

Summary

DGRM

- Canadian based, private, project generator.
- Successful management with a track record of exploration discoveries.
- Holds 100% interest in the Punch Bowl Gold Project, BC

Punch Bowl Gold

- "Punch Bowl" is an early stage gold project with grades of up to 500 g/t Au.
- Potential for new gold district of turbidite or sediment hosted (similar to Fosterville) gold deposits in the Rocky Mountains.

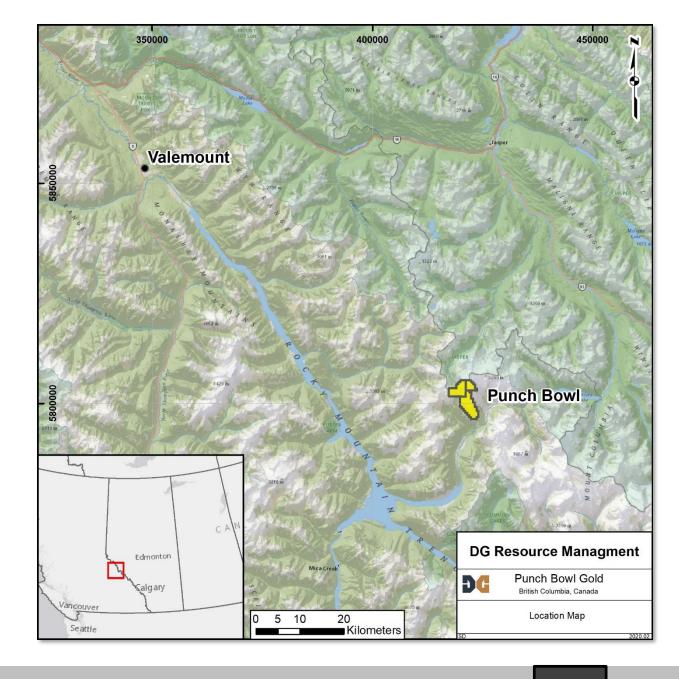
Strategy

- Locate and sample historic gold showings.
- Prospect for and identify new targets along prospective trend.
- Confirm historic potential through small diameter, easily portable drill program.



Punch Bowl – Location

- The Punch Bowl Property is approximately 50 km SE of Valemount, BC and 140 km NW of Golden, BC.
- Acquired in 2019 the property consists of three mineral claims totalling 3,079 ha.
- The property encompasses the historic Punch Bowl showing where discrete gold bearing quartz veins are hosted within quartzites and pelites of the early Cambrian McNaughton Formation.
- Access to the property is provided via helicopter out of Valemount, BC.
- There are several old logging roads on the property which may make the property road accessible in the summer months.



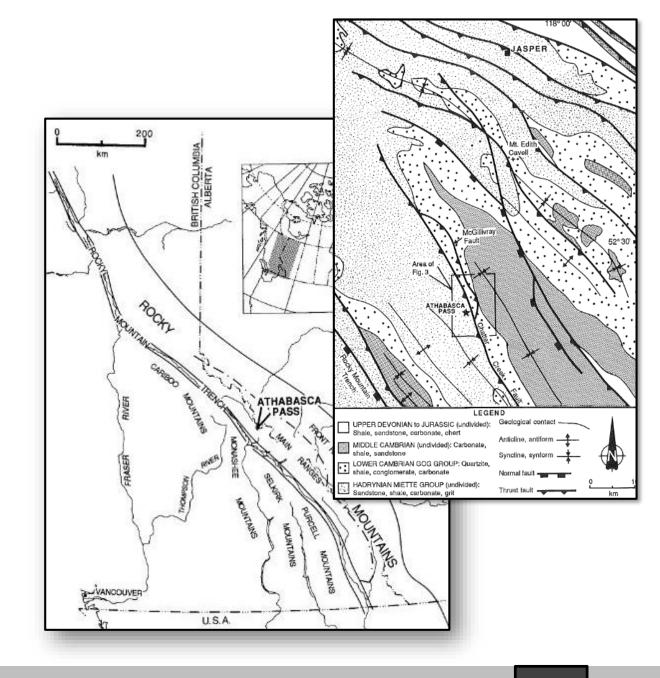


Punch Bowl – History

- During the 1920's small scale placer gold mining near Punch Bowl Lakes occurred at Wood Arm and Hugh Allan Creek.
- In the late 1960's gold bearing talus was discovered by Jasper Park Ranger, Anthony Klettl, near Committee Punch Bowl. The talus was later traced to a gold-bearing outcrop.
- In 1987, Gamsan Resources optioned the "Punch-Bowl" claims. Prospecting of the claims occurred between 1987 and 1989.
- Exploration resulted in a significant number of high-grade, narrow quartz veins with up to 500 g/t Au. Shaw and Morton (1989) assigned the gold occurrences to the:

"siliclastic-hosted analogue of the turbidite-hosted class of gold deposits."

 An example of a turbidite-hosted gold deposit includes Kirkland Lake Gold's - Fosterville Gold Mine, Australia.

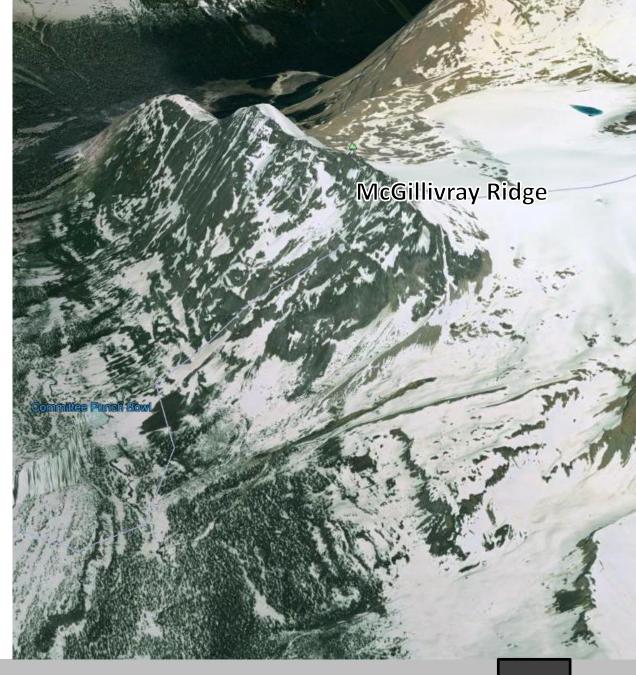




Punch Bowl – Mineralization

- A maximum value of **80 oz/ton Au (2,500 g/t Au)** was reported for the main showing (Godfrey and Shaw, 1987) by one of the claim owners.
- During 1987 a total of 29 rock samples were collected from the main showings along McGillivray Ridge, with a maximum value of 18.4 oz/ton Au (573.7 g/t Au) obtained. Further samples collected during the summer of 1988 (R.S. Shaw, 1989) resulted in additional high-grade gold values, as follows:
 - 38522 26.3 g/t Au
 - 38523 124.8 g/t Au
 - 38524 573.7 g/t Au
 - 38877 41.9 g/t Au
 - 38878 15.8 g/t Au
 - 38880 2.9 g/t Au
 - 38906 71.5 g/t Au
- Shaw and Morton (1989) describe the mineralization as follows:

"Gold-quartz mineralization outcropping on the southwest slope of McGiillivray Ridge is contained in a series of discrete veins structures over **20 veins** have produced anomalous gold values grading locally from nil to **500 g/t Au**, with visible gold observed in many cases."



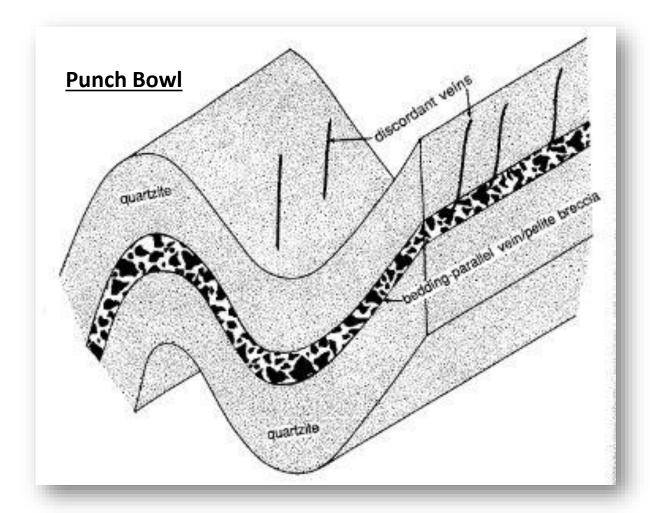


Punch Bowl – Geology and Deposit Type

- The Punch Bowl Lakes gold occurrences are analogous to the class of turbidite-hosted gold deposits.
- Hosted by the McNaughton Formation, bedding parallel veins contain significant gold and are up to 50 m in length and 1 m thick.
- Notable examples of this deposit type include the Bendigo district gold occurrences in Australia, which include such mines as Fosterville Mine of Kirkland Lake Gold.
- Similar to Punch Bowl Lakes, at Fosterville:

"The deposit is hosted by an interbedded turbidite sequence of sandstones, siltstones and shales. This sequence has been metamorphosed to sub-greenschist facies and folded into a set of upright, open to closed folds."

Proven and Probable Reserves at Fosterville (Dec 31, 2018): 2,720,000 t @ 31 g/t Au.





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