



- This presentation contains forward-looking information. Forward looking information contained in this presentation includes, but is not limited to, statements with respect to the estimation of inferred and indicated resources, the success of exploration programs and the results of the Klaza project PEA including statements about future production, future operating, development and capital costs, the projected IRR, NPV, payback period, and production timelines for the Klaza deposit. Forward-looking information may also include estimates, plans, expectations, opinions, forecasts, projections, guidance or other statements that are not statements of fact. Forward-looking information includes statements that are not historical facts and are generally, but not always, identified by the words “continuity”, “nearby”, “positive”, “high-grade” and similar expressions, or that events or conditions “may”, “should”, or “probably” occur. Although the Company believes that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are reasonable, it can give no assurance that such expectations will prove to have been correct. The Company cautions the actual performance will be affected by a number of factors, many of which are beyond the Company’s control, and that future events and results may vary substantially from what the Company currently foresees. Discussion of the various factors that may affect future results is contained in the Company’s Annual Report which is available at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com). The Company’s forward-looking statements are expressly qualified in their entirety by the cautionary statement.
- Additional information about the 2020 Klaza property Preliminary Economic Assessment is summarized in Rockhaven’s technical report with an effective date of July 10 2020 and titled, “Technical Report and Preliminary Economic Assessment Update for the Klaza Property, Yukon, Canada.” which can be viewed at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com) under the Rockhaven profile or on the Rockhaven website at [www.rockhavenresources.com](http://www.rockhavenresources.com). The Preliminary Economic Assessment (“PEA”) is intended to be read as a whole and sections should not be read or relied upon out of context. The information in this presentation is subject to the assumptions, exclusions and qualifications contained in the PEA. See “Regulatory Information” at the end of this presentation. Investors should be cautioned that the preliminary economic assessment (PEA) is preliminary in nature, that it includes inferred mineral resources that are considered too speculative geologically to have the economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be categorized as mineral reserves, and there is no certainty that the preliminary economic assessment will be realized.
- The technical information in this presentation has been approved by Matthew R. Dumala, P.Eng., a geological engineer with Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited and qualified person for the purpose of National instrument 43-101.
- Intervals reported in this presentation represent the diamond drill hole sample length. True widths are estimated to be approximately 80-90% of the reported interval.
- All figures in USD unless otherwise noted

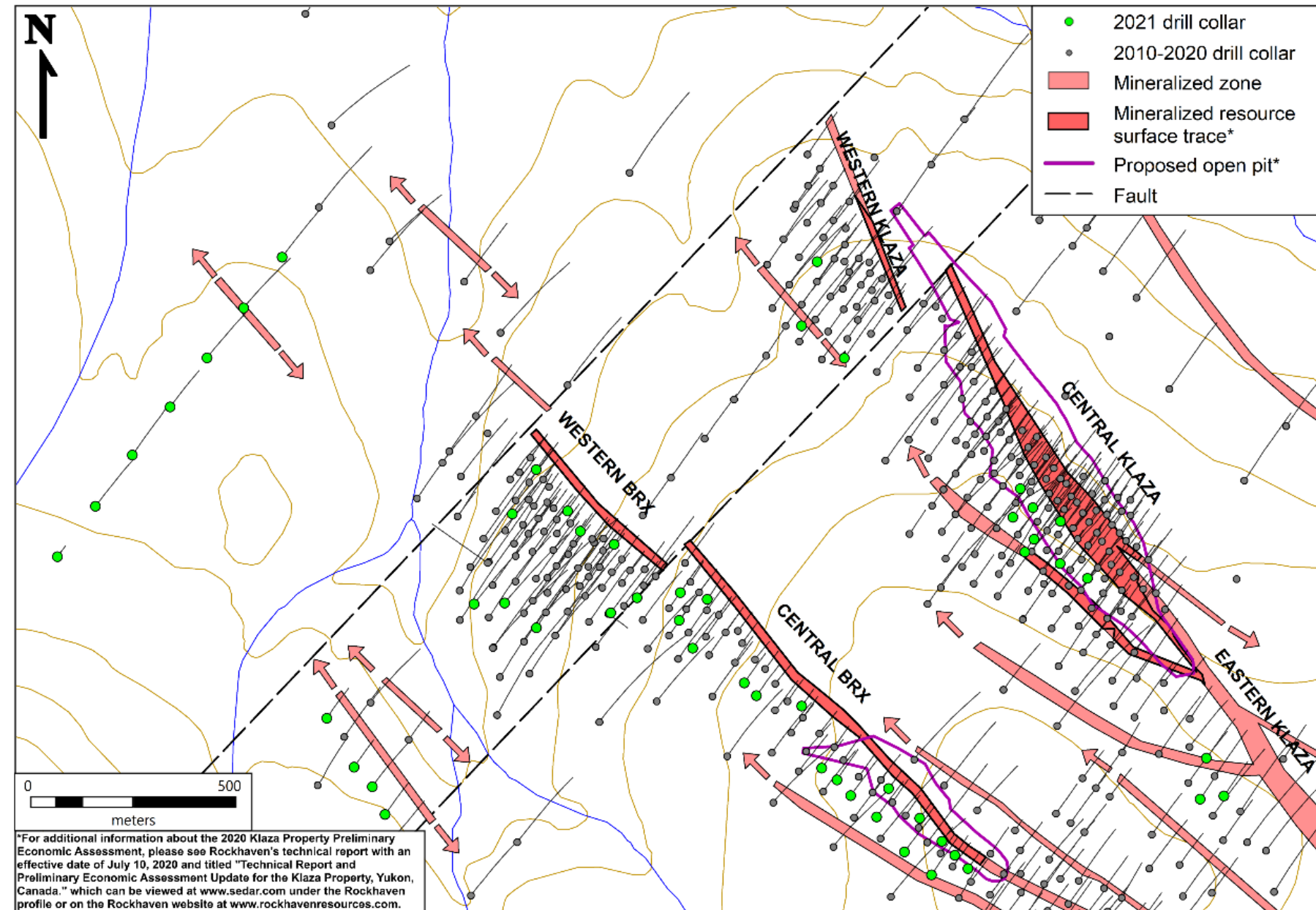


- **100% owned by Rockhaven with no underlying royalties on resource areas**
- **Road accessible with a workforce and an electrical power grid located nearby**
- **The Klaza Deposit hosts an Indicated Mineral Resources containing 686,000 oz gold and 14,071,000 oz silver (4.5 Mt grading 4.8 g/t gold and 98 g/t silver) and Inferred Mineral Resources containing 507,000 oz gold and 13,901,000 oz silver (5.7 Mt grading 2.8 g/t gold and 76 g/t silver)**
- **2020 announcement of positive PEA with Post-Tax NPV(5%) of C\$378 million and an IRR of 37%**
- **LOM projected process recoveries of 94% gold, 88% silver, 83% lead and 84% zinc**
- **Numerous High-Grade Gold and Silver Targets across 287 sq km property**



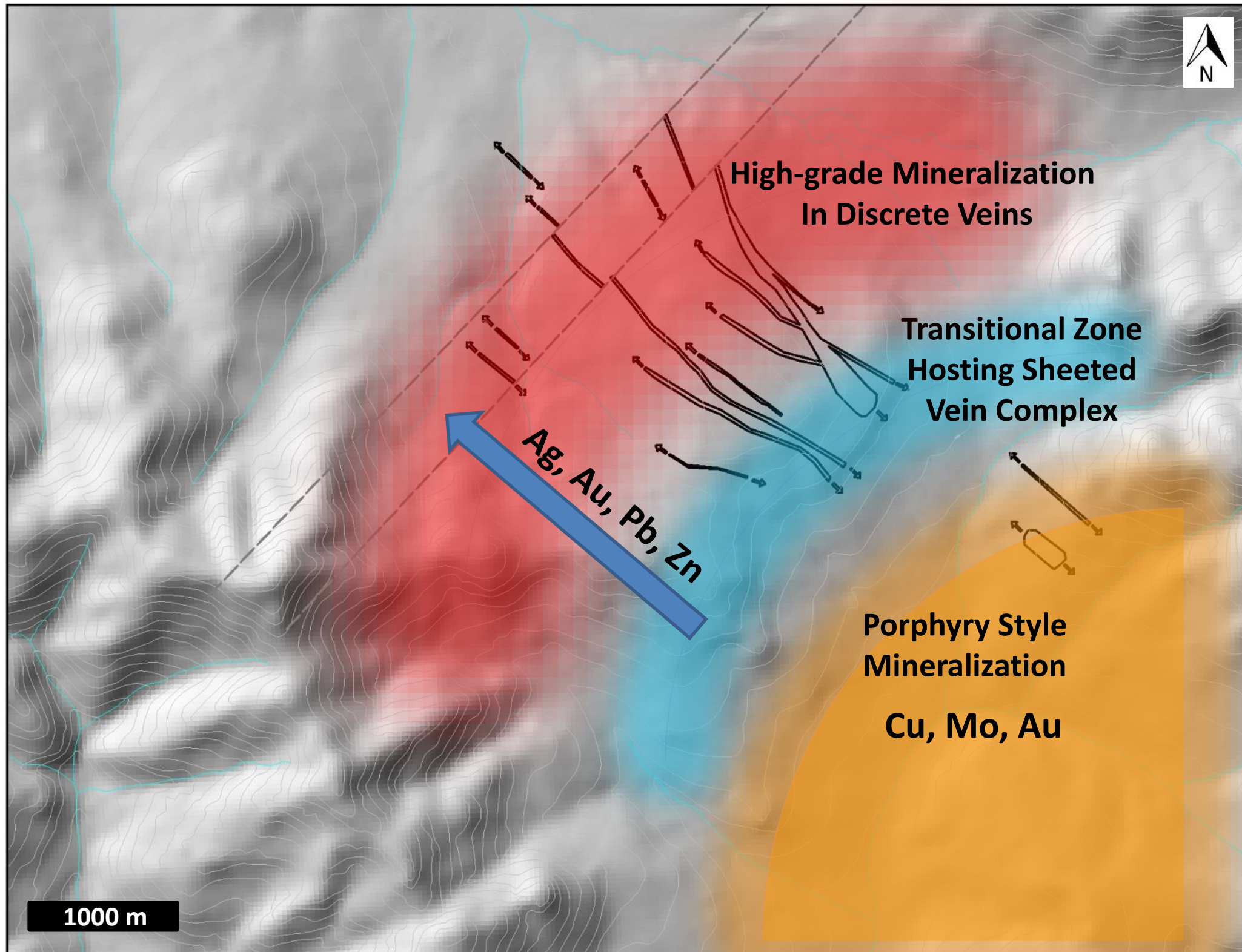
*Investors should be cautioned that the preliminary economic assessment (PEA) is preliminary in nature, that it includes inferred mineral resources that are considered too speculative geologically to have the economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be categorized as mineral reserves, and there is no certainty that the preliminary economic assessment will be realized. For additional information about the 2020 Klaza property Preliminary Economic Assessment, please see Rockhaven's technical report with an effective date of July 10 2020 and titled, "Technical Report and Preliminary Economic Assessment Update for the Klaza Property, Yukon, Canada." which can be viewed at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com) under the Rockhaven profile or on the Rockhaven website at [www.rockhavenresources.com](http://www.rockhavenresources.com).*

- 130,000 m of drilling in over 600 holes completed to date
- 25,000 m of excavator trenching
- Twelve structurally controlled zones with:
  - Good continuity
  - Mineralization traced from surface
  - Open ended strike lengths ranging between 250 and 2,400 m
- Large mineralizing system - main mineralized corridor 2,000 m x 2,400 m





# PORPHYRY TO EPITHERMAL TRANSITION MODEL





## Finding a Porphyry in a Core Stack: Cu-Au Porphyry Potential at the Klaza Epithermal Deposit, Yukon

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### I: Abstract and Introduction

The Late Cretaceous (ca. 75-72 Ma) Klaza Au-Ag-Pb-Zn-Cu deposit is an intermediate sulfidation epithermal deposit. Primary targets consist of 15 cm to 8 m wide composite sulfide (pyrite-arsenopyrite-sphalerite-galena-freibergite-chalcopyrite) electrum ± quartz-carbonate veins. Metal zonation is present in the system, with Ag-Pb-Zn-Mo-rich assemblages in the northwest and Au-Cu-rich assemblages in the southeast toward the Kelly and Cyprus Cu-Au porphyry prospects (see section IV and Fig. 3).

The Klaza system has in the past been considered to best equate to porphyry-to-epithermal deposit models; however, this hypothesis remained untested (until recently) as evidence for the inferred porphyry source to the epithermal veins was never recorded in the Klaza archival database.

Relogging of archived exploration drill core from the Kelly zone, east of the Klaza epithermal resource zones, in 2019 indicates the presence of high temperature, porphyry-type veins in the Klaza system. Through the present study it became apparent that porphyry-type mineralization is present at Klaza, thus the current core-logging code will be updated to better capture the relevant vein-types, intrusive phases, and alteration types.

Here it is reported evidence for a protracted and complex magmatic-hydrothermal system typical of porphyry-epithermal deposits (e.g., multiple magmatic events, magma mingling, relevant vein-alteration types). Field observations are supported by geochronological data, paragenetic reconstructions, and geophysical data (e.g., induced polarization and airborne magnetic surveys) which are collectively used to assess the potential of Klaza as a porphyry-type deposit.

### II: Regional Significance

In the southern Dawson Range of Yukon, porphyry-epithermal deposits are commonly localized along the Big Creek fault.

The dominant intrusive suite associated with porphyry mineralization in the region is the Casino suite (79-72 Ma). Some epithermal-type mineralization at the Frog prospect is associated with the Casino suite rocks and the Big Creek fault.

The discovery of porphyry-type mineralization at the Klaza deposit would expand spatial and temporal Cu-Au prospectivity in the Dawson Range, and encourage exploration beyond the confines of the Casino suite rocks and the Big Creek fault.

#### Geologic Map of the mid- to Southern Dawson Range

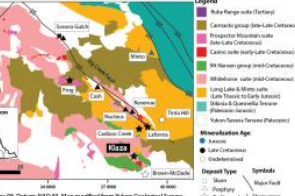


Figure 1: Geologic map of the mid- to Southern Dawson Range. Map modified from Yukon Geological Survey digital map version April 2016.

### III: Updated Geologic Map for a buried deposit

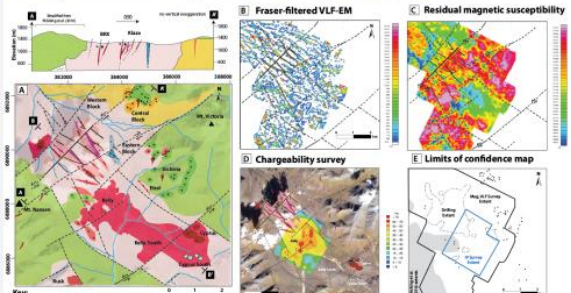
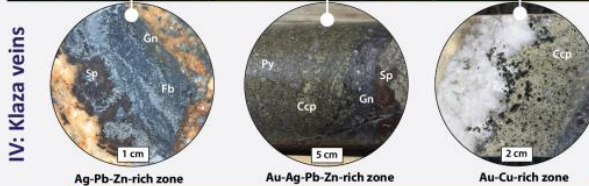
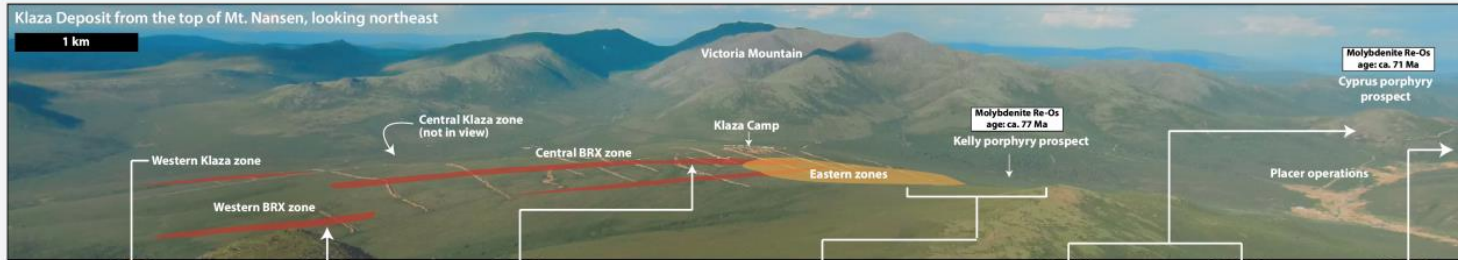


Figure 2: (A) Geologic map of the Klaza deposit. Outcrop traces and 'top of drillhole' intercepts are highlighted in bold colors whereas interpretive geology is indicated by thin colors. (B) Zone 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. (C) Map of map highlighting shallow conductors and permeable fault zones. Interpretive and 4D-trend fault locations are shown on the geologic map. (D) Induced polarization survey data (chargeability) modified from Sack et al., 2018 (see Klaza zone map) as an example of the Klaza property. Outcrop and drilling lithology information is also illustrated for reference to Figure 3. (E) A limits of confidence map of information for constructing the geologic map in (A).

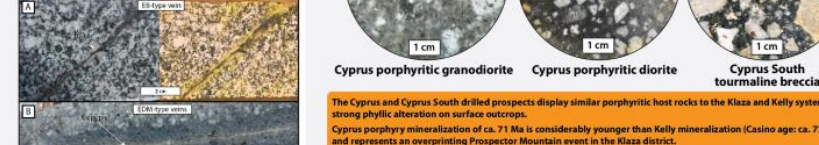


IV: Klaza veins  
 Lateral mineral zonation is observed in the Klaza epithermal veins and corresponds to deposit-scale metal zonation (see Fig. 4B). This metal zonation vectors towards the southeast and is typical of porphyry-epithermal settings (Sillitoe, 2010).

### VI: Porphyry-type mineralization

Kelly zone displays high temperature vein types such as EB-, EDM-, A-, B-, and D-type (Seedorf et al., 2006; Sillitoe, 2010) which are typical of Cu-Au porphyry settings.

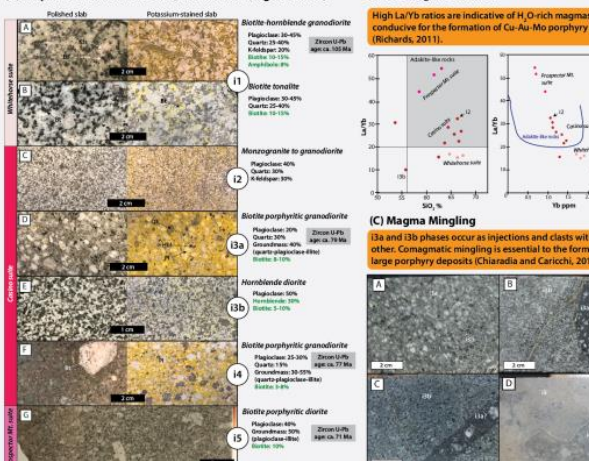
EB: early biotite; EDM: early dark micaceous.



The Cyprus and Cyprus South drilled prospects display similar porphyritic host rocks to the Klaza and Kelly systems with strong phyllic alteration on surface outcrops. Cyprus porphyry mineralization of ca. 71 Ma is considerably younger than Kelly mineralization (Casino age: ca. 77 Ma), and represents an overprinting Prosperator Mountain event in the Klaza district.

### V: Intrusive rocks

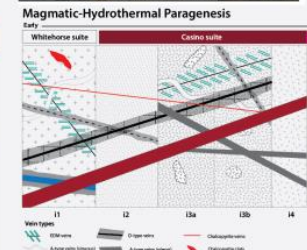
(A) Six phases of intrusive rocks (left unaltered, right stained)



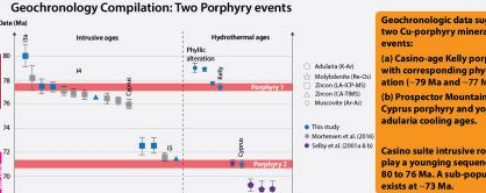
(B) Wet Magma Chamber  
 High La/Yb ratios are indicative of H<sub>2</sub>O-rich magmas, and thus conducive for the formation of Cu-Au-Mo porphyry deposits. (Richards, 2011).



(C) Magma Mingling  
 13a and 13b phases occur as injections and clasts within each other. Comagmatic mingling is essential to the formation of large porphyry deposits (Chiariada and Caricchi, 2017).



### Geochronology Compilation: Two Porphyry events

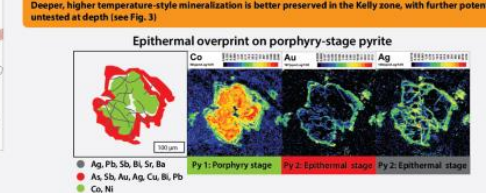


Geochronologic data suggests two Cu-porphyry mineralization events: (a) Casino-age Kelly porphyry with corresponding phyllic alteration (~79 Ma and ~77 Ma). (b) Prosperator Mountain-age Cyprus porphyry and younger adularia cooling ages.

Casino suite intrusive rocks display a younging sequence from 80 to 75 Ma. A sub-population exists at ~73 Ma.

The Klaza epithermal veins cut and overprint the phyllic shell of the Casino-age Kelly porphyry. Porphyry-stage pyrite has a Co-Ni affiliation whereas epithermal-stage pyrite consists of an Au-Ag-As-Sb-Cu-Bi-Pb-rich signature (see below), with later Ag-Pb-Ba-Sr fracture-fill minerals from the formation of the multi-stage epithermal veins.

Deeper, higher temperature-style mineralization is better preserved in the Kelly zone, with further potential untested at depth (see Fig. 3).



### VII: Geochemical footprint

Lithochemistry depicts high Au-Ag-Cu grades over short intervals which equate to increases in K and complementary depletion in Na in the epithermal domain. The porphyry domain displays above background levels of Au-Cu and K.

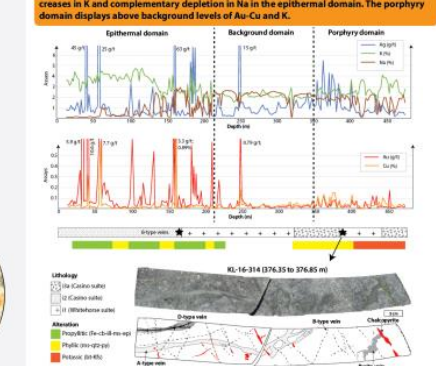


Figure 3: Graphic log of drillhole KL-16-314 consisting of Au-Ag-Cu-K-Ar assay data from Rockhaven Resources Ltd., simplified lithology and alteration logs. A representative sample of a type vein with cross-cutting copper mineralization is also depicted here.

### VII: Genetic Model

The Klaza-Kelly-Cyprus system is currently best described by a porphyry-epithermal model. Significant portions of the Kelly porphyry veins are overprinted by epithermal mineralization; however, untested potential remains for deeper porphyry mineralization.

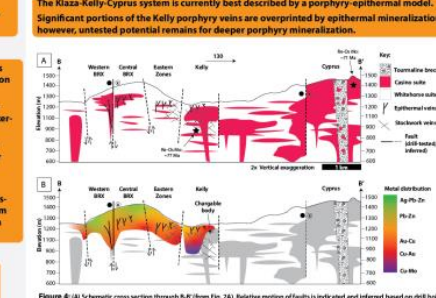


Figure 4: (A) Schematic cross section through B (from Fig. 2A). Relative motion of faults is indicated and inferred based on drill hole and surface data. (B) Section highlighting positions and base metal distribution in the main deposit. Zonation data were obtained from heap-leach models of assay data. The data displayed here are limited to current drilling extents.

### VII: Regional & Exploration Implications

- The Mount Nansen structural corridor (Fig. 2 A) is identified as a significant locus to multi-generational ore-forming fluids on trend with, and similar to the Big Creek fault porphyry systems.
- Porphyry Au-Cu and epithermal Au-Ag-Pb-Zn prospectivity in the southern Dawson Range can now be expanded beyond the limits of the Casino-suite rocks (79-74 Ma).
- The Prosperator Mountain suite rocks are highlighted as having formed from hydrous magmas in environments conducive to forming porphyry and epithermal systems, and therefore represent an unexplored metallogenic event in Yukon.
- Deeper, untested porphyry Cu-Au potential exists at the Klaza deposit at both the Kelly and Cyprus prospects. Modification of the current core-logging scheme under guidance from subject-matter experts is recommended for more efficient data capture at the correct scale.



“Klaza has both intermediate and low sulfidation components. The low sulfidation textures are associated with boiling in the carbonate phases, but Au precipitation is not associated with this phase. We think Au precipitation occurred through mixing rather than boiling, early on in the paragenesis. That said, upon analysing the sulfide minerals for trace element chemistry, we think Klaza is atypical for an epithermal deposit with few analogues in the world.” – Well-Shen Lee



# VEIN PARAGENESIS

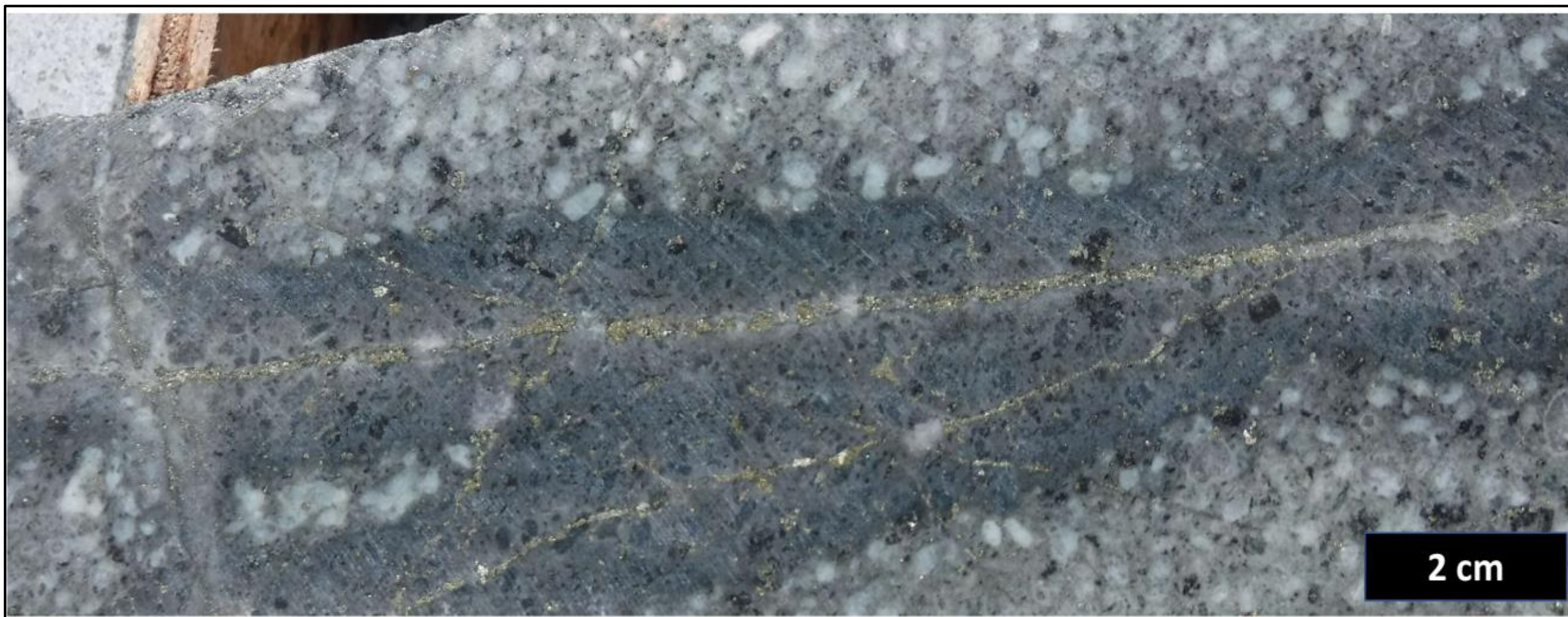
Minerals/ Alloys	Stage 1	Stage 2a	Stage 2b	Stage 2c	Stage 3	Cataclasis
<b>Muscovite</b> $KAl_3Si_3O_{10}(OH)_2$	██████████	?	.....	.....?		
<b>Quartz</b> $SiO_2$	██████████	?	.....		.....?	
<b>Pyrite</b> $FeS_2 (\pm As, Au)$	██████████	██████████				
<b>Arsenopyrite</b> $FeAsS (\pm Au)$		██████████				
<b>Sphalerite</b> $(Zn,Fe)S$			██████████	██████████		
<b>Electrum</b> $AuAg$			—	▲▲		
<b>Solid solution</b> $(Ag, Fe, Cu, Bi)-Pb-(Sb,As)-S$				██████████		
<b>Acanthite</b> $Ag_2S$				—		
<b>Pyrargyrite</b> $Ag_3SbS_3$				—		
<b>Freibergite</b> $(Ag,Cu,Fe)_{12}(Sb,As)_4S_{13}$				██████████		
<b>Galena</b> $(Pb,Ag)S$				██████████	—	
<b>Bismuthinite</b> $Bi_2S_3 (+Pb, Ag)$				—	.....?	
<b>Chalcopyrite</b> $CuFeS_2$				██████████		
<b>Tetrahedrite</b> $(Cu,Fe)_{12}Sb_4S_{13}$				██████████		
<b>Barite</b> $BaSO_4$					██████████	
<b>Fe-Mg-Mn-Carbonate*</b>					██████████	

**Stage 1**– Porphyry-type veining (**KELLY PORPHYRY**)

Early stage quartz-pyrite veining (stockwork veinlets, etc.)

Typically stringers, veinlets and small veins

minerals: pyrite, chalcopyrite, biotite, molybdenite



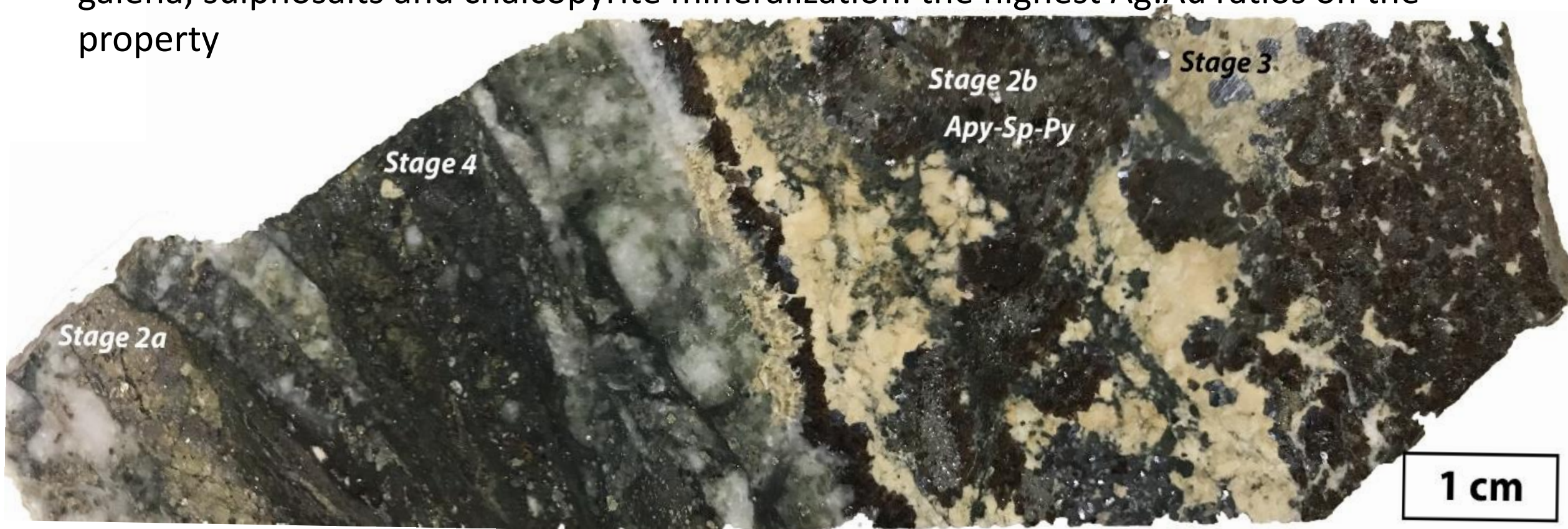


## VEIN PARAGENESIS – HIGH TO LOW TEMPERATURE TRANSITION

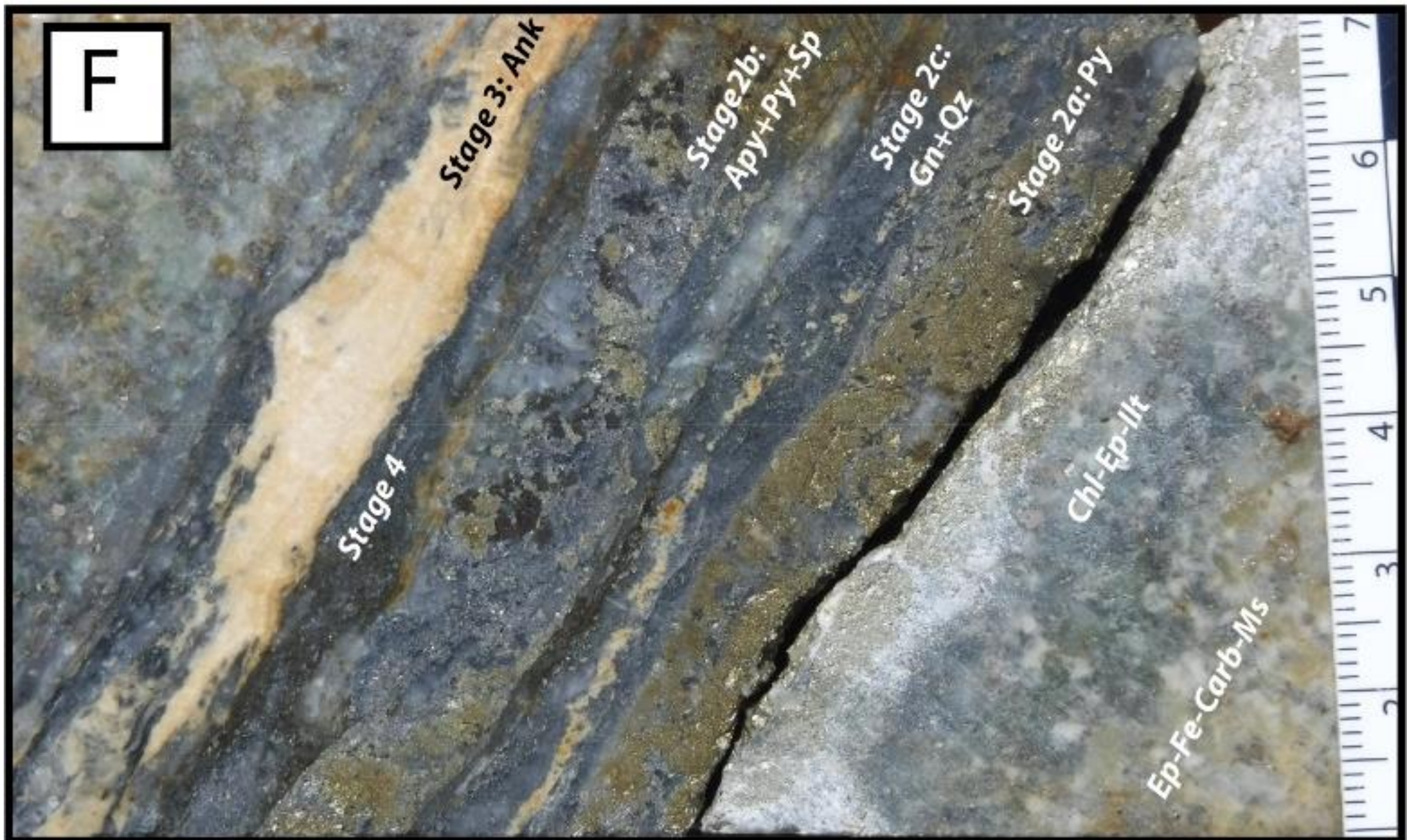
**Stage 2a:** High temperature quartz veining (milky quartz) with semi-massive to massive pyrite, arsenopyrite  $\pm$  sphalerite and electrum mineralization. Associated with muscovite-illite-pyrite $\pm$ chlorite and phyllic alteration overprinting of Phase I.

**Stage 2b:** Smoky and euhedral quartz veining semi-massive to massive pyrite, arsenopyrite  $\pm$  sphalerite and electrum mineralization. Associated with muscovite-illite-pyrite $\pm$ chlorite and phyllic alteration overprinting of Phase I.

**Stage 2c:** Lower temperature quartz veining hosting banded to semi-massive sphalerite, galena, sulphosalts and chalcopyrite mineralization. the highest Ag:Au ratios on the property

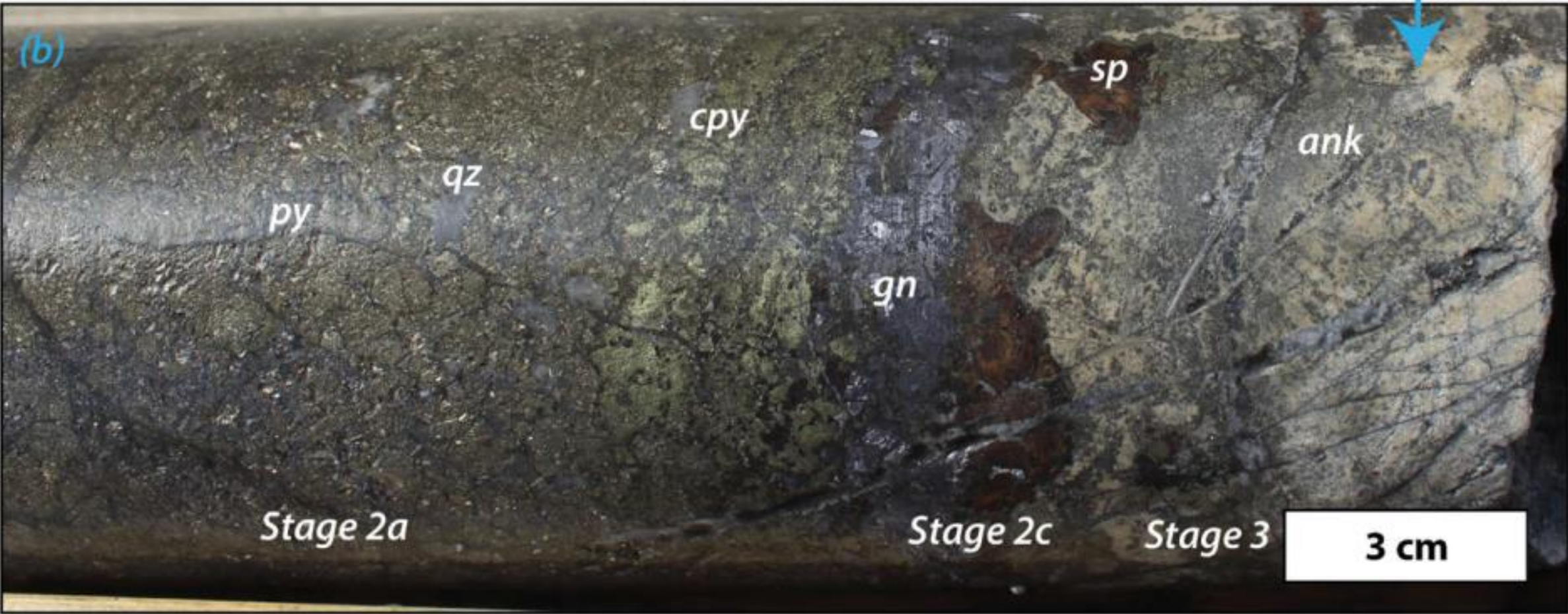








**Stage 3:** Carbonate± barite veining (rhodochrosite, ankerite and siderite) accompanied with minor base metal (sphalerite and galena) mineralization. Associated with carbonate (dolomite, siderite) alteration. Note: Compositional zoning of sphalerite in Stage 2c



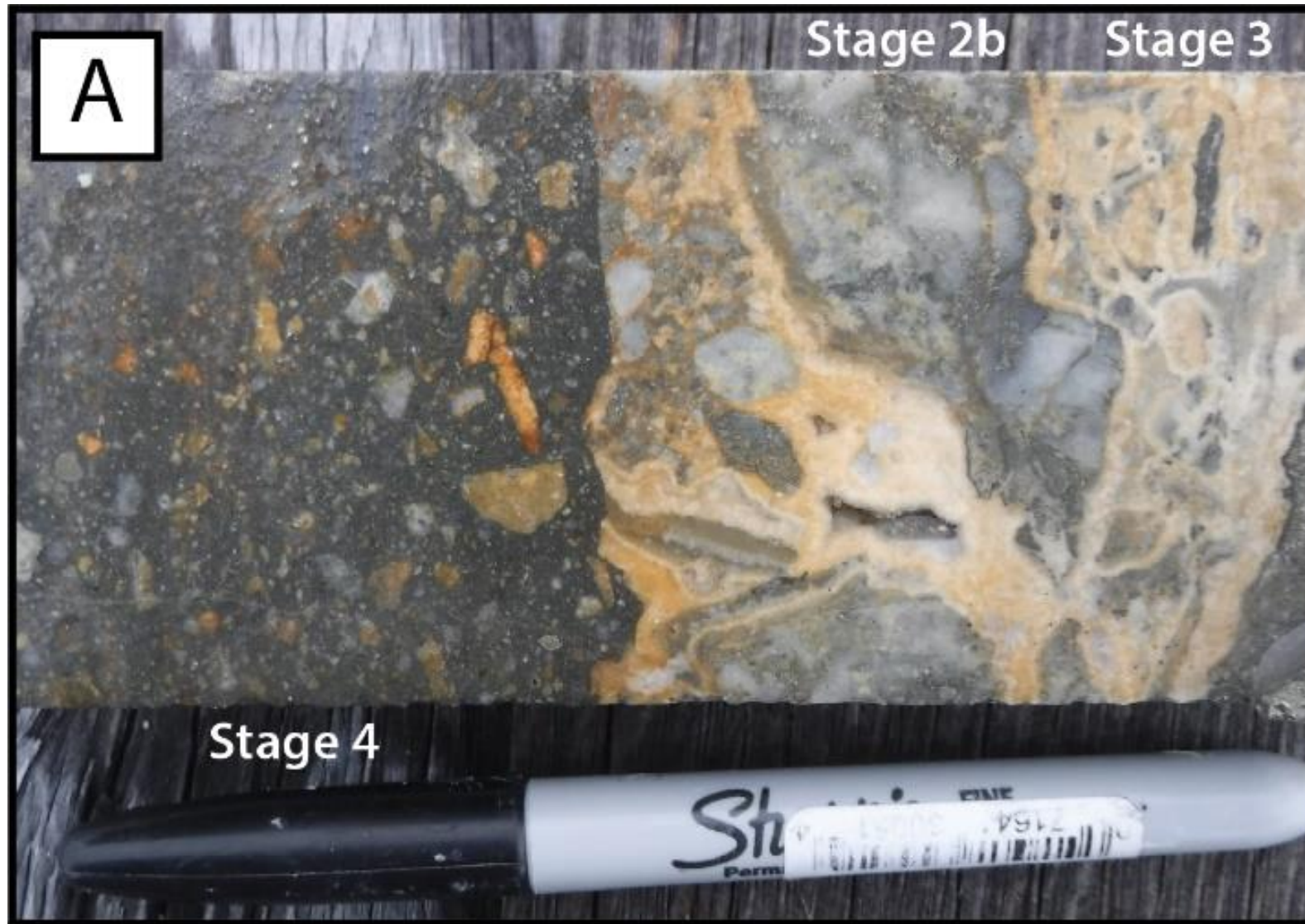


**Stage 4:** Tectonic Breccias - Single to multi-stage brecciation of veins by post-mineralizing hydrothermal fluids.





**Stage 4:** Single to multi-stage brecciation of veins by post-mineralizing hydrothermal fluids.





# PORPHYRY STYLE MINERALIZATION



**KL-12-134** Sampled interval returned 0.15% copper, 0.01% molybdenum, 0.14 g/t gold and 2.7 g/t silver over 95.15m



# KELLY PORPHYRY CORE PHOTOS



KI-21-502 – Casino Suite porphyry (upper) and Argillic altered Whitehorse Suite granodiorite (lower) hosting quartz-sulphide veins (py+cpy+minor moly)





**KL-17-362 121.00-123.22 m - Interval returned 6.57 g/t gold 99.0 g/t silver over 2.22 m**



**KL-17-358 127.00-128.21 m - Interval returned 7.24 g/t gold, 18.5 g/t silver over 1.21 m**



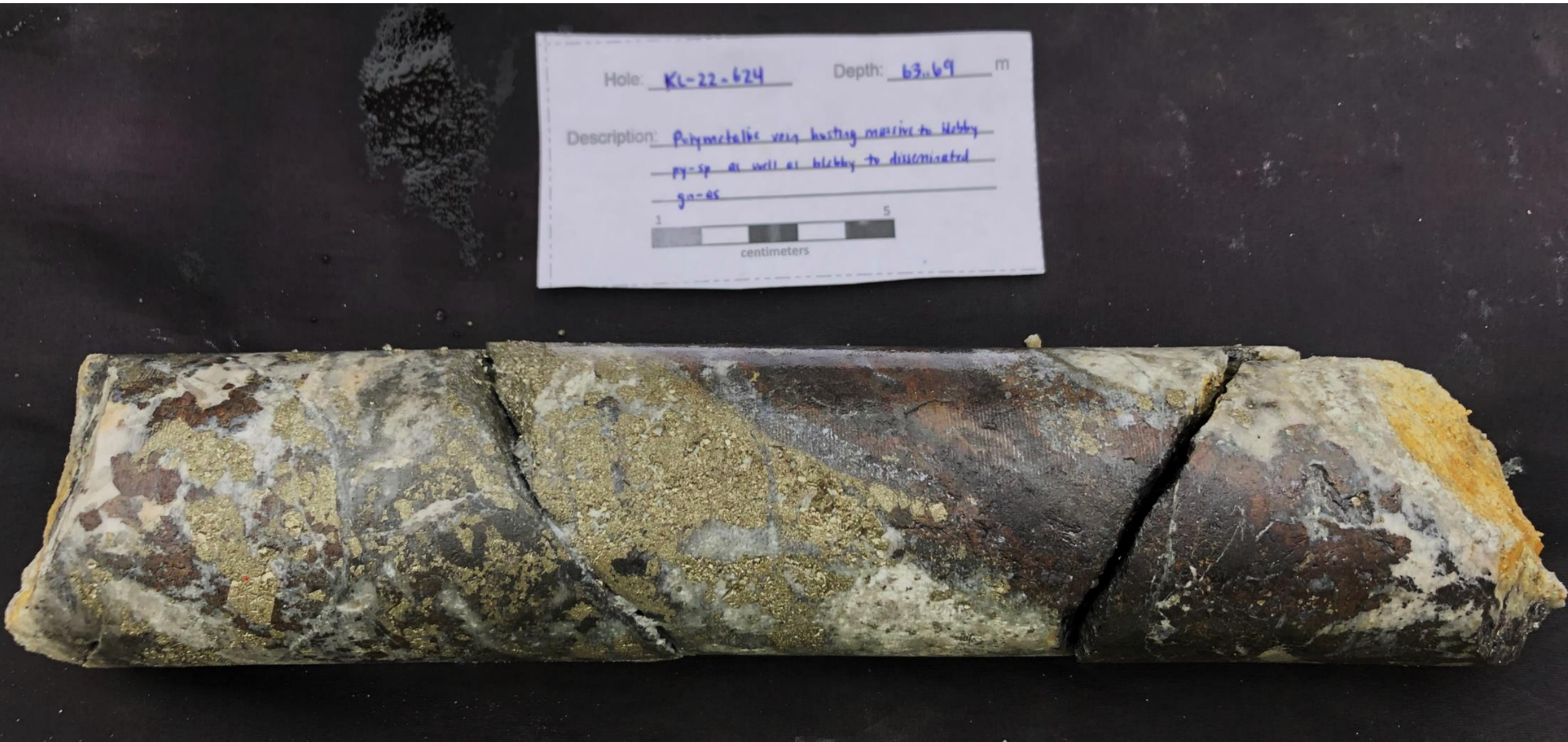


**KL-17-369 63.76-65.28 m - Interval returned 3.81 g/t gold and 197 g/t silver over 1.52 m**

Intervals represent the diamond drill hole sample length. True widths are estimated to be approximately 80-90% of the interval.



# EASTERN BRX ZONE CORE PHOTOS



**KL-22-624 @ 63.69 m – Sampled interval returned 101.50 g/t gold and 107 g/t silver over 1.30 m**





**DDH-KL-19-460 19.40 g/t gold, 240 g/t silver over 0.69 m @ 28.31 m depth**



**DDH-KL-19-435 1.63 g/t gold, 21.5 g/t silver over 3.56 m @ 6.10 m depth**



# WESTERN BRX ZONE PLAN MAP AND DRILL HIGHLIGHTS

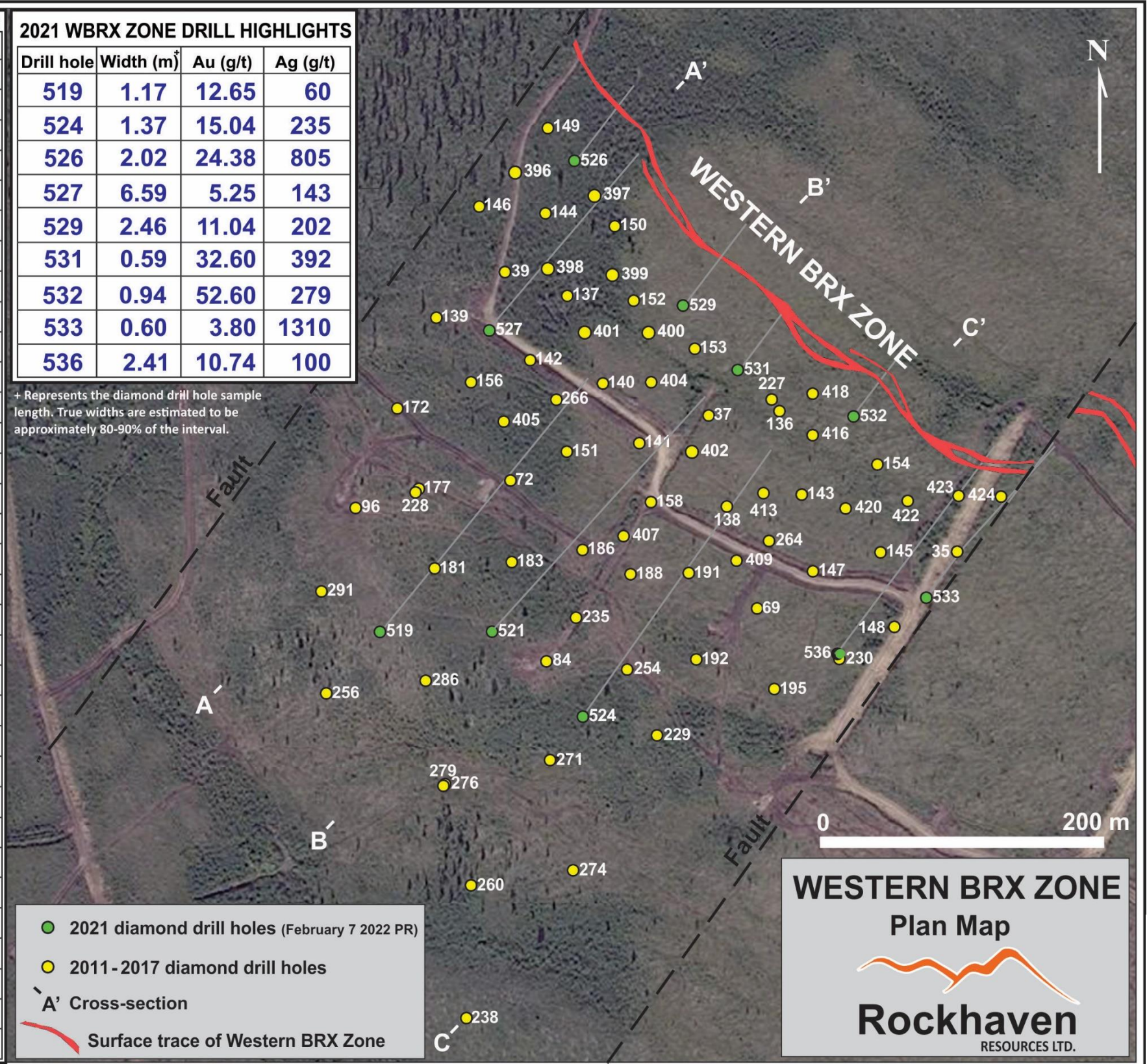
WBRX ZONE DRILL HIGHLIGHTS (2011-2017)

Drill hole	Width (m) <sup>†</sup>	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
37	1.22	34.00	298
39	1.65	23.50	239
96	2.32	25.10	621
137	1.31	56.40	318
141	1.10	29.90	660
143	1.65	28.90	669
144	1.01	29.30	37
145	2.90	10.79	121
147	1.89	15.95	123
150	2.98	26.71	172
151	3.21	22.43	245
153	2.06	14.30	142
154	1.00	66.20	403
156	0.97	14.30	513
158	0.50	42.00	432
172	1.01	27.80	656
181	1.11	20.73	235
186	2.18	10.23	298
188	1.47	21.50	323
238	1.37	16.29	1,435
264	1.05	18.70	489
271	2.00	14.88	162
291	4.43	5.89	76
396	2.32	30.80	87
397	1.10	23.90	222
398	6.54	17.80	257
400	2.53	9.01	150
401	2.63	94.09	545
404	1.74	23.70	652
407	2.18	16.00	271
413	1.47	13.81	113
416	2.38	29.70	158
422	1.09	37.21	402

2021 WBRX ZONE DRILL HIGHLIGHTS

Drill hole	Width (m) <sup>†</sup>	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
519	1.17	12.65	60
524	1.37	15.04	235
526	2.02	24.38	805
527	6.59	5.25	143
529	2.46	11.04	202
531	0.59	32.60	392
532	0.94	52.60	279
533	0.60	3.80	1310
536	2.41	10.74	100

<sup>†</sup> Represents the diamond drill hole sample length. True widths are estimated to be approximately 80-90% of the interval.



- 2021 diamond drill holes (February 7 2022 PR)
- 2011-2017 diamond drill holes
- A' Cross-section
- Surface trace of Western BRX Zone

**WESTERN BRX ZONE**  
Plan Map

**Rockhaven**  
RESOURCES LTD.



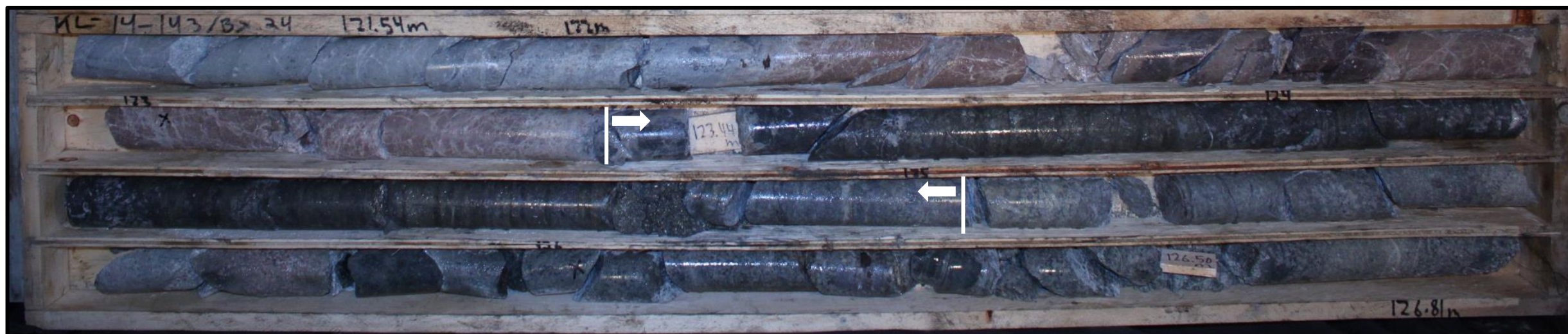




**KL-14-137 125.15-126.46 m Sampled interval returned 56.4 g/t gold, 318 g/t silver, 1.59% lead, 4.36% zinc and 0.96% copper over 1.31 m**



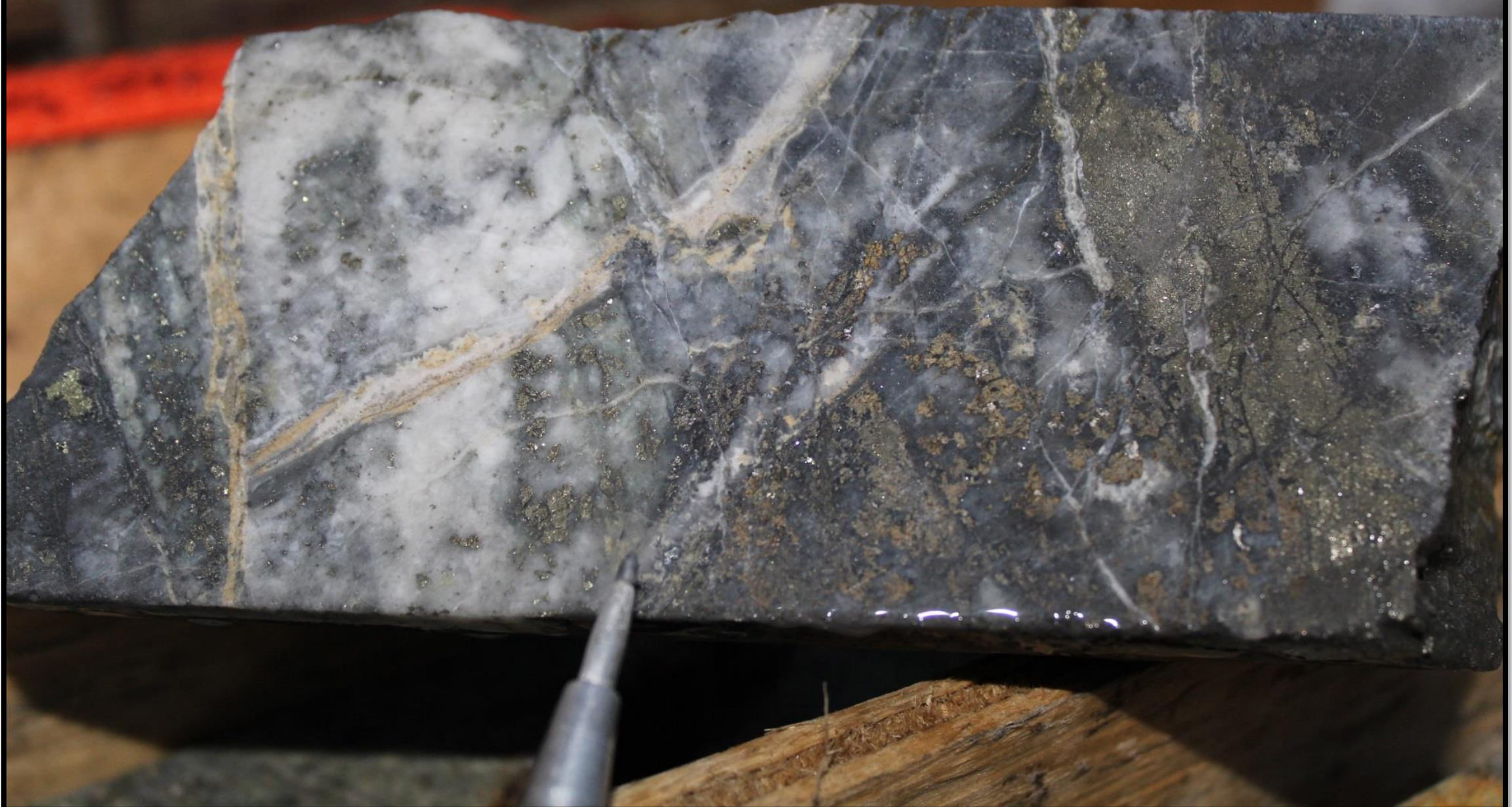
**KL-14-143 123.40-125.05 m Sampled interval returned 28.9 g/t gold, 669 g/t silver, 1.88% lead, 2.32% zinc and 0.83% copper over 1.65 m**



Intervals represent the diamond drill hole sample length. True widths are estimated to be approximately 80-90% of the interval.



**KL-14-153 71.45-73.51 m - Interval returned 14.30 g/t gold, 142 g/t silver, 1.30% lead, 2.86% zinc and 0.71% copper over 2.06 m**



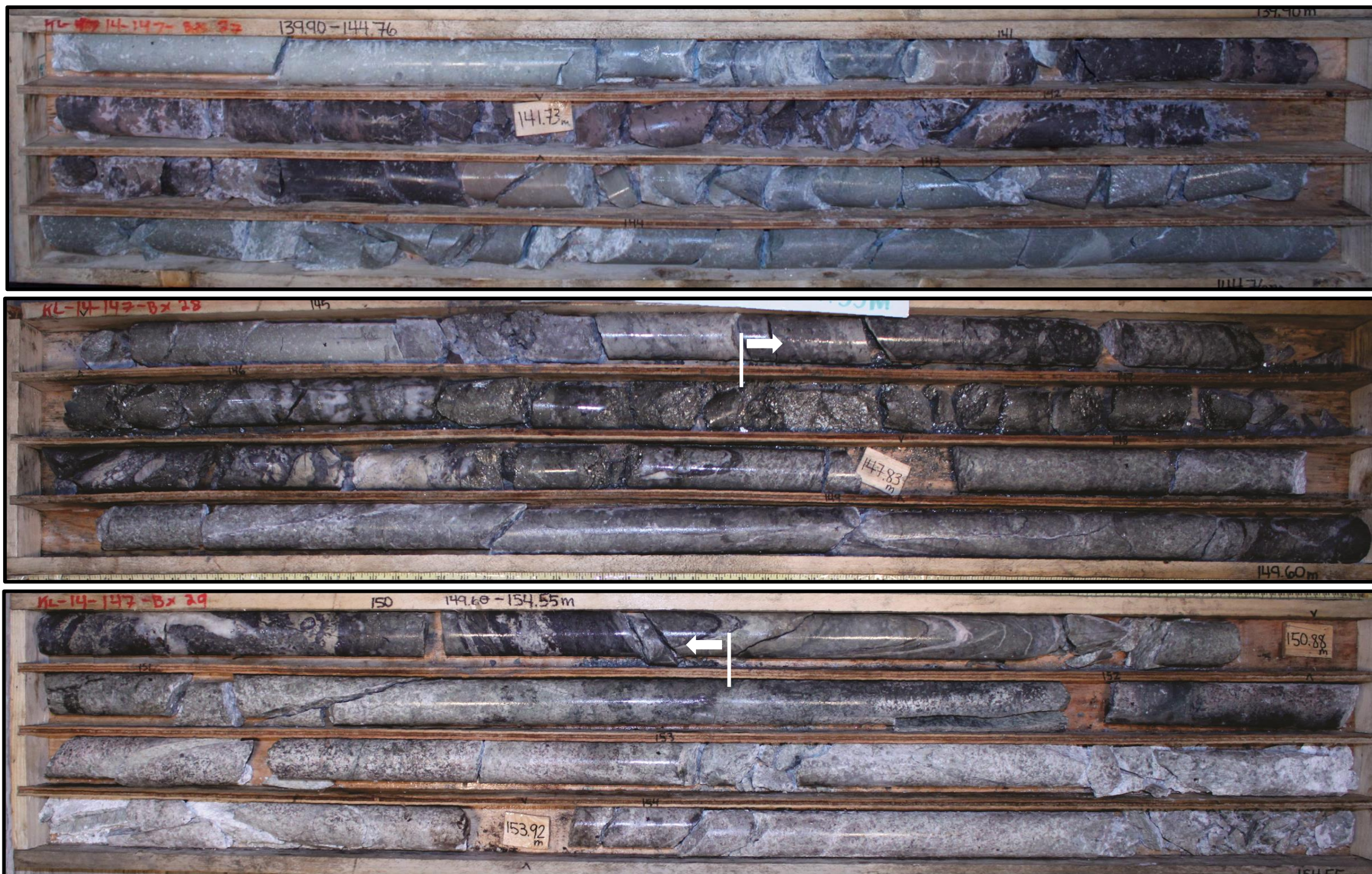


**KL-14-145 99.59-99.89 m Sampled interval returned 67.40 g/t gold, 320 g/t silver, 0.91% lead, 5.00% zinc and 0.90% copper over 0.30 m**





KL-14-147 145.81 – 150.40 m – Interval returned 7.36 g/t gold, 225 g/t silver, 2.49% lead, 1.10% zinc and 0.13% copper over 4.59 m. The widest vein is emplaced along the footwall contact of a feldspar porphyry dyke.



Intervals represent the diamond drill hole sample length. True widths are estimated to be approximately 80-90% of the interval.



**KL-14-154 46.70 - 47.70 m**  
Interval returned 66.20 g/t  
gold, 403 g/t silver, 4.85%  
lead, 3.83% zinc and 0.90%  
copper over 1.00 m



**KL-14-151 186.44 - 187.16 m**  
Interval returned 64.90 g/t  
gold, 725 g/t silver, 5.12%  
lead, 5.87% zinc, and 1.04%  
copper over 0.72 m





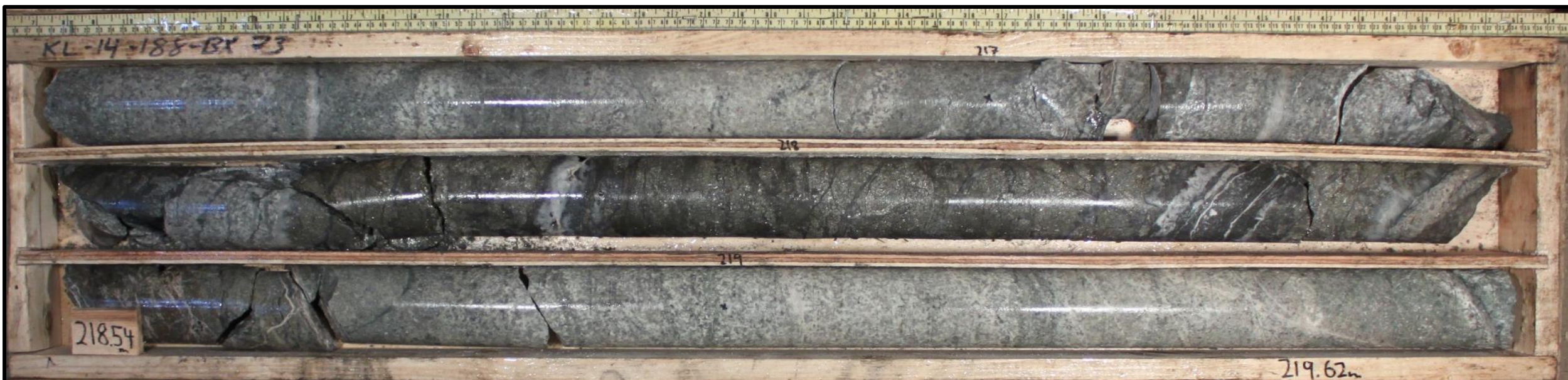
**KL-14-181 286.34-287.45 m - Sampled interval returned 20.73 g/t gold, 235 g/t silver, 2.41% lead, 2.32% zinc and 0.24% copper over 1.11 m**



Intervals represent the diamond drill hole sample length. True widths are estimated to be approximately 80-90% of the interval.

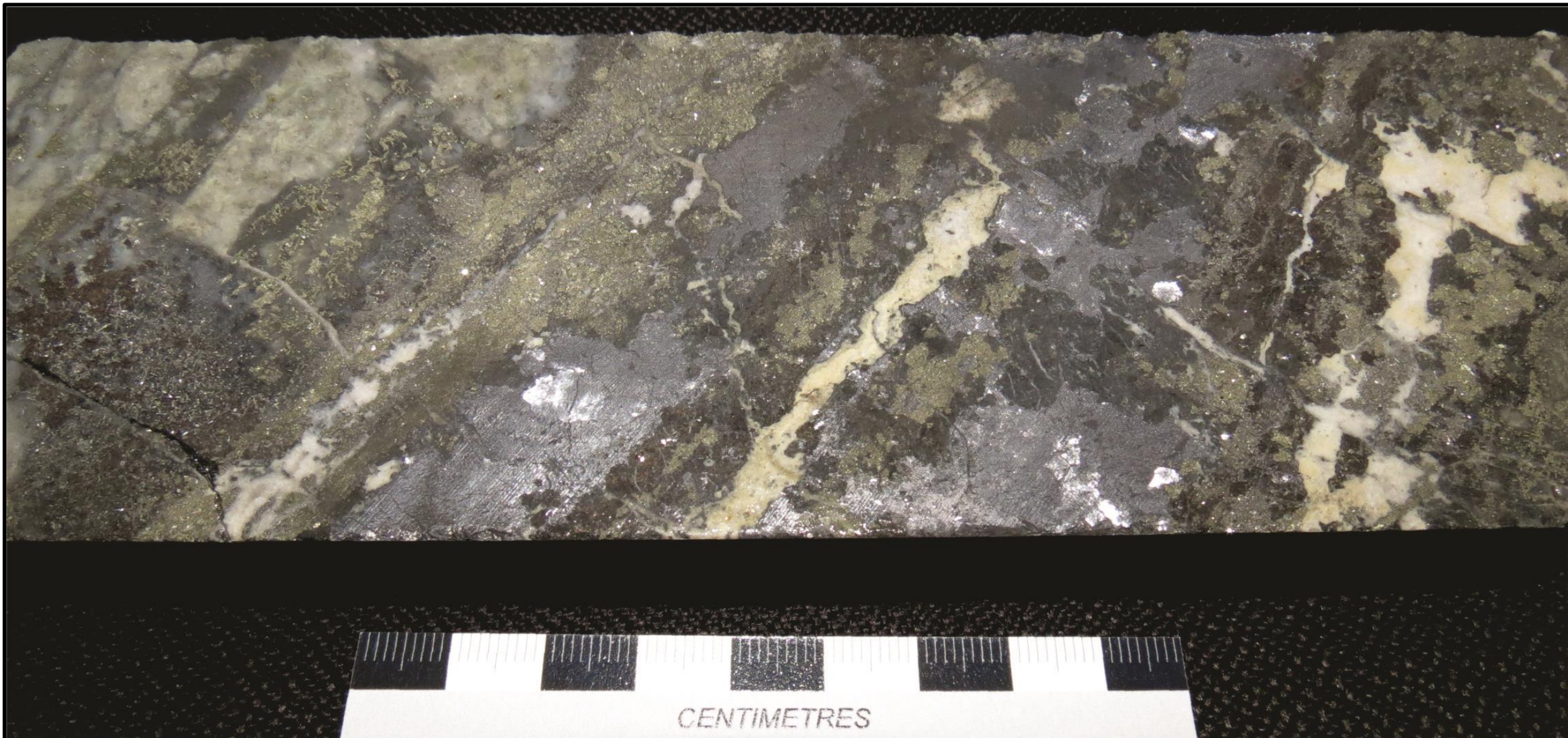


**KL-14-188 217.28-218.75 m - Sampled interval returned 21.50 g/t gold, 323 g/t silver, 1.30% lead, 2.05% zinc and 0.81% copper over 1.47 m (detailed photo shown below)**





**KL-14-238 519.57-520.94 m Interval returned 16.29 g/t gold, 1435 g/t silver, 5.57% lead, 6.23% zinc and 0.34% copper over 1.37 m**



Intervals represent the diamond drill hole sample length. True widths are estimated to be approximately 80-90% of the interval.





**KL-15-264 158.62-159.67 m – 18.70 g/t gold, 489 g/t silver, 0.67% lead and 0.56% zinc over 1.05 m**



**KL-15-260 432.83-433.38 m – 7.01 g/t gold, 554 g/t silver, 15.35% lead and 10.50% zinc over 0.55 m**

Intervals represent the diamond drill hole sample length. True widths are estimated to be approximately 80-90% of the interval.





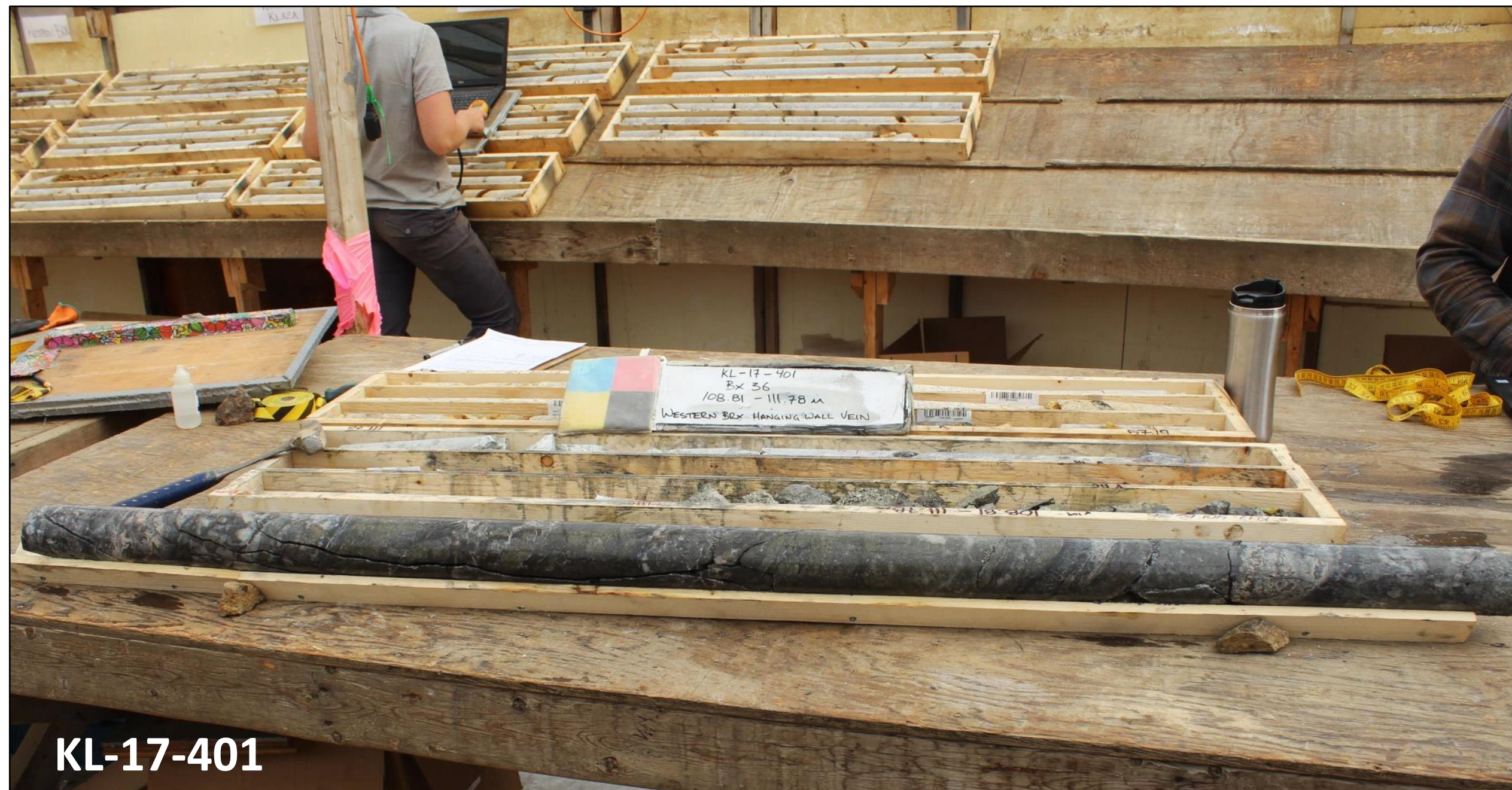
**KL-15-274 367.65-368.91 m – 9.97 g/t gold, 471 g/t silver, 1.76% lead and 2.24% zinc over 1.26 m**



**KL-15-274 Detailed @ 368.50 m**

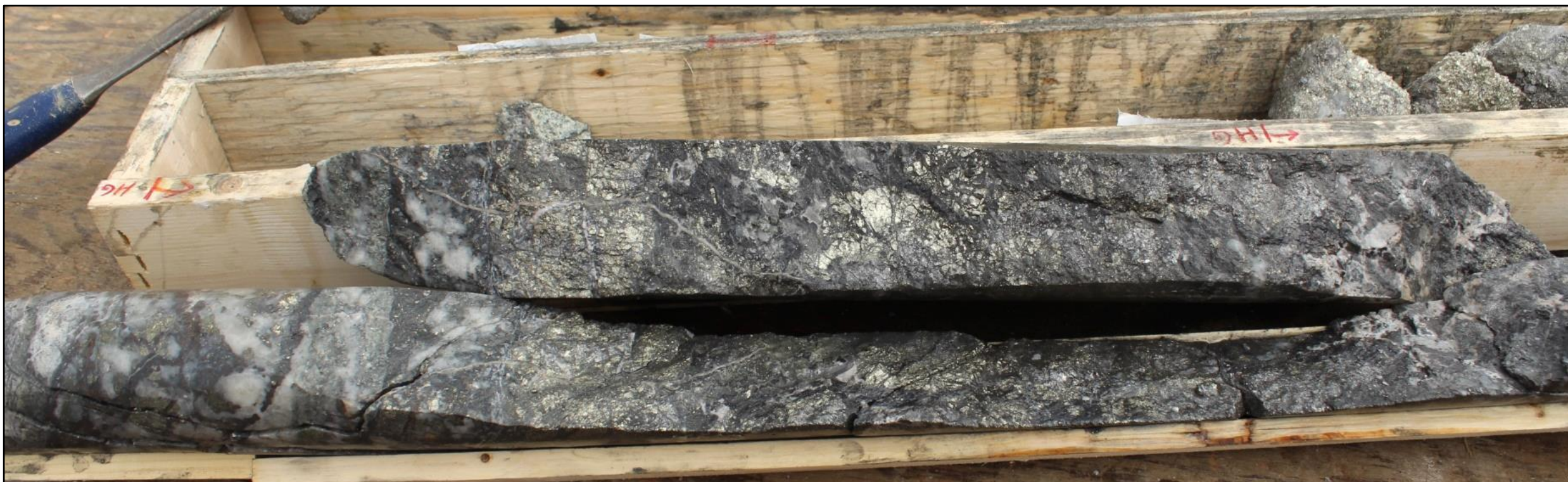


**94.09 g/t gold, 545 g/t silver, 2.86% lead and 4.21% zinc over 2.63 m**

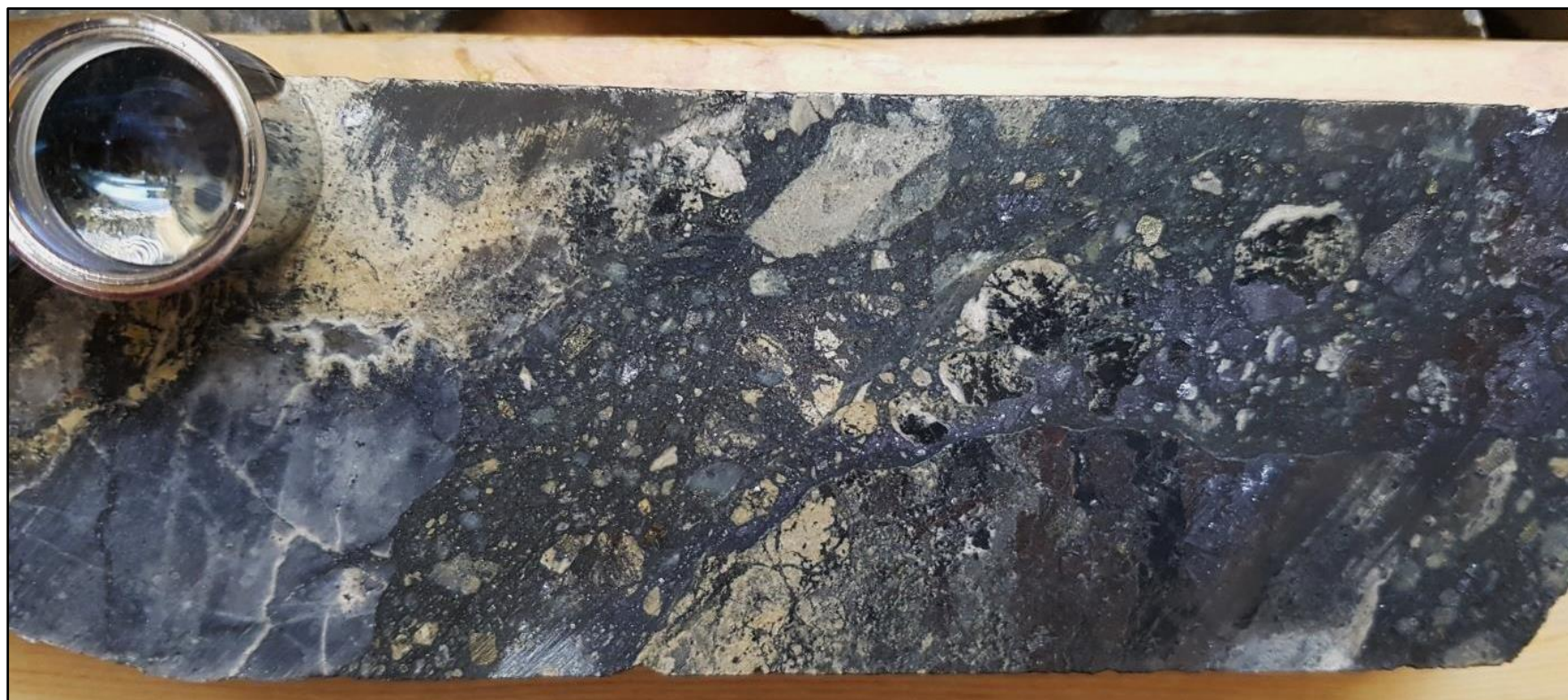


**KL-17-401**





**KL-17-401 108.63-111.26 m – 94.09 g/t gold, 545 g/t silver, 2.86% lead and 4.21% zinc over 2.63 m (detailed photos)**



Intervals represent the diamond drill hole sample length. True widths are estimated to be approximately 80-90% of the interval.





Intervals represent the diamond drill hole sample length. True widths are estimated to be approximately 80-90% of the interval.





**KL-17-400 100.11-102.64 m – 9.01 g/t gold, 150 g/t silver, 0.57% lead and 1.68% zinc over 2.53 m**

Intervals represent the diamond drill hole sample length. True widths are estimated to be approximately 80-90% of the interval.





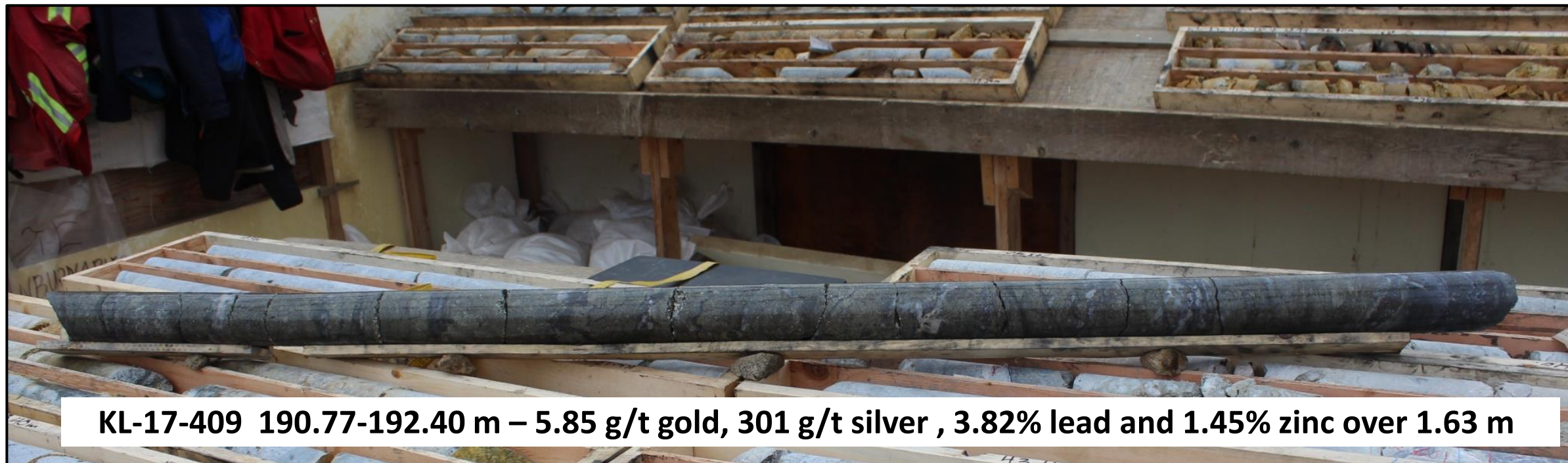
Intervals represent the diamond drill hole sample length. True widths are estimated to be approximately 80-90% of the interval.



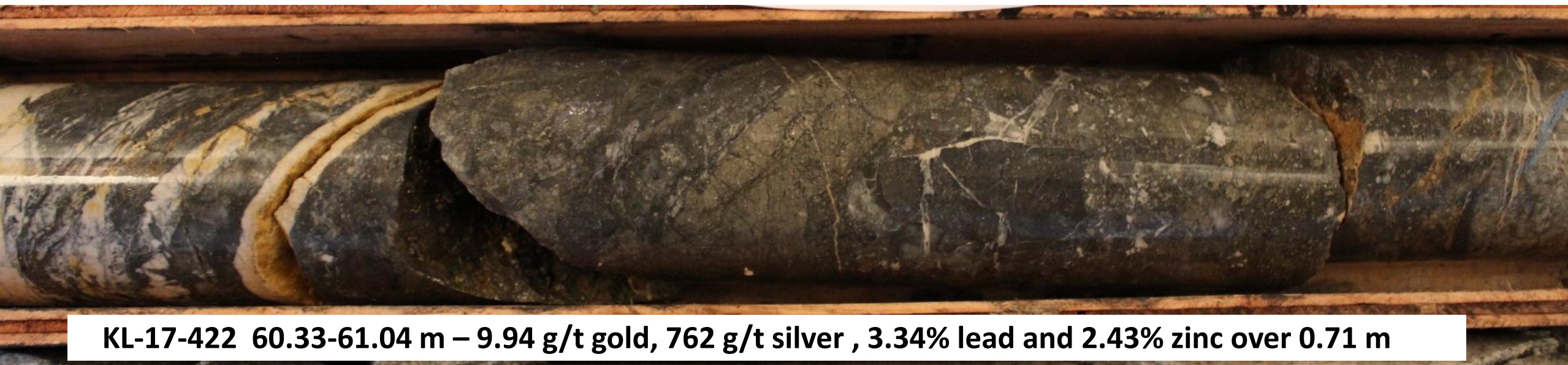


Intervals represent the diamond drill hole sample length. True widths are estimated to be approximately 80-90% of the interval.









Intervals represent the diamond drill hole sample length. True widths are estimated to be approximately 80-90% of the interval.



**KL-21-524 333.83-335.53 m – 10.20 g/t gold, 228.10 g/t silver, 2.1% lead and 5.4% zinc over 1.70 m<sup>+</sup>**







**KL-21-524 Detailed**



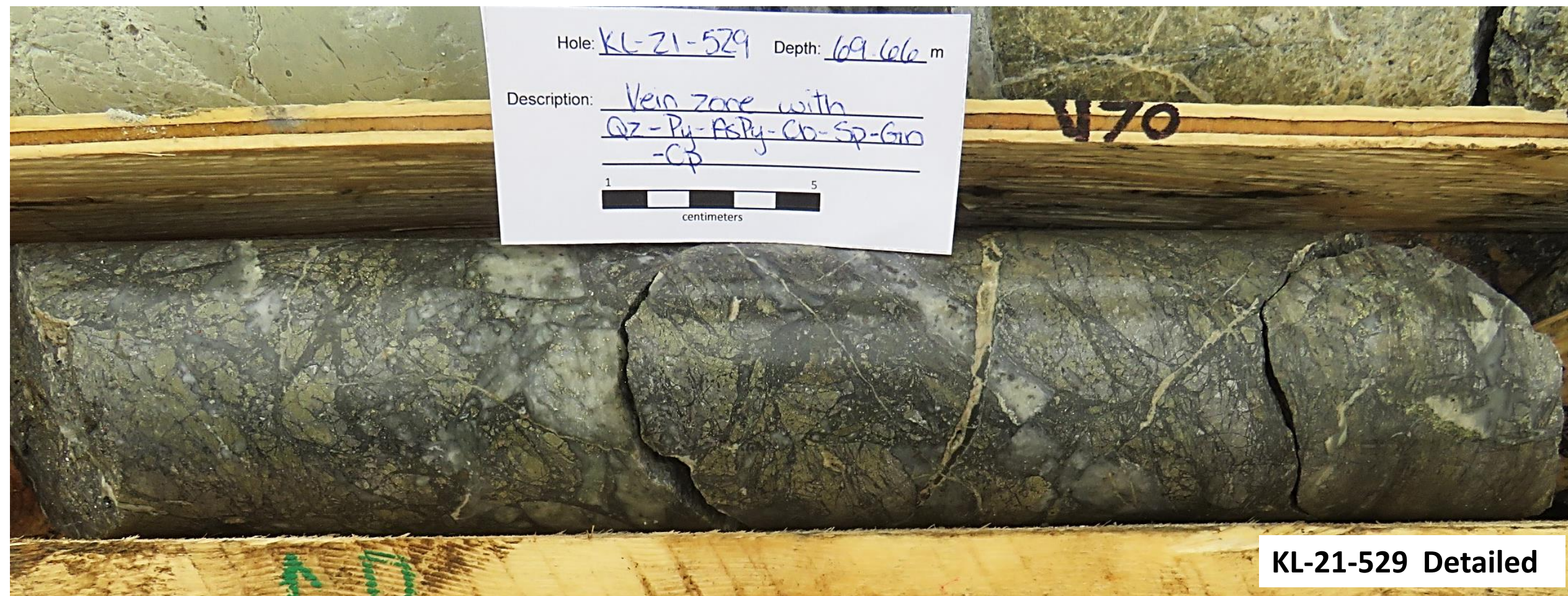
**KL-21-526 77.70-79.72 m – 24.38 g/t gold, 805.30 g/t silver, 6.7% lead and 6.9% zinc over 2.02 m<sup>+</sup>**



**KL-21-526 Detailed**



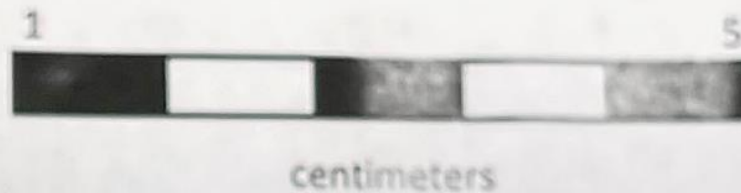
**KL-21-529 68.08-70.54 m – 11.04 g/t gold, 201.8 g/t silver, 1.1% lead and 1.3% zinc over 2.46 m<sup>+</sup>**





# WESTERN BRX ZONE CORE PHOTOS

KL-22-593 @ 220 m  
4.79 g/t Au and 45 g/t  
silver over 0.61 m





# WESTERN BRX ZONE CORE PHOTOS

KL-22-582 @ 412 m  
2.63 g/t Au, 89 g/t Ag, 1.5% Pb  
& 3.2% Zn over 0.69 m





# WESTERN BRX ZONE CORE PHOTOS



**KL-22-591 348.90-349.63 m – 11.45 g/t gold and 226 g/t silver over 0.73 m**



# WESTERN KLAZA ZONE CORE PHOTOS



**KL-22-580 236.61-240.81 m – 7.40 g/t gold and 183.4 g/t silver over 4.20 m**

Reported interval represents the diamond drill hole sample length. True widths are estimated to be approximately 80-90% of the interval. Please see Rockhaven Press Release dated January 30<sup>th</sup>, 2023 for further details.



# CENTRAL BRX ZONE CORE PHOTOS

Intervals represent the diamond drill hole sample length. True widths are estimated to be approximately 80-90% of the interval.

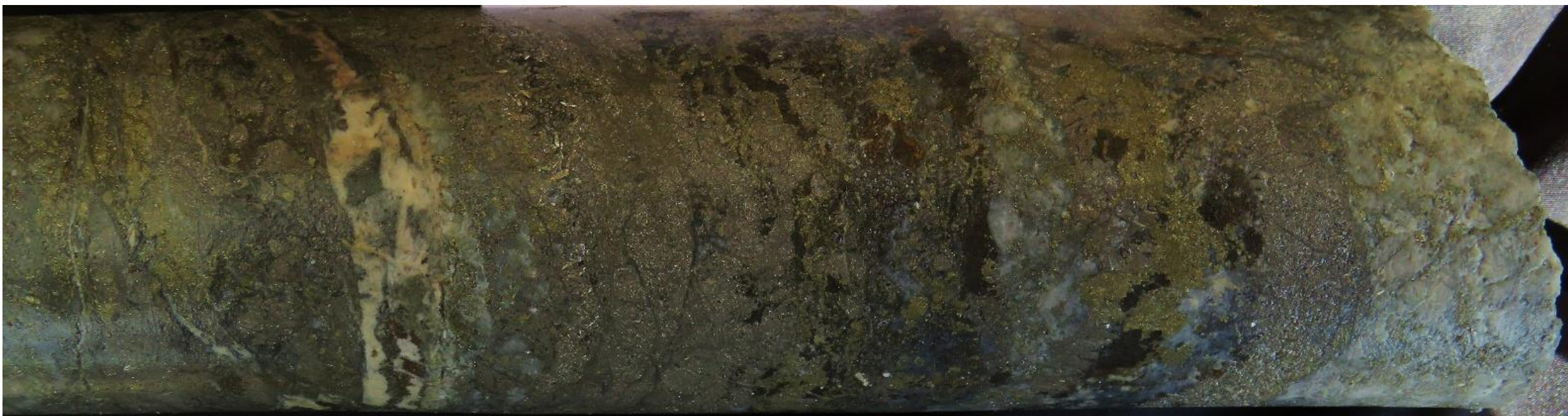
**KL-21-509 33.30-46.72 m – 1.37 g/t gold, 79 g/t silver, 1.2% lead and 0.8% zinc over 13.42 m**





# CENTRAL BRX ZONE CORE PHOTOS

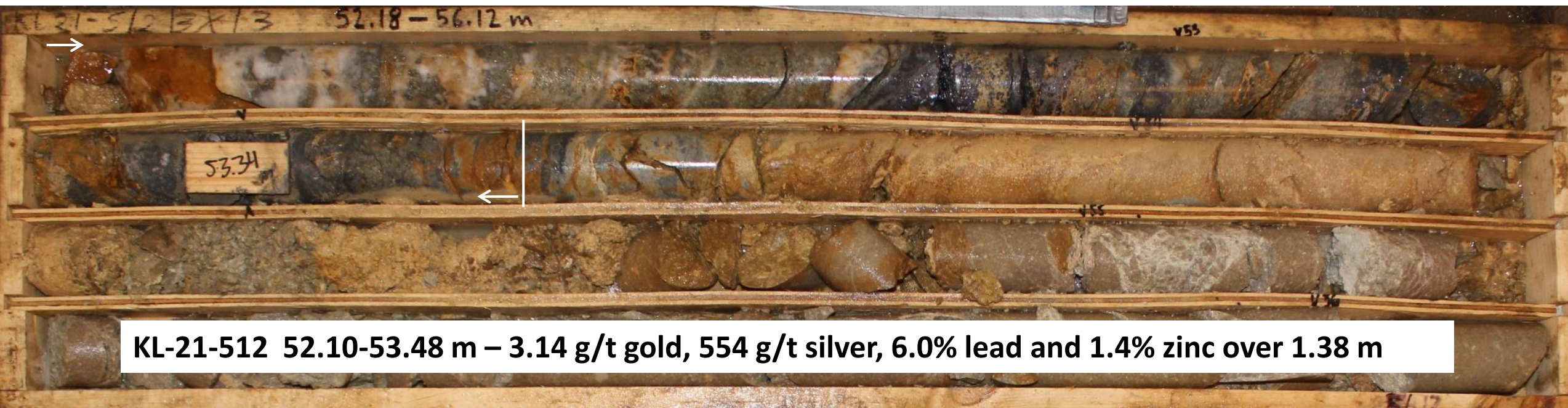
KL-21-511 54.37-55.18 m – 13.50 g/t gold, 111 g/t silver over 0.81 m



KL-21-511 Detailed



# CENTRAL BRX ZONE CORE PHOTOS



KL-21-512 52.10-53.48 m - 3.14 g/t gold, 554 g/t silver, 6.0% lead and 1.4% zinc over 1.38 m



KL-21-512 Detailed



# CENTRAL BRX ZONE CORE PHOTOS

Intervals represent the diamond drill hole sample length. True widths are estimated to be approximately 80-90% of the interval.

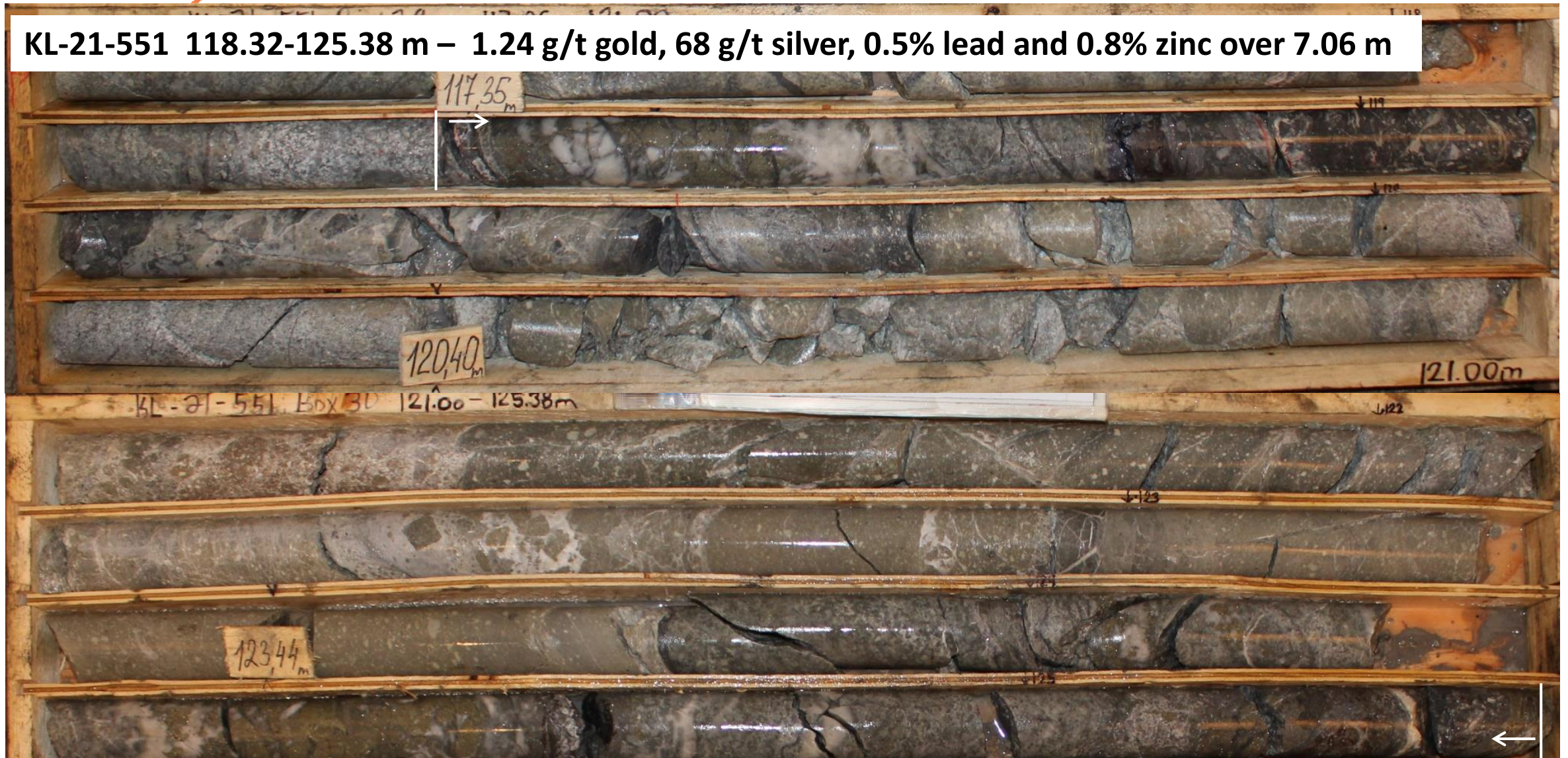


**KL-21-553 128.90-137.16 m – 4.3 g/t gold and 77 g/t silver over 8.26 m**



# CENTRAL BRX ZONE CORE PHOTOS

KL-21-551 118.32-125.38 m – 1.24 g/t gold, 68 g/t silver, 0.5% lead and 0.8% zinc over 7.06 m



KL-21-551 Detailed



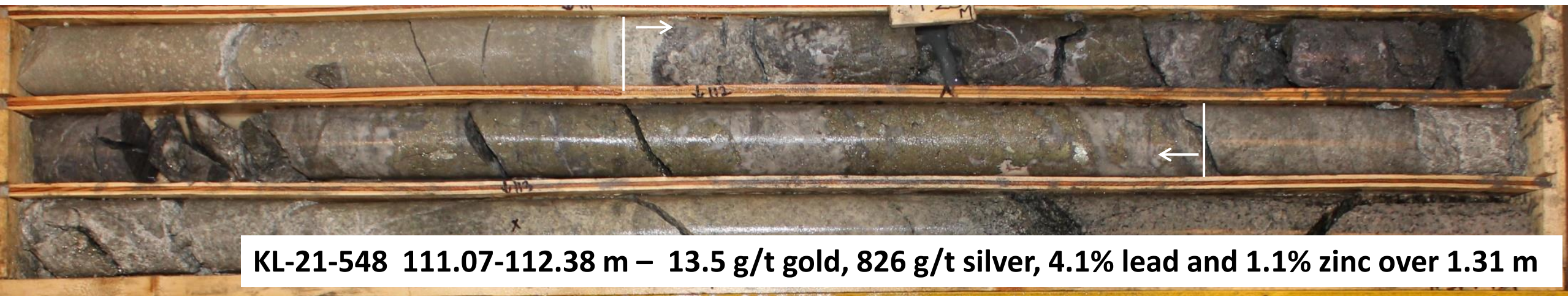
KL-21-551 Detailed





# CENTRAL BRX ZONE CORE PHOTOS

**KL-21-545 93.17-97.09 m – 2.2 g/t gold and 106 g/t silver over 3.92 m**



**KL-21-548 111.07-112.38 m – 13.5 g/t gold, 826 g/t silver, 4.1% lead and 1.1% zinc over 1.31 m**



KL-21-548 Detailed



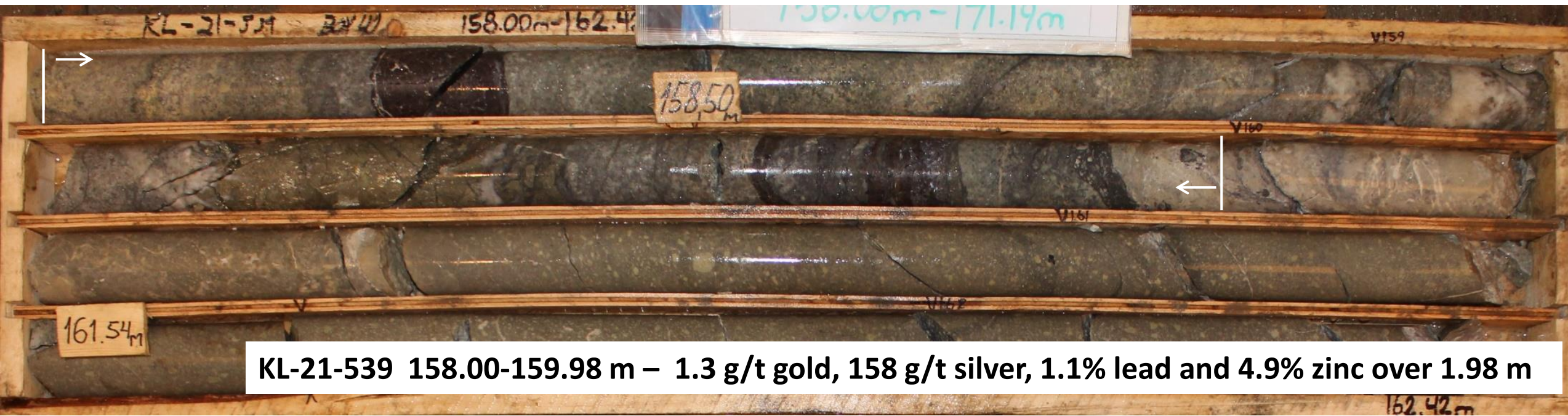
# CENTRAL BRX ZONE CORE PHOTOS

**KL-21-543**  
**1.0 g/t gold**  
**58 g/t silver**  
**0.9% lead**  
**0.6% zinc**  
**over 10.54 m**  
**(53.47-64.01 m)**



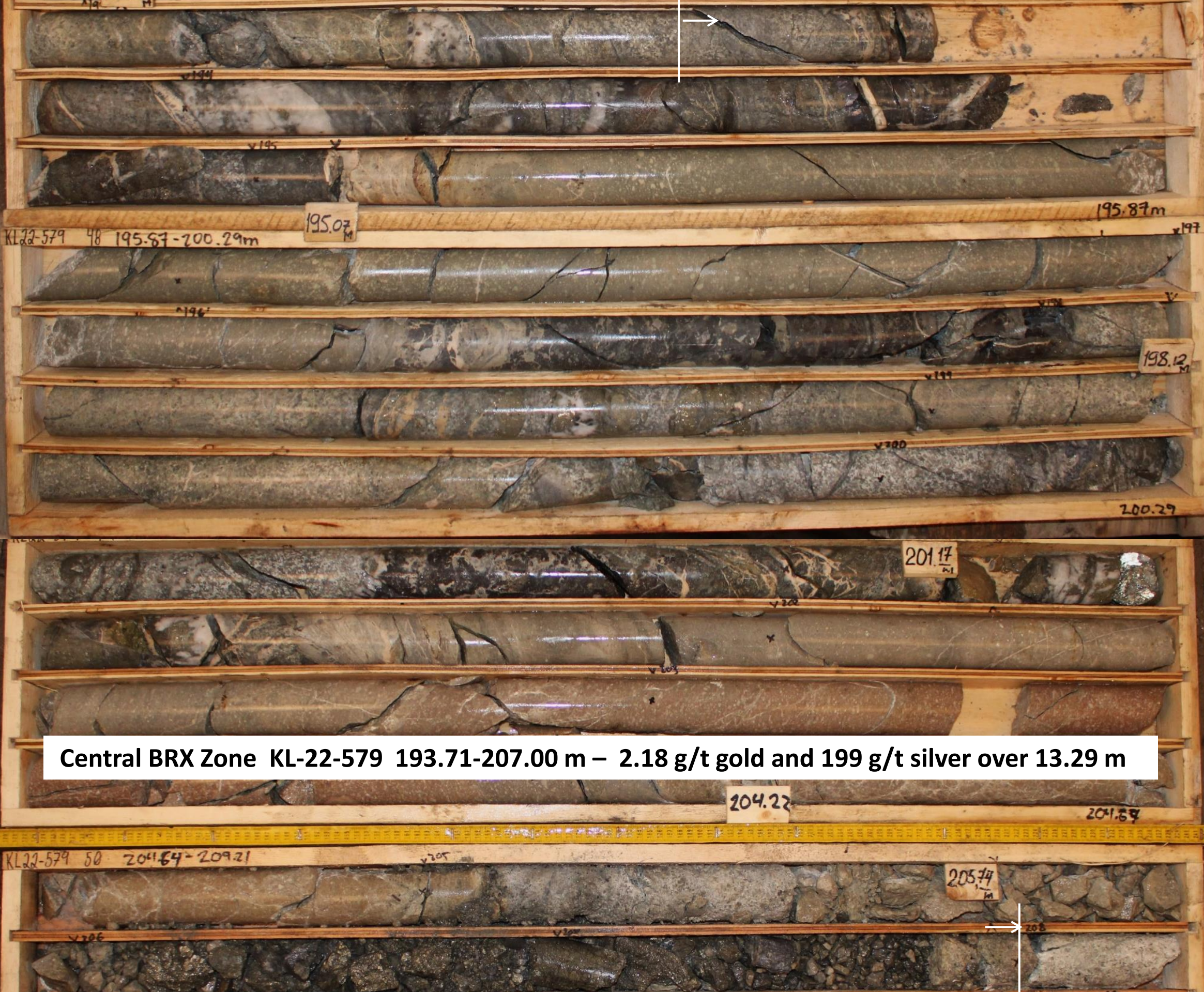


# CENTRAL BRX ZONE CORE PHOTOS



**KL-21-539 Detailed**





KL22-579 48 195.87-200.29m

195.07  
M

195.87m

198.12  
M

200.29

201.17  
M

204.22

204.59

205.74  
M

**Central BRX Zone KL-22-579 193.71-207.00 m – 2.18 g/t gold and 199 g/t silver over 13.29 m**

KL22-579 50 204.64-209.21





# CENTRAL BRX ZONE CORE PHOTOS

Interval reported represents the diamond drill hole sample length. True widths are estimated to be approximately 80-90% of the interval.  
Please see Rockhaven Press Release dated January 18<sup>th</sup>, 2023 for further details.





# CENTRAL BRX ZONE CORE PHOTOS

**KL-22-565 91.44-93.18 m – 6.59 g/t gold and 183 g/t silver over 1.74 m**





Interval reported represents the diamond drill hole sample length. True widths are estimated to be approximately 80-90% of the interval. Please see Rockhaven Press Release dated January 18<sup>th</sup>, 2023 for further details.

# AEX ZONE CORE PHOTOS

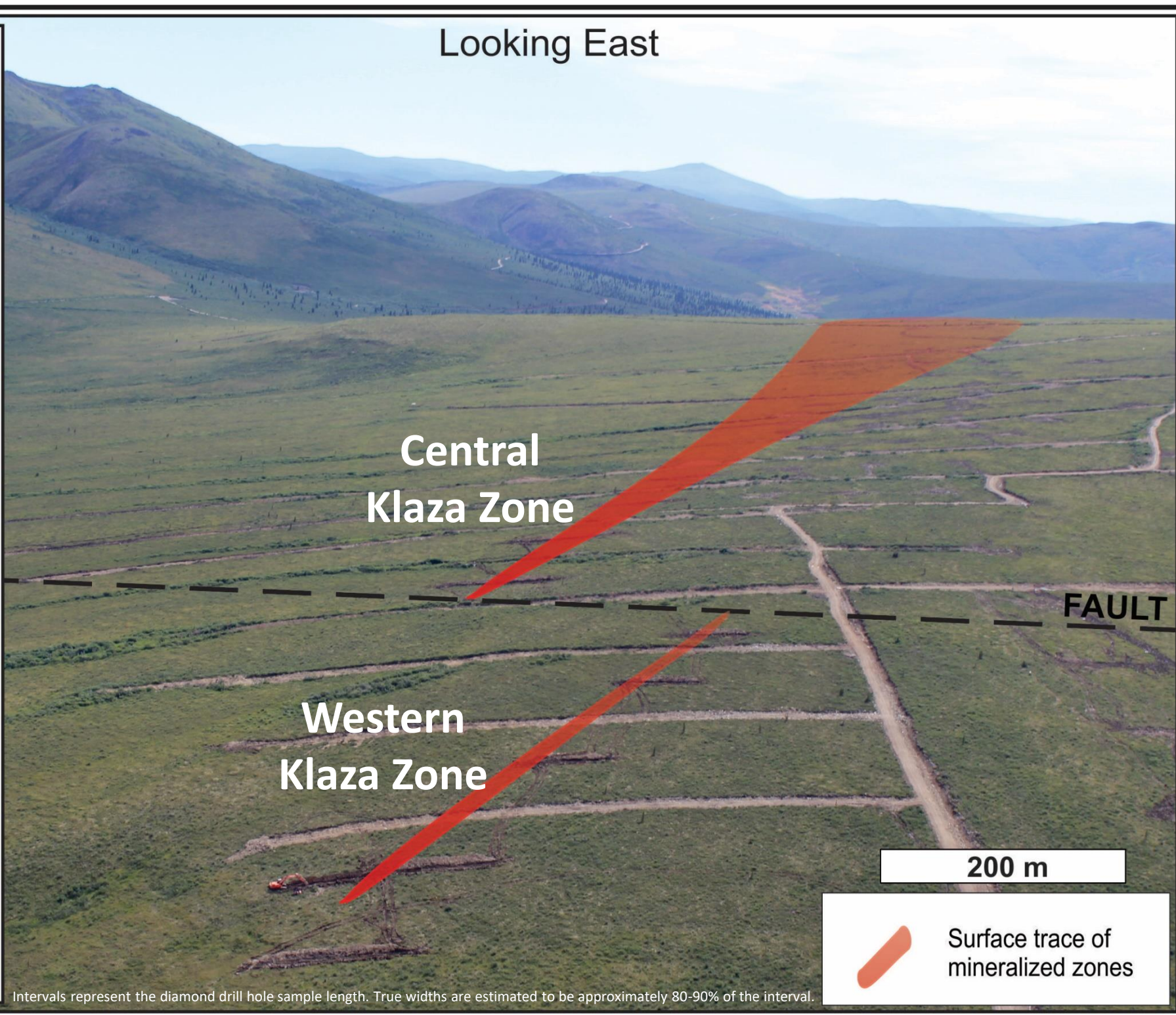
**KL-22-563 29.67-36.29 m – 6.91 g/t gold and 37 g/t silver over 6.62 m**





## KLAZA ZONE DRILL HIGHLIGHTS

Hole	Width(m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
03	19.75	2.29	36
07	15.30	7.20	260
15	10.46	4.24	15
16	6.78	6.09	101
17	12.03	3.78	25
19	30.42	1.27	12
25	6.27	4.22	75
27	26.21	1.76	26
28	1.46	10.25	585
40	4.69	5.39	26
44	10.15	2.67	50
56	12.51	5.03	14
68	1.00	34.10	48
79	3.21	3.18	516
115	7.12	4.51	333
133	6.70	11.90	5
199	2.45	11.13	66
214	2.01	2.56	789
220	1.46	15.38	741
243	1.39	8.05	272
258	3.68	11.28	75.9
270	6.09	9.46	84.9
317	4.32	17.01	121
337	2.46	10.25	52.9



Intervals represent the diamond drill hole sample length. True widths are estimated to be approximately 80-90% of the interval.



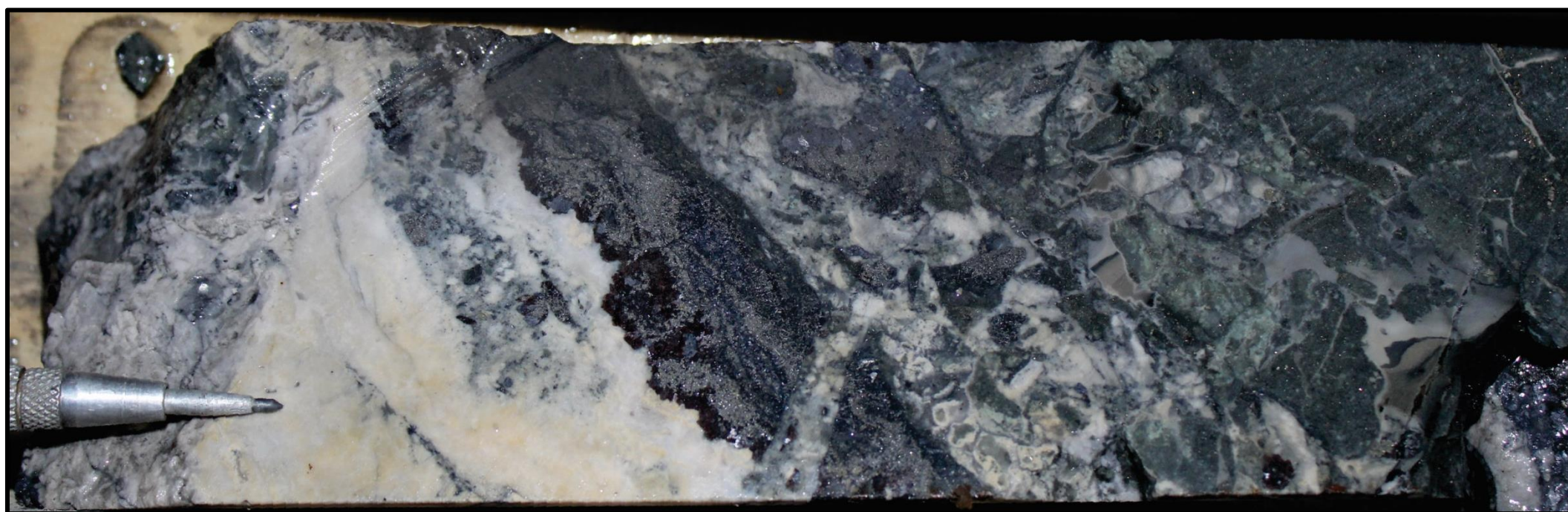
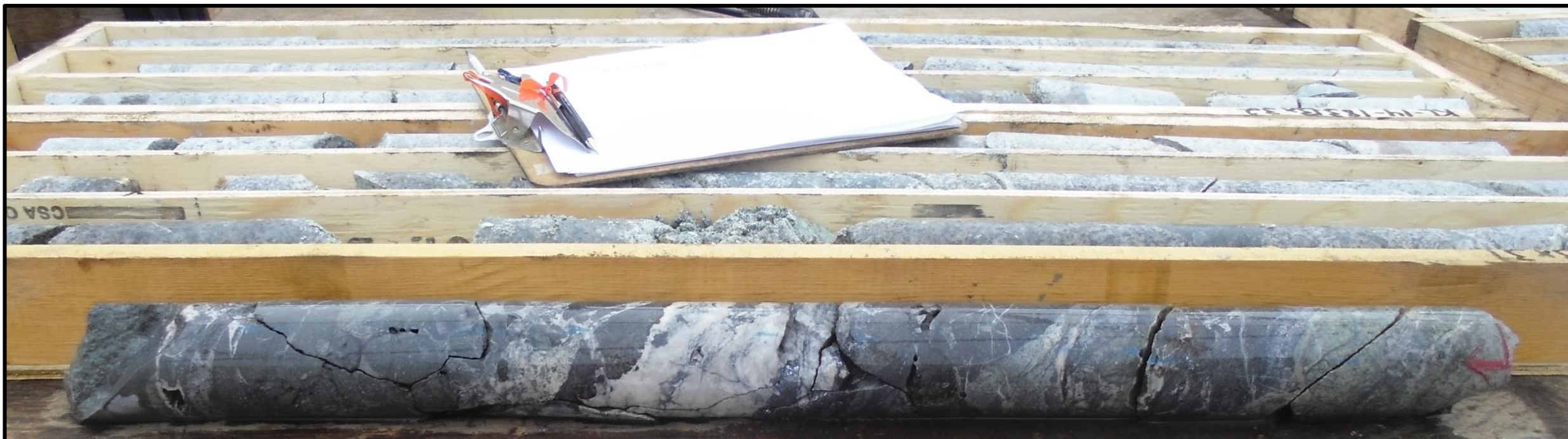
**KL-14-178 95.86-97.64 m Interval returned 14.19 g/t gold, 353 g/t silver, 1.95% lead, 2.80% zinc and 0.08% copper over 1.78 m**



Intervals represent the diamond drill hole sample length. True widths are estimated to be approximately 80-90% of the interval.



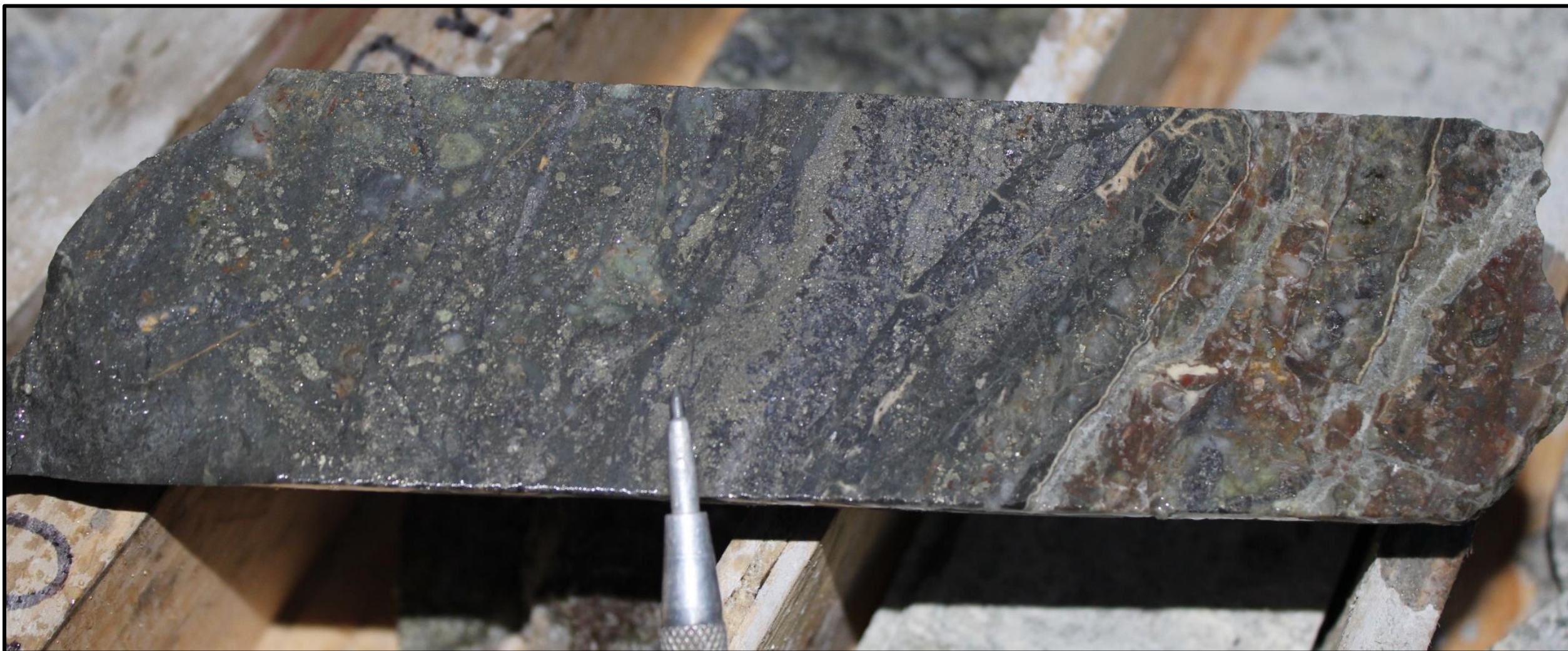
**KL-14-182 183.89-184.71 m Sampled interval returned 14.60 g/t gold, 778 g/t silver, 3.14% lead, 1.36% zinc and 0.05% copper over 0.82 m (detailed photo shown below)**



Intervals represent the diamond drill hole sample length. True widths are estimated to be approximately 80-90% of the interval.



**KL-14-180 249.55-250.61 m Sampled interval returned 20.60 g/t gold, 93.8 g/t silver, 0.36% lead, 3.11% zinc and 0.02% copper over 1.06 m**



Intervals represent the diamond drill hole sample length. True widths are estimated to be approximately 80-90% of the interval.



**KL-12-122 301.20-302.25 m Sampled interval returned 15.9 g/t gold, 333 g/t silver, 3.86% lead, 4.07% zinc and 0.21% copper over 1.05 m**



Intervals represent the diamond drill hole sample length. True widths are estimated to be approximately 80-90% of the interval.





**KL-17-376 99.33-99.94 m – Interval returned 182 g/t gold and 231 g/t silver over 0.61 m**



**KL-17-378 153.66-154.50 m – Interval returned 12.15 g/t gold and 231 g/t silver over 0.84 m**

Intervals represent the diamond drill hole sample length. True widths are estimated to be approximately 80-90% of the interval.





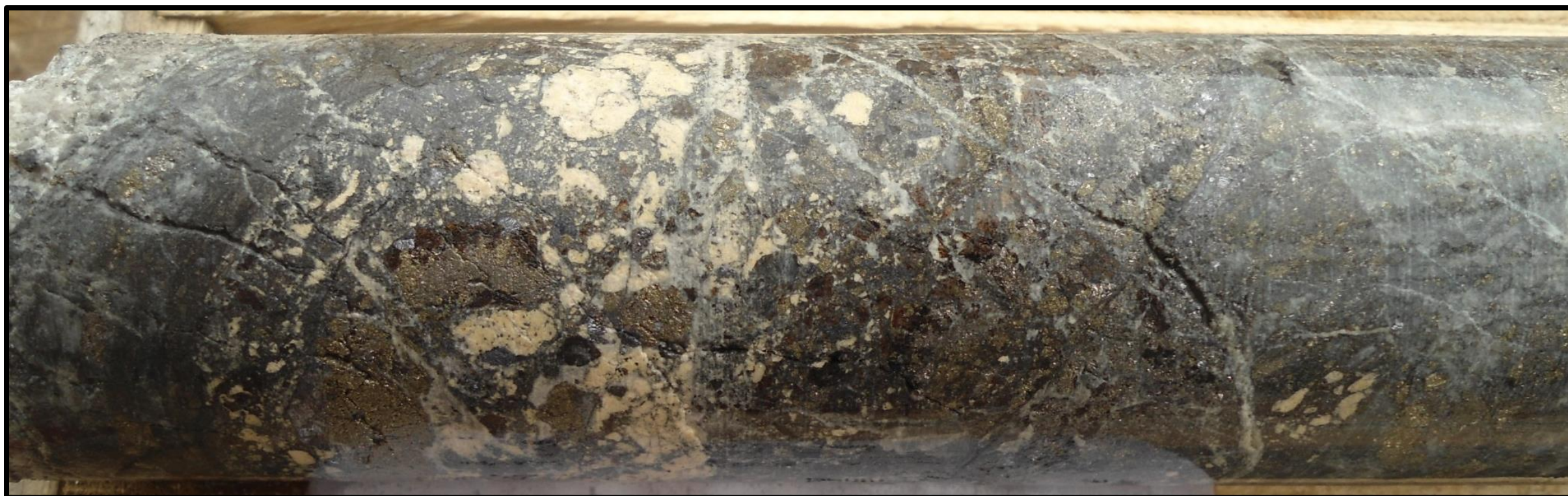
Intervals represent the diamond drill hole sample length. True widths are estimated to be approximately 80-90% of the interval.



**KL-14-210 349.65-349.97 m Sampled interval returned 16.60 g/t gold, 1,900 g/t silver, 40.36% lead, 12.30% zinc and 1.10% copper over 0.32 m**

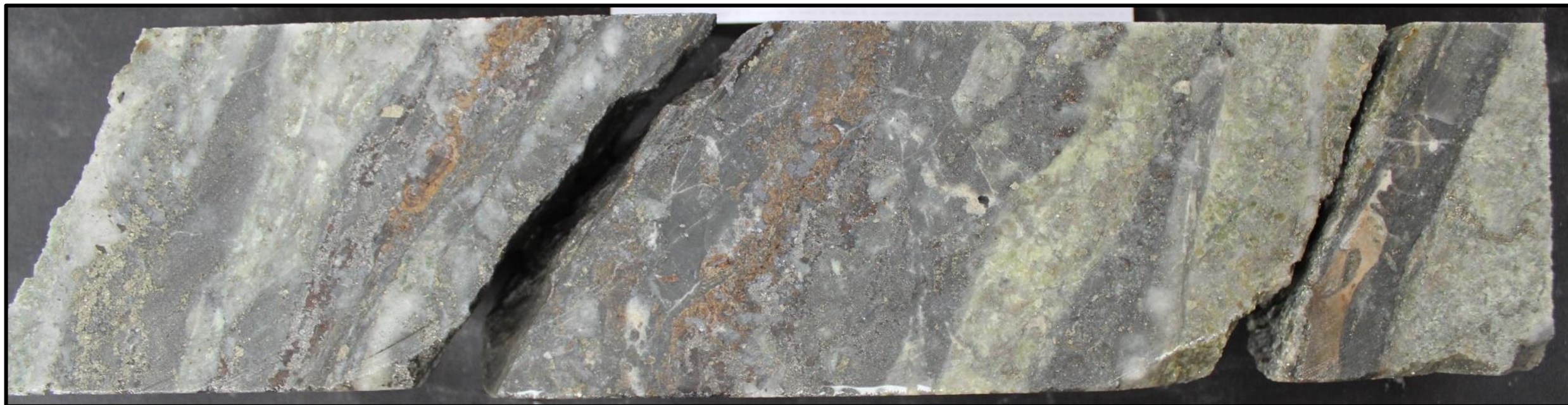


**KL-14-171 76.78-77.40 m Sampled interval returned 22.90 g/t gold, 1,100 g/t silver, 8.00% lead, 7.51% zinc and 0.18% copper over 0.62 m**





**KL-14-199 360.12-362.57 m Interval returned 11.13 g/t gold, 65.9 g/t silver, 0.92% lead, 3.05% zinc and 0.11% copper over 2.45 m**



**KL-14-222 410.57 - 412.05 m Sampled interval returned 8.33 g/t gold, 201 g/t silver, 3.10% lead, 5.36% zinc and 0.29% copper over 1.48 m**







**KL-15-262 144.87 m - Interval returned 31.60 g/t gold, 100 g/t silver, 0.17% lead and 6.67% zinc over 0.31 m**



**KL-15-241 280.02 m - Interval returned 7.01 g/t gold, 492 g/t silver, 5.30% lead and 5.32% zinc over 1.18 m**

Intervals represent the diamond drill hole sample length. True widths are estimated to be approximately 80-90% of the interval.





**KL-20-487 528.10 m - Interval returned 3.18 g/t gold and 43.52 g/t silver over 2.00 m**

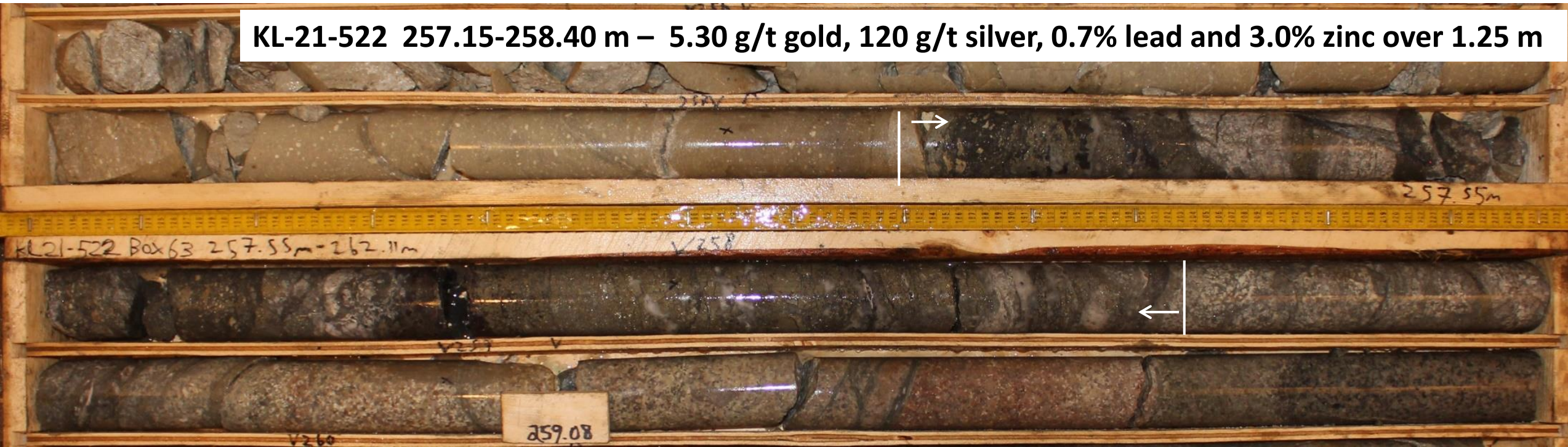


Intervals represent the diamond drill hole sample length. True widths are estimated to be approximately 80-90% of the interval.



# CENTRAL KLAZA ZONE CORE PHOTOS

KL-21-522 257.15-258.40 m – 5.30 g/t gold, 120 g/t silver, 0.7% lead and 3.0% zinc over 1.25 m



KL-21-522 Detailed 326.00 m – 0.9 g/t gold, 444 g/t silver, 14.0% lead and 14.1% zinc over 0.41 m



# CENTRAL KLAZA ZONE CORE PHOTOS

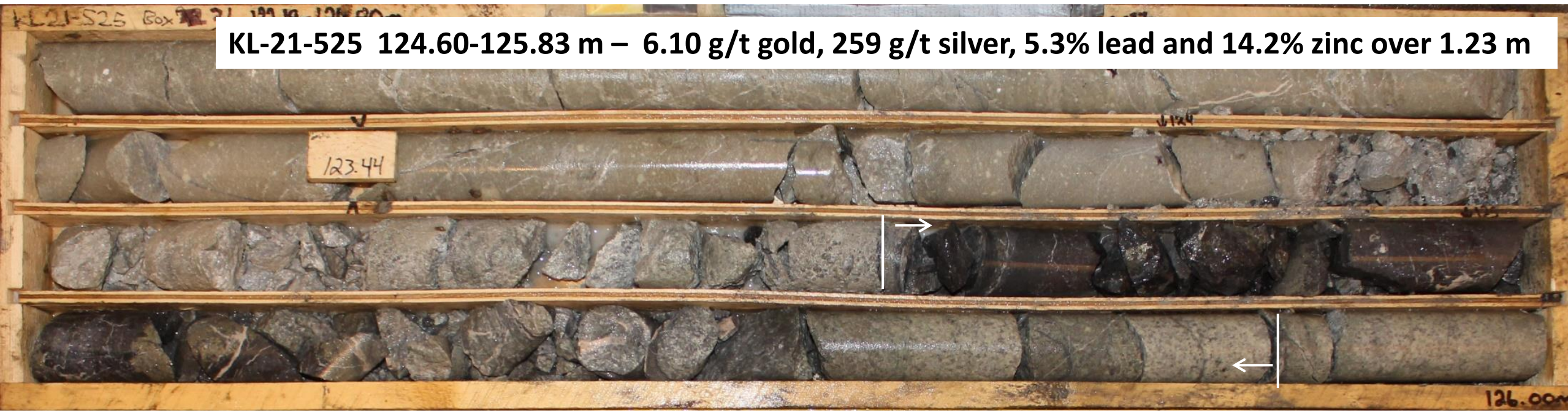


**KL-21-520 Detailed**

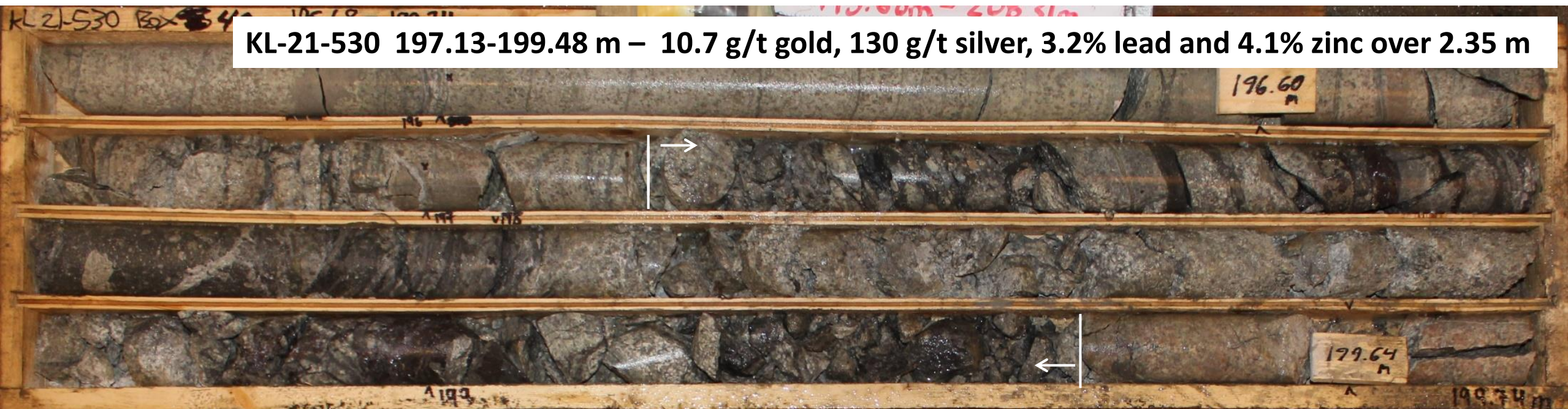


# CENTRAL KLAZA ZONE CORE PHOTOS

**KL-21-525 124.60-125.83 m – 6.10 g/t gold, 259 g/t silver, 5.3% lead and 14.2% zinc over 1.23 m**



**KL-21-530 197.13-199.48 m – 10.7 g/t gold, 130 g/t silver, 3.2% lead and 4.1% zinc over 2.35 m**



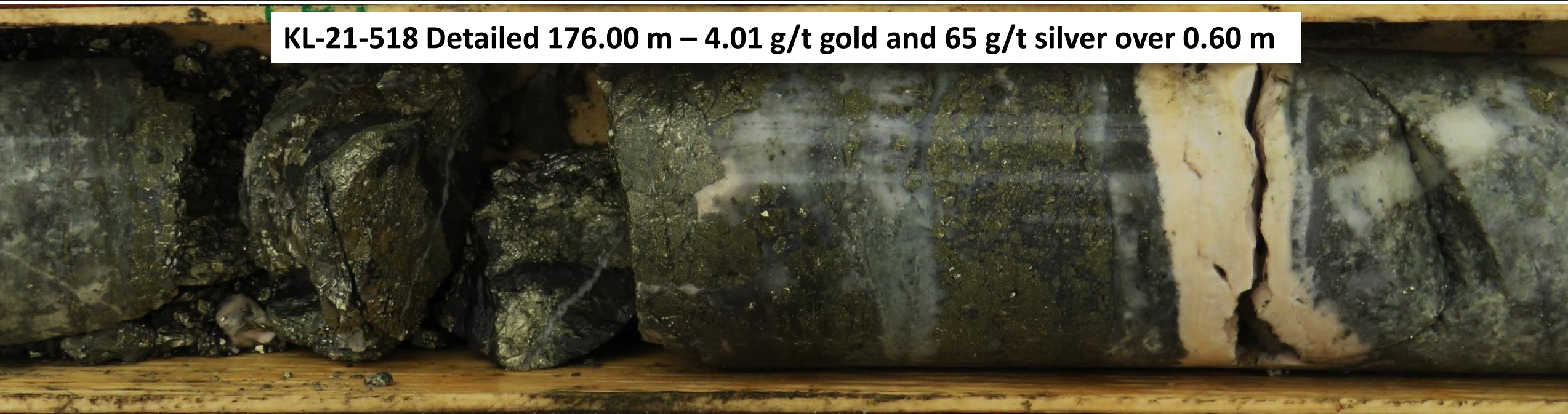


# CENTRAL KLAZA ZONE CORE PHOTOS

**KL-21-515 Detailed 195.50 m – 3.92 g/t gold, 1,225 g/t silver, 3.8% lead and 2.7% zinc over 0.52 m**



**KL-21-518 Detailed 176.00 m – 4.01 g/t gold and 65 g/t silver over 0.60 m**





# CENTRAL KLAZA ZONE CORE PHOTOS



KL-22-600 @ 115 m  
11.16 g/t Au and 24 g/t  
silver over 2.14 m

Detailed



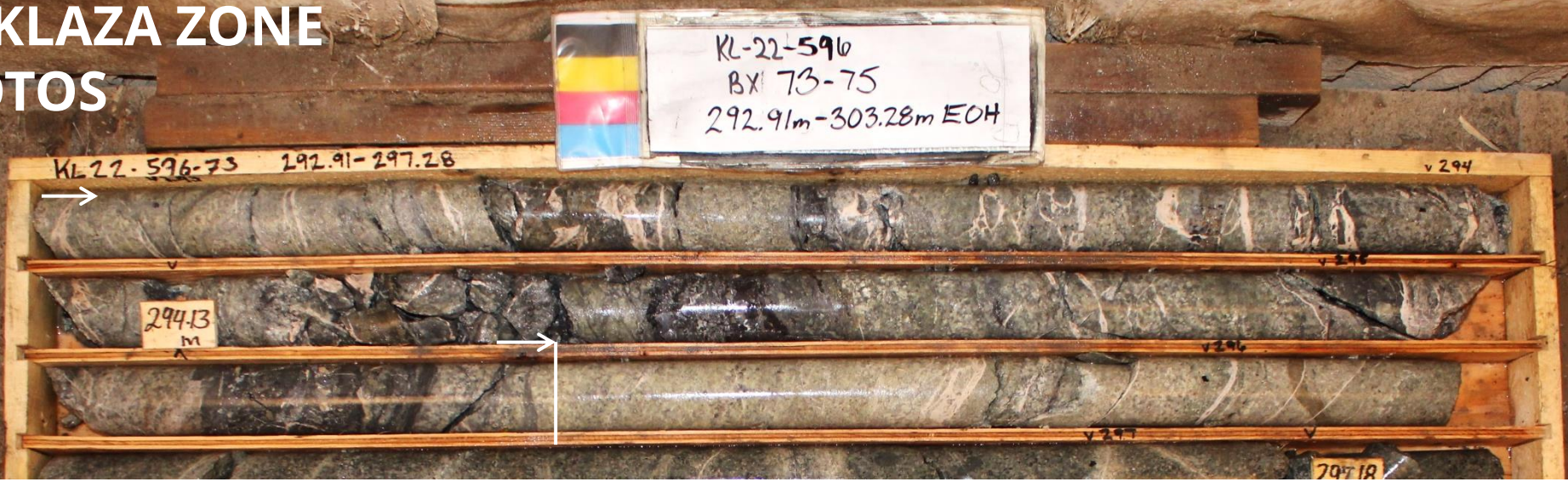
# CENTRAL KLAZA ZONE CORE PHOTOS



**KL-22-603 45.21-51.06 m – 5.48 g/t gold and 128 g/t silver over 5.85 m**



# CENTRAL KLAZA ZONE CORE PHOTOS



**KL-22-596 292.10-295.48 m – 5.60 g/t gold, 174 g/t silver, 2.02% lead and 2.09% zinc over 3.38 m**

**KL-22-596  
Detailed**



Reported interval represents the diamond drill hole sample length. True widths are estimated to be approximately 80-90% of the interval. Please see Rockhaven Press Release dated March 1<sup>st</sup>, 2023 for further details.



# WESTERN BRX EXTENSION – NEWLY DISCOVERED VEIN

Intervals represent the diamond drill hole sample length. True widths are estimated to be approximately 80-90% of the interval.



**KL-21-492 176.78-177.32 m – 1160 g/t silver, 8.4% lead and 5.2% zinc over 0.54 m**





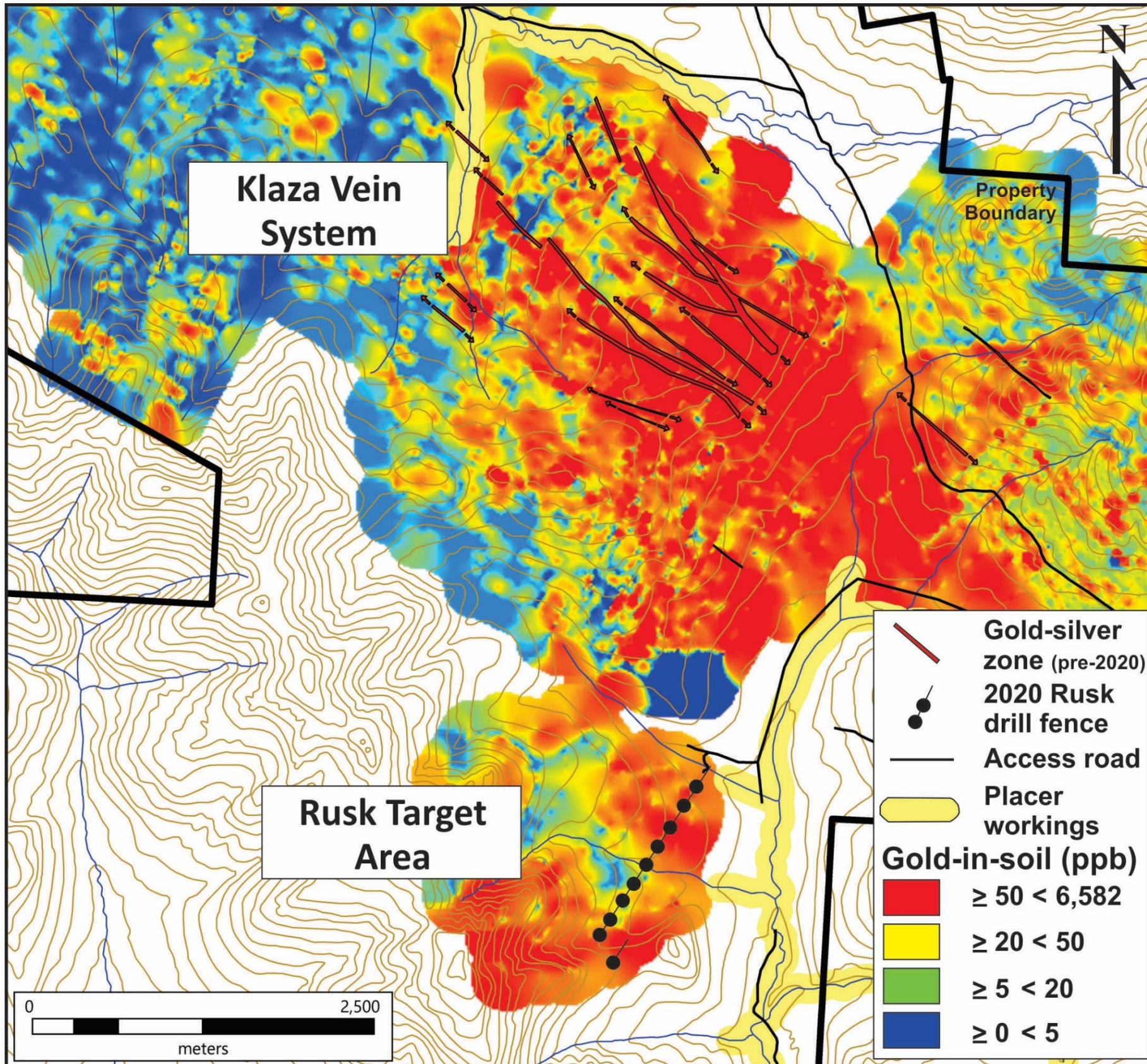


**DDH-KL-19-439 5.28 g/t gold, 1,054 g/t silver, 5.62% lead and 2.26% zinc over 1.60 m**



**Detailed**









Rockhaven's President and CEO Matt Turner inspects the first veins from drilling at the Rusk Target in August 2020. Over twenty additional veins were intersected across the drill fence.





Intervals represent the diamond drill hole sample length. True widths are estimated to be approximately 80-90% of the interval.





**KL-20-471 201 m - Interval returned 2.05 g/t gold, 129.00 g/t silver, 2.29% lead and 4.67% zinc over 5.65 m**

Intervals represent the diamond drill hole sample length. True widths are estimated to be approximately 80-90% of the interval.





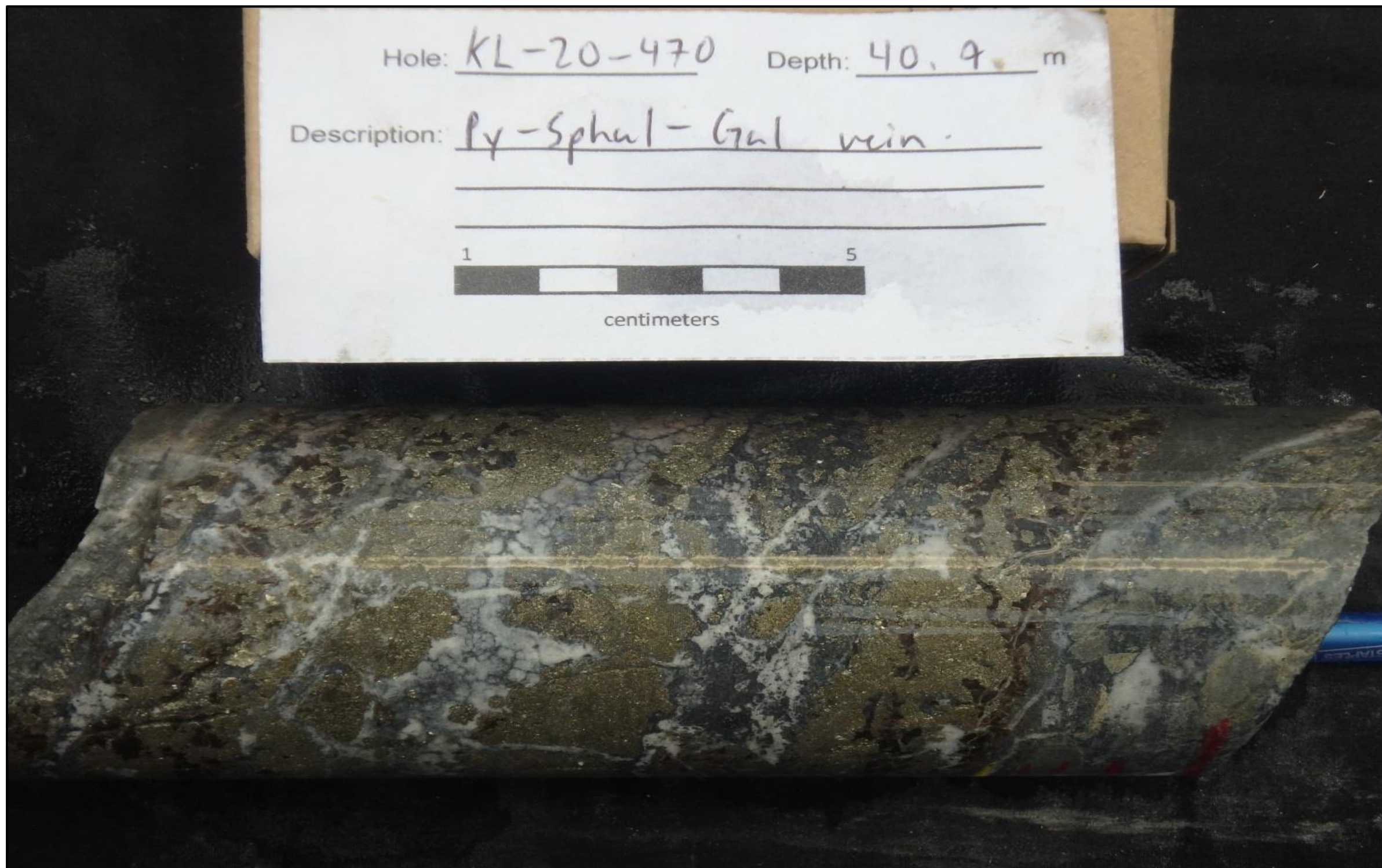
**KL-20-471 Detailed @  
203.20 m**



**KL-20-471 Detailed**

Intervals represent the diamond drill hole sample length. True widths are estimated to be approximately 80-90% of the interval.





**KL-20-470 Detailed - Interval returned 4.67 g/t gold, 122 g/t silver, 1.84% lead and 2.57% zinc over 0.94 m**





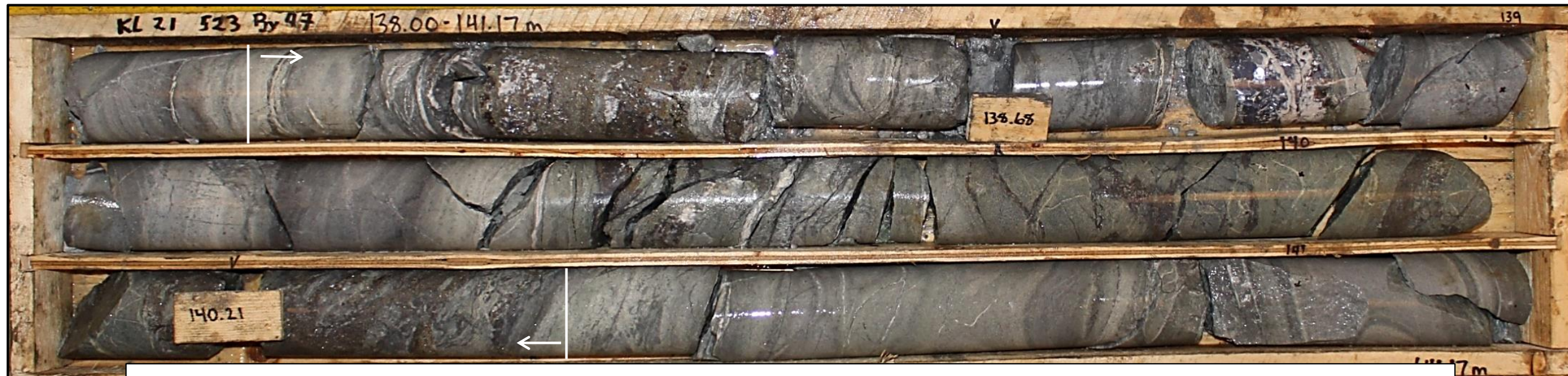
**KL-20-473 115.80 m - Interval returned 6.17 g/t gold, 229.76 g/t silver, 0.84% lead and 0.57% zinc over 1.37 m**



Intervals represent the diamond drill hole sample length. True widths are estimated to be approximately 80-90% of the interval.



# RUSK ZONE CORE PHOTOS



**KL-21-523 138.15-140.41 m – 5.0 g/t gold, 336 g/t silver, 5.9% lead and 4.8% zinc over 2.26 m**



**KL-21-523 Detailed**



# RUSK ZONE CORE PHOTOS



KL-21-523 Detailed



# RUSK ZONE CORE PHOTOS



**KL-21-528 108.47-113.16 m – 1.1 g/t gold and 128 g/t silver over 4.69 m**



# RUSK ZONE CORE PHOTOS

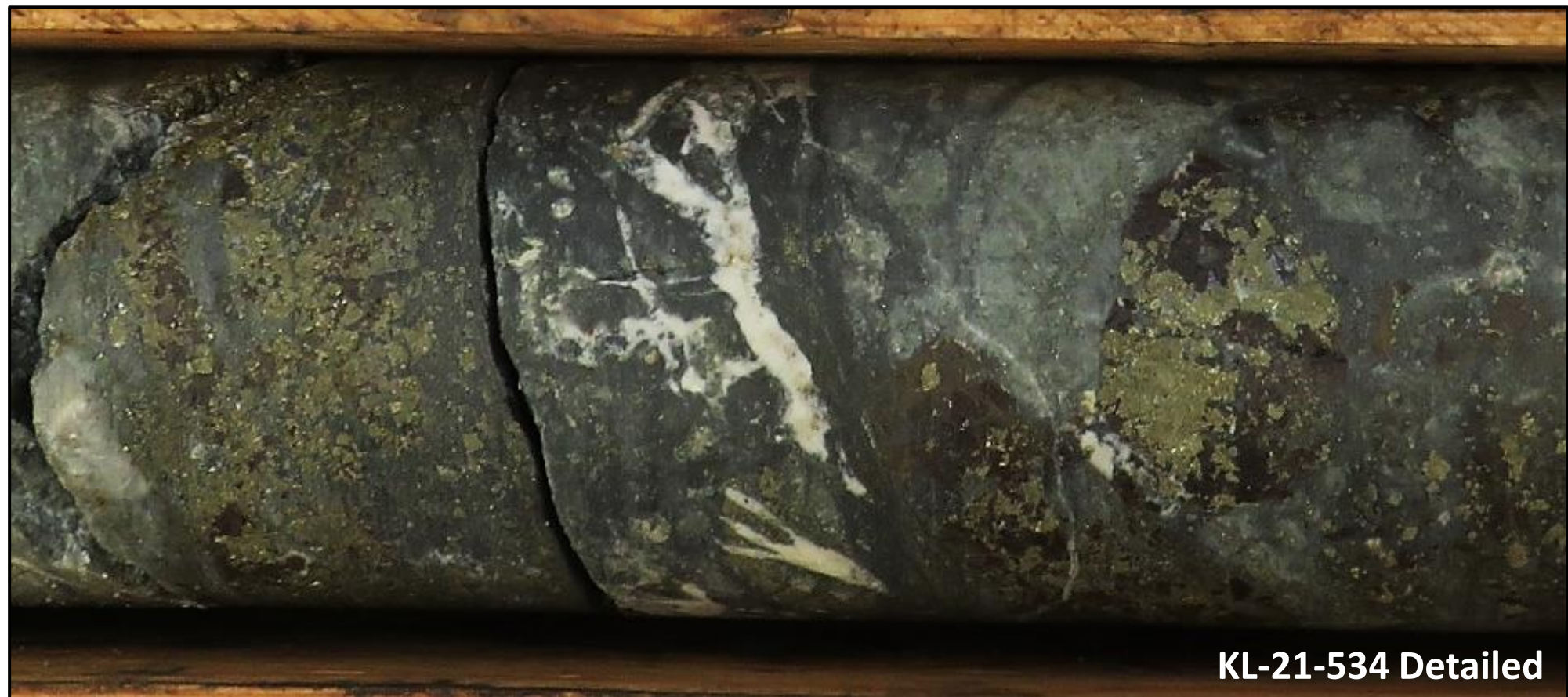
KL-21-528 Detailed 108.90m – 4.06 g/t gold and 99 g/t silver over 0.61 m



Interval represents the diamond drill hole sample length. True widths are estimated to be approximately 80-90% of the interval.  
Please see Rockhaven Press Release dated March 16<sup>th</sup>, 2022 for further details.



# RUSK ZONE CORE PHOTOS





# RUSK ZONE CORE PHOTOS



KL-21-534 Detailed



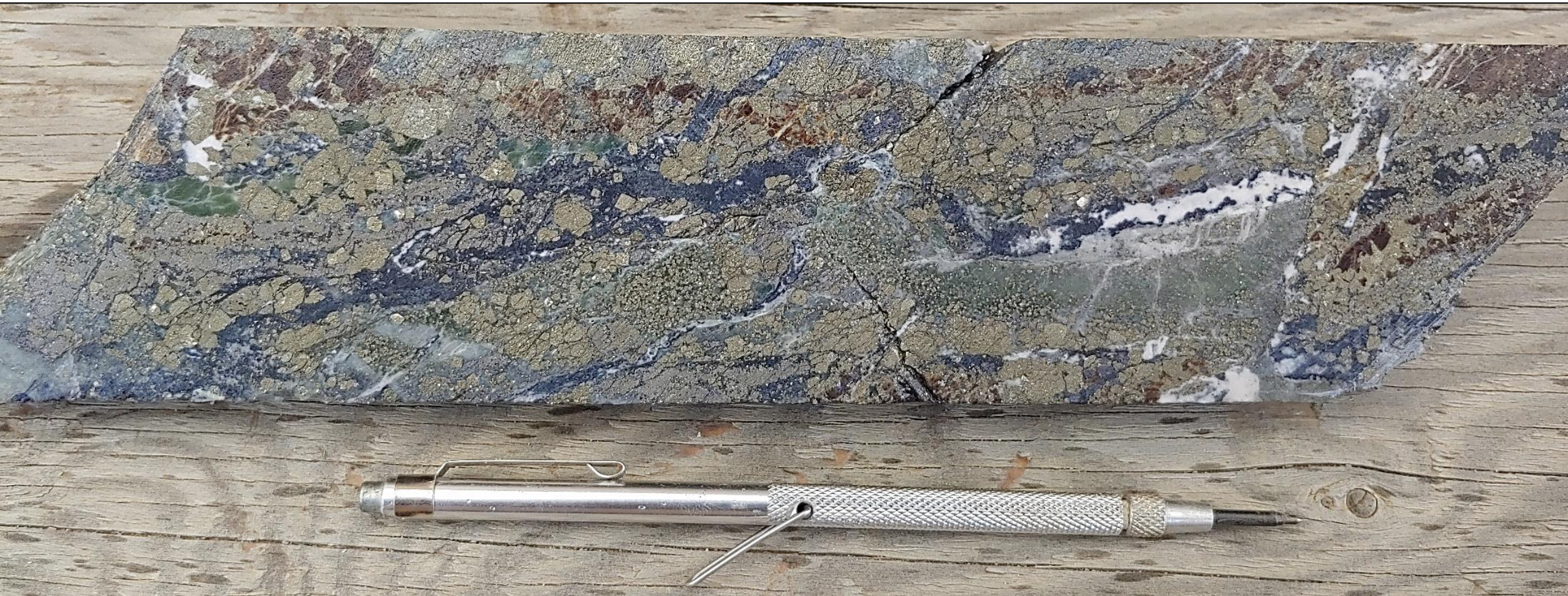
# RUSK ZONE CORE PHOTOS



**KL-21-542 136.10-144.00 m – 2.2 g/t gold, 43 g/t silver, 0.5% lead and 1.1% zinc over 7.90 m**



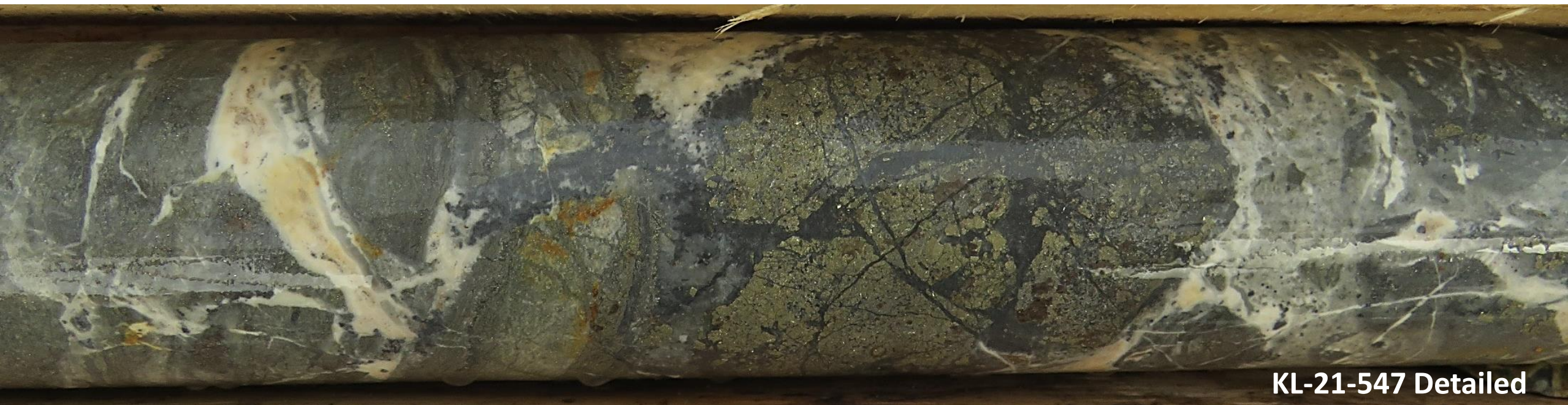
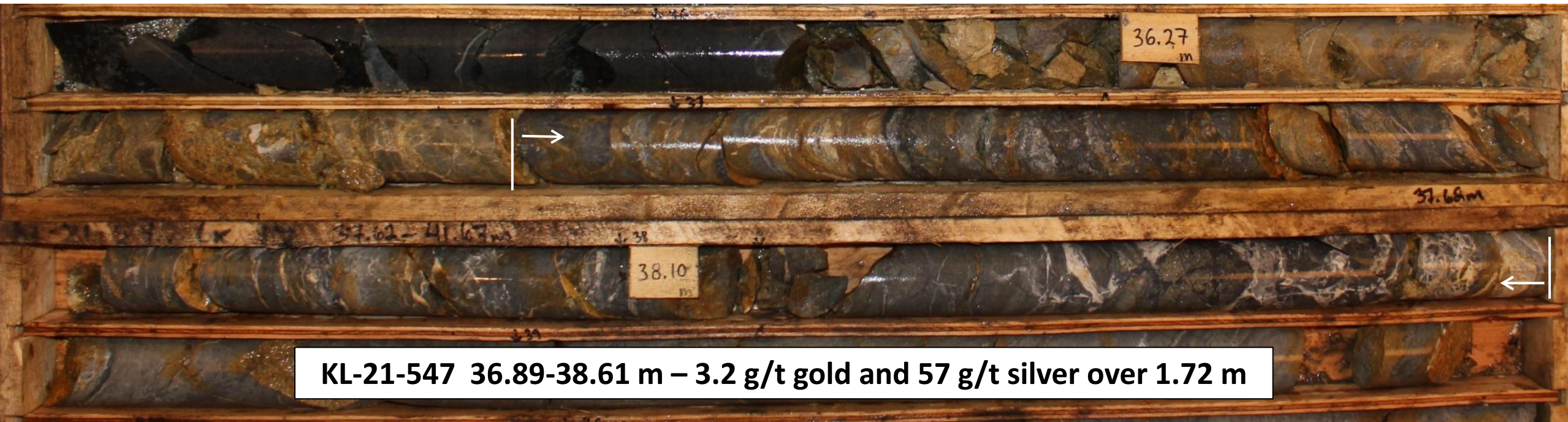
# RUSK ZONE CORE PHOTOS



**KL-21-542 Detailed @139 m 9.1 g/t gold, 177 g/t silver, 2.5% lead and 5.0% zinc over 0.91 m**

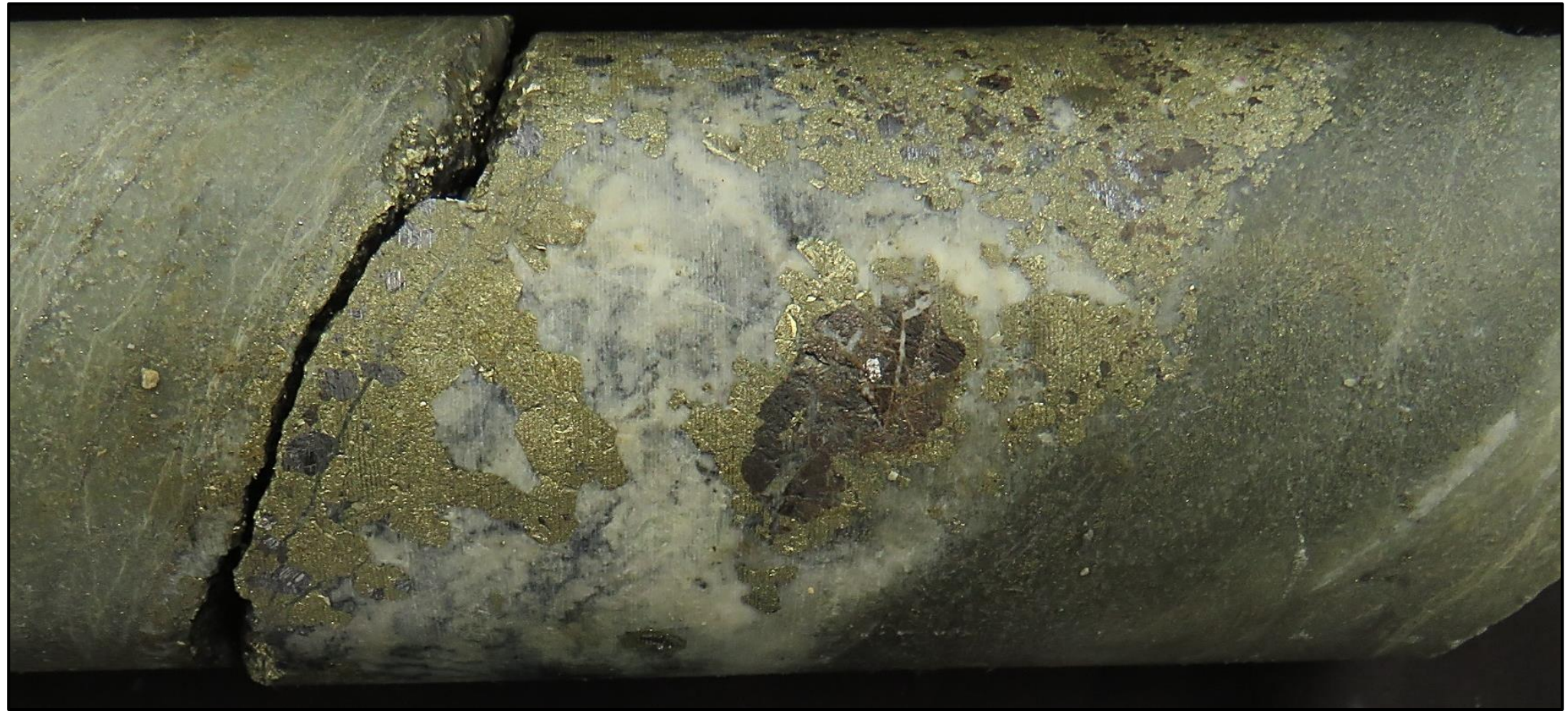


# RUSK ZONE CORE PHOTOS

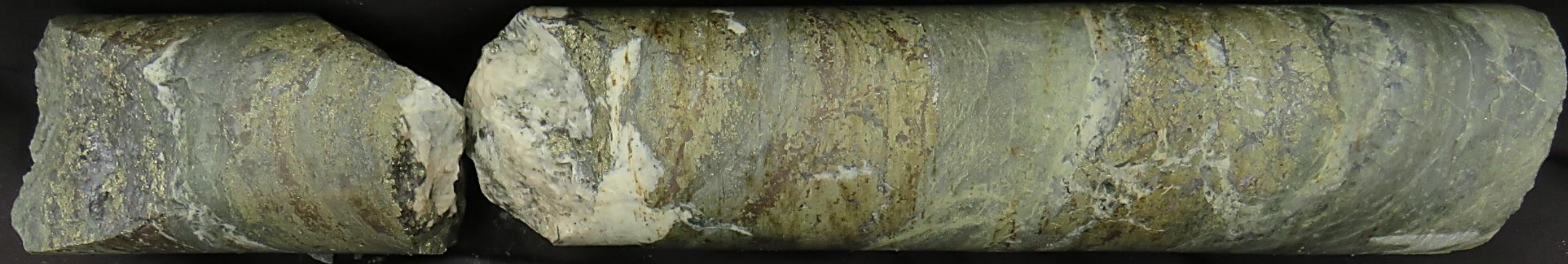




# RUSK ZONE CORE PHOTOS



**KL-21-558 Detailed 61.12 m – 2.17 g/t gold and 178 g/t silver over 0.50 m**



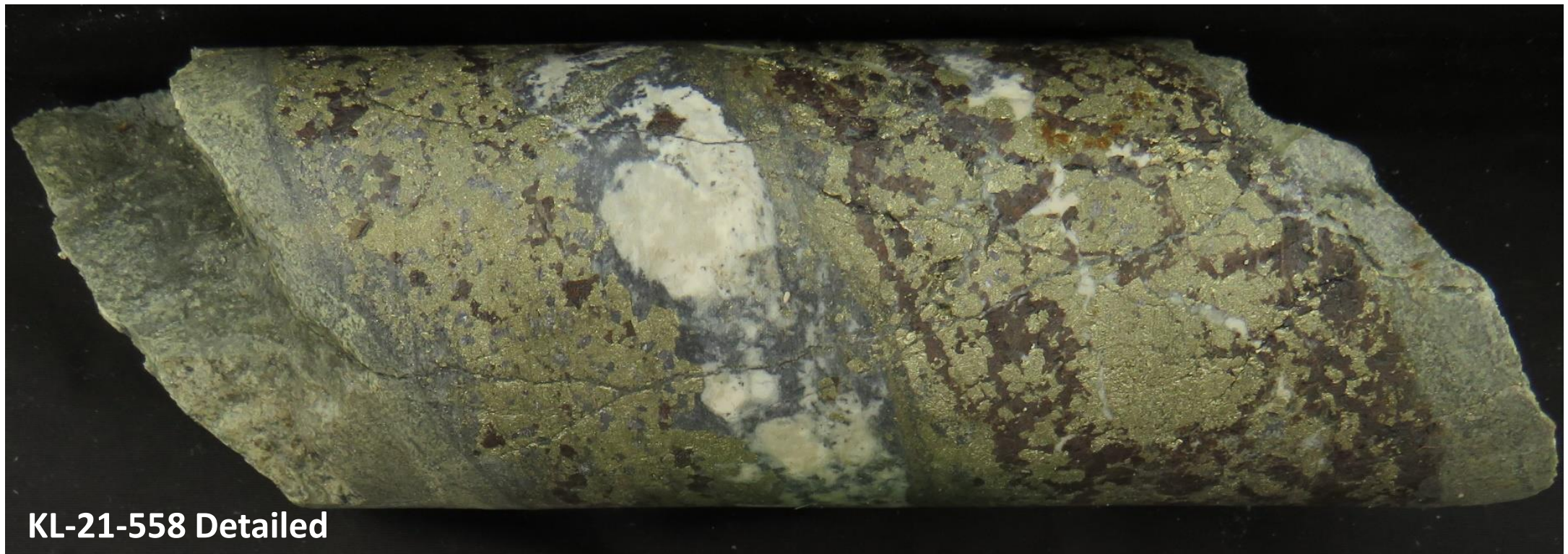
**KL-21-558 Detailed 67.27 m – 9.4 g/t gold, 491 g/t silver, 3.6% lead and 5.3% zinc over 0.47 m**



# RUSK ZONE CORE PHOTOS



**KL-21-558 87.94-88.96 m – 2.5 g/t gold, 160 g/t silver, 2.6% lead and 2.3% zinc over 1.02 m**



**KL-21-558 Detailed**



# RUSK ZONE CORE PHOTOS







KL-21-559 Detailed



# RUSK ZONE CORE PHOTOS



Interval represents the diamond drill hole sample length. True widths are estimated to be approximately 80-90% of the interval. Please see Rockhaven Press Release dated March 16<sup>th</sup>, 2022 for further details.