ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

1016- 510 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6B 1L8
Telephone: 604-688-2568 Fax: 604-688-2578

ASSESSMENT REPORT

describing

GEOLOGY, MINERALIZATION, SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY, ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY, GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS, EXCAVATOR AND HAND TRENCHING, DIAMOND DRILLING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

Field work conducted between June 5 and September 7, 2017

at the

KLAZA PROPERTY

Klaza, Dic, BBB, Etzel, Lone, Jon-Wedge, VG, Vic,
BBB, Bull, D, J. Bill, JBF, Eagle, Dade, Desk, Wedge,
JCS, Krast, Nor, Ox, Queen, Rat, Sked, and Val Claims

NTS 115I/3 and 115I/4
Latitude 62°08´N; Longitude 137°17´W
Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon

prepared by

Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited

for

ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.

by

M. Turner, B.Sc.
and
T. Cruz, B.Sc.

May 2018

CONTENTS

APPENDICES

FIGURES

TABLES

INTRODUCTION

The Klaza property (the Property) lies within the Mount Nansen Gold Camp (MNGC), part of the Dawson Range Gold Belt, in southwestern Yukon (Figure 1). It hosts several areas of gold-silver mineralization, the best explored of which is an extensive system of subparallel vein and breccia zones, collectively called the Klaza Vein System (KVS). The KVS remains open to extension in all directions and to depth. Copper-molybdenum-gold porphyry mineralization and other areas of vein mineralization on the Property have seen little recent exploration, but are attractive exploration targets.

The Property is owned by Rockhaven Resources Ltd. (Rockhaven). It comprises 1,478 mineral claims and covers an area of 28,640 hectares (286.4 km²). For the purpose of this report, the Property has been subdivided into six Work Areas in order to better describe historical exploration activities. Figure 3 shows the boundaries of the Work Areas, while Table 1 lists the claim groups within each Work Area.

Table 1: Work Area Claim Groups

Work Area	Claim Groups	Area (km^2)
1	BBB	78.5
2	Dic, Eagle, Etzel, JCS, Klaza, Tawa, VG, Vic, Lone and Wedge	117.0
3	Dade and Krast	21.0
4	Queen and Val	25.2
5	Nor	13.2
6	Bull, D, Desk, J. Bill, JBF, Jon-Wedge, Ox, Rat, and Sked	31.5

From June 5 to September 7, 2017, Rockhaven conducted soil geochemical sampling, a~~n induced polarization~~ geophysical survey, 595 m of excavator trenching, 425.14 m of hand trenching and 15,921.55 m of diamond drilling in 96 holes, on the KVS. Studies completed in 2017 on core from the KVS included ongoing metallurgical testwork. Results from the 2017 work program will be used in future to update mineral resource estimates and re-evaluate project economics.

Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited (Archer Cathro) managed the exploration program. The authors participated in and supervised the program. Their Statements of Qualifications are located in Appendix I. A Statement of Expenditures is located in Appendix II.

LOCATION, CLAIM DATA AND ACCESS

The Property is located in southwestern Yukon at latitude 62°08′ north and longitude 137°17′ west on NTS 115I/3 and 115I/4 (Figure 1). It comprises 1,478 contiguous mineral claims, listed in Table 2. The claims are registered with the Whitehorse Mining Recorder in the names of Rockhaven or Archer Cathro, which holds them in trust for Rockhaven. A total of 132 claims (Dic, Eagle, Etzel, VG, Vic, J. Bill, Jon-Wedge, Rat, Wedge, and Bull) are subject to a 1.5% Net Smelter Return (NSR) royalty payable to J. Dickson. The Desk claims are subject to two royalty agreements, each entailing a 1% NSR royalty on precious metals (total 2%) and 1/2% NSR royalty on other metals (total 1%), which are payable to R. Hulstein and the estate of R. Stroshein. The other 1,346 claims are not subject to any underlying royalties. Specifics concerning claim registration are tabulated below, while the locations of individual claims are shown on Figures 2A and 2B.

Table 2: Claim Data

Claim Name		Grant Number	Expiry Date
Klaza	1-2F	YC37984-YC37985	11-Jan-44
	3-10	YC37986-YC37993	11-Jan-44
	11F-14F	YC37994-YC37997	11-Jan-44
	15-17	YC37998-YC38000	11-Jan-44
	18-22	YC39051-YC39055	11-Jan-44
	23F-24F	YC39056-YC39057	11-Jan-44
	25-40	YD09205-YD09220	7-Jan-44
	43-64	YD09223-YD09244	7-Jan-44
	65F-66F	YC99541-YC99542	11-Jan-44
	68-129	YD07149-YD07210	11-Jan-44
	133-166	YD07214-YD07247	11-Jan-44
	167-308	YD119737-YD119878	11-Jan-40
	309	YD110502	11-Jan-40
	310-311	YC97706-YC97707	11-Jan-41
	314-316	YC97722-YC97724	11-Jan-41
	317-319	YC99801-YC99803	11-Jan-35
	320-357	YE66241-YE66278	11-Jan-32
Krast	1-32	YD74101-YD74070	11-Jan-28
Lone	1-161	YF59161-YF59321	11-Jan-23
Dic	1-7(1)	YA93470-YA93476	11-Jan-41
	101-106(1)	YB35470-YB35475	11-Jan-42
Eagle	1-12(1)	YB35415-YB35426	11-Jan-42
Etzel	1-12(1)	YA86336-YA86347	1-Dec-48
	13-17(1)	YA86348-YA86352	1-Dec-47
	18-20(1)	YA86353-YA86355	1-Dec-48
	21-28(1)	YA86356-YA86363	1-Dec-47
	29-32(1)	YA86364-YA86367	1-Dec-48
	33(1)	YA86368	1-Dec-44
	34(1)	YA86369	1-Dec-48
	35-44(1)	YA86370-YA86379	1-Dec-45
	45-50(1)	YA86380-YA86385	1-Dec-47

Bull	1-2 [1]	YA81420-YA81421	1-Dec-44
	12 [1]	YA86291	29-Feb-36
	14 [1]	YA86293	29-Feb-36
	16-20 [1]	YA86295-YA86299	28-Feb-35
	21-28 [1]	YA86300-YA86307	28-Feb-30
Dic	1-2	YB57373-YB57374	20-Jan-30
	3-4	YB57375-YB57376	20-Jan-38
J. Bill	#1-#2 [1]	YA78049-YA78050	28-Feb-30
	#3-#4 [1]	YA78051-YA78052	28-Feb-31
	#5-#8 [1]	YA78053-YA78056	28-Feb-30
	#9-#12	YA78057-YA78060	2-Feb-30
	#13 [1]	YA78061	2-Feb-38
	#14 [1]	YA78062	2-Feb-42
	#15-#16 [1]	YA78063-YA78064	2-Feb-38
	#17-#24 [1]	YA78065-YA78072	2-Feb-30
	#25-#28	YA78073-YA78076	28-Feb-30
	#29-#30 [1]	YA78077-YA78078	28-Feb-38
	#31-#32 [1]	YA78079-YA78080	28-Feb-42
JBF	6	YB36958	1-Dec-36
	10	YB54543	5-Dec-37
JCS	1-3	YC25916-YC25918	1-Dec-36
Jon-Wedge	1 [1]	YB35895	1-Dec-38
	2 [1]	YB35896	1-Dec-36
	3 [1]	YB35897	1-Dec-28
	4 [1]	YB35898	1-Dec-29
	5-6 [1]	YB35899-YB35900	1-Dec-28
Ox	1-20 [1]	YA86386-YA86405	20-Dec-28
Rat	1-8 [1]	YA81428-YA81435	28-Feb-30
	9-24 [1]	YA81436-YA81451	28-Feb-31
	25-40 [1]	YA81452-YA81467	28-Feb-30
VG	1-4 [1]	YA86406-YA86409	1-Dec-45
	5-8 [1]	YA86410-YA86413	1-Dec-37
Vic	2 [1]	YA86309	1-Dec-47
	75 [1]	YC19429	1-Dec-45
	76-78 [1]	YC19430-YC19432	1-Dec-48

Wedge	11-14 (1)	YA82177-YA82180	1-Dec-37
Val	1-9	YC25903-YC25911	24-Feb-34
	10-11	YE85801-YE85802	24-Feb-34
	12F-15	YE85803-YE85806	24-Feb-34
BBB	1-96	YD56331-YD56426	15-Apr-31
	97-152	YD58527-YD58582	15-Apr-31
	153-172	YD62853-YD62872	15-Apr-31
	173-255	YD113413-YD113495	15-Apr-31
	256-384	YE60326-YE60454	15-Apr-31
Dade	1-16	YD07685-YD07700	23-Mar-35
	17-54	YD108507-YD108544	23-Mar-32
	77-90	YD108567-YD108580	23-Mar-28
	91-96	YC97716-YC97721	23-Mar-33
	97-106	YD07248-YD07257	23-Mar-29
Sked	1-30	YD07655-YD07684	23-Mar-30
	31-36	YC99722-YC99727	23-Mar-28
Nor	1-74	YE60651-YE60724	24-Apr-28
Queen	1-121	YE60731-YE60851	24-Apr-28
Desk	1-6	YC47461-YC47466	23-Mar-28

Notes: (1) Dickson Royalty 1.5% NSR on all production.
(2) R. Hulstein and R. Stroshein Estate each have 1% NSR on precious metals and 0.5% NSR on non-precious metals.
*Expiry dates include 2017 work which has been filed for assessment credit but not yet accepted.

The Property is located 50 km due west of Carmacks. It can be reached from Whitehorse by driving 180 km north on Highway #2 (the Klondike Highway) to Carmacks, then 60 km west on the Nansen Road to the site of the former Mount Nansen Mine. The Nansen Road is a gravel road maintained by the Yukon Territorial Government and is suitable for two-wheel drive vehicles. From the mine-site, the road deteriorates in quality but continues approximately 14 km north to the KVS and placer operations in the Klaza River valley.

By road, the Property is 250 km from Whitehorse and 420 km from the year-round tidewater port at Skagway, Alaska.

The 2017 exploration program was conducted from a tent frame camp located within the KVS. All of the main areas of exploration interest on the Property can be reached by a network of four-wheel drive roads and trails that connect to the Nansen Road (Figure 4).

HISTORY

The following exploration history was mostly compiled from the Yukon Minfile Database (Deklerk, 2004) and assessment reports submitted to the Whitehorse Mining Recorder.

Mount Nansen Gold Camp (MNGC) hosts more than 30 mineral occurrences of epithermal or porphyry origin, including the former Brown-McDade, Huestis and Webber mines. The Property covers most of the MNGC, but there is a large hole in Rockhaven's claim coverage in the southeastern part of the camp. This hole contains claims owned by two private groups, some of which overlie Category "A" lands of the Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nations, and a 40 km^2 region that encompasses the former Mount Nansen mill and the Brown-McDade and Huestis mines. This later area is under assessment and administration of the Abandoned Mines Branch, a department of the Yukon Territorial Government. Some of the historical exploration activities described in various Work Areas overlap areas within the claim coverage hole.

From 1964 to 1966 Peso Silver Mines Ltd. (Peso) owned Mount Nansen Mines Ltd. (Mount Nansen Mines) and explored the Webber and Huestis Veins with 2,107 m of underground development and 2,226 m of diamond drilling. In 1968, Canadawide Investments Ltd. (Swiss financing) acquired control of Mount Nansen Mines and, from September 1968 to April 1969, it completed 976 m of drifting on the Huestis Vein and operated a 163 t/day mill. Production during this period totalled 85,133 g gold, 2,625 g silver and 49,207 kg lead. Peso reopened the mine in 1975 and, during 1976, it mined 7,451 t of rock and milled 5,844 t of ore grading about 10.3 g/t gold, 240.1 g/t silver, 1.0% lead and 1.0% zinc. In 1979, Peso changed its name to Rex Silver Mines Ltd. and, in 1980, it transferred the Mount Nansen property to Schweizerische Gesellschaft. In 1981, Nansen Mining Corporation (Nansen Mining) acquired the property. Nansen Mining conducted a feasibility study in 1983, before selling the property to BYG Natural Resources Inc. (BYG) in 1984 (YGS Minfile 115I 065). BYG optioned the property to Chevron Minerals Ltd. (Chevron) in late 1985 and, from 1986 to 1988, Chevron conducted a multi-facet exploration program that included geochemical surveys, trenching, drilling and metallurgical studies.

BYG preformed open pit mining at the Brown-McDade Vein from 1996 to 1999. It refurbished the mill and produced approximately 1,063,107 g gold and 4,025,632 g silver (Stroshein, 2001). Mining and milling were shut down in spring 1999, due to violation of the water licence. BYG went into receivership in May 1999. The Government of Canada took over mine-site maintenance in July 1999 and declared the property abandoned in August 1999. The Yukon Territorial Government accepted responsibility of the site in 2003 and later sold off mineral claims surrounding the mine-site to a private company. The mill, tailings pond and Brown-McDade and Huestis mines are now administrated by the Abandoned Mines Branch and the area is withheld from staking.

Placer exploration and mining have been conducted intermittently on a number of creeks within the MNGC since 1899. Creeks that are currently being mined are shown on Figure 4.

Between 1899 and 2014, several operators explored on various claim groups that now lie within one or more of the Work Areas on the Property. Although strong geochemical and geophysical anomalies were identified by this work, follow-up trenching and drilling produced sporadic results, in part because of physical and technological limitations. The following tables (organized by Work Area) summarize historical exploration and list the year of work, report reference, owner/operator, claim group name, work performed and highlight results for each exploration program.

Table 3: Work Area 1 – Exploration History

Year of Work (Report)	Owner/ Operator	Claim Group/Target	Work Performed	Results
1969 (Cathro and Culbert, 1969)	Dawson Range Joint Venture	BBB area	Regional exploration including geochemical sampling.	A stream sediment sample returned 10 ppm Cu and 51 ppm Pb.
1974 (Cathro, 1974)	Klotassin Joint Venture	BBB area	Prospecting and mapping.	n/a
1975 (Cathro and Culbert, 1976)	Klotassin Joint Venture	BBB area	Soil and stream sampling	Highest samples ran at 114 ppm Cu, 48 ppm Pb, and 155 ppm Zn.
1980 (Archer and Onasick, 1980)	NAT Joint Venture	BBB area	Reanalysis of over 800 geochem samples	Cluster of seven soil samples anomalous for gold.
1985	Geological Survey of Canada	BBB area	Stream and water sampling	n/a
1986 (Main, 1987)	Chevron Minerals Ltd.	Toast	Toast claims staked - some overlap with current BBB property.	n/a
1987 (Main, 1987)	Big Creek Joint Venture	Toast	Mapping, prospecting, geochem sampling	Highest soil sample value was 55 ppb Au.
1987 (Curley, 1987)	E. Curley	Jam	Staked Jam claims	Failed to locate the source of previous stream anomaly.
2010 (Chung, 2011)	Strategic Metals Ltd.; Wolverine Metals Ltd.	BBB 1-16	Staked BBB 1-16, geochem sampling. Optioned claims to Wolverine Minerals Ltd., which then staked BBB 17-255.	The best sample returned 43 ppb Au, 84 ppm As, 158 ppm Cu, 192 ppm Zn, and 16 ppm Pb.
2011	Wolverine Minerals Ltd.	BBB 1-255	Geochemical sampling (1846 soil samples), prospecting, geophysical	Maximum soil sample values graded 836 ppm Au, 82 ppm As, 32.9 g/t Ag, and 186 ppm Cu.

			surveys	
2012 (Mac Gearailt, 2012)	Goldstrike Resources Ltd.	BBB 1-255	Prospecting, mapping immediately SE and E of the BBB property	High grade samples returned 116.5 ppb Au, 1.7 g/t Ag, and 479.9 ppm As.
2013 (Burrell, 2013b)	Strategic Metals Ltd.	BBB 1-255	Prospecting, mapping.	Mapped linear lows that correlated with geophysical lows.
2014 (Burrell, 2014)	Strategic Metals Ltd.	BBB 1-384	Staked BBB 256-384 claims and ran a 987 sample soil grid.	Correlation between geophysical lows and soil anomalies was poor, possibly due to thick overburden and difficulties in locating geophysical trends.

In 1969, the Dawson Range Joint Venture performed regional exploration in the Dawson Range. During that program, 18 stream sediment samples were collected from what are now the BBB claims. Those samples returned up to 10 ppm copper, up to 51 ppm lead and negligible molybdenum (Cathro and Culbert, 1969).

In 1974, the Klotassin Joint Venture (KJV), made up of Newconex Canadian Exploration Ltd., Marietta Resources International Ltd. and Molybdenum Corporation of America, carried out regional exploration in the Dawson Range. Work performed included 1:50,000 scale reconnaissance-style prospecting, mapping and geochemical sampling (Cathro, 1974). No samples were collected on the current BBB claims during this program.

In 1975, KJV continued its exploration with geochemical soil and stream sediment sampling. Forty-four soil samples and three stream sediment samples were collected in the area of the BBB claims. These samples were analyzed for copper, molybdenum, lead and zinc. The samples returned weakly to moderately anomalous values for copper (up to 114 ppm), lead (up to 48 ppm) and zinc (up to 155 ppm). Molybdenum analyses returned background values (Cathro, 1976).

In 1980, the NAT Joint Venture (NAT JV), which comprised Chevron Canada Limited and Armco Mineral Exploration Ltd., explored the Dawson Range. Part of the NAT JV program involved reanalyses of over 5,000 previously collected geochemical sample splits for gold, silver, arsenic and lead. A total of 21 soil samples and 37 stream sediment samples were reanalyzed from the area of the BBB claims. Three stream sediment samples from one drainage returned between 110 to 150 ppb gold while samples from two other, nearby drainages yielded 500 ppb and 100 ppb gold (Archer and Onasick, 1980).

In 1985, the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) conducted a low-density stream sediment and water sampling survey on NTS map sheet 115I (Friske et al., 1985). Twelve samples were taken from ten creeks draining the area of the BBB claims. These samples returned only background values.

In 1986, the Toast claims were staked by Freegold Venture (Chevron Minerals Limited) to cover the source area of a 122 ppb and 767 ppb gold-in-silt anomaly discovered by the GSC. Part of the historical Toast property overlaps the southeastern part of the current BBB claim area; however, the elevated gold-in-silt sample was collected from a creek northeast of it, within Work Area 2. A small amount of work was performed by Freegold Venture, but no results were reported (Main, 1987).

In 1987, the Toast claims were optioned to Big Creek Joint Venture (BCJV), which comprised Big Creek Resources Ltd. and Rexford Minerals Ltd. A mapping, prospecting and geochemical sampling program was performed by Archer Cathro on behalf of BCJV. Twenty-five stream sediment samples were collected, the best of which returned 55 ppb gold. Thirty-seven soil samples were also collected at 100 m spacing, with two of those samples yielding 25 ppb and 20 ppb gold. The program was unable to reproduce the anomaly discovered by the GSC, and no further work was recommended (Main, 1987). According to Mann and Slack (1996), a sample of mineralized float collected from the Toast property by a private company assayed 27.2 g/t gold and a heavy mineral concentrate yielded 14,000 ppb gold.

In 1987, independent prospector E. Curley staked the Jam claims to cover a stream sediment gold anomaly in another region located on the southeastern edge of the current BBB claim block. Soil sampling at approximately 90 m spacings failed to identify a source for the anomaly (Curley, 1987).

In 2010, Strategic staked the BBB 1-16 claims and performed widely spaced soil and silt sampling on them. A total of 59 soil and 72 silt samples were collected for analysis. Soil sampling yielded some weakly to moderately anomalous gold (22 ppb) and copper (88 ppm) values, but low values for other elements. The most anomalous silt samples returned peak values of 43 ppb gold, 84 ppm arsenic, 158 ppm copper, 192 ppm zinc and 16 ppm lead. In September 2010, Strategic optioned the BBB claims to Wolverine Minerals Ltd. (Wolverine), along with other properties in the Yukon. Wolverine subsequently expanded the claim block to adjoin the Klaza claim group (Work Area 2) and cover the probable source area of the reported mineralized float on the old Toast property (Chung, 2011).

In 2011, Wolverine conducted geochemical sampling, prospecting and geophysical surveys on the BBB claims. Rock samples generally returned low values for gold, arsenic, silver and copper. One rock yielded an elevated value for silver (63.5 ppm). A total of 1,846 soil samples and 52 sieve silt samples were collected in 2011. Peak values from soil sampling were 836 ppb gold, 82 ppm arsenic, 32.9 ppm silver and 186 ppm copper (Smith, 2012). Sieve silt samples returned up to 424.6 ppb gold. A 396-line kilometre helicopter-borne magnetic and radiometric survey was completed by New-Sense Geophysics Ltd. over most of Work Area 1. First vertical derivative evaluation of the magnetic data delineated a number of northwest-trending lows, several of which show good correlation with weakly to strongly anomalous gold-in-soil values (Smith, 2012).

In 2012, Goldstrike Resources Ltd. (Goldstrike) conducted prospecting and geological mapping on ground immediately southwest and east of the BBB claims. Goldstrike's sampling returned peak values of 116.5 ppb gold, 1.7 ppm silver and 479.9 ppm arsenic, but the ground was allowed to lapse following this work (Mac Gearailt, 2012).

In 2013, Strategic conducted prospecting and geological mapping on the BBB 1-255 claims.

In early August 2014, Strategic staked the BBB 256-384 claims to cover prospective ground identified by Goldstrike's sampling in 2012. Another geochemical sampling program collected 987 soil samples, including samples taken from the bottoms of 34 hand pits that were dug within areas of low magnetic susceptibility. Soil sample results were disappointing, possibly due to thick overburden (Burrell, 2014).

In 2015, Rockhaven acquired the BBB claims from Strategic as part of a large property-swap transaction.

Table 4: Work Area 2 – Exploration History

Year of Work (Report)	Owner/ Operator	Claim Group/Target	Work Performed	Results
1937 (none)	K. Paulson	n/a	Prospecting.	Rumour of high-grade silver-lead float (Eaton, 1986).
1948	G. Dickson	n/a	Bulldozer trenching.	n/a (Eaton, 1986).
1967 (none)	J. Smith	May	Soil sampling and bulldozer trenching.	Anomalous silver and lead soil geochemistry, but no vein was intersected by trenching (Campbell and Guardia, 1969).
1968 (Parker, 1968)	Esansee Explorations Ltd.	May	Geochemical and geophysical surveys and bulldozer trenching.	Peak soil values were 8,200 ppm lead, 125 ppm silver and 800 ppm arsenic. Specimen samples of "fissure" vein cut in a bulldozer trench returned peak values of 34.3 g/t gold, 2,057.1 g/t silver, 44% lead and less than 1% zinc.
1969 (Campbell and	Esansee Explorations	May	Bulldozer trenching and	A chip sample returned 15.09 g/t

Guardia, 1969)	Ltd.		road building.	gold and 483 g/t silver over 1.83 m. A 14 km road (considered an extension of the Mount Nansen Mine road) was built from the Mount Nansen Mine campsite to the May claims.
1971 (McClintock, 1986)	Cyprus Mines Corporation	Wedge	Mapping, geochemical sampling, geophysical survey, trenching, 6 diamond drill holes, and 1 percussion hole totalling 1115 m drilled.	Drill logs were submitted to the Yukon Government, but were not discussed. No other results available.
1973 (Dickinson and Lewis, 1973)	Area Exploration Company	Betty, Bun, and Crow	Percussion (283.5 m) and diamond (776.1 m) drilling.	Two percussion drill holes (283.5 m) and three diamond drill holes (776.1 m) were completed to test a 700 by 900 m copper-in-soil geochemical anomaly.
1975 (Aho et al., 1975)	Kerr Addison Mines Ltd.	Dic	Geological, geochemical, and geophysical surveys.	A total of 216 soil and 45 rock samples were collected for analysis and 4.0 line kilometres of magnetic and 2.8 line kilometres of VLF-EM surveys were conducted.
1980 (Saunders, 1980a and 1980b)	BRX Mining & Petroleum Corp.	Tawa	Geochemical sampling, bulldozer trenching, and diamond drilling (447.3 m in 7 holes).	Soil sampling identified northwesterly trending linear anomalies. The best interval from diamond drilling returned 8.64 g/t

				gold and 25.68 g/t silver over 6.0 m including 24.5 g/t gold and 50.1 g/t silver over 1.5 m (80-6).
1981 (Brownlee, 1981)	BRX Mining & Petroleum Corp.	Tawa	Electromagnetic and proton magnetometer surveys.	Both surveys highlighted coincident, northwesterly trending anomalies.
1984 (McClintock, 1986)	G. Dickson	Wedge	Staked the Wedge claims.	n/a
1985 (McClintock, 1986)	G. Dickson	Wedge	Limited trenching.	n/a
1986 (McClintock, 1986)	Pearl Resources Ltd.	Wedge	222 soil geochemical samples.	Identified several NW trending soil anomalies (Au, Ag, Pb, and Zn).
1986 (Eaton, 1986)	Chevron Minerals Ltd.	Tawa	Mapping, prospecting, bulldozer trenching and an electromagnetic survey.	Deepening historical trenches returned 5.28 g/t gold and 132.0 g/t silver over 2 m. Geophysical and geochemical anomalies extended to 1,900 and 2,000 m, respectively.
1986 (McClintock, 1986)	Pearl Resources Ltd.	Etzel	Geological mapping and geochemical sampling	Geochemical sampling returning gold-in-soil values up to 310 ppb and silver-in-soil values up to 54.5 ppm. The best chip sample returned 0.99 g/t gold over 1 m.
1987 (Eaton and Walls, 1987)	Chevron Minerals Ltd.	Tawa	Road building, bulldozer trenching and claim staking.	Trench T-11 at the Klaza Zone returned 4.22 g/t gold and 47.3 g/t silver over 8.0 m including 4.27 g/t gold and 86.7 g/t silver over

				1.0 m. Trenching at the BRX Zone intersected 3.12 g/t gold and 46.3 g/t silver over 7.0 m including 6.99 g/t gold and 41.1 g/t silver over 1.5 m (T-14) and 6.86 g/t gold and 160.1 g/t silver over 2.5 m (T-16).
1988 (Eaton and Walls, 1988)	Chevron Minerals Ltd.	Tawa	Excavator trenching (1924 m) and six diamond drill holes (377 m).	Trenching exposed a vein in T-22 that returned 16.3 g/t gold and 1,289 g/t silver over 1.7 m. A drill hole testing the down-dip continuity of this interval returned 6.03 g/t gold and 129.9 g/t silver over 1.36 m (Hole 88-6).
1988 (Sutherland, 1988)	Chesbar Resources Inc.	Dic	Stream sediment sampling, prospecting and trenching.	Silt sampling returned values up to 1,050 ppb gold, while 75% of values were less than 10 ppb gold. Prospecting yielded a peak value of 220 ppb gold. Historical trenches (7.8 km) were deepened, but hindered by frozen ground.
1989 (Eaton, 1989)	BYG Natural Resources Inc. and Chevron Minerals Ltd.	Tawa	Road construction and excavator trenching (580 m).	n/a
1992 (Langdon, 1992)	Aurchem Exploration	Wedge	RC drilling.	RC drilling confirmed anomalies

	Ltd.			identified by geophysics, trenching, and soil geochemistry. Some samples returned Cu-Mo anomalies, with minor Au and Ag.
1996 (Dujakovic et al., 1996)	BYG Natural Resources Inc.	Tawa, KR and Dic	Very low frequency electromagnetic, magnetic (VLF-EM) and geochemical surveys.	Northwesterly trending VLF-EM and magnetic anomalies and soil geochemical values up to 1,825 ppb gold and 1,049 ppm copper.
1999 (Stroshein, 1999)	BYG Natural Resources Inc.	Gerald and Tawa	Overburden stripping and diamond drilling (307.8 m in 3 holes).	Klaza Zone drilling returned 3.82 g/t gold and 84.7 g/t silver over 5.05 m (TA-98-8). BRX Zone drilling returned 0.24 g/t gold and 1.3 g/t silver over 55.75 m (TA-98-9).
2001 (Stroshein, 2001)	Aurchem Exploration Ltd.	Wedge	Mapping, soil sampling, and trenching collecting 42 chip samples.	Silicification was revealed in trenches. Chip samples have anomalous gold and silver.
2003 (Stroshein, 2004)	Aurchem Exploration Ltd.	Etzel	Excavator trenching	The best trench result was from a clay-rich zone that graded 6.05 g/t gold and 15.3 g/t silver over 6.0 m.
2005 (Wengzynowski, 2006)	ATAC Resources Ltd.	Klaza	Staked Klaza 1-24 claims before optioning them to Bannockburn Resources Limited.	n/a
2009 (Turner and Tarswell, 2011)	ATAC Resources Ltd. – Rockhaven	Klaza	ATAC sold the Klaza 1-24 claims to Rockhaven Resources Ltd.	n/a

	Resources Ltd.			
2010 (Turner and Tarswell, 2011)	Rockhaven Resources Ltd.	Klaza	Claim staking, geophysical surveying, diamond drilling, excavator trenching, and soil geochemical sampling.	Best drill intersect returned 3.23 g/t gold and 117.7 g/t silver over 36.50 m. Several additional coincident geochemical and geophysical anomalies were identified. Peak soil geochemical values were 856 ppb gold, 5.8 ppm silver, 494 ppm lead and 349 ppm arsenic.
2011 (Tarswell and Turner, 2012)	Rockhaven Resources Ltd.	Klaza	Geophysical surveying, diamond and reverse circulation drilling, excavator trenching, soil geochemical sampling, and air photo surveys.	Best drill intersect returned 5.43 g/t gold and 50 g/t silver over 14.80 m. Peak soil geochemical values were 320 ppb gold, 61.3 ppm silver, 606 ppm lead and 213 ppm arsenic.
2011 (Great Bear Resource, 2012a)	Great Bear Resources Ltd.	Etzel	Diamond drilling, excavator trenching, and soil geochemical sampling.	Best drill intersect returned 0.58 g/t gold and 2.4 g/t silver over 40.65 m.
2012 (Great Bear Resource, 2012b)	Great Bear Resources Ltd.	Etzel	Diamond drilling and soil geochemical sampling.	Best drill intersect returned 2.30 g/t gold and 7.0 g/t silver over 1.16 m.
2012	Rockhaven Resources Ltd.	Dic and Eagle	Purchased Dic and Eagle claims from J. Dickson	n/a
2012 (Tarswell and Turner, 2013)	Rockhaven Resources Ltd.	Klaza, Dic and Eagle	Diamond drilling, excavator trenching, and soil geochemical sampling.	Best drill intersect returned 5.78 g/t gold and 111 g/t silver over 15.62 m. Peak soil geochemical values were 920 ppb gold, 20.9 ppm silver, 722

				ppm lead and 1,750 ppm arsenic.
2012	Rockhaven Resources Ltd.	Etzel	Purchased Etzel claims from Ansell Capital Corp.	n/a
2012	Rockhaven Resources Ltd.	Vic, VG, J. Bill#, D, Bull, JBF and Jon-Wedge	Purchased claims from Aurchem Exploration Ltd.	n/a
2013 (Tarswell and Turner, 2014)	Rockhaven Resources Ltd.	Klaza	Excavator trenching	Best trench result was 5.61 g/t gold and 300 g/t silver over 18.79 m
2014 (Dumala, Tarswell and Turner, 2015)	Rockhaven Resources Ltd.	Klaza	Geophysical surveys, excavator trenching, diamond drilling, and metallurgical testing	Best drill intersect returned 16.29 g/t gold and 1,435 g/t silver over 1.37 m.
2015 (Tarswell, Walsh and Cruz, 2016)	Rockhaven Resources Ltd.	Klaza	Soil geochemical sampling, geophysical surveys, excavator trenching, diamond drilling, metallurgical testing and mineral resource estimation	Best drill intersect returned 9.46 g/t gold and 84.9 g/t silver over 6.09 m.
2016 (Turner and Willms, 2017)	Rockhaven Resources Ltd.	Klaza	Soil geochemical sampling, geophysical surveys, excavator trenching, diamond drilling, metallurgical testing and mineral resource estimation	Best drill intersect returned 17.01 g/t gold and 121 g/t silver over 4.32 m.

The main exploration programs and their results are described in more detail in the following paragraphs. Nearly all the work was done at the KVS, in the eastern third of the Work Area 2.

In 1968, Esansee Explorations Limited (Esansee) completed geophysical and geochemical surveys on approximately 5,000 m of grid lines over some of the veins that now comprise the KVS. An electromagnetic (EM) survey identified three conductive zones (two major and one minor). Bulldozer trenching across one of these zones reportedly cut a 6 m wide gold-silver-lead bearing fissure vein, which was traced for 760 m. Specimen samples from this vein reportedly returned up to 34.3 g/t gold, 2,057 g/t silver and 44% lead, with less than 1% zinc. Three hundred and fifteen grid soil samples were collected. Soil sample results included peak values of 8,200 ppm lead, 125 ppm silver and 800 ppm arsenic, and showed strong positive correlation with conductive zones (Parker, 1968).

In 1969, Esansee performed trenching to follow up geophysical and geochemical anomalies identified by its earlier program. Three bulldozer cuts were made along the 760 m length of the vein, and a fourth trench was dug on a weaker parallel structure to the northeast. All trenches across the primary structure intersected wide zones of shearing and alteration, which host irregular and discontinuous vein material with weakly disseminated galena, pyrite and arsenopyrite. Oxidation of sulphide minerals produced limonite, cerussite and anglesite. A chip sample collected from the most northwesterly trench returned 15.09 g/t gold and 483 g/t silver over 1.83 m (Campbell and Guardia, 1969). All claims in the area lapsed following this work.

In 1971, Cyprus Mines Corporation (Cyprus Mines) conducted an exploration program in the vicinity of the western-most Wedge claims (southeastern corner of Work Area 2), which consist of mapping, geochemical surveys, geophysical surveys, trenching and a small drilling program (McClintock, 1986). The drill logs for six diamond drill holes and a single percussion hole were submitted to the Mining Recorder; however, the analytical results were not released.

Between 1971 and 1973, Area Exploration Company (Area Exploration) conducted an extensive program of percussion and diamond drilling on claims belonging to Mount Nansen Mines. Area Exploration's drilling was done near the Cyprus Mines holes, on a porphyry copper target (Cyprus Zone). Most of Area Exploration's work was located on claims now owned by private companies, immediately south and east of Work Area 2. Two of Area Exploration's percussion drill holes (283.5 m) and three of its diamond drill holes (776.1 m) tested a second porphyry target, the Kelly Zone, which lies between the KVS to the northwest and the Cyprus Zone to the southeast. These holes partially tested a 700 by 900 m copper-in-soil geochemical anomaly that coincides with a large, circular magnetic low (Dickinson and Jilson, 1973). The best result from diamond drilling within the Kelly Zone was 0.10% copper over 6.10 m (1973-CD-17), while the best percussion drilling result was 0.343 g/t gold, 9.94 g/t silver, 0.02% copper and 0.01% lead over 6.10 m (1971-CP-8).

In 1980, BRX Mining and Petroleum Corp. (BRX) staked the Tawa claims to cover the KVS where Esansee performed its work in the late 1960s. The area of the Tawa claims is now approximately covered by Rockhaven's Klaza 1-24 claims. BRX's 1980 exploration included geochemical sampling, bulldozer trenching and 447.3 m of diamond drilling in seven holes. Soil sampling identified linear, northwest-trending geochemical anomalies with very high values locally. The anomalous geochemical values often coincide with electromagnetic anomalies identified earlier by Esansee. The bulldozer trenching program involved re-opening Esansee's trenches. The main mineralized structure exposed in the trenches was reported to strike 110º to

140° and dip steeply to the northeast. Chip sample values across vein exposures typically ranged from 1.78 g/t gold and 77.8 g/t silver over 0.06 m to 6.0 g/t gold and 54.2 g/t silver over 0.91 m, with the best interval returning 33.0 g/t gold and 607.5 g/t silver over 0.3 m (Saunders, 1980a). Three of the drill holes were collared subparallel to the veins and did not encounter significant mineralization. The other four diamond drill holes intersected fault and vein zones within granitic country rock. Highlight intervals from this drilling were: 8.64 g/t gold and 25.68 g/t silver over 6.0 m including 24.5 g/t gold and 50.1 g/t silver over 1.5 m (80-6); 18.86 g/t gold and 32.0 g/t silver over 0.3 m (80-2); and, 9.26 g/t gold and 65.1 g/t silver over 0.4 m (80-5). Core recovery was poor within areas of strong alteration and gouge, associated with the faults and veins.

In 1981, BRX conducted EM and proton magnetometer surveys on the Tawa claims. The EM survey identified a series of en-echelon, northwest-trending conductors, while the proton magnetometer survey delineated magnetic lows that correlate with the EM conductors (Brownlee, 1981).

Gordon Dickson staked the Wedge claims in 1984, and carried out a small trenching program in 1985 (McClintock, 1986). Pearl Resources Ltd. (Pearl Resources) optioned the Wedge claims from Dickson in 1986 and collected 222 soil samples, which identified northwest-trending anomalies for gold, silver, lead and zinc (McClintock, 1986).

In 1985, Kerr Addison Mines Limited (Kerr Addison) staked the Dic 1-50 claims to cover an arsenic and antimony stream sediment anomaly on the north side of Mount Nansen, south-southwest of the Tawa claims. Kerr Addison also acquired the Vic and VG claims from G. Dickson. Kerr Addison performed geological, geochemical and geophysical surveys on the Dic claims. A total of 216 soil and 45 rock samples were collected for analysis and 4.0 line kilometres of magnetic and 2.8 line kilometres of VLF-EM surveys were conducted. The best rock sample returned 0.48 g/t gold, 88 g/t silver, 1,600 ppm arsenic and 180 ppm antimony, while soil values peaked at 400 ppb gold, 27 ppm silver, 2,000 ppm arsenic, and 46 ppm antimony (Heberlein, 1985).

In 1986, Pearl Resources performed geological mapping and geochemical sampling on the Etzel claims. Results from soil samples collected on three separate grids identified linear, northwesterly trending anomalies with maximum values of 310 ppb gold, 54.5 ppm silver, 1,980 ppm lead and 1,160 ppm zinc. A chip sample across a 1.0 m sheared vein zone returned 0.99 g/t gold (McClintock, 1986).

In 1986, Chevron Minerals Ltd. (Chevron) optioned the Tawa claims from BRX. Chevron performed geological mapping, prospecting, grid soil geochemical sampling and EM surveys before staking additional claims to cover projections of anomalous trends. A 43.2-line kilometre EM survey was conducted and the strike lengths of known EM conductors were extended to 1,900 m. Soil sampling outlined numerous northwesterly trending clusters of anomalous gold values that ranged to a maximum of 6,258 ppb. Individual clusters are continuous for lengths up to 2,000 m. Almost 5,000 m of pre-stripping were done using a bulldozer because permafrost hindered trenching in frozen soil (Eaton, 1986). Where previously stripped trenches were deepened to bedrock, chip samples returned numerous high values including: 5.55 g/t gold and

31.2 g/t silver over 1.4 m (T-4); 3.5 g/t gold and 15.1 g/t silver over 4 m (T-4); and, 5.28 g/t gold and 132.0 g/t silver over 2 m (T-4). Trenching on virgin ground was less successful due to permafrost; however, two significant bedrock intersects were exposed: 5.28 g/t gold and 242.4 g/t silver over 2.5 m (T-6/7) and 2.33 g/t gold and 3.77 g/t silver over 5.0 m (T-8).

In 1986, Kerr Addison added the Dic 51 to 63 claims to its claim block and conducted line cutting, ground geophysics, soil sampling and prospecting. Results from this work were encouraging and, in 1987, Kerr Addison granted Chesbar Resources Inc. (Chesbar) the right to earn an interest in the Dic claims by contributing to exploration expenditures. Work in 1987 involved pre-stripping trenches of moss and the upper soil layer (Sutherland, 1988).

In 1986, Kerr Addison undertook exploration of the Vic and VG claims, most of which lie northeast of Work Area 2 and are now owned by a private company. The program included mapping, geochemical sampling, geophysical surveys, trenching and diamond drilling (Heberlein and Lyons, 1986). Extensive sampling comprised 130 rocks, 62 silts, 16 soils and 459 samples from drill core (Heberlein and Lyons, 1986). High gold and silver results were obtained from rock samples taken from quartz veins and sheared wallrocks. Silt and soil samples returned few anomalous values (Heberlein and Lyons, 1986). Resistivity (300 line metres), self-potential (8.92 line kilometres), magnetometer (11.85 line kilometres), and VLF-EM (10.7 line kilometres) geophysical surveys were run with mixed results. Overall, east-west trending magnetic lows provided the best correlation to altered and mineralized zones (Heberlein and Lyons, 1986). Drilling results indicated discontinuous quartz veining within larger, better connected alteration zones. Some of the veins appeared to be cut off by porphyry dykes (Heberlein and Lyons, 1986).

In 1987, Chevron continued its exploration at the Tawa claims with pre-stripping, bulldozer trenching, road construction and claim staking. The pre-stripping and trenching program comprised 28 trenches totalling 6,385 m, of which 12 trenches totalling 1,939 m were wholly or partially excavated to bedrock. Continuous chip samples collected over 1 to 5 m intervals from trench ribs returned positive results from the Klaza and BRX zones (Eaton and Walls, 1987). The most significant result from the Klaza Zone was 4.22 g/t gold and 47.3 g/t silver over 8.0 m (T-11). The best results from the BRX Zone were 3.12 g/t gold and 46.3 g/t silver over 7.0 m including 6.99 g/t gold and 41.1 g/t silver over 1.5 m (T-14), and 6.86 g/t gold and 160.1 g/t silver over 2.5 m (T-16). Parallel vein structures were identified north and south of the two main zones. The best result from a new structure was 6.82 g/t gold and 17.1 g/t silver over 1 m (T-15). A 1.7 km four-by-four trail was constructed from the Nansen Road to the trenching area on the Tawa claims.

In 1988, Chevron sub-optioned the Tawa claims to BYG, under an agreement that allowed BYG to earn an interest in the claims by funding the next phase of exploration, which consisted of road building, pre-stripping, excavator trenching and six diamond drill holes (377 m). All of the drilling in 1988 was done at the BRX Zone, while the trenching was split between the BRX and Klaza zones (Eaton and Walls, 1988). Results from trenching better defined the known veins and identified a third vein (BYG Zone) approximately half-way between them. The best assay from the BRX Zone was 16.3 g/t gold and 1,289.1 g/t silver over 1.7 m (T-22). The Klaza Zone was delineated over a strike length of 250 m, with the best trench exposures grading 43.06 g/t gold and 102 g/t silver over 1.1 m and 4.22 g/t gold and 92 g/t silver over 8.0 m. One trench tested the BYG Zone and it cut three veins about 40 m apart. One of these veins returned 6.03 g/t gold and 24.0 g/t silver over 3.3 m (T-25). Drilling intersected numerous veins that were variably mineralized. The best drill result was 6.03 g/t gold and 129.9 g/t silver over 1.36 m (Hole 88-6), which is down-dip of the vein exposed in T-22 (16.3 g/t gold and 1289.1 g/t silver over 1.7 m).

In 1988, Chesbar conducted stream sediment sampling, prospecting and excavator trenching on the Dic claims. Forty-four silt samples were collected at 100 m intervals along subparallel drainages. Gold values from this sampling were generally less than 10 ppb, but anomalous values up to 1,050 ppb were reported. Rock geochemical values were background to weakly elevated, with a peak of 220 ppb gold. Although 7.8 km of trenches were pre-stripped, unseasonably high precipitation resulted in less than 20 cm of overburden being removed from each of them (Sutherland, 1988).

BYG’s 1989 work program on the Tawa claims comprised road building and three excavator trenches totalling 580 m. Due to frozen ground, none of these trenches reached bedrock (Eaton, 1989).

In 1992, Aurchem Exploration Ltd. (Aurchem) carried out 3,384.8 m of reverse circulation drilling in 32 holes on its Wedge claims, some of which are now part of Work Area 2 (Langdon, 1992). Drill assays returned sub-economic but geochemically anomalous copper and molybdenum values in all 32 holes (Langdon, 1992). Gold and silver were present in very low amounts in some of the holes.

In 1996, BYG conducted geochemical sampling, and VLF-EM and magnetic surveys on the Tawa claims and KR claims located to the west. The magnetic survey identified northwest-trending linear magnetic highs and lows, which merge to the east into a large magnetic high. The magnetic lows appear to be related to geological structures or contacts (Dujakovic et al., 1996). The VLF-EM survey delineated three major structures offset by north-striking faults. In general, the VLF-EM highs and magnetic lows coincide. Four soil grids were sampled, with the strongest coincident gold and copper values along the eastern side of the Tawa claims, where peak values were 1,825 ppb gold and 1,049 ppm copper.

In 1998, BYG performed an exploration program at the Tawa claims, which included stripping of overburden from the surface traces of VLF-EM and magnetic anomalies, and three diamond drill holes (307.8 m). Two holes (TA-98-7 and 98-8) targeted the Klaza Zone, while the third hole (TA-98-9) tested the BYG Zone. Hole TA-98-7 intersected a weakly altered porphyry dyke with widespread potassic alteration that graded up to 0.9 g/t gold. Hole TA-98-8 intersected an altered porphyry dyke with high-grade gold-silver veins in its footwall. Samples of vein, dyke and breccia averaged 3.82 g/t gold and 84.7 g/t silver over 5.05 m, including a vein that returned 17.1 g/t gold and 159.2 g/t silver over 1.05 m (Stroshein, 1999). Hole TA-98-9 intersected a quartz-sulphide stockwork that averaged 0.24 g/t gold and 1.3 g/t silver over 55.75 m. Subsequent to the 1998 drill program, BYG filed for bankruptcy and all of its claims went into receivership.

In 2001, Aurchem continued its exploration of the Vic and Wedge claims with prospecting, mapping, soil geochemistry and trenching. Trenching on the Vic claims revealed faulting that crosscut gold-bearing quartz veins, while chip samples from trenches on the Wedge claims returned anomalous silver and gold values from a zone of silicification (Stroshein, 2001).

In 2003, Aurchem performed limited excavator trenching on Etzel claims that now lie in the southeastern part of Work Area 2. These trenches tested altered granodiorite, feldspar porphyry dykes and shear zones. The best results were 1.0 g/t gold and 58 g/t silver over 2.5 m and 6.05 g/t gold and 15.3 g/t silver across 6.0 m. A 21.5 m wide, northwest-trending clay-rich zone returned 0.85 g/t gold and 4.5 g/t silver over 12.0 m (Stroshein, 2004).

Between 2004 and 2006, Aurchem did deeper trenching, RC drilling and diamond drilling on claims partially covered by Work Area 2 (Stroshein, 2008).

In 2005, the core of the Tawa claims lapsed and ATAC Resources Ltd. (ATAC) immediately re-staked the area as the Klaza 1-24 claims. These claims cover most of the KVS. ATAC subsequently optioned the claims to Bannockburn Resources Limited (Bannockburn).

In 2006, Bannockburn performed line cutting and IP surveying on the Klaza claims. A 1,450 by 1,800 m area was surveyed, which encompasses most of the KVS. Two large chargeability highs, with coincident resistivity lows, were identified in the eastern part of the survey area and remain open to the east. Narrow, linear chargeability anomalies in the western part of the survey area correspond with some of the known vein zones (Wengzynowski, 2006).

In 2007, Aurchem performed a soil geochemistry and trenching program on the Vic claims, mostly northwest of Work Area 2 (Stroshein, 2008).

In 2008, Bannockburn relinquished its option on the Klaza claims.

In 2009, Rockhaven purchased the Klaza claims from ATAC.

In 2010, Rockhaven staked additional claims and performed approximately 8,000 m of excavator trenching in 21 trenches, 1,642.08 m of diamond drilling in 11 holes, 326 line kilometres of helicopter-borne geophysical surveys and soil sampling (289 samples) (Turner and Tarswell, 2011). Highlight drill intervals included 32.52 g/t gold and 34.3 g/t silver over 3.36 m (KL-10-06) and 3.23 g/t gold and 117.7 g/t silver over 36.50 m (KL-10-07).

In 2011, Rockhaven performed 14,068.45 m of diamond drilling in 52 holes, 2,940 m of reverse circulation percussion drilling in 21 holes, 4,050 m of excavator trenching in 12 trenches, soil geochemical sampling (2,798 samples), petrographic studies and road building on the Klaza claims (Tarswell and Turner, 2012). Highlights from the diamond drilling included: 11.25 g/t gold and 72 g/t silver over 3.94 m (KL-11-17) and 4.24 g/t gold and 15 g/t silver over 10.46 m (KL-11-15).

In fall 2011, Rockhaven purchased the Dic and Eagle claims from Aurchem. These claims adjoin the Klaza claims and are the southern-most claims in Work Area 2.

In June 2011, Ansell Capital Corp. (Ansell) purchased the Etzel claims from Aurchem and then optioned them to Great Bear Resources Ltd. (Great Bear). Great Bear completed three diamond drill holes (696.17 m), four excavator trenches (255.70 m) and grid soil sampling (478 samples). Drilling identified multiple narrow, mineralized veins hosted within fresh to strongly limonite altered granodiorite. The best drill interval returned 1.94 g/t gold and 11.85 g/t silver over 2.60 m (ET-11-01). Trenching yielded a peak result of 2.80 g/t gold and 5.8 g/t silver over 10.4 m (Dadson and Amy, 2012).

In 2012, Great Bear completed another three hole, 930.25 m diamond drill program on the Etzel claims to test for an easterly extension of the Klaza Zone. The best result was from ET-2012-06, which returned 1.79 g/t gold, 50.0 g/t silver and 1.409% copper over 1.62 m (Great Bear Resources Ltd, 2012b). Great Bear subsequently relinquished its option.

In late 2012, Rockhaven purchased the Etzel claims from Ansell and some of the VG, Vic, J. Bill, D, Bull, JBF and Jon-Wedge claims from Aurchem. These claims now form the eastern part of Work Area 2.

In 2012, Rockhaven conducted an exploration program involving 21,719.47 m of diamond drilling, 3,964 m of excavator trenching, and soil geochemical sampling (Tarswell and Turner, 2013). Highlight drill results included 11.90 g/t gold and 5.23 g/t silver over 6.70 m (KL-12-133) and 5.78 g/t gold and 111 g/t silver over 15.62 m (KL-12-96).

In 2013, Rockhaven completed 5,000 m of excavator trenching in 38 trenches. Highlights from these trenches included 5.61 g/t gold and 300 g/t silver over 18.79 m in TR-13-51 and 16.20 g/t gold and 158 g/t silver over 6.84 m in TR-13-52.

In 2014, Rockhaven performed 880 m of excavator trenching in five trenches and 19,242 m of diamond drilling in 104 holes. Highlights from the 2014 trenches included 5.83 g/t gold and 390 g/t silver over 1.3 m in TR-14-13 and 1.13 g/t gold and 12.22 g/t silver over 5.9 m in TR-14-79. A total of 6,199 samples were collected from drill core in 2014. Highlights from the 2014 diamond drilling included KL-14-238, which intersected multiple veins within an 18.5 m interval that averaged 2.19 g/t gold and 120 g/t silver. The best of the veins in that interval graded 16.29 g/t gold and 1435 g/t silver over 1.37 m from the Central BRX Zone.

In January 2015, Rockhaven announced its maiden inferred resource estimate for the KVS. This estimate totalled 7,040,000 tonnes containing 948,348 oz gold and 21,780,313 oz silver, and averaging 4.19 g/t gold and 96.23 g/t silver at a 1.5 g/t gold cut-off (Wengzynowski et al., 2015).

Between June and August 2015, Rockhaven completed 436 m of excavator trenching and 13,774 m of diamond drilling in 104 holes. The program also included the installation of five groundwater monitoring wells and one downhole thermistor cable to collect ground water data within the KVS. Oriented core drilling was also done to collect geotechnical information.

Metallurgical test work was carried out throughout 2015 and was conducted on three zone specific and one project-wide composite. This work was successful at developing a process flow sheet that yielded good overall recoveries for gold, silver lead and zinc.

In December 2015, Rockhaven announced an updated inferred resource estimate for some of the zones in the KVS. This new estimate includes both pit-constrained and underground resources and comprises a total Inferred Mineral Resource estimate of 9,421,000 tonnes grading 4.48 g/t gold, 89.02 g/t silver, 0.75% lead and 0.95% zinc, and contains 1,358,000 oz gold, 26,962,000 oz silver, 155,417,000 lbs lead and 197,891,000 lbs zinc. Cut-off grades applied to the pit-constrained and underground resources are 1.3 g/t gold equivalent and 2.75 g/t gold equivalent, respectively (Ross, 2016).

Between June and August 2016, Rockhaven completed soil geochemical sampling, an induced polarization geophysical survey, 1,200 m of excavator trenching, 60 m of hand trenching and 8,426.84 m of diamond drilling in 44 holes, on the KVS. Studies completed in 2016 on core from the KVS included ongoing metallurgical testwork.

Mining and exploration for placer gold has been done on small creeks draining Work Area 2 in recent years. Creeks on both the west and southeast sides of the KVS host active placer mines. A tributary of the Klaza River, located on the west side of the KVS, which drains the Western BRX and Western Klaza zones, has produced 2692 oz. of gold between 1978 and 2014. East Fork and Nansen Creek, which lie immediately southeast of the KVS, have produced a combined 26,970 oz. of gold since 1978 (Bond, 2014). Chemical analyses of gold grains within hypogene-facies veins, eluvial material and placer gravels indicate that the gold on the placer creeks source from the KVS.

Table 5: Work Area 3 – Exploration History

Year of Work (Report)	Owner/ Operator	Claim Group/Target	Work Performed	Results
1987 (Hulstein, 1988)	G. Dickson	Nulee, JS, Moon, and Robert	Mapping, trenching, and geochemical sampling.	The Bear Zone returned anomalous soil geochemistry. The source of Montgomery Creek Zone anomalous float was untraceable.
1989 (Brent, 1991)	E. Curley	Grizzly	Four bulldozer trenches, hand trenching, and rock samples.	Trench intervals of 7.2 g/t Au over 3.5 m and 15.4 g/t Au over 1.5 m.
1990 (Brent, 1991)	E. Curley	Grizzly	Eight trenches, chip sampling, and mapping.	Located felsic dykes associated with the Grizzly Vein (now the V1 vein). A grab sample graded 42.5 g/t

				Au, 57.9 g/t Ag, >3% As, 185 ppm Cu, 28 ppm Mo, 979 ppm Pb, 91 ppm Sb, 34 ppm W, and 410 ppb Hg.
1994 (Pautler, 1994)	E. Curley, Teck Corporation	Grizzly	Trench mapping and rock sampling.	Trench chip samples graded at 3.52 g/t Au and 8.8 g/t Ag over 1.5 m.
2003 (Hulstein, 2003)	J. Dickson	JRW	Prospecting, chip samples, and soil sampling to explore V1.	Vein samples ran 1.24 g/t Au, 6,756 ppm As, 68.3 ppm Bi, and 51.2 ppm W over 2.2 m. Soil geochemistry revealed an anomaly containing 31.3 ppb Au, 53.1 ppm As, and 1.5 ppm Bi.
2009 (Smith, 2010)	Strategic Metals Ltd.	Dade	Staked the Dade 1-16 claims and ran a small soil geochemistry grid. Dade claims 17-96 were staked after assay results were returned.	Soil anomalies graded up to 113 ppb Au, while samples from trench floors ran 4,280 ppb Au.
2011 (Smith, 2011)	Wolverine Metals Ltd.	Dade	CanDig and excavator trenching, soil geochemistry, and geophysical surveys.	Trenching verified V1 and located V2 veining and stockwork.
2012 (Burrell, 2013a)	Strategic Metals Ltd.	Dade	23 diamond drill holes totalling 2043.39 m and 24 RC drill holes totalling 1426.47 m.	Diamond holes did not intersect quartz veining, but found some results in alteration zones such as 2.45 g/t Au over 1.37 m. RC drilling had few significant intervals, including 5.32 g/t Au over 1.53 m.

The first placer gold discovery in the Mount Nansen Camp was reported in 1899. Since that time, placer mining operations have been conducted on several streams in the area, including Victoria Creek, the headwaters of which lie within Work Area 3.

In the 1920s, prospecting led to a series of hand trenches that exposed a mineralized quartz vein, referred to as the Grizzly Vein, on what are now the Dade claims. Assays from this work were not reported (Deklerk and Traynor, 2005).

In 1989, Eugene Curley, an independent prospector staked the Grizzly 1-24 claims after he rediscovered the Grizzly Vein. Work in 1989 included bulldozer and hand trenching and rock sampling. Four bulldozer trenches were excavated, but only one reached bedrock. Based on this work, the vein was described as striking 010 to 040° and dipping 60° west, being up to six metres wide, and having been traced along strike for 140 m before disappearing beneath colluvium (Burrell, 2013a).

In 1990, eight more bulldozer trenches totalling 1,900 m^3 were excavated. Mapping identified a felsic porphyry dyke and a silicified rhyolite dyke, which are associated with an altered and brecciated quartz-sulphide vein that is likely the Grizzly Vein. The vein was described as white quartz with patchy arsenopyrite, honeycombed rusty cavities and stains of scorodite, limonite and manganese oxides. A vein sample from one of the trenches returned 42.5 g/t gold, 57.9 g/t silver, > 3% arsenic, 185 ppm copper, 28 ppm molybdenum, 979 ppm lead, 91 ppm antimony, 34 ppm tungsten, and 410 ppb mercury (Brent, 1991).

In 1994, a two-day trench mapping and rock sampling program was conducted at the Grizzly Vein by Eugene Curley and Teck Corporation. Sampling was done in two trenches located nine metres apart on a side hill. A chip sample from the upper trench returned 0.7 g/t gold with no reported silver over 1.5 m, while a chip sample from the lower trench returned 3.52 g/t gold and 8.8 g/t silver over 1.5 m (Pautler, 1994). Where exposed in these trenches, the Grizzly Vein reportedly strikes 025°and dips 55° west. Gold appears to be concentrated within the brecciated, pyrite-rich footwall side of the vein. Despite the encouraging results, the claims were allowed to lapse following this work.

In 2002, J. Dickson staked the JRW 1-4 claims to cover the Grizzly Vein, and conducted a work program consisting of prospecting, rock sampling from existing bulldozer trenches, and reconnaissance soil sampling. A sample of quartz vein situated adjacent to a porphyry dyke returned 1.64 g/t gold, > 1% arsenic, 97.9 ppm barium and > 200 ppm tungsten. A chip sample of white to milky white quartz with less than 0.5% pyrite, scorodite staining and limonitic fractures returned 1.24 g/t gold, 6,756 ppm arsenic, 68.3 ppm bismuth and 51.2 ppm tungsten across 2.2 m. Soil sampling 200 m northeast of the old trenching area identified an anomaly with values up to 31.3 ppb gold, 53.1 ppm arsenic and 1.5 ppm bismuth (Hulstein, 2003). Dickson's claims later expired after inactivity.

In 2009, Strategic staked the Dade 1-16 claims. In 2010, Strategic performed one day of soil sampling on its Dade claims. Samples were collected on a 100 x 100 m grid in the vicinity of the Grizzly Vein and at five metre intervals from the floors of old trenches. Results from this work were encouraging. Grid soil samples returned a few anomalous values up to 113 ppb gold, while trench floor soil samples yielded localized strong to very strong results up to 4,280 ppb gold (Smith, 2010). The Dade 17 to 96 claims were added in September 2010 after the results from the 2010 exploration program were known. Wolverine signed an option purchase agreement with Strategic in September 2010. Based on the potential for discovery of additional veins on the Dade claims, the Grizzly Vein was renamed the V1 vein (Smith, 2011).

In 2011, Wolverine conducted soil sampling and mechanized trenching (CanDig and excavator), and contracted New-Sense Geophysics Limited to conduct helicopter-borne magnetic and radiometric surveys over the Dade claims (Smith, 2011). Mechanized trenches confirmed the presence of the V1 vein and identified a second sinusoidal zone of quartz veining and stockwork, which was named the V2 vein (Smith, 2011).

In 2012, Wolverine performed 2,043.39 m of diamond drilling in 23 holes and 1,426.47 m of RC drilling in 24 holes. Most of the drilling was done beneath and directly along strike of veins exposed in the old trenches. The diamond holes intersected an extensive system of quartz-calcite veinlets, but assay results were disappointing, with a peak value of 2.45 g/t gold over 1.37 m. The best RC drill results (up to 5.32 g/t gold over 1.53 m) came from widely spaced step-out holes drilled 400 m west of the trenched area (Burrell, 2013a).

Table 6: Work Area 4 – Exploration History

Year of Work (Report)	Owner/ Operator	Claim Group/Target	Work Performed	Results
1934 (none)	G. Dickson	Val	Staked the Billy claims (now called Val)	n/a
1958 (Robinson, 1959)	Asbestos Corporation Ltd.	Val	Optioned the Billy claims, mapping, trenching, packsack drilling.	Exposed a quartz-feldspar porphyry dyke; alteration with galena and pyrite.
1979	Rex Silver Mines Ltd. (formerly Peso Silver Mines Ltd.)	Val	Transferred the Val property to Schweizerische Geselleschaft.	n/a
1981	Mount Nansen Corporation	Val	Acquired the Val property.	n/a
1981	BYG Natural Resources	Val	Re-staked some of the Val area as DD claims.	n/a
1983	Mount Nansen Corporation	Val	Conducted a feasibility study.	n/a
1984	BYG Natural Resources	Val	Purchased the Val property.	n/a
1985	BYG Natural	Val	Re-staked some Val claims as	n/a

	Resources		ONT claims; Chevron Minerals Ltd optioned some claims.	
1986-1988	BYG Natural Resources	Val	Ran an exploration program including mapping, soil geochemistry, geophysical surveys, trenching and diamond drilling.	Identified a multi-element anomaly (Au, Ag, Zn, Sb, As, Cd, Bi, Cu, Mo) trending N-NW.
1986-88	Aurum Geological Consultants Inc./Graham Dickson	McDade	Ran an exploration program including mapping, soil geochemistry and bulldozer trenching	Discovered high grade float samples (up to 15.67 g/t gold) and conducted pre-stripping/bulldozer trenching
1988	Chevron Minerals Ltd.	Val	Dropped its options.	n/a
1995 (Carlyle, 1997)	E. Curley	Queen	Staked Ang claims 1-8. Prospecting and surface mapping.	Located quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes
1997 (Carlyle, 1997)	E. Curley	Queen	Staked Ang claims 9-20. Program included geochemical soil sampling followed by trenching.	Soil geochemistry and trench samples gave low Au values (138 ppb Au and 47 ppb Au, respectively)
2003	B. Trerice	Val	Staked the Val claims	n/a
2011	Rockhaven Resources Ltd.	Val	Signed an option agreement for the Val property.	n/a
2012	Rockhaven Resources Ltd.	Val	Carried out geochemical soil sampling.	n/a
2013	Rockhaven Resources Ltd.	Val	Ran a two trench program.	Collected 82 samples over 330 m of trenching, locating mineralized veins below soil anomalies.

				Trenches returned 3.09 g/t Au with 5.93 g/t Ag over 1.00 m and 1.91 g/t Au with 131 g/t Ag over 1.30 m
2015	Strategic Metals Ltd.	Queen	Staked the Queen claims.	n/a
2015	Rockhaven Resources Ltd.	Queen	Rockhaven acquired Queen claims from Strategic.	n/a
2015 (Tarswell, Walsh and Cruz, 2016)	Rockhaven Resources Ltd.	Queen	Soil geochemical sampling	The best soil sample returned 119 ppb gold

Val Claim Area

The first recorded lode gold discovery in the MNGC was made by prospectors Brown and McDade in 1943 about two kilometres south of the Val claims, on lands that are now managed by the Abandoned Mines Branch.

The area of the current Val claims was first staked as the Billy claims by G. Dickson, as part of a larger claim block. In 1958, Asbestos Corporation Exploration Ltd. optioned Dickson's claims and performed mapping, two bulldozer trenches and eight packsack drill holes totalling 122.8 m. The trenching exposed a quartz-feldspar porphyry dyke, 500 m southwest of the current Val claims, while the drill core contained zones of intense kaolinization and sericitization, hosting galena and pyrite (Robinson, 1959).

In 1981 and 1985, the southwestern part of Work Area 3 was re-staked as the DD claims and the ONT claims by BYG Natural Resources Inc. (BYG). In late 1985, Chevron Minerals Ltd (Chevron) optioned claims that covered much of the MNGC from BYG and, from 1986 to 1988, it completed exploration programs that comprised mapping, soil geochemistry, geophysical surveys, trenching and diamond drilling. These programs included a soil geochemical survey that identified a multi-element anomaly (gold, silver, zinc, antimony, arsenic, cadmium, bismuth, copper and molybdenum) trending north-northwest across the current Val claims. Chevron dropped its option in late 1988.

In 2003, B. Trerice staked the Val claims in conjunction with his placer activities along Back Creek.

In 2011, Rockhaven signed an option agreement with B. Trerice, acquiring the right to earn a 100% interest in the Val property.

In 2012, Rockhaven collected 392 soil samples and identified three clusters of anomalous gold and silver values. Placer gold operations within Back Creek exposed a number of vein faults that were sampled by Rockhaven. The best chip sample returned 0.113 g/t gold and 1.66 g/t silver over 3.0 m.

In 2013, Rockhaven completed 330 m of excavator trenching in two trenches. These trenches exposed three mineralized veins emplaced along or near the footwall contact of a quartz-feldspar porphyry dyke. These veins strike between 135° to 155°, and dip steeply to the east.

Queen Claim Area

There is very little historical information available on the Queen claim block, which lies north and east of the lands that are under administration of the Abandon Mines Branch.

From 1986 to 1988, the historical McDade claim block (consisting of 354 contiguous mineral claims) covered much of the central and northern portions of the current Queen claims. Gold-bearing quartz float was discovered in five zones during the summer of 1986. In 1988, some zones were evaluated by bulldozer trenching, mapping and geochemical sampling. Two of these zones are on the current Queen claims, and the rest lie immediately to the east, off the claims. Results from the zones on the Property include grab samples from bulldozer trenches, which graded up to 8.74 g/t gold and 57.6 g/t silver, and an area of high grade float near Montgomery Creek, where samples returned up to 15.67 g/t gold.

A small portion of the current Queen claims was also staked by E. Curley as the Ang 1-8 claims in 1995 and the Ang 9-20 claims in 1997 (YGS Minfile 115I 123). Curley completed exploration programs on the Ang claims that included soil geochemistry and trenching. The trenches exposed quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes. No assays were reported.

In spring 2015, Strategic staked the Queen claims and later that year, Rockhaven acquired them from Strategic as part of a large property-swap transaction. Rockhaven collected 20 soil samples from the Queen claims, with the best sample returning 119 ppb gold.

Table 7: Work Area 5 – Exploration History

Year of Work (Report)	Owner/ Operator	Claim Group/Target	Work Performed	Results
1996	Conquest Yellowknife Resources Ltd.	Cow	Geophysics VLF-EM, magnetometer	Delineated multiple VLF-EM and magnetic anomalies.
2015	Strategic Metals Ltd.	Nor	Staked Nor claims 1-74	n/a
2015	Rockhaven Resources Ltd.	Nor	Rockhaven acquired Nor claims from Strategic	n/a

In 1996, Conquest Yellowknife Resources Ltd. contracted SJ Geophysics Ltd. to conduct VLF-EM and magnetometer surveys over the Buffalo grid on its Cow claims (Dujakovic and Visser, 1996).

In early 2015, Strategic staked Nor 1-74 claims and, later that year, Rockhaven acquired those claims from Strategic as part of the property-swap transaction.

Table 8: Work Area 6 – Exploration History

Year of Work (Report)	Owner/ Operator	Claim Group/Target	Work Performed	Results
1965	Mount Nansen Mines Ltd.	Bit	Staked Bit claims 1-6	n/a
1966	Mount Nansen Mines Ltd.	Bit	Mapping and geochemical sampling	n/a
1971	Area Exploration Company Ltd.	Bit, Rusk	Optioned the Bit claims and staked Rusk claim 1-39.	n/a
1972	Area Exploration Company Ltd.	Rusk	Grid soil sampling	n/a
1973	Area Exploration Company Ltd.	Rusk	Drilled one diamond drill hole.	n/a
1974	J. Dickson	Lone	Staked around the Lonely porphyry	n/a
1976	G. Dickson	LD, Swiss	Restaked as LD cl 1-14	n/a
1979	G. Dickson	LD, Swiss	Restaked as Swiss cl 1-62	n/a
1980	G. Dickson	LD, Swiss	Trenching	n/a
1981	G. Dickson	LD, Swiss	Trenching	n/a
1983	G. Dickson	J. Bill	Restaked as J. Bill cl 1-32	n/a
1984	G. Dickson	Rat, Bull	Trenching, added Rat c1 1-24 and Bull cl 1-28	n/a
1984	Kerr Addison Mines Ltd.	Lone	Re-examined Lonely showing	Rock samples returned up to 1650 ppb Au and 14.8 ppm Ag.
1985	Kerr	Lone	Staked the Only	n/a

	Addison Mines Ltd.		claims around the Lonely showing	
1986	Kerr Addison Mines Ltd.	Lone	Conducted geological mapping, soil geochemistry, and a VLF survey.	Maximum gold-in-soil was 150 ppb. VLF-EM outlined two north-northwest trending anomalies.
1987	E. Curley	Dows	Dows claims were staked. Hand trenching	n/a
1988	Noranda Exploration Company Ltd.	Dows	Optioned and expanded the Dows claims. Mapping, grid soil sampling, mechanized trenching, and geophysical surveys	The best soil sample returned 490 ppb gold, 4.4 ppm silver, 1,100 ppm arsenic and 13,200 ppb mercury.
1988	Kerr Addison Mines Ltd.	Lone	Completed 17 soil pits and one hand trench.	Best rock samples from pits returned 115 ppb Au, 555 ppm Cu, and 115 ppb Ag.
1989	Noranda Exploration Company Ltd.	Dows	One diamond drill hole.	Intersected a quartz breccia, which averaged 2.43 g/t gold over 7.5 m including 10.2 g/t gold over 1.5 m.
1995	Atna Resources Ltd.	Dows	Optioned Dows claims from E. Curley. Mapping, trenching, soil sampling, chip sampling.	n/a
1995	Conquest Yellowknife Resources Ltd.	Dows	Optioned the property from Atna. Staked the Dows 119-124 claims.	n/a
1995	Aurchem Exploration Ltd.	J. Bill, Rat, Bull	Aurchem acquired Dickson’s claims J Bill, Rat, and Bull	n/a
1996	Conquest Yellowknife	Dows	Diamond drilling.	Anomalous drill intersects, 5.51 g/t gold

	Resources Ltd.			and 13.13 g/t silver over 2.61 m (DDH-96-2); 6.64 g/t gold with low silver over 5.90 m (DDH-96-6); and 0.34 g/t gold with 5.09 g/t silver over 11.10 m (DDH-96-8)
2003	Aurchem Exploration Ltd.	J. Bill	Limited soil sample program. Pre-stripping for future trenching.	n/a
2006	R. Hulstein	Desk	Staked expired Dows claims as Desk.	n/a
2009	Strategic Metals Ltd.	Sked	Stakes Sked claims.	n/a
2010	Strategic Metals Ltd.	Sked	Grid soil sampling	The best results from soil sampling were strongly anomalous arsenic (up to 181 ppm) and copper (up to 140 ppm) and background to weakly anomalous gold (up to 23 ppb), lead (up to 14 ppm) and zinc (up to 85 ppm).
2010	Wolverine Minerals Corp.	Desk, Sked	Wolverine purchased Desk and Sked claims.	n/a
2010	Strategic Metals Ltd.	Desk	Strategic purchased the Desk claims.	n/a
2013	Strategic Metals Ltd.	Sked	The Sked claims reverted to Strategic.	n/a
2015	Rockhaven Resources Ltd.	Desk, Sked	Rockhaven acquired the Desk and Sked claims from Strategic.	n/a

Work Area 6 is on the western edge of the MNGC. For discussion purposes, this Work Area is subdivided into two general claim areas, as described below.

<u>J. Bill Claim Area</u>

In 1965, Mount Nansen Mines staked the Bit 1-6 claims southeast of Mt. Nansen and, in 1996, it performed mapping and soil sampling on those claims.

In 1971, Area Exploration optioned the Bit claims and expanded the claim block by adding the Rusk 1-39 claims (Eaton and Walls, 1987). In 1972 and 1973, Area Exploration did grid soil sampling, mapping and one drill hole (180 m).

G. Dickson restaked the Bit area as the LD 1-14 claims in 1976, and as the Swiss 1-62 claims in 1979 (YGS Minfile 115I 096).

In 1980 and 1981, G. Dickson conducted trenching.

In 1983, G. Dickson restaked the area again as J. Bill 1-32 claims.

In 1984, G. Dickson conducted trenching on the J. Bill claims and added the Rat 1-24 claims to the south and the Bull 1-8 claims to the east.

In 1986, part of Dickson's claims area was optioned to Chevron, which explored with mapping, grid soil sampling, EM-16 surveys and bulldozer trenching in 1986 and 1987, before dropping the option.

In 1994, the J. Bill, Rat and Bull claims were transferred to J. Dickson and, in 1995, those claims were transferred to Aurchem.

From 1995 to 1998, the J Bill, Rat, and Bull claims were optioned to BYG by Aurchem. BYG carried out a drilling program near Tit Mountain, in an area that partially overlaps with the northeastern corner of Work Area 6.

In 1999, the J. Bill, Rat, and Bull claims reverted to Aurchem.

In 2003, Aurchem conducted a small soil sample program on the J. Bill 28 and 30 claims in the northeast corner of Work Area 6.

<u>Sked/Desk Claim Area</u>

In 1987, E. Curley staked the Dows claims after obtaining elevated gold values from float samples taken from hand trenches. Later that year, two back-hoe trenches were dug to bedrock near the hand trenches and exposed an area of silicification and clay alteration at a contact between quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes and schistose country rocks (Galambos, 1988). This area is on the current Desk claims.

In early 1988, Noranda Exploration Company Ltd. (Noranda) optioned and expanded the Dows claims. That year, Noranda conducted mapping, grid soil sampling, mechanized trenching and geophysical surveys. Surface mapping was largely unsuccessful due to lack of bedrock exposures. A total of 673 soil samples, taken on a 25 x 100 m grid, identified a northeast-southwest trending anomaly that is strongly enriched in arsenic and mercury, with spotty gold and low silver values. The two best soil samples returned: 1,100 ppb gold, 2.0 ppm silver, 460 ppm arsenic and 1,100 ppb mercury; and, 490 ppb gold, 4.4 ppm silver, 1,100 ppm arsenic and 13,200 ppb mercury, respectively. A total of 39 rock and 134 chip samples were also collected during the 1988 program. The best specimen sample yielded 3.89 g/t gold and 6.9 g/t silver, while the trenching uncovered three zones of gold enrichment that ranged from four to thirty metres wide. Geophysical surveys on the Dows claims included a 43 line kilometre magnetometer survey, a 4.6 line kilometre VLF survey and a four line kilometre induced polarization survey. A broad magnetic low coincides with the high soil geochemical values, but these features are cut off to the north by a zone of low resistivity (Galambos, 1988).

Later in 1988, Noranda conducted additional soil geochemical sampling and a diamond drilling program that comprised five holes totalling 388.01 m. Due to strong clay alteration, core recovery was poor. No significant results were reported, and it was suggested that the mineralization might not follow the same orientation as the soil geochemical anomaly (Galambos, 1989).

In 1989, Noranda completed a single diamond drill hole (198 m). That hole intersected a section of quartz breccia, which averaged 2.43 g/t gold over 7.5 m including 10.2 g/t gold over 1.5 m. Despite this positive result, the claims were returned to E. Curley (Schmidt, 1996).

In 1992, E. Curley jointly funded a 761 m trenching program with Noranda to test new ideas. Sixty-three channel, two rock and six soil samples were taken, but no significant results were reported (Schmidt, 1996; Mann and Slack, 1996).

In 1995, Atna Resources Ltd. (Atna) optioned the Dows claims from E. Curley. A limited trenching program comprising 59 chip samples, 17 rock samples, and 12 soil samples was completed. Trenching confirmed previous results, but failed to extend mineralization to the northwest. BYG also mapped and sampled the trenches (Mann and Slack, 1996).

In late 1995, Conquest Yellowknife Resources Ltd. (Conquest) sub-optioned the Dows claims from Atna and staked more claims.

In 1996, Conquest completed two diamond drill programs totalling 1,418 m in 11 holes. This drilling identified a wide zone of intense deformation, which hosts gold mineralization (Schmidt, 1996). Several anomalous intervals were intersected including: 5.51 g/t gold and 13.13 g/t silver over 2.61 m (DDH-96-2); 6.64 g/t with low silver over 5.90 m (DDH-96-6); and 0.34 g/t gold and 5.09 g/t silver over 11.10 m (DDH-96-8).

The various generations of Dows claims expired between 2001 and 2006. In 2006, R. Hulstein re-staked the area of Desk claims.

In winter 2009, Strategic staked the Sked claims to cover the along-strike projection of the mineralized zone on the Desk claims. In summer 2010, Strategic expanded its claim block to the northwest to cover a historical gold anomaly located on the west side of an unnamed tributary of Lonely Creek.

In 2010, Strategic conducted a geochemical sampling program comprising small grids to the northwest and southeast of the Desk claims (Chung, 2011). Results from this sampling were positive with background to strongly anomalous arsenic (up to 181 ppm) and copper (up to 140 ppm) and background to weakly anomalous gold (up to 23 ppb), lead (up to 14 ppm) and zinc (up to 85 ppm) values.

In September 2010, Wolverine signed an optional purchase agreement with Strategic for the Sked claims and, in December 2010, it signed another optional purchase agreement with R. Hulstein for the Desk claims.

In 2013, the Sked claims reverted to Strategic and, in 2010, Strategic purchased the Desk claims.

In July 2015, Rockhaven acquired the Desk and Sked claims via a property-swap transaction with Strategic.

In 2017, a two-person team conducted a one day prospecting program of the previously trenched Sked/Desk claim area. The objective was to confirm limestone and marble unit extents identified by Noranda, to follow up on grab samples taken in 2016, and to obtain further samples of the marble for whole rock analysis.

GEOMORPHOLOGY

The Property is situated in the southern part of the Dawson Range, a belt of low mountains, hills and relatively mature river systems. It is drained by tributaries of the Klaza River, Nansen Creek and Victoria Creek, all of which flow into the Nisling River, part of the Yukon River watershed.

Elevations range from 1,200 to 1,800 m above sea level (asl), and tree-line is at about 1,450 m asl.

The Property escaped Pleistocene continental glaciation but experienced some local Pleistocene to Holocene valley and alpine glaciation. Outcrop is rare throughout the Property. Overburden typically consists of a few centimetres of organics, 0 to 5 cm of volcanic ash and up to 200 cm of loess and immature soil mixed with locally derived rock fragments, over weathered bedrock. At lower elevations, thick layers of fluvial material, glacio-fluvial outwash and till blanket the valley floors. Permafrost is extensive, particularly on north- and west-facing slopes.

The Property has a continental climate with low levels of precipitation and a wide temperature range. Summers are normally pleasant with extended daylight hours whereas winters are long and cold. Although summers are relatively warm, snowfall can occur in any month at higher elevations. The Property is mostly snow free from late May to late September. According to Environment Canada, summer temperatures in the nearest community of Carmacks average 18 ºC during the day and 5 ºC at night. Winter temperatures average -12 ºC during the daytime. Total annual precipitation over the 1961 to 1990 period averaged 277 mm, with about 92 cm of snow (Environment Canada, 2015).

GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The MNGC was visited by J.B. Tyrrell and D.D. Cairnes for the Geological Survey of Canada in 1898 and 1914, respectively, and has been mapped by H.S. Bostock (1936) and G.G. Carlson (1987). The geology was revised in a compilation by Gordey and Makepeace (2000). The following discussion is primarily based on maps prepared by Gordey and Makepeace and the Yukon Geological Survey (YGS).

The Property lies within the Yukon-Tanana Terrane (YTT) approximately 100 km southwest of the Tintina Fault and 100 km northeast of the Denali Fault (Figure 5). YTT comprises a variety of Proterozoic and Paleozoic metavolcanic, metasedimentary and metaplutonic rocks, which represent both arc and back-arc environments (Colpron and Nelson, 2006; Piercey et al., 2006). The Tintina Fault is a transcurrent structure that experienced about 450 km of dextral strike-slip movement during the Eocene. This movement offset an outlier of YTT in the Finlayson Lake District of southeastern Yukon from the main body of YTT, which lies southwest of the fault. The Denali Fault is another major transcurrent structure that has seen hundreds of kilometres of dextral strike-slip movement.

Regional stratigraphy in the area of the Property is summarized in Table 9. The basement rocks are mainly schists and gneisses, which include metaplutonic, metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks (Simpson Range Suite and Snowcap and Finlayson Assemblages) (Ryan et al., 2016). Basement rocks are cut by weakly foliated plutonic rocks (Long Lake Suite) that were metamorphosed and uplifted in the Jurassic, along with the schists and gneisses. The youngest rocks are unfoliated and are represented by five plutonic/volcanic events that occurred in the Cretaceous and Tertiary (Whitehorse Suite, Mount Nansen volcanics, Prospector Mountain Suite, Carmacks volcanics and the newly identified, Casino Suite) (Sanchez et al., 2014). The Casino Suite is of particular significance, because it is associated with most of the epithermal vein and porphyry deposits in the Dawson Range Gold Belt. Intrusions related to the Casino Suite were emplaced from 72 to 79 Ma.

Table 9: Regional Lithologies

UPPER CRETACEOUS	
uKC	**uKC: CARMACKS** a volcanic succession dominated by basic volcanic strata (1), but including felsic volcanic rocks dominantly (?) at the base of the succession (2) and locally, basal clastic strata (3) (70 ma approx): 1. augite olivine basalt and breccia; hornblende feldspar porphyry andesite and dacite flows; vesicular, augite phyric andesite and trachyte; minor sandy tuff, granite boulder conglomerate, agglomerate and associated epiclastic rocks **(Carmacks Gp., Little Ridge Volcanics, Casino Volcanics)** 2. acid vitric crystal tuff, lapilli tuff and welded tuff including feeder plugs and necks; felsic volcanic flow rocks and quartz feldspar porphyries; green and purple massive tuff-breccia with feldspar

phyric fragments **(Carmacks Gp., Donjek Volcanics, some rocks formerly mapped as Mount Nansen Gp.; the felsic part of the Carmacks Gp. is difficult to distinguish from similar Tertiary and Mid-Cretaceous (Mount Nansen) felsic volcanic strata)**

3. medium bedded, poorly sorted, coarse to fine grained sandstone, pebble conglomerate, shale, tuff, and coal; massive to thick bedded locally derived granite or quartzite pebble to boulder conglomerate **(Carmacks Gp.)**

LATE CRETACEOUS TO TERTIARY

LKgP

LKP: PROSPECTOR MOUNTAIN SUITE
grey, fine to coarse grained, massive, granitic rocks of felsic (q), intermediate (g) and rarely mafic (d) composition plus related felsic dykes (f)

- q. quartz monzonite, biotite quartz rich granite; porphyritic alaskite and granite with plagioclase and quartz-eye phenocrysts; biotite and hornblende quartz monzodiorite, granite, and leucocratic granodiorite with local alkali feldspar phenocrysts **(Prospector Mountain Suite, Carcross Pluton)**
- g. hornblende-biotite granodiorite, hornblende diorite, quartz diorite **(Wheaton Valley Granodiorite)**
- d. coarsely crystalline gabbro and diorite
- f. quartz-feldspar porphyry

LKgC

LKC: CASINO SUITE
grey, fine to coarse-grained, massive, granitic rocks of intermediate (g) composition and related felsic dykes (f)

- g. hornblende-biotite granodiorite, hornblende diorite, quartz diorite **(Wheaton Valley Granodiorite)**
- f. quartz-feldspar porphyry

MID-CRETACEOUS

mKN

mKN: MOUNT NANSEN
massive aphyric or feldspar-phyric andesite to dacite flows, breccia and tuff; massive, heterolithic, quartz- and feldspar-phyric, felsic lapilli tuff; flow-banded quartz-phyric rhyolite and quartz-feldspar porphyry plugs, dykes, sills and breccia **(Mount Nansen Gp., Byng Creek Volcanics, Hutshi Gp.)**

mKdW

mKW: WHITEHORSE SUITE
grey, medium to coarse grained, generally equigranular granitic rocks of felsic (q), intermediate (g), locally mafic (d) and rarely syenitic (y) composition:

- q. biotite quartz-monzonite, biotite granite and leucogranite, pink granophyric quartz monzonite, porphyritic biotite leucogranite, locally porphyritic (K-feldspar) hornblende monzonite to syenite, and locally porphyritic leucocratic quartz monzonite **(Mount McIntyre Suite, Whitehorse Suite, Casino Intrusions, Mount Ward Granite, Coffee Creek Granite)**
- g. biotite-hornblende granodiorite, hornblende quartz diorite and hornblende diorite; leucocratic, biotite hornblende granodiorite locally with sparse grey and pink potassium feldspar phenocrysts **(Whitehorse Suite, Casino Granodiorite, McClintock Granodiorite, Nisling Range Granodiorite)**
- d. hornblende diorite, biotite-hornblende quartz diorite and mesocratic, often strongly magnetic, hypersthene-hornblende diorite, quartz diorite and gabbro **(Whitehorse Suite, Coast Intrusions)**
- y. hornblende syenite, grading to granite or granodiorite

EARLY JURASSIC

EJgL

EJL: LONG LAKE SUITE
intermediate (g) to felsic (q) granitoid rocks:

- g. massive to weakly foliated, fine to coarse grained biotite, biotite-muscovite and biotite-hornblende quartz monzonite to granite, including abundant pegmatite and aplite phases; commonly K-feldspar megacrystic **(Long Lake Suite)**
- y. resistant, dark weathering, massive, coarse to very coarse grained and porphyritic, mesocratic hornblende syenite; locally sheared, commonly fractured and saussuritized; locally has well developed layering of aligned pink K-feldspar tablets (Big Creek Syenite)

LATE TRIASSIC

EJgL

LTrS: STIKINE SUITE
coarse-grained, foliated, gabbroic hornblende orthogneiss; coarse-grained hornblende-biotite grante and granodiorite with K-feldspar megacrysts; foliated, fine to medium-grained hornblende quartz diorite to diorite with minor biotite **(Tally Ho leucogabbro, Friday Creek diorite, King Lake granite)**:

UPPER DEVONIAN TO LOWER MISSISSIPPIAN

DMF

DMF: FINLAYSON
assemblage of mafic (1) to felsic (2) metavolcanic rocks of arc and back-arc affinities; carbonaceous pelite, metachert (3); minor quartzite, metavolcaniclastic rocks (4); marble (5); ultramafic rocks and metagabbro (6)

1. Medium to dark green intermediate to mafic volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks; fine-grained amphibolite and greenstone **(Little Kalzas, Ram Creek, Cleaver Lake, Tutchitua, Fire Lake fms; Big Salmon complex)** - DMFv
2. Felsic metavolcanic rocks, white quartz-muscovite schist, metaporphyry **(Kudz Ze Kayah, Wolverine, Waters Creek fms)** - DMFf
3. Dark grey to black carbonaceous metasedimentary rocks, metachert **(Nisana, Swift River, Grass Lakes, Wolverine fms)** - DMFbp
4. light green to grey, fine-grained siliciclastic and metavolcaniclastic rocks; arkosic grit and sandstone; chert and minor limestone **(Drury, Pelmac, Little Kalzas, Tutchitua fms; Big Salmon complex)** - DMFs
5. light grey to white marble, locally crinoidal **(Little Kalzas fm)** – DMFc
6. ultramafic rocks, serpentinite; metagabbro **(Fire Lake fm)** – DMFum

EARLY MISSISSIPPIAN

MgSR

MSR: SIMPSON RANGE SUITE
foliated granitoid of mainly granodiorite to tonalite composition (g), locally granite and augen granite (q), rare gabbro (gb)

g. Foliated to strongly foliated, fine to medium-grained, hornblende-bearing metagranodiorite, metadiorite and metatonalite

q. Foliated metagranite, quartz monzonite and granodiorite; augen granite

gb. Locally, metagabbro

NEOPROTEROZOIC AND PALEOZOIC

PDS	**PDS: SNOWCAP** assemblage of dominantly metasiliciclastic rocks (1); minor marble (2), mafic metavolcanic rocks (3) and ultramafic rocks (4); intruded by Devonian-Mississippian calc-alkaline plutons of the Grass Lakes and Simpson Range suites; locally metamorphosed to blueschist and eclogite facies (5) 1. Polydeformed and metamorphosed quartzite, psammite, pelite and marble; minor greenstone and amphibolite **(Snowcap, Dorsey, part of Big Salmon complexes; North River fm)** – PDss 2. Light grey to buff weathering marble, generally lenticular and discontinuous - PDsc 3. Medium to coarse-grained amphibolite, commonly garnet-bearing; greenstone; minor marble **(Snowcap, Dorsey complexes)** – PDsv 4. ultramafic rocks, serpentinite; metagabbro; metapyroxenite **(Dorsey complex)** – PDsum 5. metasiliciclastic and mafic meta-igneous rocks locally metamorphosed to eclogite bluschist **(Quiet Lake, Faro-Ross River, Simpson Lake)** – PDse

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Detailed mapping on the Property is limited by sparse outcrop and extensive vegetative cover. The geology map, shown on Figure 6, has been interpreted from regional mapping, trenching, drilling and geophysical surveys done on various parts of the Property over the last 50 years.

The oldest exposed unit, comprised of Snowcap Assemblage schists, limestones and amphibolites, underlies a large region to the west of the Property. To the south and east of the Property, large bodies of orthogneiss belonging to the Simpson Range Suite surround younger Finlayson Assemblage metavolcanics. Paleozoic units are sporadically intruded by irregular bodies of Stikine Suite orthogneiss and granite.

The northern and western parts of the Property are mostly underlain by Mid-Cretaceous Whitehorse Suite granodiorite. This granodiorite contains 30% hornblende and biotite. It is coarse-grained and non-foliated.

Sub-aerial volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks of the Mount Nansen volcanics are common throughout the central part of the Property. They include medium green to grey andesite flows and pyroclastic rocks with occasional buff to tan rhyolitic tuff. These rocks are believed to be extrusive equivalents of Middle Cretaceous intrusions.

A quartz-rich granite to quartz monzonite stock intrudes granodiorite in the southeastern corner of Work Area 2. This stock, known as the Mount Nansen Porphyry Complex, is thought to be the main heat source for hydrothermal cells responsible for mineralization on the Property. This pluton, along with feldspar porphyry dykes scattered throughout the Property, belong to the Casino Suite, which has been dated between Mount Nansen volcanics and Prospector Mountain Suite formation (S. Isreal, personal communication). Geochronological work indicates that porphyry dykes, which are spatially and genetically related to porphyry and vein mineralization on the Property, are Late Cretaceous (78.2-76.3 Ma) in age (Mortensen et al., 2016).

A series of northwesterly trending feldspar porphyry dykes emanate from the Mount Nansen Porphyry Complex, cutting Whitehorse Suite granodiorite in the area of the KVS. These porphyry dykes are up to 30 m wide and consist of buff aphanitic groundmass containing up to 15% orthoclase phenocrysts (1 to 2 mm) with minor biotite and rare quartz phenocrysts. Commonly the dykes occupy the same structural zones as the mineralized veins, and are often strongly fractured. Some veins are found to cross-cut dykes.

Two main fault trends, northwesterly and northeasterly, are present in the MNGC and are best documented where they are delineated by trenching and drilling at the KVS. The first set strikes northwesterly, dipping between 60° and 80° to the southwest. Although these faults lack strong topographic expression, they host mineralized veins, breccia zones and appear to control the distribution of porphyry dykes. The second set of faults strike northeasterly, almost perpendicular to the primary set, and dip sub-vertically. They form prominent topographic linears and offset mineralized zones in a number places, creating apparent left lateral displacements of up to 80 m in magnitude. The exact relationship between these structures and the mineralized northwesterly trending structures is still uncertain, but they appear to have been in part coeval and may have played an important role in ground preparation. A third set of structures are slightly oblique to the main mineralized faults, striking more westerly. They are less continuous and are considered to be Riedel shears. High-grade mineralization is sometimes localized at junctions between these shears and the northwesterly trending structures.

MINERALIZATION

The KVS lies within the northern part of the MNGC, a northwesterly elongated structural belt that hosts more than 30 known mineral occurrences (Figure 7). Gold- and silver-rich veins within the MNGC dominantly occur in northwesterly trending structures. The hydrothermal system that produced the MNGC is cored by weak porphyry copper-molybdenum centres, and ranges outward to sheeted vein and fracture complexes, and more distally to discrete base and precious metal veins. The mineralizing events within the MNGC are interpreted to be related to the emplacement of the Late Cretaceous Casino Suite intrusions. The generalized metal zonation model for the KVS is shown on Figure 8.

Two porphyry centres have been identified in the northern part of the MNGC (Cyprus and Kelly zones) and are both related to the Mount Nansen Porphyry Complex. The larger and better defined porphyry centre, the Cyprus Zone, is partly covered by the claims in the southeastern corner of Work Area 2. It was explored in the late 1960s and early 1970s, with approximately 26 drill holes totalling 4,500 m. Average hypogene grades of 0.12% copper and 0.01% molybdenum were reported at depths exceeding 60 to 90 m below surface. Hypogene copper grades are approximately double those in the overlying leached cap. There is no significant supergene enrichment zone. Locally higher grade zones (0.6% copper and 0.06% molybdenum) and elevated precious metal values are associated with intense fracturing found in weakly potassic altered areas within the dominantly phyllic altered porphyry system. The potassic altered areas often feature tourmaline breccias, abundant quartz veining, and/or secondary biotite (Sawyer and Dickinson, 1976).

The western porphyry centre, the Kelly Zone, was explored as early as 1973. The Kelly Zone is defined by coincident geochemical and geophysical anomalies, including: 1) strongly elevated gold, copper and molybdenum soil geochemical values; 2) high chargeability values with moderate resistivity; and 3) a large area of low magnetic susceptibility observed in both ground and airborne surveys. The coincident anomalies cover a semicircular area approximately 2,500 m across. Trenching and diamond drilling done in 2012 by Rockhaven on the western edge of the Kelly Zone, discovered minor chalcopyrite, chalcocite and molybdenum, with rare bornite. The mineralization is hosted in several, 25 to 100 m wide bands of strongly phyllic altered and heavily quartz veined granodiorite, which are separated by barren porphyry dykes. The best interval in the 2012 drill hole averaged 0.20 % copper, 0.012 % molybdenum and 0.22 g/t gold over 25.99 m.

The majority of Rockhaven's exploration activities have been conducted in the KVS, in the distal part of the local hydrothermal system where copper-deficient, precious metal rich veins predominate. Rockhaven has identified eleven main mineralized structural zones that are developed northwest of the porphyry targets. The structural zones collectively form a 3 km wide corridor that cuts northwesterly through Mid-Cretaceous granodiorite country rocks for a length of 4 km or more. Individual zones exhibit exceptional lateral and down-dip continuity, and all of them remain open for extension along strike and to depth. From south to north, the zones are named Rex, Chevron, Dickson, AEX, BRX, Pika, Stroshein, Herc, BYG, Klaza and Pearl. Rockhaven's exploration has focused mainly on the Klaza and BRX zones, which have been subdivided into the Western BRX, Central BRX, Eastern BRX, Western Klaza and Central Klaza zones. The current mineral resource estimate contains mineralization from parts of these five sub-zones.

The main mineralized structural zones in the KVS range from 1 to 100 m wide and are usually associated with feldspar porphyry dykes. Mineralization occurs within veins, sheeted veinlets and tabular breccia bodies. The host granodiorite exhibits pervasive argillic alteration immediately adjacent to and up to 30 m from mineralized structures. Sericitization and potassic alteration are developed directly adjacent to hydrothermal channel ways. The host granodiorite is magnetite-bearing except in alteration halos where hydrothermal alteration occurs. Details of the alteration facies proximal to the structural zones are discussed in more detail later in this section.

Depth of surface oxidation in the KVS ranges from 5 to 100 m below surface, depending on fracture intensity, the type of mineralization and local geomorphology. The deepest weathering occurs in wide, pyritic vein complexes located along ridge tops or on south-facing slopes.

Detailed evaluation of oriented drill core and measurements taken from trench exposures has identified two main structural orientations that control mineralization. The primary structural set strikes between 135˚ and 155˚ and dips 60˚ to 80˚ to the southwest. The secondary mineralized trend strikes between 110˚ and 130˚ and dips 60˚ to 70˚ to the south. The secondary structures may represent either Riedel shears of the primary structural set or a separate structural event altogether. Strong gold mineralization is sometimes localized in areas where the two structural trends converge. The plunge of these structural intersections is towards the southeast.

Petrographic analysis completed in 2011 by John Payne, Ph.D., P.Geo. of Vancouver Petrographics reported veins, veinlets and breccia material hosting disseminated to semi-massive pyrite, arsenopyrite, galena, sphalerite, stibnite and jamesonite in quartz, carbonate and barite gangue (Payne, 2012). Metallurgical studies completed by Rockhaven indicate that tetrehedrite is also present and is a major host to high-grade silver mineralization. The sulphide minerals typically comprise 1 to 10% of veins and altered wallrocks, often increasing to between 20 and 80% over 25 to 200 cm intervals. Petrographic and metallurgical work also identified native gold/electrum (Dumala et al., 2015).

Quartz is the dominant gangue mineral in veins. It occurs in a variety of textures including chalcedonic, comb, banded, speckled and vuggy. Smoky quartz is the most common colour variation, but milky and clear quartz are locally abundant. Carbonate occurs mainly as ankerite, siderite and rhodochrosite and typically ranges between 5 and 20% of the veins by volume.

Breccias form tabular bodies consisting of heterolithic wallrock clasts, which include granodiorite and various volcanic or sub-volcanic lithologies. Matrices are enriched with fine-grained, disseminated to blebby pyrite, arsenopyrite, sphalerite, and galena. Breccias are mostly observed within drill core from the Klaza Zone where they range up to 2 m in width.

Mineralization within most structures is interpreted to be spatially and genetically related to porphyry dykes, which strike northwesterly and dip steeply to moderately toward the south. The dykes pinch and swell in three dimensions and are usually unmineralized. Movement on the related faults likely post-dates emplacement of the dykes as they are occasionally cut by mineralized veins.

Two parallel, northeast-trending faults have been observed to cut across the northwestern portion of the Klaza and BRX zones. The easterly cross-fault appears to offset the western sections of the mineralized zones about 80 m to the south; however, the exact sense of motion is uncertain. Detailed exploration has not been conducted yet on the western side of the westerly cross-fault, so displacement on it has not been determined. The westerly cross-fault appears to be the stronger of the two structures. The relative timing of movement on these faults has not yet been determined, but they are thought to be coeval to, or slightly younger than, the vein structures. Some of the better mineralized sections of the vein structures occur in what may be dilatant zones immediately east of the cross-faults. Drill holes and trenches are aligned subparallel to the orientation of the cross-faults; therefore, only a few holes have intersected them. Mineralized vein clasts are reported in a few holes that crossed the northeast trending faults, but the extent to which they are mineralized is not yet known. In the Klaza Zone, the easterly cross-fault marks a sharp change in mineralogy, with increasing arsenopyrite and sulphosalt contents coupled with higher silver:gold ratios in the Western Klaza Zone relative to the Central Klaza Zone. At the BRX Zone, the same cross-fault separates bonanza-grade rhodochrosite-facies mineralization in the Western BRX Zone from lower-grade, iron-carbonate facies mineralization in the Central BRX Zone.

Other Areas of Vein Mineralization on the Property

Historical work on Rockhaven's newly acquired claims has identified other mineralized vein trends that require further investigation. The most noteworthy of these veins are found in Work Areas 2, 3, 4, and 6, and are described below.

Veining on the Vic, JCS, and VG claims (Work Area 2) consists of grey-white quartz veins ranging from 3 cm to 2 m wide. The dominant vein system trends east-west, dips to the south, and is hosted in a syenite porphyry (Ellemers and Stroshein, 2005). Geophysical and geochemical data suggests that more veins may be discovered to the northeast and southwest of the KVS, as discussed in the Soil Geochemical Sampling and Geophysical Surveys sections.

Mineralization on the Dade claims (Work Area 3) is hosted in two, sinusoidal zones of quartz veining and stockwork veinlets (V1 and V2 veins). These veins are believed to strike about 040° and dip 60°-75° to the north. They cut coarse-grained hornblende-quartz granodiorite and diorite gneiss (Burrell, 2013a). The V1 (formerly the Grizzly Vein) and V2 veins exhibit pervasive silicification, calcification and moderate to strong clay alteration. In 2011, trenching exposed the V1 vein over widths of 9 to 20 m along a 175 m strike length and the V2 vein over widths of 2 to 12 m along a 125 m strike length (Burrell, 2013a). Where mineralized, the veins comprise white to grey quartz with boxwork limonite and 1-3% disseminated arsenopyrite and pyrite. The best diamond drill intersect graded 2.44 g/t gold and 21.3 g/t silver over 1.2 m. The best RC drill result came from a hole located 400 m west of the known veins and assayed 5.32 g/t gold over 1.53 m.

On the Val claims (Work Area 4), mineralization is found in a fault-controlled zone containing gold- and silver-bearing veins and breccias (Turner, 2014). The zone ranges from 10 to 20 m wide and features sheeted veins and veinlets. Arsenopyrite, pyrite, galena and sphalerite occur as disseminations and stringers within quartz and carbonate gangue. Assays from trench exposures have mostly been disappointing.

Mineralization on the Queen claims (Work Area 4) is hosted by metamorphic rocks thought to be part of the Paleozoic Simpson Range Suite. Crystalline and chalcedonic quartz veins and veinlets containing disseminated pyrite and trace, fine-grained galena and arsenopyrite are reported in numerous locations. This type of mineralization is commonly accompanied by quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes. Quartz-chalcedony-stibnite breccia vein float has been discovered near old placer workings. Float samples taken near Montgomery Creek have graded up to 15.67 g/t gold. The source of this float is thought to be nearby but has not yet been discovered. Only limited bulldozer trenching has been done on targets on the Queen claims and none of the targets has been drilled. A rock sample of rusty fractured quartz float collected from a shallow (<1 m) trench returned 8.74 g/t gold and 57.6 g/t silver.

Mineralization on the Sked/Desk claims (Work Area 6) occurs in three zones that range from four to thirty metres wide. These zones reportedly strike about 120° and dip between 60 and 65°

to the southwest. The eastern extension of the mineralization may be truncated, or offset, by a small cross-fault, or could extend as a blind zone beneath Mount Nansen volcanic rocks. Quartz breccias and intense deformation have been reported in diamond drill holes. The best drill intersects graded 10.2 g/t gold over 1.5 m and 6.64 g/t gold over 5.9 m. The Sked property also hosts a limestone formation that may have economic implication for tailings treatment should future development occur at the Klaza Deposit.

The J. Bill, Rat, and Bull claims (Work Area 6) host two types of vein mineralization that cut volcanic rocks near a silicified porphyry stock. One type consists of pyrite, arsenopyrite, galena and sphalerite in quartz, while the other type is finely disseminated molybdenite and chalcopyrite with minor pyrite and pyrrhotite. These veins have not been drilled, and limited bulldozer trenching was ineffective (YGS Minfile 115I 096).

Mineralization Paragenesis in the KVS

Interpretation of vein paragenesis is based on observations made from drill intersections at the Western BRX, Central BRX, Western Klaza and Central Klaza zones. The general sequence of mineralizing events for the veins is postulated as follows:

Phase I:	Early barren quartz veining associated with brecciation and alteration (phyllic and argillic) of the host granodiorite.
Phase II:	Smoky quartz veining hosting disseminated to semi-massive pyrite, arsenopyrite, +/- sulphosalt mineralization.
Phase III:	Carbonate veining (calcite, rhodochrosite, ankerite and siderite) accompanied by sphalerite and galena.
Phase IV:	Single to multi-stage brecciation of veins by late hydrothermal fluids.

Mineral assemblages and precious metal abundance associated with the four phases varies based on the spatial relationships of each zone to the primary heat source and the localized structural controls involved in vein emplacement. The following paragraphs describe the paragenetic features observed in the four sub-zones defining the mineral resource.

The Western BRX Zone hosts mineralization styles that appear to be relatively consistent over the entire 500 m strike length and through 520 m of down-dip vertical extent. Mineralizing phases include an initial grey to white quartz phase +/- pyrite followed by a smoky quartz phase hosting pyrite, arsenopyrite and sulphosalts. The first two phases are cut and/or brecciated by ankerite or rhodochrosite that typically hosts galena and sphalerite. Tetrahedrite and chalcopyrite have also been observed in this phase. The final, explosive phase is commonly present: brecciating the sulphide veins, injecting breccia veinlets, and creating micro-fractures. Paragenetic phases observed in drill core from the Western BRX Zone are shown in Plate 1.

KL-14-156 114.20 m

Plate 1: Western BRX Zone intersect highlighting Phases I through IV. Sphalerite and galena are clearly seen in proximity to tan ankerite.

Veins within the Central BRX Zone are mainly dominated by quartz and pyrite with locally abundant galena and sphalerite. These veins host the same mineralizing phases observed in the Western BRX Zone, except that rhodochrosite is not present, arsenopyrite and sulphosalts are less abundant, and gold:silver ratios are generally lower. A typical vein intersect from the Central BRX Zone is shown in Plate 2.

KL-14-197 79.97 m

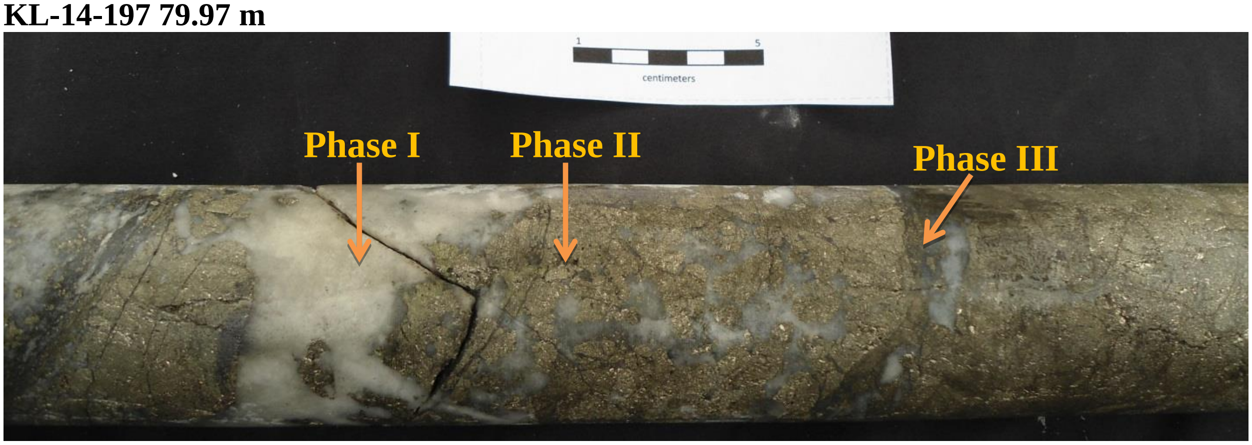


Plate 2: Central BRX Zone drill core highlighting Phases I through III. Quartz and pyrite generally dominate these veins.

Veins in the Western Klaza Zone generally host the highest grade silver found in the KVS. Unlike the other zones, these veins are not spatially associated with feldspar porphyry dykes. Initial alteration of the host granodiorite is a result of the emplacement of early barren grey to white quartz. This is followed by one or two mineralizing events consisting of smoky quartz/sulphide (pyrite +/- arsenopyrite) and smoky quartz hosting high concentrations of pervasive acicular sulphosalt minerals, which are unique to Western Klaza. These two events are typically observed together in the Western Klaza Zone veins but can occur individually. Common late-stage tan ankerite and associated sphalerite and galena fill breccias and fractures cutting earlier quartz phases. Representative vein intersects from the Western Klaza Zone are shown in Plates 3 and 4.

KL-14-182 184.20 m

Plate 3: Western Klaza Zone drill core showing fine-grained arsenopyrite veins and breccias with zoned honey brown sphalerite at the margin of a tan ankerite mass.

KL-14-178 96.50 m

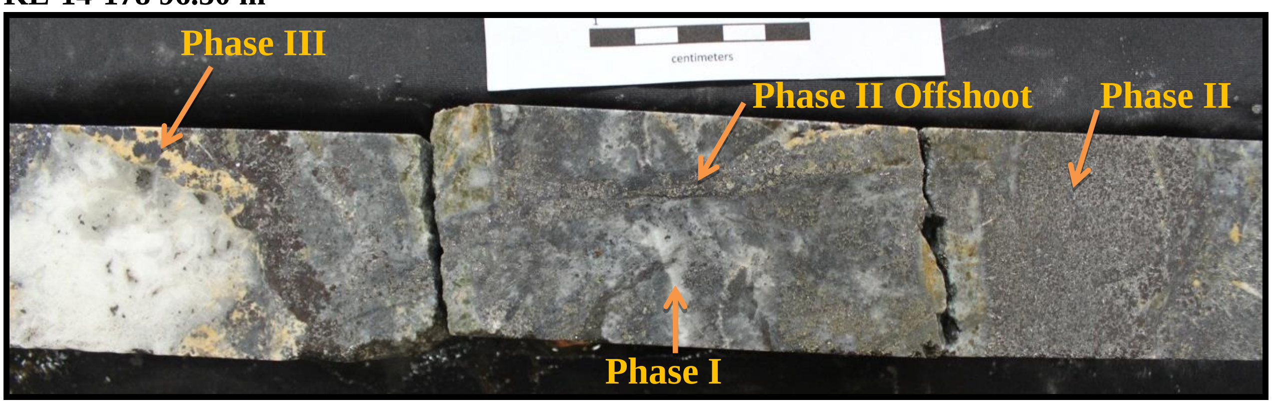


Plate 4: Western Klaza Zone drill core highlighting relationship between Phases I through III.

The Central Klaza Zone is a sheeted vein complex hosted in a feldspar porphyry dyke swarm. The strongest veins are often found along dyke contacts, but they are not limited to these areas. Sheeted vein emplacement is common and, in some instances, mineralized veins cross-cut the dykes. Typical vein composition in Central Klaza Zone consists of initial barren quartz veining, smoky quartz/pyrite/arsenopyrite veining, and further brecciation by tan-white ankerite with sphalerite and galena, as shown on Plate 5.

KL-11-28 254.05 m

Plate 5: Brecciated galena and ankerite vein cross-cutting smoky quartz/pyrite/arsenopyrite.

Alteration Facies in the KVS

Alteration facies described in this section are developed around veins in the KVS. Where only a few veins are present, or they are widely separated, the alteration zones are quite discrete and are surrounded by unaltered wallrocks. Where a mineralized zone consists of multiple, closely spaced veins, the areas of alteration can coalesce. Extensive areas of pervasive alteration characterize the Central and Eastern Klaza Zones and Eastern BRX Zones. This type of alteration appears to be increasing toward the east as the zones approach the porphyry centres.

Four significant alteration facies are observed in drill core and trench exposures. These phases are propylitic, argillic, phyllic and potassic alteration. The alteration facies and intensities vary, based principally on the spatial relationships of each zone with respect to the primary heat source. Further controls on alteration include proximity to feldspar porphyry dykes, and presence of multiple phases of mineralization. Generally, propylitic alteration represents the most distal alteration facies, followed by weak argillic and advanced argillic alteration, then phyllic alteration and finally, the most proximal, potassic alteration. The following paragraphs describe the alteration facies observed in drill core from the KVS.

Propylitic facies alteration in the host granodiorite is mainly represented by the assemblage calcite, chlorite and sericite. Weak sericitization of feldspar imparts a dark greenish grey colour to the granodiorite. Calcite usually develops as coatings within microfractures. Chlorite content is modest at about 3 to 5% of the rock. Epidote, another propylitic index mineral, is rarely observed.

KL-14-228 144.00 m

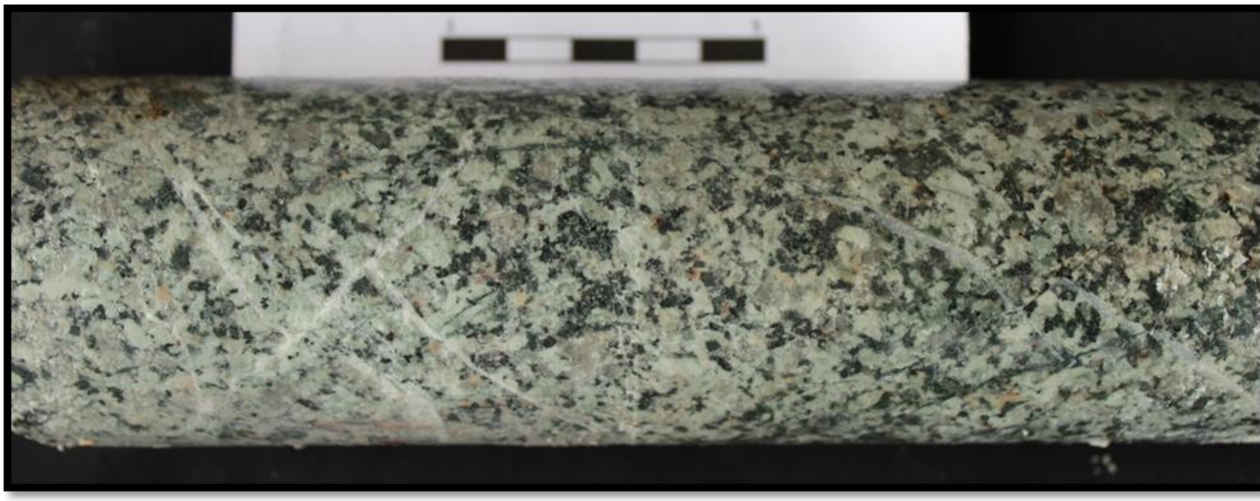


Plate 6: Moderate propylitic alteration.

KL-14-231 190.6 m

Plate 7: Strong propylitic alteration with weak potassic overprinting.

Argillic facies alteration has two sub-facies, montmorillonitic and kaolinitic, with each sub-facies defined by the type of clay replacing plagioclase feldspar. Montmorillonitic alteration (Weak Argillic) is characterized by a pale green colour that develops when clay altered plagioclase oxidizes on exposure to air. Montmorillonite altered rocks swell when the clays absorb water, making them highly friable. This sub-facies is generally less than 50 m wide and occurs outward of the kaolinite sub-facies.

KL-14-138 138.86 – 141.76 m

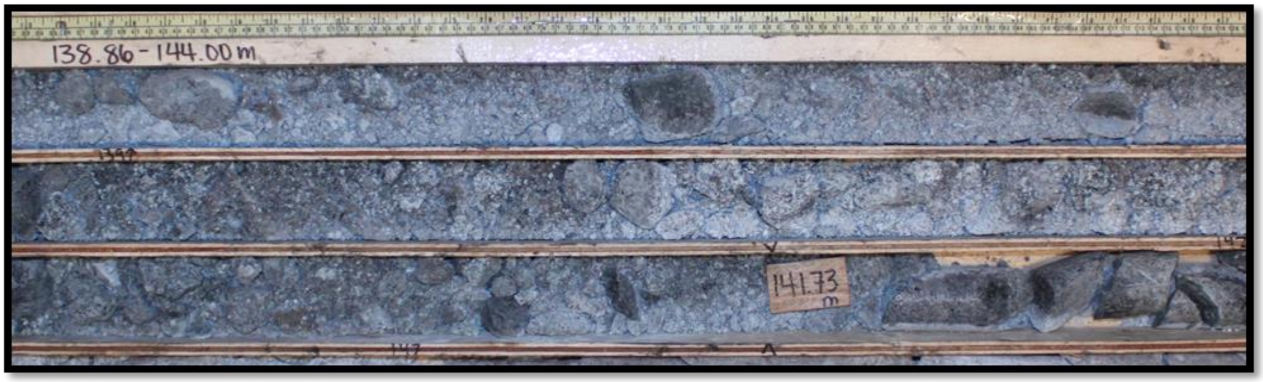


Plate 8: Highly friable montmorillonite alteration.

Kaolinitic alteration (Advanced Argillic) has a strong bleached appearance and is often cut by weak sericite veinlets with narrow alteration envelopes. Typical kaolinitic alteration grades to phyllic alteration, as sericite dominates over kaolinite. The kaolinite sub-facies has been classified into weak, moderate and strong, depending upon the presence or absence of biotite, K-feldspar, calcite, sericite, pyrite and hematite. The contacts between these three classifications are gradational.

Weak kaolinitic alteration is characterized by plagioclase feldspar and hornblende altering to a chalky and/or dull white clay. Biotite is present as fresh to weakly altered books. Pink orthoclase (K-feldspar) may also be present. Calcite is rarely observed. Magnetite is generally oxidized to hematite, and disseminated pyrite is usually absent.

KL-14-220 182.30 m

Plate 9: Weak kaolinitic alteration.

Moderate kaolinitic alteration is noted where biotite, calcite and K-feldspar are destroyed, as the intensity of alteration increases. Pale green sericite becomes common; however, it is not pervasive. Hematite is common and chlorite, a relic of biotite alteration, may be present. Pyrite is generally absent or very weak.

KL-14-234 63.10 m

Plate 10: Moderate kaolinitic alteration.

Strong kaolinitic alteration occurs where kaolinite is largely replaced by white to pale green sericite. Pyrite veinlets up to 1 mm are common and wider veinlets sometimes have narrow white, intense sericite envelopes. The pyrite results from sulphidization of hematite.

KL-14-235 89.10 m

Plate 11: Strong kaolinitic alteration.

Argillic facies alteration occurs more proximal to mineralized zones than the propylitic facies and can sometimes be present within 50 cm of mineralized veins.

Phyllic facies alteration is characterized by sericite, quartz and pyrite and is seen immediately adjacent to mineralized zones inside the propylitic and argillic alteration halos. Typical phyllic alteration consists of quartz±sulphide veinlets enveloped by pervasive sericite and pyrite. With an increase in veinlet density, the original rock texture is destroyed and converted to a dark gray, very fine-grained mixture of sericite, pyrite and quartz. The quartz is a product of the alteration and accumulates as blebs or migrates to form veinlets and veins. The strongest phyllic alteration observed to date is within the Klaza Zone. Clasts in the breccias that are typically found in the Klaza Zone are often strongly phyllic altered.

KL-14-229 310.70 m

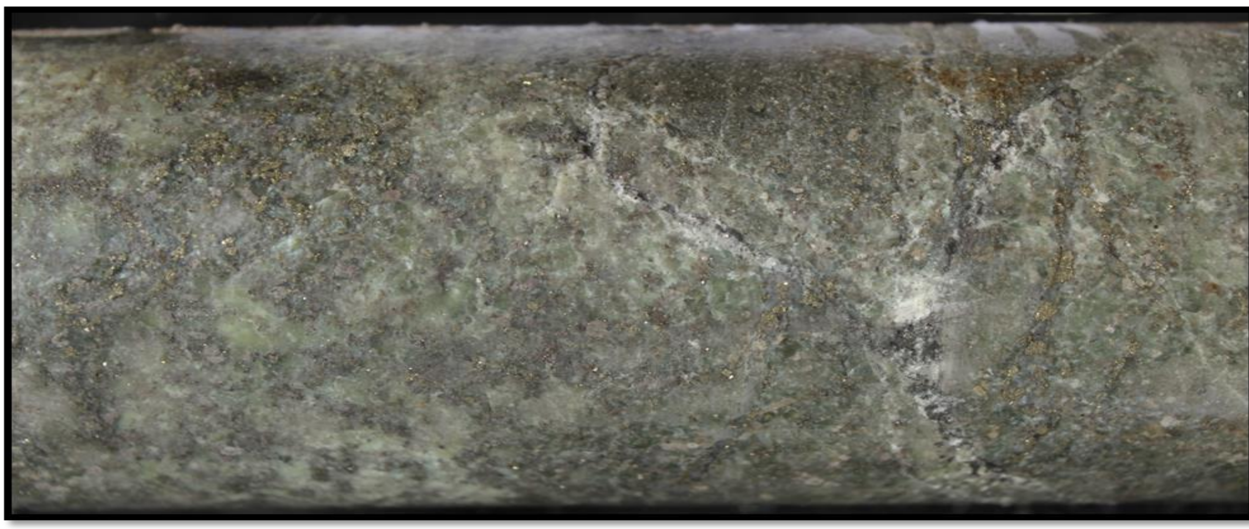


Plate 12: Strong phyllic alteration.

Potassic facies alteration features fine-grained interstitial white feldspars that may be K-feldspar and euhedral books of biotite. Besides the diagnostic alteration minerals, biotite and K-feldspar, potassic alteration may contain secondary magnetite, anhydrite, tourmaline and ankerite.

KL-14-220 182.30 m

Plate 13: Moderate potassic alteration with secondary biotite.

KL-14-231 191.55 m

Plate 14: Moderate potassic alteration in sharp contact with weak phyllic alteration.

Carbonate Gangue Facies in the KVS

Gold-silver mineralization within the KVS occurs in veins containing quartz, various carbonate minerals and iron and base metal sulphide minerals. The gold-rich Western BRX Zone has the highest abundance of manganiferous carbonate (rhodochrosite) discovered to date on the Property. Iron-rich carbonates (ankerite and siderite) are the dominant carbonate minerals in the remainder of the BRX Zone and in the Klaza Zone.

Deposit Style Classification

Textures and mineralogy observed in the KVS share a number of key similarities with Carbonate Base Metal (CBM) deposits. This class of deposits has not been identified elsewhere in Yukon, but some researchers have recognized that mineralization in the KVS resembles mineralization at what are now categorized as CBM deposits (Smuk, 1999, and J. Richards, personal communication). CBM deposits have mainly been discovered around the Pacific Rim and include multi-million ounce gold deposits such as Porgera (New Guinea), Buritica (Colombia) and Kelian (Indonesia).

CBM deposits are formed by the mixing of rising mineralized fluids with bicarbonate waters (Corbett and Leach, 1998). Mineralization styles are highly zoned, depending on the crustal level of the system, with silver-rich CBMs formed at higher levels. Characteristic zonation of carbonate compositions develop when upwelling mineralizing fluids are progressively cooled as they mix with descending bicarbonate groundwater. These carbonate compositions vary from proximal (hot) calcium (Ca) through magnesium (Mg) and manganese (Mn) to distal (cool) iron (Fe) facies. Gold mineralization is believed to be preferentially distributed within veins containing Mn/Mg carbonate facies. Key diagnostic features of CBM deposits are compared to features observed in the Klaza mineralized zones in Table 10:

Table 10: CBM Comparison with Klaza Vein System

Diagnostic Features of CBM Deposits	Diagnostic Features of KVS Mineralization
Mineralization hosted in veins and breccias	Mineralization hosted in veins and breccias
Large vertical extent of mineralization (> 1,000 m)	Large vertical extent of mineralization (520 m and open to depth)
Gold and silver generally well liberated (native or in electrum)	Gold and silver generally well liberated (native gold, electrum and silver in tetrahedrite)
Veins and breccias emplaced adjacent to mineralizing intrusive	Veins and breccias emplaced adjacent to mineralizing intrusive
Carbonate (dominant), quartz, pyrite, sphalerite and galena gangue	Quartz (dominant), carbonate, pyrite, sphalerite and galena gangue
Multiple mineralized structures with long strike lengths (> 700 m)	Multiple (eleven) mineralized structures with long strike lengths (>2,400 m)
Bonanza grade gold mineralization	Some bonanza grade intersects

Although more studies are required to definitively classify the deposit type, key characteristics of mineralization in the KVS are generally consistent with the CBM model, and this model is used in making recommendations concerning future exploration.

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

From 1966 to present, both reconnaissance and grid soil geochemical samples were collected at varying densities within Work Areas 1 to 6. The 2017 soil sampling program was focused on the Rusk target area in Work Area 6, with sample locations and geochemistry in Figures 9 to 13. The following descriptions focus on Work Area 2, which encompasses the most important mineralization found to date on the Property. Figures 14 to 18 thematically illustrate soil geochemical results for gold, silver, arsenic, copper and lead, respectfully, across all six work areas. Sample Handling and Analytical Procedures are described in Appendix III.

Work Area 2

Historical samples were taken on baseline-controlled grids established using a hip-chain and compass. Baselines were marked with one metre high wooden lath and sample sites were marked with 0.5 m wooden lath; however, very few of these markers are currently standing and legible. Early soil sampling identified linear gold±silver±lead anomalies, which correspond to some of the known mineralized zones in the KVS, and a large (2,000 by 3,000 m) area of moderately to strongly anomalous copper-in-soil response, which partially defines the porphyry target at the Kelly Zone.

From 2010 to 2012, Rockhaven expanded grid sample coverage to the west and north of the earlier grids, and collected samples on a few contour-controlled lines in the northwestern part of Work Area 2. No soil sampling was done in 2014. In 2015, 609 samples were collected on grid lines east and northeast of the KVS. These samples were analyzed in 2016. In 2016, 68 grid soil samples were taken to the west and east of the KVS.

Effectiveness of soil sampling is often limited by thick layers of organic material, overburden, and in many areas, permafrost. Despite these limitations, soil sampling has been one of the most effective surface exploration techniques for identifying trenching or drilling targets.

Results for gold, silver, lead, arsenic and copper from historical programs as well as Rockhaven soil programs in and around the KVS are illustrated in Figures 15 to 19, respectively. Table 11 lists the anomalous thresholds and peak values obtained by Rockhaven's surveys, for these elements.

Table 11: Geochemical Data for Soil Samples

	Anomalous Thresholds			Peak Values
Element	**Weak**	**Moderate**	**Strong**	
Gold (ppb)	$\geq 5 < 10$	$\geq 10 < 20$	≥ 20	920
Silver (ppm)	$\geq 0.5 < 1$	$\geq 1 < 2$	≥ 2	61.3
Lead (ppm)	$\geq 10 < 20$	$\geq 20 < 50$	≥ 50	722
Copper (ppm)	$\geq 20 < 50$	$\geq 50 < 100$	≥ 100	1,870
Arsenic (ppm)	$\geq 10 < 20$	$\geq 20 < 50$	≥ 50	1,700

Results from grid sampling near the KVS exhibit distinct copper zonation from east to west. Copper is strongest in the southeast, in proximity to the intrusive centre at the Kelly Zone. Response across the remainder of the gridded area is more subdued. The more southerly BRX, AEX, Dickson and Chevron zones have weakly elevated copper-in-soil signatures, while the other zones, further to the north, show only background copper response.

The structural corridor hosting the eleven known mineralized zones in the KVS is defined by linear trends of moderately to strongly anomalous values for gold, silver, lead and arsenic. Similar anomalies returned from the 2015 and 2016 soil sampling have been identified south and east of the structural corridor. No follow-up excavator trenching or diamond drilling has been completed on these new anomalies. Along strike to the northwest of the known mineralized zones, elevated soil values occur as isolated samples or in small clusters. The lack of continuity in these outlying anomalies may be due in part to more difficult sampling conditions resulting from lower elevations and increased overburden depths.

Work Areas 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6

Reconnaissance-scale soil geochemical programs and localized grid soil sampling have been done in Work Areas 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6. The most significant values came from the BBB, Dade, Sked and Val and Rusk claim groups.

A total of 20 soil samples were collected in Work Area 4 in 2015 on a small grid that covers the inferred southeastern extension of the Bear occurrence. These samples were analyzed in 2016.

A total of 68 soil samples were collected in Work Area 3 in 2016 on two grids near the Dade and Grizzly occurrences. Samples taken from undrilled areas of the Dade claims have returned values to a maximum of 166 ppb gold. Samples collected from soil near bedrock on trench floors yielded values from background to 7,260 ppb gold. In 2016, a total of 186 contour soil samples were collected north of the Rusk occurrence in Work Area 6. These samples yielded values up to 147 ppb gold, 16 ppm silver and 1,900 ppm arsenic.

The results from the Sked/Desk claims include background to moderately anomalous gold, arsenic and sliver values to peaks of 1,100 ppb, 1,100 ppm and 4.4 ppm, respectively.

The Val claims host multiple anomalous zones containing elevated gold, silver, lead and zinc results, with peak values of 154 ppb, 13.9 ppm, 671 ppm, and 511 ppm, respectively.

In 2017, soil sampling focused on the Rusk claims at the northern end of Work Area 6. A total of 140 contour-style soil samples were taken investigating 2016 arsenic soil anomalies and locations are shown on Figure 9. Figures 10-13 show gold, lead, arsenic and copper values for the Rusk soil samples. Soil sampling highlights an area anomalous for gold, silver, lead and arsenic that is open to the east.

Results from various geochemical programs are summarized in: Cathro and Culbert, 1969; Cathro, 1974 and 1976; Main, 1987; Mann and Slack, 1996; Chung, 2011; Burrell, 2014; Smith, 2010 and 2011; Galambos, 1988; Schmidt, 1996 and 1997; Carlyle, 1997; McClintock, 1986; Heberlein and Lyons, 1986; Stroshein, 2001, 2003, 2004, and 2008.

ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY AND HAND TRENCHING

In 2017, Rockhaven collected 77 rock samples from Work Areas 2 and 6. These rock samples were collected during prospecting traverses, hand trenching, and excavator trenching. Rock sample locations are shown in Figure 26.

Nine rock samples were taken on Mount Victoria early in the summer, and the best sample returned 35.3 g/t Au and 1145 g/t Ag. One rock sample was taken during follow-up prospecting in the Sked area to assess the value of local marble in tailings treatment. 36 samples were taken during prospecting and hand trenching in the Rusk area. The best Rusk area rock sample returned 5.69 g/t Au and 22 g/t Ag. 27 rock samples were taken in the southern section of Work Area 2, most of which focused on an arsenic anomaly along the Mount Nansen ridge. Four samples were taken from vein material in a trench exposure at the nearby placer mine 2 km south of the KVS.

A short 10 m hand trench was dug across a surface vein in the area of anomalous arsenic identified in 2016 soil geochemistry. Seven samples were taken from this trench (Figure 26), the best of which returned 0.526 g/t gold and 16 g/t silver.

Sample Handling and Analytical Procedures are described in Appendix III. Certificates of Analysis are found in Appendix IV.

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

Work Area 2

To date, four types of geophysical surveys have been completed within Work Area 2: (1) SJ Geophysics Ltd. (SJ Geophysics) of Delta, British Columbia conducted two ground-based VLF-EM and magnetic surveys on behalf of BYG Natural Resources in 1996 (Visser et al., 1996) and Rockhaven in 2014 and a Volterra 3D IP survey in 2016; (2) Aurora Geosciences Ltd. of Whitehorse, Yukon conducted a gradient array induced polarization survey on behalf of Bannockburn Resources in 2006 (Wengzynowski, 2006); (3) New-Sense Geophysics Ltd. (NSG) of Markham, Ontario conducted two high sensitivity helicopter-borne magnetic and gamma-ray spectrometric surveys for Rockhaven during the 2010 (Turner and Tarswell, 2011) and 2011 (Tarswell and Turner, 2012) field seasons; and (4) Ground Truth Exploration of Dawson City, Yukon conducted high resolution induced polarization surveys along two experimental lines in the Central Klaza and Central BRX zones for Rockhaven during the 2013 field season.

The **SJ Geophysics** VLF-EM and ground-based magnetic surveys were completed during two programs and covered a total of 330 line kilometres on a 4.5 by 8 km grid in the eastern and central parts of Work Area 2. The first survey was completed on behalf of BYG in 1996 and covered 250 line kilometres. In 2014, Rockhaven added another 80 line kilometres to the earlier survey. SJ Geophysics integrated and interpreted the data from both surveys and produced images relating to it. These surveys delineated numerous linear magnetic lows and VLF-EM conductors that coincide with known mineralized zones within the KVS. Northerly trending breaks in the VLF-EM conductors correspond to known or suspected cross-faults. Figure 19 shows the VLF-EM results overlain with the interpreted surface traces of the mineralized structural zones and their possible extensions along strike.

A Volterra-3D IP survey was completed by **SJ Geophysics** in 2016 to the east of the KVS. A total of 18.4 line kilometres were completed on a grid with seven survey lines spaced at 400 m. Survey stations along these lines were set up at 100 m intervals. The work was designed to better define the Kelly Zone, where porphyry-style mineralization had been inferred from a few widely-spaced drill holes, strong soil geochemistry and a broad magnetic low. Prior to 2016, only two trenches and one drill hole had tested the northern edge of this anomaly with the best result coming from hole KL-12-134, which averaged 0.15% copper, 0.14 g/t gold, 2.70 g/t silver and 0.010% molybdenum over 95.15 m. This survey identified a 2,400 metre by 2,200 metre sub-circular chargeability anomaly containing greater than 40 millisecond (ms) values, as shown in Figure 20. Within this anomaly there is a 1,700 metre by 800 metre core with greater than 50 ms values. North-trending resistivity lows (less than 100 ohm-m) coincide with the core of the chargeability anomaly, as shown in Figure 21.

The gradient array and pole-dipole IP survey conducted by **Aurora Geosciences** covered a 1,800 by 1,450 m area in the eastern and central parts of the KVS. Readings were collected at 25 m intervals along lines spaced 100 m apart. This survey identified two main anomalies, both of which feature elevated chargeability with coincident low resistivity.

The most prominent IP anomaly is located in the southeastern corner of area tested by Aurora and was the focus of the more expansive SJ Geophysics survey completed in 2016. It is only partially defined and currently comprises a 1,000 m diameter, semicircular area characterized by moderate chargeability and low resistivity. This anomaly coincides with an area of elevated gold-in-soil geochemistry (25 to 100 ppb) and strong copper geochemistry (>200 ppm) as well as weak porphyry-style mineralization and alteration that are part of the Kelly Zone.

The second IP anomaly includes three northwesterly trending linear, chargeability features of weak to moderate intensity. These chargeability features are 710 to 1,200 m long and are offset 30 to 190 m to the south from parallel resistivity lows. These linear features correspond with parts of the BRX, AEX and BYG zones. The Aurora survey did not cover the Klaza Zone.

The **NSG** surveys resulted in 326 line kilometres being flown on a grid that covered most of Work Area 2. Condor Consulting, Inc. of Lakewood, Colorado was retained to ensure quality control and produced a 3D model of the total field magnetics as well as various vertical derivatives. The first vertical derivative of the magnetic results overlain with the interpreted surface traces of the eleven structural zones is shown on Figure 22.

Magnetic surveys identified several prominent, linear magnetic lows. Subsequent trenching and drilling have shown that many of the northwesterly trending lows coincide with mineralized structural zones in the KVS, while northeasterly trending breaks in the magnetic data correspond to cross-faults. These relationships are consistent with the low magnetic susceptibility results returned from core samples within the altered structural zones compared to higher values from surrounding unaltered wallrocks. Several of the magnetic lows extend outside the main areas of exploration and have not yet been tested by drilling or trenching.

Elevated potassic radioactivity is evident in the general area of the KVS, but does not specifically coincide with individual mineralized zones. Numerous porphyry dykes and frost boils containing porphyry fragments lie within this area and are the probable source of this radioactivity. The Klaza River valley, to the north of the KVS, has generally subdued radiometric response, which is likely due to thick vegetation and water saturation in the flats adjacent to the river. Elevated radioactivity that directly correlates with the river bed may be caused by exposed gravels, which include abundant potassium feldspar bearing, intrusive material.

The experimental IP survey conducted by **Ground Truth Exploration** collected dipole-dipole extended, inverse Schlumberger and strong gradient array data on section lines 10+050 mE and 10+600 mE across the Klaza and BRX zones. Each of these lines was 415 m long (a single spread length for the arrays). Transceivers were placed five metres apart along the lines, resulting in a very high signal to noise ratio and thus providing high quality resistivity data. The mineralized vein and breccia zones tested by the two lines show up as resistivity lows that coincide with chargeability highs.

Work Areas 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6

Geophysical surveys of various types have been conducted on Work Areas 1, 3, 4, 5, and 6. The surveys and their results are summarized in: Smith, 2011; Smith, 2012; Galambos, 1988; McClintock, 1986; Heberlein and Lyons, 1986; and, Dujakovic and Visser, 1996. The most recent data are magnetic and induced polarization surveys of the Rusk and Val areas, complete by **SJ Geophysics** in August 2017.

Magnetic data from the Dade claims has a strong northeasterly fabric, rather than the northwesterly orientation that characterizes the KVS. Although northwest-trending features are less common, a linear with this orientation appears to mark a fault that truncates or offsets veining identified in trenches.

The first vertical derivative evaluation of the magnetic data from the BBB claims delineates a number of northwest-trending magnetic lows akin to those that coincide with mineralized structures in the KVS.

In 2017, SJ Geophysics conducted magnetic and Mag/VLF surveys on the Rusk and Val claim groups. The Rusk grid surveys (seen in Figures 19-22 combined with historic Klaza Vein System geophysics) exhibit few poorly defined linears, best seen in the magnetic surveys. These linears show a weak apparent correlation with high arsenic-, gold-, and silver-in-soil values. The Val grid surveys (Figures 23 and 24) show apparent northwest-southeast trending linears similar to those seen in the main Klaza Vein System. The final report by SJ Geophysics on the 2017 work is included in Appendix VIII.

EXCAVATOR TRENCHING

Rockhaven performed 24,231 m of excavator trenching in 101 trenches between 2010 and 2017. Chip samples were taken along the west rib of each trench or where bedrock was the most stable. Where bedrock was not exposed, soil samples were typically collected along the floor of trenches and rock samples were taken if any mineralized float was observed. Sample Handling and Analytical Procedures are described in Appendix III, while Certificates of Analysis can be found in Appendix IV.

Table 12 lists the total number and combined lengths of trenches completed in the Klaza claim group by Rockhaven each year since 2010.

Table 12: 2010 to 2016 Excavator Trenching Summary

Year	Number of Trenches	Total Length (m)
2010	21	8,000
2011	12	4,050
2012	11	4,000
2013	38	5,000
2014	5	880
2015	2	436
2016	8	1,270
2017	4	595
TOTAL	**101**	**24,231**

Work Area 2

Historically, excavator trenching in geochemically anomalous areas has been the most effective tool for identifying near surface but non-outcropping, mineralized zones. Overburden within the main areas of exploration generally consists of 5 to 20 cm of vegetation and soil organics overlying a discontinuous layer of white volcanic ash and 50 to 125 cm of loess and/or residual soil, capping decomposed bedrock.

Typical trench exposures within the mineralized vein zones exhibit strong limonite and clay alteration that is often water saturated and strongly weathered compared to surrounding wallrocks. These zones are intensely fractured and have high porosity, as a result of near surface oxidation. Residual sulphide minerals are rarely present in trenches and, where seen, they are usually encapsulated in silica. The locations and orientations of lithological contacts in trenches correspond very well with those intersected in nearby drill holes, indicating little solifluction has occurred. Outside of the mineralized zones, trench exposures are dominated by blocky, weakly oxidized granodiorite.

The majority of Rockhaven's trench locations were selected on the basis of historical results. Where possible, trenches were excavated in areas that had previously been stripped of soil and vegetation. The trenches were aligned at about 030°, perpendicular to the trends of main veins and soil geochemical and geophysical anomalies. Figure 27 is a plan view map showing trench locations and float samples taken from trenching areas.

In 2017, four trenches totalling approximately 595 m were dug using a Hitachi 450 excavator, leased by Rockhaven from 15317 Yukon Ltd. of Whitehorse and operated by Archer Cathro personnel. Trench TR-17-038C was dug to the northwest of the Chevron Zone as a 128 m extension of TR-12-38 to re-evaluate the area. Heavy permafrost was encountered during stripping and work was stopped. No significant results were returned. Trench TR-17-091, along strike of TR-17-038C, was pre-stripped in 2016 and returned no significant results. Trench TR-17-092 targeted a wide pyrite vein exposed in previous trenching programs located southeast of the KVS. This trench returned no significant results. The final trench targeted the source of high anomalous float samples on Mount Victoria, west of the KVS. Bedrock exposed in this trench consisted of mostly volcanics and dykes, with some strongly oxidized and gouged veins. Gouge veins were oriented at 070 where discernable. A total of 48 samples were taken along the 283 m trench, the best of which returned 5.43 g/t gold and 149 g/t silver over 1.00 m, and 10.10 g/t gold and 256 g/t silver over 0.40 m.

Individual zones and their key historical trench results are discussed from north to south in the following paragraphs, based on descriptions in Tarswell and Turner, 2014. All widths reported are sampled widths, which are considered to represent 80 to 90% of true widths.

The **Pearl Zone** is one of the mineralized structures identified in the eastern-most portion of the KVS. It was exposed in two excavator trenches located 450 m apart along a recessive linear. The best interval was exposed in TR-13-41S. It averaged 2.85 g/t gold and 20.04 g/t silver across 10.72 m, including 1.25 m grading 19.75 g/t gold and 148.00 g/t silver.

The **Klaza Zone** has been traced by closely spaced trenches for a strike length of 2,400 m, but is projected to another trenching area 1,300 m to the east, for a potential total strike length of 1,300 m. The zone is made up of numerous individual veins that range between 0.2 to 4.5 m wide.

Narrow, high-grade silver-gold enriched veins in the ***Western Klaza Zone*** are believed to represent distal mineralization. A strong vein and a nearby weaker vein, both with good lateral continuity, have been traced along this segment of the zone. These veins are not emplaced alongside a feldspar porphyry dyke, nor are they flanked by the type of sheeted veining seen elsewhere in the Klaza Zone. The mineral assemblages contain higher proportions of arsenopyrite and sulphosalts than are common further east in the zone, and silver to gold ratios are higher. The best trench result from this part of the Klaza Zone was 16.76 g/t gold and 1,052 g/t silver over 3.03 m in TR-13-70.

Mineralization in the ***Central Klaza Zone*** is hosted within a laterally extensive complex of steeply dipping veins, breccias and sheeted veinlets that are associated with a swarm of feldspar porphyry dykes. The strongest veins are typically found along dyke margins. The best result from this part of the Klaza Zone was 5.61 g/t gold and 300 g/t silver over 18.79 m in TR-13-51. Mineralization in the ***Eastern Klaza Zone*** comprises broad zones of quartz-pyrite stringers and veinlets hosting disseminated galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and rare molybdenum. Barren feldspar porphyry dykes up to 70 m wide crosscut zones of mineralization. The strongest vein zones are typically associated with broad areas of phyllic and weak potassic alteration hosting disseminated pyrite and trace molybdenum. The best results returned from this part of the Klaza Zone were 0.69 g/t gold and 3.43 g/t silver over 53.95 m in TR-13-42, and 0.18 g/t gold and 2.69 g/t silver across 302.7 m in TR-12-08.

While individual mineralized exposures within the Klaza Zone are generally comparable to those at other zones in the KVS, the Central and Eastern Klaza Zones are distinguished by the presence of multiple subparallel veins, which are relatively closely spaced within a structural corridor that is up to 100 m wide.

In 2013, two trenches tested the projected extension of the Klaza Zone 1,300 m east of the main trenching area. The best of these trenches (TR-13-41S) yielded multiple mineralized intervals, including 1.91 m grading 2.38 g/t gold and 18.25 g/t silver. The area between this trench and the known Klaza Zone has not yet been trenched and only three holes have been drilled, and the continuity between these areas has not been established.

The **BYG Zone** splays south off the east-central part of the Klaza Zone. It has been traced by excavator trenches for 650 m and hosts veins developed along the selvages of two dyke swarms. An interval in TR-11-26 returned 2.13 g/t gold and 7.94 g/t silver across 14.68 m.

The **Herc Zone** also appears to splay off the Klaza Zone, approximately 300 m east of the BYG Zone. The Herc Zone was discovered in 2010 by following up historical soil geochemical results and has been traced over a 460 m strike length. The best exposure was in TR-10-12, which yielded 3.06 g/t gold and 48.66 g/t silver over 7.60 m. Trenching along the projected strike to the west failed to identify significant mineralization, although strong alteration was exposed along the inferred trend.

The **Pika Zone** was also discovered in 2010 and lies 650 m south of the Klaza Zone. It hosts one or two discrete veins that have been tested by four trenches along a 740 m strike length. This zone has a relatively weak soil geochemical signature compared to the other known zones. The best interval obtained from trenching yielded 2.94 g/t gold and 190.06 g/t silver over 3.20 m (TR-12-04).

The **BRX Zone** was the original historical discovery on KVS and has now been traced for a length of 2400 m by 37 trenches. The total strike length comprises three or more, fault offset segments. Mineralization within the BRX Zone is associated with a laterally extensive feldspar porphyry dyke. Veins occur on the margins of that dyke and, where the dyke splits into two or more ‘fingers,’ the number of veins increases, which sometimes results in wider mineralized intervals. All of the vein exposures in this zone host abundant sulphide and quartz veinlets. The best results are from a 500 m long section, called the ***Western BRX Zone***, which is situated between two northeast-trending cross-faults. Highlights from this section include 87.0 g/t gold and 768 g/t silver over 1.15 m in TR-13-47 and 71.4 g/t gold and 1,310 g/t silver over 2.25 m in TR-13-58.

The **AEX Zone** was discovered in 2012, lies 850 m south of the Klaza Zone and has been traced for 1,650 m. The best trench exposure was in TR-10-03 and returned 10.90 g/t gold and 56.41 g/t silver over 1.25 m.

The **Dickson Zone** was also discovered in 2012 and lies 1,050 m south of the BRX Zone. It has been exposed in two areas, located approximately 1,500 m apart within a 3,000 m long geophysical and multi-element soil geochemical anomaly. The best exposure from this zone was in TR-12-02 and returned 10.85 g/t gold and 93.60 g/t silver over 1.60 m.

The **Chevron Zone** was another 2012 discovery, which is located approximately 1,150 m south of the BRX Zone. It hosts multiple vein structures that have only been tested by two trenches. The best trench results were 3.79 g/t gold and 190.48 g/t silver over 9.20 m and 6.25 g/t gold and 319 g/t silver over 4.80 m, both from TR-12-36.

The **Rex Zone** was discovered by a 2016 drill hole (KL-16-314). It has not been tested by trenching.

The **Stroshein Zone** lies approximately 100 m south of the Eastern Klaza Zone and 180 m north of the Pika Zone. Four trenches completed between 2010 and 2012 cross the zone, with the best result, 8.41 g/t gold over 1.35 m, coming from TR-12-39.

Table 13 lists the most significant mineralized intervals from trenching programs conducted since 2010 in the KVS.

Table 13: Significant Trench Results – Klaza Vein System

Trench	From (m)	To (m)	Int. (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Zone
TR-10-01	229.32	231.32	2.00	6.36	118.55	PIKA
TR-10-01	311.02	312.63	1.61	5.67	140.09	Eastern BRX
TR-10-01	323.89	328.89	5.00	2.91	0.60	Eastern BRX
TR-10-01	469.10	473.62	4.52	2.48	46.80	AEX
TR-10-02	92.45	97.45	5.00	1.39	28.30	Eastern BRX
TR-10-02	227.07	232.37	5.30	1.85	29.63	AEX
TR-10-02	377.20	379.09	1.89	2.78	81.88	Eastern BRX
TR-10-03	236.96	238.21	1.25	10.90	56.41	AEX
TR-10-03	356.26	356.96	0.70	5.39	88.40	Eastern BRX
TR-10-03	96.30	99.00	2.70	2.61	14.80	Eastern Klaza
TR-10-03	349.50	352.50	3.00	6.80	55.67	Eastern Klaza
TR-10-03	464.61	467.07	2.46	7.43	146.38	BYG
TR-10-03	485.91	495.91	10.00	4.22	7.90	HERC
TR-10-04	105.50	108.70	3.20	2.94	190.06	PIKA
TR-10-04	257.47	258.50	1.03	19.80	135.00	Central BRX
TR-10-04	267.17	268.45	1.28	2.26	46.00	Central BRX
TR-10-04	300.67	301.80	1.13	7.09	146.00	Central BRX
TR-10-04	314.50	316.00	1.50	12.50	237.00	Central BRX
TR-10-04	320.00	321.70	1.70	2.81	7.57	Central BRX
TR-10-06	37.90	41.90	4.00	6.40	27.48	Eastern BRX
TR-10-08	322.84	325.34	2.50	3.57	1.40	AEX
TR-10-08	441.80	446.80	5.00	1.70	1.10	Eastern BRX
TR-10-08	453.60	456.10	2.50	4.47	1.80	Eastern BRX
TR-10-09	220.67	235.52	14.85	2.55	37.83	Central Klaza
TR-10-09	346.42	347.34	0.92	1.18	178.00	BYG
TR-10-10	63.73	66.28	2.55	2.45	71.53	Central Klaza
TR-10-10	129.13	136.93	7.80	6.96	66.36	Central Klaza
TR-10-10	148.63	152.05	3.42	1.20	96.20	Central Klaza
TR-10-11	199.55	204.95	5.40	2.04	18.66	Central Klaza
TR-10-11	225.00	227.47	2.47	4.54	12.70	Central Klaza

TR-10-11	240.57	242.07	1.50	2.33	33.00	Central Klaza
TR-10-11	454.34	459.56	5.22	1.52	31.21	BYG
TR-10-12N	188.40	196.00	7.60	3.06	48.66	HERC
TR-10-12N	409.00	412.00	3.00	2.78	9.90	BYG
TR-10-12N	423.20	425.30	2.10	2.58	12.50	BYG
TR-10-12N	597.50	615.20	17.70	2.56	30.42	Central Klaza
TR-10-12N	711.00	715.00	4.00	1.01	27.20	Central Klaza
TR-10-12S	2.20	4.00	1.80	0.97	309.61	PIKA?
TR-10-12S	89.25	90.25	1.00	1.67	461.00	PIKA?
TR-10-13	301.58	303.58	2.00	2.44	5.80	Eastern Klaza
TR-10-14	240.00	241.50	1.50	2.53	133.00	AEX
TR-10-14	246.00	247.00	1.00	2.52	94.40	AEX
TR-10-14	252.00	253.50	1.50	5.60	56.90	AEX
TR-10-14	349.50	350.50	1.00	0.99	166.00	AEX
TR-10-14	361.70	362.70	1.00	9.31	996.00	Central BRX
TR-10-14	366.70	369.50	2.80	1.90	17.52	Central BRX
TR-10-15	38.90	39.90	1.00	2.32	1162.28	AEX
TR-10-15	50.40	53.45	3.05	1.96	14.02	AEX
TR-10-15	69.32	70.32	1.00	3.76	26.00	AEX
TR-10-15	121.50	126.00	4.50	2.92	140.01	Central BRX
TR-10-17	124.77	127.07	2.30	1.54	71.10	Central BRX
TR-10-17	136.87	143.87	7.00	0.96	99.00	Central BRX
TR-10-19	72.65	74.10	1.45	12.45	305.00	Central Klaza
TR-10-20	14.34	17.84	3.50	4.18	360.09	Central BRX
TR-10-21	2.18	10.86	8.68	4.01	434.87	Central BRX
TR-11-22	330.23	331.03	0.80	2.51	260.00	Eastern Klaza
TR-11-22	335.59	337.08	1.49	1.41	77.60	Eastern Klaza
TR-11-22	346.10	349.48	3.38	4.46	61.59	Eastern Klaza
TR-11-22	378.30	379.65	1.35	9.86	61.20	Eastern Klaza
TR-11-24	188.46	191.53	3.07	2.94	36.62	Western BRX
TR-11-26	165.60	180.28	14.68	2.13	7.94	BYG
includes	173.47	176.25	2.78	8.28	20.16	BYG
TR-11-26	232.00	234.00	2.00	23.90	39.70	Central Klaza
TR-11-27	62.94	64.14	1.20	0.53	155.00	Western Klaza
TR-11-28	172.19	172.94	0.75	5.19	421.00	Western Klaza
TR-11-30	62.50	63.80	1.30	4.87	634.00	Western Klaza
TR-12-01	51.00	56.00	5.00	0.31	103.00	Dickson
TR-12-01	147.50	151.82	4.32	2.51	52.92	Chevron?
TR-12-02	322.50	324.10	1.60	10.85	93.60	Dickson
TR-12-08	709.70	718.15	8.45	1.69	2.48	Eastern Klaza
TR-12-23	18.00	26.00	8.00	1.65	50.55	Central BRX

includes	22.60	26.00	3.40	3.02	72.91	Central BRX
TR-12-35	81.60	83.85	2.25	5.53	237.61	Western Klaza
TR-12-36	358.50	367.70	9.20	3.79	190.48	Chevron
includes	358.50	363.30	4.80	6.24	318.58	Chevron
TR-12-39	808.05	809.40	1.35	8.41	26.10	Stroshein
TR-13-18	24.00	26.15	2.15	1.37	44.90	Central BRX
TR-13-41N	325.77	336.49	10.72	2.85	20.04	Pearl
includes	326.97	328.22	1.25	19.75	148.00	Pearl
TR-13-41S	811.16	813.07	1.91	2.38	18.25	Far Eastern Klaza
TR-13-42	32.05	35.10	3.05	2.73	6.53	Eastern Klaza
TR-13-42	68.10	69.60	1.50	3.91	9.50	Eastern Klaza
TR-13-42	77.85	86.00	8.15	1.73	2.93	Eastern Klaza
includes	77.85	80.15	2.30	2.77	4.01	Eastern Klaza
includes	83.35	86.00	2.65	2.43	2.81	Eastern Klaza
TR-13-42	105.25	110.55	5.30	0.72	22.88	Eastern Klaza
TR-13-44	1.00	2.05	1.05	1.98	100.00	Central BRX
TR-13-44	21.30	23.80	2.50	1.15	108.00	Central BRX
TR-13-45	104.30	105.30	1.00	17.10	154.00	Western BRX
TR-13-46	263.77	266.77	3.00	1.83	16.50	Chevron
TR-13-46	304.68	317.75	13.07	1.35	12.60	Chevron
includes	304.68	310.66	5.98	2.26	22.34	Chevron
TR-13-47	30.05	31.20	1.15	87.00	768.00	Western BRX
TR-13-49	1.61	2.92	1.31	8.42	548.00	Central BRX
TR-13-51	0.00	1.00	1.00	2.68	97.30	Central Klaza
TR-13-51	11.19	12.19	1.00	0.90	2710.00	Central Klaza
TR-13-51	18.19	19.69	1.50	1.50	134.00	Central Klaza
TR-13-51	24.53	29.98	5.45	18.67	493.22	Central Klaza
includes	26.53	29.98	3.45	29.21	766.54	Central Klaza
TR-13-52	3.75	10.59	6.84	16.20	157.93	Central Klaza
includes	3.75	6.09	2.34	13.50	155.00	Central Klaza
includes	7.49	10.59	3.10	25.40	230.00	Central Klaza
TR-13-53	17.83	22.13	4.30	1.49	5.38	Far Eastern Klaza
TR-13-53	66.72	68.72	2.00	1.04	88.10	Far Eastern Klaza
TR-13-53	107.39	108.77	1.38	4.56	19.60	Far Eastern Klaza
TR-13-53	175.08	180.08	5.00	4.13	64.67	Far Eastern Klaza
TR-13-53	233.24	237.61	4.37	1.47	1.49	Far Eastern Klaza
TR-13-53	524.58	525.78	1.20	28.20	359.00	Pearl
TR-13-55	39.85	41.90	2.05	1.84	47.70	Western BRX?
TR-13-58	3.35	6.60	3.25	50.07	909.90	Western BRX
TR-13-59	8.85	15.20	6.35	1.02	61.65	Western BRX
TR-13-61	14.25	16.25	2.00	2.97	96.50	Central BRX

TR-13-62	4.85	7.85	3.00	0.95	74.80	Central BRX
TR-13-66	1.00	2.00	1.00	3.41	121.00	Central Klaza
TR-13-66	6.98	8.42	1.44	1.83	214.00	Central Klaza
TR-13-66	15.43	21.99	6.56	10.46	171.99	Central Klaza
includes	18.72	20.99	2.27	25.70	449.00	Central Klaza
TR-13-67	35.00	38.55	3.55	31.38	310.31	Western BRX
TR-13-67	43.70	48.70	5.00	3.34	80.77	Western BRX
TR-13-68	9.30	11.30	2.00	2.08	274.00	Western BRX
TR-13-68	19.75	21.25	1.50	1.42	166.00	Western BRX
TR-13-69	5.16	9.76	4.60	8.29	295.35	Western Klaza
TR-13-70	2.50	7.03	4.53	11.36	729.95	Western Klaza
includes	2.50	4.00	1.50	24.70	2000.00	Western Klaza
TR-13-71	0.00	1.80	1.80	4.82	53.92	Western Klaza
TR-13-73	1.00	6.20	5.20	15.18	300.90	Western BRX
includes	3.70	6.20	2.50	26.10	574.00	Western BRX
TR-13-74	12.45	14.70	2.25	31.20	1030.00	Western BRX
TR-13-75	4.75	6.20	1.45	11.50	1680.00	Western BRX
TR-13-75	17.24	20.24	3.00	34.70	160.00	Western BRX
TR-13-77	3.60	7.18	3.58	9.16	430.28	Western BRX
includes	5.08	7.18	2.10	14.40	729.00	Western BRX
TR-14-13	188.60	189.90	1.30	5.83	390.00	Eastern Klaza
and	226.70	227.70	1.00	3.78	9.85	Eastern Klaza
and	246.60	248.60	2.00	2.65	12.48	Eastern Klaza
and	285.70	286.60	0.90	2.64	3.23	Eastern Klaza
and	397.70	399.70	2.00	1.97	2.42	Eastern Klaza
TR-14-79	16.20	17.20	5.90	1.13	12.22	Western Klaza
includes	20.70	22.10	1.40	2.75	27	Western Klaza
TR-15-80	208.9	209.9	1.00	41.3	241	Central Klaza
and	209.9	210.9	1.00	31.9	506	Central Klaza
TR-16-84	299	302.5	3.50	3.88	25.5	Unnamed
TR-17-093	85	86	1.00	5.43	149	Unnamed
TR-17-093	168	168.40	0.40	10.10	356	Unnamed

Work Areas 3, 4 and 6

Various types of trenching (hand pits, bulldozer and excavator) have also been conducted within Work Areas 3, 4 and 6. Results include an interval from trench TR-11-04 on the Desk claims, which graded 1.17 g/t gold and 2.5 g/t silver over 36 m, and exposures in trenches TR-11-07 and TR-11-E on the Dade claims, which graded 4.88 g/t gold over 11 m and 1.71 g/t gold over 32 m. The trenching programs are summarized in: Brent, 1991 and 1992; Pautler, 1994; Smith, 2011; Carlyle, 1997; Turner, 2013; and, Stroshein 2001, 2003, 2004, and 2008.

In 2016, four historical trenches were re-trenched and sampled in Work Area 6 after float samples from the old workings returned up to 10.8 g/t gold, 179 g/t silver and 5.00% lead. These trenches intersected two roughly northwest trending veins that returned up to 4.94 g/t gold, 294 g/t silver and 11.99% lead over 6.5 m. A total of 222 chip samples were collected from the four trenches over 590 combined metres. The best intervals from these veins are listed on Table 14 below.

Table 14: 2016 Trench Intersects in Work Area 6

Trench	From (m)	To (m)	Int. (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Zone
TR-16-86	40	46.5	6.5	4.94	294	Unnamed
TR-16-88	40.5	43	2.5	4.46	11.25	Unnamed

DIAMOND DRILLING

Work Area 2

This section summarizes diamond drill programs completed by Rockhaven in Work Area 2 since 2010.

In 2010, diamond drilling was contracted to Top Rank Diamond Drilling Ltd. of Ste. Rose du Lac, Manitoba, and was done with two skid-mounted, diesel-powered JKS-300 drills using NTW and BTW equipment.

In 2011, diamond drilling was contracted to three companies: Swiftsure Diamond Drilling Ltd. (Swiftsure) of Nanaimo, British Columbia; Strike Diamond Drilling (Strike) of Kelowna, British Columbia; and, Elite Diamond Drilling (Elite) of Vernon, British Columbia. The work was done using two skid-mounted, diesel-powered A-5 drills and one skid-mounted, diesel-powered JKS-300 drill. The A-5 drills used HQ equipment while the JKS-300 used BTW equipment.

In 2012, diamond drilling was contracted to four companies: Swiftsure, Strike, Elite, and Platinum Diamond Drilling Inc. (Platinum) of Winnipegosis, Manitoba. The work was done using three skid-mounted, diesel-powered A-5 drills and one skid-mounted, diesel-powered JKS-300 drill. The A-5 drills used HQ and NQ equipment while the JKS-300 used BTW equipment.

Diamond drilling in 2014 was contracted to Platinum. The work was done using two skid-mounted, diesel powered A-5 drills and one skid-mounted, diesel powered Discovery II drill. The A-5 drills used HQ and NQ equipment while the Discovery II used NQ equipment.

In 2015, diamond drilling was contracted to Platinum. The work was done using two skid-mounted, diesel-powered A-5 drills. The A-5 drills used both HQ and NQ equipment.

In 2016, diamond drilling was again contracted to Platinum. Drilling was done using two skid-mounted, diesel-powered A-5 diamond drills. The A-5 drills used HQ and NQ equipment.

A total of 436 diamond drill holes (94,794.68 m) have been completed in and around the KVS since 2010, as summarized in Table 14. Just over 5000 samples were collected from drill core in

2017. Sample Handling and Analytical Procedures are described in Appendix III, while Certificates of Analysis are in Appendix IV. Geological and Geotechnical Logs can be found in Appendix V.

Table 15: 2010 to 2017 Diamond Drilling Summary – Klaza Vein System

Year	Holes Drilled	Total Drilled (m)
2010	11	1,642.08
2011	52	14,068.45
2012	73	21,719.47
2013	0	0.00
2014	104	19,242.35
2015	56	13,773.94
2016	44	8,426.84
2017	96	15,921.55
TOTAL	**436**	**94,794.68**

Most diamond drill holes were collared at dips of -50° (with the exception of vertical water monitoring holes) and most of the holes had azimuths of 030° to 035° (north-northeast) as shown on Figure 27. Drilling has been on section lines spaced roughly 50 m apart along much of the lengths of both the Klaza and BRX zones. Some areas were further tightened to 25 m spacing during the 2017 drilling program. More widely spaced drill holes have tested portions of the other nine zones in the KVS and exploration targets on the property.

84 of the total 96 drill holes completed in 2017 were part of an infill drilling program, aiming to increase data and certainty in the main zones of the deposit. 12 holes were completed testing various exploration targets: five focused on a valley to the northeast of the KVS, four were centred on the Chevron and Dickson zones, and the final three holes concentrated on the Rex zone discovered in 2016.

The diamond drill programs completed by Rockhaven since 2010 have successfully expanded zones of gold and silver mineralization identified by previous operators and discovered new zones elsewhere within the KVS. The various zones have a drill confirmed, cumulative mineralized strike length of more than ten kilometres.

Table 16 shows the drill confirmed strike length of each of the main zones, the maximum down-dip intersect depth in each zone and a highlight, gold-biased drill intersect from each of the zones.

Table 16: Data for Main Mineralized Zones – Klaza Vein System

Zone	Mineralized Strike Length (m)	Maximum Down-dip Drill Intersect (m)	Best Drill Intersect

Western Klaza	400	250	13.75 g/t gold and 357 g/t silver over 2.11 m (KL-12-115)
Central Klaza	800	325	182.00 g/t gold and 231 g/t silver over 0.61 m (KL-17-376)
Eastern Klaza	1,100	180	34.10 g/t gold and 47.5 g/t silver over 1.00 m (KL-12-068)
Western BRX	500	520	196.00 g/t gold and 608 g/t silver over 0.91 m (KL-17-401)
Central BRX	1,900	400	11.30 g/t gold and 233 g/t silver over 1.52 m (KL-12-114)
Pika	740	250	32.52 g/t gold and 34.3 g/t silver over 3.36 m (KL-10-06)
AEX	1650	310	9.03 g/t gold and 27.7 g/t silver over 1.00 m (KL-12-125)
BYG	650	310	6.29 g/t gold and 342 g/t silver over 1.43 m (KL-11-063)
Dickson	450	100	7.08 g/t gold and 127 g/t silver over 1.00 m (KL-12-86)
HERC	460	310	3.39 g/t gold and 205 g/t silver over 2.28 m (KL-12-095)
Chevron	250	90	3.97 g/t gold and 95.4 g/t silver over 1.26 m (KL-12-120)
Pearl	450	100	2.09 g/t gold and 5.68 g/t silver over 2.57 m (KL-14-234)
Stroshein	675	280	5.29 g/t gold and 10.97 g/t silver over 3.09 m (KL-16-300)
Rex	?	60	10.55 g/t gold and 44.7 g/t silver over 1.42 m (KL-16-314)

All of the mineralized zones listed above begin at surface and are open to expansion along strike and to depth.

Although significant drill intersections have been obtained from all of the eleven main mineralized zones, the focus of the most exploration has been the BRX and Klaza zones. For the purposes of deposit modelling and mineral resource estimation, these zones have been subdivided as follows:

BRX – Central BRX, Western BRX and Eastern BRX; and,

Klaza – Central Klaza and Western Klaza (drill density within Eastern Klaza does not support modelling at this time).

The **BRX Zone** has been traced for approximately 2,400 m along strike and been tested to a maximum depth of 520 m down-dip. Mineralization is associated with a laterally extensive northwest striking and moderately to steeply southwest dipping feldspar porphyry dyke. Veins occur on the margins of that dyke and, where the dyke bifurcates, the number of veins increases, which sometimes results in wider mineralized intervals.

The ***Central BRX Zone*** features veins and vein zones that are dominated by quartz, pyrite and iron-rich carbonates (ankerite and siderite). Pyrite, sphalerite and galena are the main sulphide minerals, while arsenopyrite and sulphosalts are absent, or present in only minor quantities. Figure 28 shows a type section depicting the geometry of the mineralized veining relative to the dyke. The best intervals from the Central BRX Zone came from KL-12-114, which graded 11.30

g/t gold and 233 g/t silver over 1.52 m and KL-14-197 which returned 6.76 g/t gold and 978 g/t silver over 0.73 m.

The ***Western BRX Zone*** consists of quartz veins and vein zones that contain pyrite, arsenopyrite, galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and sulphosalts. Carbonate gangue facies in these veins are manganiferous carbonates. Figure 29 illustrates the geometry of mineralization defining this zone. The best intersect is in KL-17-401, which returned 192.00 g/t gold and 608 g/t silver over 0.91m. When combined with adjacent minor veins, the interval becomes 94.09 g/t gold and 545 g/t silver over 0.91 m. KL-14-238 intersected multiple veins within an 18.5 m interval that averaged 2.19 g/t gold and 120 g/t silver. The best of the veins in that interval graded 16.29 g/t gold and 1435 g/t silver over 1.37 m. KL-14-238 intersected the zone 520 m down-dip from surface.

The mineralogical differences between the Western BRX and Central BRX zones suggest some degree of vertical off-set along a major cross-fault, separating the two segments of the zone.

The **Klaza Zone** is located about 800 m northeast of the BRX Zone. The zone has been tested along section lines spaced approximately 50 m apart. The Klaza Zone has been subdivided into three sub-zones – Eastern Klaza Zone, Central Klaza Zone and Western Klaza Zone. Each sub-zone has a distinct style of mineralization that is believed to reflect their respective distances from the hydrothermal centre. The Central and Western Klaza zones are off-set by the same cross-fault that separates the corresponding sections of the BRX Zone.

The ***Eastern Klaza Zone*** (extending east from section KL 10+500) lies closest to the hydrothermal centre and is characterized by gold-silver bearing veins forming a broad, sheeted complex, possibly suitable for bulk mining methods. The mineral assemblages and precious metal contents in this area are distinguished from those of the Central Klaza Zone in two ways: 1) sulphide veins are dominated by pyrite with significantly less galena and arsenopyrite; and 2) the silver-to-gold ratios are lower. The best drill result from the Eastern Klaza Zone was from an interval in KL-12-121, which graded 1.43 g/t gold and 2.69 g/t silver over 18.03 m.

Mineralization in the ***Central Klaza* Zone** (east of section KL 9+900 m and west of section KL 10+500 m) is hosted within a laterally extensive complex of steeply dipping veins, breccias and sheeted veinlets, which are associated with a swarm of feldspar porphyry dykes. The strongest veins are typically found along dyke margins. Pyrite, arsenopyrite, galena and sphalerite are the main sulphide minerals in this sub-zone. Excellent results from this part of the Klaza Zone were reported from an interval in KL-17-376, which graded 182.00 g/t gold and 231 g/t silver over 0.61 m and an interval in KL-12-133, which graded 11.90 g/t gold and 5.23 g/t silver across 6.70 m.

The ***Western Klaza Zone*** is defined by two narrow high-grade silver-gold veins (extending west from section KL 9+900). Unlike other zones, these veins are not emplaced alongside a feldspar porphyry dyke and they are not flanked by the type of sheeted veining seen elsewhere in the Klaza Zone. The mineral assemblages in the Western Klaza Zone contain higher proportions of arsenopyrite and sulphosalts than are common further east in the Klaza Zone, and silver to gold ratios are higher. Some of the best drill results from this area were cut in KL-12-115 and KL-14-

220. KL-12-115 returned 4.51 g/t gold and 332 g/t silver across 7.12 m, including 13.75 g/t gold and 357 g/t silver across 2.11 m. An interval in KL-14-220 graded 15.38 g/t gold and 741 g/t silver across 1.46 m.

The geometry of mineralization for the Central Klaza and Western Klaza zones are illustrated in Figures 30 and 31, while Figure 32 shows 2016 target mineralization and subsequent drill intersects within a section of the Central Klaza.

The **BYG** Z**one** approximately parallels the Klaza Zone, 125 m to the south. It has been sub-divided into two parts, as described below.

The ***Central BYG Zone*** has been traced 650 m along strike and is associated with a series of siliceous, brown feldspar porphyry dykes. The best intersects graded 4.57 g/t gold with 51.6 g/t silver across 3.97 m, 6.29 g/t gold with 342 g/t silver across 1.43 m and 5.51 g/t gold and 141 g/t silver across 2.95 m. The Central BYG Zone is slightly discordant to the Klaza Zone, and no work has been done along its eastern projection to determine if it coalesces with the Klaza Zone or cuts through it and continues to the east.

The ***Western BYG Zone*** was discovered in 2014 and parallels the Western Klaza Zone. The best intersect graded 11.22 g/t gold with 10.6 g/t silver over 1.68 m in KL-14-224.

The **Herc Zone** has only been tested by two diamond drill holes spaced 300 m apart. These holes were originally designed to intersect the Pika Zone, but were extended to reach the Herc Zone. Both holes cut vein-style mineralization, approximately 300 m downdip of trench exposures. The best result from drilling was an interval that graded 3.39 g/t gold and 205 g/t silver over 2.28 m.

The **Pika Zone** lies between the Herc Zone to the north and the BRX Zone to the south. It has demonstrated good continuity in widely-spaced drilling, over a strike length of 740 m and to a depth of 250 m. The best mineralization intersected came from an interval in KL-12-114, which graded 2.25 g/t gold and 40 g/t silver across 12.58 m, including sub-intervals of 9.55 g/t gold and 137 g/t silver over 1.00 m and 11.3 g/t gold and 233 g/t silver over 1.52 m.

The **AEX Zone** is located approximately 150 to 200 m south of the BRX Zone. It is one of the largest zones on the property with a drill indicated strike length of 1,650 m. The best drill intersects from the AEX Zone came from KL-12-091, which graded 9.03 g/t gold and 27.7 g/t silver over 1.00 m, and KL-15-248 which graded 26.9 g/t gold and 576 g/t silver over 0.42 m.

The **Chevron Zone** hosts multiple vein structures that had only been tested by two diamond drill holes and one excavator trench over a 250 m strike length in the western part of the zone, and one trench 1,600 m to the east. In 2017, two more holes were drilled along trend about 250 and 800 m southeast of the best drill interval which returned 3.97 g/t gold and 95.4 g/t silver across 1.26 m. The best 2017 drill interval returned 1.24 g/t gold and 28.1 g/t silver over 0.43 m.

The **Dickson Zone** has been tested by eight holes in two areas located approximately 1,500 m apart. 2017 drilling targeted the gap between these two areas with four holes. Two of those holes also targeted the Chevron Zone. These drilled areas lie within a single 3,000 m long, geophysical and multi-element soil geochemical anomaly. The deepest intersect of the Dickson Zone is 100 m down-dip of surface and returned 7.08 g/t gold and 127 g/t silver over 1.00 m. The best result from 2017 drilling returned 3.17 g/t gold and 40 g/t silver over 0.98 m. Additional drilling needs to be done between the two areas of mineralization to confirm continuity along the anomalous trend.

The **Rex Zone** is located approximately 1,100 m south of the Eastern BRX Zone, and represents the most southerly vein zone identified to date in the KVS. Discovery hole KL-16-314 encountered three near surface veins with the best intersect returning 10.55 g/t gold and 44.7 g/t silver over 1.42 m. In 2017, three holes were drilled around the original collar to determine the orientation of the Rex veining. Hole KL-17-434 was the best of the these and intersected three veins shallower than 45 m in depth. The best of these zones graded 9.31 g/t gold and 7 g/t silver over 0.61 m. Additional drilling needs to be done to outline the extent of this zone.

The **Stroshein Zone**, located 100 m south of the Eastern Klaza Zone, has been tested by seven holes located along strike, to a down-hole depth of 281.91 m. This zone lies along a magnetic low and is supported by anomalous soil geochemical results. Additional drilling needs to be done to further delineate the continuity of this zone.

The **Kelly Zone** has been tested by three diamond drill holes. The best results came from KL-12-134, which cut 0.22 g/t gold, 0.20 % copper and 0.012 % molybdenum over 25.99 m. Following favorable results from the IP survey in 2016, two additional diamond drill holes (KL-16-309 and KL-16-314) were collared 950 metres apart, to test parts of the chargeability and resistivity anomalies. Porphyry-style mineralization in these holes consists primarily of veins and veinlets hosting pyrite with lesser chalcopyrite and rare coarse-grained native arsenic. Assays from intervals within the chargeability anomaly yielded weakly elevated levels of copper and gold. Additional diamond drilling is needed to fully test this large geophysical anomaly.

Significant Drill Intersections from diamond drill programs conducted since 2010 are shown in Appendix VI. A histogram section is included for the Central Klaza Zone in Figure 32.

<u>Work Areas 3, 4 and 6</u>

Small diamond drilling programs have taken place in Work Areas 3, 4, and 6. The most significant results are from the Sked/Desk claim group in Work Area 6, where hole Dows 6 intersected a section of quartz breccia, which averaged 2.43 g/t gold over 7.5 m, including 10.2 g/t gold over 1.5 m. The diamond drill programs conducted on Work Areas 3, 4 and 6 are summarized in the Exploration History Section of this report and are described in more detail in: Burrell, 2013a; Robinson, 1959; McClintock, 1986; Heberlein and Lyons, 1986; Langdon, 1992; and Stroshein, 2008.

<u>PERCUSSION DRILLING</u>

In 2011, 2,940 m of reverse circulation percussion drilling were completed in 21 widely spaced holes. Most of this drilling tested across magnetic lows located in an overburden-covered area, along strike to the west of the KVS. Percussion drilling was completed by Midnight Sun Drilling Ltd. of Whitehorse, Yukon. This drilling was done using a track-mounted, diesel-powered reverse circulation percussion drill. The locations of the percussion holes are shown on Figure 33 overlain by first vertical derivative magnetic results.

The best intersects from percussion drilling were from PDH-11-02 and PDH-11-03 which returned up to 0.481 g/t gold, 19.1 g/t silver and greater than 10,000 ppm lead over 1.5 m, and 0.395 g/t gold, 14.3 g/t silver and 952 ppm lead over 1.5 m, respectively. Two five-foot intervals that returned anomalous values for gold and lead were re-assayed after gold-panning the remaining percussion chips into a concentrate. Sample Handling and Analytical Procedures are described in Appendix III, while Certificates of Analysis are in Appendix IV.

GEOTECHNICAL AND HYDROGEOLOGICAL TESTING

In 2015, five groundwater monitoring wells (KL-15-289, KL-15-290 and KL-15-292 to KL-15-294) were installed in diamond drill holes, immediately adjacent to the current deposit areas by EBA Engineering Consultants Ltd (EBA Engineering) of Whitehorse. Also in 2015, vibrating wireline piezometers (VWP) were installed in four drill holes (KL-15-252 through KL-15-255) to monitor ground water levels and a thermistor was installed in another hole (KL-15-257) to monitor seasonal frost variations. Packer tests were conducted on the VWP holes in order to determine the hydraulic conductivity of the various rock units. Surface water testing, ground water levels and thermistor reading continue to be collected on a quarterly basis. A summary, compiled by EBA Engineering, of packer test data and analysis can be found in Tarswell et al., 2015.

A Reflex ACT III downhole digital core orientation system was used in 2014 and 2015 to orient the core in a total of 46 holes. In 2015, 18 of the 19 oriented holes were drilled using split tubes. The use of split tubes allowed orientation measurements to be collected across incompetent intervals or intervals with poor recovery. Split tube intervals were oriented by Archer Cathro employees at the drill sites. The core tube was first aligned by the driller's helper using the ACT III tool before the split tube was extracted from the core tube. Care was taken to not shift the core during this process. A line representing the top of the hole was marked down the length of the core by the Archer Cathro employees. Structural orientation measurements within the interval were taken prior to the core being transferred to core boxes.

BASELINE WATER QUALITY AND WEATHER DATA COLLECTING

In March 2012, Rockhaven contracted J.Gibson Environmental Consulting to begin conducting baseline water quality surveys on the surface waters draining the Property from 10 sites. The baseline survey tests for routine chemistry, total and dissolved metals, total organic carbon and total cyanide, pH measurements, water temperature and flow volumes. This testing has since expanded to quarterly tests on the Property across 11 sites.

In June 2013, an Onset Hobo weather station was installed by J.Gibson Consulting to collect continuous weather data. The station measures wind speed, wind gusts, wind direction, solar radiation, relative humidity, temperature (minimum and maximum) and rainfall precipitation.

Quarterly report data for water quality and climatic data from 2017 can be found in Appendix VII.

MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

Multiple advanced mineralogical and metallurgical testwork campaigns have been conducted on samples from various parts of the KVS. Initial work was conducted by SGS Canada Ltd. (SGC), with follow-up work performed by Blue Coast Research (Blue Coast). The test programs have included quantitative mineralogical examination, gravity recovery, cyanide leaching, flotation testing (both batch and locked cycle), pressure oxidation and an initial evaluation of pre-concentration methods.

In 2014, Rockhaven contracted SGS to conduct basic scoping flotation and leaching testwork on four drill core composites: two from the Klaza Zone and two from the BRX Zone.

In 2015, Rockhaven contracted Blue Coast to conduct a more in-depth metallurgical testwork program on composites prepared from representative core samples from specific interval resource blocks within the Klaza and BRX zones.

These testwork programs lead to development of a flowsheet including lead, zinc and arsenopyrite flotation, followed by pressure oxidation and leaching of the arsenopyrite concentrate. This flowsheet formed the basis of the 2016 Preliminary Economic Assessment. Detailed information regarding the 2014 and 2015 testwork programs can be found in Methven, G., 2016.

In 2016, Rockhaven contracted Blue Coast to conduct initial testwork to evaluate the applicability of pre-concentration on material from different zones in the Klaza deposit. Drill holes that were selected for use in representative composite samples and pre-concentration testing are shown on Figure 34. To provide sufficiently coarse material, half core remaining from the initial assaying process was collected and shipped to Blue Coast for crushing and subsequent testing.

Six dense media separation (DMS) tests were conducted on composites of samples from the Klaza and BRX zones, with three high grade and three very low grade samples. Head assays for the composites are shown in Table 15:

Table 15: DMS Composite Head Grades

Composite	**Pb (%)**	**Zn (%)**	**As (%)**	**Au (g/t)**	**Ag (g/t)**	**S (%)**
CKZA1	0.52	0.54	0.68	3.81	27.76	2.74
CKZA2	0.03	0.07	0.06	0.89	5.38	3.31
WBRX	0.51	0.25	0.29	3.18	84.18	6.35
EBRX	0.04	0.09	0.19	0.57	5.21	1.95
WKZA1	0.34	0.60	0.42	2.69	133.42	1.54
WKZA2	0.08	0.18	0.15	0.85	11.30	1.92

Composites were crushed to 100% passing 9.4 mm, which was deemed to be a reasonable output size for a standard crusher plant. The crushed material was screened at 1.18 mm to remove fine material, as DMS is not effective on small particles. Initial testing was conducted on the CKZA2 sample, and investigated three SG separation points: 2.85, 3.0 and 3.2. Results are shown in Table 16, and demonstrated that separation at 2.85 was very effective, with a gold recovery of 94.8% and a mass pull of 24.2%, when the fines were included.

Table 16: CKZA2 Initial DMS Test Results

	Mass	**Grade**						**Recovery (%)**					
Product	**%**	**Pb (%)**	**Zn (%)**	**As (%)**	**Au (g/t)**	**Ag (g/t)**	**S (%)**	**Pb**	**Zn**	**As**	**Au**	**Ag**	**S**
SG 2.85 Float	18.0	0.06	0.17	0.05	0.26	9.37	7.69	36.3	47.6	14.7	5.2	31.4	41.9
SG 2.85 Sink & Fines	24.2	0.07	0.18	0.20	2.39	15.35	8.76	63.7	52.4	85.3	94.8	68.6	58.1
SG 3.0 Sink & Fines	21.1	0.06	0.18	0.17	2.43	16.62	8.74	52.8	41.7	65.7	87.6	64.7	49.8
SG 3.2 Sink & Fines	19.3	0.05	0.16	0.10	2.14	15.63	8.24	42.3	33.0	39.5	76.3	55.5	42.0

Subsequent tests were conducted on the other five composites at an SG separation point of 2.85. Positive results were obtained in all tests, with both Western Klaza composites performing the worst, at 87.0% and 76.7% recovery, when fines were included. All other composites were above 90% recovery. Detailed results are provided in Table 17.

Table 17: DMS Testwork Summary

Composite	**Mass**	**Recovery (%)**					
	%	**Pb**	**Zn**	**As**	**Au**	**Ag**	**S**
CKZA1	32.0	94.5	91.5	96.6	96.2	98.3	80.6
CKZA2	24.2	63.7	52.4	85.3	94.8	68.6	58.1
WBRX	38.1	97.2	90.9	95.4	96.6	99.3	95.9
EBRX	29.2	5.2	83.2	85.0	97.3	92.5	82.0
WKZA1	31.6	86.4	83.5	86.5	76.7	94.3	75.2
WKZA2	28.8	91.7	93.4	88.1	87.0	65.7	65.6

A follow-up test was conducted to investigate upgrading of the -1.18 mm fine material from the CKZA1 composite using a shaker table. Of the gold reporting to the fine fraction, 86.5% was recovered to a concentrate comprising 37.9% of the fines mass. Table 18 shows overall recoveries for the combined DMS and shaking table tests.

Table 18: Combined DMS & Shaking Table Results

Product		**Grade**				**Recovery (%)**			
	Mass %	**Au (g/t)**	**Ag (g/t)**	**Pb (%)**	**Zn (%)**	**Au**	**Ag**	**Pb**	**Zn**
Combined concentrate	17.9	19.97	139.92	2.29	2.39	93.7	90.2	79.5	78.8
Combined tails	82.1	0.29	3.32	0.13	0.14	6.3	9.8	20.5	21.2
Head Grade	**100**	**3.81**	**27.76**	**0.52**	**0.54**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

These results suggest that pre-concentration is a promising opportunity for the project, and further investigation is warranted. Additional half core was retrieved in late 2017 to support detailed evaluation of DMS across all main zones at varying grades, with this testwork expected to be completed in 2018.

MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATION

The 2015 inferred mineral resource for the western and central portions of the Klaza Zone and all three portions of the BRX Zone total 9,421,000 t grading 4.48 g/t gold, 89.02 g/t silver, 0.75% lead, and 0.95% zinc. This mineral resource includes pit-constrained resources stated above a 1.3 g/t gold equivalent (EQ) cut-off and underground resources stated above a 2.75 g/t gold EQ cut-off. A summary of inferred mineral resources as of December 9, 2015 is shown in Table 19, and a breakdown by mineralized zones is given in Table 20 and Table 21. The mineral resource estimation was completed by Adrienne Ross, P. Geo (of AMC Mining Consultants Ltd.) who is a Qualified Person (QP) and independent of Rockhaven, based on the criteria defined by National Instrument 43-101.

Table 19: Inferred Resource in Pit-Constrained and Underground

	Tonnes (kt)	Grade				
		Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Au EQ (g/t)
Pit-Constrained	2,366	5.12	95	0.93	1.18	6.71
Underground	7,054	4.27	87	0.69	0.88	5.65
Total	**9,421**	**4.48**	**89**	**0.75**	**0.95**	**5.92**
	Tonnes (kt)	**Contained Metal**				
		Au (koz)	**Ag (koz)**	**Pb (klb)**	**Zn (klb)**	**Au EQ(koz)**
Pit-Constrained	2,366	389	389	389	389	389
Underground	7,054	969	969	969	969	969
Total	**9,421**	**1,358**	**1,358**	**1,358**	**1,358**	**1,358**

Table 20: Inferred Mineral Resources (grade) as of December 9, 2015 by Zone

Zone	PC/UG	Tonnes (kt)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	AuEQ (g/t)
Western BRX	Pit-Constrained	554	8.21	110	1.03	1.03	9.99
	Underground	814	7.87	147	1.49	1.68	10.34
	Total	**1,368**	**8.01**	**132**	**1.31**	**1.42**	**10.20**
Central BRX	Pit-Constrained	283	3.67	192	1.34	1.39	6.57
	Underground	1,027	2.65	152	1.26	1.39	5.05
	Total	**1,311**	**2.87**	**161**	**1.28**	**1.39**	**5.38**
Eastern BRX	Pit-Constrained	193	4.42	90	0.21	0.42	5.62
	Underground	2,213	4.07	50	0.21	0.29	4.77
	Total	**2,406**	**4.10**	**53**	**0.21**	**0.30**	**4.84**
Western Klaza	Pit-Constrained	81	6.86	288	1.01	0.98	10.72
	Underground	461	5.41	182	0.58	0.87	7.88
	Total	**542**	**5.62**	**198**	**0.64**	**0.88**	**8.30**
Central Klaza	Pit-Constrained	1,255	4.07	54	0.89	1.33	5.20
	Underground	2,539	3.74	57	0.64	0.92	4.76
	Total	**3,794**	**3.85**	**56**	**0.72**	**1.06**	**4.91**

Table 21: Inferred Mineral Resources (contained metal) as of December 9, 2015 by Zone

Zone	PC/UG	Au (koz)	Ag (koz)	Pb (klb)	Zn (klb)	AuEQ (koz)
Western BRX	Pit-Constrained	146	1,960	12,608	12,557	178
	Underground	206	3,853	26,764	30,194	271
	Total	**352**	**5,813**	**39,372**	**42,750**	**448**
Central BRX	Pit-Constrained	33	1,752	8,361	8,693	60
	Underground	87	5,019	28,561	31,506	167
	Total	**121**	**6,771**	**36,922**	**40,198**	**227**

Eastern BRX	Pit-Constrained	27	559	908	1,798	35
	Underground	289	3,568	10,296	14,230	340
	Total	**317**	**4,127**	**11,203**	**16,028**	**374**
Western Klaza	Pit-Constrained	18	752	1,803	1,748	28
	Underground	80	2,703	5,879	8,820	117
	Total	**98**	**3,455**	**7,682**	**10,567**	**145**
Central Klaza	Pit-Constrained	164	2,168	24,578	36,680	210
	Underground	305	4,628	35,661	51,668	389
	Total	**470**	**6,796**	**60,239**	**88,347**	**599**

CIM definition standards were used for the Mineral Resource.
Using drilling results to September 30, 2015.
Near surface Mineral Resources are constrained by an optimized pit shell at a gold price of US$1300 oz.
Cut-off grades applied to the pit-constrained and underground Resources are 1.3 g/t Au EQ and 2.75 g/t Au EQ respectively.
Gold equivalent values were calculated using the following formula: Au EQ=Au+Ag/85+Pb/3.74+Zn/5.04 and assuming: US$1300 oz Au, US$20 oz Ag, US$0.90 lb Pb and US$0.90 lb Zn with recoveries for each metal of Au: 96%, Ag: 91%, Pb: 85% and Zn: 85%.
Numbers may not add due to rounding.
All metal prices are quoted in US$ at an exchange rate of $0.80 US to $1.00 Canadian.
Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.
Source: AMC Mining Consultants (Canada) Ltd.

Drill holes were “passed through” geologic solids with the entry and exit points recorded. Using this information, the assays were “back tagged” with different codes, representing which solid they were within. The mineral resource estimate was completed using 248 drill holes totaling 58,955 m and 23,890 assays.

Seventy-two (72) mineralized domains were constructed by Archer Cathro to constrain the estimate. As much as possible, high-grade solids were built to capture only vein mineralization. The large number of mineralization domains reflects a strategy of subdividing the veins on either side of the porphyry unit and minimizing splays in a domain that can hinder the estimation process. The number of mineralization domains varied between the five zones.

The estimations were carried out using Datamine software, with Ordinary Kriging (“OK”) employed as the interpolation method. A 3D block model with sub-celling was used. The search parameters chosen for the estimations were based on the drill spacing and variography. Data density allowed for only inferred resources to be classified.

AMC selected a compositing interval of 1 m, which is the most common sample length in the database. The second-most common sample length is 3 m. As a result of this the median sample length is 1.5 m. In some cases compositing increased the number of samples in a domain. This length also gave the appropriate selectivity for the narrow-vein style of this mineralization. To allow for similar sample support, residual compositing intervals <0.4 m in length were discarded.

For this mineral resource estimate the mineralized portions of the block model were assigned a density based on the combined estimated grades of lead, zinc, copper and iron and the regression equations shown above. Barren rock, for the purpose of delineating a pit-constrained resource, was assigned a valued of 2.80 g/cc, which is the average measured density of the granodiorite.

Note that density measurements ignore the potential impact of pore space. As the rock is generally competent rock that contains minimal voids, the density measurements are considered to be a good approximation of bulk density.

A detailed description of the methodology used to calculate the current mineral resource can be found in the technical report entitled “Updated Diamond Drilling, Metallurgical Testing, and Mineral Resources” prepared by A.A. Ross, Ph.D., P.Geo of AMC Mining Consultants (Canada) Ltd., C.J. Martin, C.Eng., of Blue Coast Metallurgy Ltd., and M.R. Dumala, P.Eng of Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited.

PRELIMINARY ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT

In March 2016, Rockhaven announced the results of a positive Preliminary Economic Assessment (“PEA”) for the Property. The results of the PEA include a pre-tax Net Present Value (“NPV”) at a 5% discount rate of $150 million with a pre-tax Internal Rate of Return (“IRR”) of 20% and a post-tax NPV at a 5% discount rate of $86 million and a post-Tax IRR of 14%.

Highlights from the PEA, with the base case gold price of US$1200/oz and a silver price of US$16/oz and an exchange rate of C$1.00 equal to US$0.75 are as follows (all figures in Canadian Dollars unless otherwise stated):

- Combination of contractor open pit and owner-operated longhole open stoping underground mining;
- NPV(5%) of $150 million and an IRR of 20% before tax, and an NPV(5%) of $86 million and an IRR of 14% after tax;
- 14-year mine life producing total payable metals of approximately 630,000 oz gold, 11,364,000 oz silver, 51,229,000 lbs lead and 52,461,000 lbs zinc;
- Project capital costs of $262 million, which includes $34 million in contingency costs. Life-of-mine (“LOM”) sustaining capital costs total $96 million;
- Centrally located flotation-POX-leach process plant, operating year round at a rate of 1,500 tonnes per day (“tpd”);
- Average mill feed grade of 3.33 g/t Au, 77 g/t Ag, 0.70% lead and 0.80% zinc which equates to a 4.02 g/t AuEQ*;
- Average LOM operating cash cost of US$652/oz AuEQ* and total all-in sustaining cost of US$966/oz AuEQ*; and,
- The project benefits from the well-developed infrastructure in the area including existing road access and proximity to an established community.

Tables 22 and 23 show economic results with varying metal prices and assumptions, and summarize projected production.

Table 22: Klaza Combined Open Pit and Underground Mine – Key Economic Assumptions and Results

Klaza	**Unit**	**Value**
Total Mineralized Rock Mined	kt	6,444
Gold Grade[1]	g/t	3.3
Silver Grade[1]	g/t	77
Lead Grade[1]	%	0.7%
Zinc Grade[1]	%	0.8%
AuEQ Grade[2]	g/t	4.02
Gold Recovery[1]	%	94%
Silver Recovery[1]	%	88%
Lead Recovery[1]	%	83%
Zinc Recovery[1]	%	84%
Gold Price	US$/oz	1,200
Silver Price	US$/oz	16.00
Lead Price	US$/lb	0.80
Zinc Price	US$/lb	0.85
Payable Gold Metal[3]	oz	630,000
Payable Silver Metal[3]	oz	11,364,000
Payable Lead Metal[3]	lbs	51,229,000
Payable Zinc Metal[3]	lbs	52,461,000
Total Net Revenue	$M	1,365
Total Capital Costs (Project & Sustaining)	$M	358
Operating Costs (Total)[4]	$/t	115.0
Operating Cash Cost (AuEQ[2])	US$/oz AuEQ	651.5
Total All In Sustaining Cost (AuEQ[2])	US$/oz AuEQ	965.9
Payback Period[6]	Yrs	7
Cumulative Net Cash flow[7]	$M	266
Pre-tax NPV[8]	$M	150
Pre-tax IRR	%	20
Post-tax NPV[8]	$M	86
Post-tax IRR	%	14

1. LOM average
2. Gold equivalent values for mining purposes assume base case metal prices and recoveries used in the PEA and are calculated using the following formula: AuEQ=1*Au+Ag/106.5+Pb/7.63+Zn/14.45
3. Overall payable % includes treatment, transport, refining costs and selling costs
4. Includes mine operating costs, milling, and mine G&A
5. Includes open pit and underground operating costs
6. Values are pre-tax and discounted at 5%, from base date of Year 0
7. Pre-tax and undiscounted
8. At 5% discount rate

Table 23: Klaza Economic Sensitivity Analysis (Pre-tax)

		-15%			Base	+15%		
Variable	**Unit**	**Value**	**NPV**	**IRR**	**Case**	**Value**	**NPV**	**IRR**
Gold	US$/oz	$1,020	$41	9%	$1,200	$1,380	$259	30%
Silver	US$/oz	$14	$125	18%	$16	$18	$175	22%
Mining Cost	$/t	$51	$191	24%	$60	$69	$109	16%
Processing Cost	$/t	$37	$179	22%	$43	$50	$121	17%
LOM Capital	$M	$304	$188	26%	$358	$411	$111	15%

The Klaza project has been envisioned as a combined open-pit and underground mining operation. Open-pit mining is anticipated to be completed by a contract mining company while the underground operation will be owner-operator with the equipment owned and personnel employed by Rockhaven.

Grid electrical power will provide the majority of the electrical power to the project over the life of the mine. The work force is expected to live in the village of Carmacks and be transported daily by bus to and from the mine site along the existing road. No allowance for a mine camp has been included in the project estimates. Tables 24 and 25 show total capital and operating costs for development, processing and additional cost components.

Table 24: Total Capital Cost Estimate

Description	Cost ($M)
Underground development	136
Flotation tailings storage & residue tailings storage	10
Underground mine infrastructure	17
Mobile equipment	32
Processing plant	91
Surface infrastructure	14
Capital indirects	11
Contingency	34
Additional 5% sustaining for equipment rebuilds	13
Total capital cost	**358**
Project capital	**262**
Sustaining capital	**96**

Table 25: Total Operating Cost Estimate

Description	Cost ($/t)
Mining cost	59.65
Processing cost	43.37

General and Administration cost	12.00
Total operating cost	**115.02**

Open-pit mining is anticipated to commence in Year 1 and produce a total of 1,305 kt of mineralized rock over five years. Peak open-pit production will be 380 kt in Year 1. A total of 5,139 kt of mineralized rock is anticipated to be produced from underground operations over the 14-year mine life, beginning in Year 0. Peak underground production will be 551 kt in Year 6.

Underground mining will be accomplished using mechanized longhole open stoping on 30 m sub-levels. Underground access will be achieved via two separate declines for the main parts of the BRX and Klaza zones. A third decline will access an isolated sub-portion of the Central Klaza Zone. A minimum stope width of 2.0 m was used in this study with dilution of 0.25 m in the hanging wall and 0.1 m in the footwall.

Waste rock will be used to backfill underground stopes as they are mined and to construct the tailings dams. The remainder will be disposed of in waste dumps on surface.

The Klaza process consists of comminution by crushing followed by semi-autogenous grinding and ball milling, with the ground product feeding a conventional sequential flotation circuit producing lead, zinc and arsenopyrite concentrates. The arsenopyrite concentrate is treated by pressure oxidation (POX), followed by cyanide leaching of the POX residue to recover the gold. Precious metals are also leached from the lead concentrate to increase the overall gold recovery to doré and enhance saleability of the concentrate. Final products from this process are precious-metal-rich lead and zinc concentrates as well as gold and silver as doré.

The processing plant will operate year-round at a rate of approximately 1,500 tonnes per calendar day, and will achieve full throughput by Year 2. The average LOM feed grade is projected to be 3.33 g/t Au, 77 g/t Ag, 0.70% lead and 0.80% zinc.

Concentrates will be dewatered and containerized for shipment to smelters. Flotation tailings will be thickened and sent to a conventional tailings impoundment, and the leached pressure oxidation residue will flow through cyanide destruction and be sent to a double-lined hydromet residue storage facility. Starting in Year 6, mined-out open-pits will be used to store the flotation tails.

Process water will primarily be sourced from underground dewatering and surface run-off, with make-up from the nearby Klaza River as necessary.

Metallurgical testwork to support the PEA has been conducted on several composites from the Western Klaza, Central Klaza and Western BRX zones, as well as a Project-Wide Composite comprising a blend of material from these zones. Testwork included grinding, flotation and pressure oxidation work as highlighted earlier in this report.

Rockhaven undertook a preliminary concentrate marketing study to increase the confidence in the project's potential economics. H. M. Hamilton & Associates Inc. was contracted to investigate possible markets and potential terms for the lead and zinc concentrates. Results from this study were used to direct metallurgical studies. Final concentrates are expected to be saleable and the findings from this study, including treatment terms and shipping distances, were used in the economic model.

The results of the PEA were positive and there are numerous opportunities to enhance value, which include further drilling to expand resources and metallurgical testing to reduce processing costs and lower cut-off grades through pre-concentration.

Details of the PEA can be found in the technical report entitled "Technical Report and PEA for the Klaza Au-Ag Deposit, Yukon, Canada for Rockhaven Resources Ltd." prepared by G. Methven, P.Eng and A.A. Ross, Ph.D., P.Geo and P. Lebleu, P.Eng and W. Hughes, P.Eng of AMC Mining Consultants (Canada) Ltd. (mineral resource, mining, infrastructure and financial analysis) in cooperation with C.J. Martin, C.Eng., of Blue Coast Metallurgy Ltd. (metallurgy and processing), and B.Borntraeger, P.Eng of Knight Piésold (tailings). The PEA was based on the updated Mineral Resource estimate as shown in the section above.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Property is situated in an active placer gold mining camp and historical hardrock gold and silver mining district, which lie within the southern portion of the Dawson Range Gold Belt. Other important areas within this belt include the prolific Klondike Goldfields, the Casino porphyry copper-gold-molybdenum deposit and the recently discovered Coffee gold deposit.

Work Area 2 of the Property hosts a significant gold-silver deposit within a 100% owned road-accessible claim block. The majority of the current mineral resource is defined within the BRX and Klaza zones, which are two of eleven main mineralized structures identified to date within the KVS. New discoveries continue to be made within the KVS, with the Stroshein and Rex Zone discoveries in 2016.

Mineralization is related to a porphyry to epithermal transition model with the Mount Nansen porphyry complex (Cyprus and Kelly zones) considered to be the main driver for vein mineralization on the Property. Although vein mineralization in the KVS appears to be quite complex, the continuity of the BRX and Klaza zones is remarkably planar and cohesive, both laterally and vertically. Gold and silver distribution varies throughout the KVS, with the highest values for both metals mostly clustered within the western parts of the BRX and Klaza zones.

Mineralogical and metallurgical work on samples of sulphide material taken from the various sub-zones comprising the mineral resource has shown that gold occurs in multiple forms: as discrete (free) grains, as electrum, and as refractory gold predominantly in arsenopyrite. Silver occurs primarily as tetrahedrite, but is also found as electrum and other silver sulphide compounds. Base metal mineralogy appears to be straightforward, and is dominated by galena, sphalerite and chalcopyrite.

Metallurgical work completed to date includes conventional gravity separation, cyanide leaching, flotation tests (batch and locked cycle), pressure oxidation tests, and preliminary work on dense media separation. Flotation work has focused on producing lead, zinc and gold-rich bulk sulphide concentrates through sequential flotation. Locked-cycle tests have yielded promising recoveries and grades. Pressure oxidation and subsequent leaching have confirmed recovery for the refractory gold components. Overall projected recoveries to saleable products based on locked-cycle testing of the full flowsheet are 96% for gold, 91% for silver, 85% for lead and 85% for zinc.

Variability work completed suggests that mineralization from the central and western portions of the Klaza and BRX zones responds similarly and is represented well by the Project Wide Composite. Minimal test work has been conducted on the Eastern BRX Zone, and follow-up work is underway to evaluate opportunities to maximize recovery from that portion of the mineral resource.

In late 2016, initial test work was carried out to determine the suitability of applying pre-concentration techniques to the process flow sheet. The results were very promising, with high recoveries for both gold (93.7%) and silver (90.2%) to a concentrate with a low (18%) mass pull. Additional material was collected in 2017, and testwork is underway to validate the applicability of the flowsheet in across all zones, and as part of the full flowsheet.

KVS shares a number of key similarities with Carbonate Base-Metal Gold (CBM)-style deposits, renown for hosting multi-million ounce gold resources, such as Barrick Gold's Porgera Mine (Papua New Guinea), Rio Tinto's formerly producing Kelian Mine (Indonesia) and Continental Gold's Buritica project (Colombia).

KVS and known CBM deposits feature multiple precious metal-rich structures that are formed peripheral to mineralized porphyry systems. The presence of carbon dioxide gas within the mineralizing hydrothermal fluids is a key factor in facilitating precious metal deposition over large vertical extents, often in excess of one kilometre. Lead, zinc and copper are also common in this type of deposit.

The current mineral resource and unquantified mineralized zones elsewhere in the KVS are open for expansion along strike and to depth. The mineralized system is known to have a vertical extent of at least 520 m down-dip, and this could reasonably expand because most CBM deposits are mineralized in a vertical range exceeding 1,000 m. There is excellent potential to significantly increase the current mineral resource through continued low-cost drilling. In addition, many geochemical and geophysical anomalies, outside of those associated with the known mineralized structures, have yet to be explored.

Ongoing exploration at the KVS has largely been directed by geochemical and geophysical results. Multi-element soil geochemical anomalies mark the known mineralized zones, and similar, mostly untested anomalies have been identified along strike and parallel to the known zones. Hydrothermal fluids that flowed through the mineralized structures have: locally destroyed magnetite in the host rocks; precipitated sulphide minerals in fractures, veins and breccias; and, altered some minerals comprising wall rocks in and around the zones. Magnetic susceptibility measurements of drill core confirm that the mineralized zones are considerably less magnetic than the surrounding, unaltered granodiorite, and helicopter-borne surveys have outlined magnetic lows along the known zones. There are numerous untested linear magnetic lows within and adjacent to the KVS, which parallel the orientation of the known structural zones.

Results of ground-based VLF-EM surveys generally support the magnetic data. An induced polarization survey completed in 2016 identified a large, strong chargeability anomaly at the Kelly Zone, which has only been partially tested by drilling and trenching. A 2006 IP survey outlined the western edge of the Kelly Zone anomaly and identified narrow linear chargeability highs and resistibility lows along some of the mineralized structural zones in the KVS. A second, tighter array induced polarization survey, done in 2013 across the central parts of the Klaza and BRX zones, also showed outlined broad chargeability highs and resistivity lows that mark those zones and flanking subsidiary structures. Linears shown in 2017 geophysical surveys cut through trenched areas in the southwest and extend toward the under explored northern region of the Val property, highlighting targets for future exploration. Weaker 2017 geophysical linears seen in the Rusk property appear to trend with highly anomalous soil values and warrant further examination. Untested soil geochemical and geophysical anomalies are considered priority targets for future exploration.
Amzon.ca

The geophysical surveys have also been successful in outlining cross-faults, which offset mineralization. The sense of movement along these faults is poorly understood, and analysis of the geophysical data has led to a number of hypotheses in regards to displacement of the mineralized zones. Determining the exact orientations and probable offsets of these cross-faults should be a priority for future work programs.

Continued drilling and metallurgical work should be done on mineralization on the eastern side of the mineral resource area (Eastern BRX and Eastern Klaza zones) in order to integrate this mineralization into mineral resource estimates, mine plans and process flow sheets.

Additional drilling at the KVS should include holes designed to extend the bounds of the current mineral resource to greater depths. These holes should include the western portions of the BRX and Klaza zones, due to the tenor of mineralization in the deepest holes being well above the deposit average grades and no indications that mineralization is waning at depth. Both these areas have much higher grades than are typically found in the central portions of the BRX and Klaza zones, and the mineral resource estimates for these areas are the least affected by cut-off grade sensitivity. Taking into account the results from the PEA, additional work should be expanded to assess for mineralization around the envisioned open-pits.

Northwesterly extensions of the BRX and Klaza zones are inferred by multi-element grid soil geochemical anomalies, linear magnetic low and very low frequency electromagnetic (VLF-EM) conductors. A series of widely spaced holes that attempted to trace the Western BRX Zone further to the northwest across a major cross-fault intersected vein zones, but it is unclear whether these zones are part of the BRX structure. More drilling is certainly warranted northwest of the cross-fault to assess potential along strike of the BRX, Klaza and other mineralized zones.

Work in 2016 identified the Rex Zone, where a diamond drill hole intersected 10.55 g/t gold over 1.42 m. Three holes were drilled around this new zone in 2017, with the best results coming from KL-17-434 50 m northwest of the discovery hole. It returned 9.31 g/t gold and 7 g/t silver over 0.61 m. Further work is required to assess the economic value of this zone.

Additionally, newly identified soil geochemical anomalies in the Rusk (Work Area 6) indicate the potential for new discoveries to the southeast.

More work should be carried out to further the understanding of the KVS. In August 2017, a student began data and sample collection for a Masters project through Laurentian University. This study will include detailed geochronology, petrographics, fluid inclusions, and re-logging older core to reflect current conventions and is aimed at understanding the genesis of the Klaza deposit. Future studies should include an in-depth analysis of metal and associated element ratios within the mineralized zones in order to establish vertical and lateral vectoring tools for continued deposit expansion and discovery of new mineralization elsewhere on the Property.

Only limited exploration has been done on the Property outside the KVS. Local geochemical and geophysical surveys have produced positive results in some areas (the Rusk, Desk, Dade, Val and BBB claims), but more systematic surveys should be conducted before additional trenching and drilling are done in those areas. Specific recommendations for targets outside of the KVS include further soil geochemical surveys at the Rusk target, an induced polarization survey across the Kelly Zone and a helicopter-borne magnetic and radiometric survey in the area of the Desk/Sked claims.

Respectfully submitted,

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

Matthew Turner, B.Sc.

Teresa Cruz, B.Sc.

REFERENCES

Aho, A.E., Mukans, V., and Reamsbottom, S.B.
1975 Geology of the Rico Claim Group; Assessment Report by Kerr Addison Mines Limited, Assessment Report #091915.

Archer, A, R. and Onasick, E.P.
1980 NAT Joint Venture Final Report; Internal report prepared by Archer, Cathro & Associates Ltd. for Chevron Canada Limited and Armco Mineral Exploration Ltd.

Bostock, H.S.
1936 Carmacks District, Yukon; Geological Survey of Canada, Memoir 189.

Bond, J
2014 Yukon Geological Survey; Unpublished Placer Production Statistics.

Brent, D.
1991 Assessment Report on Grizzly 1-24 claims, Whitehorse Mining Division; Prepared for E. Curley, Assessment Report #092945.

Brownlee, D.J.
1981 Assessment report on a geophysical survey on the Tawa property; Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon Territory; Report prepared for BRX Mining and Petroleum Corp., Assessment Report # 090909.

Burrell, H.
2013a Assessment Report describing reverse circulation and diamond drilling at the Dade Property; Prepared by Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Ltd for Strategic Metals Ltd., Assessment Report #096434.
2013b Assessment Report on the BBB property; Prepared for Strategic Metals Ltd. by Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited.
2014 Assessment Report on the BBB property; Prepared for Strategic Metals Ltd. by Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited.

Campbell, D.D. and Guardia, F.
1969 Summary report on the May group claims; Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon Territory; Report prepared for Esansee Explorations Limited, Assessment Report #060737.

Carlson, G.G.
1987 Geology of Mount Nansen (115I/3) and Stoddart Creek (115I/6) map areas, Dawson Range, central Yukon; Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Open File 1987-2.

Carlyle, L.W.
1997 Trench mapping and sampling report on Ang 1-20 claims; report prepared by L.W. Carlyle for E. Curley.

Cathro, R.J.
1974 Regional Exploration in the Dawson Range District, Yukon for Klotassin Joint Venture; Internal report prepared by Archer, Cathro & Associates Ltd.

Cathro, R.J. and Culbert, R.E.
1969 Summary report on the 1969 field program; Dawson Range Joint Venture Project, Yukon Territory.
1976 1975 Regional Exploration in the Dawson Range District, Yukon for Klotassin Joint Venture; Internal report prepared by Archer, Cathro & Associates Ltd.

Chung, C.
2011 Assessment Report prepared for Strategic Metals Ltd. by Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited.

Colpron, M and Nelson, J.L.
2006 Paleozoic evolution and metallogeny of pericratonic terranes at the ancient Pacific margin of North America, Canadian and Alaskan Cordillera; Special Paper: Geological Association of Canada, 45, page 523.
2011 A digital atlas of terranes for the Northern Cordillera; Yukon Geological Survey and BC Geology Survey, BCGS GeoFile 2011-11 http://www.geology.gov.yk.ca/pdf/CanCord_terranes_2011.pdf

Corbett, G.J. and Leach, T.M.
1998 Southwest Pacific Rim gold-copper systems: Structure, alteration and mineralization; Economic Geology, Special Publication 6, 238 p., Society of Economic Geologists.

Curley, E.
1987 Prospecting and Exploration Report on the Jam Claims; Assessment Report #092515.

Dadson, P. and Amy, C.
2012 Assessment report on the 2011 trenching, diamond drilling and soil sampling program on the Etzel Property, Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon Territory; Report prepared for Great Bear Resources Ltd.

Deklerk, R. (compiler)
2004 Yukon MINFILE – A database of mineral occurrences. Yukon Geological Survey, CD-ROM (http://data.geology.gov.yk.ca)

Deklerk R. and Traynor S.
2005 Yukon MINFILE – A database of mineral occurrences. Yukon Geological Survey, CD-ROM.

Dickinson, R.A. and Jilson, J.G.
1973 Drill hole logs filed for assessment work; Assessment report by Area Exploration Company, Assessment Report #091327.

Dickinson, R.A., and Lewis, P.F.
1973 Assessment report on percussion drilling on the Mount Nansen Property; Report prepared by Area Exploration Company.

Dumala, M., Tarswell, J. and Turner, M.
2015 Assessment report describing diamond drilling, excavator trenching, and geotechnical work at the Klaza Property, Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon Territory; Report prepared for Rockhaven Resources Ltd.

Dujakovic, Z., Visser, S. and Ewen, E.
1996 Assessment report describing Magnetometers, VLF-EM, and Geochem Surveys on the KR 1-238 Claims; Report prepared for BYG Natural Resources Inc. by SJV Consultants Ltd., Assessment Report #093516.

Dujakovic, Z. and Visser, S.
1996 Magnetometer and VLF-EM Survey on the Cow Claims 1-64; Report prepared for Conquest Yellowknife Resources Ltd. By Dujakovic, Z and Visser, S., Assessment Report #093541.

Eaton, W.D.
1986 Assessment report on geology, geochemistry, geophysics and bulldozer trenching on the Tawa property, Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon Territory; Report prepared for Freegold Venture, Assessment Report #091889.
1989 Tawa Property – 1989 Final Report; Report prepared for Chevron Minerals Ltd.

Eaton, W.D., and Walls, M.J.
1987 Assessment report on road construction and trenching on the Tawa property, Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon Territory; Report prepared for Chevron Minerals Ltd. and BYG Natural Resources Inc., Assessment Report #092083.
1987 Nansen Project Final Report; Assesment Report #092122
1988 Assessment report on the Tawa property, Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon Territory; Report prepared for Chevron Minerals Ltd. and BYG Natural Resources Inc., Assessment Report #092585.

Ellemers, M. and Stroshein, R.
2005 Assessment Report on diamond drilling on the Vic mineral claims, Discovery Creek Project; Report prepared for Aurchem Exploration Ltd., Assessment Report #095593.

Environment Canada
2015 http://climate.weather.gc.ca/climate_normals/results_1961_1990_e.html?stnID=1509&prov=YT&lang=e&province=YT&provBut=Go&month1=0&month2=12

Friske, P.W.B., Hornbrook, E.H.W., Lynch, J.J., McCurdy, M.W., Gross, H., Galletta, A.C. and Durham, C.C.
1985 Regional stream sediment and water geochemical reconnaissance data (115I); Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 1220.

Galambos, K.D.
1988 Geological, Geochemical & Geophysical Report 1988 on the DOWS 1-118 Claims; Assessment Report #092576.
1989 Diamond Drilling Report 1988 on the DOWS 1-16, 49,60 and 65-68 Claims; Assessment Report #092697.

Gibson, J.
2016 Baseline Water Quality / Hydrology Survey. January 2016. Report prepared by J.Gibson Environmental Consulting for Rockhaven Resources Ltd.
2016 Baseline Water Quality / Hydrology Survey. May 2016. Report prepared by J.Gibson Environmental Consulting for Rockhaven Resources Ltd.
2016 Baseline Water Quality / Hydrology Survey. September 2016. Report prepared by J.Gibson Environmental Consulting for Rockhaven Resources Ltd.
2016 2016 Weather Data. Report prepared by J.Gibson Environmental Consulting for Rockhaven Resources Ltd.
2017 Baseline Water Quality / Hydrology Survey. January 2017. Report prepared by J.Gibson Environmental Consulting for Rockhaven Resources Ltd.

Gordey, S.P., and Makepeace, A.J.
2000 Yukon Digital Geology, 2 CD-ROM set; Geological Survey of Canada, Open File D3826 for Exploration and Geological Services Division (EGSD), Yukon Region, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (DIAND) EGSD, Open File 1999-1(D).

Great Bear Resource Ltd.
2012a January 26, 2012 News Release; Retrieved from http://www.sedar.com

2012b October 10, 2012 News Release; Retrieved from http://www.sedar.com

Grexton, L.
1988 Trenching on the Only Claims; Report prepared for Kerr Adison Mines Ltd. Assessment Report #092584.

Heberlein, K.
1985 Assessment report on geological, geochemical and geophysical surveys on the Dic 1-63 claims, Yukon; Report prepared by Kerr Addision Mines Limited., Assessment Report #091915.

Heberlein, K. and Lyons, L.
1986 Assessment Report on geological, geophysical, geochemical, and drilling on the Vic and VG claims; prepared for G. Dickson and Kerr Addison Mines Ltd., Assessment Report #091907.

Hulstein, R.
1988 Assessment Report on geological and geochemical work on the McDade Property, Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon Territory; Prepared for G. Dickson, Assessment Report #092599.

Hulstein, R.
2003 Assessment Report on geological and geochemical work on the JRW 1-4 claims, Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon Territory; Prepared for J. Dickson, Assessment Report #094425.

Isreal, S
2014 Personal Communication

Langdon, M.
1992 Assessment Report on reverse circulation drilling on Wedge 5-7, 10, Bull 6, Ras 1-2, Discovery Creek Project; Report prepared for Aurchem Exploration Ltd., Assessment Report #093059.

Mac Gearailt, D.
2012 Report on the Klaza property: 2011 prospecting and sampling program. Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon, Canada; Report prepared on behalf of Goldstrike Resources Ltd, Assessment Report # 096082.

Main, C.A.
1987 Geological and Geochemical Program on the Toast Property; Assessment Report #091973.

Mann, W.D. and Slack, J.
1996 Report on Diamond Drill Program at the Dows Gold Project, Yukon; Report prepared for Conquest Yellowknife Resources Ltd, Assessment Report # 093564.

McClintock, J.
1986 Geological and geochemical report on the Etzel and Wedge claims, Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon Territory; Report prepared for Pearl Resources Ltd., Assessment Report #091870.

Methven, G., Ross, A.A., Lebleu, P., Hughes, W., Martin, C.J., Borntraeger, B.,
2016 Technical Report and PEA for the Klaza Au-Ag Deposit, Yukon, Canada for Rockhaven Resources Ltd." prepared by AMC Mining Consultants (Canada) Ltd.

Mortensen, J.K., Hart, C.J.R., Tarswell, J., and Allan, M.M.
2016 U-Pb zircon age and Pb isotopic constraints on the age and origin of porphyry and epithermal vein mineralization in the eastern Dawson Range, Yukon.

Parker, A.
1968 Assessment report on the May claim group, Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon Territory; Report prepared for Esansee Explorations Limited, Assessment Report #019090.

Pautler, J.
1986 Geological, Geochemical and Geophysical Report, Only 1-30 Claims; Report prepared for Kerr Adison Mines Ltd. Assessment Report #091917.
1994 Assessment Report on Grizzly property; Prepared for E. Curley, Assessment Report #093229.

Payne, J. G.
2012 Petrographic Report; Report prepared for Rockhaven Resources Ltd.; Assessment Report #120320.

Piercey, S.J., Nelson, J.L., Colpron, M., Dusel-Bacon, C., Simard, R.-L., and Roots, C.F.
2006 Paleozoic magmatism and crustal recycling along the ancient Pacific margin of North America, northern Cordillera; *in* Colpron, M. and Nelson, J.L. Eds., Paleozoic Evolution and Metallogeny of Pericratonic Terranes at the Ancient Pacific Margin of North America, Canadian and Alaskan Cordillera; Geological Association of Canada Special Paper 45, p. 281-322.

Richards, J.
2014 Personal communication

Robinson, E.G.
1959 Dickson Gold option, Carmacks, Yukon, Billy Claim group; Asbestos Corporation (Exploration) Ltd.; Assessment Report No. 092505.

Ross, A.A., Martin, C.J., and Dumala, M.R.
2016 Updated Diamond Drilling, Metallurgical Testing, and Mineral Resources on the Klaza Property, Yukon, Canada. Technical Report prepared for Rockhaven Resources Ltd.

Ryan, J.J., Westberg, E.E., Williams, S.P. and Chapman, J.B.
2016 Geology, Mount Nansen-Nisling River area, Yukon. Geological Survey of Canada, Canadian Geoscience Map 292 (preliminary).

Sanchez, M.G., Allan, M.M., Hart, C.J.R., Mortensen, J.K.
2014 Extracting ore-deposit-controlling structures from aeromagnetic, gravimetric, topographic, and regional geological data in western Yukon and eastern Alaska; Interpretation, Vol. 2, No. 4; p. SJ75-SJ102, 15 FIGS.

Saunders, C.R.
1980a Assessment report on the Tawa Property, Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon Territory; Report prepared for BRX Mining & Petroleum Corp., Assessment Report #090692.
1980b Assessment report on the Tawa Property, Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon Territory; Report prepared for BRX Mining & Petroleum Corp. Assessment Report #062050.

Sawyer, J.P.B., and Dickinson, R.A.
1976 Mount Nansen, Porphyry Copper and Copper-Molybdenum Deposits of the Calc-Alkaline Suite, Paper 34; *In* Porphyry Deposits of the Canadian Cordillera, CIM Special Volume 15, p. 336 - 343.

Schmidt, U.
1996 Report on 1995 Trenching and Sampling of the DOWS Property; Assessment Report #093472.

Smith, H.
2010 Assessment Report on Dade Property prepared for Strategic Metals Ltd. by Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited.
2011 Assessment Report on Dade Property prepared for Wolverine Minerals Corporation by Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited.
2012 Assessment report describing geochemical sampling, prospecting, and geophysical surveys at the BBB Property; Prepared for Wolvering Minerals Corp and Strategic Metals Ltd.
2012 Assessment report describing geochemical sampling at the Sked property. Report prepared by Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited for Strategic Metals Ltd.

Smuk, K.A.
1999 Metallogeny of Epithermal Gold and Base Metal Veins of the Southern Dawson Range, Yukon; Masters Thesis;. Department of Earth Planetary Sciences, McGill University Retrieved from http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/obj/s4/f2/dsk1/tape8/PQDD_0023/MQ50883.pdf

Stroshein, R.
1999 Exploration report for the overburden stripping and diamond drilling program on the Tawa-Klaza project, Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon Territory; Assessment Report # 093948.

2001 Assessment Report on geology, geochemistry, and trenching on the Vic, Wedge 12, and Bull 4 mineral claims, Discovery Creek Project; Prepared for Aurchem Exploration Ltd., Assessment Report #094238.

2003 Assessment Report on geology, geochemistry, and trenching on the Vic mineral claims, Discovery Creek Project; Prepared for Aurchem Exploration Ltd., Assessment Report #094400.

2004 Exploration report for 2003 geological, geochemical and trenching on the Discovery Creek Project in the Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon Territory; Assessment Report #094450.

2008 Assessment Report on trenching and sampling on the Vic 30, Bull 4, and J. Bill 16 mineral claims, Discovery Creek Project; Prepared for Aurchem Exploration Ltd., Assessment Report #094989.

Sutherland, K.S.

1988 Assessment report on stream sediment sample and prospecting on the Dic property. Report prepared for Chesbar Resources Inc., Assessment Report #092533.

Tarswell, J. and Turner, M.

2012 Assessment report describing diamond and reverse circulation percussion drilling, excavator trenching, soil sampling and geophysical and air photo surveys at the Klaza property, Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon Territory; Assessment report prepared for Rockhaven Resources Ltd.

2013 Assessment report describing diamond drilling, excavator trenching, soil sampling, mineralogical studies and metallurgical tests at the Klaza property, Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon Territory; Report prepared for Rockhaven Resources Ltd.

2014 Assessment report describing Excavator trenching, geophysical surveys, and metallurgical tests at the Klaza Property, Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon Territory; Report prepared for Rockhaven Resources Ltd.

Tarswell, J., Walsh, D., and Cruz, T.

2015 Assessment report describing geology, mineralization, geophysical surveys, excavator and hand trenching, diamond drilling, soil sampling, metallurgical testing and preliminary economics; Report prepared for Rockhaven Resources Ltd. by Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited.

Turner, M.

2014 Assessment report describing excavator trenching at the Val Property; report prepared for Rockhaven Resources Ltd. by Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited.

Turner, M. and Tarswell, J.

2011 Assessment report describing diamond drilling, excavator trenching, soil sampling and geophysical surveys at the Klaza property, Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon Territory; Report prepared for Rockhaven Resources Ltd.

Turner, M. and Willms, K.

2016 Assessment report describing geology, mineralization, soil geochemistry, rock geochemistry, geophysical surveys, excavator and hand trenching, diamond drilling, metallurgical testing and preliminary economics at the Klaza property, Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon Territory; Report prepared for Rockhaven Resources Ltd.

Visser, S., Dujokovic, Z., and Ewen E.
1996 Assessment report on the magnetometer, VLT-EM and geochemical survey on the KR 1 to 238 claims, Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon Territory, Report prepared for BYG Natural Resources Inc., Assessment Report #093516.

Wengzynowski, W.A.
2006 Assessment report describing line cutting and induced polarization surveys at the Klaza Property, Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon Territory; Report prepared for Bannockburn Resources Limited and ATAC Resources Ltd.

Yukon Geological Survey
2012 Mount Nansen Mineral Occurrence; Yukon Geological Survey's Integrated Data System, Occurrence Number 115I 065. Available at: http://data.geology.gov.yk.ca/Occurrence/14297
2012 Ang Mineral Occurrence; Yukon Geological Survey's Integrated Data System, Occurrence Number 115I 123. Available at: http://data.geology.gov.yk.ca/Occurrence/14351
2013 Yukon Geological Survey's Integrated Data System, Occurrence Number 115I 096. Available at: http://data.geology.gov.yk.ca/Occurrence/14325

APPENDIX I

STATEMENTS OF QUALIFICATIONS

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Matthew Turner, geologist, with business addresses in Whitehorse, Yukon Territory and Vancouver, British Columbia and residential address in Vancouver, British Columbia, hereby certify that:

1. I graduated from the University of British Columbia in 2002 with a B.Sc. majoring in Earth and Ocean Sciences.

2. From 2002 to present, I have been actively engaged as a geologist in mineral exploration in British Columbia, Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories

3. I have personally participated in or supervised the field work reported herein and have interpreted all data resulting from this work.

Matthew Turner, B.Sc.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Teresa Cruz, geologist, with business addresses in Whitehorse, Yukon Territory and Vancouver, British Columbia and residential address in Vancouver, British Columbia, hereby certify that:

1. I graduated from Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, BC in 2012 with a B.Sc. majoring in Earth Sciences.

2. From 2011 to present, I have been actively engaged in mineral exploration In British Columbia and Yukon Territory

3. I have personally participated in or supervised the field work reported herein and have interpreted all data resulting from this work.

Teresa Cruz, B.Sc.

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

Statement of Expenditures
1,478 Klaza Property Mineral Claims
November 2, 2016

Contract Diamond Drilling

Platinum Diamond Drilling Inc.	$1,940,421.04

Total drilling 15,921.55 m = $121.87/m

APPENDIX III

SAMPLE HANDLING AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

SAMPLING METHODS AND APPROACH

Soil Sampling

Soil samples collected in 1986 and 1998 were taken from a 1,400 by 2,500 m northwest trending grid that covers most of the southeastern part of the Property. Soil samples were collected at 50 m intervals on lines spaced 100 m apart using two northwest trending base lines for grid control. The base lines are approximately 800 m apart and marked at 50 m intervals with one metre high wooden lath, while the sample sites on cross lines were marked with 0.5 m lath. All lath bear aluminum tags inscribed with the grid coordinates and sample numbers. The grids were established with hip-chain and compass, but later survey control was provided by hard-chain and transit. The soil samples were taken 20 to 50 cm below surface from B horizon material. They were placed in pre-numbered heavy gauge paper bags. A total of 1,405 soil samples were collected in 1986 and 776 in 1998.

Soil samples collected in 2010 and 2011 extended sample coverage to the west and north of the earlier grids, while 2012 sampling was mostly done in the southeast corner of the Property. The samples were taken using soil augers, between 30 cm and 130 cm below surface. Soil samples were collected at 50 m intervals along lines spaced between 100 to 200 m apart. Sample sites are marked by aluminum tags inscribed with the sample numbers and affixed to 0.5 m wooden lath that were driven into the ground. Soil samples were placed into individually pre-numbered Kraft paper bags. All soil sample locations were recorded using hand-held GPS units. Sampling was often hindered by permafrost on moss-covered, north-facing slopes. Samples were not collected from some of these locations due to poor sample quality.

Rock Sampling

Rock samples were collected from areas across the property as float samples and where possible, bedrock samples. Rock samples were collected from old workings, trenches that did not reach bedrock, and prospective areas of the property. After collection, samples were bagged in 6 mm clear plastic bags along with pre-numbered sample tags. The samples were then placed in white fiberglass bags and sealed, after the addition of one standard and one blank, with a metal clasp with sample numbers were written on the outside of that bag with permanent felt pen. Security tags placed on the fiberglass bags ensured chain of custody was followed during transport.

Trenching

Chip samples were collected from bulldozer and excavator trenches in several parts of the Property during programs conducted between 1986 and 1989 and from 2010 to 2015. Bedrock exposed in trenches was sampled on a continuous basis.

Continuous chip samples were collected from bulldozer and excavator trenches in several parts of the Property during programs conducted between 1986 and 1989 and from 2010 to 2015. The collection protocol for channel samples was as follows:

1) Trenches were excavated.

2) The walls of trenches were cleaned, where necessary, with a shovel.
3) Trenches were mapped and sample intervals marked at geological breaks or at 1 to 10 m intervals depending on the intensity of alteration and mineralization.
4) Continuous chip samples were collected along one wall of the trench as close to the floor of the trench as slumping would allow using a geological hammer. The chips were collected either in a tub or on a sample sheet. Sample sizes averaged approximately two kilograms per linear metre sampled for intervals containing veins and about 7 kg per sample for intervals comprised primarily of altered wallrock.
5) Samples were placed in doubled 6 mm plastic bags along with a pre-numbered sample tag, then two or three samples were placed in a fiberglass bag sealed with a metal clasp and sample numbers were written on the outside of that bag with permanent felt pen.
6) In 2011 to 2014, one blank and one standard samples were randomly inserted into every batch. No quality control samples were inserted into batches in 2010.
7) In 2013, samples collected from trenches within the core of the BRX and Klaza Zones were divided into batches comprising 31 trench samples plus one blank sample, one assay standard and one coarse reject duplicate sample.
8) In the event that bedrock could not be reached and chip samples could not be collected, representative float samples were collected from vein material. These float samples follow the same procedures as standard chip sampling.

Diamond Drilling

Geotechnical and geological logging was performed on all drill core from the 2010 to 2015 programs. A geotechnical log was filled out prior to geological logging of drill core and included the conversion of drill marker blocks from imperial to metric plus determinations of core, rock quality designations (RQD), hardness and weathering. Wetted core photographs were taken and catalogued prior to logging. Magnetic susceptibility measurements were taken at one metre intervals along core from each hole.

Geological logging involved designating general and detailed intervals, based on lithologic breaks or significant chemical differences. Sample intervals were created after geological logging, for specific sampling between lithologic boundaries and mineralized zones.

All 2010-2014 logging data was recorded as a hardcopy during the day and transcribed to digital format during the evenings. Beginning in 2015, logging data entered directly into the company database.

During the 2010 to 2012 programs, core recovery was good, averaging 97%. The holes from these programs were mostly sampled top to bottom (about 99% of core was sampled). In 2014, core recoveries averaged approximately 94%, excluding the near surface portions of the holes where core recovery was poor. Only vein zones and associated peripheral alteration were sampled in 2014 and 2015. Care was taken during all drill programs to ensure that the sample split was not biased to sulphide content and, therefore, the sampling should be reliable and representative of the mineralization.

Drill core samples were collected using the following procedures:

1) Core was reassembled, lightly washed and measured.
2) Core was wet photographed.
3) Core was geotechnically logged.
4) Core was tested for magnetic susceptibility.
5) Core was geologically logged and sample intervals were designated. Sample intervals were set at geological boundaries, drill blocks or sharp changes in sulphide content.
6) Core recovery was calculated for each sample interval.
7) From 2010 and 2011, visually promising core intervals were sawn in half using a rock saw and the remainder of the core was split with an impact core splitter. In 2012, all visually promising core intervals were saw in half using a rock saw, while selected specimens of altered country rock were split using an impact core splitter. In 2014 and 2015 all marked samples were cut using a rock saw. In each case, one half of the core sampled and the remaining half was placed back in the core box.
8) All samples were double bagged in 6 mm plastic bags, a pre-numbered sample tag was placed in each sample bag, then two or three samples were placed in a fiberglass bag sealed with a metal clasp and sample numbers were written on the outside of that bag with permanent felt pen. In 2012, 2014, and 2015 the fibreglass bag was sealed with a numbered security tag.
8) Two blank and two assay standard samples were randomly included in every batch of 30 or 31 core samples (in 2012, 2014 and 2015, batches comprised 30 core samples).
9) One duplicate sample consisting of quarter-split core was included in every batch of 30 or 31 core samples (in 2012 and 2015 batches comprised 30 core samples).
10) In 2012, 2014 and 2015 one coarse reject duplicate sample was also included in every batch of 30 core samples.

Re-sampling of percussion holes in 2016 followed the following procedures:

1) Percussion chip bags representing 5 foot intervals were opened and their contents transferred to 6 mm plastic sample bags. The whole contents of the bag were used due to the strong clay content of the chips.
2) Sample bags were taken to a local creek and gold-panned until a concentrate large enough to sample was collected, weighing between 40 and 80 grams.
4) Concentrate samples were double bagged in 6 mm plastic sample bags and a pre-numbered sample tag was placed in each sample bag. The samples were then placed in fiberglass bags sealed with a metal clasp and labelled with respective sample numbers in felt pen.
5) QAQC procedures were followed as per the sample techniques used during rock sampling.

Density measurements were systematically taken on core, throughout the 2011, 2012, 2014, and 2015 drill programs with a total of 1,823 density measurements from a variety of holes and lithologies. Measurements are mostly from vein, porphyry dyke, fresh granodiorite and mineralized granodiorite but also include aplite and mafic dyke material. Sample densities were determined by cutting a 10 cm long section of core and then determining its weight dry and its weight in water. That data was applied to the following formula to establish the density of each of these samples:

Density = weight in air ÷ [Pi x (diameter of core ÷ 2)^2 x length of core]

For samples that could not be cut, a graduated cylinder (filled with water) was used to calculate the volume of the core sample and in turn the sample's density. Employing this technique, each sample was first weighed in air, and then its displacement was calculated using a volumetric cylinder. A second formula was then used to determine the density of each sample:

Density = weight in air ÷ (Final Volume – Initial Volume)

In addition to density, the specific gravity was calculated using the following formula for each sample wherever possible. As a cross check, density and specific gravity values were compared. Any significant discrepancies were investigated and corrected.

Specific Gravity = weight in air ÷ (weight in air – weight in water)

ORIENTED CORE SURVEYS

A Reflex ACT III downhole digital core orientation system was used in 2014 and 2015 to orient the core in a total of 46 holes.

In 2015, 18 of the 19 oriented holes were drilled using split tubes. The use of split tubes allowed orientation measurements to be collected across incompetent intervals or intervals with poor recovery.

Split tube intervals were oriented by Archer Cathro employees at the drill site. The core tube was first aligned by the driller's helper using the ACT III tool before the split tube was extracted from the core tube. Care was taken to not shift the core during this process. A line representing the top of the hole was marked down the length of the core by the Archer Cathro employees. Structural orientation measurements within the interval were taken prior to the core being transferred to core boxes.

HISTORICAL SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

This section describes the sample handling procedures followed during the 1986 to 1989 and 2010 to 2012 exploration programs managed by Archer Cathro and the 1998 program conducted by BYG. The procedures followed during earlier exploration programs are not known.

During the 1986 to 1989 programs all samples were transported from the Property to Whitehorse by truck, escorted by a member of the geological crew, and then shipped via Canadian Airlines or a commercial trucking company to Chemex Labs (now ALS Minerals) in North Vancouver, B.C. Soil geochemical samples were dry sieved through a -35 mesh screen and ring pulverized to approximately -100 mesh before being analyzed for gold by neutron activation and inductively coupled plasma (ICP) analyses. Channel samples were fire assayed for gold and silver. The 1988 drill core samples were also fire assayed for gold and silver.

Drill core samples collected in 1998 were shipped directly from the site by company vehicle to the laboratory operated by Little Salmon Analytical in Carmacks. That laboratory was primarily established to process samples from the former Mount Nansen mine. The samples were assayed for gold and silver. The analyses were by the one ton fire assay method.

Samples collected in 2006 were submitted to ALS Chemex in North Vancouver, B.C. Analyses were done using industry-standard fire assay and ICP techniques. The ALS Chemex (now ALS Minerals) laboratory in North Vancouver carries ISO 9001:2000 registration and is accredited to ISO 17025 by Standards Council of Canada for a number of specific test procedures including fire assay Au by AA, ICP and gravimetric finish, and multi-element ICP and AA assays for Ag, Cu, Pb and Zn.

SAMPLE SECURITY

In 2010, all drill core was trucked to the Archer Cathro yard in Whitehorse for logging and splitting. In 2011, 2012 and 2014, drill core was logged and sawn or split at a processing facility on the Property. Chip samples taken between 2010 and 2015 were collected and labelled at the trenches on the Property.

In 2010, Archer Cathro personnel were responsible for transporting all samples from Archer Cathro's Whitehorse yard to ALS Minerals' Whitehorse preparation facility. In 2011, 2012-2015, Archer Cathro personnel were responsible for transporting all samples from the Property by truck to ALS Minerals' facility in Whitehorse for preparation. ALS Minerals was responsible for shipping the prepared sample splits from Whitehorse to its North Vancouver laboratory, where they were analyzed. All samples were controlled by employees of Archer Cathro until they were delivered directly to ALS Minerals in Whitehorse.

In 2012, 2014, and 2015, Archer Cathro ensured that a Chain of Custody form accompanied all batches of drill core during transportation from the Property to the preparation facility. A unique security tag was attached to each individual fibreglass bag when the bag was sealed. The bags and security tags had to be intact in order to be delivered to ALS Minerals. If a security tag arrived at the laboratory damaged, an investigation into the sample bag was undertaken by ALS Minerals and Archer Cathro and any affected samples were not processed until a resolution had been reached on the security of the samples.

SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYSIS

All samples were sent to ALS Minerals' laboratory in Whitehorse for preparation and then on to its laboratory in North Vancouver for analysis. ALS Minerals, a wholly owned subsidiary of ALS Limited, is an independent commercial laboratory specializing in analytical geochemistry services. Both ALS Minerals' Whitehorse and North Vancouver laboratories are individually certified to standards within ISO 9001:2008.

All 2010 to 2012 soil samples were dried and screened to -180 microns. All 2010 to 2015 rock, core and trench samples were dried, fine crushed to better than 70% passing -2 mm and then a

250 g split was pulverized to better than 85% passing 75 microns. In 2014 and 2015, visually mineralized intervals and adjoining samples were prepared using a technique designed for coarse gold and silver. The sample is dried and crushed to better than 90% passing 2 mm. A 1,000 g split is then taken and pulverized to better than 95% passing 106 microns.

In 2010 and 2011, all core and trench samples were initially analyzed for gold by fire assay followed by atomic absorption (Au-AA24) and 35 other elements by inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectroscopy (ME-ICP41). Overlimit values for gold were determined by fire assay and gravimetric finish (Au-GRA22) and silver values were determined using Ag-OG46. Sample pulps from mineralized intervals of drill core from 2011 were later reanalyzed for lead and zinc as well as 46 other elements using four acid digestion followed by inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectrometry (ME-MS61). Overlimit values for silver, lead and zinc were determined by inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectroscopy (Ag/Pb/Zn-OG62).

In 2012, 2014 and 2015, rock samples were routinely analyzed for gold by fire assay followed by atomic absorption (Au-AA24) and 48 other elements by four acid digestion (ME-MS61). All overlimit values were determined for gold by fire assay and gravimetric finish (Au-GRA22) and similarly for silver using Ag-OG62.

Soil samples collected in 2010 were analyzed for gold by fire assay with inductively coupled plasma-atomic emissions spectroscopy finish (Au-ICP21) and for 35 other elements using aqua regia digestion and inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectrometry. Soil samples collected in 2011 and 2012, were analysed for gold by fire assay fusion and atomic absorption spectroscopy (Au-AA24) and for 35 other elements using aqua regia digestion and inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectrometry.

All 2010 to 2015 assay standard, blank and duplicate samples passed QA/QC reviews. It is the Author's opinion that the sample preparation, security and analytical procedures used for this project are adequate.

DATA VERIFICATION

Database

Prior to 2014, geological and geotechnical logging was initially recorded as a hardcopy and then transcribed into MS Excel®. In 2014, logging was recorded as hardcopy and then entered into a MS-SQL Server® database (the Database). In 2015, drill logs were entered directly into the Database. All of the pre-2014 data has been transferred to the Database.

Algorithms within the database automatically check all data as it is entered to ensure accuracy and consistency. These checks include interval checks that alert the user if overlapping or missing intervals are detected. Alerts are also generated if a downhole depth has been entered that is greater than the final hole depth. Drop down menus and internal libraries ensure consistency between users by requiring the use of pre-approved lithological units, minerals and other logging codes.

Visual comparison of hardcopy data and digital data were conducted on select holes to ensure accuracy. Any discrepancies identified by this process were investigated, by examining the core stored on the Property, and corrected.

Collar Location

All drill hole collars were re-surveyed in 2012 using a Trimble RTK GPS system and, where necessary, survey data collected in previous years was corrected. The differences between this most recent survey and the earlier surveys can be explained by the poorer accuracy of the hand held GPS devices used in previous years.

Elevation data obtained during the RTK GPS survey was compared to elevation data calculated from low level orthophotos. Any discrepancies identified were investigated and corrected, if possible. If no resolution to a discrepancy was immediately apparent, an additional survey was conducted.

Down-hole Orientation

Prior to 2011, no down-hole azimuth measurements were made and dip deviations were measured using an acid test at the bottom of each hole. This practice does not follow industry standards, but due to the limited number of holes (11), shallow depths (up to 273.12 m) and good ground conditions, this is not considered to be a significant issue.

Original 2011, 2012, 2014, and 2015 survey data was obtained from the survey tools in CSV format and was visually inspected. Erroneous data was not used during the interpretation process.

Assays

Digital assay certificates, for all of the drilling completed between 2010 and 2015, were obtained from ALS Minerals in CSV format and imported directly into the Database.

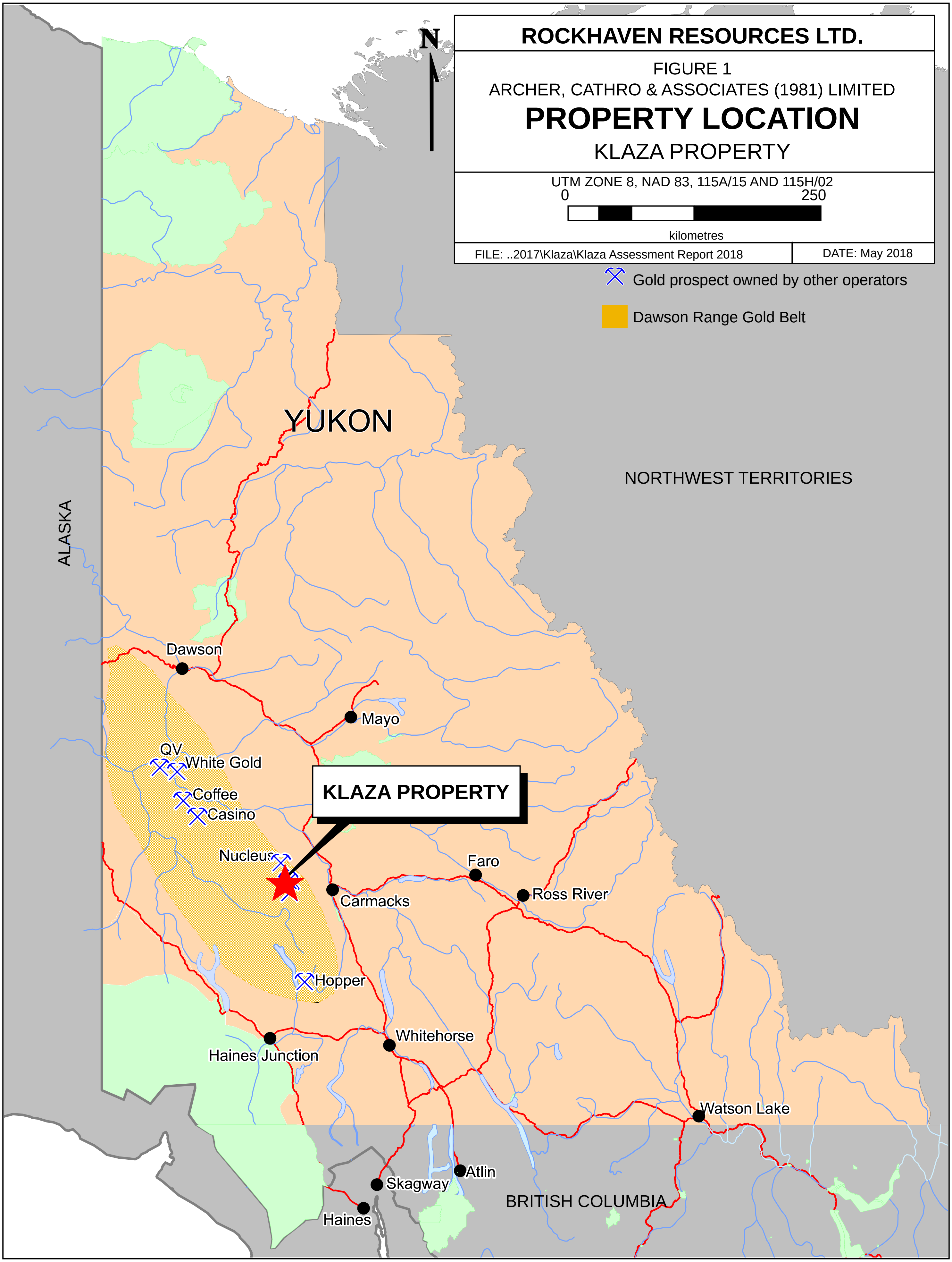
Internal algorithms built into the Database ensure that the correct assay data is matched with the correct sampling data. Errors detected by the Database were inspected and corrected. Spot checking of data within the Database to hard copy certificates issued by ALS Minerals was also implemented and did not revealed any issues.

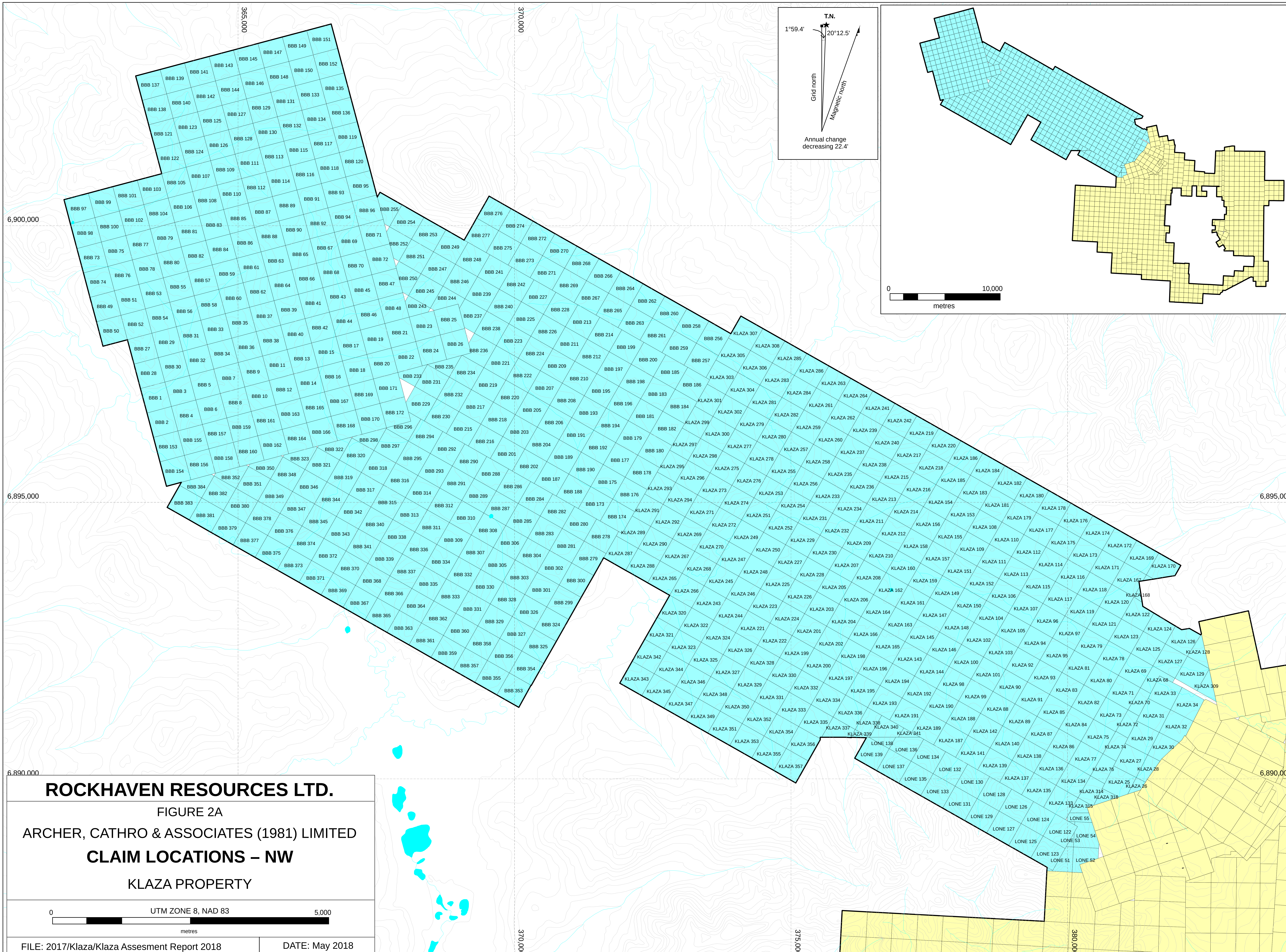
Samples from the 2010 to 2015 diamond drilling programs were subjected to a quality assurance and quality control ("QA/QC") program designed by Archer Cathro for Rockhaven. The QA/QC program consisted of:

1) Sequentially pre-numbered sample tags: to identify each sample with a unique number to minimize the possibility of sample numbering errors and to ensure uniform collection of sample data.

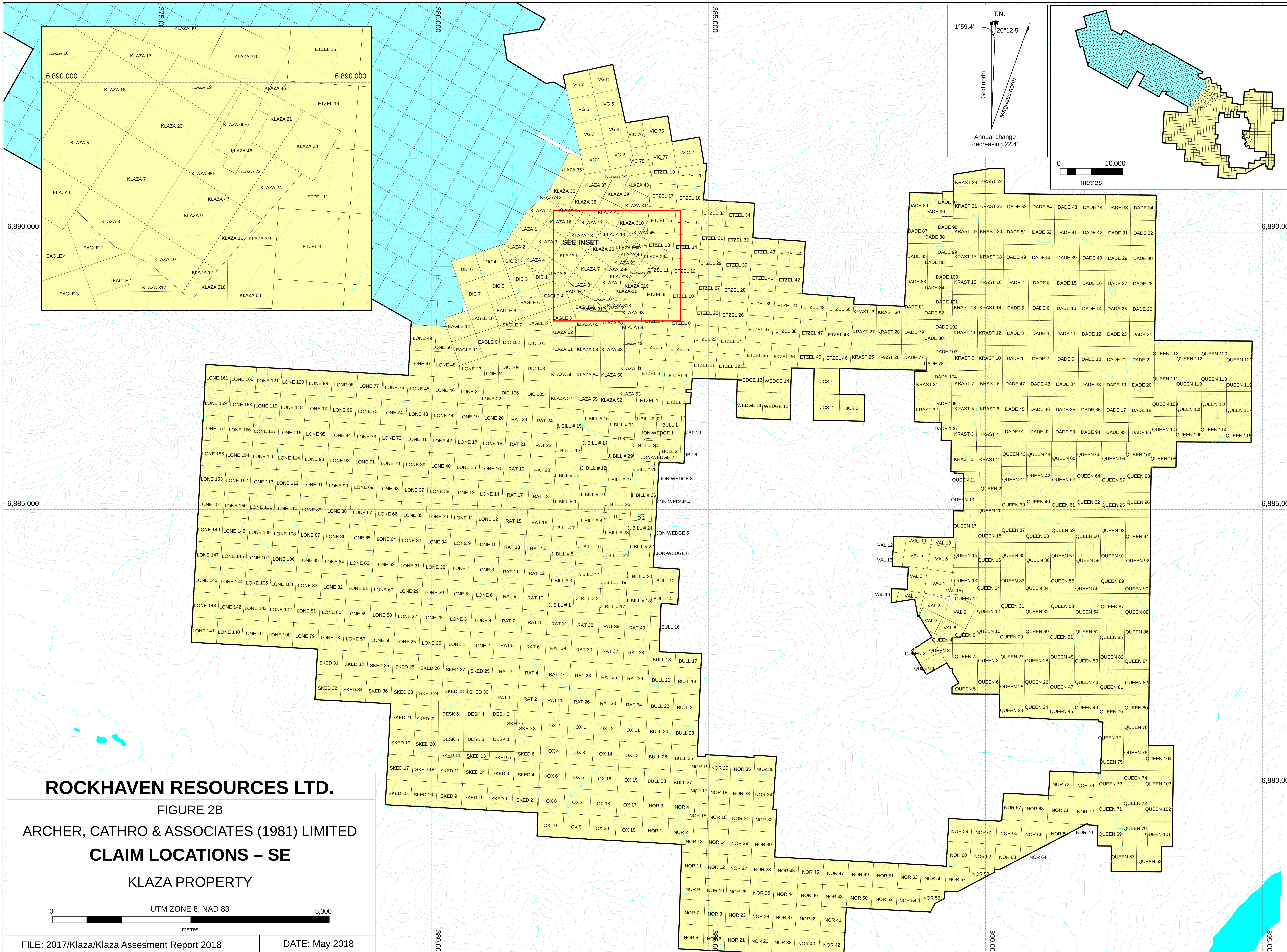
2) Sealed, doubled sample bags: to secure individual sample bags in order to reduce the possibility of sample contamination, spilling or tampering.
3) Chain of custody: samples were stored in a secure preparation area and delivered to the laboratory directly by Archer Cathro personnel. A chain of custody form, signed by each person who transported the samples, was attached to each sample shipment. These forms have been retained in case any discrepancy is ever identified.
4) Sample duplicates: select samples were quartered and re-submitted for assay. In addition, duplicates of coarse reject material of select 2012 samples were re-submitted for assay.
5) Sample blanks: commercial samples were purchased and inserted in the sample sequence. to test for “smear effect” during the sample preparation process. These blanks were assigned unique sample numbers within the sample sequence and were randomly inserted into each batch, so as to be “blind” to the laboratory.
6) Reference standard samples: commercially available assay standard samples for gold and silver were purchased for the 2010 and 2011 drill program. Six project specific assay standards were prepared from coarse reject material from the 2011 and 2012 core samples for use during the 2012 through 2015 programs. These assay standards were prepared, homogenized and packaged by CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd. of Delta, British Columbia. All assay standards were certified by Smee & Associates Consulting Ltd. of North Vancouver, British Columbia assay standards were assigned a unique sample number within the sample sequence and were randomly inserted into each batch.
7) Sample weight: Once split and bagged, individual samples are weighed. This weight is compared to the received weight recorded by ALS to monitor for possible sample switches or other issues arising during transport or preparation. Any significant discrepancies between these weights are investigated and necessary corrections made.
8) Referee samples: In October 2015, 140 core samples analyzed in 2015 by ALS Minerals were randomly selected for check analysis. These samples represent approximately 3% of the samples analyzed in 2015. Pulp rejects from these samples were submitted to SGS Minerals Services (“SGS”) in Burnaby BC to be analyzed for gold by fire assay followed by atomic absorption (GE FAA313) and 33 elements by four acid digestion followed by inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectrometry (GE ICP40B). Results from the SGS analysis are consistent with the analysis completed by ALS Minerals.

All of the samples have passed this quality assurance and quality control program.

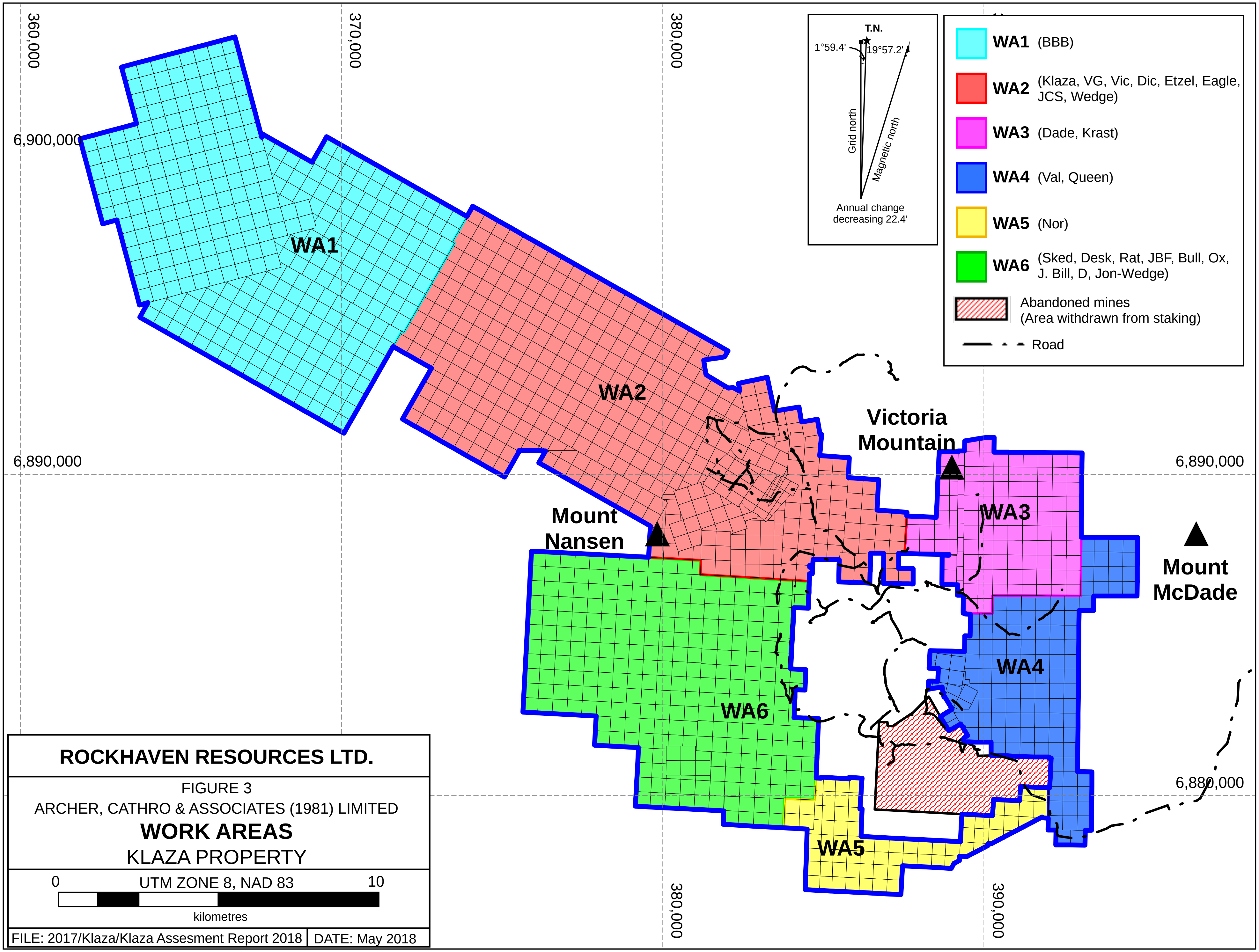

ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.
FIGURE 1
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
PROPERTY LOCATION
KLAZA PROPERTY
UTM ZONE 8, NAD 83, 115A/15 AND 115H/02
0
250
kilometres
FILE: ..2017\Klaza\Klaza Assessment Report 2018
DATE: May 2018
Gold prospect owned by other operators
Dawson Range Gold Belt
N
YUKON
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
ALASKA
BRITISH COLUMBIA
KLAZA PROPERTY
Dawson
Mayo
QV
White Gold
Coffee
Casino
Nucleus
Carmacks
Faro
Ross River
Hopper
Haines Junction
Whitehorse
Watson Lake
Atlin
Skagway
Haines



ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.
FIGURE 2A
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
CLAIM LOCATIONS – NW
KLAZA PROPERTY
0
UTM ZONE 8, NAD 83
5,000
metres
FILE: 2017/Klaza/Klaza Assesment Report 2018
DATE: May 2018
T.N.
1°59.4'
20°12.5'
Grid north
Magnetic north
Annual change decreasing 22.4'
0
10,000
metres
365,000
370,000
375,000
380,000
6,900,000
6,895,000
6,890,000



ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.
FIGURE 2B
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
CLAIM LOCATIONS – SE
KLAZA PROPERTY
UTM ZONE 8, NAD 83
0
5,000
metres
FILE: 2017/Klaza/Klaza Assesment Report 2018
DATE: May 2018
SEE INSET
T.N.
1°59.4'
20°12.5'
Grid north
Magnetic north
Annual change decreasing 22.4'
0
10,000
metres
6,890,000
6,885,000
6,880,000
375,000
380,000
385,000
390,000
395,000



ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.

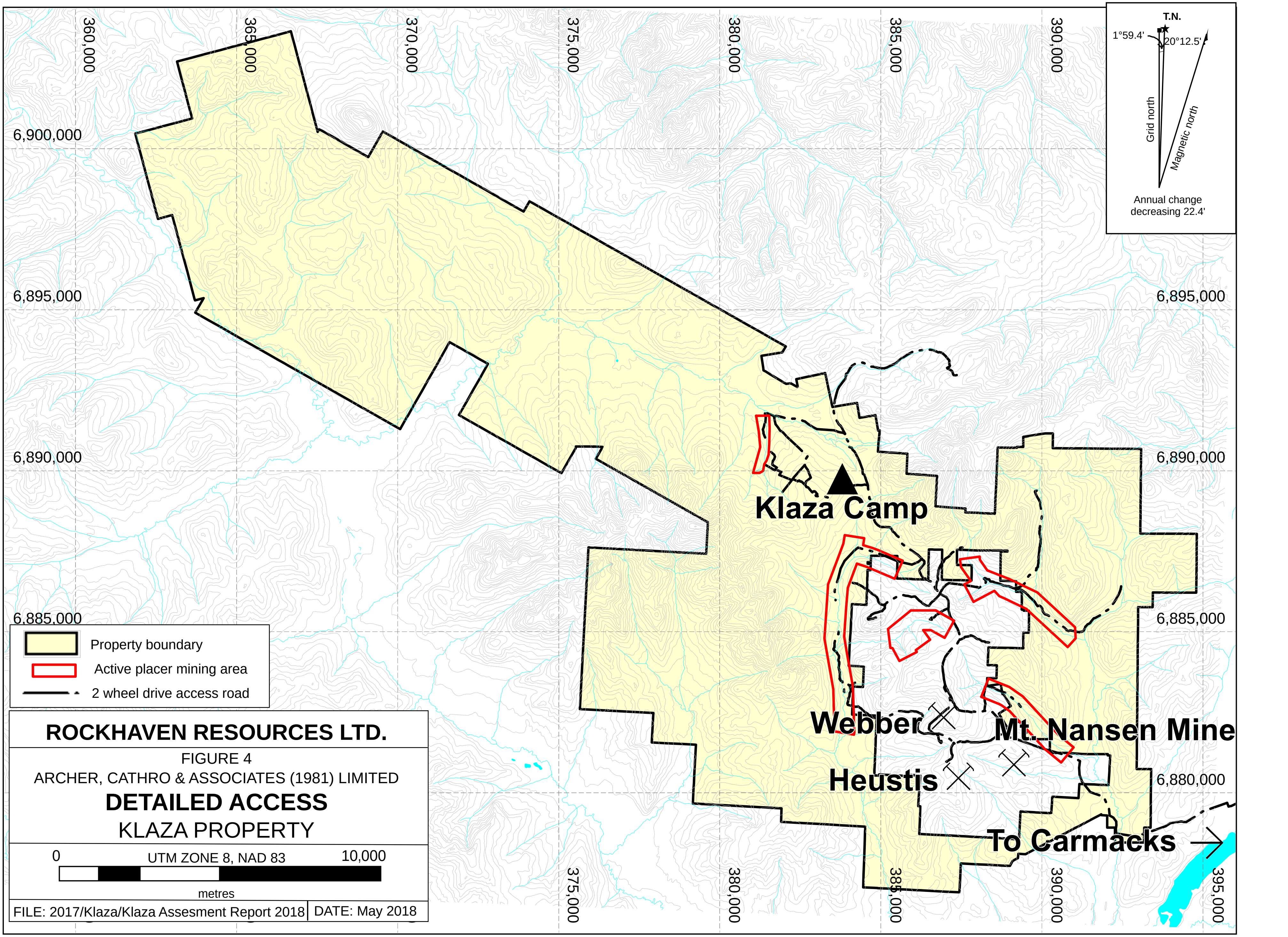
FIGURE 3

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

WORK AREAS

KLAZA PROPERTY

FILE: 2017/Klaza/Klaza Assesment Report 2018 | DATE: May 2018



ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.

FIGURE 4

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

DETAILED ACCESS

KLAZA PROPERTY

FILE: 2017/Klaza/Klaza Assesment Report 2018 | DATE: May 2018

ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.

FIGURE 5

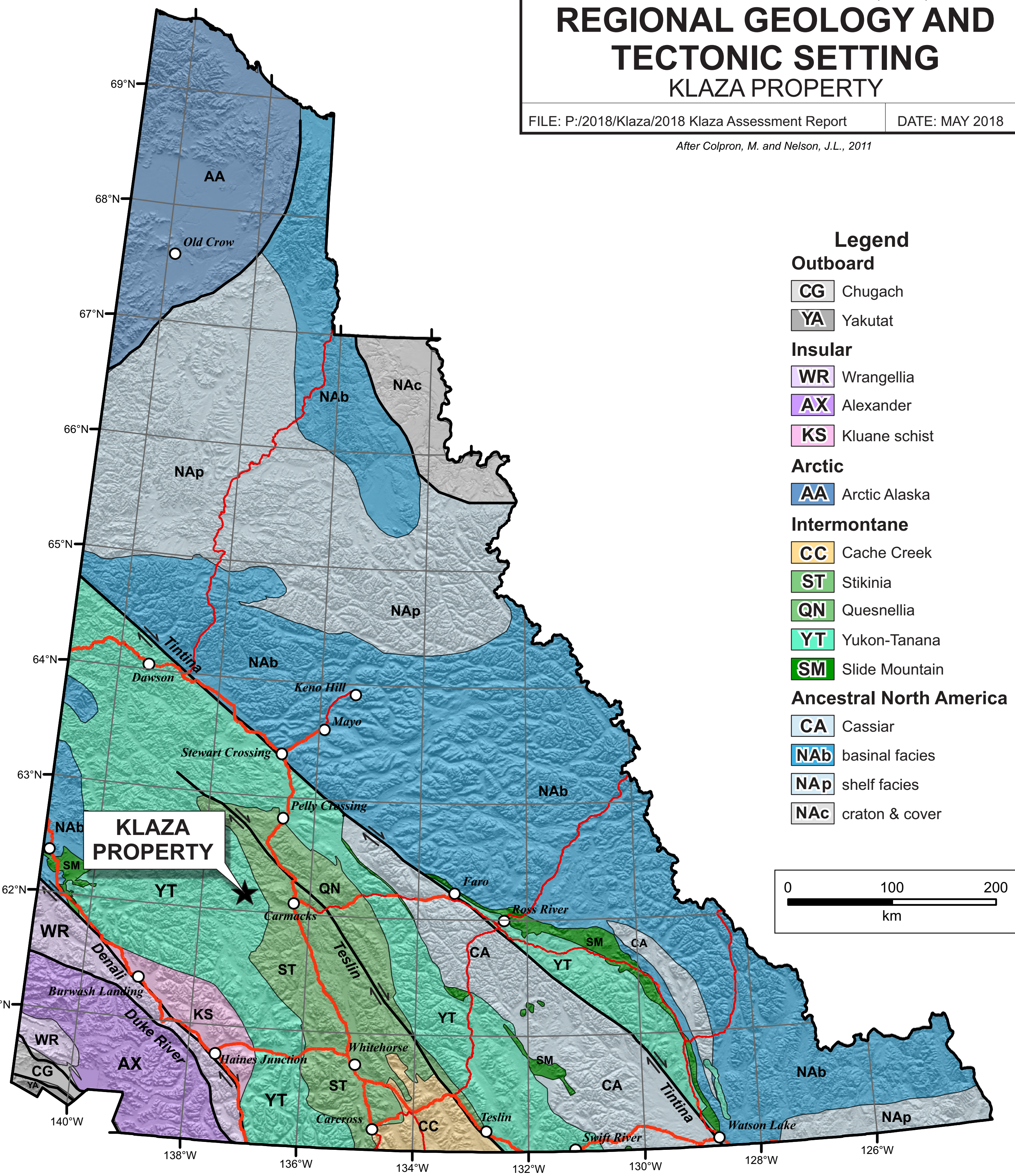
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

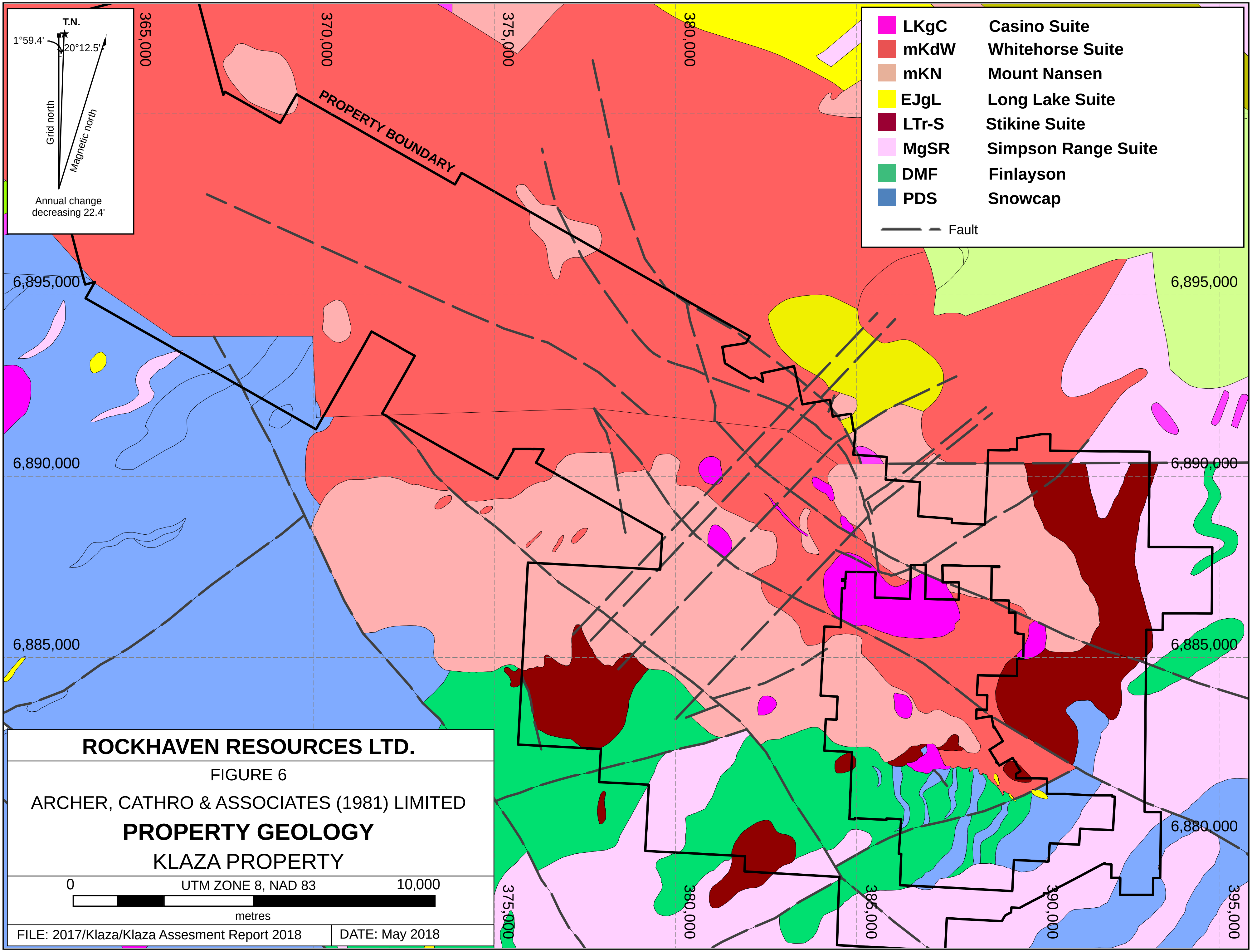
REGIONAL GEOLOGY AND TECTONIC SETTING

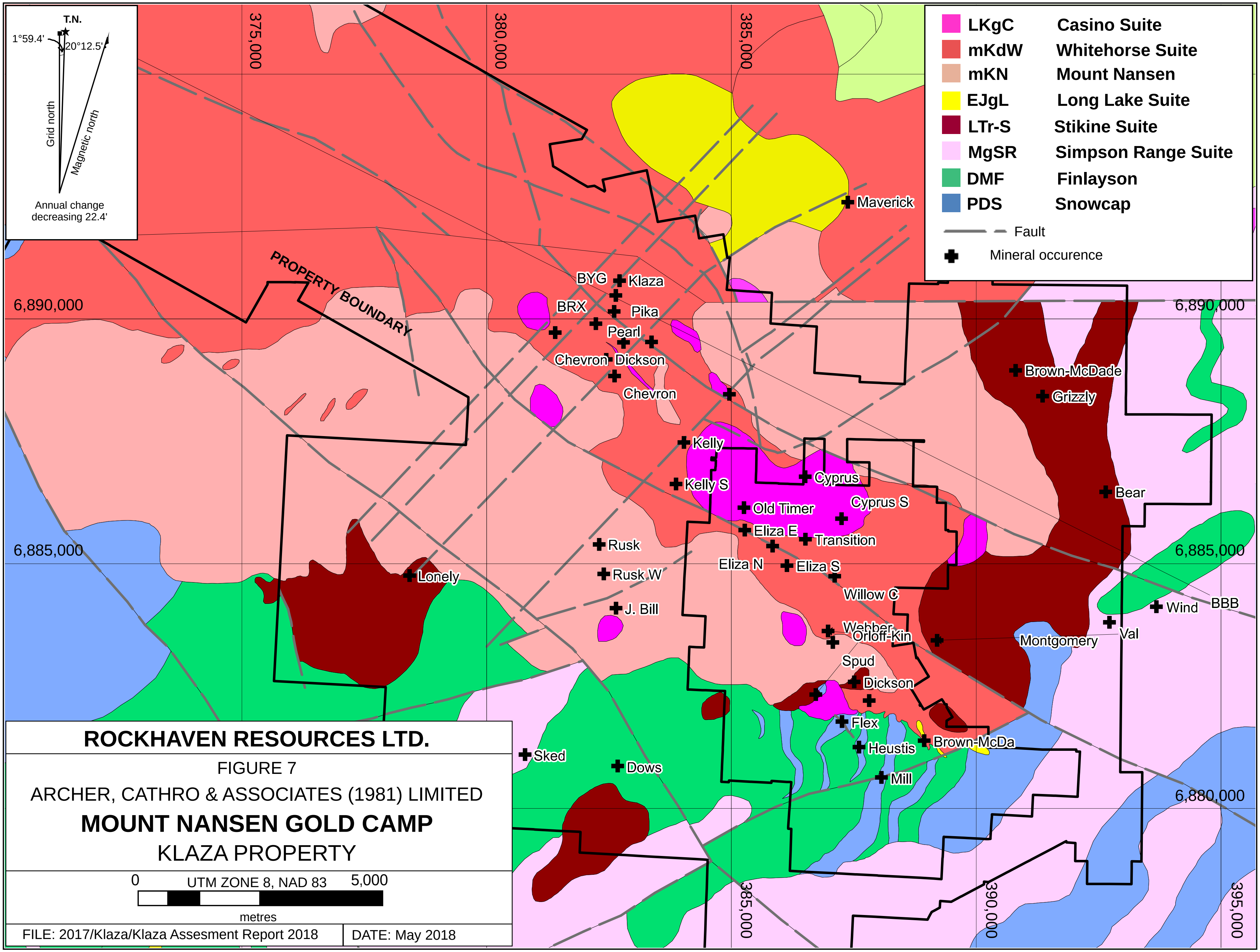
KLAZA PROPERTY

FILE: P:/2018/Klaza/2018 Klaza Assessment Report | DATE: MAY 2018

After Colpron, M. and Nelson, J.L., 2011




T.N.
1°59.4'
20°12.5'
Grid north
Magnetic north
Annual change decreasing 22.4'
LKgC Casino Suite
mKdW Whitehorse Suite
mKN Mount Nansen
EJgL Long Lake Suite
LTr-S Stikine Suite
MgSR Simpson Range Suite
DMF Finlayson
PDS Snowcap
Fault
PROPERTY BOUNDARY
365,000
370,000
375,000
380,000
385,000
390,000
395,000
6,895,000
6,890,000
6,885,000
6,880,000
ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.
FIGURE 6
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
PROPERTY GEOLOGY
KLAZA PROPERTY
0
UTM ZONE 8, NAD 83
10,000
metres
FILE: 2017/Klaza/Klaza Assesment Report 2018
DATE: May 2018



ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.

FIGURE 7

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

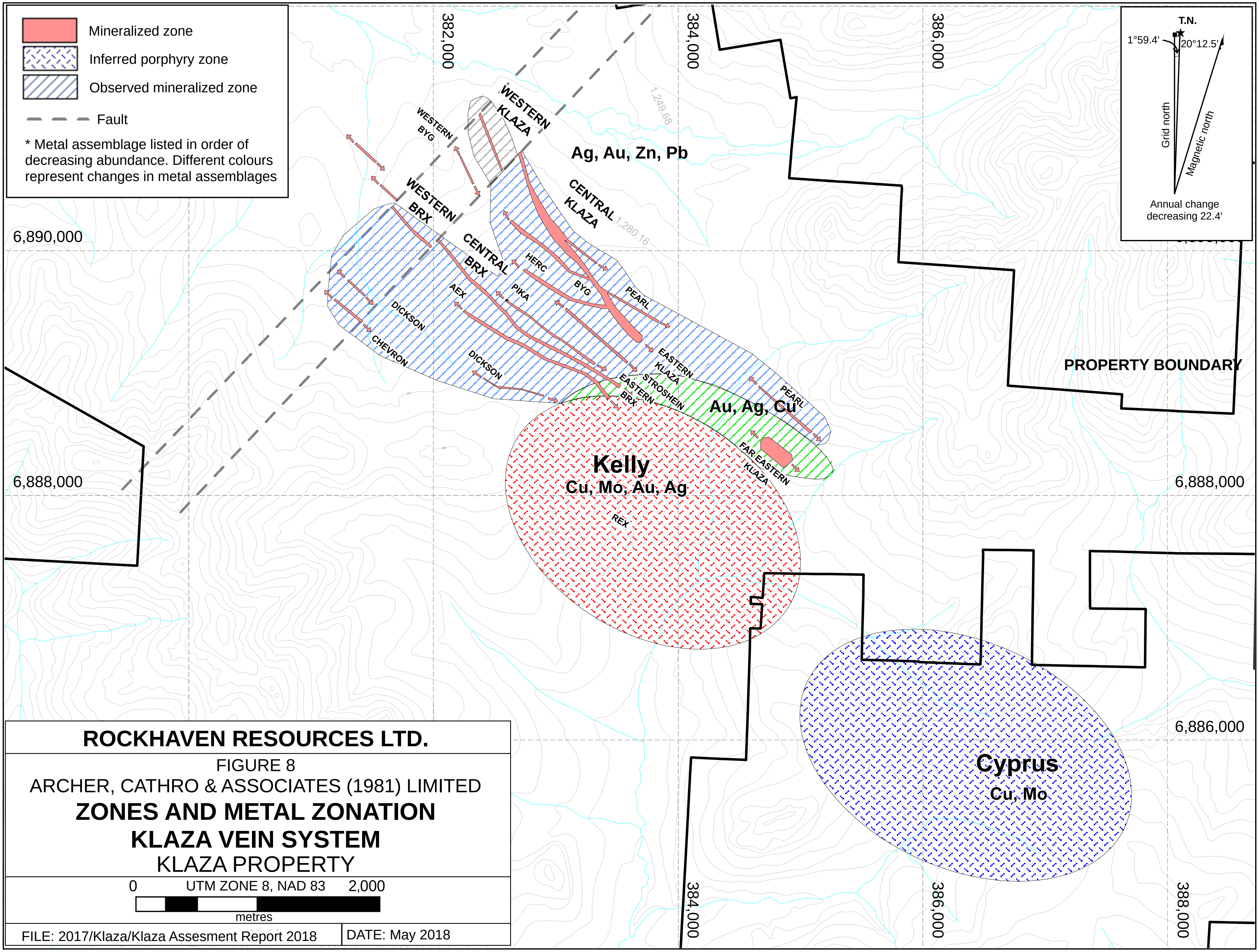
MOUNT NANSEN GOLD CAMP

KLAZA PROPERTY

0 UTM ZONE 8, NAD 83 5,000

metres

FILE: 2017/Klaza/Klaza Assesment Report 2018 | DATE: May 2018



ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.

FIGURE 8

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

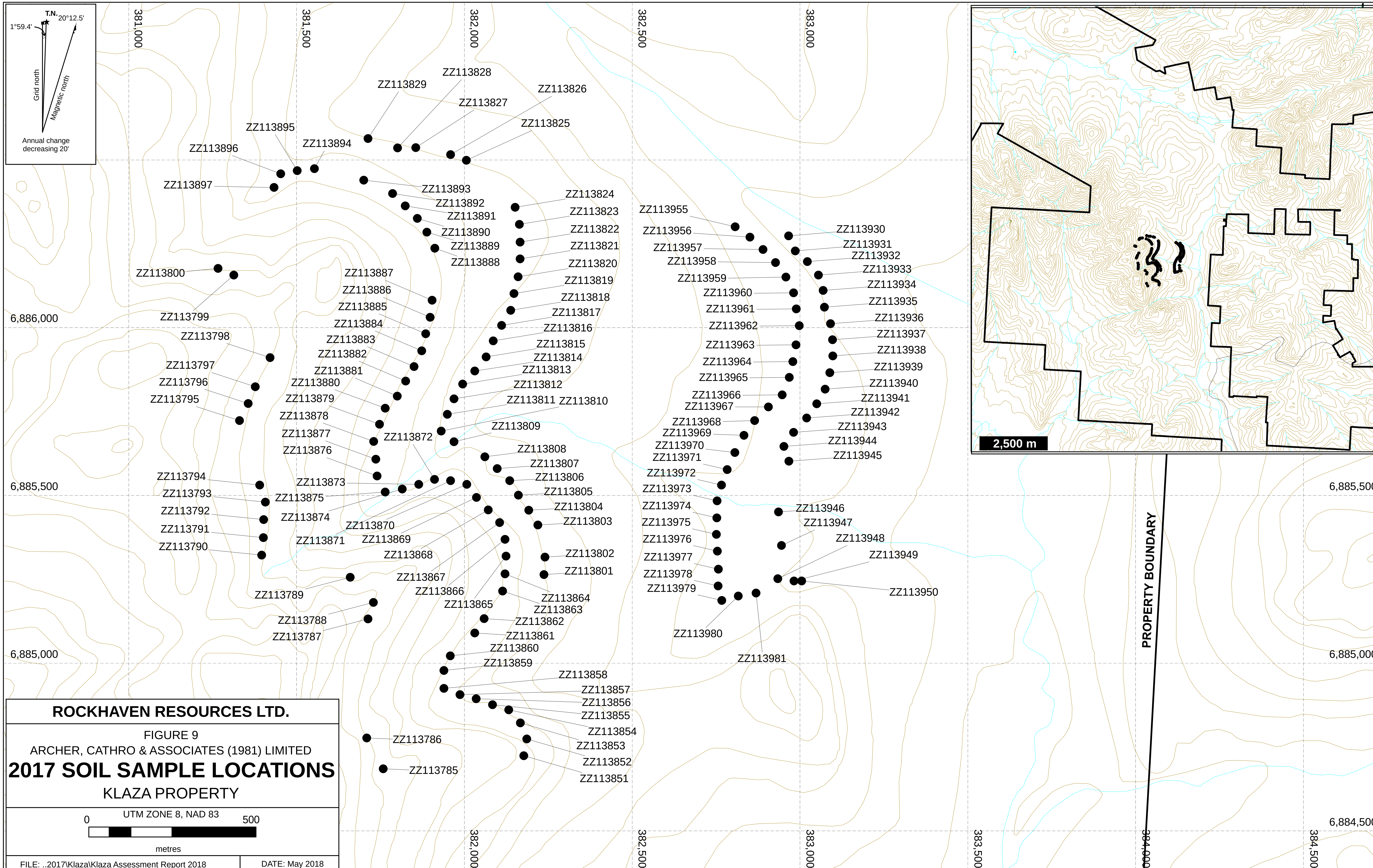
ZONES AND METAL ZONATION KLAZA VEIN SYSTEM

KLAZA PROPERTY

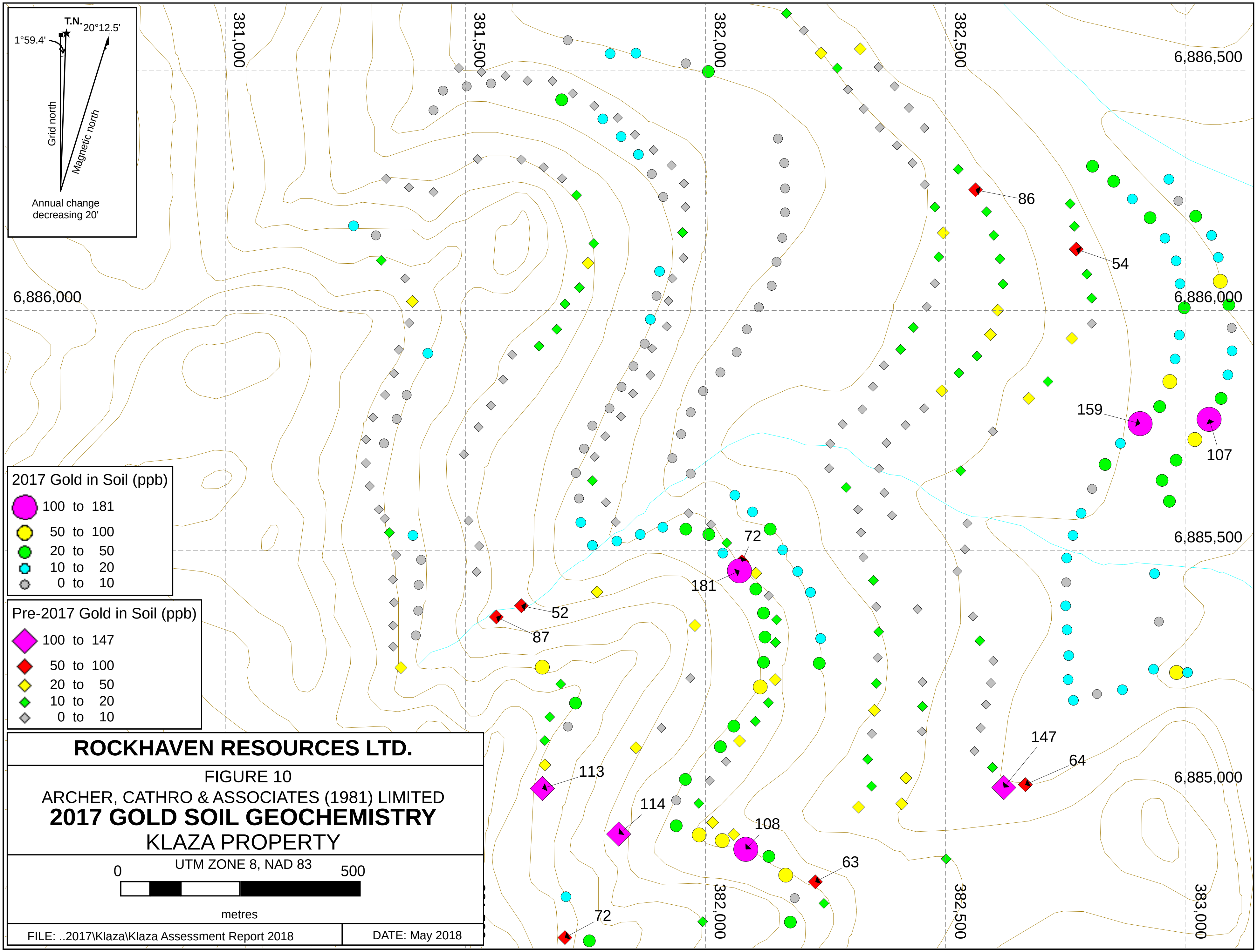
UTM ZONE 8, NAD 83

0 — 2,000 metres

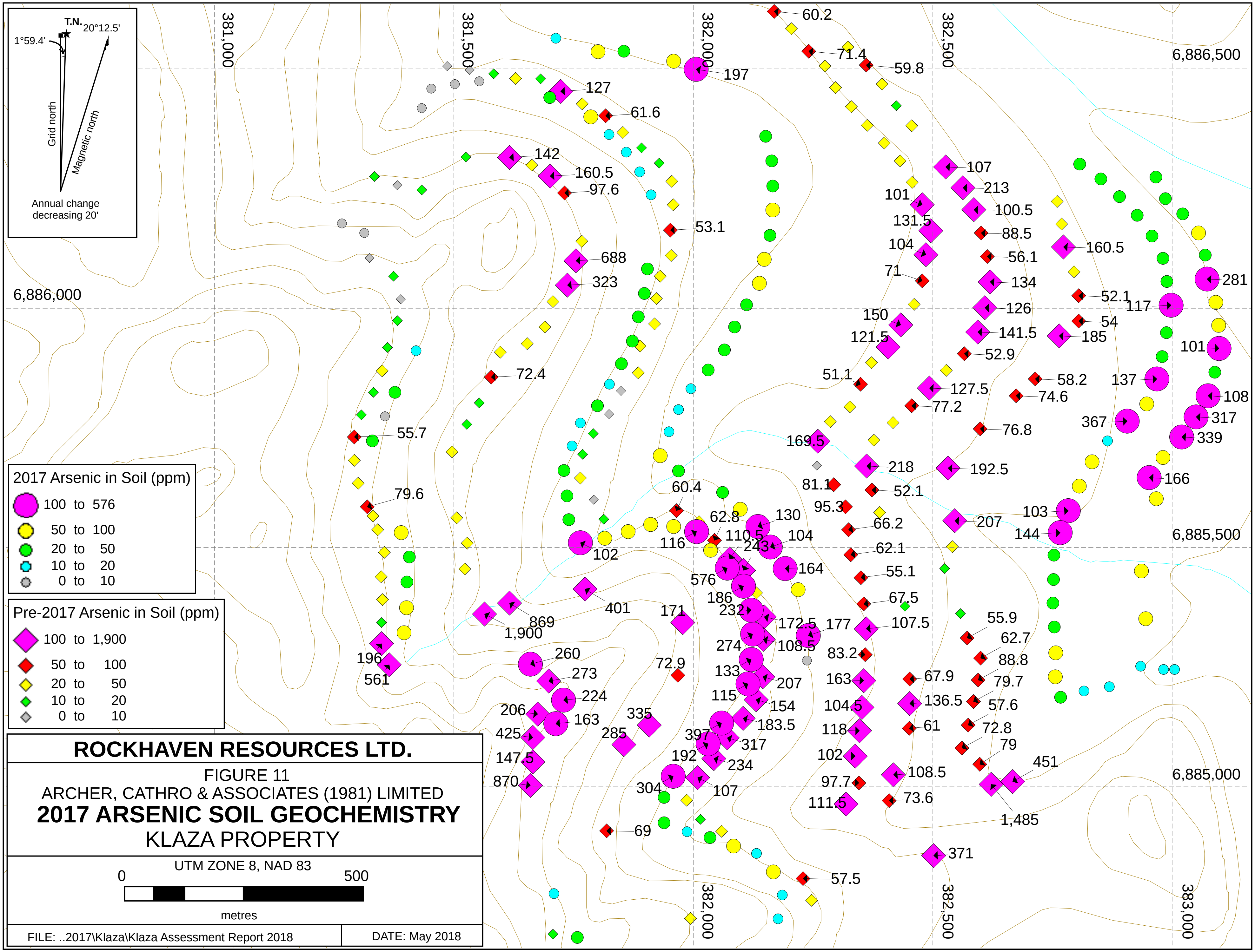
FILE: 2017/Klaza/Klaza Assesment Report 2018 | DATE: May 2018

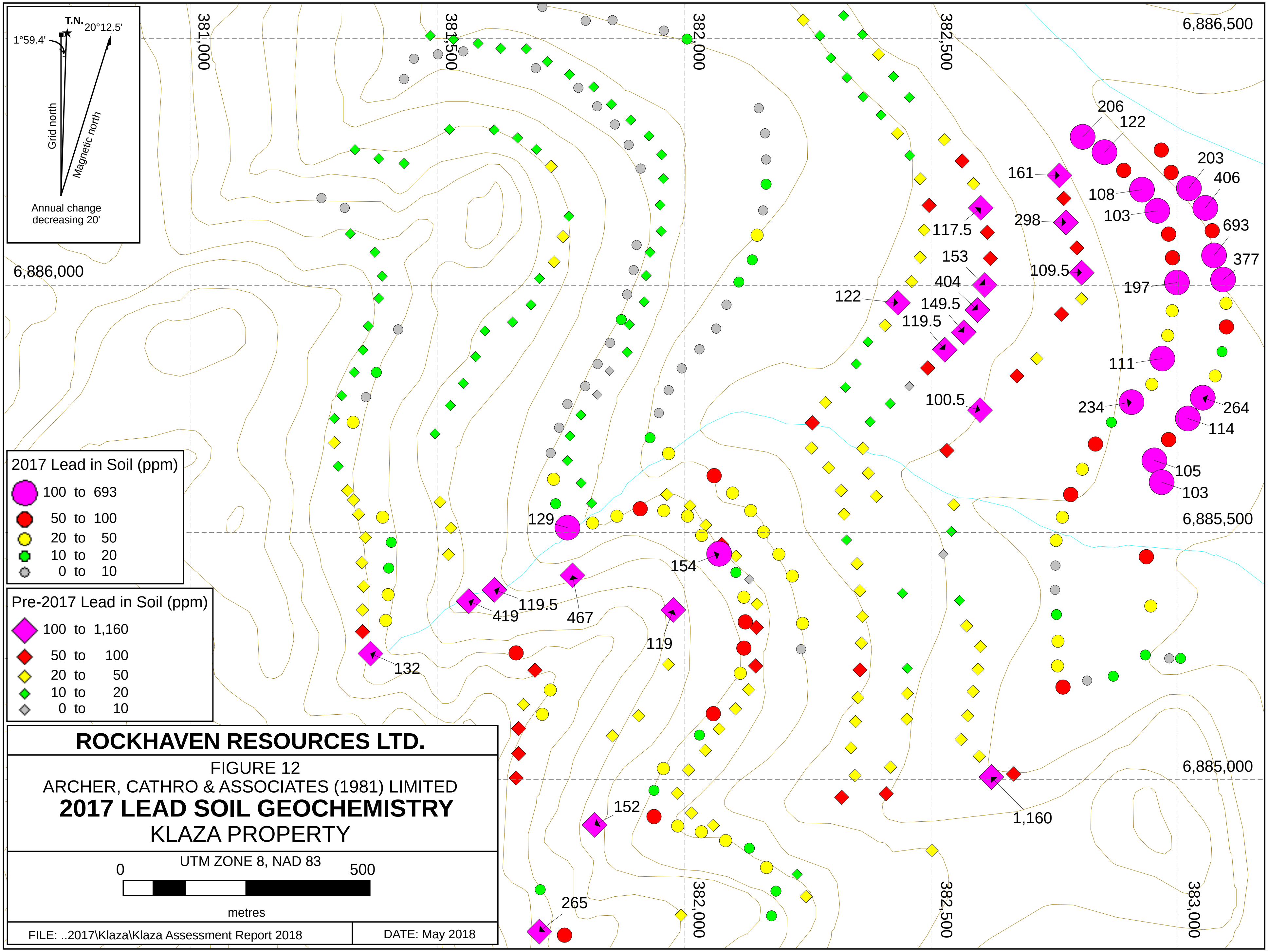


ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.
FIGURE 9
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
2017 SOIL SAMPLE LOCATIONS
KLAZA PROPERTY
UTM ZONE 8, NAD 83
0
500
metres
FILE: ..2017\Klaza\Klaza Assessment Report 2018
DATE: May 2018
T.N.
1°59.4'
20°12.5'
Grid north
Magnetic north
Annual change decreasing 20'
381,000
381,500
382,000
382,500
383,000
383,500
384,000
384,500
6,886,000
6,885,500
6,885,000
6,884,500
2,500 m
PROPERTY BOUNDARY
ZZ113785
ZZ113786
ZZ113787
ZZ113788
ZZ113789
ZZ113790
ZZ113791
ZZ113792
ZZ113793
ZZ113794
ZZ113795
ZZ113796
ZZ113797
ZZ113798
ZZ113799
ZZ113800
ZZ113801
ZZ113802
ZZ113803
ZZ113804
ZZ113805
ZZ113806
ZZ113807
ZZ113808
ZZ113809
ZZ113810
ZZ113811
ZZ113812
ZZ113813
ZZ113814
ZZ113815
ZZ113816
ZZ113817
ZZ113818
ZZ113819
ZZ113820
ZZ113821
ZZ113822
ZZ113823
ZZ113824
ZZ113825
ZZ113826
ZZ113827
ZZ113828
ZZ113829
ZZ113851
ZZ113852
ZZ113853
ZZ113854
ZZ113855
ZZ113856
ZZ113857
ZZ113858
ZZ113859
ZZ113860
ZZ113861
ZZ113862
ZZ113863
ZZ113864
ZZ113865
ZZ113866
ZZ113867
ZZ113868
ZZ113869
ZZ113870
ZZ113871
ZZ113872
ZZ113873
ZZ113874
ZZ113875
ZZ113876
ZZ113877
ZZ113878
ZZ113879
ZZ113880
ZZ113881
ZZ113882
ZZ113883
ZZ113884
ZZ113885
ZZ113886
ZZ113887
ZZ113888
ZZ113889
ZZ113890
ZZ113891
ZZ113892
ZZ113893
ZZ113894
ZZ113895
ZZ113896
ZZ113897
ZZ113930
ZZ113931
ZZ113932
ZZ113933
ZZ113934
ZZ113935
ZZ113936
ZZ113937
ZZ113938
ZZ113939
ZZ113940
ZZ113941
ZZ113942
ZZ113943
ZZ113944
ZZ113945
ZZ113946
ZZ113947
ZZ113948
ZZ113949
ZZ113950
ZZ113955
ZZ113956
ZZ113957
ZZ113958
ZZ113959
ZZ113960
ZZ113961
ZZ113962
ZZ113963
ZZ113964
ZZ113965
ZZ113966
ZZ113967
ZZ113968
ZZ113969
ZZ113970
ZZ113971
ZZ113972
ZZ113973
ZZ113974
ZZ113975
ZZ113976
ZZ113977
ZZ113978
ZZ113979
ZZ113980
ZZ113981



T.N.
20°12.5'
1°59.4'
Grid north
Magnetic north
Annual change decreasing 20'
381,000
381,500
382,000
382,500
383,000
6,886,500
6,886,000
6,885,500
6,885,000
86
54
159
107
72
181
52
87
113
114
108
63
147
64
72
2017 Gold in Soil (ppb)
100 to 181
50 to 100
20 to 50
10 to 20
0 to 10
Pre-2017 Gold in Soil (ppb)
100 to 147
50 to 100
20 to 50
10 to 20
0 to 10
ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.
FIGURE 10
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
2017 GOLD SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
KLAZA PROPERTY
UTM ZONE 8, NAD 83
0
500
metres
FILE: ..2017\Klaza\Klaza Assessment Report 2018
DATE: May 2018


T.N.
1°59.4'
20°12.5'
Grid north
Magnetic north
Annual change decreasing 20'
381,000
381,500
382,000
382,500
383,000
6,886,500
6,886,000
6,885,500
6,885,000
2017 Arsenic in Soil (ppm)
100 to 576
50 to 100
20 to 50
10 to 20
0 to 10
Pre-2017 Arsenic in Soil (ppm)
100 to 1,900
50 to 100
20 to 50
10 to 20
0 to 10
ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.
FIGURE 11
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
2017 ARSENIC SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
KLAZA PROPERTY
UTM ZONE 8, NAD 83
0
500
metres
FILE: ..2017\Klaza\Klaza Assessment Report 2018
DATE: May 2018



ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.

FIGURE 12

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

2017 LEAD SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

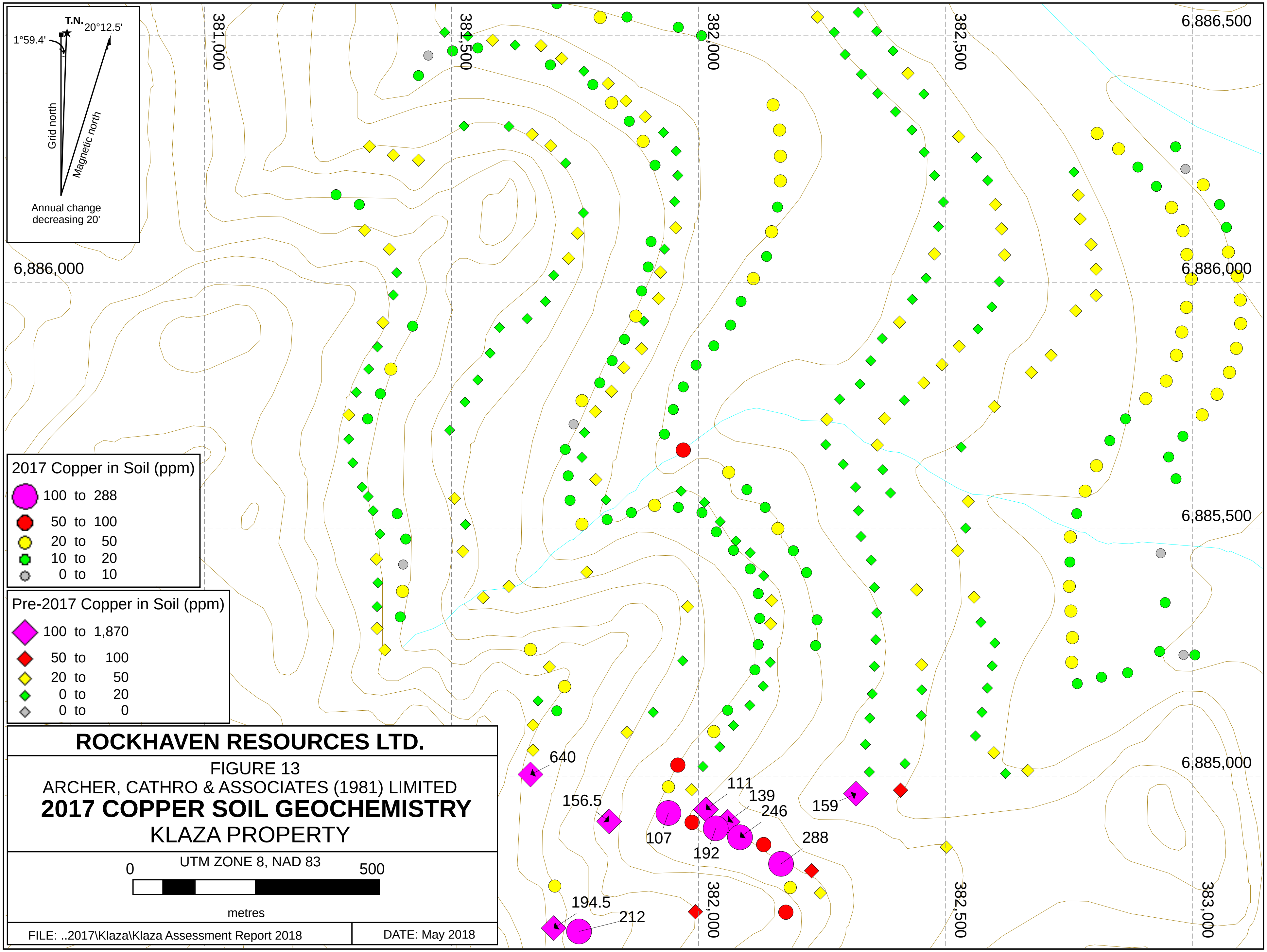
KLAZA PROPERTY

UTM ZONE 8, NAD 83

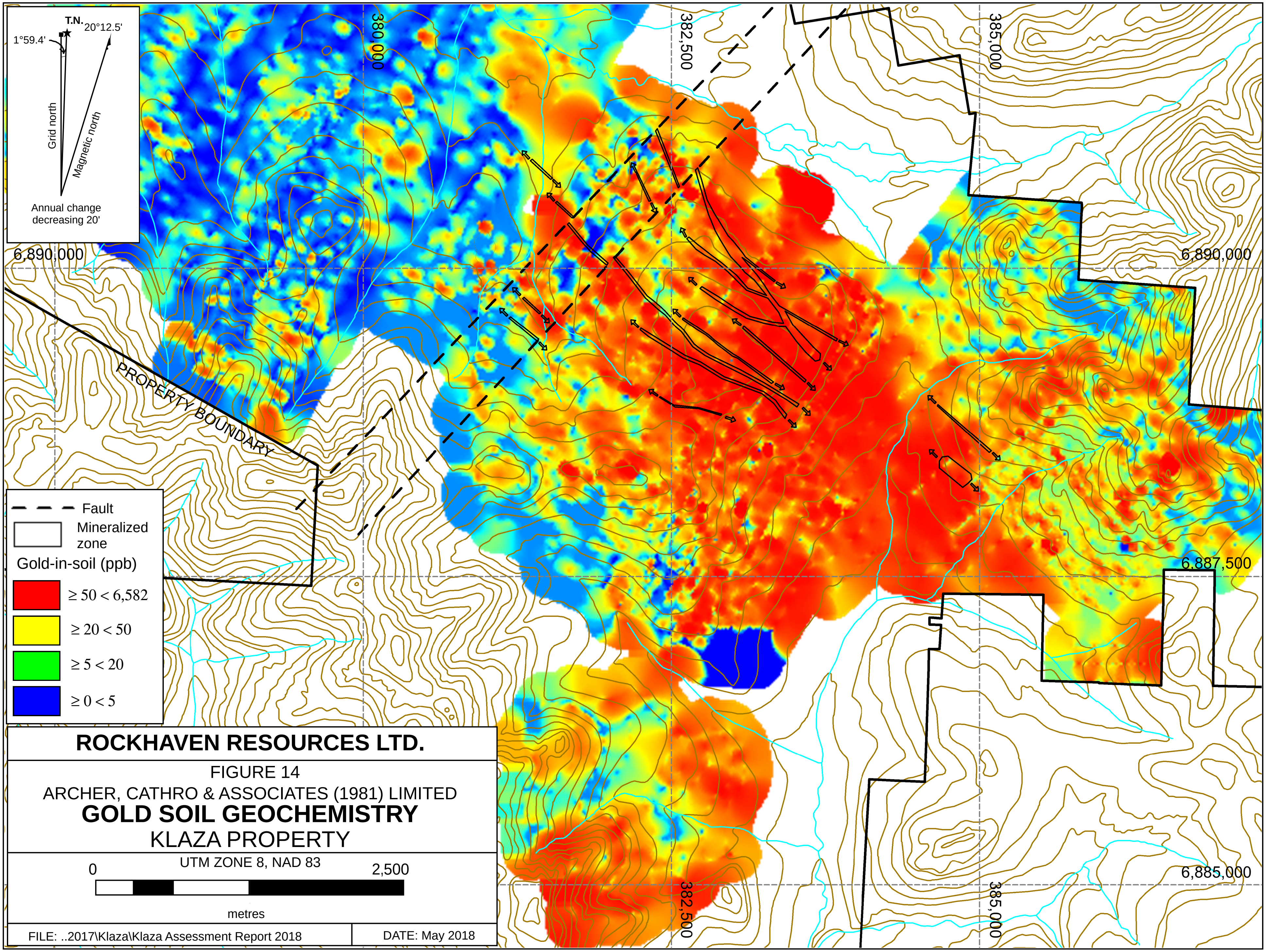
0 500

metres

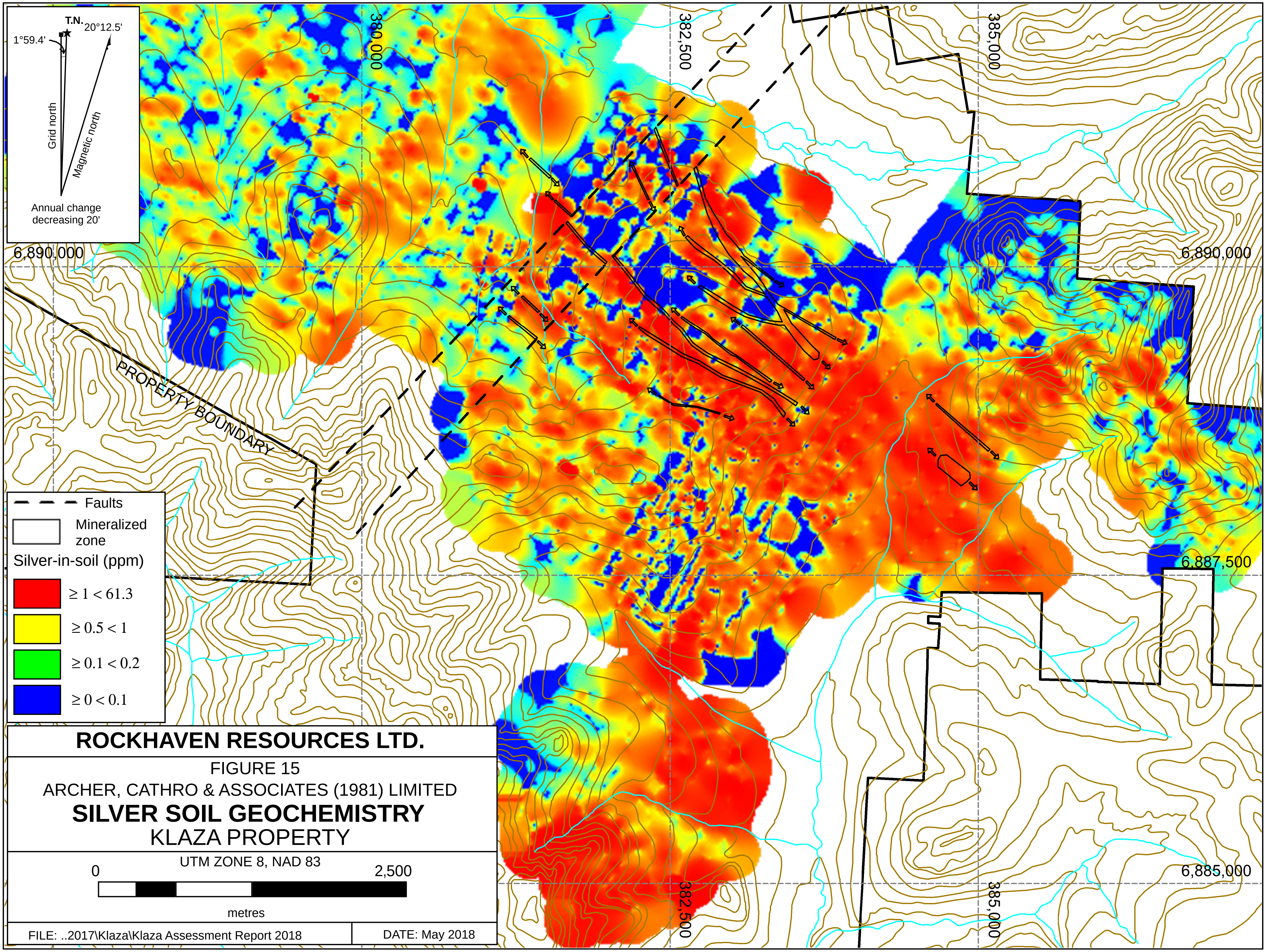
FILE: ..2017\Klaza\Klaza Assessment Report 2018 | DATE: May 2018



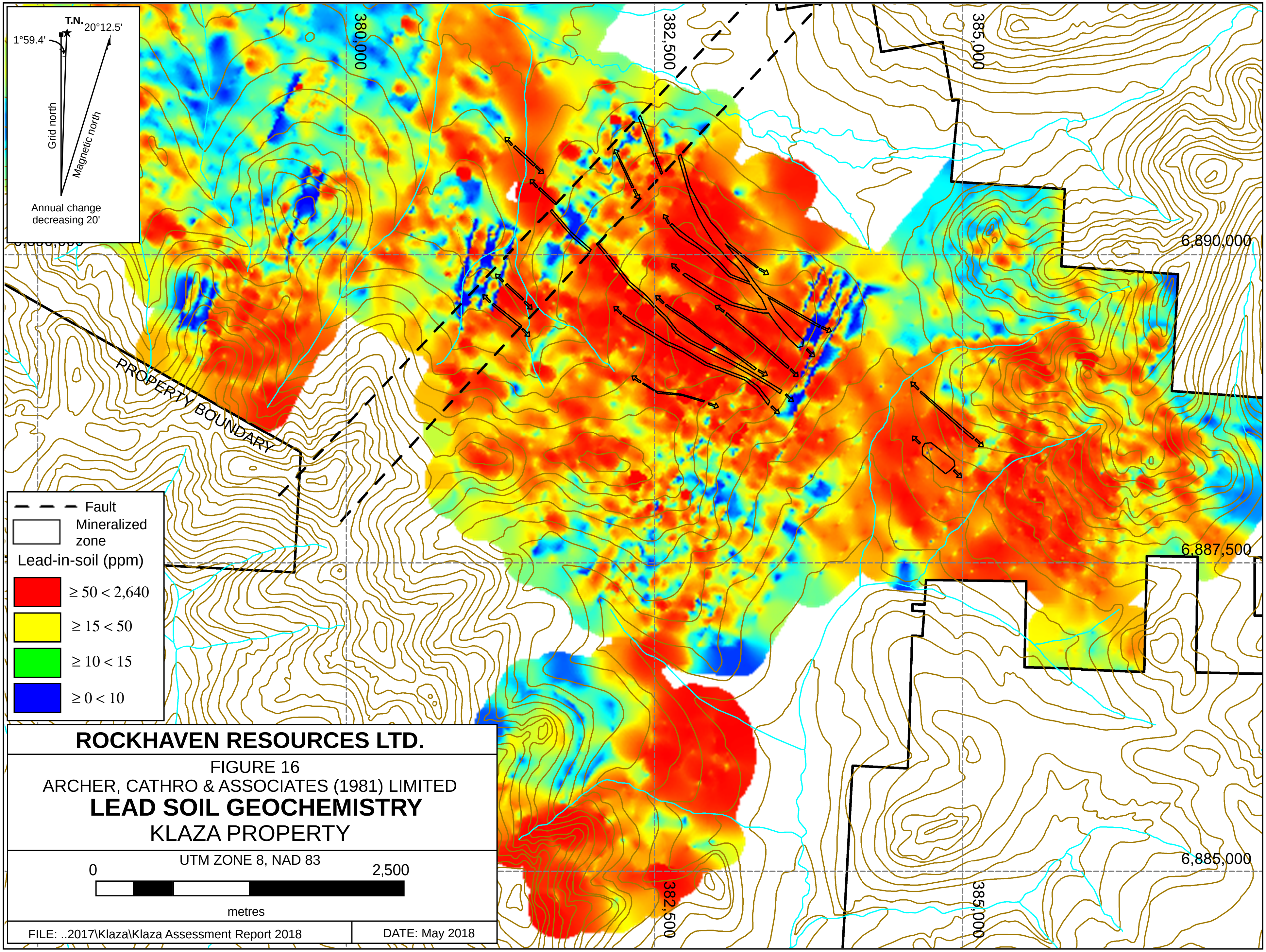
T.N.
20°12.5'
1°59.4'
Grid north
Magnetic north
Annual change decreasing 20'
381,000
381,500
382,000
382,500
383,000
6,886,500
6,886,000
6,885,500
6,885,000
2017 Copper in Soil (ppm)
100 to 288
50 to 100
20 to 50
10 to 20
0 to 10
Pre-2017 Copper in Soil (ppm)
100 to 1,870
50 to 100
20 to 50
0 to 20
0 to 0
640
156.5
107
111
139
246
192
288
159
194.5
212
ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.
FIGURE 13
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
2017 COPPER SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
KLAZA PROPERTY
UTM ZONE 8, NAD 83
0
500
metres
FILE: ..2017\Klaza\Klaza Assessment Report 2018
DATE: May 2018



T.N.
20°12.5'
1°59.4'
Grid north
Magnetic north
Annual change decreasing 20'
380,000
382,500
385,000
6,890,000
6,887,500
6,885,000
PROPERTY BOUNDARY
Fault
Mineralized zone
Gold-in-soil (ppb)
≥ 50 < 6,582
≥ 20 < 50
≥ 5 < 20
≥ 0 < 5
ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.
FIGURE 14
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
GOLD SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
KLAZA PROPERTY
UTM ZONE 8, NAD 83
0
2,500
metres
FILE: ..2017\Klaza\Klaza Assessment Report 2018
DATE: May 2018



T.N.
1°59.4'
20°12.5'
Grid north
Magnetic north
Annual change decreasing 20'
380,000
382,500
385,000
6,890,000
6,887,500
6,885,000
PROPERTY BOUNDARY
Faults
Mineralized zone
Silver-in-soil (ppm)
≥ 1 < 61.3
≥ 0.5 < 1
≥ 0.1 < 0.2
≥ 0 < 0.1
ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.
FIGURE 15
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
SILVER SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
KLAZA PROPERTY
UTM ZONE 8, NAD 83
0
2,500
metres
FILE: ..2017\Klaza\Klaza Assessment Report 2018
DATE: May 2018



ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.

FIGURE 16

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

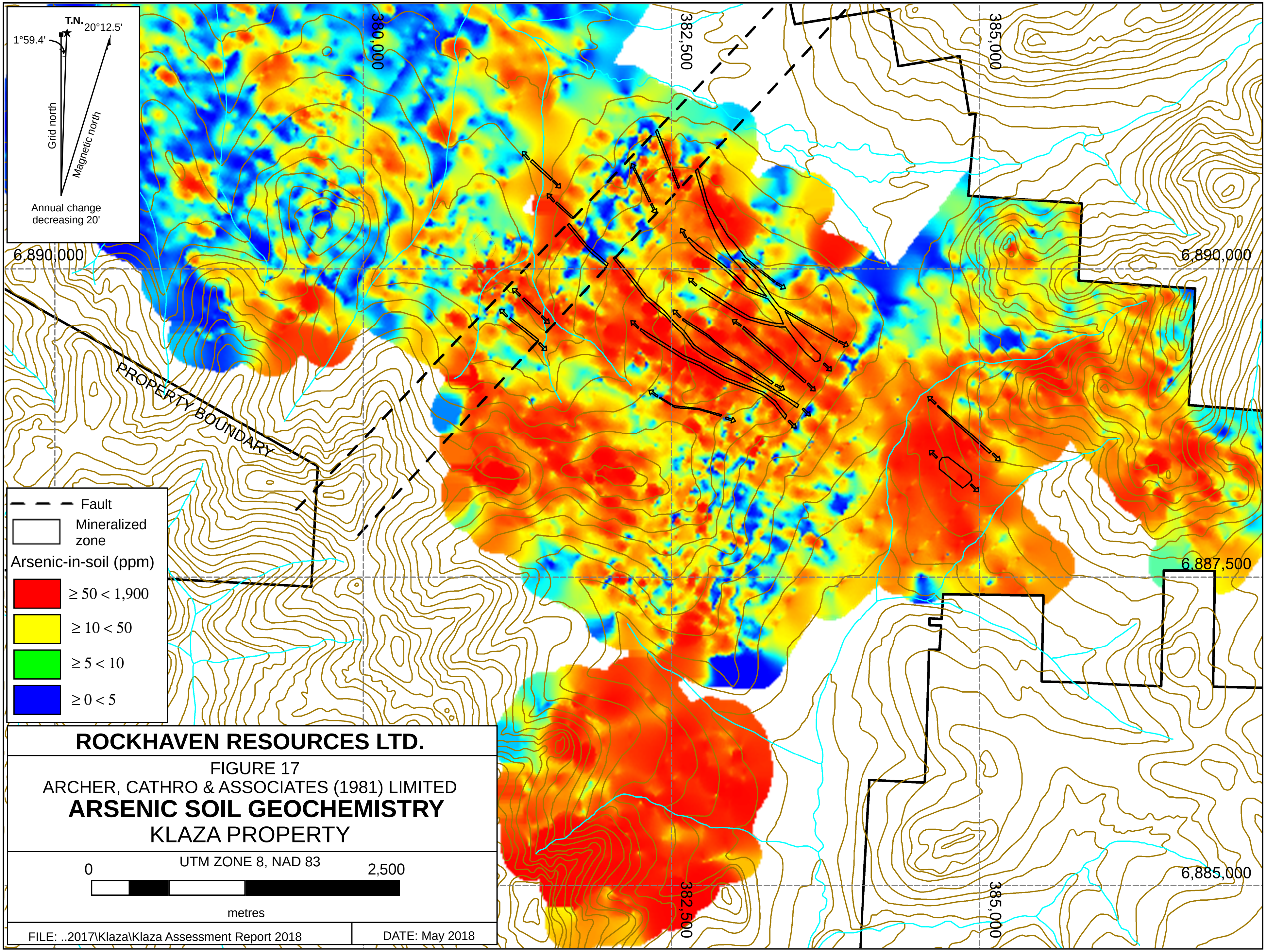
LEAD SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

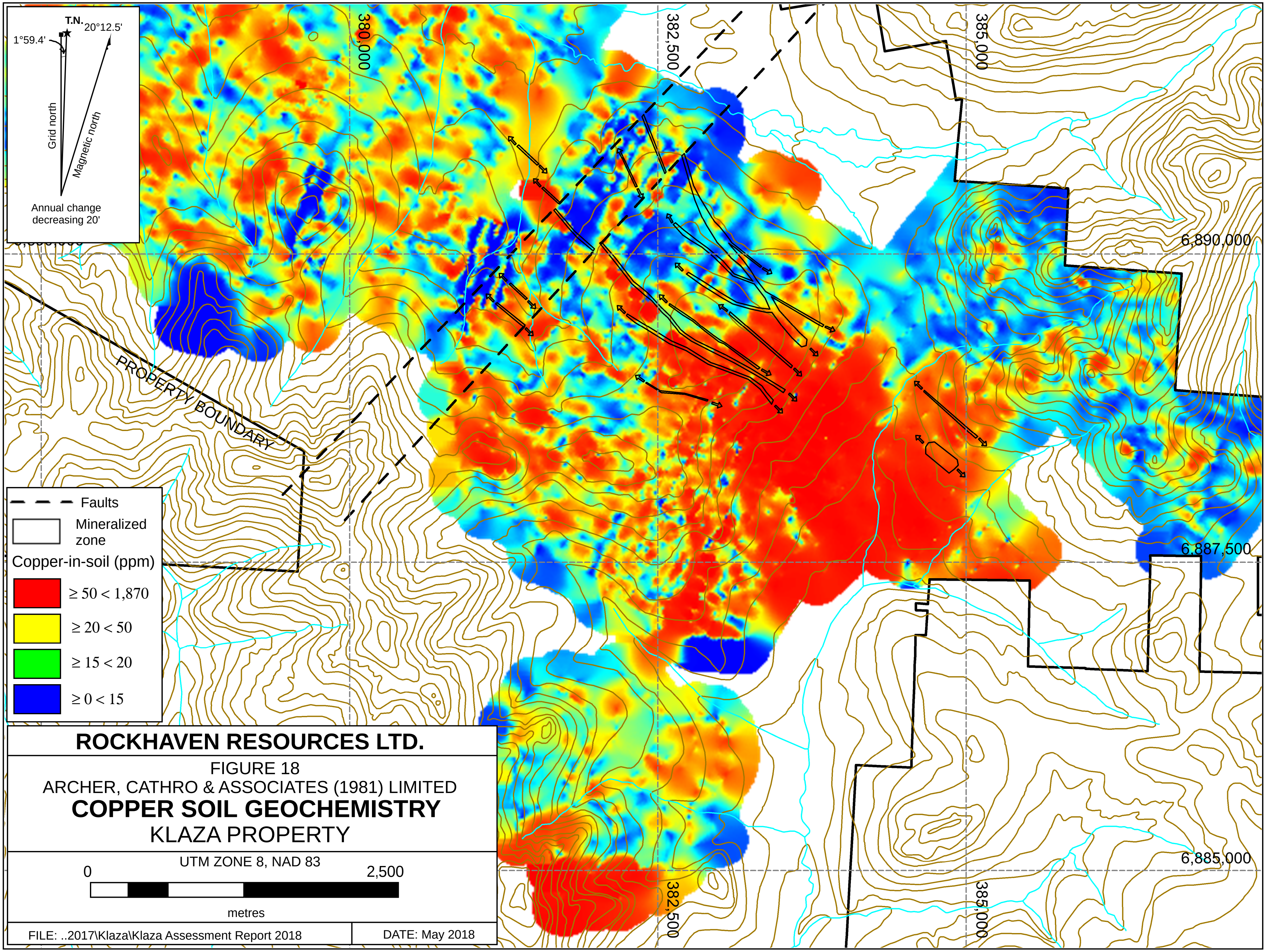
KLAZA PROPERTY

UTM ZONE 8, NAD 83

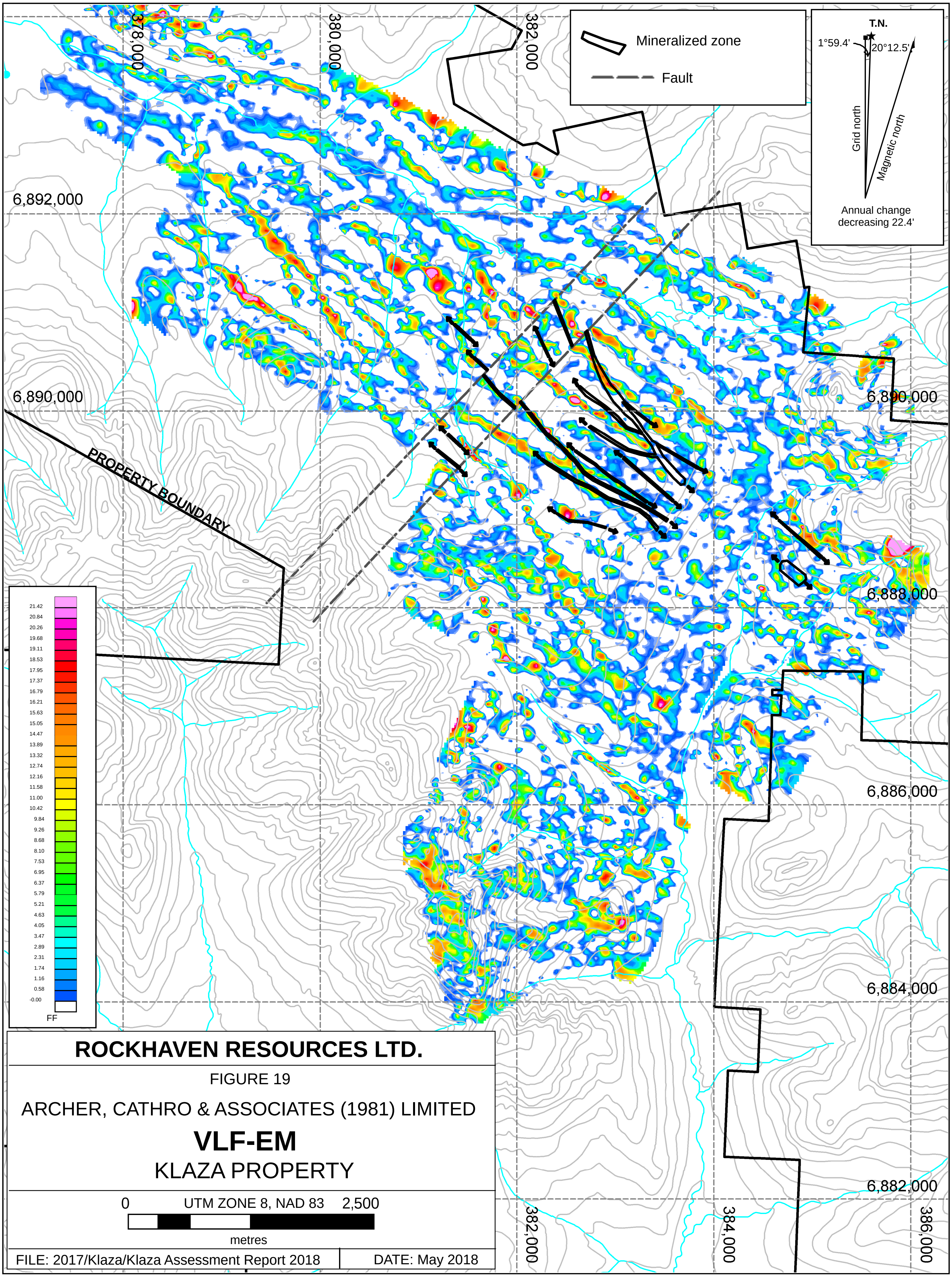
0 — 2,500 metres

FILE: ..2017\Klaza\Klaza Assessment Report 2018 | DATE: May 2018


T.N.
1°59.4'
20°12.5'
Grid north
Magnetic north
Annual change decreasing 20'
380,000
382,500
385,000
6,890,000
6,887,500
6,885,000
PROPERTY BOUNDARY
Fault
Mineralized zone
Arsenic-in-soil (ppm)
≥ 50 < 1,900
≥ 10 < 50
≥ 5 < 10
≥ 0 < 5
ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.
FIGURE 17
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
ARSENIC SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
KLAZA PROPERTY
UTM ZONE 8, NAD 83
0
2,500
metres
FILE: ..2017\Klaza\Klaza Assessment Report 2018
DATE: May 2018



T.N.
1°59.4'
20°12.5'
Grid north
Magnetic north
Annual change decreasing 20'
380,000
382,500
385,000
6,890,000
6,887,500
6,885,000
PROPERTY BOUNDARY
Faults
Mineralized zone
Copper-in-soil (ppm)
≥ 50 < 1,870
≥ 20 < 50
≥ 15 < 20
≥ 0 < 15
ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.
FIGURE 18
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
COPPER SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
KLAZA PROPERTY
UTM ZONE 8, NAD 83
0
2,500
metres
FILE: ..2017\Klaza\Klaza Assessment Report 2018
DATE: May 2018



ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.

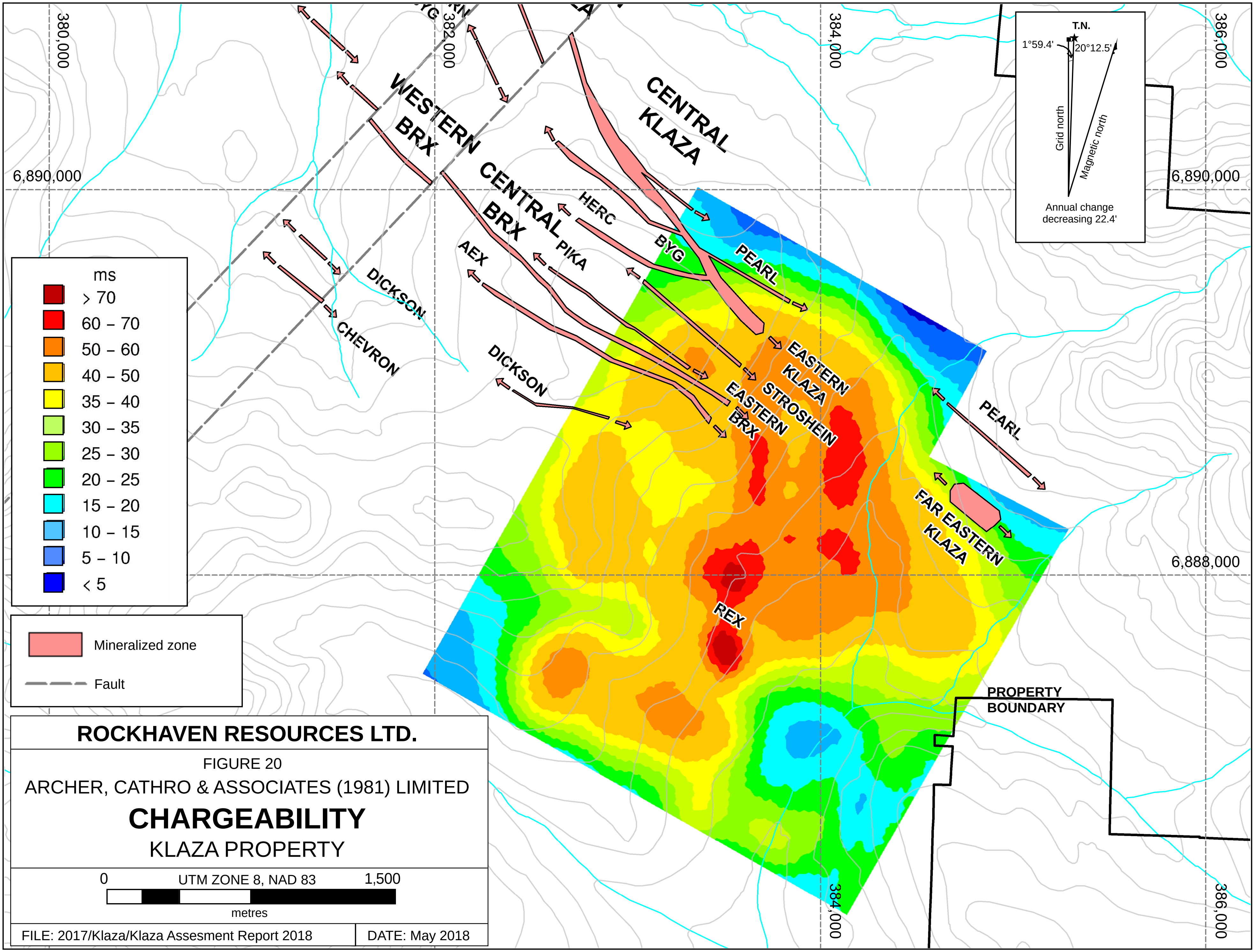
FIGURE 19

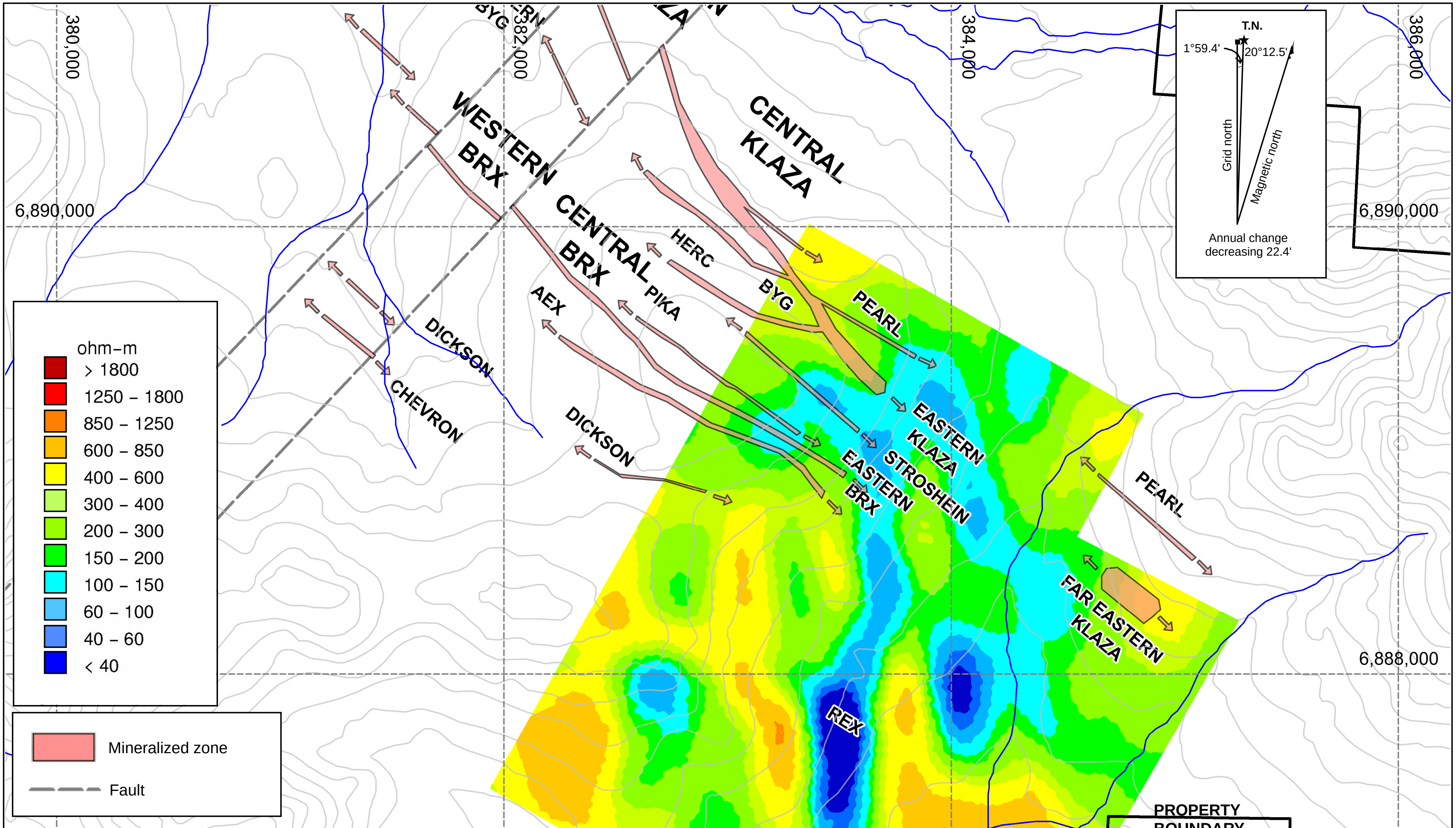
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

VLF-EM

KLAZA PROPERTY

FILE: 2017/Klaza/Klaza Assessment Report 2018 | DATE: May 2018


ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.
FIGURE 20
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
CHARGEABILITY
KLAZA PROPERTY
UTM ZONE 8, NAD 83
0
1,500
metres
FILE: 2017/Klaza/Klaza Assesment Report 2018
DATE: May 2018
ms
> 70
60 – 70
50 – 60
40 – 50
35 – 40
30 – 35
25 – 30
20 – 25
15 – 20
10 – 15
5 – 10
< 5
Mineralized zone
Fault
T.N.
1°59.4'
20°12.5'
Grid north
Magnetic north
Annual change decreasing 22.4'
380,000
382,000
384,000
386,000
6,890,000
6,888,000
WESTERN BRX
CENTRAL BRX
CENTRAL KLAZA
HERC
PIKA
BYG
PEARL
AEX
DICKSON
CHEVRON
EASTERN KLAZA
STROSHEIN
EASTERN BRX
FAR EASTERN KLAZA
REX
PROPERTY BOUNDARY



ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.

FIGURE 21

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

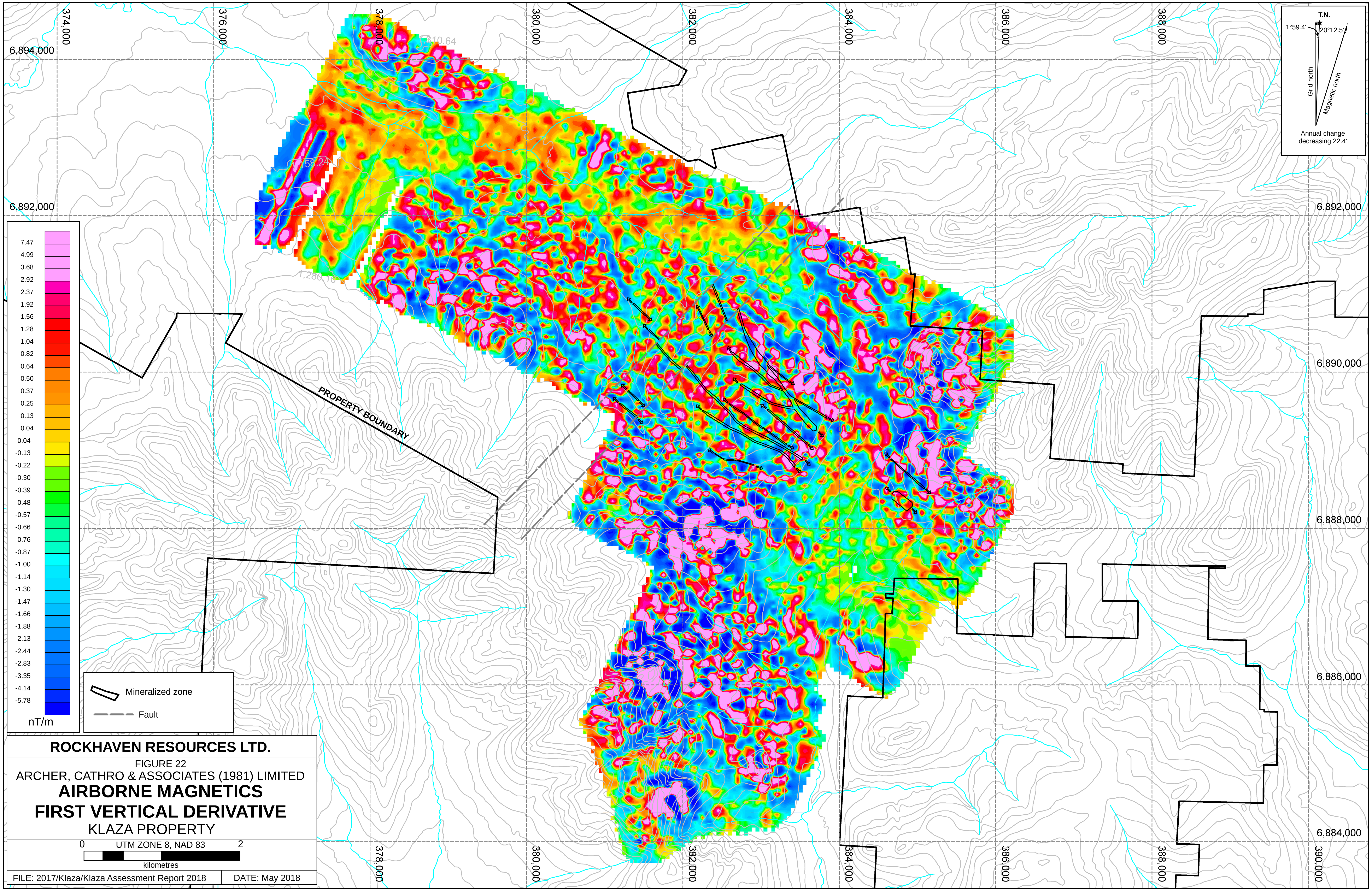
RESISTIVITY

KLAZA PROPERTY

0 UTM ZONE 8, NAD 83 1,500

metres

FILE: 2017/Klaza/Klaza Assesment Report 2018 | DATE: May 2018



ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.

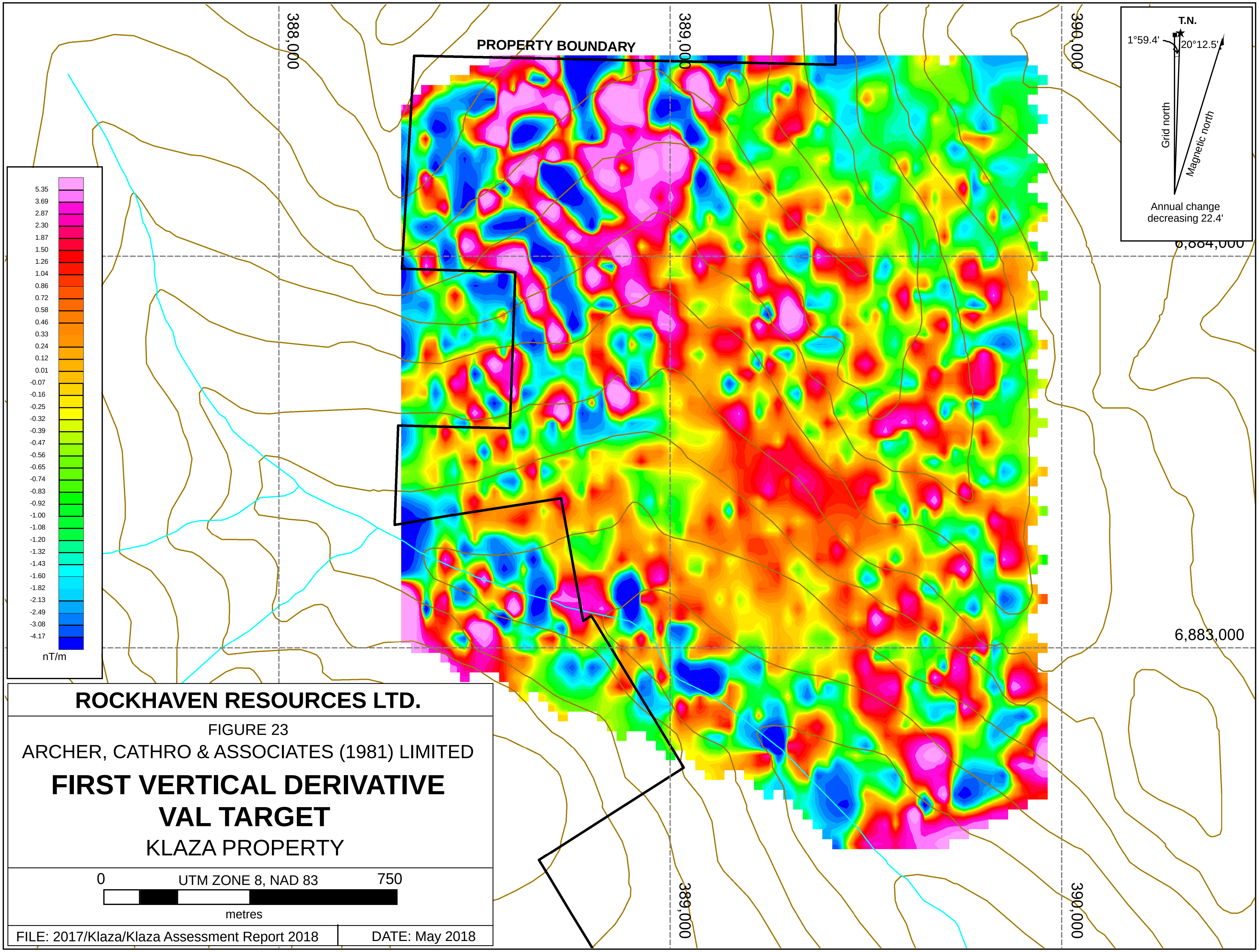
FIGURE 22

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

AIRBORNE MAGNETICS FIRST VERTICAL DERIVATIVE

KLAZA PROPERTY

FILE: 2017/Klaza/Klaza Assessment Report 2018 | DATE: May 2018



ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.

FIGURE 23

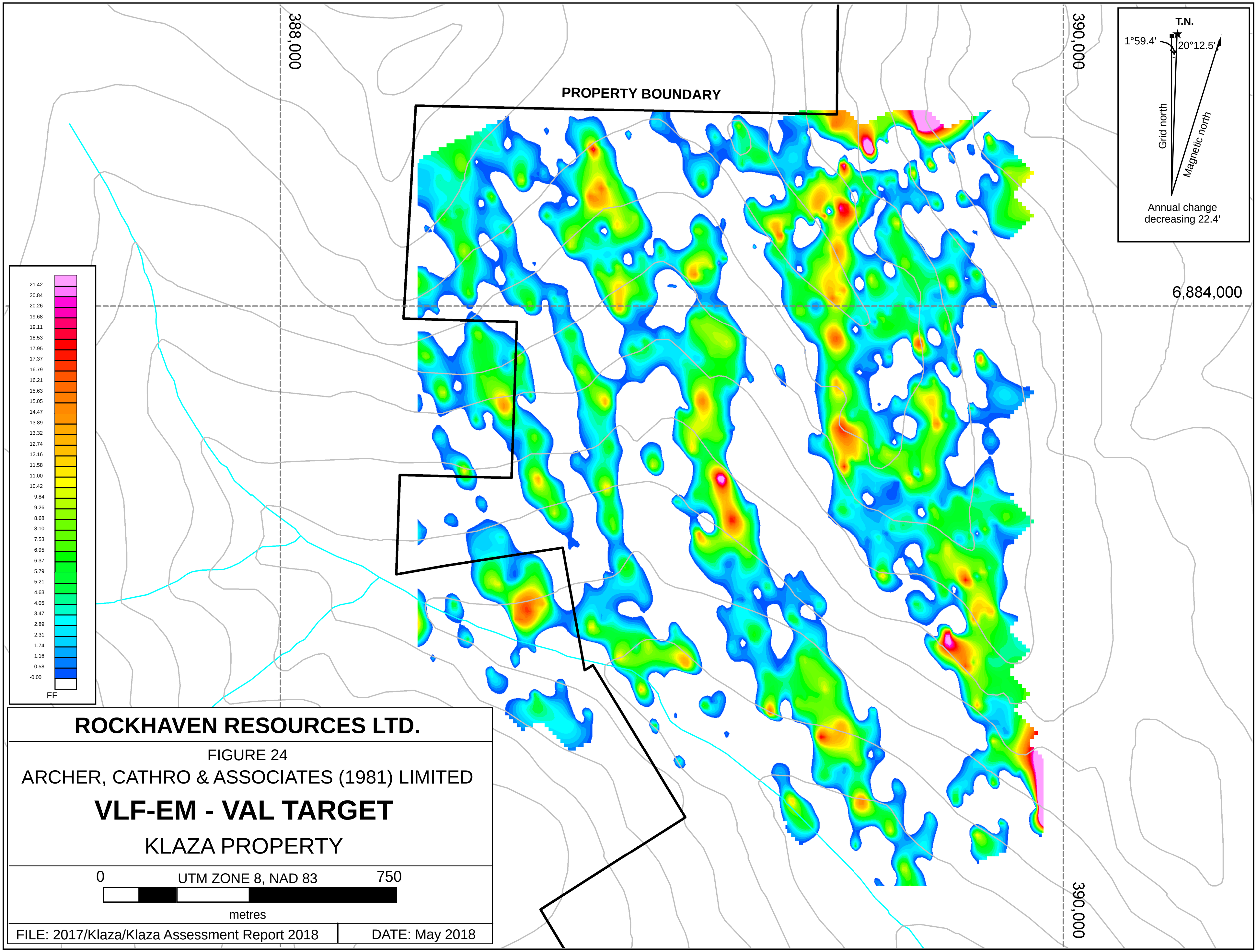
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

FIRST VERTICAL DERIVATIVE VAL TARGET

KLAZA PROPERTY

FILE: 2017/Klaza/Klaza Assessment Report 2018

DATE: May 2018



ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.

FIGURE 24

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

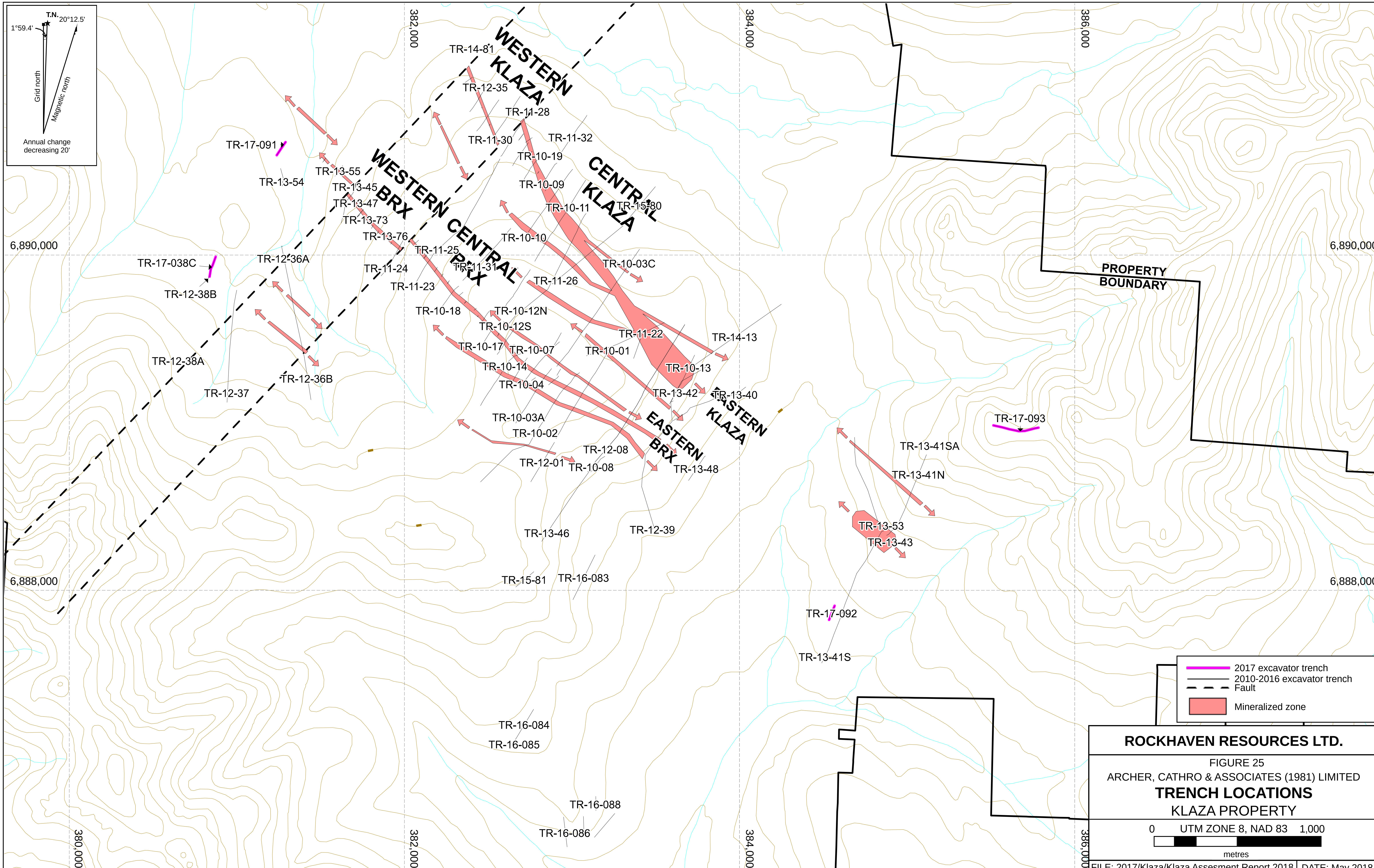
VLF-EM - VAL TARGET

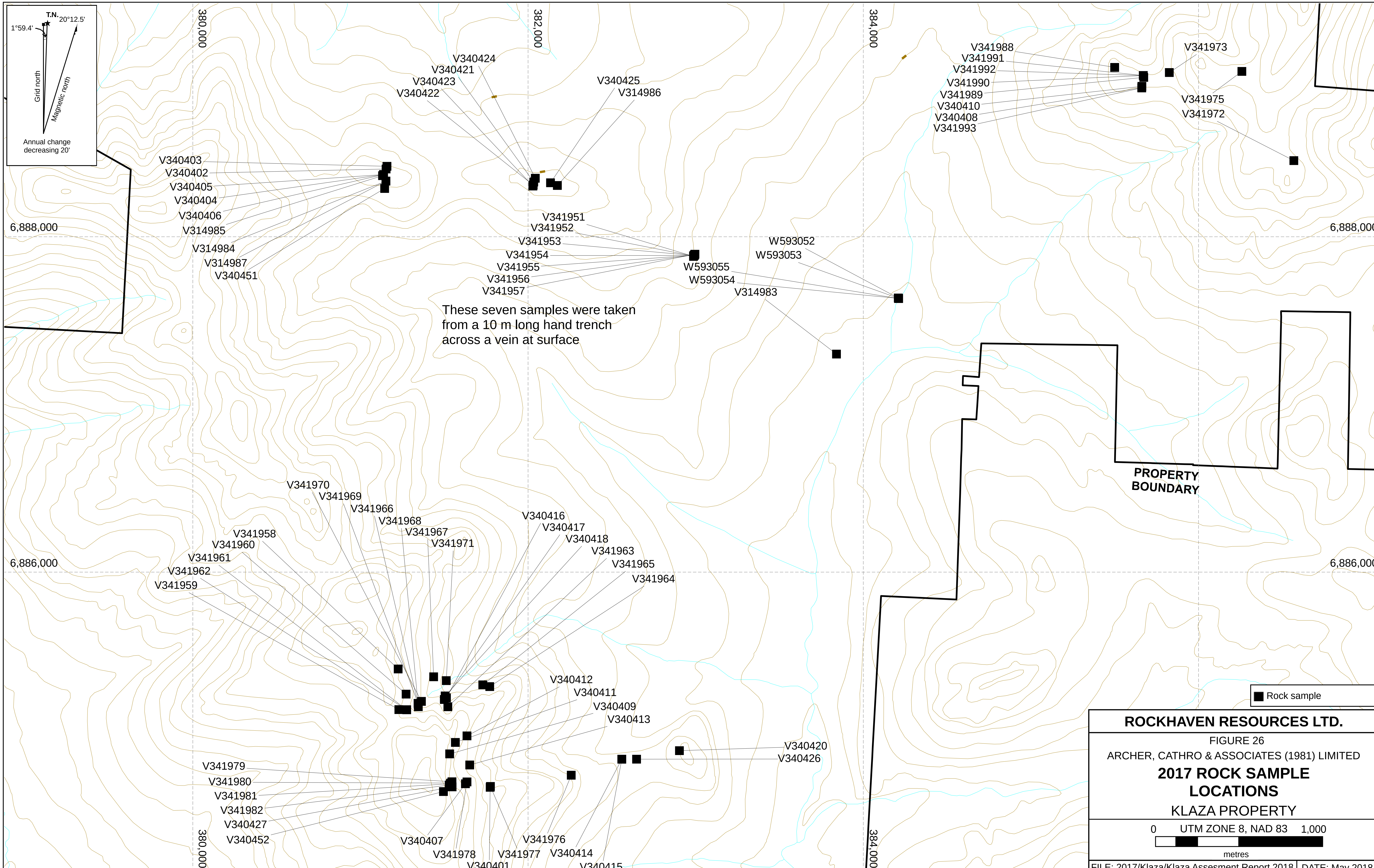
KLAZA PROPERTY

0 UTM ZONE 8, NAD 83 750

metres

FILE: 2017/Klaza/Klaza Assessment Report 2018 | DATE: May 2018


T.N.
1°59.4'
20°12.5'
Grid north
Magnetic north
Annual change decreasing 20'
382,000
384,000
386,000
380,000
6,890,000
6,888,000
WESTERN KLAZA
WESTERN BRX
CENTRAL KLAZA
CENTRAL BRX
EASTERN KLAZA
EASTERN BRX
PROPERTY BOUNDARY
TR-14-81
TR-12-35
TR-11-28
TR-11-30
TR-11-32
TR-10-19
TR-10-09
TR-10-11
TR-15-80
TR-10-10
TR-10-03C
TR-17-091
TR-13-55
TR-13-54
TR-13-45
TR-13-47
TR-13-73
TR-13-76
TR-11-25
TR-11-31
TR-11-24
TR-11-23
TR-11-26
TR-17-038C
TR-12-36A
TR-12-38B
TR-10-18
TR-10-12N
TR-10-12S
TR-11-22
TR-14-13
TR-10-17
TR-10-07
TR-10-01
TR-10-14
TR-10-13
TR-10-04
TR-13-42
TR-13-40
TR-12-38A
TR-12-36B
TR-12-37
TR-10-03A
TR-10-02
TR-12-08
TR-12-01
TR-10-08
TR-13-48
TR-17-093
TR-13-41SA
TR-13-41N
TR-13-53
TR-13-43
TR-13-46
TR-12-39
TR-15-81
TR-16-083
TR-17-092
TR-13-41S
TR-16-084
TR-16-085
TR-16-088
TR-16-086
2017 excavator trench
2010-2016 excavator trench
Fault
Mineralized zone
ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.
FIGURE 25
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
TRENCH LOCATIONS
KLAZA PROPERTY
0
UTM ZONE 8, NAD 83
1,000
metres
FILE: 2017/Klaza/Klaza Assesment Report 2018
DATE: May 2018



ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.

FIGURE 26

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

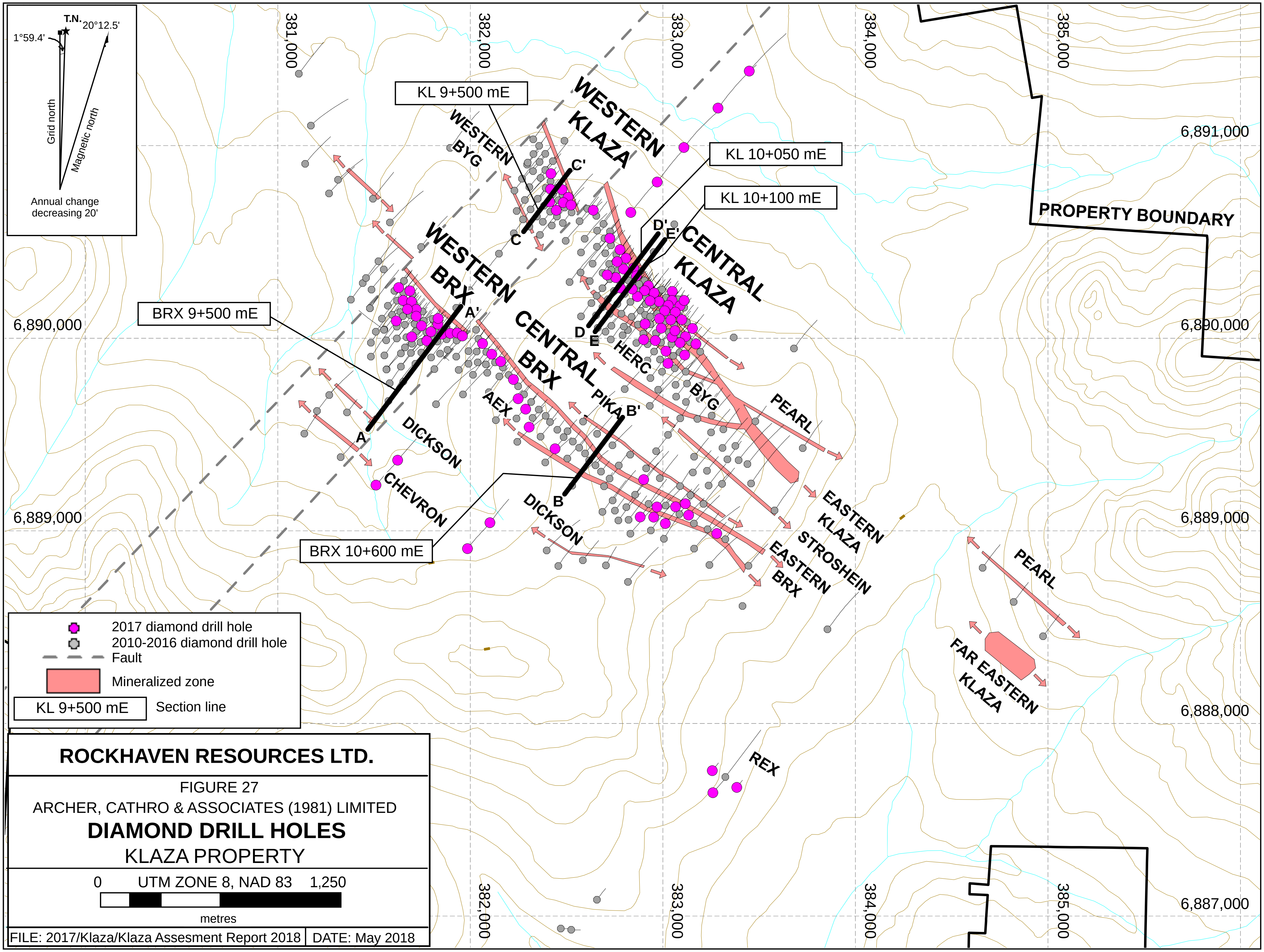
2017 ROCK SAMPLE LOCATIONS

KLAZA PROPERTY

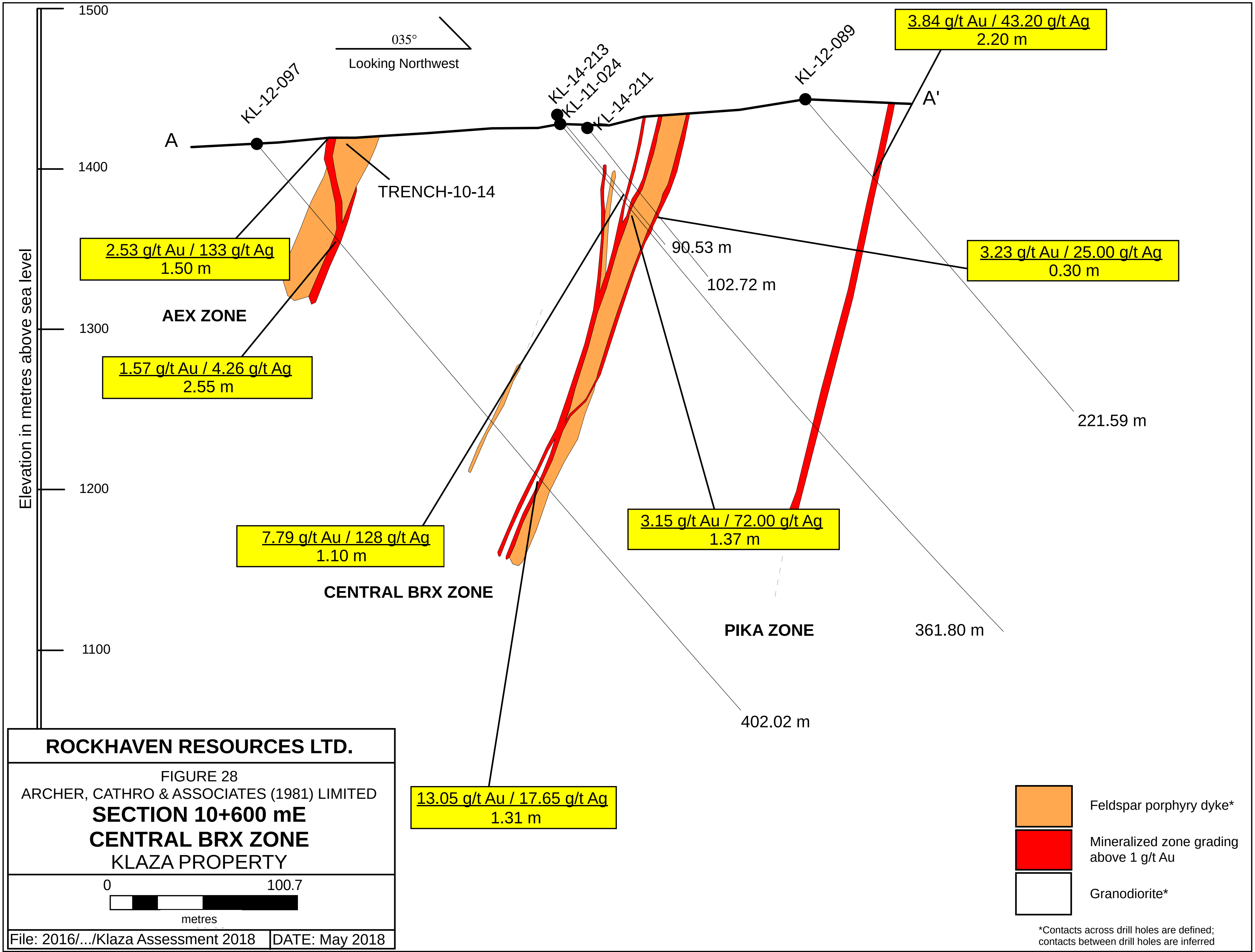
0 UTM ZONE 8, NAD 83 1,000

metres

FILE: 2017/Klaza/Klaza Assesment Report 2018 | DATE: May 2018



T.N.
1°59.4'
20°12.5'
Grid north
Magnetic north
Annual change decreasing 20'
381,000
382,000
383,000
384,000
385,000
6,891,000
6,890,000
6,889,000
6,888,000
6,887,000
KL 9+500 mE
KL 10+050 mE
KL 10+100 mE
BRX 9+500 mE
BRX 10+600 mE
WESTERN KLAZA
WESTERN BYG
WESTERN BRX
CENTRAL KLAZA
CENTRAL BRX
PROPERTY BOUNDARY
HERC
BYG
PIKA
AEX
DICKSON
CHEVRON
PEARL
EASTERN KLAZA
STROSHEIN
EASTERN BRX
FAR EASTERN KLAZA
REX
A
A'
B
B'
C
C'
D
D'
E
E'
2017 diamond drill hole
2010-2016 diamond drill hole
Fault
Mineralized zone
KL 9+500 mE
Section line
ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.
FIGURE 27
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
DIAMOND DRILL HOLES
KLAZA PROPERTY
0
UTM ZONE 8, NAD 83
1,250
metres
FILE: 2017/Klaza/Klaza Assesment Report 2018
DATE: May 2018



ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.

FIGURE 28

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

SECTION 10+600 mE

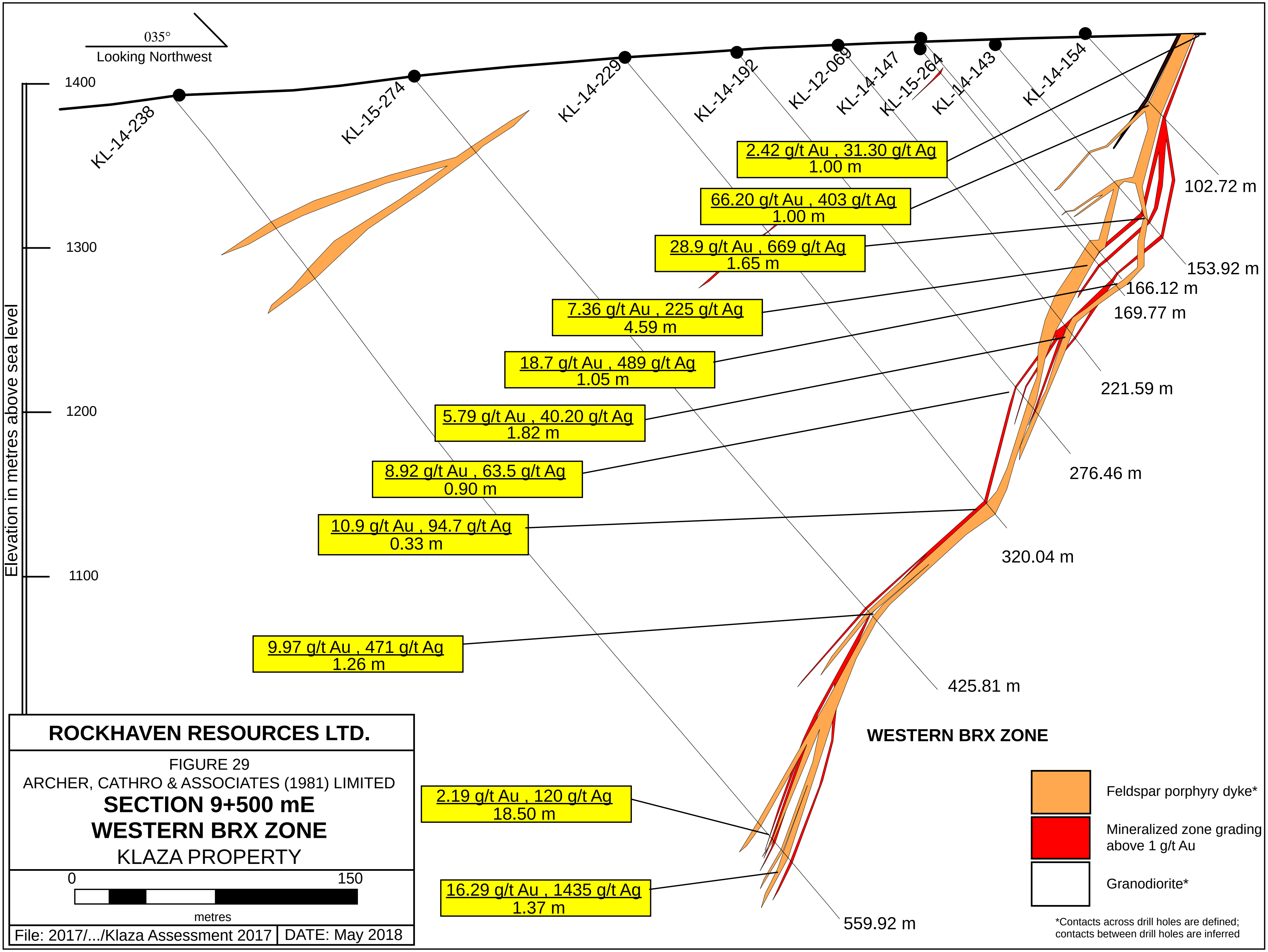
CENTRAL BRX ZONE

KLAZA PROPERTY

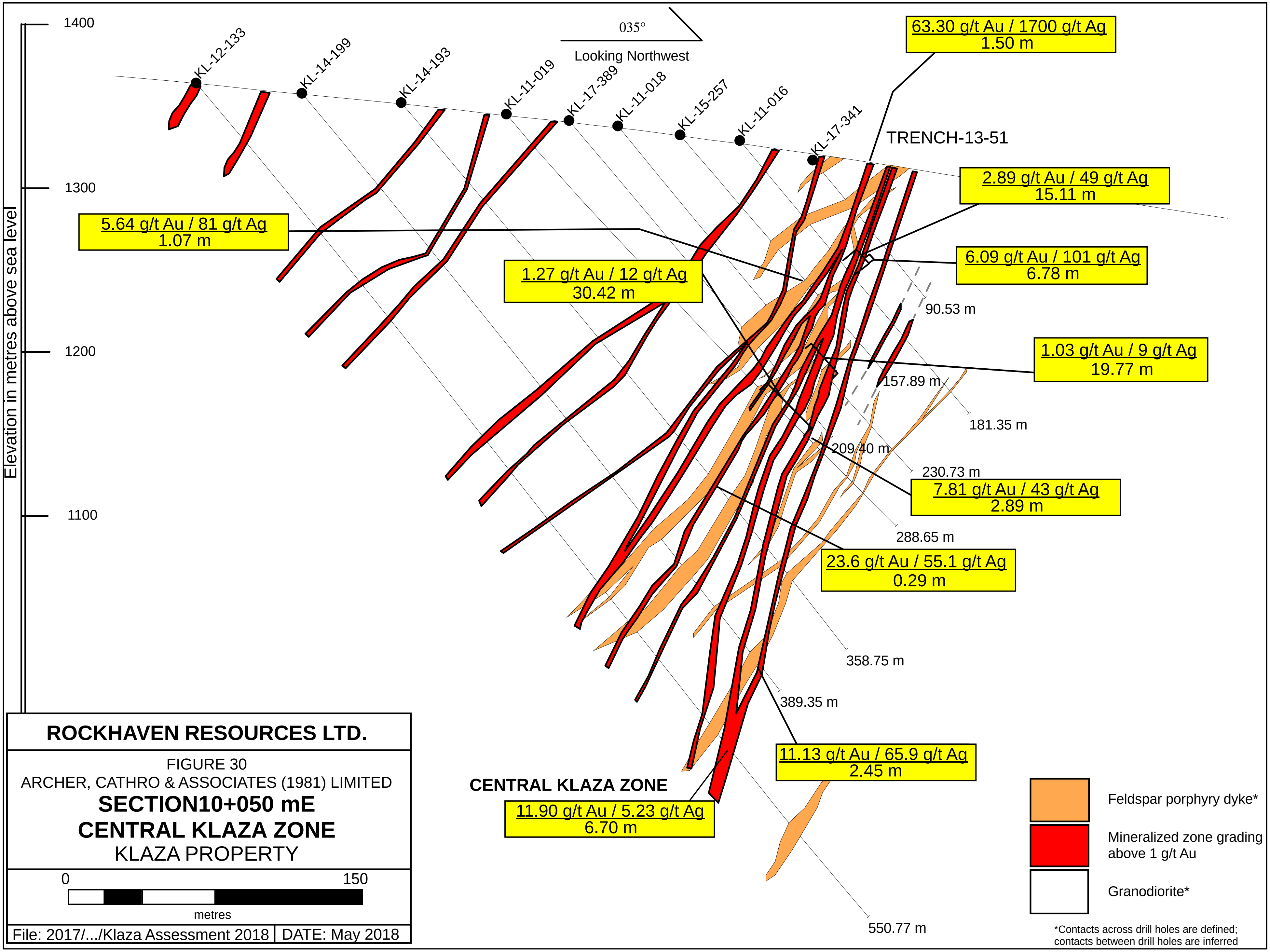
0 100.7

metres

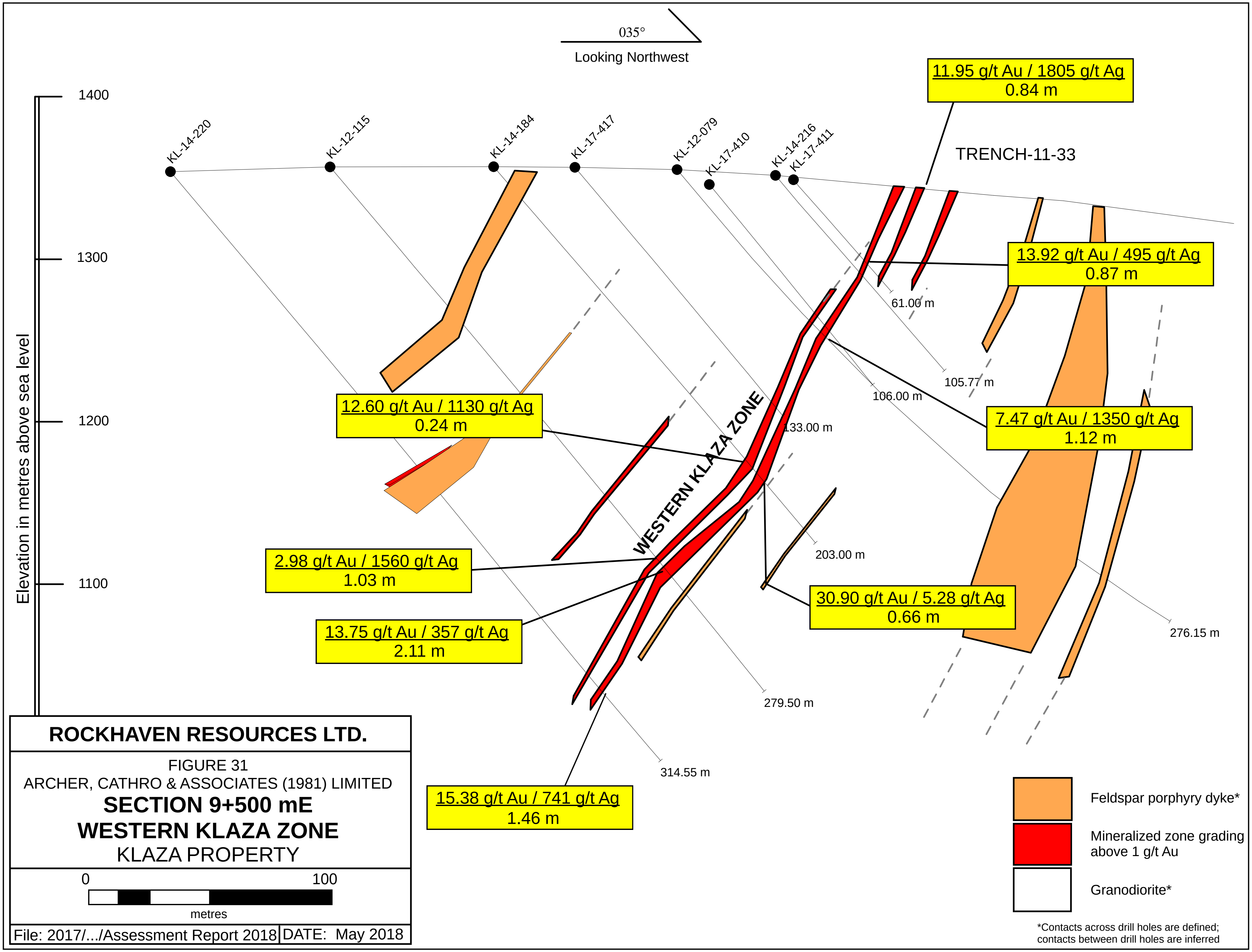
File: 2016/.../Klaza Assessment 2018	DATE: May 2018



035°
Looking Northwest
1400
1300
1200
1100
Elevation in metres above sea level
KL-14-238
KL-15-274
KL-14-229
KL-14-192
KL-12-069
KL-14-147
KL-15-264
KL-14-143
KL-14-154
2.42 g/t Au , 31.30 g/t Ag
1.00 m
66.20 g/t Au , 403 g/t Ag
1.00 m
28.9 g/t Au , 669 g/t Ag
1.65 m
7.36 g/t Au , 225 g/t Ag
4.59 m
18.7 g/t Au , 489 g/t Ag
1.05 m
5.79 g/t Au , 40.20 g/t Ag
1.82 m
8.92 g/t Au , 63.5 g/t Ag
0.90 m
10.9 g/t Au , 94.7 g/t Ag
0.33 m
9.97 g/t Au , 471 g/t Ag
1.26 m
2.19 g/t Au , 120 g/t Ag
18.50 m
16.29 g/t Au , 1435 g/t Ag
1.37 m
102.72 m
153.92 m
166.12 m
169.77 m
221.59 m
276.46 m
320.04 m
425.81 m
559.92 m
WESTERN BRX ZONE
Feldspar porphyry dyke*
Mineralized zone grading above 1 g/t Au
Granodiorite*
*Contacts across drill holes are defined; contacts between drill holes are inferred
ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.
FIGURE 29
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
SECTION 9+500 mE
WESTERN BRX ZONE
KLAZA PROPERTY
0
150
metres
File: 2017/.../Klaza Assessment 2017
DATE: May 2018



1400
1300
1200
1100
Elevation in metres above sea level
035°
Looking Northwest
KL-12-133
KL-14-199
KL-14-193
KL-11-019
KL-17-389
KL-11-018
KL-15-257
KL-11-016
KL-17-341
TRENCH-13-51
63.30 g/t Au / 1700 g/t Ag
1.50 m
2.89 g/t Au / 49 g/t Ag
15.11 m
5.64 g/t Au / 81 g/t Ag
1.07 m
1.27 g/t Au / 12 g/t Ag
30.42 m
6.09 g/t Au / 101 g/t Ag
6.78 m
90.53 m
1.03 g/t Au / 9 g/t Ag
19.77 m
157.89 m
181.35 m
209.40 m
230.73 m
7.81 g/t Au / 43 g/t Ag
2.89 m
288.65 m
23.6 g/t Au / 55.1 g/t Ag
0.29 m
358.75 m
389.35 m
11.13 g/t Au / 65.9 g/t Ag
2.45 m
CENTRAL KLAZA ZONE
11.90 g/t Au / 5.23 g/t Ag
6.70 m
550.77 m
Feldspar porphyry dyke*
Mineralized zone grading above 1 g/t Au
Granodiorite*
*Contacts across drill holes are defined; contacts between drill holes are inferred
ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.
FIGURE 30
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
SECTION10+050 mE
CENTRAL KLAZA ZONE
KLAZA PROPERTY
0
150
metres
File: 2017/.../Klaza Assessment 2018
DATE: May 2018



ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.

FIGURE 31

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

SECTION 9+500 mE

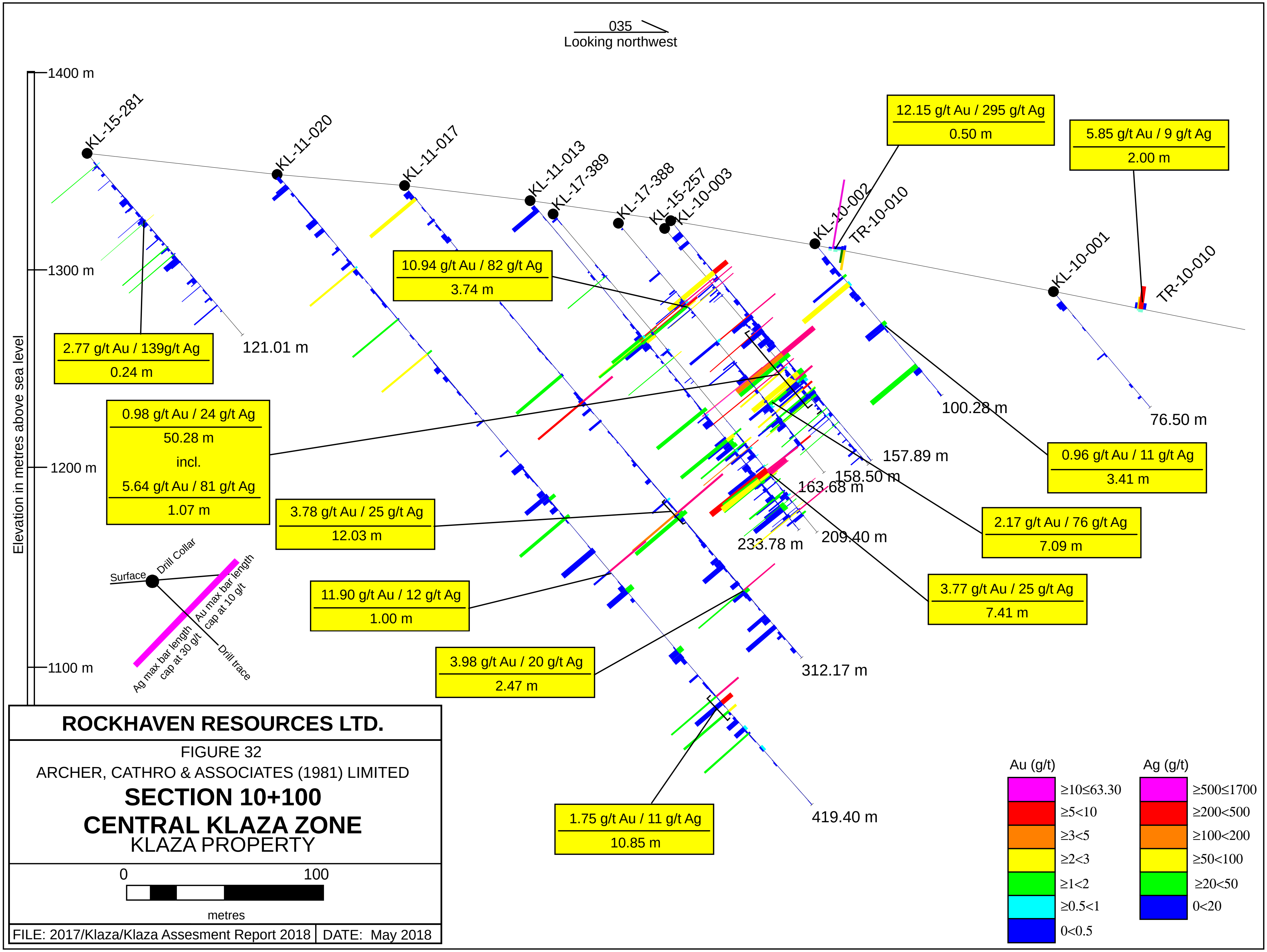
WESTERN KLAZA ZONE

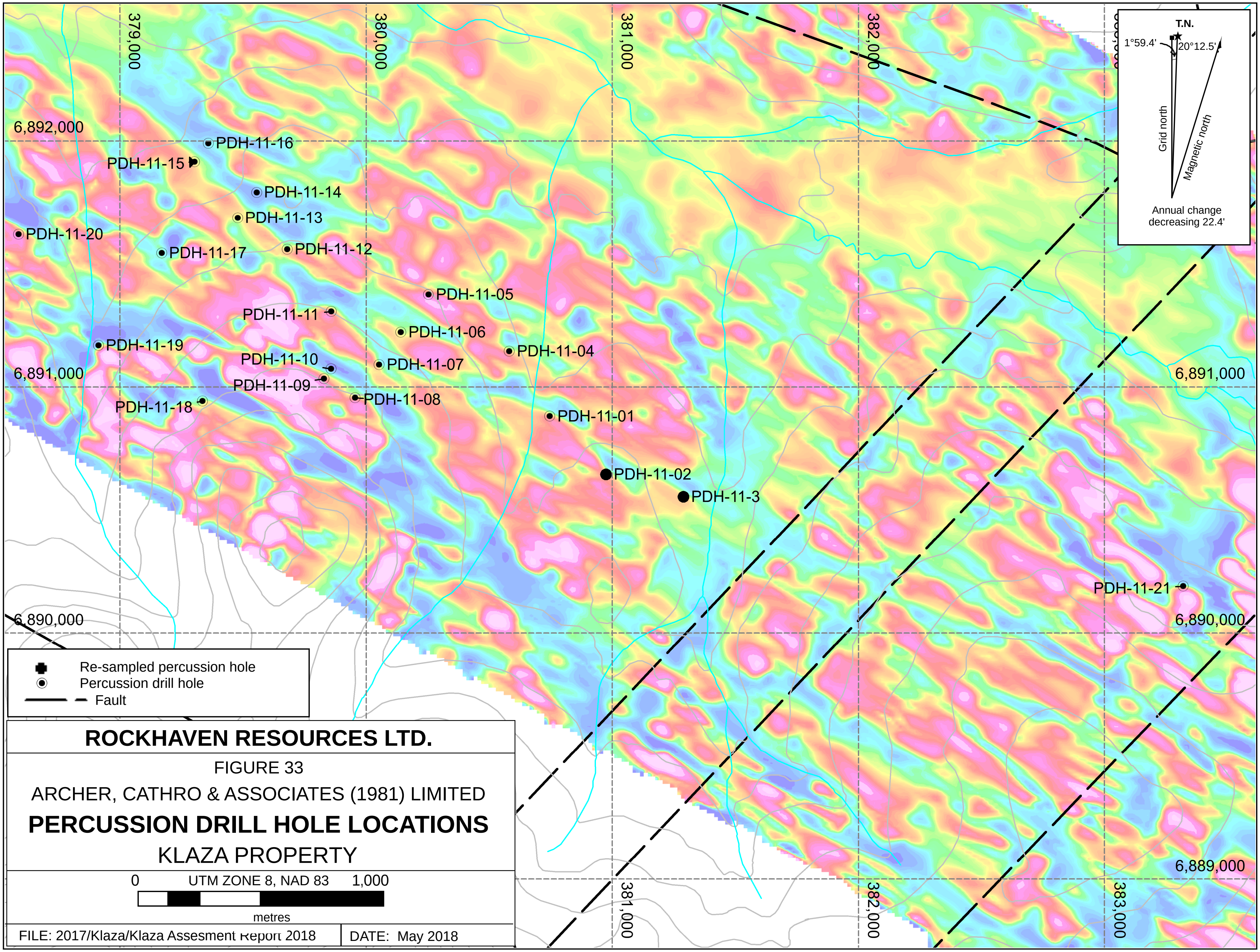
KLAZA PROPERTY

0 100

metres

File: 2017/.../Assessment Report 2018 | DATE: May 2018


035
Looking northwest
1400 m
1300 m
1200 m
1100 m
Elevation in metres above sea level
KL-15-281
KL-11-020
KL-11-017
KL-11-013
KL-17-389
KL-17-388
KL-15-257
KL-10-003
KL-10-002
TR-10-010
KL-10-001
TR-10-010
12.15 g/t Au / 295 g/t Ag
0.50 m
5.85 g/t Au / 9 g/t Ag
2.00 m
10.94 g/t Au / 82 g/t Ag
3.74 m
2.77 g/t Au / 139g/t Ag
0.24 m
121.01 m
0.98 g/t Au / 24 g/t Ag
50.28 m
incl.
5.64 g/t Au / 81 g/t Ag
1.07 m
100.28 m
76.50 m
157.89 m
158.50 m
163.68 m
0.96 g/t Au / 11 g/t Ag
3.41 m
3.78 g/t Au / 25 g/t Ag
12.03 m
2.17 g/t Au / 76 g/t Ag
7.09 m
233.78 m
209.40 m
Surface
Drill Collar
Au max bar length cap at 10 g/t
Ag max bar length cap at 30 g/t
Drill trace
11.90 g/t Au / 12 g/t Ag
1.00 m
3.77 g/t Au / 25 g/t Ag
7.41 m
3.98 g/t Au / 20 g/t Ag
2.47 m
312.17 m
419.40 m
1.75 g/t Au / 11 g/t Ag
10.85 m
ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.
FIGURE 32
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
SECTION 10+100
CENTRAL KLAZA ZONE
KLAZA PROPERTY
0
100
metres
FILE: 2017/Klaza/Klaza Assesment Report 2018
DATE: May 2018
Au (g/t)
≥10≤63.30
≥5<10
≥3<5
≥2<3
≥1<2
≥0.5<1
0<0.5
Ag (g/t)
≥500≤1700
≥200<500
≥100<200
≥50<100
≥20<50
0<20



ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.

FIGURE 33

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

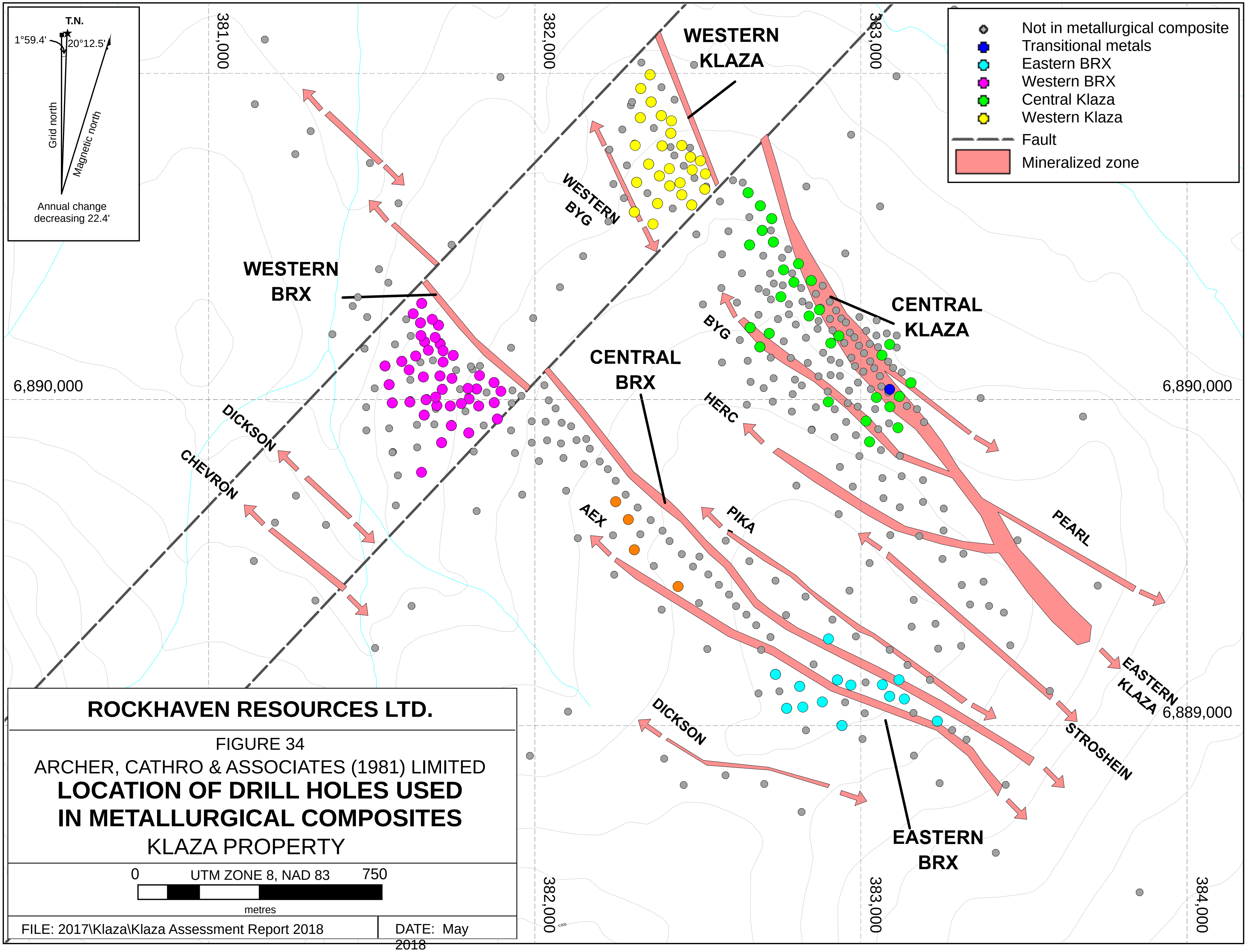
PERCUSSION DRILL HOLE LOCATIONS

KLAZA PROPERTY

0 UTM ZONE 8, NAD 83 1,000

metres

FILE: 2017/Klaza/Klaza Assesment Report 2018 | DATE: May 2018



ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.

FIGURE 34

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

LOCATION OF DRILL HOLES USED IN METALLURGICAL COMPOSITES

KLAZA PROPERTY

0 UTM ZONE 8, NAD 83 750

metres

FILE: 2017\Klaza\Klaza Assessment Report 2018 | DATE: May 2018