

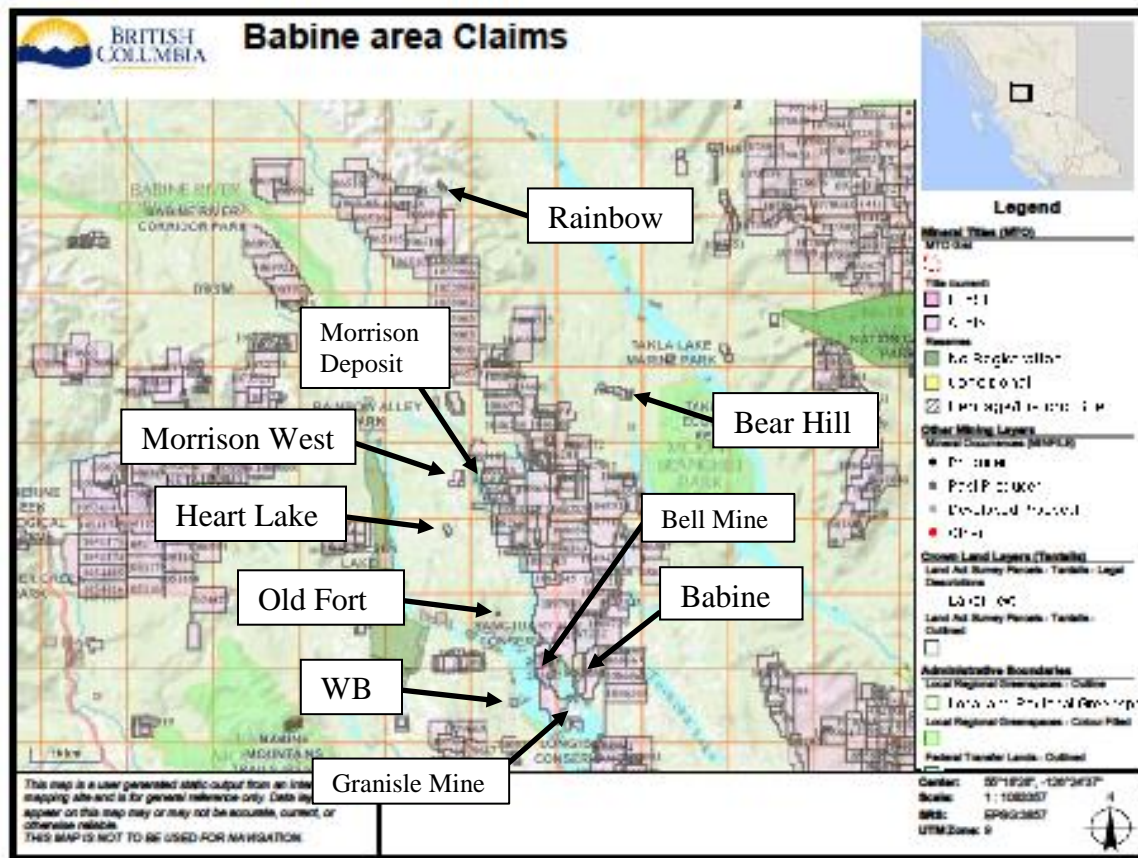
RKG Exploration

British Columbia

Properties for option

Authors note: information in Black is historical information collected prior to obtaining the mineral tenures and **Red highlighted text indicates work completed by or under the supervision of Ken Galambos P. Eng.**

Babine-Takla Lakes area



Babine (porphyry copper-molybdenum-gold target) Babine Lake area (120 cells - 2226.32ha)

- Historic exploration attempted and failed to locate the fault offset of a Babine Suite BFP dyke that carried much of the high grade mineralization in the Granisle open pit located less than 2km to the SW across Hawthorn Bay. Block faulting has been mapped southwest of the mine and northeast of the open pit between Sterrett Island and the north shore of Babine Lake. Drilling in this area of deeper glacial till on the mainland failed to reach bedrock. B-horizon soil surveys attempted by several companies outlined significant geochemical anomalies to the southeast of this area but failed to find any bedrock sources within the anomalies.

- The current claims cover the Trek (093L 208), Mag (093L 209) and Red (093M 002) Minfile showings. Drilling in 1989 by Equity Silver Mines Ltd. discovered a 200m (open ended) zone of massive to stringer mineralization comprised of pyrrhotite and pyrite. The zone strikes at 030°AZ.
- Till sampling by Vic Levson (Bulletin 110) identified an anomalous till dispersal site down-ice of the claims. The sample site 1089 returned >98%tile Cu and contained clasts of BFP with bornite.
- The Search 2 airborne magnetic survey flown in 2016 revealed a 650m diameter magnetic high anomaly believed to identify a blind porphyry system covered by the original Babine claim. Bulletin 110 notes a mineralized showing of Chalcopyrite in silicified sandstone less than 1200m to the northeast of this magnetic anomaly. Stream sediment re-analyses as part of the Quest West surveys identified one creek draining the western side of the magnetic anomaly that returned >99%tile Au. Search 2 also revealed a 750m wide linear northeast trending magnetic high anomaly which cores a magnet low anomaly that stretches for at least 17km from the Granisle pit to Natowite Lake. The historic B-horizon geochemical anomalies and the anomalous till sample site all lie approximately 2.5km down-ice from the northeast trending magnetic high linear located near the Hagan Road in the southern area of the claim group.
- In 2019 a 900m geochemical program of Ah and pH sampling was completed over the 650m wide magnetic anomaly revealed by the Search 2 survey. The pH readings suggest an oxidizing sulphide body at least 800m wide is present under the area sampled. Remobilized Ca is seen as a single rabbit ear anomaly on the western edge of the line while the eastern edge of the anomaly was not reached. Ah results show that Au, Ag, Cd and Ba are moderately anomalous over 300m at the western end of the sample line. Ag is also moderately anomalous over a 100m interval towards the eastern end of the line. The line length was not sufficiently long enough to collect more than 25% background readings and as a result, the intensity of the Ah results is muted.
- In 2021 an Ah-humus sampling program was completed over a 7500m strike length of the northeast trending magnetic high anomaly. Ninety-seven samples were collected on five lines ranging from 1500m to 2300m in length. On the southern three lines near the Hagan road, a number of northeast trending Cu anomalies were identified, ranging from single station anomalies to 200m wide. Strike lengths identified in the limited sampling range from 475m to just over 1km. All anomalies are open to expansion to both the northeast and southwest. One of these Cu anomalies measures 100m wide and 1000m long and aligns nicely with the massive to stringer Po-Py mineralization identified in Equity's 1989 drilling. This zone lies a further 500m to the northeast of the 2021 geochemical sampling.
- Systematic pH samples were collected at each geochemical site and show a concentration of H⁺ ions that corresponds with many of the anomalous sites. The increase in H⁺ is believed to indicate the presence of an oxidizing sulphide body below the sample site. Acidified pH values were also taken and the Inverse Difference Hydrogen (IDH) between the two readings is a good indicator of the presence of remobilized carbonate. Both symmetrical and asymmetrical rabbit ear anomalies are present as well as single ear anomalies on each of the five lines sampled. The IDH anomalies often correspond with an increase in Ca and decrease in base metal concentrations as determined by laboratory analysis of the Ah-humus samples.
- In 2022, an additional 71 Ah and pH samples were collected on the project. The 2021 sample lines were extended to the NW and SE to the property boundaries and additional lines were run closer to the Granisle pit and along strike to the NE to cover the southern area of the 1989 drilling. Results of both programs are pending.

Bear Hill (high-sulfidation epithermal silver/gold(?)/copper target) Takla lake area (28 cells - 514.77ha)

- Historical exploration identified Cu-Ag mineralization in Eocene volcanic rocks.
- Significant assays from the Main showing include 0.73% Cu, 117 g/t Ag and 5.4% Ba across 5m within a larger 15m intercept averaging 0.52% Cu, 77g/t Ag. This mineralization is exposed over a vertical distance of ~60m.
- The West showing assayed 0.28% Cu and 32 g/t Ag over 10m.
- Silver soil geochemical anomaly over a 3500m strike length and a 400m width at the Main zone.
- Later RGS sampling returned 190ppb Au draining the western side of the property.
- 2010 sampling returned 1.063% Cu and 182g/t Ag over 2m from the lower Main zone and 1.2% Cu and up to 389g/t Ag from grab samples at a new showing 200m south of the West zone.
- 2016 program of Ah- humus sampling has outlined the Cu/Ag zone for a strike length of 400m with widths to 175m. The survey also identified several Au-in-soils anomalies with values as high as 1790 x background (179ppb) that flank the Cu/Ag mineralization.
- Additional sampling in 2017 extended the suspected mineralized zone up to 4100m from the main showing with anomalous Ah-humus values up to 26 x background.

Rainbow (stratabound volcanic redbed copper-silver target) north Takla lake area (5 cells - 91.31ha)

- Mineralization consists of stratabound bornite, chalcocite and chalcopyrite in fractures, joint planes and disseminated in amygdules in the volcanic rocks. In the floor of the basin, minor chalcopyrite has been found in some interbedded tuffs. Historical chip sampling of 2.1-2.4% Cu and 20-34g/t Ag over widths 9.45-10.7m over a down plunge distance of approximately 90m. Associated aeromagnetic anomaly and highly anomalous Cu RGS over 8km. No recent exploration.

Morrison West (porphyry copper-molybdenum-gold target) Babine Lake area (24 cells - 442.53ha)

- Till sampling by Vic Levson and published in Bulletin 110 revealed a number of highly anomalous basal till samples down-ice of the claim group. Sample 95-3185 returned 84ppb Au and sample 95-3187 slightly farther from the claims returned 230ppm Cu and 38ppm Mo.
- An orientation survey over the Morrison West property in 2016 included two Ah lines spaced 1200m apart. The northern line targeted the intersection of the Morrison Fault with the suspected northeast structure hosting the narrow band of early Cretaceous, Skeena Group Rhyolite domes. The second line targeted a subtle magnetic high, immediately west of this same belt of rocks. Strong Response Ratios (RRs) for gold averaged 62.6 x background over 300m, east of the Skeena Group rocks, with maximums to 96 x background. The southern line averaged 15 x background over 100m and 40 x background over 100m on the east end of the line with maximums to 64 x background. Absolute values reached maximum values of 63ppb Au using a weak aqua regia digestion and 48ppb from fire assay.
- In 2018, Further sampling of Ah was completed as an extension to the southeast of the 2016 southern line targeting a historically mapped northeast trending fault present near the eastern boundary of the claims. A second line was run 1000m to the south of the 2016 southern line to further extend the anomaly discovered with the previous

geochemical survey to over 2200m. Maximum values reached 5ppb using a weak aqua regia digestion and 45ppb from fire assay.

Heart Lake (porphyry copper-molybdenum-gold target) Babine Lake area (8 cells - 147.77ha)

- Results of till sampling by V. Levson in the late 1990s were released as Bulletin 110 by the BCGS in 2002. One well-defined dispersion anomaly is thought to be sourced from the Heart Lake area, which is interpreted as hosting a buried Babine BFP intrusion. The till anomalies returned maximum values >98%tile in Pb, Ag, As, Sb, Mo, Ni, Co, Cr, Cd and >95%tile in Zn, Hg and Ba. A number of sample sites in the area contained clasts of pyritic volcanics and volcanic breccia clasts with massive sulphides.
- Exploration in the area in 2013 by the author and supported by Anglo American plc involved the collection of 13 rock samples and 89 humus samples on three lines across the former Esk property. Ah samples were collected at 100m intervals on lines spaced at 800m and 1900m. Results of the humus survey were very encouraging with the identification of what initially appears to be a number of northeast trending multi-element anomalies with widths between 500m and 700m and with Response Ratios for Au of up to 32 x background.
- The area was also covered by the more detailed Search II airborne surveys released in January 2017. The survey identified a number of linear and large bullseye magnetic anomalies in the area immediately up-ice of a highly anomalous till sample identified by Victor Levson of the BC Geological Survey.
- 2017 exploration involved the collection of three float samples and eight humus samples. Sample 1043632 was located on a historic logging trail to the north of the main access road and consisted of a large angular boulder located approximately 300m northwest of Levson's anomalous till site mentioned above. The well-mineralized sample returned 0.17% Cu, 545ppm Mo, 75ppb Re and 69ppm W. Sample 1043634 collected down -ice of the till site, south of Heart Lake, returned 1480ppm Cu. The short Ah sampling program produced some interesting results. Gold appears to build on the eastern end of the line from 4 x background to 10 x background in the lower magnetic area between the strongly magnetic linear and bullseye anomaly located on the eastern edge of the claims.

Old Fort (porphyry copper-molybdenum-gold target) Babine Lake area (1 cell - 18.52ha)

- Historical sampling returned 61m averaging 0.21% Cu and 0.04% MoS₂ over entire length of the T3 trench.
- Trench lies ~ 1km to the west of the Newman Fault, which is associated with both the Bell and Granisle mines to the SE.
- Early geophysics identified IP chargeability anomalies and EM conductors to the east of the trench near the Newman Fault.
- 2010 sampling returned 0.14%Cu, 0.037% MoS₂ and 0.152g/t Au over 55m with the most easterly sample assaying 0.2% Cu, 0.067% MoS₂ and 0.32g/t Au over 5m.
- A 2013 Ah-humus sample line over the trenched area suggests mineralization in the area is at least 200m wide and extends more that 100m beyond the east end of the T3 trench towards the Newman fault.

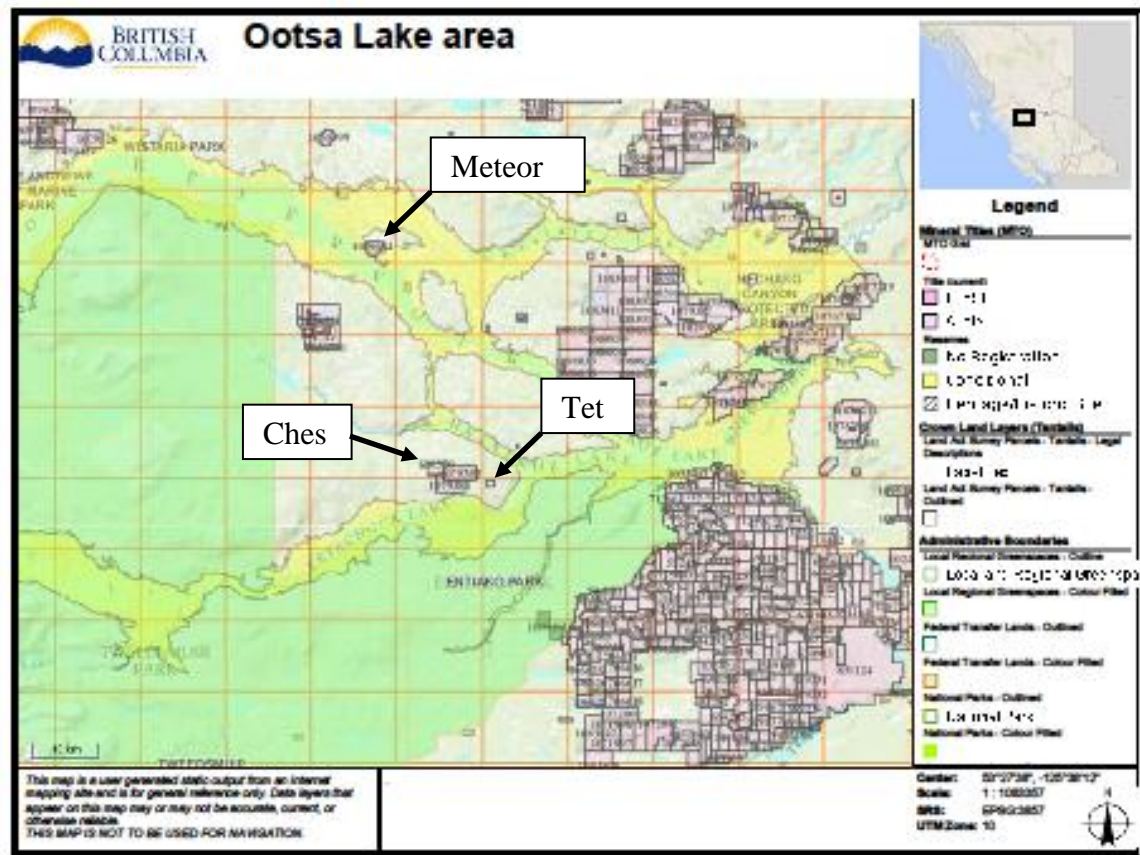
WB (porphyry copper-molybdenum-gold target) Babine Lake area (6 cells - 111.44ha)

- The first documented exploration in the immediate area around the WB property was a Regional Geochemical Survey over mapsheet NTS 93L conducted by the Geological Survey of Canada in 1987. The survey identified one creek on the west bank of Babine Lake approximately 6km southwest of the Bell and 8km west of the Granisle mine sites.

Results of the stream sediment were highly anomalous in copper (1170ppm), gold (45ppb) and >95%tile in Mo, Zn and Hg.

- In 1991, Rio Algom Exploration Inc. conducted mapping, prospecting and geochemical surveys over the claim group. A total of 27 silt samples, 127 soil samples and six rock samples were collected during the program. Three silt samples collected in the central part of the property contained 108 and 121ppm Cu and 45ppb Au. Ten of the 127 soil samples collected on the property (8%) were considered to be anomalous by the company at between 103ppm and 184ppm Cu. A total of 30 samples (24%) contained more than 60ppm Cu. Copper values ranged from 126 to 217ppm in all rock samples collected from the property. One sample returned anomalous values of 120ppb Au from a siltstone containing 2% quartz-carbonate veining and 3% fine disseminated pyrite.
- Victor Levson collected basal till samples over mapsheets NTS 093L/9, 16; M/1, 2, 7, & 8 as part of the study of the Quaternary Geology and Till Geochemistry of the Babine Porphyry Copper Belt, B.C. The survey identified a number of anomalous till samples down-ice of the WB property that returned values >98%tile Cu, Ba, Cr, some REE and >95%tile Ni and Fe.
- The Quest West surveys were completed in 2009 and reanalysis confirmed the earlier silt anomalies present in creeks draining the WB Property.
- In 2010, all of the creeks in the vicinity of the WB property were resampled in an effort to duplicate the anomalous results. Nine bulk silts and one rock sample were collected and sent for analysis. Anomalous copper results were returned from two creek samples while anomalous to highly anomalous values in gold were returned from two additional sample sites. The one rock sample returned 588ppm Cu and 83ppb Au from a sub-angular BFP granodiorite boulder located in the central creek drainage. The boulder contained 1% pyrite, trace chalcopyrite and was moderately magnetic.
- In 2014, five rock samples were collected from the property. Three of the samples returned values between 113ppm and 237ppm Cu with one sample returning 6740Mn and 307ppm As. All samples contained between 6.2% and 9.6 Fe₂O₃.
- In 2018, a short prospecting program was completed. One silt sample and two rock samples were collected. The silt sample returned a value of 52.8ppm Cu and rock samples returned a high of 111ppm Cu and 4.96% Fe.

Ootsa Lake area



Meteor (low-sulfidation epithermal gold /Mo-Cu porphyry targets) north Ootsa lake area (25 cells - 478.37ha)

- Large 1st derivative magnetic anomaly suggesting a porphyry center at the core of a caldera setting.
- Coincident km scale IP chargeability and resistivity anomalies present on the flank of the magnetic anomaly. Anomalies identified from 50-400m depth.
- Exploration in 2010 consisted of one MMI test line that revealed a 24 x background Au anomaly near the center of the IP and 25 x background Mo+Cu on the magnetic high-low contact near the core of the airborne 1st derivative magnetic anomaly.
- Prospecting has located angular clay altered rhyolite breccia boulders down-ice from the Mo/Cu MMI anomaly. These boulders assayed as high as 521ppm Cu, 124ppm Mo, 51ppb Au and 7.7g/t Ag with anomalous As, Sb, Hg, Bi and Zn.
- Extensive Ah-humus sampling conducted between 2013 and 2021 has identified a low level Au anomaly that coincides well with a large resistivity anomaly present on the 250m depth slice of the 2007 IP survey.
- In 2022, a program of pH sampling was completed on 4 lines over a 1000m x 2000m area covering the Resistivity and Chargeability anomalies. Results of the program suggest that there is an oxidizing sulphide body beneath the area that coincides with the IP anomalies. An outcrop of Ootsa Lake felsic volcanics with quartz veining was located within the centre of the area surveyed. Sampling results from this outcrop are pending.

Ches (porphyry copper-molybdenum-gold target) Babine Lake area (25 cells - 462.56ha)

- The first known exploration at the Exo Cu-Mo-W skarn-stockwork prospect took place after Esso Minerals Ltd staked the ground in response to high copper-zinc values in lake sediment samples (Leask, 1987a and 1987b). Follow-up work by Esso included 15 kilometers of cut line with soil sampling and magnetometer and VLF-EM geophysical surveys. In 1985, road construction uncovered several new mineralized skarn and stockwork zones at the Exo prospect that were then staked (Leask, 1987b). Prospecting and 1:10 000 scale geological mapping in 1986 discovered more skarn outcrops. In 1987, 26 kilometers of grid-line were cut. Magnetometer and VLF-EM readings and soil samples were taken at 25 meters along the cut-lines. A total of 848 soil samples were collected. The range of soil assays were as follows: 7 ppm to 512 ppm for copper (Cu), 1 ppm to 39 ppm for molybdenum (Mo), 1 ppm to 124 ppm for tungsten (W), 33 ppm to 4306 ppm for zinc (Zn), 0.1ppm to 2.4 ppm for silver (Ag), 1 ppb to 310 ppb for gold (Au). The geological mapping outlined a hornfels-skarn envelope, at least 1 kilometer wide, adjacent to the western margin of the Tetachuck North Stock. Within this envelope, a wide Mo-Cu skarn and stockwork zone was discovered that averaged 0.52% Cu, 0.07% tungsten oxide (WO₃), 0.008% molybdenite (MoS₂), and 0.15 oz/ton Ag over a distance of 350 meters (Leask, 1987b). (authors note: This 350m zone has since been proven to not exist to the extent stated.)
- Keefe (2000) conducted exploration on the property in the vicinity of the Exo Cu-Mo-W skarn-stockwork zone. This work involved the collection of 18 bedrock samples, 1 silt sample and 39 infill soil samples. The program confirmed the presence of a significant B-horizon soil anomaly at the Exo.
- The Ches property was used as a listing property by Scarlet Exploration in 2008-2009. During Scarlet's initial exploration program, 20 grab or rock-chip samples were collected. Eighteen of these were taken from the Exo skarn-stockwork zone, and the remaining two from a gossanous road quarry lying approximately 3 kilometers further west. The assay results of the 20 samples, showed that fourteen of the samples contained > 2000 ppm Cu (maximum 10500 ppm), and ten samples assayed > 598 ppm W (maximum 3031 ppm). In addition, there were sporadic anomalous values in Mo (maximum 219 ppm), Zn (maximum 1862 ppm), and Ag (maximum 16 ppm). There were also sporadic enhanced values in Co (up to 155 ppm), Mn (up to 7343 ppm), Bi (up to 16 ppm) and Se (up to 43 ppm). Assays in Au and As were very low (maximum 0.02 g/t Au and 9 ppm As).
- In 2010, Teck Resources collected five rock samples for whole rock and trace multi-element geochemistry by ICP and ICP-MS methods. Samples collected confirmed the presence of mineralization in both the Main showing and stockwork zones. Analyses returned values of up to 5239ppm Cu, 953.1ppm W, 916.8ppm Zn, 7840ppb Ag.
- A late season visit by personnel from Riverside Resources and Antofagasta Minerals in December, 2011. Winter conditions played a major factor in the visit. Snow drifts in the Exo main showing area reached depths of approximately 1m severely hampering sampling efforts. The stockwork zone was completely snow covered. Despite conditions, sixteen samples were collected from the skarn showing area during the visit. Analyses returned values of up to 2396ppm Cu, 1368 ppm Zn and >200ppm W.
- The property was optioned to Northern Abitibi Mining Corp. in 2014 and the company completed an extensive trenching program that fall. The company completed seven trenches for 868m and collected 274 rock samples for analyses. Geological mapping was done over a 1.5km by 0.5km area. Parts of the property contain shallow till cover and are amenable to bedrock exposure by trenching, whereas parts contain thick till cover and bedrock could not be reached. Trenching has exposed minor limestone and

marble beds along with fine grained bedded clastic sedimentary rocks and intrusive rocks, with select beds containing garnet, pyroxene, or actinolite skarn with sulfides. Stockwork quartz-sulphide veinlets are exposed in trenches in select areas, along with sulfide veinlets containing pyrite-pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-sphalerite. Sampling returned values as high as 1.25% Zn, 0.16% Cu, 0.12% WO₃ over 1.5m from the Exo road quarry and 0.33% Cu, 3.73 g/t Ag and 0.03% WO₃ over 4.5 metres, including 0.61% Cu, 7.4 g/t Ag, and 0.05% WO₃ over 1.5 metres. In addition a 1.5m chip sample from the eastern side of the property returned 38.1 g/t Ag and 0.1% Zn from altered granitic intrusive rock. A grab sample located several hundred metres southwest of previously documented mineralization returned 0.33% Cu, 0.1% WO₃, 0.21% Zn, and 5.2 g/t Ag, showing the system remains open for exploration.

- Updated satellite imagery of the area shows the extent of the Chelaslie River fire that burned for much of the summer in 2014. The fire consumed over 1,330km² of forest and burned the entire Ches property.

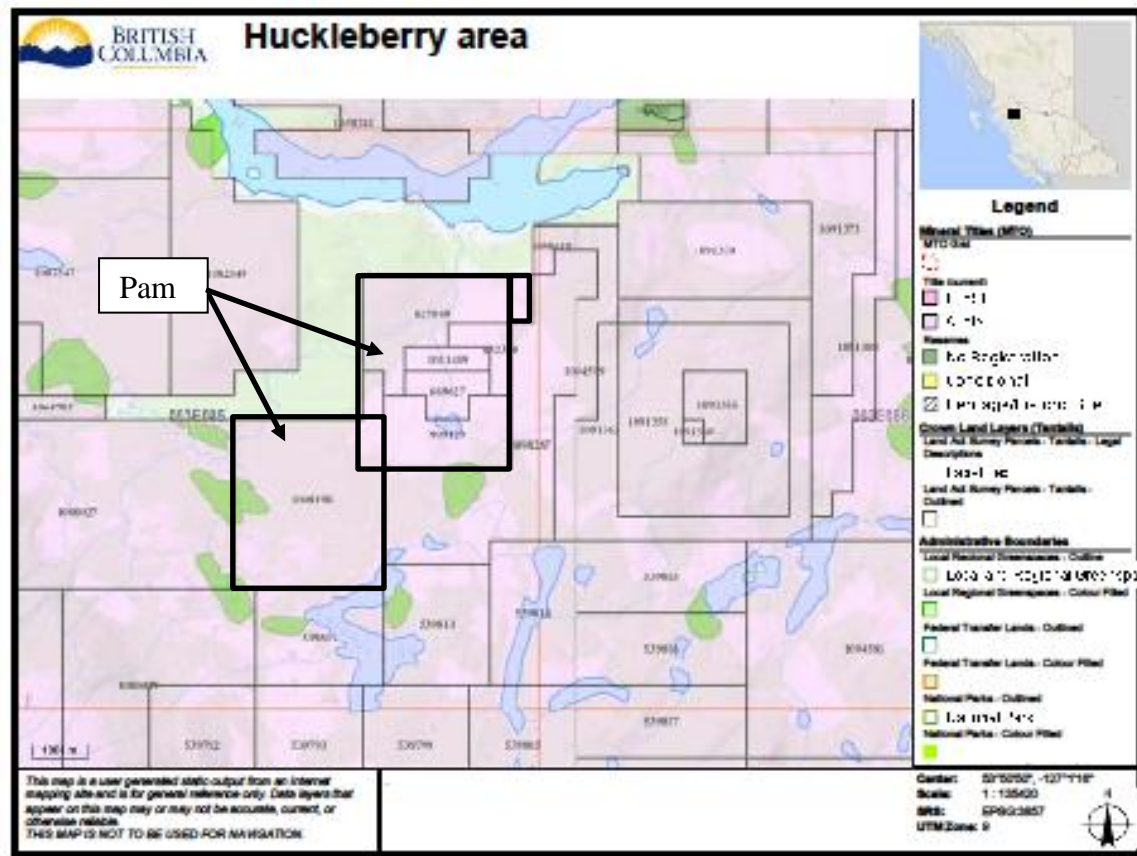
Tet (porphyry copper-molybdenum-gold target) Babine Lake area (6 cells - 115.70ha)

- The Tet area is rumoured to have been originally explored by Noranda in the early to mid-1970's. Seven shallow (<200ft, 61m) drill holes were completed on the property. Mapping noted moderate clay alteration of the feldspars and chlorite altered mafics with disseminated molybdenite and pyrite in the western third of the aplitic phase. The sulphide mineralization also contains variable silicate alteration and occurs both disseminated and in quartz veins generally less than 1 cm wide in both the volcanic and intrusive rocks. The veinlets are surrounded by sericite-clay-pyrite envelopes generally less than 10cm but up to several metres wide. Alteration and mineralization in drilling both north and south of a 900m x 600m swamp increases with depth suggesting that the historic exploration may only have tested the outer alteration zone of a larger porphyry system.
- Jim Christy staked the property on June 4, 1980 and conducted a small mapping and sampling program to evaluate the area. The exploration program, supervised by Gordon Richards collected 63 rock and 12 soil samples. The program results showed anomalous Mo throughout the area of pyrite mineralization and quartz veining. Soil samples taken over the aplite body returned values between 22 and 80ppm Mo. Copper values were moderately anomalous over the alaskite intrusive, with one silt sample returning 990ppm Cu.
- Ralph Keefe and Shawn Turford conducted exploration on the property in 2000 and 2001 with support from the Provinces Prospector Assistance Program. Prospecting and sampling of 9 rocks and 18 silts confirmed earlier results. Silt sampling returned values as high as 19.05ppm Mo, 1588.5ppm Cu, 1854ppb Ag, 11.8ppb Au and 70ppb Re from a creek immediately south of the small Central lake on the claims. The pair noted that in places, bedrock lies directly beneath grass hummocks in the swampy area.
- Regional lake sediment samples collected in 2005 and released as Report: GBCR 2006-04 showed the three lakes covered by the current Tet claim to be very highly anomalous in both copper and molybdenum. The central lake returned ICPMS values of 1550.7ppm Cu and 167.74ppm Mo. The eastern lake returned values of 91.6ppm Cu and 529.66ppm Mo while the western lake returned values of 44.3ppm Cu and 27.68Mo.
- Geoscience BC flew the area in 2016 and the results of the airborne magnetic survey were released in January, 2017. The survey over the area shows the mineralization corresponds well with a 360m wide and 1100m long magnetic high anomaly. The magnetic anomaly appears to be part of an 8km possible ring fracture that runs across

the property from Tetachuk River to the south and through to the Chelaslie Arm of Ootsa Lake to the north.

- The entire area burned in the 2014 Chelaslie River fire and satellite images show that large areas previously covered by heavy forest now appear to host vast bedrock exposures.
- The author commissioned Shawn Turford to fly the roads that would be used to access the project during the fall of 2019 and these roads were found to be relatively clear of brush and fallen trees.

Huckleberry area



Pam (porphyry copper-molybdenum-gold target) Nadina Lake area (105 cells - 2002.92ha)

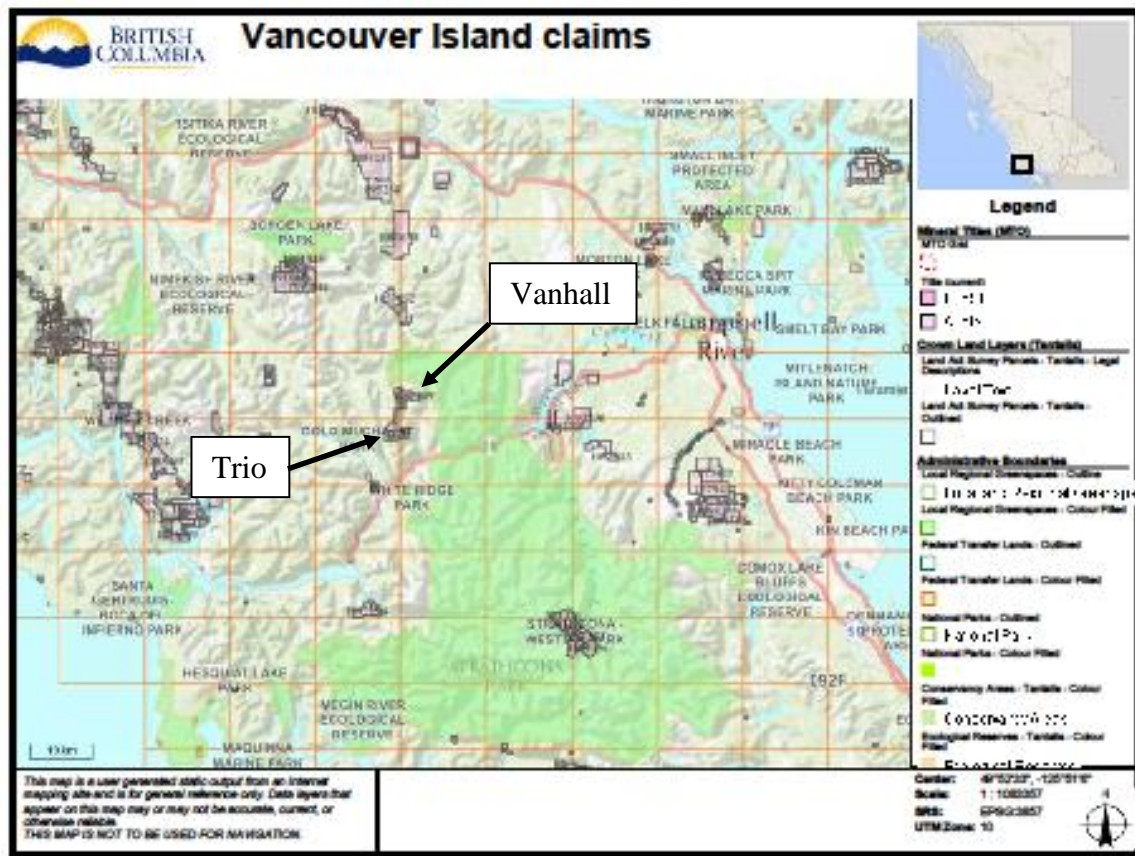
- The area was originally staked in 1973 by Hudson Bay Oil and Gas Limited following an airborne magnetic survey flown over approximately 2560 km² (1000 square miles) the previous year. This survey was followed up the same year with preliminary reconnaissance mapping and geochemical sampling. Magnetic highs concealed by overburden were the primary targets selected for follow-up work by HBOG. In 1973, HBOG carried out a large scale, reconnaissance type, induced polarization survey to evaluate a number of magnetic features in a broad, low-relief area around the northern and eastern flanks of the Sibola Range. Based on the result of this work, HBOG staked a number of claim blocks including three claim blocks (Slide, Sylvia and Pam) which covered separate, coincident induced polarization/magnetic anomalies.

- During 1974 and 1975 HBOG carried out follow-up geological, geochemical and geophysical surveys on the properties and drilled 56 small-diameter, percussion holes totalling 2990.6m (9,815 feet), including 1720.6m (5645 feet) in 29 holes on the Pam property. This drilling led to the discovery of highly anomalous porphyry style, Cu/Mo mineralization on both the Sylvia and Pam claims. The best drill hole on the Pam property averaged 0.11% Cu and 0.01% Mo over the entire bedrock interval of 73.15m (240 feet). Individual 3.05m samples assayed as high as 2000ppm Cu and 570ppm Mo. Depth to bedrock in the percussion drilling program ranged from 3.05m-30.48m.
- Road building in the 1990s exposed a small mineralized outcropping of altered intrusive rocks containing several percent pyrite and chalcopyrite.
- Kingsvale Resources Limited conducted a preliminary geological and geochemical sampling program over the area in 1991. Prospecting bedrock samples returned values of up to 463ppm Cu and 190ppb Au. The property has been held by several individuals since that time but no assessment has been filed into the public domain.
- The Pam property was initially acquired by Keefe and Turford in the mid 1990's and held intermittently since that time. Prospecting was conducted on the property over the years including a limited B-horizon soil sampling program which confirmed previously known weakly anomalous arsenic and gold values throughout the alteration zones. ICP soil results returned four samples over 100ppb Au and range to highs of 763 ppb Au, 254ppm Cu, and 43ppm Mo. A bedrock sample from the southern claims returned 872ppb gold, 350ppm Cu and 319ppm As. A second bedrock sample in the phyllic alteration zone reported 4060ppm Cu, 3705 ppb Ag and 252ppb Au.
- In 2011, sampling of this outcrop returned 0.15% Cu, 0.052g/t Au/2.3m (rim to rim). MMI and humus sampling revealed a multi-element anomaly over 400x1500m area including the area surrounding the road showing with Response Ratios of up to 18.8 x background Au. Chip sampling of the road trench returned anomalous results of 0.0548% Cu over a 16m length. The subcrop at this location was highly oxidized and friable. Much of the mineralization has been weathered out of the rock leaving rusty bands where sulphide veins had previously existed. Chip sampling of a new gold-zinc showing, 500m south of the road showing, returned 0.82g/t Au, 0.28% Zn/4.5m, 1.46g/t Au, 0.58% Zn/2.5m and grab samples to 4.5g/t Au, 1.21% Zn. An outcrop 300m to the west returned 0.85g/t Au, 0.32% Zn/6m while grab and chip samples between the two showings returned values of 1.308 and 1.414g/t Au with high zinc values.
- Additional humus sampling in 2012 revealed a 400m wide (open to the west) multi-element anomaly with RRs of up to 5.2 for Au, 3.9 for Cu, 6 for As, 46.5 for Zn and 118 for Cd, in the vicinity of a new gold-zinc showing in outcrop. Float samples collected more than 100m up-ice from this area returned values of 1.37g/t Au, 5223ppm Cu and 2851ppm Zn. Samples collected down ice returned values to 2.23g/t Au, 0.116% Cu. The tenure of the "Gold" showing was confirmed with sampling by Stratton Resources. At the eastern gold showing, sample PAM655 returned 0.701g/t Au, 3410ppm Zn, 132ppm Cu and 208ppm As over 4.5m. At the western showing, two samples PAM658 and PAM659 returned 0.177ppm Au, 1050ppm Zn and 0.284ppm Au, 832ppm Zn over 6m and 5m respectively.
- Extensive Ah-humus sampling in 2013 identified anomalous base and precious metals in soils over an area 3600m x 2200m. Seventy-eight samples were collected over a number of transects across the property. A 500m wide Ah anomaly was located 1200m along strike to the southwest of the gold showings that returned Response Ratios to 319 x background for gold (95.8ppb Au). A bedrock source for this anomaly has yet to be discovered. Hand pitting of anomalous sample sites between the east and west gold showings resulted in the discovery of subcrop which was sampled. Samples 1043980

and 1043981, returned values of 1.308ppm and 1.414ppm Au respectively. Both samples contained high zinc values.

- The Pam property was expanded and optioned to a private BC company in 2018. The company conducted a qualifying work program on the claims in January, 2019. The program consisted of 5050m of IP and 9250m of Magnetic and EM surveys. The IP survey revealed a large, strong anomaly that is a minimum 1,750 meters in an east-west direction and a minimum 500 meters in a north-south direction. The anomaly is open to the east, north, and south, as well as to depth. The causative source of the anomaly is sulphides as evidenced by known showings and percussion drilling within the anomaly area. The anomaly correlates with a mapped phyllic-argillic alteration zone that is indicative of a porphyry copper type deposit. Magnetic highs of low intensity correlate with resistivity highs of low intensity that appear to be reflecting altered intrusives.
- In 2022, a number of Ah/pH transects were sampled over the suspected extension of a significant ZTEM anomaly discovered by Surge Copper in 2021. The company flew an extensive airborne survey over their holdings in the area and identified what they referred to as the NE Target, an intense resistive body that measures approximately 4km in diameter. The results for the geochemical sampling program are pending.

Vancouver Island



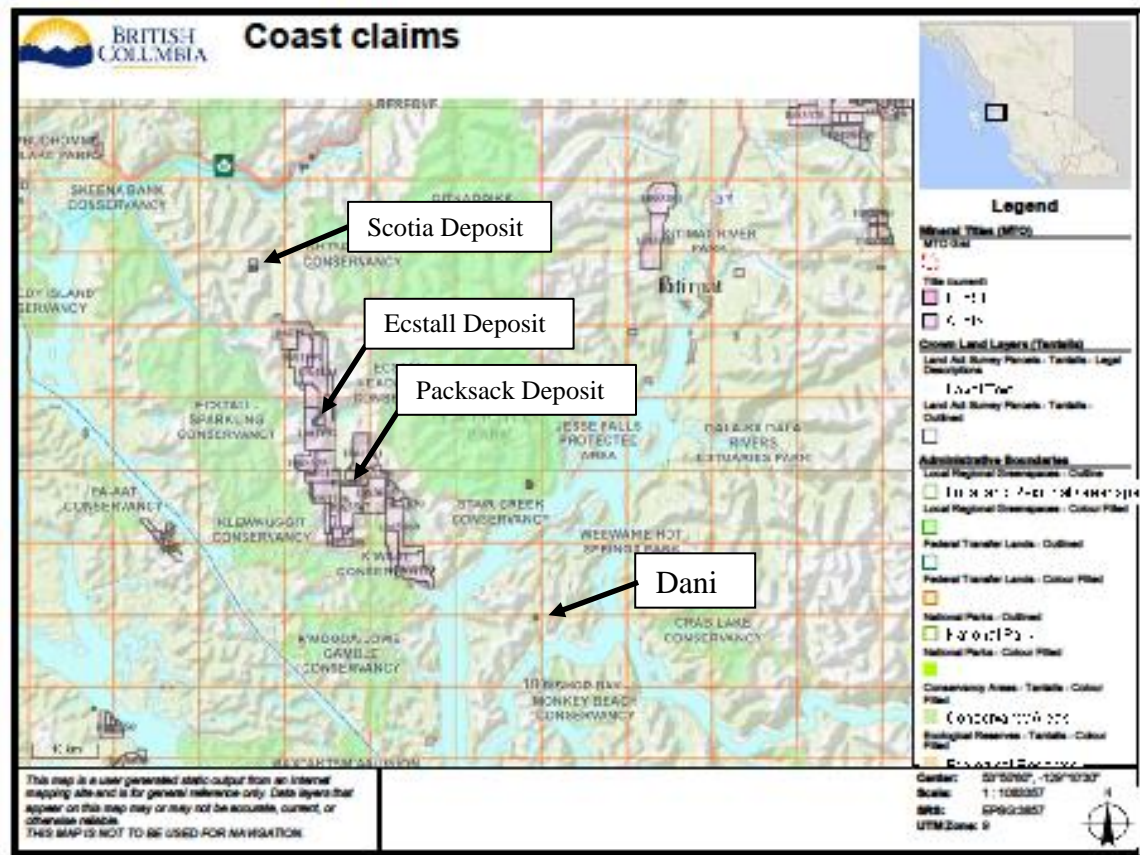
Vanhall (VMS copper-cobalt-gold target) Gold River area (53 cells - 1102.39ha)

- The VMS target area consists of a ridge exhibiting a 3000m long linear magnetic high anomaly that sits between two creeks spaced approximately 750m apart.
- RGS sampling of the unnamed northern creek returned 51ppb Au, 240ppm Cu, 48ppm Co, 8ppm Mo and 0.7ppm Ag. Sampling on Vanstone Creek immediate below the confluence with Harriet Creek returned 365ppb Au, 208ppm Cu, 55ppm Co, 8ppm Mo and 0.5ppm Ag.
- Glaciation in the area is believed to be from the north to the south.
- Numerous massive and semi massive sulphide boulders have been found in the creeks in the southern area of the claim group. These boulders have assayed up to 43.6g/t Au, 85.6g/t Ag, 11.44% Cu and 0.14% Zn (PF-2); Subsequent programs located similar boulders from 10-60cm thick and assaying up to 3.8% Cu, 2.5g/t Au, 61.7g/t Ag, 1387ppm Co, 0.1637ppm Ni, 0.1954ppm Zn and 136ppb Pd in surrounding creeks.
- The claims cover 7 minfile showings in the area that report pyrite, pyrrhotite, magnetite, chalcopyrite and sphalerite as disseminated, in lenses, veins, narrow veins, fine cross-cutting fractures, and in zones of strongly fractured and altered volcanic rocks with strike lengths over 350m. Values from bedrock sampling range up to 47% Fe, 0.9% Cu, 0.2% Zn, 0.02% Pb, 3.4g/t Au and 3.4g/t Ag. The Vanhall minfile showing reported 5% chalcopyrite over an area 8' x 50' (2.8m x 18m) in a narrow gully. A representative grab sample of the mineralization assayed 2% Cu and 0.06 oz/ton Ag.
- A number of soil geochemical surveys have identified numerous large multi-element anomalies in the drainage with copper in soils to 844 ppm, cobalt to 594 ppm, gold to 284 ppb, molybdenum to 21 ppm, iron to 14.81% and manganese to 30487ppm.
- **Prospecting in 2018 identified very angular float boulders in glacial till approximately 600m down-ice from the VMS target magnetic high anomaly thought to be the source for the anomalous RGS samples collected on Vanstone and Harriet Creeks. The boulders assayed up to 3.165% Cu, 1.58ppm Au, 93ppm Ag, 0.15% Zn and 0.029% Co. Sampling of bedrock near the centre of the magnetic anomaly returned 1.395ppm Au from andesite with minor pyrite veining.**
- **In 2022, a short prospecting and sampling program collected three samples from the vicinity of the 2018 bedrock sample. The samples contained Tr-15% Py from both mafic and felsic volcanic rocks. Results of the program are pending.**

Trio (porphyry copper-gold-silver target) Gold River area (17 cells - 353.95ha)

- The claims cover the KJI and Heber 2 Minfile showings located roughly 11km north of the community of Gold River on Vancouver Island in the Alberni Mining Division.
- At the Heber 2 and KJI showings significant base and precious metals have been deposited in structurally enhanced environments in the Karmutsen volcanics.
- At Heber 2, a fine grained andesite hosts a vuggy and rusty pyritic stockwork zone. In 1994, a sample assayed 1.06g/t Au, 2.9g/t Ag and 0.53% Cu. In 1995, rock sampling yielded 0.6% Cu, 9.2g/t Ag and 0.54g/t Au over 50m.
- At KJI, massive to semi-massive boulders of chalcocite, bornite, malachite, azurite and chalcopyrite and low but interesting gold and silver values occur on a newly constructed (2011) logging road west of Trio Peak. Trench sampling yielded up to 2.7% Cu over 3.5m; including 8.6% Cu, 68g/t Ag and 7.9g/t Au over 0.5m from the main trench. Chip samples from the adjacent IP2 zone, assayed 1.3% Cu over 4.0m; including greater than 1.0% Cu, 16.9g/t Au and 55.4g/t Ag over 1.0m.
- **Short visits were made to the western edge of the claims in 2018 and 2022. While the showings were not accessed, Karmutsen volcanics and minor quartz-epidote veining was noted in talus approximately 500m SW of the KJI showing. An increase in potassic alteration was noted in talus from higher up the slope.**

Coast area



Dani (VMS zinc-lead-silver-copper-gold target) Hawkesbury Island (2 cells - 38.38ha)

- The Dani occurrence consists of a blasted bedrock (quartz-sericite schist) showing of large angular boulders exhibiting banded semi-massive and massive sulphide mineralization that assayed as high as 10.2% Zn, 5.7% Pb, 1.6% Cu, 203g/t Ag and 1.26g/t Au. The log landing is partially built from these VMS boulders.
- It is one of two areas identified by Dani Aldrich (BCGS) as having the best potential to host a VMS deposit in the Ecstall volcanic belt.
- The area is well situated with logging road access from a deep water barge landing. The Dani showing is located at the end of a 5.1km all-weather road.
- A mapping and sampling program conducted in 2002 located bedrock samples that assayed up to 0.66% Cu and 102ppb Au 50m north and 150m to the east of the Dani showing.
- Sampling in 2011 returned values up to 13.04% Zn, 0.967% Pb, 0.869% Cu, >100ppm Ag and 1517ppb Au from grab samples of blasted bedrock and 0.4027% Cu and 0.12g/t Au/3m from stringer mineralization in a borrow pit at the end of the road. This stringer mineralization remains open in all directions.
- Ah-humus, pH and rock samples were collected in 2019. The best value was 12.75% Zn, 4.85% Pb, 0.031% Cu, 170ppm Ag and 1.612ppm Au from a float sample of semi-massive sulphide collected 35m from the suspected source of the historic sampling. Soils samples collected across the suspected strike of the mineralized zone show

anomalous copper, cobalt and gold at a distance of 90m from previous sampling. pH sampling suggests that the zone may be in excess of 50m wide at this location.

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