A Fresh Look at Historical Districts: One of Canada’s Newest Mineral Exploration Companies

Investor Presentation
November 2019
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The Knife Lake project mineral resources have been estimated in conformity with generally accepted CIM “Estimation of Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserves Best Practices” guidelines (CIM, 2014) and are reported in accordance with the Canadian Securities Administrators’ National Instrument 43-101 (CSA, 2018). Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. There is no certainty that all or any part of the mineral resource will be converted into mineral reserve.

Technical information has been prepared in accordance with the Canadian regulatory requirements set out in National Instrument 43-101 and reviewed on behalf of the Company by Richard Kusmirski, P.Geo., M.Sc. who is a Qualified Person.
ROCK – INVESTMENT MERITS

▪ Mineral exploration - high risk/high reward business, with numerous companies competing for investor attention

▪ ROCK’s strategy limits risk where possible, and provides investors with best opportunity for success

▪ Strategy:
  ▪ Project location
    ➢ World class mining camps with proven geologic potential
    ➢ Mining friendly jurisdictions
    ➢ Infrastructure
  ▪ Deposits, focus copper and gold
    ➢ Potentially minable
    ➢ Limited metallurgical challenges
    ➢ Commodities with strong demand outlook
  ▪ Quality team of professionals with track record of success, high-level technical expertise
  ▪ Maintain attractive capital structure, supportive strategic shareholders aligned with business model
  ▪ Build value through resource development, positive drill results have potential to be catalyst for significant share price appreciation

▪ Goal – to be leading Canadian mineral exploration and development company
 MANAGEMENT AND DIRECTORS

Jordan Trimble, B.Sc., CFA:
PRESIDENT & DIRECTOR

• Entrepreneur who has worked in resource industry specializing in corporate finance and strategy, shareholder communications, marketing, deal structuring and capital raising
• Previously Corporate Development Manager for Bayfield Ventures up until its acquisition by New Gold in 2014
• Current President and CEO of Skyharbour Resources (TSX.V: SYH)
• CFA® Charterholder and currently serves as a Director on the board of the CFA Society Vancouver

Grant Ewing, P.Geo.:
CEO

• Professional geologist with over 25 years of experience in the mineral industry and the last 10+ years in senior executive roles
• Mr. Ewing has been involved in exploration and development of base metals projects and has experience managing successful exploration and resource development programs in Canada
• Holds a Bachelor of Science, Geology from the University of Calgary

Ronald Netolitzky: M.Sc. Geology
STRATEGIC ADVISOR

• Illustrious career in the mining and exploration industry with over 40 years of experience and having been directly associated with three major discoveries in Canada that subsequently went into production: Eskay Creek, Snip and Brewery Creek
• Mr. Netolitzky has been honored with the Prospector of the Year award from the PDAC, and Developer of the Year award from the BC & Yukon Chamber of Mines. In 2015, he was inducted into the Canadian Mining Hall of Fame

Richard Kusmirski, P.Geo., M.Sc.:
DIRECTOR, HEAD GEOLOGIST, QP

• +40 years of exploration experience in North America and overseas and has actively participated in the discovery of a number of deposits with focused expertise in Saskatchewan
• Previously Exploration Manager at Cameco Corporation (TSX: CCO) overseeing uranium exploration projects in Basin
• Previously President and CEO of JNR Resources; acquired by Denison Mines

November 2019 | TSX-V: ROCK
Simon Dyakowski, CFA, MBA:
CORPORATE DEVELOPMENT
• +10 years of corporate finance, corporate development, and capital markets advisory experience as an investment advisor, analyst and investment banker
• MBA – Finance from the University of British Columbia
  CFA® Charterholder, undergraduate Finance degree from UWO

Don Huston:
DIRECTOR
• Independent Director, has been associated with the mineral exploration industry for over 30 years and has extensive experience as a financier and in-field manager of numerous mineral exploration projects in North America
• 15 years as a geophysical contractor with C.D. Huston & Sons Ltd. as mineral exploration consultants in Northern Ontario, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan

Mark Tommasi:
Strategic Advisor
• Former investment advisor and has served as a senior officer, director and financier of numerous public and private companies in both the United States and Canada.
• Played an integral role in the corporate marketing team that successfully attained TSX Venture 50 ranking for two consecutive years and is a member of the Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada.
SHARE STRUCTURE

TRADING SYMBOL:

ROCK
on the TSX Venture

OTCQB: RRRLF
FRA: RR0

Capital Structure:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Issued &amp; Outstanding Shares</td>
<td>25.4 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fully Diluted</td>
<td>37.9 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Market Capitalization</td>
<td>CDN $4.2 million*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*CDN Prices at October 16, 2019

Notable & Strategic Shareholders

- Management & Insiders
- Jeff Phillips (Global Market Development)
- Eagle Plains Resources
- Pathfinder Asset Management
The Knife Lake Project area is an advanced-stage copper (+silver, zinc and cobalt) exploration property in Saskatchewan (#3 mining jurisdiction as ranked by Fraser Institute); deposit lies within the Flin Flon–Snow Lake mining district, one of the most prolific greenstone belts in Canada.

Extensive exploration from late 1960’s to 1990’s with last documented work program completed in 2001 prior to Rockridge involvement; over 300 holes provided data for first 43-101 resource estimate of the shallow Knife Lake deposit.

Rockridge completed first work program in the last ~20 years in 2019, with highlight results including 2.03% Cu, 9.88 g/t Ag, 0.19 g/t Au, 0.36% Zn, and 0.01% Co (2.42% CuEq) over 37.6m beginning at 11.2m in hole KF19003.

First Knife Lake 43-101 resource estimate provides excellent anchor for Project:
- **Ind. resources:** 3.8 MT @ 1.02% Cu Eq.
- **Inf. resources:** 7.9 MT @ 0.67% Cu Eq.
(see slide #13)

Deposit is a remobilized portion of a presumably larger “primary” VMS deposit; most of the historical work has consisted of shallow drilling at the deposit area with little regional work carried out and limited deeper drilling below the deposit.

There is strong discovery potential in and around the deposit as well as at regional targets on the Property; use modern exploration techniques and methods to make new discoveries.
DIDRICT AT A GLANCE

[Map Image: Map showing the location of the Knife Lake District, Knife Lake Deposit, Seabee Mine, McIvenna Bay, and other nearby locations. The map includes symbols for Tenure holdings, Hydro-electric Facility, Past producer, Operating mine, Concentrator, Zinc Plant, and Knife Lake deposit.]
Since the initial discovery of mineralization in 1915, the Flin Flon camp has produced over 170 million tons of sulphide ore from 31 VMS deposits worth in excess of $25 billion dollars (2002 NRC, Current Research)

Over 50% of deposits have been advanced to production, which have led to 86 consecutive years of mining

Mining infrastructure in the region requires additional discoveries and deposits; Flin Flon has long history as mining town

Over $1.6 billion invested towards mine development with road, rail, power and water infrastructure to facilitate quick development of new discoveries

Typically less than six years from discovery to development with reduced capital expenditures

85,000 ha Knife Lake Project is 130km NNW of Flin Flon and 45km N of Sandy Bay; new powerline 16km from Knife Lake Deposit area, greatly enhancing the project's infrastructure

Peers in District:

Foran Mining Corporation (TSXV: FOM), a copper-zinc exploration and development company with projects in the Flin Flon Greenstone Belt, has executed a Technical Services Agreement with Glencore

Hudbay announced discovery of a new high-grade zinc zone between the Chisel North and Lalor Mines

Rockcliff is well-funded and is now the largest development and exploration junior landholder in the Flin Flon-Snow Lake greenstone belt. Rockcliff set to commence 100,000 metre drill program on its high-grade copper properties in Snow Lake, Manitoba district
KNIFE LAKE HISTORY: 1968 → 2019

- 1968: Knife Lake mineralization discovered by Straus Exploration 130km NNW of Flin Flon
- 1968-1972: Extensive drilling completed totaling 87 holes (8,484m), mining lease established
- 1989: CopperQuest formed, completes extensive geophysics, plans 24 holes (~1,800m)
- 1996: Leader Mining acquires leases from CopperQuest and completes positive preliminary metallurgical work
- 1996-1998: Leader Mining completes delineation drilling: 317 holes completed (30,866m)
- 1997: Leader publishes non NI 43-101 geological resource estimate for the Knife Lake Deposit
- 1999-2002: Metal prices collapse and exploration budgets are cut during bear mining market
- 2003: Leader Mining issued Cease Trade Order which remained in place for over 3 years
- 2009: Ursa Major International acquires Knife Lake lease and surrounding claims
- 2010-2014: Ursa Major International name change to Minnova Gold and focuses on gold projects; very little exploration carried out on Knife Lake Project
- 2017: Knife Lake mining lease lapses and area becomes open for staking
- 2018: Eagle Plains, a prospect generator, stakes area of expired lease and acquires additional tenure as well as access to existing drill-core; seeks to farm out property as part of business model
- 2018-2019: Rockridge option to acquire 100% interest in Project
- 2019: Rockridge completes inaugural drill program, publishes first NI 43-101 resource estimate for Project
Knife Lake is interpreted to be a remobilized, shallow VMS deposit; it contains typical VMS mineralogy which has been significantly modified and partially remobilized during the emplacement of granitic rocks.

VMS systems typically host clusters of deposits; high potential to discover more deposits in the region.

Inaugural diamond drilling program consisted of 1,053m in 12 drill holes, drilled several confirmation holes to upgrade the historical resource and produce NI 43-101 resource; first work program on property since 2001.

The stratabound mineralized zone is approximately 15m thick and dips 30° to 45° eastward over a strike-length of ~4km, with an average horizontal width of approx. 30m.

Interpreted to be overturned fold, potentially only one limb tested?

Potential for deposit expansion along strike and at depth, and regionally; very limited drilling below 100m.
**Indicated Resource (effective date of June 12, 2019)**:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cutoff CuEq (%)</th>
<th>Tonnage (ktonnes)</th>
<th>Grades</th>
<th>Metal Content</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CuEq (%)</td>
<td>Cu (%)</td>
<td>Ag (gpt)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>4,205</td>
<td>0.96</td>
<td>0.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>3,836</td>
<td>1.02</td>
<td>0.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>3,136</td>
<td>1.14</td>
<td>0.93</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CuEq = Cu% + Zn%*0.398 + Co%*5.901+Au gpt*0.553+Ag gpt*0.005

**Inferred Resource (effective date of June 12, 2019)**:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cutoff CuEq (%)</th>
<th>Tonnage (ktonnes)</th>
<th>Grades</th>
<th>Metal Content</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CuEq (%)</td>
<td>Cu (%)</td>
<td>Ag (gpt)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>11,106</td>
<td>0.58</td>
<td>0.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>7,902</td>
<td>0.67</td>
<td>0.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>3,626</td>
<td>0.88</td>
<td>0.70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CuEq = Cu% + Zn%*0.398 + Co%*5.901+Au gpt*0.553+Ag gpt*0.005

*The mineral resources have been estimated in conformity with generally accepted CIM “Estimation of Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserves Best Practices” guidelines (CIM, 2014) and are reported in accordance with the Canadian Securities Administrators’ National Instrument 43-101 (CSA, 2018). Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. There is no certainty that all or any part of the mineral resource will be converted into mineral reserve.

*See appendix in this presentation for Knife Lake resource estimate parameters
Knife Lake is a near surface VMS deposit occurring a few metres below surface with a known down-dip length of up to 400m.

The current strike length is 3,700m, with the deposit open at depth and along strike for potential resource expansion.

Three-dimensional view of the Knife Lake block model above illustrates the copper equivalent grade for the entire length of the deposit within Rockridge’s claims.

View is looking northwest with a grid size of 200m x 200m to indicate the scale.
High grade copper in core

Gilbert Lake target

Knife Lake deposit surface trench
Two significant phases of exploration in 1970’s and 1990’s focused on Knife Lake deposit; no exploration in district since 2001

Strong discovery potential in and around deposit as well as at regional targets on the 85,000 ha property

Property is highly prospective for new discoveries using modern exploration techniques/methods

Knife Lake is interpreted to be a remobilized portion of a presumably larger “primary” VMS deposit based on general observations about the mineralogy, mineral textures and metal ratios in the deposit

Regional targeting strategy will focus on identifying buried mineralization using:

- Modern geophysics – high-resolution, deep penetrating EM to identify conductors, drone mag surveys
- Ground work and sampling – analyze rock geochemistry to identify prospective VMS systems
- Follow up on historic conductors, alteration and mineralization at regional targets (Pistol, Gilbert and Red Hill targets...)
11 highly prospective targets within the large landholding, and numerous second priority targets

Summer field exploration program includes geologic mapping, litho-geochemical sampling, prospecting, and soil sampling; focus on three priority targets: Gilbert Lake, Scimitar Lake and Machete

**Gilbert Lake** - large priority target area 7 km west of the Knife Lake deposit

- Over 14 km of highly prospective VMS stratigraphy, contains shallow EM conductors, favorable alteration and mineralization

**Scimitar Lake** - large target area centered 7 km east of the Knife Lake deposit

- 3.5 km of prospective VMS stratigraphy; EM conductors, shallow intercepts of copper mineralization; majority of known conductors remain untested both along strike and at depth

**Machete** - located 8 km NNW of the Knife Lake deposit

- 3.5 km of prospective VMS stratigraphy; airborne EM anomaly that has seen no documented exploration
HUDBAY MINERALS SUCCESS IN FLIN FLON REGION

• Knife Lake deposit - located in similar geologic domain as the Flin Flon district to the south, where numerous mining projects have been developed over the last 90+ years

• Implies high mineral potential in the underexplored Knife Lake Project region relative to the Flin Flon region, where only one deposit has been discovered thus far

*From Hudbay Investor ppt. June 2019
(Fb. ’19, Lalor area, new zone: 35.6 metres of 5.21% Zn, 0.33% Cu, 1.37g/t Au, 15.7g/t Ag)
Rockridge option to acquire a 100% interest in Raney project

The Raney Gold Property is located 110 km SW of Timmins, ON and is accessible by forestry roads

Located in the Archean Swayze Greenstone Belt (part of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt) which hosts the world class Timmins and Kirkland Lake lode gold mining camps; only ~40km E of Newmont Goldcorp’s newest mine (Borden)

Gold mineralization is typical of the mesothermal lode gold deposit model

Planning winter exploration program to test high grade gold structures
The Swayze Greenstone Belt is a late Archean greenstone belt in northern Ontario and is the southwestern extension of the prolific Abitibi Greenstone Belt.

Numerous gold occurrences throughout the Belt, and several world-class gold mines developed.

These deposits are responsible for ~20% of the world’s cumulative gold production and are often characterized by gold enriched quartz vein systems associated with supracrustal belts in low to medium-grade metamorphic terranes.

Regional Geology of the Swayze Belt and the Raney Township Gold Property (Geology from OGS)
Work by previous operators in 2009, 2010 consisted of trenching and sampling, Induced Polarization (IP) surveys, and drilling.

Gold-bearing structures were discovered on the Raney property during previous exploration campaigns; limited geological work in past included trenching, sampling, geophysics, and drilling.

Best intercept was 6.5 g/t gold over 8.0m; open for expansion.

Potential to discover additional gold-bearing structures, and extend known mineralized zone.
Preparing for exploration drilling program to test high-grade gold structures

Excellent infrastructure, access and geologic setting, advantageous for future resource development potential
ROCK – GOING FORWARD

▪ Continue to develop ROCK as a leading Canadian mineral exploration and development company

▪ Focus on exploration of high-quality projects in mining friendly jurisdictions with proven geologic potential

▪ Resource expansion at Knife Lake Project:
  ▪ 2019 summer program
  ▪ Near surface resource serves as a great foundation for the project
  ▪ Excellent deposit scale exploration potential
  ▪ Numerous high-quality targets in region

▪ Raney gold project, Timmins gold district

▪ Utilize established industry network to facilitate accretive acquisitions, strengthen asset base

▪ Focus on commodities with strong demand profile

▪ Maintain attractive share structure, and provide stakeholders with best opportunity for success
CONTACT INFORMATION

CEO
Grant Ewing
Email
gewing@rockridgeresourcesltd.com

President
Jordan Trimble
Email
jtrimble@sentinelmarket.com

Corporate Development
Simon Dyakowski
Email
sdyakowski@sentinelmarket.com

Phone
604-687-3376

Office Address
1610 – 777 Dunsmuir St.
Vancouver, BC
V7Y 1K4
APPENDIX
Gold is a safe-haven asset and often comes into its own during periods of uncertainty.

Gold prices have climbed to multi-year highs, breaking through US$1,400/oz for the first time since 2013.

Factors driving the gold rally include; lower interest rate environment, global economic and political uncertainties, with further support coming from strong central bank buying.

Central banks bought more gold in 2018 than at any time since the early 1970’s – and this trend has continued.

New discoveries have not kept pace with increasing demand for gold.
COPPER FUNDAMENTALS

- Copper is faced with a significant supply/demand gap over the next 15 years.

- Over 200 copper mines currently in operation will reach the end of their productive life before 2035.

- A lack of investment in exploration, development and production capacity, in combination with the growing demand for copper due to increased electrification, is expected to be beneficial for the price of copper.

- Rockridge’s general strategy: going into historical, prolific mining districts in favourable jurisdictions with modern exploration techniques/methodologies to test new ideas.

- Specifically, Rockridge is acquiring and rethinking polymetallic deposits with copper as the primary credit that are within reach of existing infrastructure in favourable jurisdictions.

Committed Mine Supply Forecast

Source: Hamish Sampson | Analyst at CRU’s Copper Team.
Copper is a key metal as the *energy transition* from fossil fuels to clean energy occurs.

This *energy transition* will be mineral intensive, requiring Ni, Li, and Co...but copper stands out for its large role in:
- Renewable energy power generation
- Energy storage
- And Electric Vehicles

Copper has qualities that make it critical for the clean energy transition
- i.e. Solar and wind generated electricity use ~5X more copper vs. fossil fuel generated electricity
- Electric Vehicles: Copper content ~3.5X more vs. internal combustion engine vehicles

Source: Copper Dev. Ass. Inc.
The tables on slide #13 summarize the sensitivity of the Knife Lake mineral resource estimate to cutoff grade, with the base case cutoff grade of 0.40% copper equivalent (CuEq) highlighted.

Base case CuEq cutoff is equal to an NSR cutoff of approximately $CDN30/tonne and is based on processing costs of comparable deposits.

There are no known current environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, or political factors that could materially affect the mineral resource estimate. Factors that may affect the estimate are typical of any deposit and include: metal price assumptions, changes in interpretations of mineralization, metallurgical recovery assumptions, delays or other issues in reaching agreements with local or regulatory authorities and stakeholders, and changes in land tenure requirements or in permitting requirements.

The resource for the Knife Lake deposit has been confined within an open pit shape to define "reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction" using the following input parameters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metal</th>
<th>Price $US</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Recovery (%)</th>
<th>Payables (%)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cu</td>
<td>2.80</td>
<td>/lb</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zn</td>
<td>1.20</td>
<td>/lb</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>97</td>
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<tr>
<td>Co</td>
<td>18.00</td>
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<td>/oz</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ag</td>
<td>17.00</td>
<td>/oz</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition, an exchange rate of $CDN:$US of 0.77 has been used with a mining cost of $CDN1.30/tonne and a royalty of 2% applied to the NSR values. Interpolation for all metals has been done using 4 passes with anisotropic distances based on variography for 5 domains that have been created based on the mineralization. Ordinary kriging (OK) has been used as the final grades for all metals except Au which has final grades based on inverse distance squared (ID2) for better validation of the model. Outlier restriction of high grades for each metal and domain have been applied where deemed necessary based on cumulative probability plots (CPP) and percent of metal removed.

Interpolation parameters are summarized in the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Domain</th>
<th>Pass</th>
<th>Composites Restrictions</th>
<th>Anisotropic Search Distances (m)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Minimum #</td>
<td>Maximum #</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 - 4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Classification to Indicated is based on a continuous volume of modelled blocks in the central area of the deposit with the average distance to at least 2 drillholes of up to 35m. All other interpolated blocks are considered Inferred with distances to drillholes as summarized in the above table.

Stephen Kenwood, P.Geo., an independent qualified person visited the Knife Lake Property on May 15, 2018 and March 22, 2019 and is responsible for the geology and QAQC. Sue Bird, P.Eng., Principal of Moose Mountain Technical Services (MMTS) is the QP for the Resource estimate and has reviewed the QAQC for the deposit. Tracey Meintjes, P.Eng., Principal of MMTS is the QP for the metallurgy including the processing and recovery estimates.
Qualified Assurance Program and Quality Control Measures (“QA/QC”)

- Rockridge implemented QA/QC protocols including insertion of duplicate, blank, and standard samples in all 2019 drill holes. Check samples of 25 selected intervals from Leader Mining drilling in the 1990’s were sent to ALS in North Vancouver, BC, Canada, for analysis.
- The historic samples were not consistently assayed for cobalt, lead and zinc so those comparisons are limited. Check assays returned acceptable results for all samples except one. All lab internal standards and duplicates were within acceptable values.
- Core from Rockridge’s 2019 diamond drilling program was logged and sampled on site by staff of Terralogic Exploration Inc. Whole core was sawn in half and a total of 609 samples were sealed and shipped directly to ALS Environmental in Saskatoon for internal transportation to ALS Geochemistry in North Vancouver for analysis.
- Analysis consisted of 48 element four acid ICP-MS (ME-MS61) and gold (Au) 30 g Fire Assay – AA finish (Au-AA23). Over limit analysis were completed using the following analyses: Ore Grade copper (Cu), nickel (Ni) and zinc (Zn) – four acid ICP-AES (ME-OG62).
- A total of 33 QAQC samples were inserted over 12 drill core sample shipments, including 18 standards and 15 blanks. Standards and blanks from 2019 returned acceptable values.

Knife Lake Geology and History:

- The Knife Lake Project is interpreted to be a remobilized VMS deposit.
- The stratabound mineralized zone is approximately 15m thick and contains copper, silver, zinc, gold and cobalt mineralization which dips 30° to 50° eastward over a known strike-length within Rockridge’s claim area of 3,700 metres, and a known average down-dip extension of approximately 300 metres.
- Over 400 diamond drill holes have been completed in and around the current property boundaries, with much of this drill core stored under cover and in very good condition. Within the resource estimate block model volume there are 332 drillholes, drilled since the 1990’s era, which have been used for grade interpolation. Historic 1970’s and earlier drilling have not been used because grades could not be verified.