

RKG Exploration

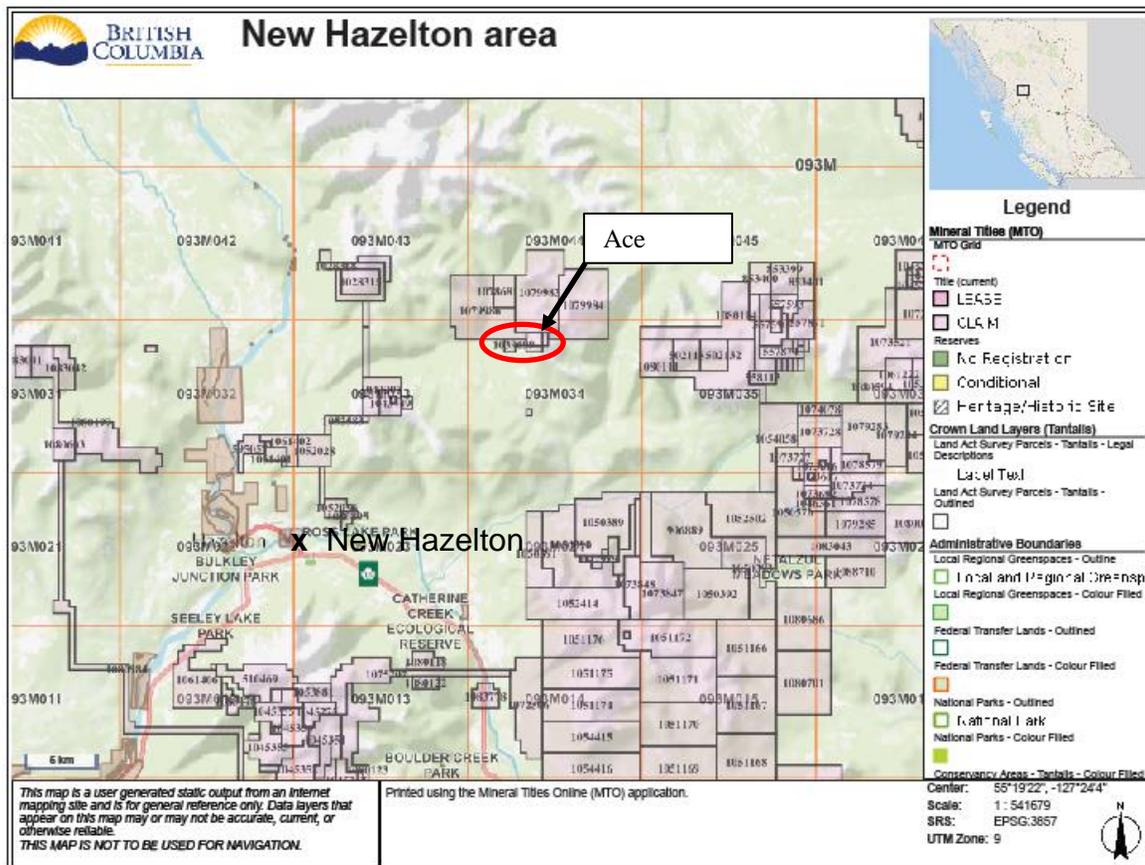
British Columbia

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.**

Claim situation may have changed since the original authoring of this document. Maps should be used for project location purposes only.

New Hazelton area



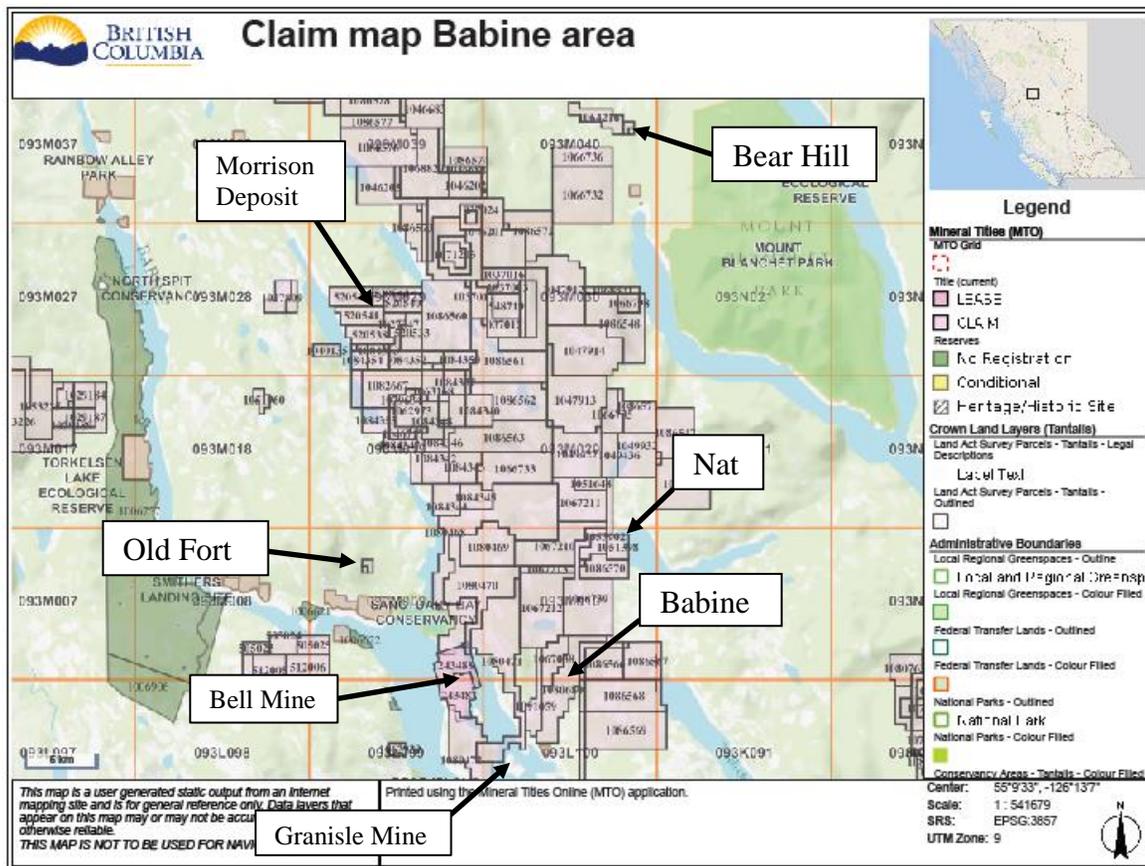
Ace (porphyry copper-molybdenum-gold target) north of New Hazelton (17 cells - 312.33ha)

- Historic B/C-horizon geochemical surveys returned >500ppm Cu over an area >1800m long and up to 800m wide at the Ace showing.
- Teck Resources (1997), confirmed a part of the soil anomaly and identified a significant Cu/Ag porphyry system in sericite altered granodiorite. Chip sampling returned 910ppb

Au, 36ppm Ag and 1169ppm Cu over 5m at the ridge top and 578ppm Ag, 1219ppm Cu and 4138ppm Pb over 10m, 400m NE and at lower elevation.

- Paget Resources (2008), returned results of up to 0.6% Cu, 0.245% Mo, 3.27gm/t Au and 200gm/t Ag from select samples of mineralized intrusive and sedimentary rocks at the Ace.
- C-horizon sampling over the Ace showing in 2012 returned 528ppm Cu over a width of 950m along the ridgeline.
- Sampling ~125m downhill to the west averaged 592ppm Cu, 200ppm As, 70.6ppm Mo, 395ppm Pb, 160ppm Sb and 651ppm Zn over its entire 700m length. Silver values in soil on this lower line averaged 15.45ppm over 250m, with peak values of 28.6ppm.
- Approximately 2000m on strike and downhill to the southwest on the till covered slopes, humus-Ah sampling identified an area 1150m wide that is highly anomalous in base and precious metals. A 900m section of this anomaly averages 80ppb Au with values up to 397ppb. Response Ratios for this anomaly average 159 x background and up to 794 x background for gold.
- Extensive humus sampling in 2013 expanded the 2012 anomalous zone and identified a number of significant Ah anomalies along strike and in suspected parallel structural zones. Response Ratios for Au reached a maximum of 31 x background within a 400m wide anomaly with narrower widths anomalous in Cu, Fe, As and Bi. Prospecting returned values up to 1.037ppm Au and 275.6ppm Ag from a 1m subcrop chip of massive arsenopyrite-quartz-sphalerite-hematite veining containing 2.36% Pb and 3.96% Zn near the Silver anomaly identified in 2012. Float samples collected from the western areas of the property assayed as high as 2.5ppm Au, 0.28% Cu from a sub-angular, highly chloritic, semi-massive sulphide.
- The 2016 program collected fifteen humus samples over a distance of 1400m approximately 150m west of the strong Au-in-humus anomaly discovered in 2012. The line revealed several areas anomalous for precious and base metals with widths of up to 300m and RRs of up to 540 x background for Au. Prospecting located a mineralized massive sulphide cobble near the north end of the soil line which assayed 17,952.5ppm Ag, 2.52 ppm Au, 1.63% Cu, >20% Pb and 15.8% Zn. Several other float samples returned strongly anomalous values in Cu up to 2340ppm, Mo to 214ppm, Pb to 732ppm and Ag up to 32.5ppm.

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 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.

Nat (porphyry copper-molybdenum-gold target) Babine Lake area (29 cells - 536.83ha)

- claims cover a mag low target similar to the Granisle Mine located 17km to the SSW.
- Till sampling by Vic Levson (Bulletin 110) identified a till dispersal plume down-ice of the magnetic target. The anomaly returned values >98%tile Zn, Pb, Cd; 90%tile Cu, Ag, Hg, Fe and 70%tile As, Sb.
- 2012 Ah-humus sampling identified a 500m (and possibly 900m) wide multi-element anomaly with Response Ratios to background of up to 4.6 for Au, 6.7 for Mo, 3.5 for Ag, 3.4 for Cu, 4.7 for Fe, 16.8 for As and 23 x background for La.
- 2012 prospecting located mineralized float samples containing chalcopyrite in potassically altered biotite-feldspar-porphyry ~ 800m down-ice of the centre of the target. Results for two of the samples returned 2767ppm Cu, 0.106ppm Au and 3390ppm Cu, 0.224ppm Au.
- Follow up sampling in 2013 located very rough quartz scinter grading 0.863ppm Au and 61.5ppm Ag with anomalous arsenic and antimony in the same general area as the 2012 sampling.
- Ah-humus sampling in 2016 and 2017 has identified anomalous Au values with Response Ratios to 164 x background over widths of up to 300m, to the east of the previously identified areas, over a strong magnetic high anomaly identified from the Search II airborne survey. The Cu 1-3 Minfile showing was located and returned 939g/t Ag, > 20% Pb, 21.4% Zn 1305ppm Cu and >1000ppm Cd over 15cm from excavated bedrock samples.

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 previously unknown Au-in-soils anomalies with values as high as 179ppb that flank the Cu/Ag mineralization.
- Additional sampling in 2017 continued to find anomalous Ah-humus values up to 4100m from the main showing.

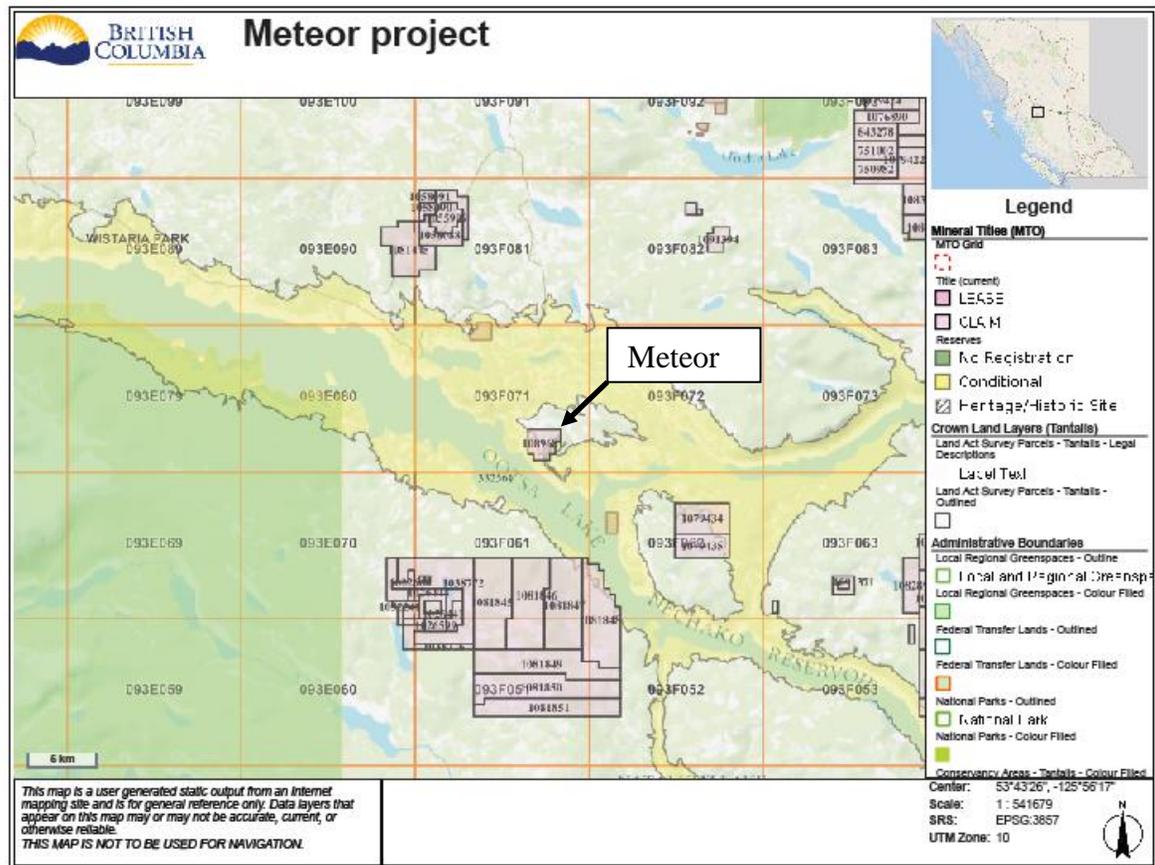
Old Fort (porphyry copper-molybdenum-gold target) Babine Lake area (4 cells - 74.08ha)

- 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.

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.

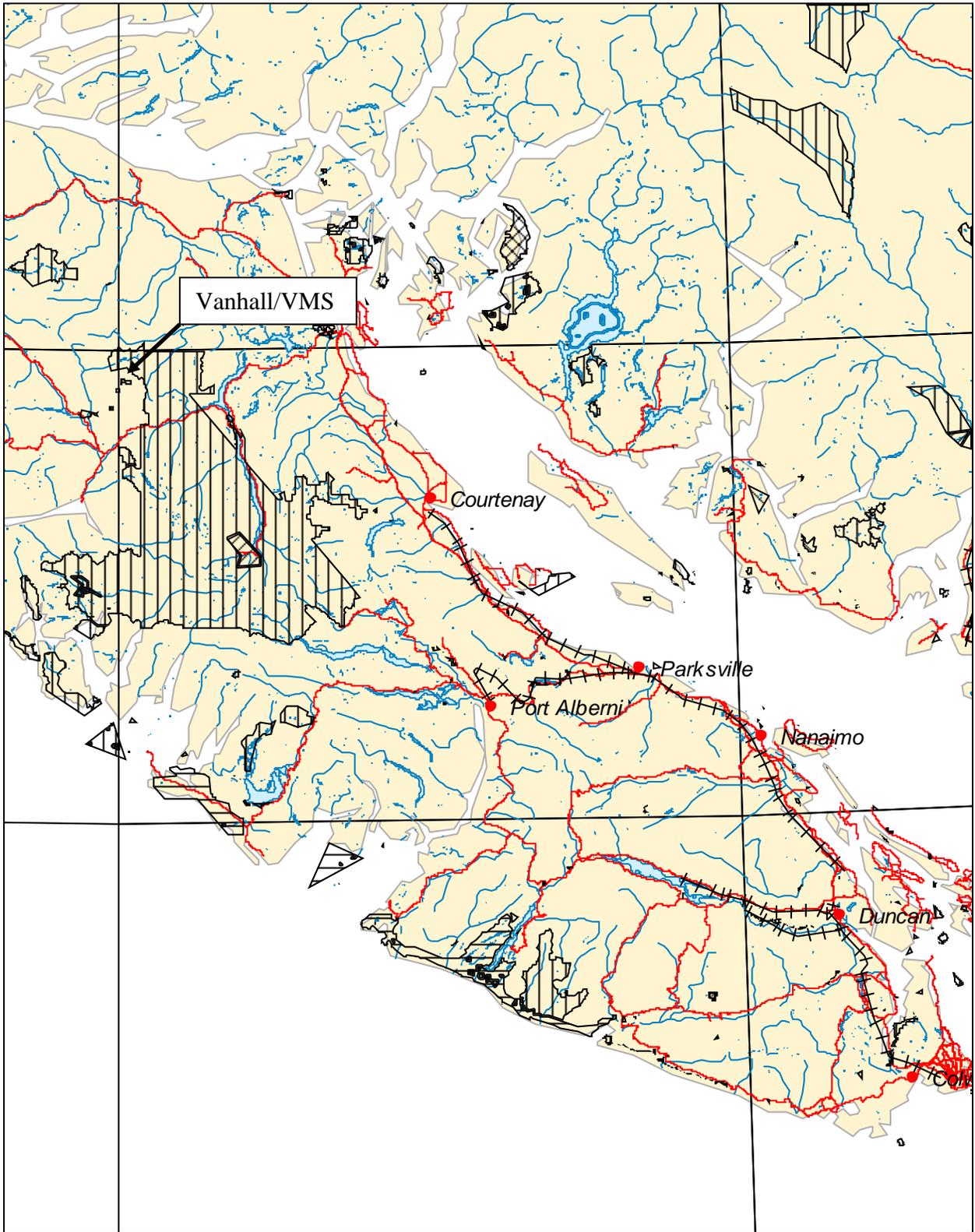
Ootsa Lake area



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 cauldera 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.

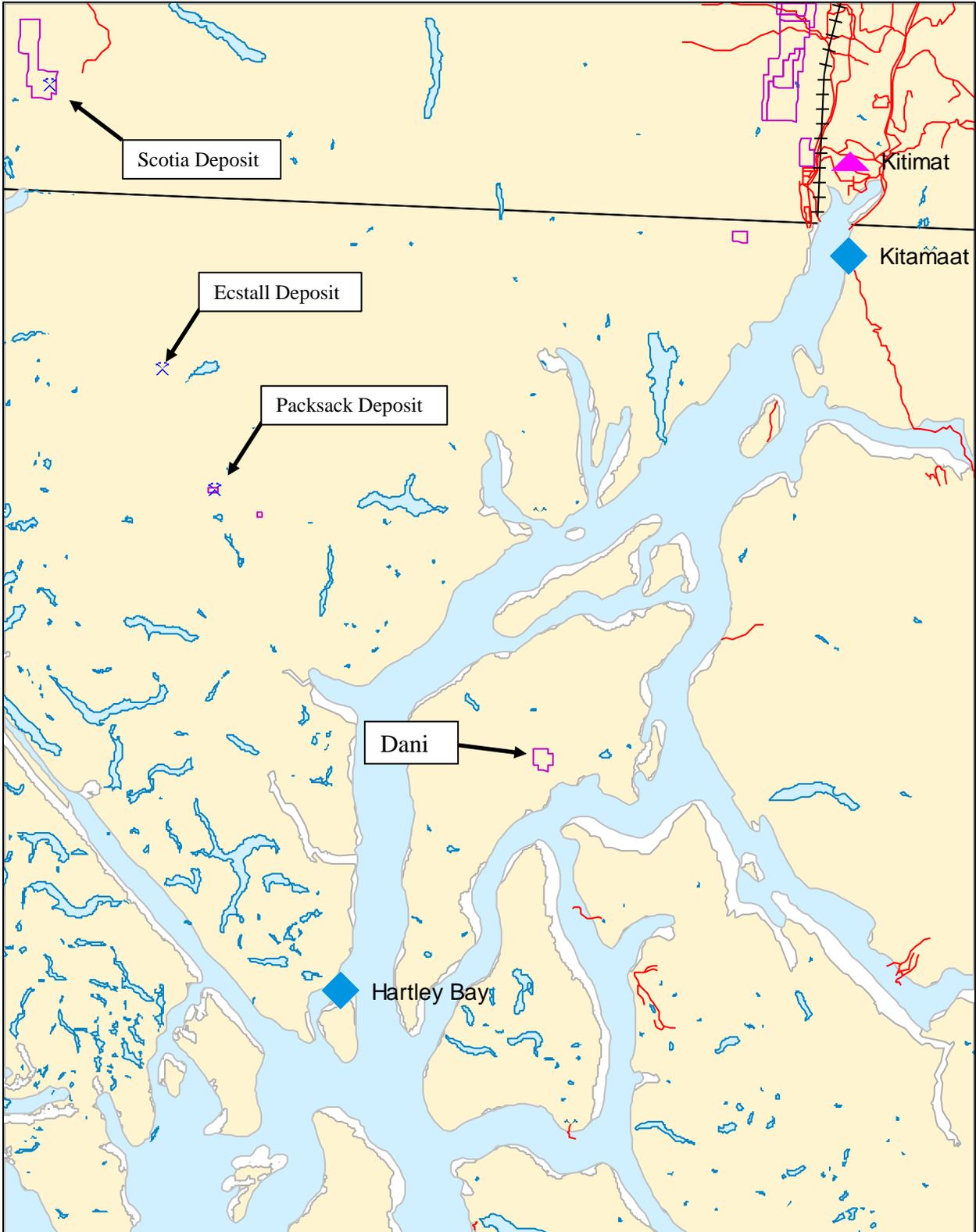
Vancouver Island



Vanhall/VMS (VMS copper-cobalt-gold target) Gold River area (32 cells - 656.64ha)

- The VMS claims 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.
- Numerous minifile showings in the area 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.
- 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 an airborne 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.**

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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