone and to a lesser extent, the Hag Lake occurrence. Early surface exploration and subsurface diamond drilling focussed primarily on mineral occurrences located by surface prospecting. Only during the last phase of extensive exploration in the 1980s and 2000s did some diamond drilling of blind geophysical targets take place. Ground based geological, geophysical, and geochemical surveys have been hampered by extensive glacial till cover, and limitations of historical geophysical and geochemical methods.

The QP concludes that the Band-Ore Property has the potential to host yet undiscovered quartz vein and shear-zone hosted gold mineralization and potential for expansion of mineralization at known gold zones and occurrences. Further exploration is warranted.

Given the extensive till cover on the Property, exploration methods are likely to largely reliant on geophysical and geochemical methods for the discovery of new mineral occurrences or the subsurface extension of known surface showings, followed by diamond drilling. Historical ground geophysical surveys have been carried out by multiple operators resulting in generally fragmented, surveys that are poorly located, of various resolutions and difficult to interpret. Historical IP surveys have outlined numerous anomalies on the Property, some of which have been drill tested, and one, resulted in the discovery of the till-covered No. 4 Zone in 1981. More detailed IP surveys of these historical IP anomalies may be warranted after initial orientation IP lines and drill testing of a selected historical IP anomaly (BOE-2). A property-wide high-resolution airborne magnetic survey is warranted to provide a single homogenous tightly spaced magnetic database suitable for supporting lithological and structural interpretations.

The QP is of the opinion that future exploration on the Property would benefit from detailed structural study of the regional structural and stratigraphic framework and its influence of the distribution of known mineral occurrences within the Property, utilizing compiled historical assessment data, Ontario government geophysical surveys, and the proposed surveys.

Geochemical till and soil orientation studies have generally returned inconclusive results to date which may in part be a refection of not ideal sample medium (i.e., glaciofluvial tills instead of local basal till) or less than ideal analytical detection limits at the time of the orientation survey. The use of alternate geochemical and biogeochemical exploration methods using ultra-trace analytical techniques may warrant investigation.

As noted by Chorlton (1987), gold mineralization in the Band-Ore Property area is structurally controlled, and for the most part associated with brittle structures (veins and fractures) developed at a moderately late stage in the deformation and alteration history. Early sinistral shear zones which provided the main fluid conduits enabling metasomatic iron carbonate and sericite alteration considered favourable gold exploration targets in other greenstone belts, are flexed, reactivated, and overprinted by subordinate dextral shear and fracture zones under the influence of a dextral deformation regime. The carbonatization process may have overlapped the onset of this imprint, and the ensuing quartz veining and gold related sulphide mineralization were even more likely to have occurred under the influence of the dextral regime. Exploration should therefore not concentrate only on the strongly ankerite-sericite altered sinistral shears but also on potentially crosscutting dextral shears and their intersections with or reactivation of the sinistral shears.

A robust QAQC program must be maintained and consistently applied. In addition to matrix matched certified reference materials, coarse blanks should be utilized. Blanks should be both randomly placed and following

strongly mineralized samples. Appropriate duplicates (field, reject and pulp) should also be collected with focus given to mineralized intervals. Interlaboratory checks should also be undertaken.

Future drilling should continue to incorporate downhole surveying including, if necessary, gyroscopic surveying to mitigate the effects of the presence of local magnetite alteration in the bedrock. Oriented core methods should also be utilized to further understanding of structural controls on gold mineralization in 3 dimensions and to aid in correlation of mineralized intervals between drill holes.

17.2 Risks

The QP is unaware of any potential risks affecting the Property and work programs recommended in this Report, other than those noted in the following subsections.

The Author considers the Property-specific risks identified in the following subsections to have low to moderate potential to reasonably affect the reliability or confidence in exploration information obtained to date or exploration programs proposed in this Report.

17.2.1 Exploration Risk

A key risk, common to all exploration companies, is that the targeted mineralization type may not be discovered or that it may be too small to warrant commercial exploitation.

17.2.2 Permitting

As of the Report effective date, Golden Share currently holds two valid exploration permits that cover select parts of the Property. As exploration proceeds, additional permits/plans may be required on the unpatented mining claims and the mining lease. Therefore, there is a risk that those exploration programs might be delayed until such time as consultations with First Nation communities with respect to exploration within their traditional territory are successfully concluded as required per the Ontario Mining Act. The QP notes however that to date, Golden Share has acquired all required exploration plans and permits to date in a timely manner.

Exploration permits and plans are not required on Golden Share's patented claims.

Parts of some of the Property's southern claims that extend to within 300 m of the Shebandowan Lakes shoreline lie within the Shebandowan Lakes Crown Land Use Policy Area G2699. CLUPA G2699 applies to public lands such as crown land held in unpatented mineral claims. Mineral exploration and development are permitted however the plan notes that the area's main role will be to meet recreational needs. Portions of the Bandore No. 4 Zone and any potential extension either west or east within crown land areas may lie within Shebandowan Lake CLUPA G2699. The proximity of the No. 4 Zone to year-round recreational cottages/homes and Shebandowan Lake may affect the ability to conduct further surface exploration or development on this mineralized zone within the 300 m inland buffer where it overlies unpatented mineral claims and mining leases.

17.2.3 COVID-19 Pandemic

Work and travel restrictions related to the current COVID-19 pandemic may affect Golden Share's ability to perform work on the Property depending on the pandemic severity at the time of planned field work. Golden Share will follow all government mandated COVID-19 restrictions and health and safety protocols.

17.2.4 Environmental

The lack of potential hazard sites and feature locations relative to Band-Ore Property claim boundaries have not been confirmed by the QP or Golden Share. The QP recommends that Golden Share search, locate and record any potential undocumented pre-existing historical exploration hazards and potential environmental liabilities on its unpatented, patented and lease claims and inspect and update them on an annual basis.

17.3 Opportunities

The Property has potential for the discovery of new showings of gold mineralization and the expansion of known mineralized showings and zones through prospecting, surface exploration including geology, geochemistry and geophysics, and diamond drilling.

Limited verification drilling at the No. 4 Zone, if successful, may permit completion of a mineral resource estimate utilizing historical Mattagami and Noranda diamond drill data.

Geolocation, detailed surface sampling and verification drilling of the main mineralized historical subzones of the Band-Ore Main Zone (Zones A to E) could provide guidance as to whether additional exploration and detailed re-drilling of the Main Zone is warranted.

Detailed compilation and interpretation of the historical exploration and drilling at the Hag Lake occurrence is required before additional exploration can be recommended.

18 Recommendations

The QP considers the Band-Ore Property to be at an early stage of exploration and recommends a preliminary multifaceted exploration program including continued historical and current data compilation, airborne magnetic and LIDAR surveys, structural mapping and interpretation, an orientation IP-resistivity survey, and an orientation diamond drilling to characterize targeted mineralization and test a historical IP anomaly.

18.1 Preliminary Exploration program

1) Continue historical assessment data compilation building on the work completed by Boudrias (2011) for Golden Share:
   a) Search of Thunder Bay Regional Geologist Office for assessment and non-assessment files not available via the online Ontario Assessment File and Ontario Drillhole databases
   b) Continued compilation, data verification and modelling of historical and Golden Share diamond drill data, particularly those completed at the Band-Ore Main Zone, the No. 4 Zone, and the Hag Lake occurrence
   c) Relog Golden Share and available historical drill core and develop a simplified, common rock type legend to assist in compilation and modeling
2) In coordination with the continued historical and current data compilation, all possible historical and current exploration features including trenches, stripped areas, channel samples, and drill collars should be located and surveyed with a survey grade GPS system. This will enable historical work, particularly that of the 1940's Band-Ore Main Zone to be incorporated and used to guide future exploration on the Property
3) Document and investigate potential to rehabilitate any remaining historical cross piled drill core that may remain on or off the Property
4) A high-resolution drone or airborne LIDAR survey should be considered to assist in documenting now partially obscured historic work areas and to develop a high-resolution DEM. An initial orientation survey over the area of the Band-Ore Main and No. 4 Zones is recommended to determine the suitability value of the method at the Property.
5) Property-wide high-resolution helicopter or drone magnetic survey at 50 m line spacing or less to assist in structural interpretation and drill hole targeting
6) Field and desktop structural mapping of the Property using trench mapping, proposed Golden Share high resolution airborne magnetic survey, historical exploration geophysical data and government geophysical data
7) Orientation IP survey at a=25 m
   a) 5 lines over the historical BOE-2 IP anomaly and
   b) 2 lines over the No. 4 Zone
8) Preliminary diamond drill program
   a) 2 drill holes testing the BOE-2 IP anomaly and
   b) 4 verification drill holes at the No. 4 Zone to potentially support a mineral resource estimate

18.2 Proposed Preliminary Exploration Program Budget

Table 21: Proposed preliminary exploration program budget

	Quantity	Unit	C$/unit	Cost (C$)
Compilation				
GPS field survey of historical and current exploration features and sites				$20,000
Continued geological compilation; search Regional Geologist Office files				$15,000
Refine and validate drill hole database				$15,000
Geophysics				
High resolution airborne magnetic survey – property-wide (50 m line spacing)	600	km	$80	$48,000
Orientation LIDAR survey and DEM processing - Bandore Main Zone area (all-in costs)				$50,000
Line cutting	5	km	$1000	$5,000
IP orientation survey (7 lines - approximately 5 line-km total - all-in costs)				$35,000
Geophysical survey interpretations/reporting/GIS				$20,000
Structural Geology				
Field mapping/studies				$20,000
Desktop studies incorporating geophysics/geology data				$10,000
Report/GIS				$10,000
Drilling				
Diamond drilling (6 drill holes, oriented core, ~1,000 m, all-in costs)	1,000	m	$300	$300,000
Subtotal				**$548,000**
Contingency (~10%)				$52,000
TOTAL				**$600,000**

19 References

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Appendix A Band-Ore Property Claim Status

MLAS Unpatented Mining Claims

BMC = Boundary Mining Claim.
MCMC = Multi-Cell Mining Claim.
SCMC = Single Cell Mining Claim (cell area varies with geographic position).

Tenure ID	Tenure Type	Township	Area (ha.)	Registration Date	Anniversary Date	Work Required ($)	Exploration Reserve ($)
104763	BCMC	Hagey	14.24	2018-04-10	2024-04-29	200	2273
107580	BCMC	Conacher	0.03	2018-04-10	2023-07-12	200	0
112953	BCMC	Conacher	8.99	2018-04-10	2024-05-19	200	0
120585	BCMC	Conacher	13.23	2018-04-10	2023-03-20	200	28
126585	BCMC	Conacher	3.94	2018-04-10	2024-10-01	200	0
141539	BCMC	Conacher	5.76	2018-04-10	2023-07-12	200	0
144369	BCMC	Conacher	1.51	2018-04-10	2024-02-10	200	431
144665	BCMC	Conacher	18.73	2018-04-10	2024-07-12	200	0
155113	BCMC	Hagey	19.64	2018-04-10	2024-06-01	200	0
155899	BCMC	Hagey	19.55	2018-04-10	2024-04-29	200	0
171123	BCMC	Conacher	6.19	2018-04-10	2024-10-01	200	0
173586	BCMC	Conacher	4.17	2018-04-10	2023-05-19	200	0
174041	BCMC	Hagey	0.43	2018-04-10	2023-04-29	200	0
180701	BCMC	Conacher	17.16	2018-04-10	2023-07-12	200	0
190058	BCMC	Hagey	4.64	2018-04-10	2024-06-01	200	0
193823	BCMC	Conacher	12.35	2018-04-10	2024-03-20	200	74
203826	BCMC	Conacher	6.60	2018-04-10	2023-05-19	200	0
203879	BCMC	Conacher	0.26	2018-04-10	2024-07-12	200	0
211112	BCMC	Conacher	3.98	2018-04-10	2023-05-19	200	0
219908	BCMC	Conacher	3.10	2018-04-10	2024-11-09	200	431
220667	BCMC	Hagey	15.05	2018-04-10	2024-04-29	200	2273
232418	BCMC	Conacher	7.13	2018-04-10	2023-03-20	200	28
239759	BCMC	Conacher	1.48	2018-04-10	2023-05-19	200	0
240775	BCMC	Hagey	17.73	2018-04-10	2024-04-29	200	3775
240989	BCMC	Conacher	6.60	2018-04-10	2024-03-20	200	74
244627	BCMC	Conacher	2.72	2018-04-10	2023-03-20	200	28
254538	BCMC	Conacher	18.92	2018-04-10	2024-07-12	200	0
258086	BCMC	Hagey	8.31	2018-04-10	2024-03-23	200	1502
259215	BCMC	Conacher	1.37	2018-04-10	2024-02-10	200	431
259216	BCMC	Conacher	4.18	2018-04-10	2024-02-10	200	431
260536	BCMC	Conacher	1.97	2018-04-10	2024-03-20	200	74
260537	BCMC	Conacher	2.43	2018-04-10	2024-03-20	200	74
287194	BCMC	Hagey	16.03	2018-04-10	2024-04-29	200	4546
299093	BCMC	Conacher	9.94	2018-04-10	2023-03-20	200	102
305859	BCMC	Hagey	2.61	2018-04-10	2024-03-23	200	1502
306606	BCMC	Conacher	16.59	2018-04-10	2024-11-09	200	862
307426	BCMC	Hagey	16.83	2018-04-10	2023-04-29	200	2273
313702	BCMC	Conacher	3.28	2018-04-10	2024-02-10	200	431
323110	BCMC	Hagey	13.22	2018-04-10	2024-06-01	200	4199
327206	BCMC	Conacher	13.55	2018-04-10	2024-03-20	200	74
334783	BCMC	Hagey	9.16	2018-04-10	2024-03-23	200	1502
335214	BCMC	Conacher	17.13	2018-04-10	2023-05-19	200	0
335215	BCMC	Conacher	14.75	2018-04-10	2023-05-19	200	0
112451	SCMC	Hagey	21.35	2018-04-10	2024-03-23	400	1502
112452	SCMC	Hagey	21.35	2018-04-10	2024-03-23	400	1502
127890	SCMC	Hagey	21.34	2018-04-10	2024-04-29	400	6048
131284	SCMC	Hagey	21.34	2018-04-10	2023-04-29	400	2273
133532	SCMC	Conacher	21.35	2018-04-10	2024-11-09	200	1293
137898	SCMC	Conacher, Hagey	21.34	2018-04-10	2024-07-12	400	1502
137899	SCMC	Hagey	21.35	2018-04-10	2024-03-23	200	1502
143861	SCMC	Hagey	21.34	2018-04-10	2024-03-23	400	1502

Tenure ID	Tenure Type	Township	Area (ha.)	Registration Date	Anniversary Date	Work Required ($)	Exploration Reserve ($)
144869	SCMC	Conacher	21.35	2018-04-10	2024-11-09	400	431
147352	SCMC	Hagey	21.34	2018-04-10	2023-04-29	400	2273
148222	SCMC	Conacher	21.35	2018-04-10	2024-11-09	200	862
151450	SCMC	Conacher, Hagey	21.34	2018-04-10	2023-04-29	400	2273
157434	SCMC	Hagey	21.35	2018-04-10	2024-03-23	200	1502
159062	SCMC	Conacher	21.34	2018-04-10	2023-03-20	400	28
162715	SCMC	Conacher, Hagey	21.34	2018-04-10	2024-07-12	400	3775
162716	SCMC	Hagey	21.34	2018-04-10	2024-04-29	400	3775
162717	SCMC	Hagey	21.34	2018-04-10	2024-03-23	400	1502
162718	SCMC	Hagey	21.35	2018-04-10	2024-03-23	400	1502
169914	SCMC	Conacher	21.35	2018-04-10	2024-07-12	200	0
171091	SCMC	Hagey	21.34	2018-04-10	2024-06-01	200	0
171092	SCMC	Hagey	21.34	2018-04-10	2024-06-01	400	1374
171878	SCMC	Hagey	21.34	2018-04-10	2024-04-29	400	2273
175527	SCMC	Conacher	21.35	2018-04-10	2024-11-09	200	0
178735	SCMC	Conacher	21.35	2018-04-10	2024-11-09	200	79
180514	SCMC	Conacher, Hagey	21.35	2018-04-10	2024-03-23	400	10005
185528	SCMC	Conacher	21.35	2018-04-10	2024-11-09	200	1293
191362	SCMC	Hagey	21.34	2018-04-10	2024-04-29	400	2273
199682	SCMC	Conacher	21.35	2018-04-10	2024-07-12	200	0
204563	SCMC	Conacher	21.35	2018-04-10	2024-11-09	200	431
204716	SCMC	Conacher	21.35	2018-04-10	2024-07-12	200	0
210582	SCMC	Hagey	21.35	2018-04-10	2024-03-23	200	1502
210583	SCMC	Hagey	21.35	2018-04-10	2024-03-23	200	1502
215572	SCMC	Hagey	21.34	2018-04-10	2023-04-29	400	2273
222118	SCMC	Hagey	21.35	2018-04-10	2024-03-23	400	1502
228731	SCMC	Conacher	21.35	2018-04-10	2024-11-09	200	862
230166	SCMC	Conacher	21.35	2018-04-10	2024-11-09	200	1723
232739	SCMC	Hagey	21.34	2018-04-10	2023-04-29	400	2273
232740	SCMC	Hagey	21.34	2018-04-10	2023-04-29	400	2273
235291	SCMC	Conacher	21.35	2018-04-10	2023-07-12	200	0
239976	SCMC	Hagey	21.34	2018-04-10	2024-06-01	400	0
252727	SCMC	Conacher	21.35	2018-04-10	2024-07-12	400	8503
252728	SCMC	Conacher	21.35	2018-04-10	2024-07-12	200	8503
255889	SCMC	Conacher	21.35	2018-04-10	2024-11-09	200	0
257202	SCMC	Hagey	21.34	2018-04-10	2024-04-29	400	3775
262010	SCMC	Conacher, Hagey	21.34	2018-04-10	2023-04-29	400	2273
266624	SCMC	Conacher	21.35	2018-04-10	2024-07-12	200	0
269125	SCMC	Conacher	21.34	2018-04-10	2023-03-20	400	28
271780	SCMC	Conacher, Hagey	21.35	2018-04-10	2024-07-12	400	10005
275226	SCMC	Conacher	21.35	2018-04-10	2024-11-09	200	0
296782	SCMC	Conacher	21.35	2018-04-10	2024-11-09	200	0
306082	SCMC	Hagey	21.34	2018-04-10	2024-06-01	200	0
309563	SCMC	Conacher	21.35	2018-04-10	2024-11-09	400	1723
316231	SCMC	Conacher	21.35	2018-04-10	2024-11-09	200	0
316617	SCMC	Conacher, Hagey	21.34	2018-04-10	2023-04-29	400	2273
317539	SCMC	Conacher	21.35	2018-04-10	2024-11-09	200	862
318715	SCMC	Conacher	21.35	2018-04-10	2024-11-09	200	862
323111	SCMC	Hagey	21.34	2018-04-10	2024-06-01	400	0
325095	SCMC	Hagey	21.34	2018-04-10	2024-04-29	400	4546
325383	SCMC	Hagey	21.34	2018-04-10	2024-03-23	400	1502
329655	SCMC	Conacher, Hagey	21.35	2018-04-10	2024-03-17	200	8503
334782	SCMC	Hagey	21.34	2018-04-10	2024-04-29	400	3775
334784	SCMC	Hagey	21.35	2018-04-10	2024-03-23	200	1502
335554	SCMC	Hagey	21.34	2018-04-10	2024-04-29	400	2273
341514	SCMC	Conacher	21.35	2018-04-10	2024-07-12	400	8503
341515	SCMC	Conacher, Hagey	21.35	2018-04-10	2024-07-12	400	10005
345529	SCMC	Hagey	21.34	2018-04-10	2024-06-01	200	1926
		Total	**1794.33**			**$29,200**	**$175,445**

Mining Lease and Mining Patents

Claim #	Mining Right #	PIN	Parcel	Tenure	Rights	Township	Granted	Recorded	Acres	Ha.	Description	2021		
												Provincial Land Tax	Education Tax	Local Services Levy
TB533943	LEA-109057	62315-0243 LT	PCL 3416 Sec TBL	Mining Lease	MRO	Conacher	1991-05-01	1991-05-30	41.98	16.99	Mining Claim TB533943 Conacher; MRO, Pt 1 Plan 55R8581; Mining Lease 106158 expired April 30, 2012, renewed for 21 years as Mining Lease 109057 on May 1, 2012	$50.96 (Annual Rent)		
TB17221	PAT-29489	62315-0104	PCL 3480 Sec DFWF	Patent	MSR	Conacher	1940-10-16	1940-10-29	38.79	15.698	Mining Claim TB17221 situate in Lower Shebandowan Lake, Conacher. Excepting and reserving: 5% of acreage for roads. All trees and rights to enter and remove said timber. Free passage on all navigable waters and access to shores of all rivers, streams and lakes not exceeding 1 chain perpendicular distance from waters edge.	$50.00	$24.94	$84.00
TB21966	PAT-29490	62315-0107	PCL 3593 Sec DFWF	Patent	MSR	Conacher	1942-08-17	1942-09-02	35.94	14.544	Mining Claim TB21966 Conacher reserving the surface rights only on and over a strip of land one chain in perpendicular width along the shore of Lower Shebandowan Lake. Excepting and reserving: 5% of acreage for roads. All trees and rights to enter and remove said timber. Free passage on all navigable waters and access to shores of all rivers, streams and lakes not exceeding 1 chain perpendicular distance from waters edge.	$335.00	$205.02	$84.00
TB22147	PAT-29491	62315-0108	PCL 3594 Sec DFWF	Patent	MSR	Conacher	1942-08-17	1942-09-02	48.05	19.445	Mining Claim TB22147 Conacher. Excepting and reserving: 5% of acreage for roads. All trees and rights to enter and remove said timber. Free passage on all navigable waters and access to shores of all rivers, streams and lakes not exceeding 1 chain perpendicular distance from waters edge.	$50.00	$25.25	$84.00
TB26533	PAT-29492	62315-0116	PCL 3833 Sec DFWF	Patent	MSR	Conacher	1945-04-05	1945-04-30	41.31	16.718	Mining Claim TB26533 Conacher; S/T LEW24948. Excepting: SRO over hydro transmission line and travelled road. All trees and rights to enter and remove said timber. Free passage on all navigable waters and access to shores of all rivers, streams and lakes not exceeding 1	$50.00	$24.63	$84.00

Claim #	Mining Right #	PIN	Parcel	Tenure	Rights	Township	Granted	Recorded	Acres	Ha.	Description	2021		
												Provincial Land Tax	Education Tax	Local Services Levy
											chain perpendicular distance from waters edge.			
TB26534	PAT-29493	62315-0103	PCL 3828 Sec DFWF	Patent	MSR	Conacher	1945-04-05	1945-04-30	39.79	16.102	Mining Claim TB26534 Conacher. Excepting and reserving: 5% of acreage for roads. All trees and rights to enter and remove said timber. Free passage on all navigable waters and access to shores of all rivers, streams and lakes not exceeding 1 chain perpendicular distance from waters edge.	$50.00	$24.94	$84.00
TB26535	PAT-29494	62315-0105	PCL 3829 Sec DFWF	Patent	MSR	Conacher	1945-04-05	1945-04-30	38.79	15.698	Mining Claim TB26535 Conacher. Excepting and reserving: 5% of acreage for roads. All trees and rights to enter and remove said timber. Free passage on all navigable waters and access to shores of all rivers, streams and lakes not exceeding 1 chain perpendicular distance from waters edge.	$50.00	$24.94	$84.00
TB26547	PAT-29495	62315-0106	PCL 3831 Sec DFWF	Patent	MSR	Conacher	1945-04-05	1945-04-30	52.71	15.22	Mining Claim TB26547 Conacher. Excepting and reserving: 5% of acreage for roads. All trees and rights to enter and remove said timber. Free passage on all navigable waters and access to shores of all rivers, streams and lakes not exceeding 1 chain perpendicular distance from waters edge.	$50.00	$25.40	$84.00
TB26539	PAT-29496	62315-0118	PCL 3830 Sec DFWF	Patent	MSR	Conacher	1945-04-05	1945-04-30	37.61	21.331	Pt Mining Claim TB26539 Conacher as in F32470 (Sixthly); S/T LEW24948. Excepting: SRO over hydro transmission line and travelled road. All trees and rights to enter and remove said timber. Free passage on all navigable waters and access to shores of all rivers, streams and lakes not exceeding 1 chain perpendicular distance from waters edge.	$50.00	$24.94	$84.00

Claim #	Mining Right #	PIN	Parcel	Tenure	Rights	Township	Granted	Recorded	Acres	Ha.	Description	2021		
												Provincial Land Tax	Education Tax	Local Services Levy
TB26953	PAT-29487	62315-0115	PCL 4214 Sec DFWF	Patent	MSR	Conacher	1947-12-04	1947-12-16	41.38	16.746	Mining Claim TB26953 Conacher, except LEW24139; S/T LEW24948. Excepting: SRO over hydro transmission line and travelled road. All trees and rights to enter and remove said timber. Free passage on all navigable waters and access to shores of all rivers, streams and lakes not exceeding 1 chain perpendicular distance from waters edge.	$80.00	$48.96	$84.00
TB26954	PAT-29488	62315-0094	PCL 4213 Sec DFWF	Patent	MSR	Conacher	1947-12-04	1947-12-16	40.65	16.45	Mining Claim TB26954 Conacher, except LEW24139. Excepting: SRO over travelled road. All trees and rights to enter and remove said timber. Free passage on all navigable waters and access to shores of all rivers, streams and lakes not exceeding 1 chain perpendicular distance from waters edge.	$81.25	$49.73	$84.00
TB27924	PAT-29497	62315-0120	PCL 3832 Sec DFWF	Patent	MSR	Conacher	1945-04-05	1945-04-30	30.46	12.327	Mining Claim TB27924 Conacher; S/T LEW24948. Excepting: SRO over hydro transmission line. Excepting and reserving 5% of acreage for roads. All trees and rights to enter and remove said timber. Free passage on all navigable waters and access to shores of all rivers, streams and lakes not exceeding 1 chain perpendicular distance from waters edge.	$50.00	$24.63	$84.00
TB28019	PAT-29482	62315-0109	PCL 3995 Sec DFWF	Patent	MSR	Conacher	1946-07-03	1946-07-24	83.06	33.613	Mining Claim TB28019 Conacher. Excepting and reserving: 5% of acreage for roads. All trees and rights to enter and remove said timber. Free passage on all navigable waters and access to shores of all rivers, streams and lakes not exceeding 1 chain perpendicular distance from waters edge.	$445.00	$272.34	$84.00
TB28089	PAT-29483	62315-0128	PCL 4047 Sec DFWF	Patent	MSR	Conacher	1946-10-03	1946-11-05	52.07	21.072	Mining Claim TB28089 Conacher, except LEW24239; S/T LEW24948, LEW45681. Excepting: SRO over hydro transmission line and travelled roads. All trees and rights to enter and remove said timber. Free passage on all navigable waters and access to shores of all	$81.25	$49.73	$84.00

Claim #	Mining Right #	PIN	Parcel	Tenure	Rights	Township	Granted	Recorded	Acres	Ha.	Description	2021		
												Provincial Land Tax	Education Tax	Local Services Levy
											rivers, streams and lakes not exceeding 1 chain perpendicular distance from waters edge.			
TB28090	PAT-29484	62315-0127	PCL 4048 Sec DFWF	Patent	MSR	Conacher	1946-10-03	1946-11-05	64.59	26.139	Mining Claim TB28090 Conacher, except LEW24239; S/T LEW24948. Excepting: SRO over hydro transmission line, CNR rail line, and travelled roads. All trees and rights to enter and remove said timber. Free passage on all navigable waters and access to shores of all rivers, streams and lakes not exceeding 1 chain perpendicular distance from waters edge.	$82.50	$50.49	$84.00
TB28091	PAT-29485	62315-0124	PCL 3996 Sec DFWF	Patent	MSR	Conacher	1946-07-03	1946-07-24	54.67	22.124	Mining Claim TB28091 Conacher as in F32470 (Eleventhly), except LEW24239; S/T LEW24948. Excepting: SRO over hydro transmission line, CNR rail line, and travelled roads. All trees and rights to enter and remove said timber. Free passage on all navigable waters and access to shores of all rivers, streams and lakes not exceeding 1 chain perpendicular distance from waters edge.	$80.00	$48.96	$84.00
TB28092	PAT-29486	62315-0122	PCL 3997 Sec DFWF	Patent	MSR	Conacher	1946-07-03	1946-07-29	49.7	20.113	Mining Claim TB28092 Conacher, except LEW24239; S/T LEW24948. Excepting: SRO over hydro transmission line, CNR rail line, and travelled roads. All trees and rights to enter and remove said timber. Free passage on all navigable waters and access to shores of all rivers, streams and lakes not exceeding 1 chain perpendicular distance from waters edge.	$81.25	$49.73	$84.00
								Total	**791.55**	**320.33**		**$1,666.25**	**$974.63**	**$1,344.00**

MRO = Mining Rights Only, SRO = Surface Rights Only, MSR – Mining and Surface Rights

Appendix B Ontario Mineral Unpatented Land Tenure

On 10 April 2018, Ontario converted its manual system of ground and paper staking and maintaining unpatented mining claims to an online mining claim registration system known as the Mining Land Administration System (MLAS). All active, unpatented claims (legacy claims) were converted from their legally defined location by claim posts on the ground or by township survey to a cell-based provincial grid (Appendix A). The provincial grid is built on the latitude- and longitude-based National Topographic System (NTS) and is made up of more than 5.2 million cells each measuring 15 seconds latitude by 22.5 seconds longitude and ranging in size from 17.7 ha in the north to 24 ha in the south. Cells in the Property area vary from approximately 19.52 to 19.55 ha in size. Each cell has a unique identifier based on the cell's position in the grid.

Ontario mining claims are now legally defined by their cell position on the grid and UTM coordinate location in the online MLAS Map Viewer. Legacy claims were not cancelled but continue as one or more cell claims or boundary claims that resulted from conversion.

As defined in the Mining Act, a cell claim is a mining claim that relates to all the land included in one or more cells on the provincial grid that is open for mining claim registration. A cell claim is created as a new registration after 10 April 2018 or at conversion where there are one or more legacy claims in a cell, and all are held by the same holder. In this case, if there is more than one legacy claim in a cell, those claims will merge into one cell claim. A cell claim created from conversion can be a minimum of one cell (single cell mining claim or SCMC) though it can be amalgamated to form a multi-cell mining claim (MCMC) up to a maximum of 25 cells.

As defined in the Mining Act, a boundary claim is created at conversion when there are multiple legacy claims within a cell that cannot merge into a cell claim. There are two circumstances where mining claims will not merge into a cell claim:

1. When the legacy claims are held by different holders.
2. When the legacy claims are held by the same person who chooses to keep them separate by making an election through the Claim Boundary Report process.

Unpatented mining claims include no surface rights; however, a right to acquire the surface rights for development purposes exists through the Ontario Mining Act. The Mining Act also provides legal access to the land for the purpose of exploration.

Mining claims are generally subject to the following Crown reservations:

- The surface rights over a width of no more than 120 m from the high-water mark where a mining claim includes land covered with water or bordering on water
- Where a highway or road constructed or maintained by the Ministry of Transportation crosses a mining claim, the surface rights over a width of no more than 90 m, measured from the outside limits of the right of way of the highway or road along both sides of the highway or road
- Sand and gravel reserved
- Peat reserved.

Certain mining claims also:

- Are MRO or part MRO where all or part of the surface rights within the claim are held by a third party
- Exclude hydro right of ways
- Exclude withdrawn areas.

Given the nature of Ontario's MLAS cell-based map staking system, certain cell claims overlap areas which are withdrawn mineral exploration and development. Such cell claims are referred to as encumbered claims. Features that are an encumbrance on a cell claim include:

Annual assessment work requirements per mining claim, to be filed on or before the claim due date (anniversary date), are:

- Single cell claim: C$400 (unless a cell was encumbered at conversion)
- Multi-cell claim: C$400 per cell (unless a cell was encumbered at conversion)
- Boundary claim: C$200.

If a cell is encumbered at conversion, the assessment work requirement for a cell claim in that cell will be C$200. This special rule applies only if the conversion process results in a claim holder having a cell claim in an encumbered cell. If that cell claim forfeits, the cell will be open for claim registration, subject to the encumbrance but any new cell claim registered for that cell will have the assessment work requirements set at the standard cell claim amount of C$400.

Appendix C Band-Ore Property Drill Hole Database

DDH_ID	Company	Twp	E_UTM	N_UTM	Elev (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Length (m)	Start Date	Finish Date
BO-50	Band-Ore Resources	Conacher	712705	5389729	460	180	-45	335	1999-04-04	1999-04-05
S-95-1	Band-Ore Resources	Conacher	713553	5389725	460	180	-50	212.75	1995-10-30	1995-11-02
DC-96-01	D. Calvert	Conacher	710849	5389456	468	180	-45	38.1	1996-06-10	1996-06-11
DC-96-02	D. Calvert	Conacher	710810	5389414	468	0	-45	38.1	1996-04-10	1996-04-11
DD-00	D. Calvert	Conacher	710835	5389513	468	345	-47	167	2000-01-19	2000-01-22
BO-11-01	Golden Share Resources	Conacher	713661	5390378	458	180	-50	188	2011-11-22	2011-11-26
BO-11-02	Golden Share Resources	Conacher	713224	5390543	473	180	-45	102	2011-11-26	2011-11-27
BO-11-03	Golden Share Resources	Conacher	712654	5390652	469	180	-45	155	2011-11-30	2011-12-01
BO-11-04	Golden Share Resources	Conacher	712655	5390549	470	180	-45	224	2011-12-03	2011-12-05
BO-11-05	Golden Share Resources	Conacher	712655	5390453	462	180	-45	152	2011-12-05	2011-12-14
BO-11-09	Golden Share Resources	Conacher	712049	5389725	470	180	-50	443	2011-12-08	2011-12-15
BO-12-06	Golden Share Resources	Conacher	712649	5390747	465	180	-45	315	2012-03-01	
BO-12-07	Golden Share Resources	Conacher	712563	5390655	467	180	-49	153	2012-03-08	2012-03-11
BO-12-08	Golden Share Resources	Conacher	712813	5390375	466	180	-49	195	2012-03-11	2012-03-13
BO-12-10	Golden Share Resources	Conacher	713206	5390353	449	180	-49	153	2012-03-13	
BO-12-11	Golden Share Resources	Conacher	713416	5390377	461	180	-45	75	2012-03-15	2012-03-16
BO-12-12	Golden Share Resources	Conacher	713196	5390726	471	180	-47	93	2012-03-16	1900-01-00
BO-12-13	Golden Share Resources	Conacher	713573	5390701	472	180	-49	147	2012-03-17	2012-03-18
CO-11-01	Golden Share Resources	Conacher	709801	5389863	462	180	-50	254	2011-11-10	2011-11-18
CO-11-02	Golden Share Resources	Conacher	709801	5389687	470	180	-50	16	2011-11-19	2011-11-20
DDH_2	J. Anderson	Conacher	713759	5389227	455	0	-45	66.45	1966-02-23	1966-02-25
LBE-84-01	Lincoln Resources	Conacher	710128	5390539	460	180	-45	160.63	1984-12-16	1984-12-20
LBE-84-02	Lincoln Resources	Conacher	710128	5390539	460	180	-50	146.61	1985-01-08	1985-01-12
LH-86-01	Lincoln Resources	Conacher	710259	5390493	470	230	-50	187.6	1986-01-16	1986-01-19
LH-86-02	Lincoln Resources	Conacher	710258	5390563	470	230	-50	151.49	1986-01-19	1986-01-21
LH-86-03	Lincoln Resources	Conacher	710288	5390460	470	230	-50	188.78	1986-01-22	1986-01-25
LH-86-04	Lincoln Resources	Conacher	710143	5390612	460	180	-50	178.61	1986-07-24	1986-07-29
LH-86-05	Lincoln Resources	Conacher	710168	5390635	460	180	-50	178.61	1986-07-30	1986-08-03
LH-86-6	Lincoln Resources	Conacher	710129	5390636	460	180	-50	193.85	1986-08-03	1986-08-07
BO-80-1	Mattagami Lake Exploration	Conacher	712867	5390596	467	180	-45	150.9	1980-08-04	1980-08-04
BO-80-2	Mattagami Lake Exploration	Conacher	712826	5390612	467	180	-45	154.5	1980-08-04	1980-08-04
BO-80-3	Mattagami Lake Exploration	Conacher	713230	5390628	465	180	-50	139.3	1980-08-04	1980-08-04
BO-80-4	Mattagami Lake Exploration	Conacher	713186	5390633	465	180	-45	152.4	1980-08-04	1980-08-04
BO-80-5	Mattagami Lake Exploration	Conacher	713261	5390381	460	180	-45	152.4	1980-11-07	1980-11-11
BO-80-6	Mattagami Lake Exploration	Conacher	713699	5390469	466	180	-60	181.97	1980-11-11	1980-11-18
BO-80-7	Mattagami Lake Exploration	Conacher	713951	5390595	450	180	-60	194.16	1980-11-19	1980-11-25

DDH_ID	Company	Twp	E_UTM	N_UTM	Elev (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Length (m)	Start Date	Finish Date
BO-81-8	Mattagami Lake Exploration	Conacher	714718	5390944	475	180	-50	151.49	1981-09-17	1981-09-20
BO-81-9	Mattagami Lake Exploration	Conacher	712455	5390398	460	180	-50	151.8	1981-09-01	1981-10-31
BO-81-10	Mattagami Lake Exploration	Conacher	712030	5389735	461	180	-50	157.9	1981-09-01	1981-10-31
BO-81-11	Mattagami Lake Exploration	Conacher	712053	5390460	480	180	-55	151.6	1981-09-01	1981-10-31
BO-81-12	Mattagami Lake Exploration	Conacher	711937	5389726	461	180	-50	152.4	1981-11-10	1981-11-13
BO-81-13	Mattagami Lake Exploration	Conacher	712134	5389752	460	180	-50	167.03	1981-10-15	1981-10-22
BO-81-14	Mattagami Lake Exploration	Conacher	712219	5389738	460	180	-50	137.16	1981-10-26	1981-10-29
BO-82-15	Mattagami Lake Exploration	Conacher	711844	5389769	460	180	-50	151.18	1982-04-28	1982-05-01
BO-82-16	Mattagami Lake Exploration	Conacher	711937	5389725	460	180	-65	169.77	1982-05-02	1982-05-05
BO-82-17	Mattagami Lake Exploration	Conacher	712029	5389735	460	180	-65	167.64	1982-05-06	1982-05-08
BO-82-18	Mattagami Lake Exploration	Conacher	712109	5389737	460	180	-50	137.16	1982-05-09	1982-05-11
BO-82-19	Mattagami Lake Exploration	Conacher	712219	5389738	460	180	-60	167.64	1982-05-11	1982-05-14
BO-82-20	Mattagami Lake Exploration	Conacher	712357	5389753	460	180	-50	201.17	1982-05-15	1982-05-20
BO-82-21	Mattagami Lake Exploration	Conacher	711890	5389773	460	180	-50	169.47	1982-05-17	1982-05-20
BO-82-22	Mattagami Lake Exploration	Conacher	711986	5389714	460	180	-50	141.73	1982-05-20	1982-05-22
BO-82-23	Mattagami Lake Exploration	Conacher	712272	5389728	452	180	-50	137.16	1982-05-21	1982-05-23
BO-82-24	Mattagami Lake Exploration	Conacher	712078	5389737	460	180	-50	145.39	1982-05-23	1982-05-25
BO-82-25	Mattagami Lake Exploration	Conacher	712272	5389728	452	180	-60	152.4	1982-05-24	1982-05-26
BO-82-26	Mattagami Lake Exploration	Conacher	712078	5389737	460	180	-65	166.42	1982-05-25	1982-05-26
BO-82-27	Mattagami Lake Exploration	Conacher	712150	5389733	460	180	-50	126.16	1982-05-27	1982-05-29
BO-82-28	Mattagami Lake Exploration	Conacher	712124	5389785	460	180	-60	87.48	1982-05-29	1982-05-30
BO-82-29	Mattagami Lake Exploration	Conacher	712150	5389733	460	180	-65	142.34	1982-05-29	1982-05-31
BO-82-30	Mattagami Lake Exploration	Conacher	712124	5389785	460	180	-65	69.19	1982-05-30	1982-05-31
BO-82-31	Mattagami Lake Exploration	Conacher	712121	5389793	460	180	-65	229.2	1982-06-01	1982-06-06
BO-82-32	Mattagami Lake Exploration	Conacher	712220	5389798	459	180	-65	288.65	1982-06-07	1982-06-12
BO-82-33	Mattagami Lake Exploration	Conacher	712274	5389754	460	180	-65	229.2	1982-06-12	1982-06-16
BO-82-34	Mattagami Lake Exploration	Conacher	712034	5389787	460	180	-65	273.41	1982-06-16	1982-06-21
BO-82-35 (Repris)	Mattagami Lake Exploration	Conacher	711937	5389765	460	180	-65	126.19	1982-06-22	1982-06-24
BO-82-35 (Wedge)	Mattagami Lake Exploration	Conacher	711937	5389765	460	180	-50	96.01	1982-06-24	1982-06-25
BOE-81-1	Mattagami Lake Exploration	Hagey	709259	5390101	469	180	-50	102.41	1981-10-20	1981-10-21
BOE-82-2	Mattagami Lake Exploration	Hagey	708580	5390045	465	180	-50	151.18	1982-05-07	1982-05-10
GW81-1	Mattagami Lake Exploration	Conacher	710119	5390592	480	180	-50	124.97	1981-11-25	1981-11-27
GW81-2	Mattagami Lake Exploration	Conacher	710114	5390920	475	180	-50	119.18	1981-10-29	1981-10-30
GW81-3	Mattagami Lake Exploration	Hagey	707689	5392037	475	180	-50	152.4	1981-11-03	1981-11-05
GW81-4	Mattagami Lake Exploration	Conacher	709667	5389734	475	180	-50	137.16	1981-10-12	1981-10-16
GW82-5	Mattagami Lake Exploration	Conacher	710165	5390583	475	180	-50	212.4	1982-04-28	1982-05-02
GW82-6	Mattagami Lake Exploration	Conacher	710065	5390582	475	180	-50	150.88	1982-05-02	1982-05-05
GW82-7	Mattagami Lake Exploration	Conacher	710119	5390551	475	180	-50	106.68	1982-05-10	1982-05-12

DDH_ID	Company	Twp	E_UTM	N_UTM	Elev (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Length (m)	Start Date	Finish Date
GW82-8	Mattagami Lake Exploration	Conacher	710013	5390544	475	180	-50	152.4	1982-05-12	1982-05-14
GW82-9	Mattagami Lake Exploration	Conacher	710826	5389883	475	180	-50	110.95	1982-05-14	1982-05-17
GW82-10	Mattagami Lake Exploration	Conacher	710149	5390479	475	360	-50	100.6	1982-06-26	1982-06-27
MF-97-01	Mike Fogen	Hagey	708715	5390464	470	180	-50	152.4	1997-08-24	1997-08-28
BO-85-37	Noranda Exploration	Hagey	709054	5390123	460	180	-45	31.38	1985-05-07	1985-05-13
BO-85-38	Noranda Exploration	Hagey	709278	5389651	460	180	-50	42.67	1985-05-15	1985-05-22
BO-85-39	Noranda Exploration	Hagey	708503	5389793	460	180	-50	13.7	1985-05-21	1985-05-25
BO-85-39A	Noranda Exploration	Hagey	709359	5390064	460	180	-50	31.39	1985-05-24	1985-05-30
BO-85-40	Noranda Exploration	Conacher	712425	5389651	460	180	-50	43.77	1985-04-12	1985-04-21
BO-85-41	Noranda Exploration	Conacher	712423	5389680	460	180	-50	59.7	1985-04-20	1985-04-28
BO-85-42	Noranda Exploration	Conacher	712524	5389710	460	180	-50	58.82	1985-04-28	1985-05-01
BO-85-43	Noranda Exploration	Conacher	712525	5389674	460	180	-50	45.26	1985-07-06	1985-07-07
BO-87-46A	Noranda Exploration	Conacher	712327	5389840	457	180	-80	557	1987-02-11	1987-02-22
BO-87-47	Noranda Exploration	Conacher	712033	5389908	460	180	-80	599	1987-10-06	
BO-87-48	Noranda Exploration	Conacher	712492	5389584	460	180	-50	121	1987-10-22	
BO-87-49	Noranda Exploration	Conacher	712691	5389642	460	360	-50	98	1987-10-27	
LBOE-86-44	Noranda Exploration	Hagey	708058	5390175	460	180	-45	104	1986-12-03	1986-12-04
LBOE-86-45	Noranda Exploration	Conacher	711844	5389809	460	180	-50	179	1986-12-06	1986-12-07
88-7	North Coast Industries	Conacher	710111	5390553	460	180	-45	147.87	1988-02-17	1988-02-18
88-8	North Coast Industries	Conacher	710006	5390623	467	180	-50	160.37	1988-02-09	1988-02-28
88-9	North Coast Industries	Conacher	709917	5390624	467	180	-52	166.46	1988-02-29	1988-03-02
88-10	North Coast Industries	Conacher	709804	5390611	470	180	-52	148.7	1988-03-06	1988-03-09
88-11	North Coast Industries	Conacher	709788	5390884	470	180	-50	151.17	1988-03-07	1988-03-10
88-12	North Coast Industries	Conacher	709800	5391070	470	180	-50	160.32	1988-03-10	1988-03-12
88-13	North Coast Industries	Conacher	710241	5389686	467	180	-50	169.46	1988-03-14	1988-03-17
88-14	North Coast Industries	Conacher	710241	5390683	467	180	-50	172.51	1988-03-19	1988-03-21
SG-03-1	Staccato Gold Resources	Conacher	713660	5390542	470	180	-45	159	2003-11-22	2003-11-23
SG-03-2	Staccato Gold Resources	Conacher	713208	5390469	461	0	-45	132	2003-11-23	2003-11-24
SG-03-3	Staccato Gold Resources	Conacher	712811	5390579	470	180	-45	252	2003-11-23	2003-11-25
SG-03-4	Staccato Gold Resources	Conacher	712714	5390578	467	180	-45	252	2003-11-26	2003-11-27
SG-03-5	Staccato Gold Resources	Conacher	712600	5390644	466	180	-45	150	2003-11-27	2003-11-28
SG-03-6	Staccato Gold Resources	Conacher	712718	5390338	470	180	-45	168	2003-11-29	2003-11-30
SG-03-7	Staccato Gold Resources	Conacher	712714	5390465	470	180	-45	135	2003-11-30	2003-12-01
SG-04-08	Staccato Gold Resources	Conacher	713608	5390376	470	180	-45	159	2004-11-09	
SG-04-09	Staccato Gold Resources	Conacher	712614	5390345	470	180	-45	171		
SG-04-10	Staccato Gold Resources	Conacher	712609	5390449	470	180	-45	132		
SG-04-11	Staccato Gold Resources	Conacher	712173	5390259	470	180	-50	138		2004-11-17