RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Monument Peak Project, ID

Strata-bound Copper, Silver (+/- Gold)

Summary

DGRM

Property

Opportunity

- DG Resource Management Ltd. (DGRM) is a Canadian based, private, project generator, with a head office in Edmonton, AB.
- Management at DGRM has a successful track record of exploration discovery across multiple commodities: Lithium, Uranium, REE's and Rare Metals, Industrial Commodities, Gold.
- DGRM and Global Energy Metals Corp. jointly hold 100% in the Monument Peak, Idaho Project.

Jackson Mine (Cu, Ag, Au)

- High grade, near surface, samples from 1-3 % Cu, 90+ g/t Ag, to ½ oz/t Au (Mitchell, 1972). Samples to 13.6% Cu and 2,359 g/t Ag.
- Mineralized trend with "unusual continuity", 3000 +m strike, 3 - 6+ m thick

Anderson Occurrence (Cu, Ag, Au)

- South end of Monument Trend
- USGS Grab Sample: 1.7% Cu, 22 g/t Ag and 0.16 g/t Au.

- Road accessible with 84 claims totaling 1,708 acres (~691 hectares).
- Located on BLM lands, where rapid permitting for drilling is possible.

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- Stratabound Copper-Silver Deposit (sedimentary) similar to Hecla's Rock Creek and Montanore deposits, northwest Montana.
- "Unusual continuity" suggests **large tonnage potential**, with demonstrated high grades of Cu, Ag +/- Au.



Idaho USA

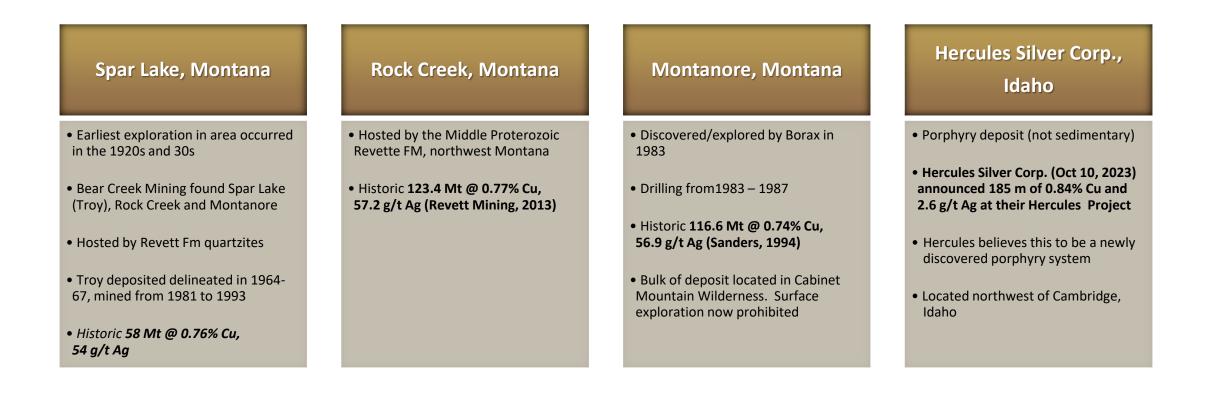
The Monument Peak Property is located within Lemhi County, Idaho

- The 2021 Frasier institutes Annual Survey of Mining Companies ranked **Idaho in 7th place worldwide** on the investment attractiveness index.
- The US DOE "2023 Final Critical Materials" included both critical materials for energy and critical minerals. This allows the DOE to invest across the entire research continuum and supply chain for critical materials.
- Critical materials for energy: aluminum, cobalt, <u>copper</u>, dysprosium, electrical steel, fluorine, gallium, iridium, lithium, magnesium, natural graphite, neodymium, nickel, platinum, praseodymium, silicon, silicon carbide and terbium.





Sedimentary Cu, Ag Idaho/Montana







Lemhi County Idaho

- The Monument Peak Property is approximately 15 km east of Salmon, ID, along a well-maintained gravel road
- It is within a major metallogenic province associated with the Trans-Challis Fault system; with a long history of both hard-rock and placer gold mining
- Lemhi County is host to numerous base and precious metal deposits within close proximity to the project, including:
 - Revival Gold Beartrack-Arenett Project
 - Historic Production of 607,500 oz. Au
 - Freeman Gold Lemhi Gold Project
 - Historic Resource (2013) of 569,631 oz. Au indicated and 268,959 oz. Au inferred
 - Idaho Cobalt Belt (First Cobalt, Jervois Mining)



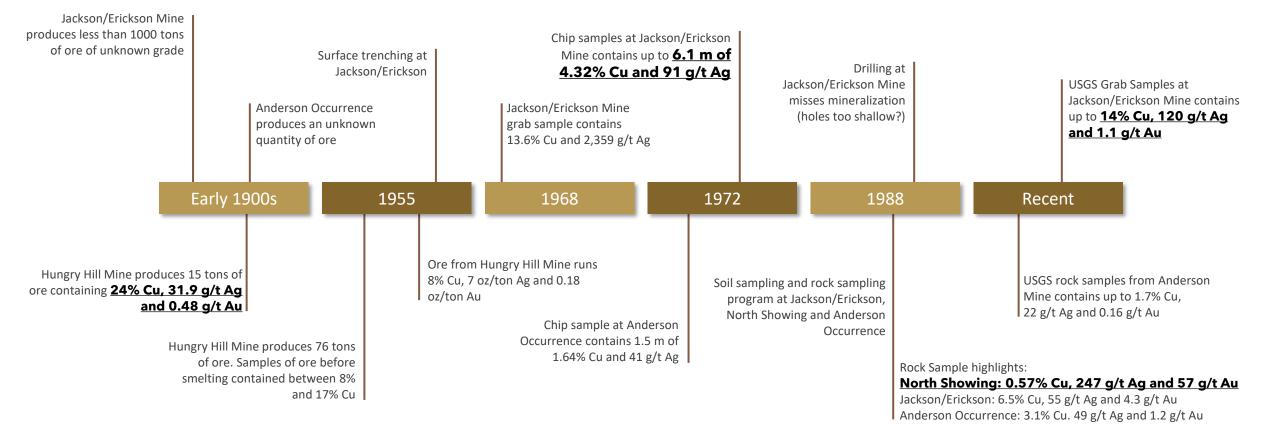


Monument Peak

- The Monument Peak Project consists of 65 claims totaling 1300 acres at Jackson and 4 claims totaling 80 acres at Hungry Hill.
- It is located on Geertson Creek, within 1 km of Kirtly and Bohannon creeks, where placer operations resulted in 39,699 oz Au and 4,007 oz of Ag from 1901 to 1918.
- The property encompasses two small, past producing Cu-Ag-Au mines: the Jackson Mine and the Hungry Hill Mine; plus the Anderson Mineral occurrence and North Showing.
- At the Hungry Hill Mine, about 1 km east of the Jackson Mine, a small amount of production (15 tons) reportedly contained 24% Cu, 0.93 oz/ton Ag and 0.014 oz/ton Au. This mine contained a zone of 17% Cu across 2.4 m of 'mineralized rock' including 14 inches of solid bornite.
- Entirely on BLM lands, permitting of exploration work is expected to be simple, with year-round access on public roads.



Property History





Historical Highlights

Jackson Adit (1968)

Grab Sample: 13.6% Cu and 2359 g/t Ag •

Sampling of historic workings and trenching samples (1972)

- Chip Sample: 3.0 m of 7.03% Cu and 99 g/t Ag
- Chip Sample: 1.8 m of 3.11 % Cu and 93 g/t Ag
- 6.1 m of 4.32 % Cu and 91 g/t Ag Chip Sample:

USGS Rock Sample Database

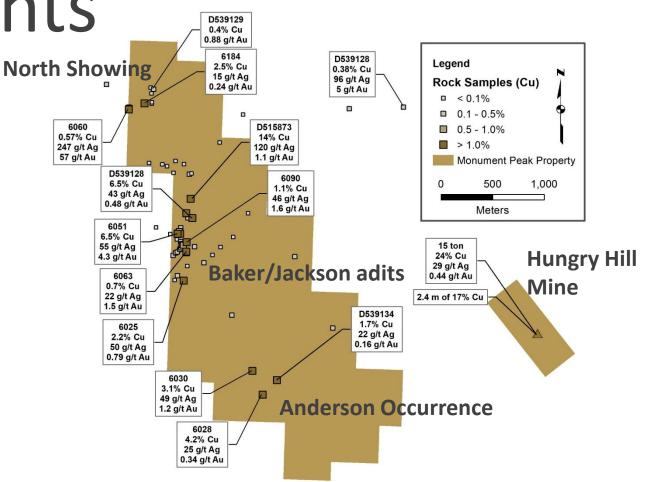
- Baker/Jackson Mine
- Grab Sample:
 - 6.5% Cu 43 g/t Ag and 0.48 g/t Au
 - Grab Sample: 14% Cu, 120 g/t Ag and 1.1 g/t Au

Anderson Occurrence

Sampling of historic workings and trenching samples (1972) Chip Sample: 1.5 m of 1.64 % Cu and 41 g/t Ag

USGS Rock Sample Database

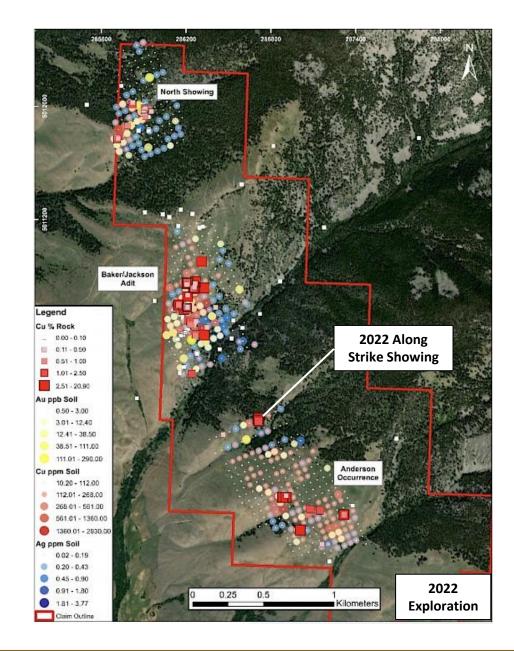
Grab Sample: 1.7% Cu, 22 g/t Ag and 0.16 g/t Au



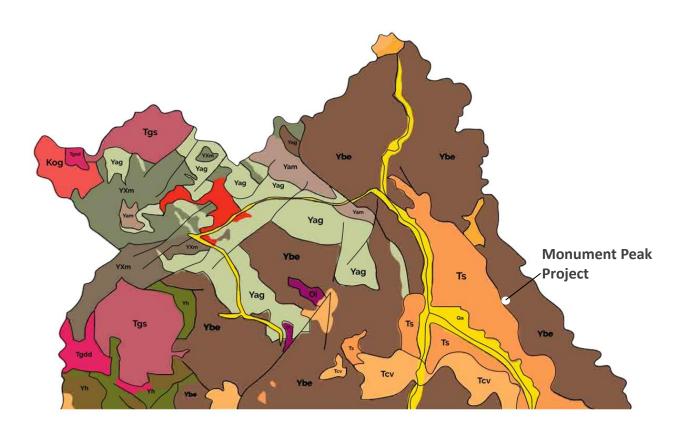


Mineralization

- The mineralized trend extends over **3.2 km strike with "unusual continuity"** (Mitchell, 1972). It is about 3 m (10 feet) thick and locally up to 6.1 m (20 feet).
- Copper mineralization consists of chalcopyrite, chalcocite, bornite, malachite, azurite, chrysocolla with minor tenorite. Some limonite and pyrite are reported.
- Most samples from Monument Peak contained at least a trace of gold to a maximum of 57 g/t Au. Silver values are quite consistent with most mineralized samples containing an average of nearly 3 oz/t Ag (Mitchell, 1972).
- At the Anderson Occurrence near surface mineralization is oxidized with malachite, +/- chrysocolla and azurite.
- The 2022 exploration confirmed the historic mineralization and delineated new anomalies and showings along strike







- Qa Quaternary alluvial deposits
- Tgs Eocene granite, pink granite, syenite, rhyolite dikes, and rhyolitic shallow intrusive
- Tgdd Eocene granodionite, granite, diorite, and shallow dacitic intrusive
- Ts Tertiary sedimentary rocks, undifferentiated
- Tcv Eocene Challis Volcanic Group, volcanics and volcaniclastics
 - Cretaceous orthogneiss, and foliated granodiorite and granite

- Ordovician intrusive rocks (includes Beaverbead pluton)
- 'be Belt Supergroup and related rocks (includes Meadow Creek metamorphic sequence)
- Yam Mesoproterozoic amphibolite
- Ag Mesoproterozoic augen gneiss and porphyritic granite
- h Hoodoo Quartzite

Geology

Monument Peak

The Property is underlain by quartzites and phyllites of the Mesoproterozoic Gunsight Formation

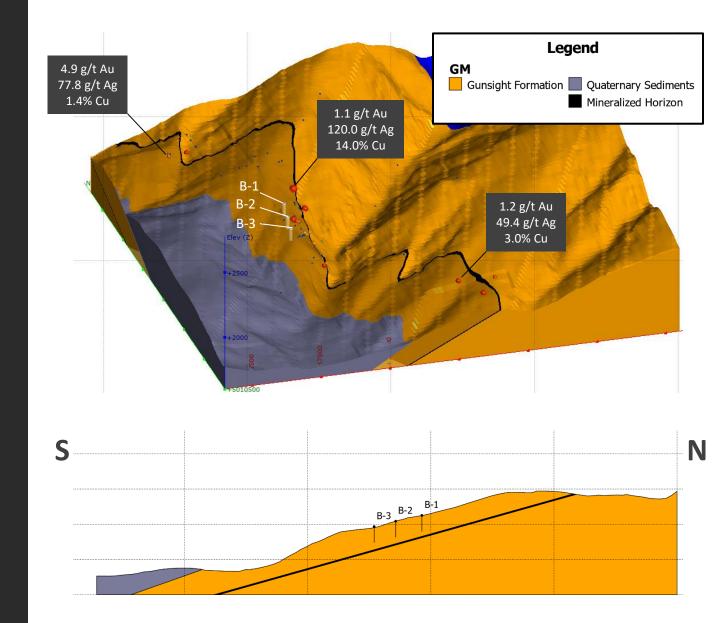
Mineralization occurs along a shear zone or other plane of weakness, with a strike length of up to three kilometres. The mineralized trend has an approximate NW–SE strike and dips from 35° to 55° SW

The zone occurs along bare open ridge slopes that may be favourable for surface mining



Historical Drilling

- In 1989 three vertical RC holes, each 300' in length, were drilled west of the historical Baker/Jackson Mine trend.
- The holes did not intersect the known high grades of Cu-Ag-Au mineralization at surface. Though 2 of the 3 holes returned elevated Cu (+/- Au) from samples near the bottom of the holes.
- Based on reported dips of 35° to 55°W (Mitchell, 1972) for the mineralized trend and using historic surface and drill data, a 3D Geological Model was completed.
- When using the shallowest reported dip of 35°, it is clear the 1989 drill holes may have been too shallow to have intersected the mineralization.

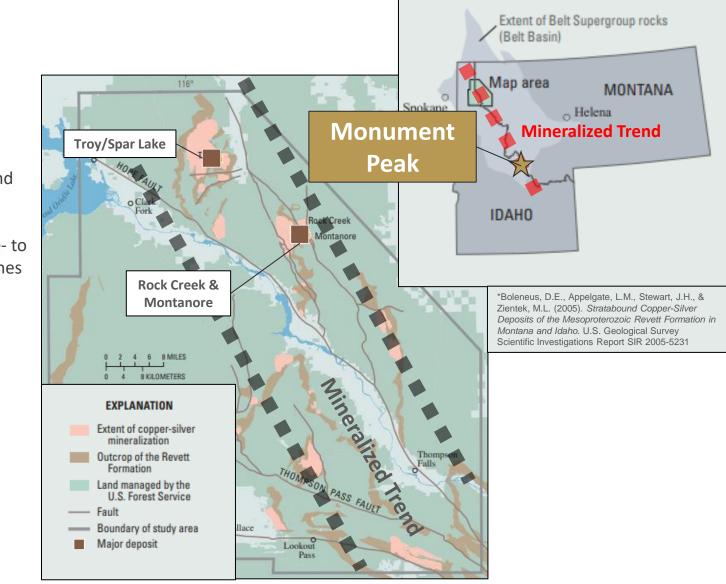




Deposit Type

- The western Montana Copper Belt, which extends into northwestern Idaho is host to several large strata-bound copper-silver deposits.
- Economic copper mineralization is hosted within white- to grey-, fine- to medium-grained quartzites and sandstones of the Revett Formation (1.401-1.407 Billion years).
- Three significant deposits are known:
 - Rock Creek contains an inferred resource^[1] of
 - 100 Mt of 0.7% Cu and 1.5 oz/ton Ag
 - Montanore contains an inferred resource ^[1] of
 - 112 Mt of 0.7% Cu and 1.6 oz/ton Ag
 - Spar Lake (Troy) contains ^[2]
 - 81 Mt of 0.63% Cu

^[1] Hecla Mining Company ^[2] USGS



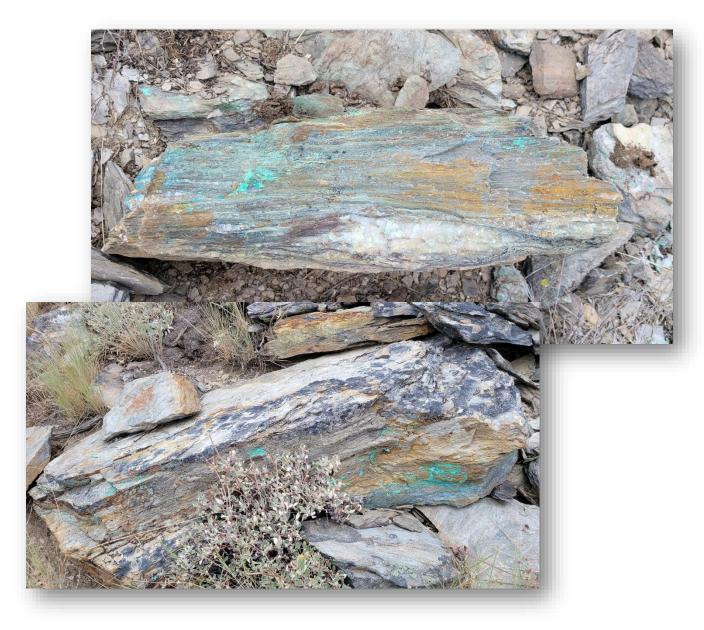


Deposit Type

- Monument Peak hosts a similar style of mineralization as the large strata-bound, sedimentary copper-silver deposits of the Revett Fm. The host units are roughly coeval in age:
 - Revett Formation (1470-1400 Ma), Northwest Montana
 - Gunsight Formation (1450 +/- 20 Ma), East-central Idaho

• At Spar Lake:

"The main Spar Lake orebody is flat lying to gently dipping with an average thickness of 21 m and lateral dimensions of 2300 x 500 m. Its margins and mineralogical zone boundaries (ore, sub ore and gangue) are elongated parallel to the East Fault. Underground the East Fault is up to 10 m thick and variably mineralised with anastomosing 25 to 50 cm thick zones of gouge containing high grade veins (chalcocite-clay, quartz-Cu sulphide veins) in places while at others it is barren." (Portergeo.com.au, 2023)



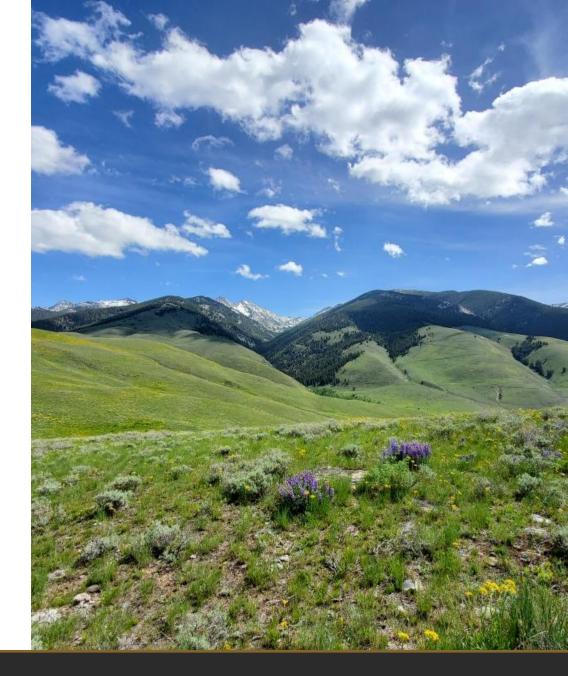


Conclusions

• Larvery, 1988 concluded that

" The most reasonable model for the gold mineralization ... is as follows: Syngenetic copper (and some gold and silver) mineralization was deposited with felsic volcanic rocks and cherty sediments in a restricted basing during deposition of the Yellowjacket Formation."

- Regardless of deposit type the 'initial' exploration target appears to be relatively simple:
 - Geometry with 3,200+ m strike, 3 to 6+ m thick, down dip extent (requires testing)
 - Unusual continuity (Mitchell, 1972)
 - Metal assemblage enriched in Cu, Ag, Au (+/- Pb, Zn ?) with potential for very high grades
- Host lithologies, age, mineralogy, and chemistry are strongly indicative of Revett Fm equivalent stratabound sedimentary Cu-Ag deposits







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