



Certain information contained herein may constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of applicable securities laws. Forward-looking statements may include estimates, plans, expectations, opinions, forecasts, projections, guidance or other statements that are not statements of fact. 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. The Company's forward-looking statements are expressly qualified in their entirety by the cautionary statement.

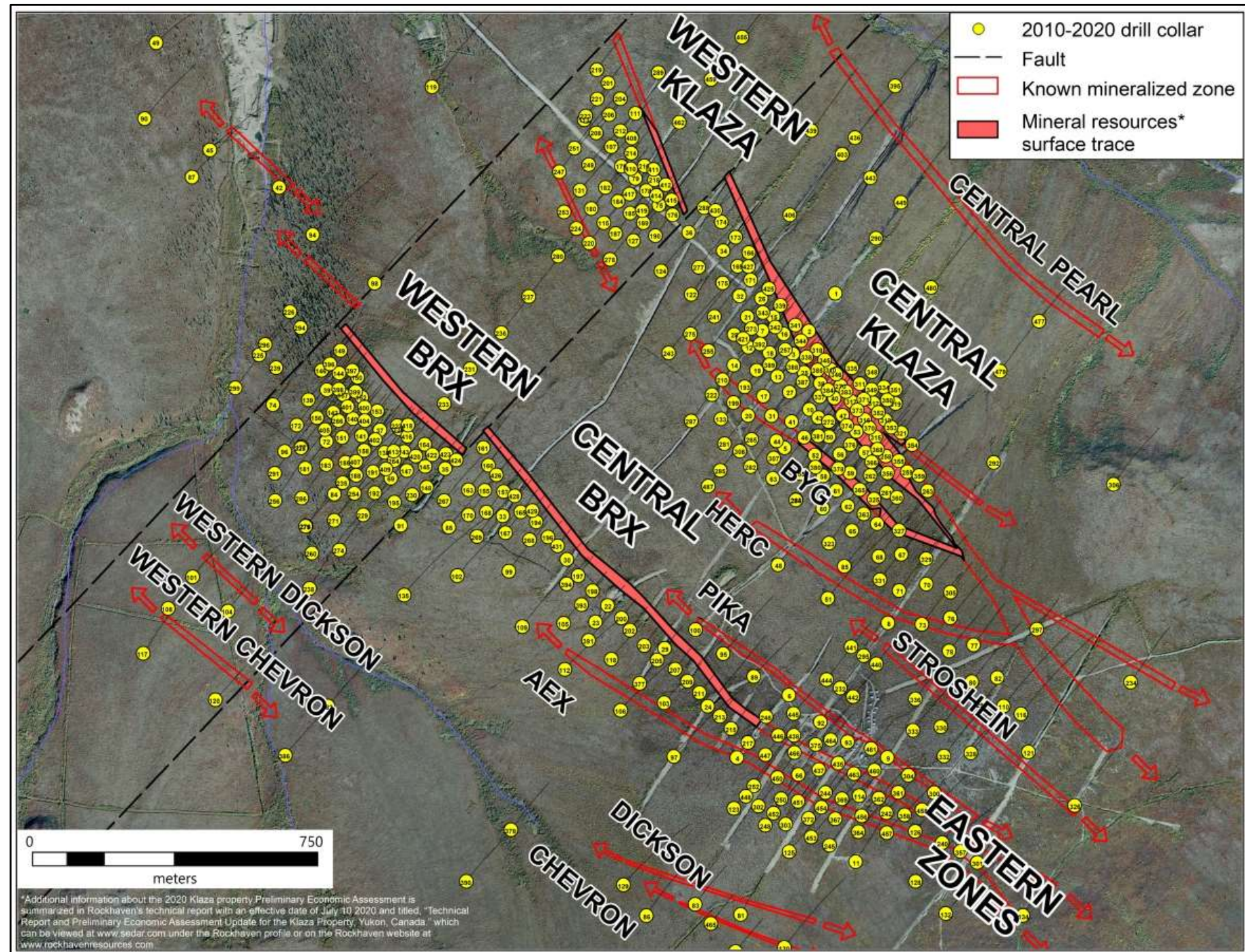
Additional information about the 2020 Klaza property Preliminary Economic Assessment is summarized in Rockhaven's technical report with an effective date of July 10 2020 and titled, "Technical Report and Preliminary Economic Assessment Update for the Klaza Property, Yukon, Canada." which can be viewed at www.sedar.com under the Rockhaven profile or on the Rockhaven website at www.rockhavenresources.com.

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.

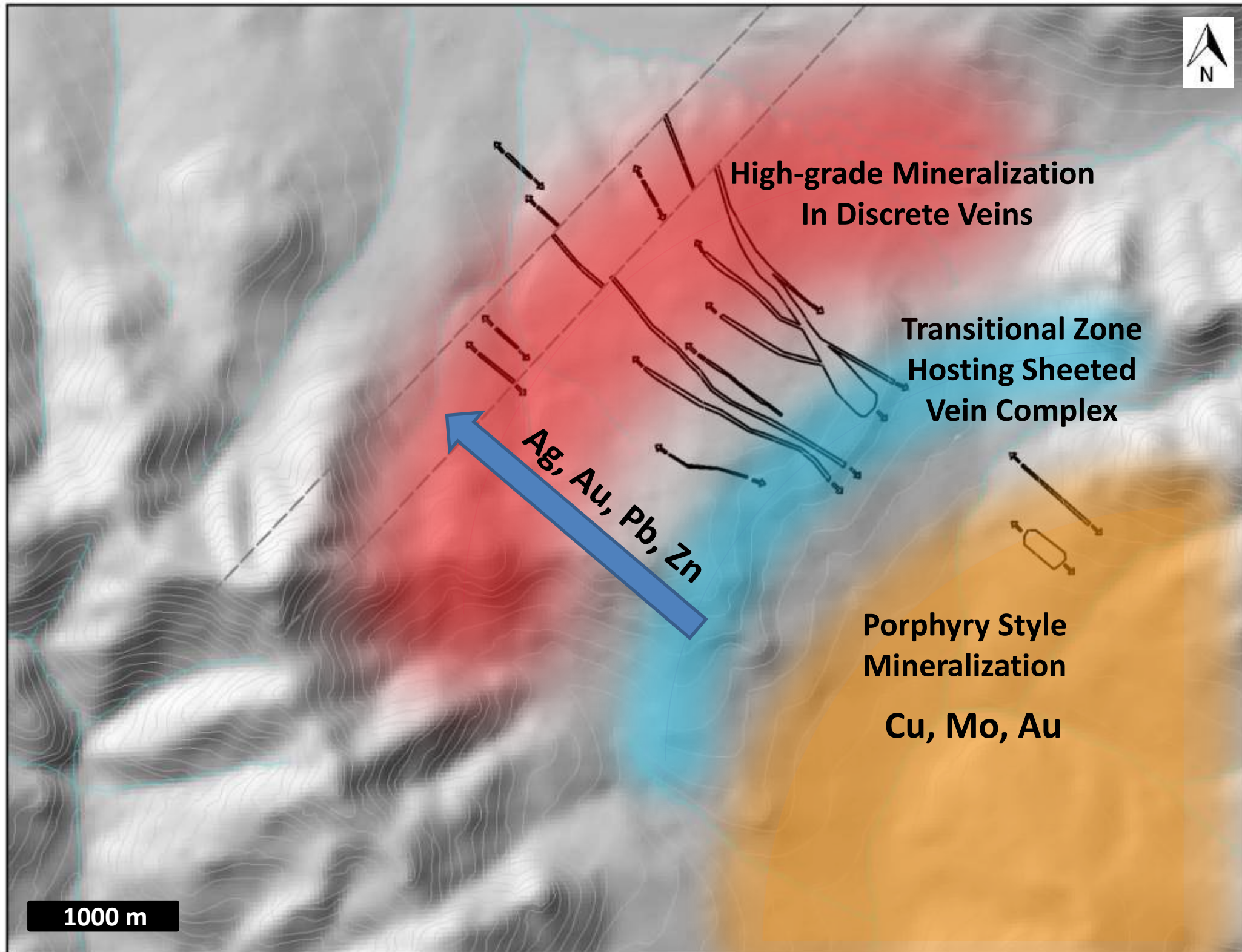
- **100% owned by Rockhaven with no underlying royalties on resource areas**
- **Road accessible with a workforce and an electrical power grid located nearby**
- **The Klaza Deposit hosts an Indicated Mineral Resources containing 686,000 oz gold and 14,071,000 oz silver (4.5 Mt grading 4.8 g/t gold and 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 robust 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 Tested in 2020**



- 106,200 m of drilling in 489 holes completed to date
- 24,000 m of excavator trenching
- Eleven 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



I: Abstract and Introduction

The Late Cretaceous (ca. 70-72 Ma) Klaza Au-Ag-Pb-Zn-Cu deposit is an intermediate sulfidation epithermal deposit. Primary targets consist of 25 m to 8 m wide carbonate sulfide (or the arsenopyrite-sphalerite-galena-Pb-sulfide-Cu-sulfide) veins in quartz-carbonate veins. Metal zonation is present in the system, with Ag-Pb-Zn-Bi-rich assemblages in the southwest and Au-Cu-rich assemblages in the northeast 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-epithermal deposit models. However, this hypothesis is revised (and revised) to evidence for the inferred porphyry system in the epithermal veins was never required in the Klaza at initial dates.

Revisiting of archived exploration drill core from the Kelly vein, 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 in a multiple magmatic events, magma mingling, relevant vein alteration types). Field observations are supported by geochemical data, petrographic reconstruction, and geophysical data (e.g. induced polarization and resistivity magnetic surveys) which collectively used to assess the potential of Klaza as a porphyry-type deposit.

II: Regional Significance

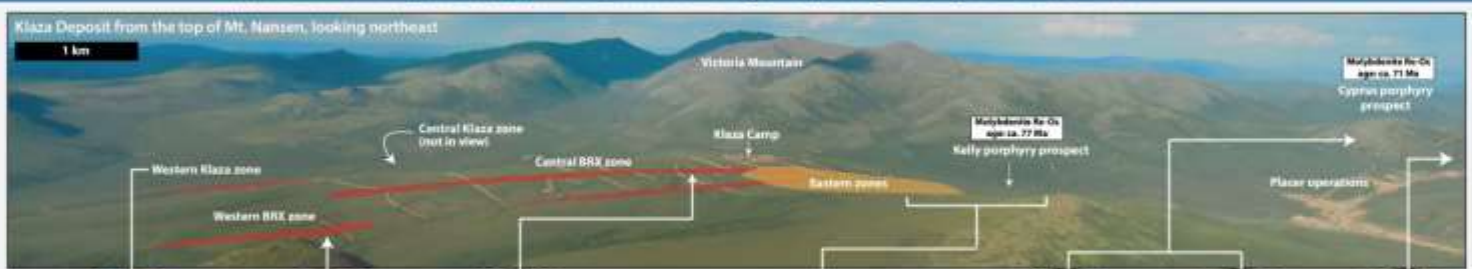
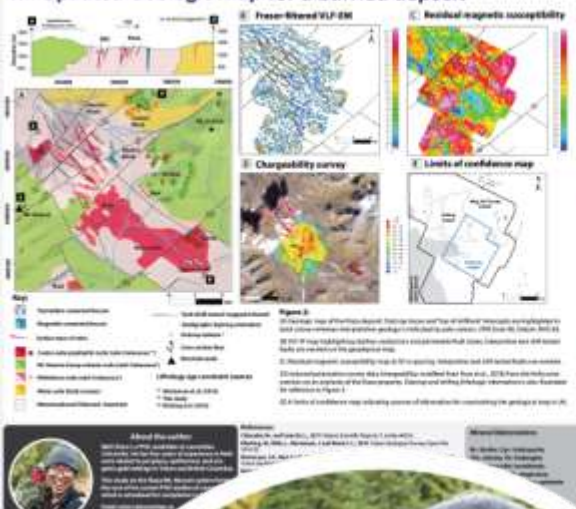
In the southern Dawson Range of Yukon, porphyry-epithermal deposits are commonly located along the Big Creek fault.

The dominant intrusive suite associated with early mineralization in the region is the Cassino suite (79-72 Ma). Some epithermal-type mineralization at the Kelly prospect is associated with the younger Prospect Mountain suite (72-68 Ma).

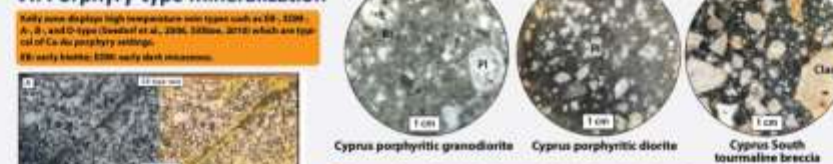
The discovery of porphyry-type mineralization at the Klaza deposit would expand spatial and temporal Cu-Au porphyry in the Dawson Range, and encourage exploration beyond the confines of the Cassino suite rocks and the Big Creek fault.



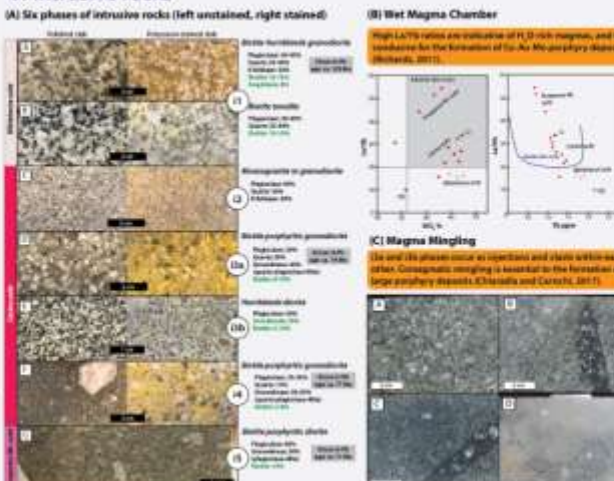
III: Updated Geologic Map for a buried deposit



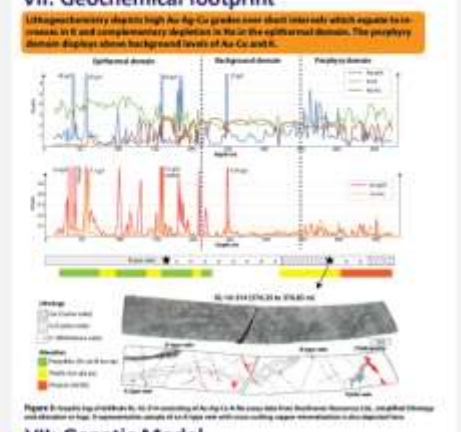
VI: Porphyry-type mineralization



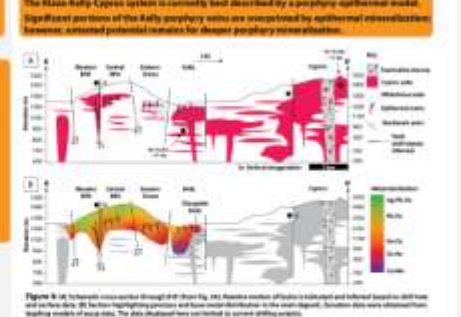
V: Intrusive rocks



VII: Geochemical footprint



VII: Genetic Model



VII: Regional & Exploration Implications

- The Mount Nansen structural corridor (Fig. 3 A) is identified as a significant locus to multi-generational ore-forming fluids as trend with, and similar to the Big Creek fault porphyry systems.
- Porphyry Au-Cu and epithermal Au-Ag-Pb-Zn porphyry in the southern Dawson Range can now be expanded beyond the limits of the Cassino-suite rocks (79-74 Ma).
- The Prospect Mountain suite rocks are highlighted as having formed from hydrous magmas in environments conducive to forming porphyry and epithermal systems, and therefore represent an underexplored metallogenic event in Yukon.
- Deeper, unaltered 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

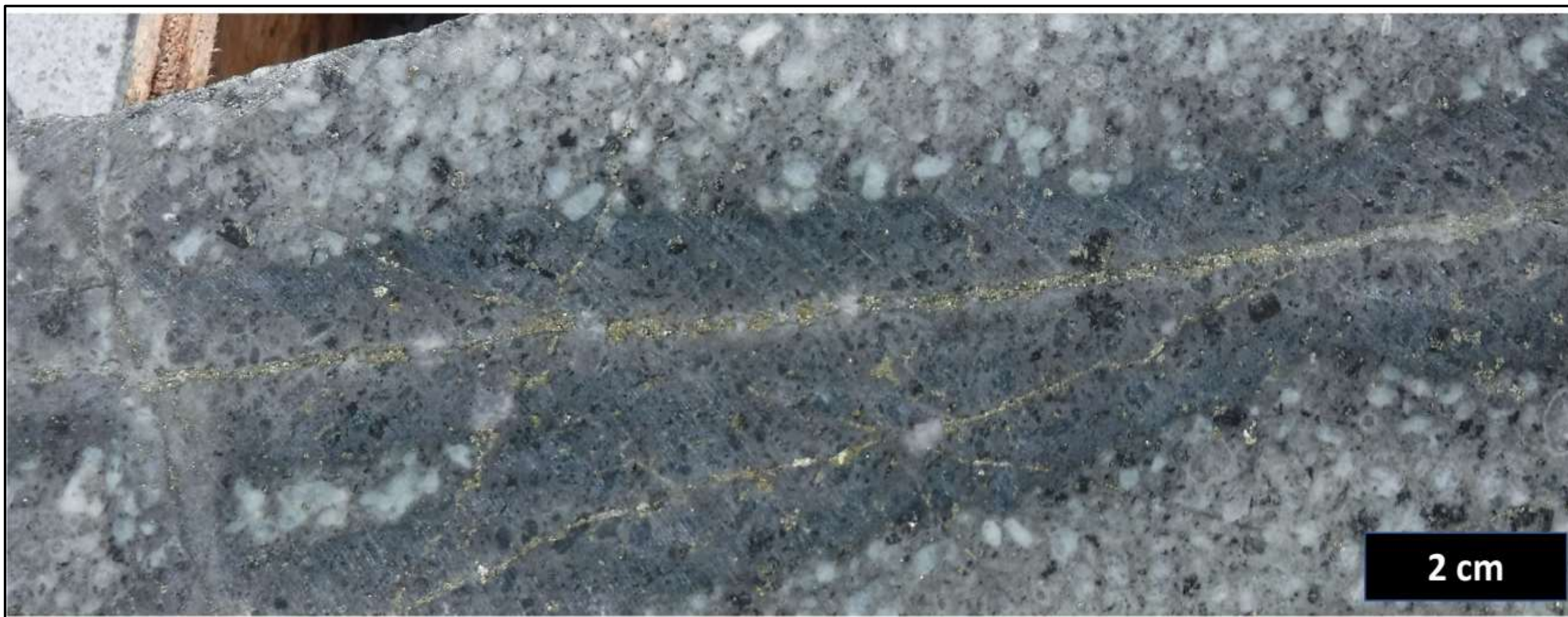
Minerals/ Alloys	Stage 1	Stage 2a	Stage 2b	Stage 2c	Stage 3	
Muscovite $KAl_3Si_3O_{10}(OH)_2$	██████████	??	Cataclasis ~
Quartz SiO_2	██████████	?	██████████	?	
Pyrite $FeS_2 (\pm As, Au)$	██████████	██████████				
Arsenopyrite $FeAsS (\pm Au)$		██████████				
Sphalerite $(Zn,Fe)S$			██████████	██████████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

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



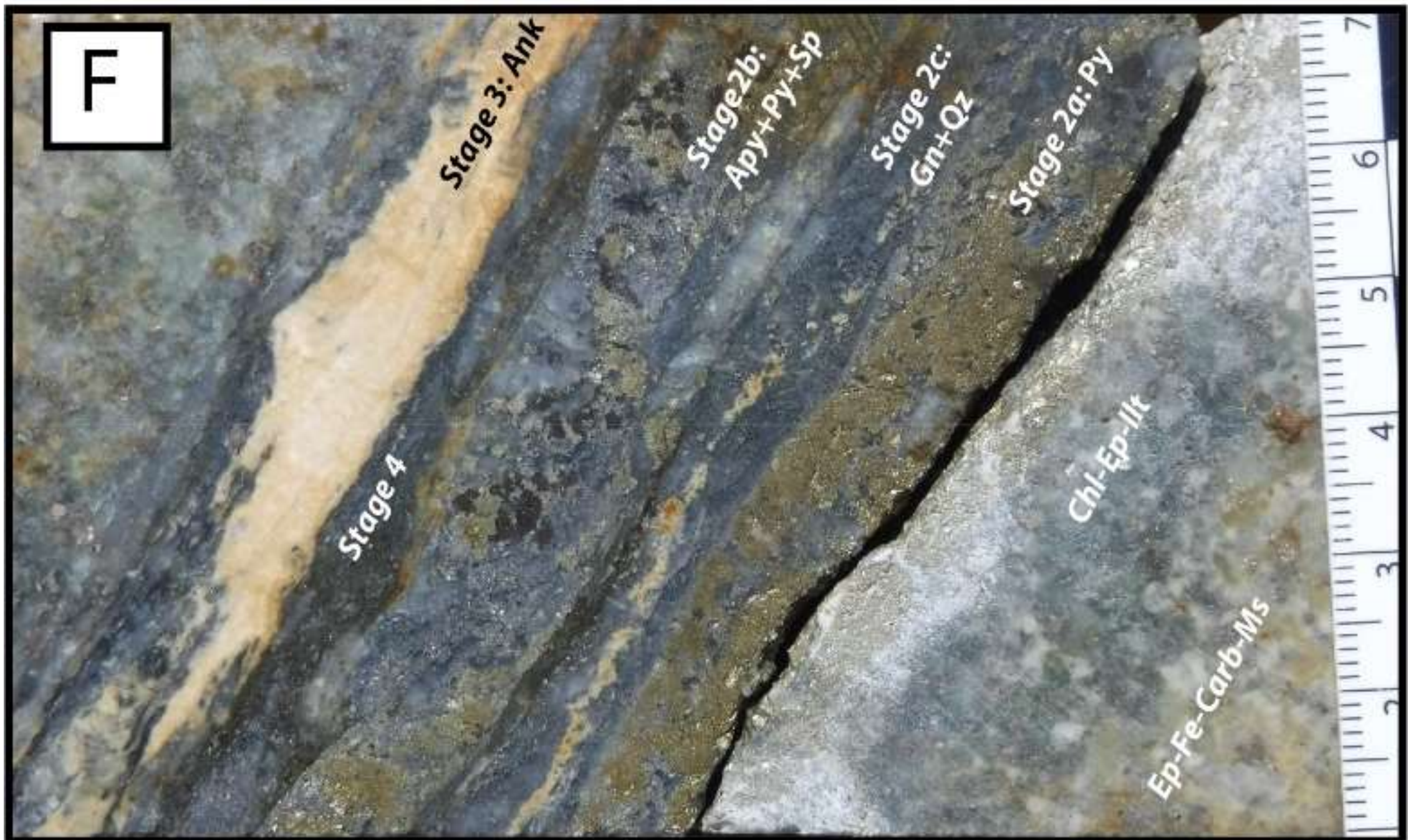
VEIN PARAGENESIS – HIGH TO LOW TEMPERATURE TRANSITION

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

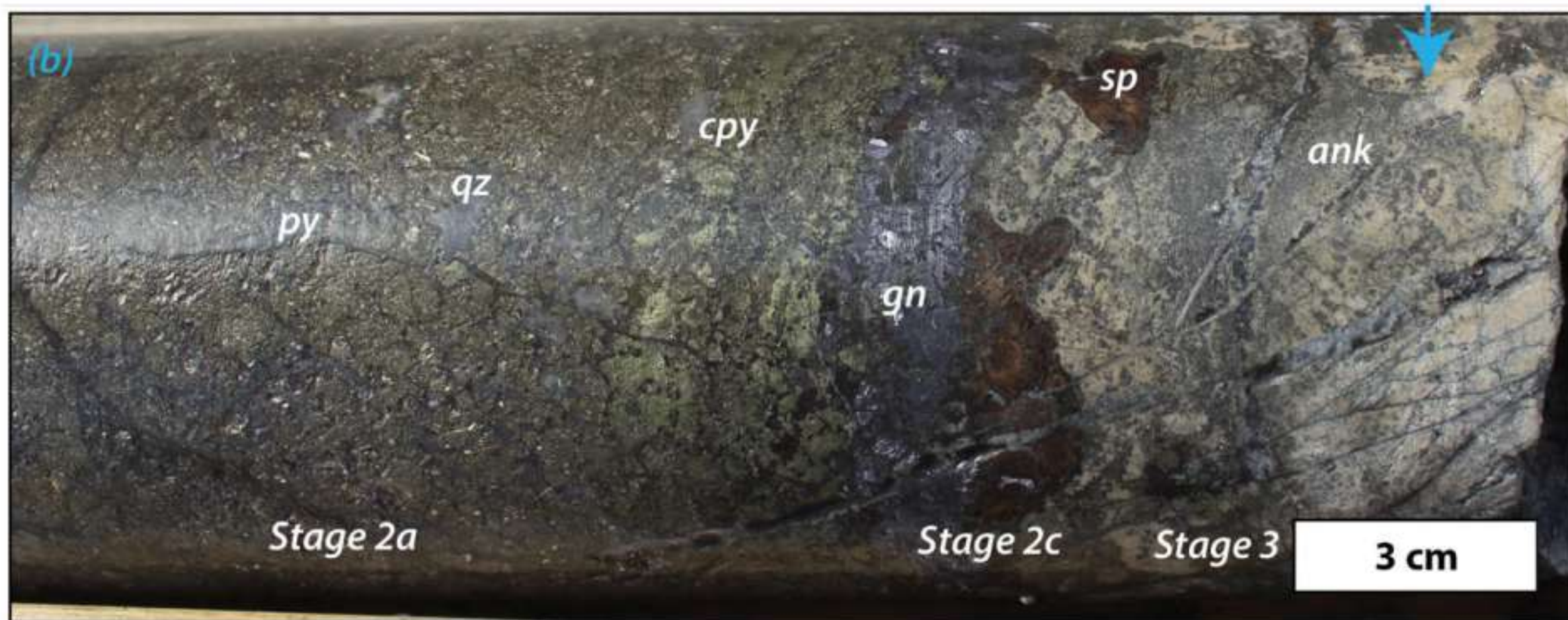
Stage 2b: Smoky and euhedral quartz veining semi-massive to massive pyrite, arsenopyrite ± sphalerite and electrum mineralization. Associated with muscovite-illite-pyrite±chlorite and phyllic alteration overprinting of Phase I.

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



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



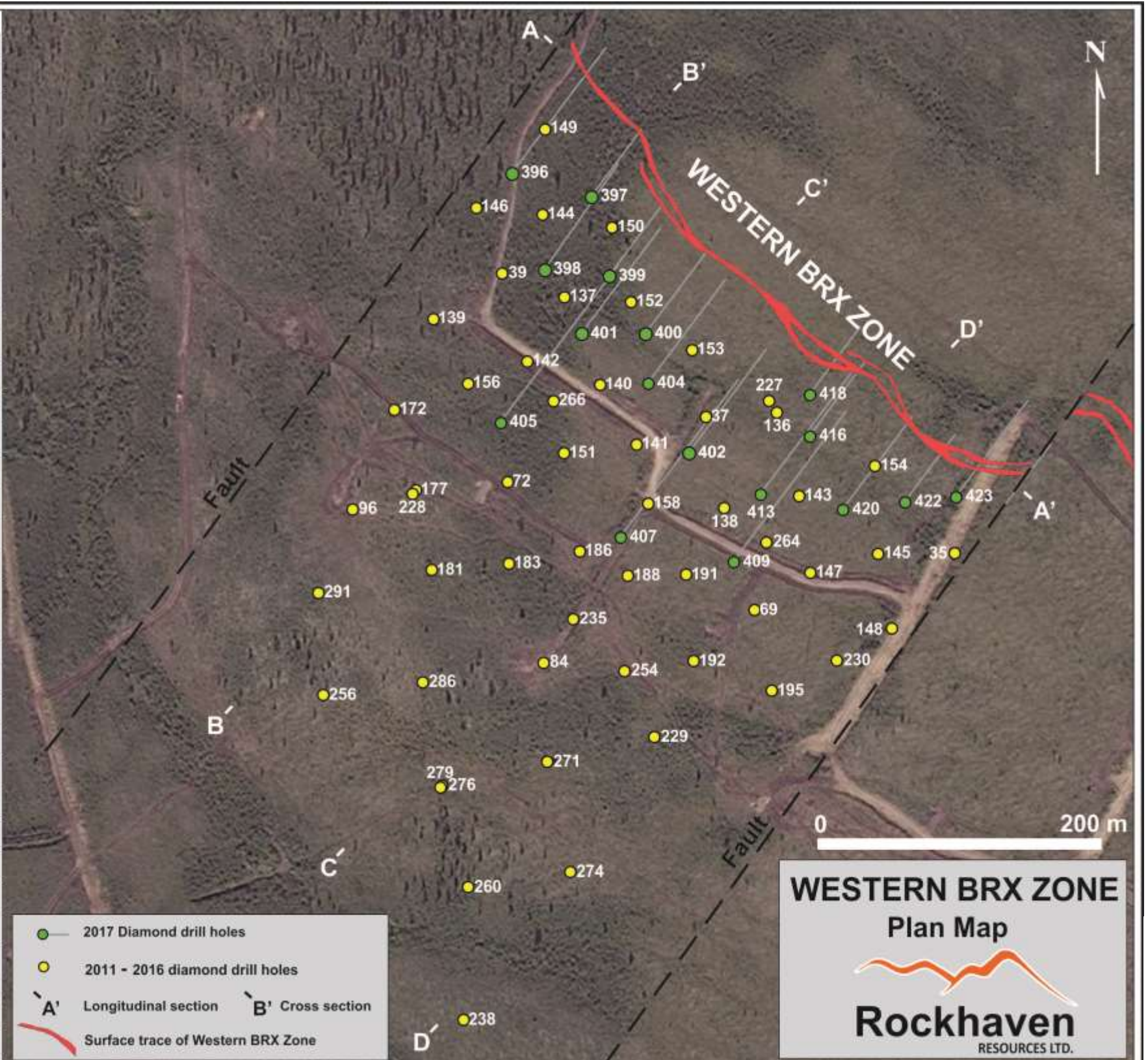
DDH-KL-19-460 19.40 g/t gold, 240 g/t silver over 0.69 m @ 28.31 m depth



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			
Drill hole	Width (m)	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



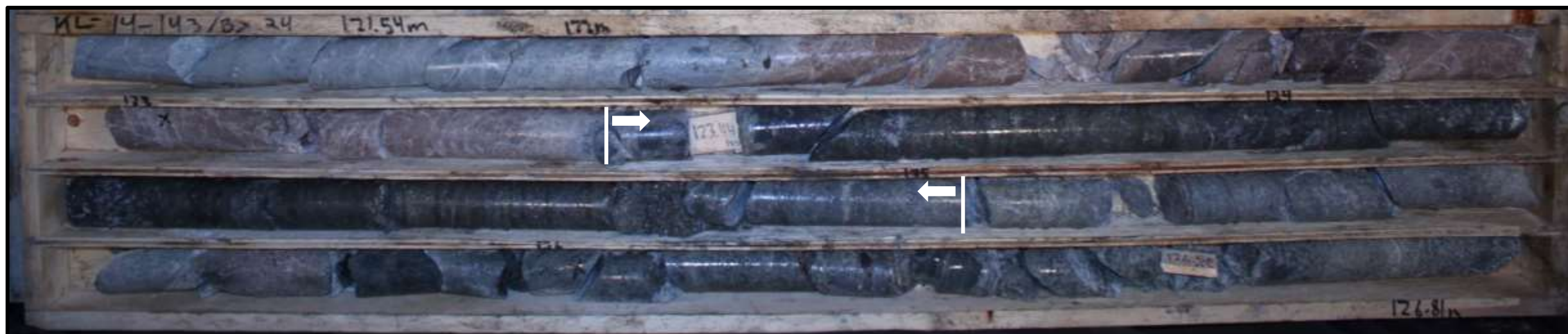


KL-14-152 62.14 - 64.24 m Interval returned 11.11 g/t gold and 86.8 g/t silver, 0.82% lead, 0.77% zinc and 0.46% copper over 2.10 m

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



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

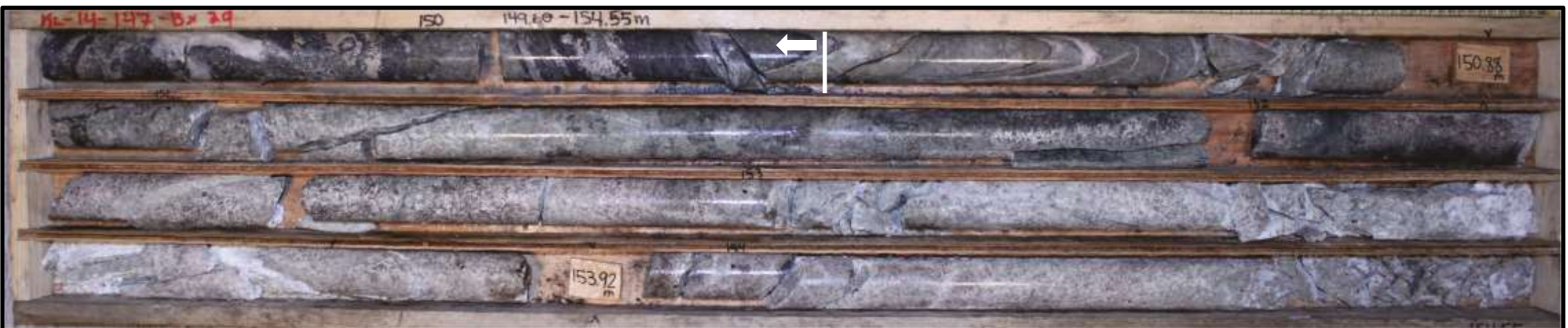
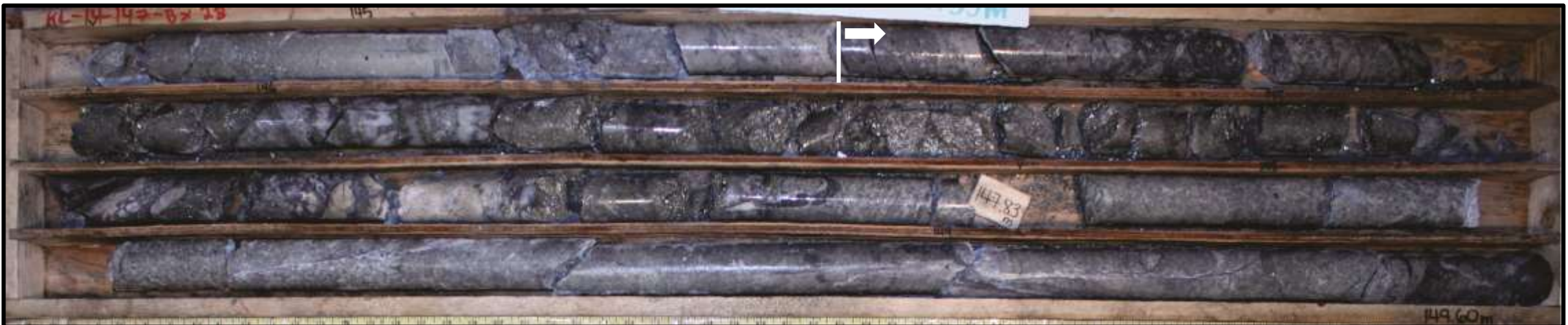


KL-14-145 99.59-99.89 m Sampled interval returned 67.40 g/t gold, 320 g/t silver, 0.91% lead, 5.00% zinc and 0.90% copper over 0.30 m



**KL-14-147 149.56-150.40 m
Sampled interval returned
4.06 g/t gold and 946 g/t
silver over 0.84 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.



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



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





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

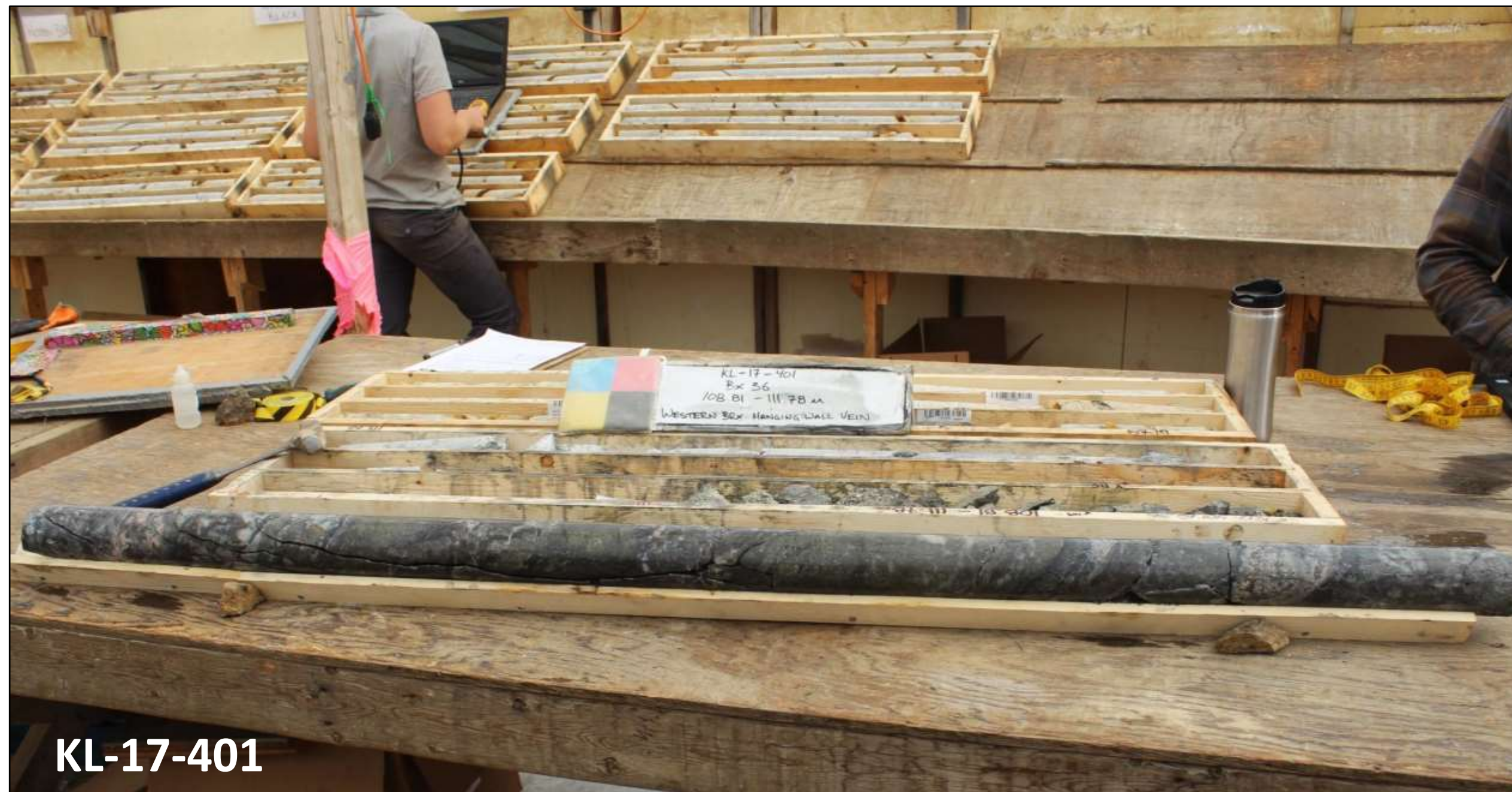


KL-15-274 367.65-368.91 m – 9.97 g/t gold, 471 g/t silver, 1.76% lead and 2.24% zinc over 1.26 m



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



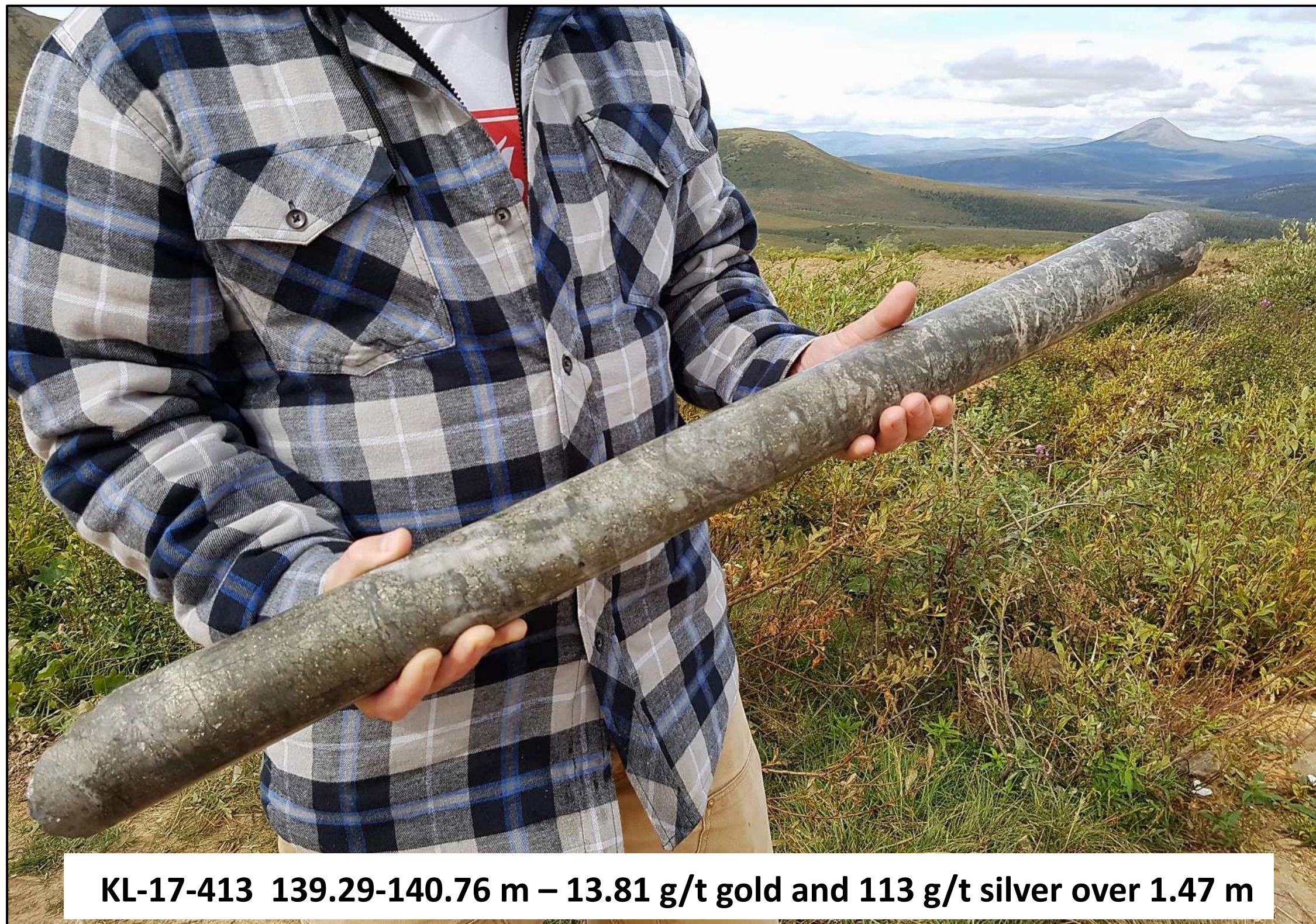
KL-17-401 108.63-111.26 m – 94.09 g/t gold, 545 g/t silver, 2.86% lead and 4.21% zinc over 2.63 m (detailed photos)





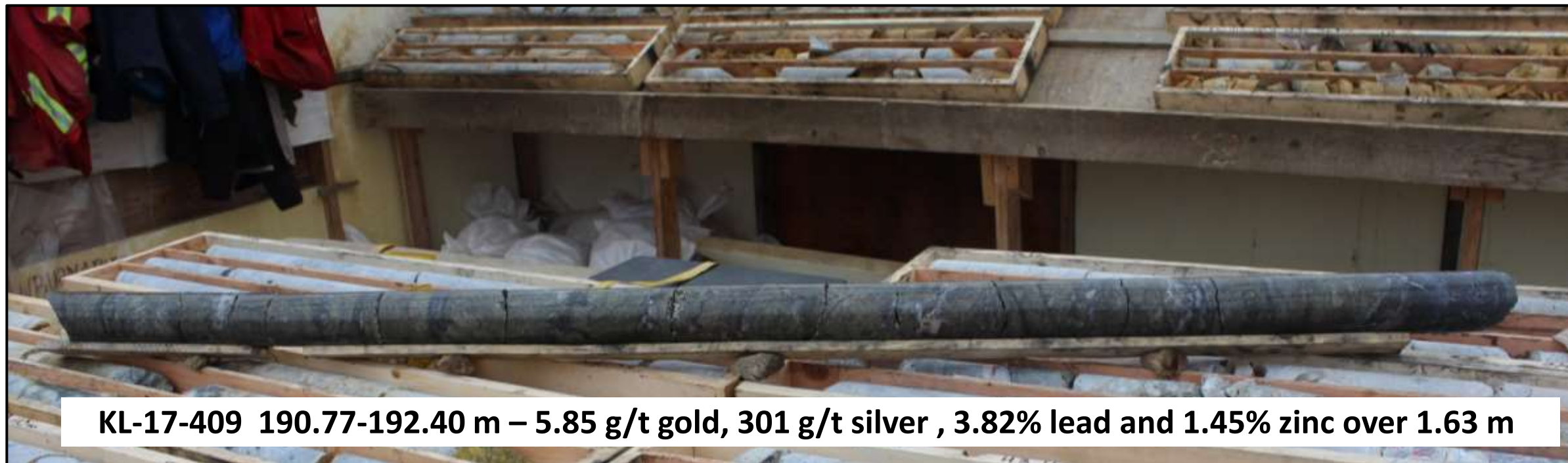


KL-17-400 100.11-102.64 m – 9.01 g/t gold, 150 g/t silver, 0.57% lead and 1.68% zinc over 2.53 m



KL-17-413 139.29-140.76 m – 13.81 g/t gold and 113 g/t silver over 1.47 m

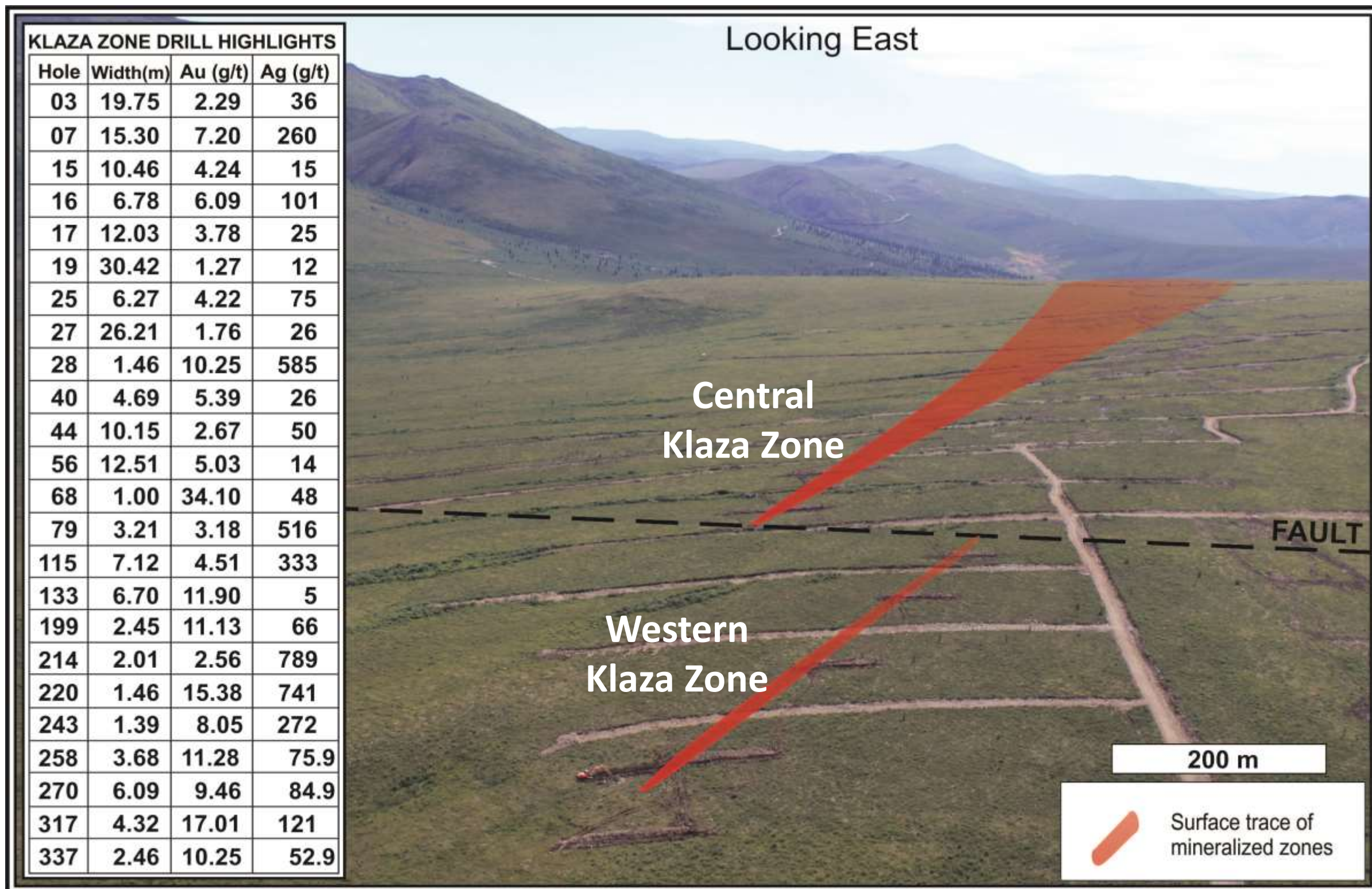








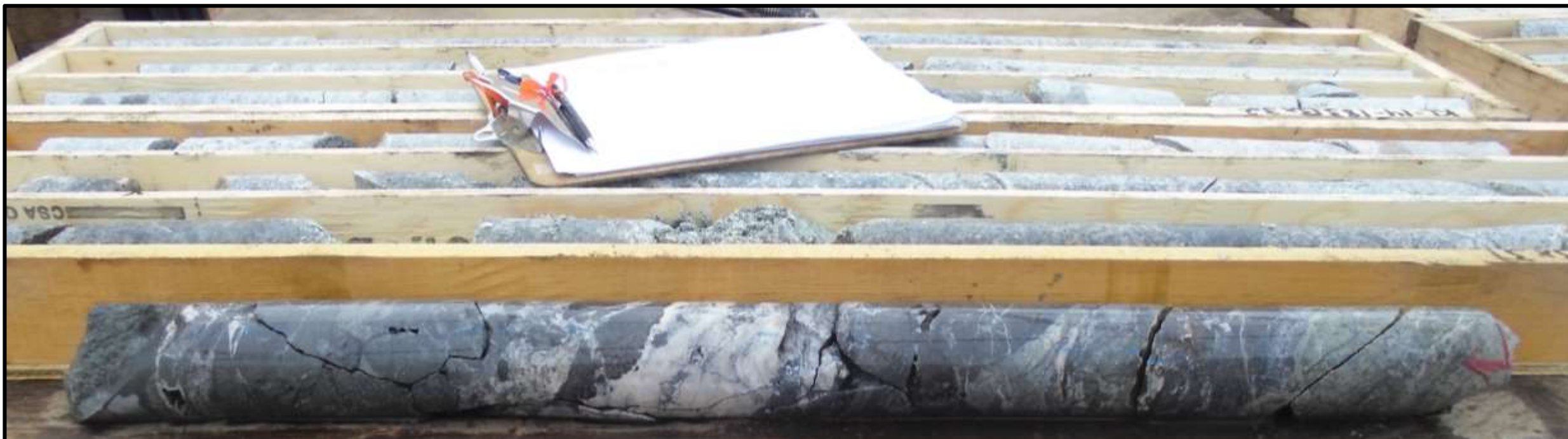
KL-17-369 63.76-65.28 m - Interval returned 3.81 g/t gold and 197 g/t silver over 1.52 m



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



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)



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



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





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



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

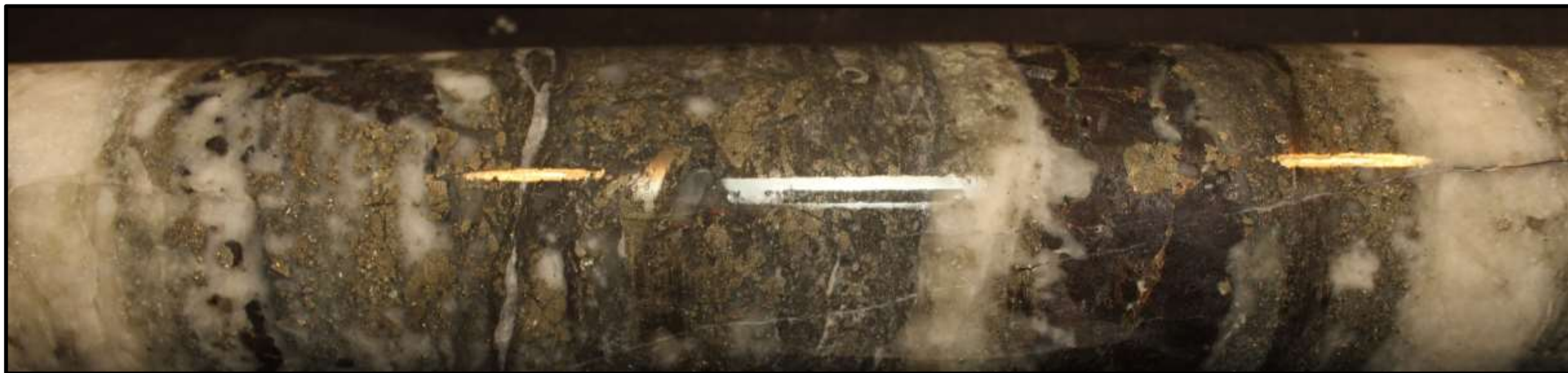


KL-14-199 360.12-362.57 m Interval returned 11.13 g/t gold, 65.9 g/t silver, 0.92% lead, 3.05% zinc and 0.11% copper over 2.45 m



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

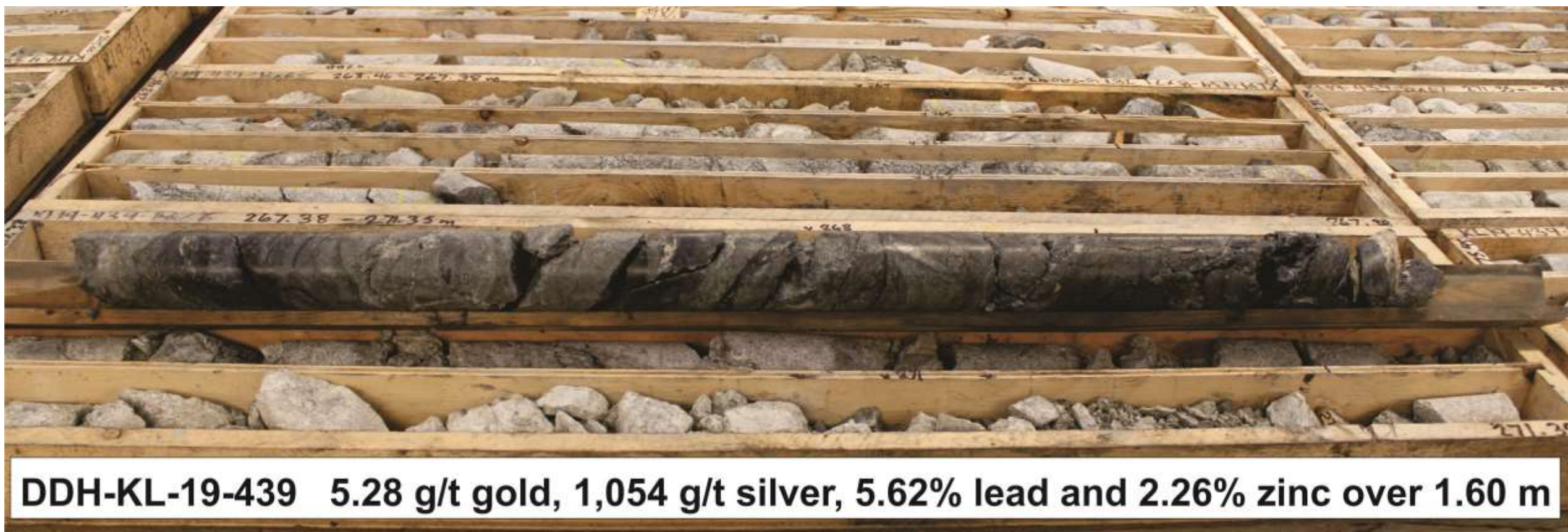


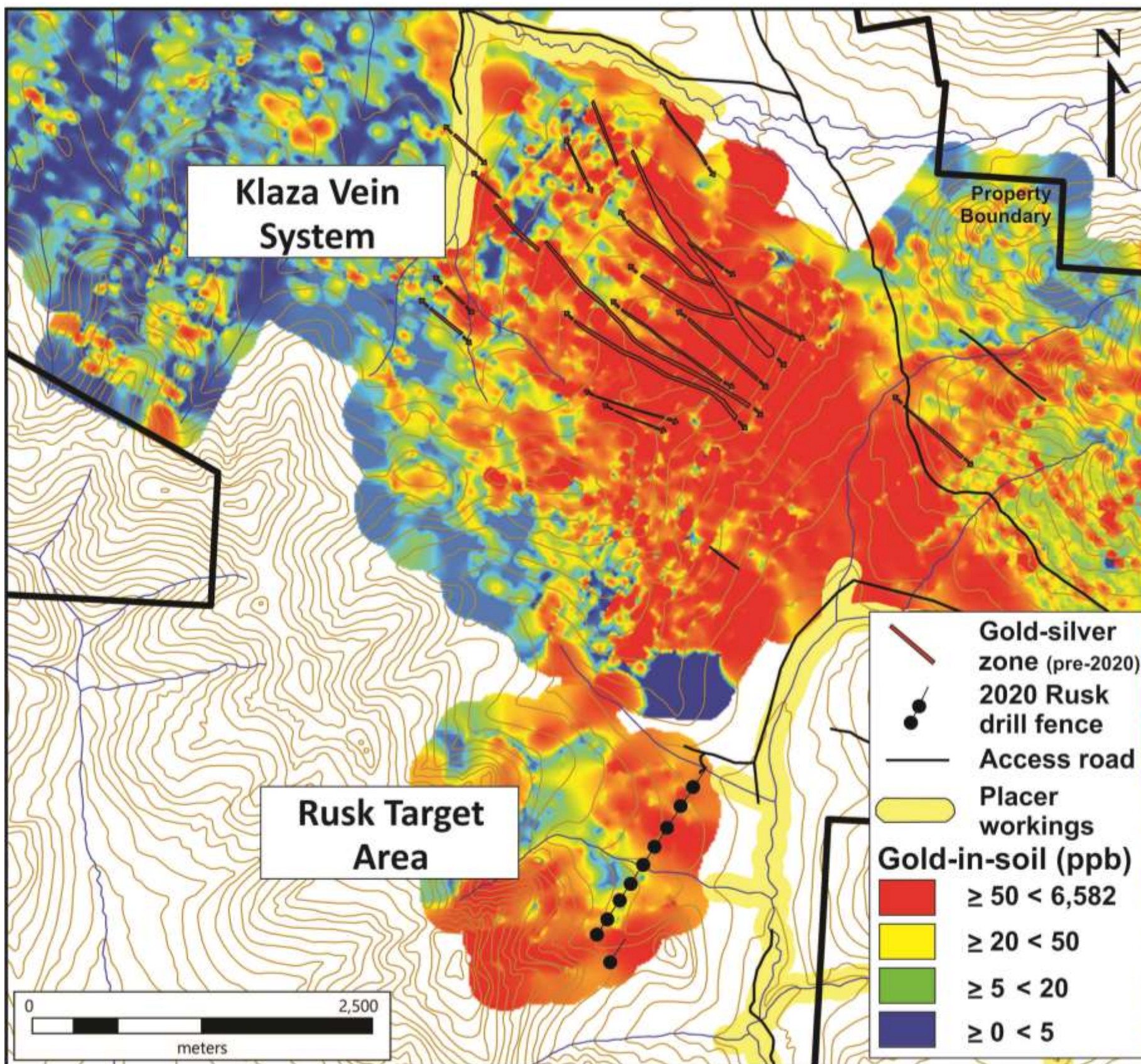


KL-15-262 144.87 m - Interval returned 31.60 g/t gold, 100 g/t silver, 0.17% lead and 6.67% zinc over 0.31 m



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







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.



KL-20-469 82.63 m - Interval returned 2.10 g/t gold, 656.60 g/t silver, 12.98% lead and 6.17% zinc over 1.00 m



KL-20-469 Detailed



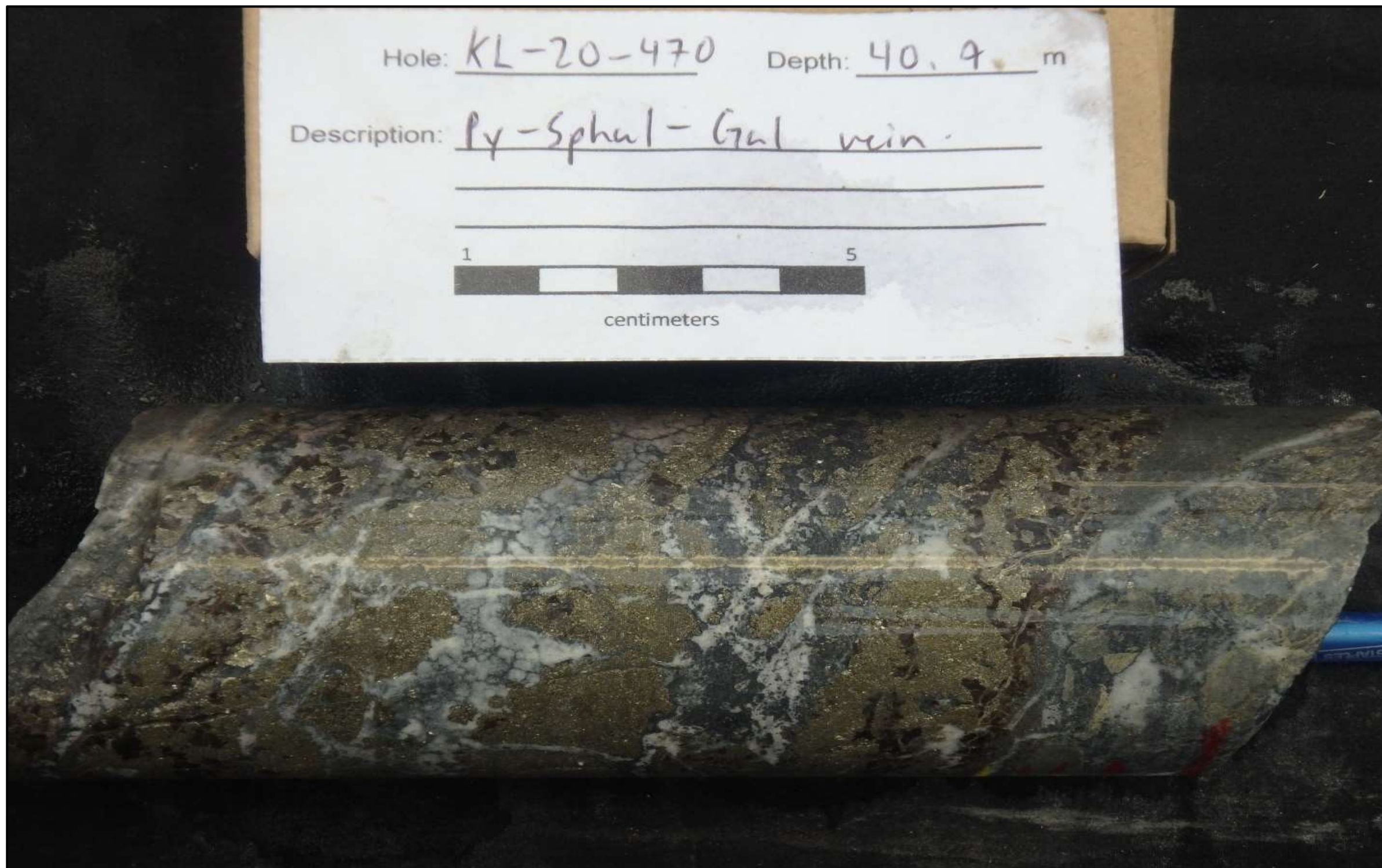
KL-20-471 201 m - Interval returned 2.05 g/t gold, 129.00 g/t silver, 2.29% lead and 4.67% zinc over 5.65 m



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



KL-20-471 Detailed



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



KL-20-473 Detailed



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

