TSX-V: RVG
OTCQX: RVLGF

3D Modelling & Artificial Intelligence-Driven Targeting Beartrack-Arnett Project

revival-gold.com
December 9, 2021

PURSUING A REVIVAL IN GOLD

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POSITIONED IN NORTH AMERICA

- **2nd largest** gold-producing region in the world[1]
- **Idaho is ranked Top-10** in the world for investment in mining by the Fraser Institute[2]
- **27 M ounce endowment** of undeveloped gold[3]

Source: (1) World Gold Council ; (2) Fraser Institute 2020 Survey of Investment Attractiveness for exploration & mining; (3) DigiGeoData data for Idaho as at December 31, 2020.

BEARTRACK-ARNETT

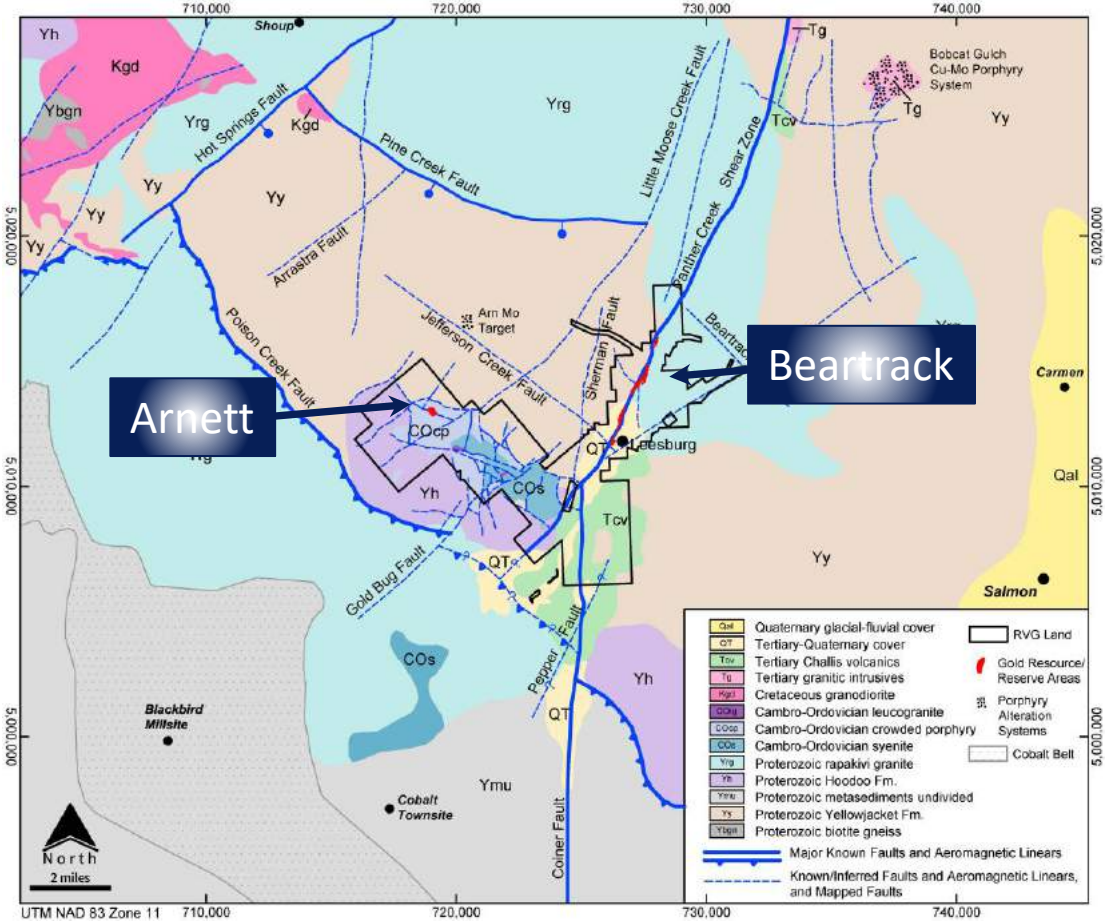
Former producer – open pit, heap leach mine produced 100,000 oz gold p.a. in 1990's[1]

- **Land position re-assembled in 2017-18**
- **RPA February 2020 resource[2]:**
  - 10-15 ktpd heap leach and 20 ktpd mill scenarios
  - 1.35 million oz @ 1.15 g/t Au Indicated Resource
  - 1.64 million oz @ 1.08 g/t Au Inferred Resource
- **Sub-$5/oz gold finding cost to-date**
- **Pursuing phase one heap leach re-start and follow-up large-scale mill operation**

[1]See Revival Gold September 7th, 2017 press release; [2]See presentation pages 18 - 22 and Revival Gold February 3rd, 2020 press release.

MACKINAW DISTRICT GEOLOGY

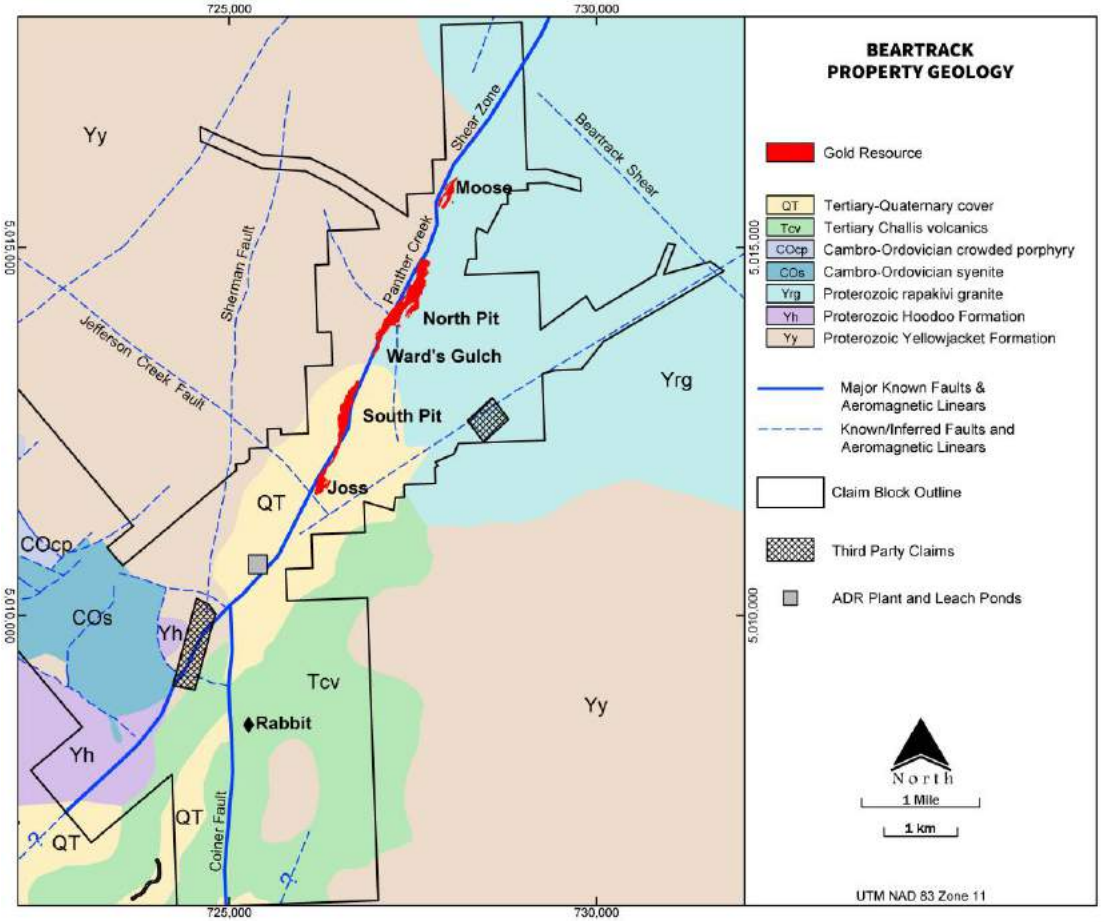
- **Proterozoic metasedimentary rocks**
- **Proterozoic rapakivi granite**
- **Cambro-Ordovician Arnett Intrusive Complex**
- Cretaceous granodiorite
- Tertiary granite (Bobcat Gulch)
- **Cenozoic deposits (Challis Volcanics - tuffs, flows & volcaniclastics; gravels & till)**
- **Panther Creek Shear Zone & Coiner Fault**



Source: Revival Gold; Meridian Gold; Evans and Green, 2003; Bookstrom et al, 2016; Lund et al, 1983; Lund el al, 2003

PROJECT GEOLOGY – BEARTRACK

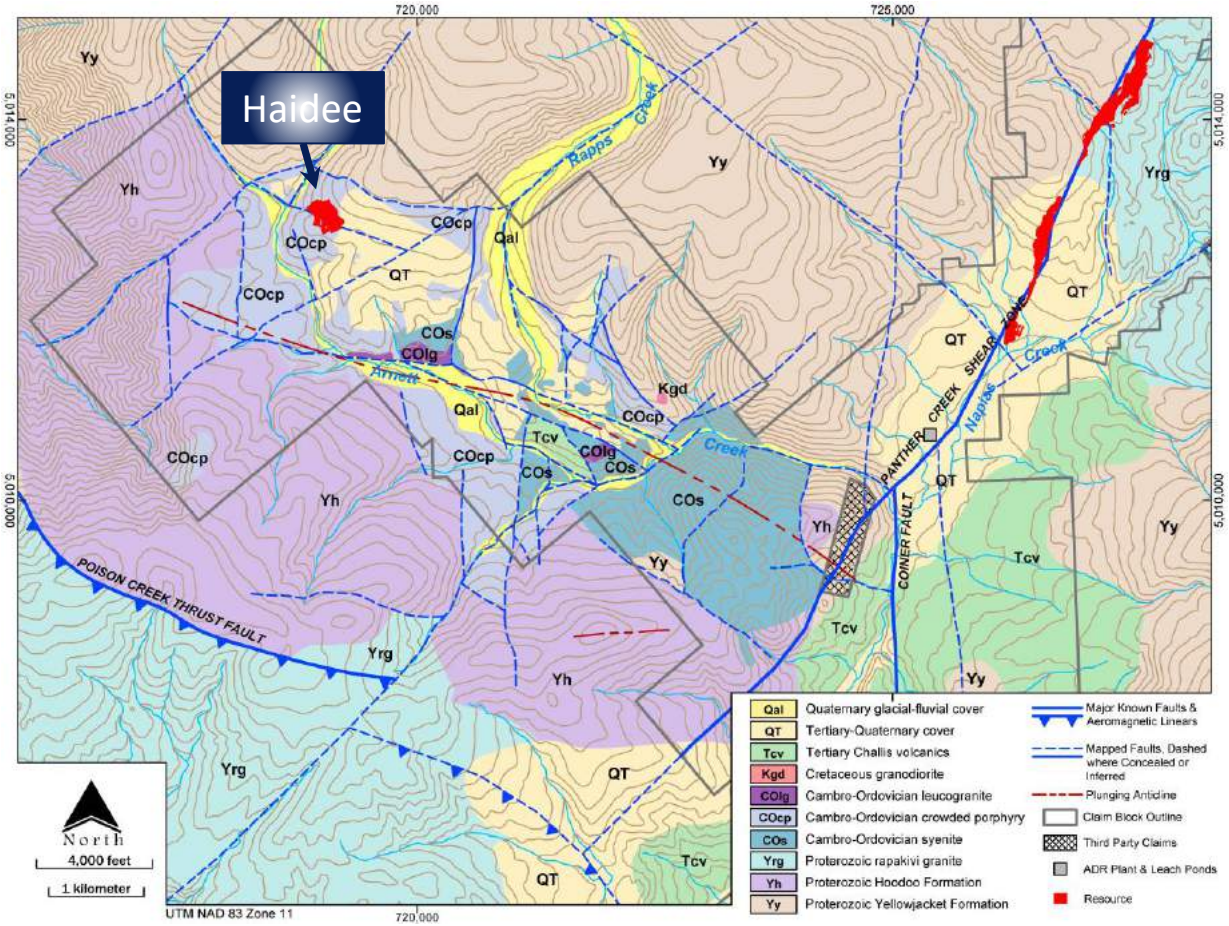
- Hosted by Proterozoic rocks
- Yrg in the north; Yy in the south
- Related to long-lived NNE-trending fault system - PCSZ
- Lateral and vertical continuity: five deposits over 5 km of strike & to 600 m depth
- Mineralization: subvertical stockwork of quartz, pyrite, arsenopyrite veinlets
- Alteration: sericitic, silicification
- Geochemistry: Au & As +/- Hg
- Deposit Type: orogenic
- Age: 68.2+/-1.7 Ma (Re-Os from sulfides)



Source: Revival Gold; Meridian Gold; Evans and Green, 2003

PROJECT GEOLOGY ARNETT

- Hosted by K-rich Cambro-Ordovician rocks
- Oxidized to approximately 150 m
- Extensive post-mineral cover
- NE-trending, moderately SW dipping mineralized zones
- Mineralization: quartz-pyrite (FeOx) veinlets
- Alteration: potassic (+/- magnetite), oxidation of magnetite to specular hematite, sericitic
- Geochemistry: Au + Bi + Te +/- Ag, Cu, Fe, Hg, Mo, Sb, W
- Deposit Type – intrusion-related (?); orogenic (?)
- Age : 80 Ma (Ar^{40}/Ar^{39} from sericite)



Source: Revival Gold; Meridian Gold; Evans and Green, 2003

BEARTRACK-ARNETT COMPILATION OF DATA SETS

HISTORICAL DATA SETS

- 40,278 m of core drilling
- 124,120 m of reverse-circulation drilling
- 620 samples of downhole multi-element geochemistry
- Blast hole data
- 950 line-kilometers of airborne magnetics
- 37 line-kilometers of gradient array IP
- 15 line-kilometers of dipole-dipole IP
- Geologic data: regional, property, drill hole
- Age dates

RECENT DATA SETS

- 29,966 m of core drilling
- 965 soil samples – Arnett
- 203 rock samples – Arnett
- 3,786 samples of downhole multi-element geochemistry
- 404 line-kilometers of airborne magnetics - Arnett
- 80 line-kilometers of gradient array IP
- 5 line-kilometers of dipole-dipole IP
- Geologic data: regional, property, drill hole
- Age dates

BEARTRACK-ARNETT AI ASSISTED TARGETING OBJECTIVES

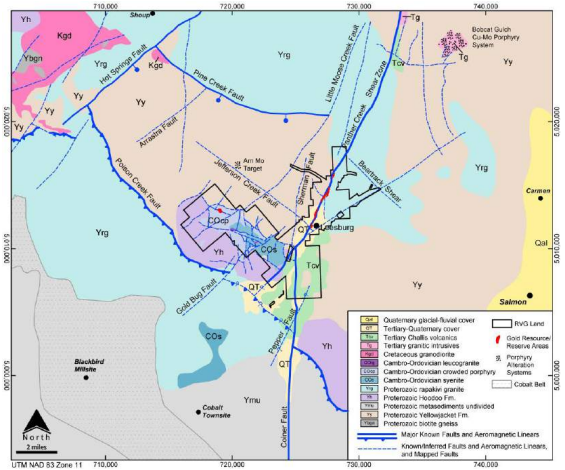
- Build an exploration vector model framework to query
- Identify exploration targets
- Refine understanding of known targets
- Understand controls on high-grade mineralization at Beartrack
- Identify areas of potential resource addition

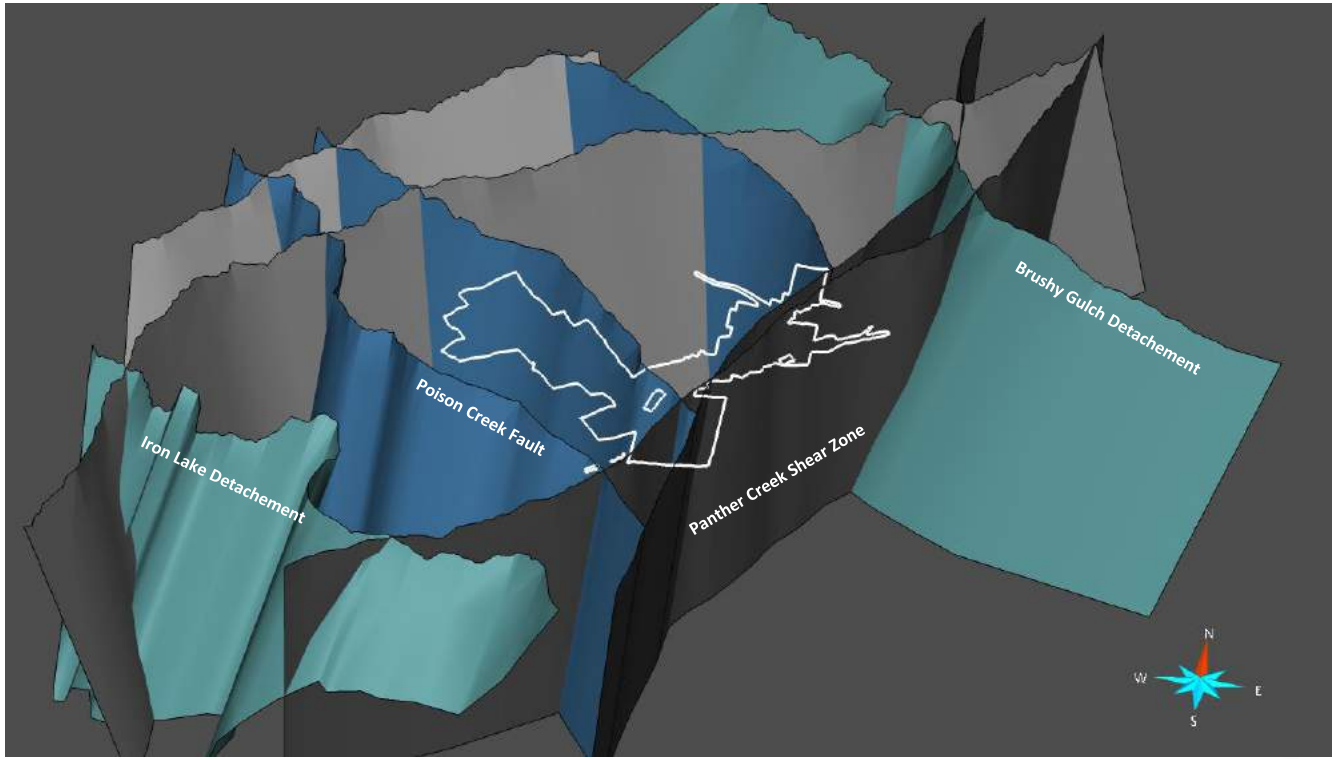
BEARTRACK-ARNETT METHODOLOGY

- Compile data into one common 3D GoCAD Mining Suite project
- Regional structural and geological context modeling
- Inversion of IP data
- Magnetic modeling and constrained inversion
- Feature engineering
- Targeting
- Deposit-scale interpretation

REGIONAL STRUCTURAL MODELLING

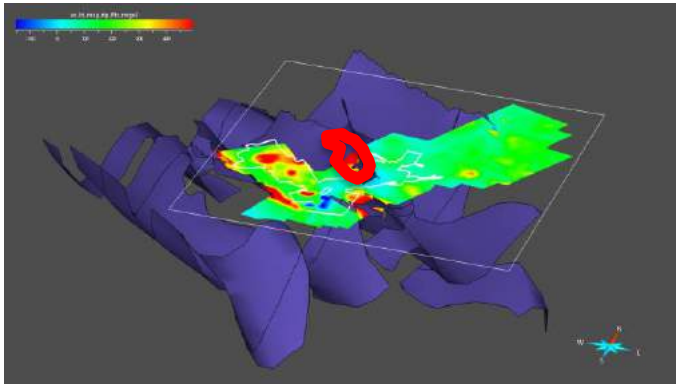
The regional structures are interpreted from the USGS geological map, the local mapping data from Revival and the potential field dataset under a two (2) event thrust and fold belt setting

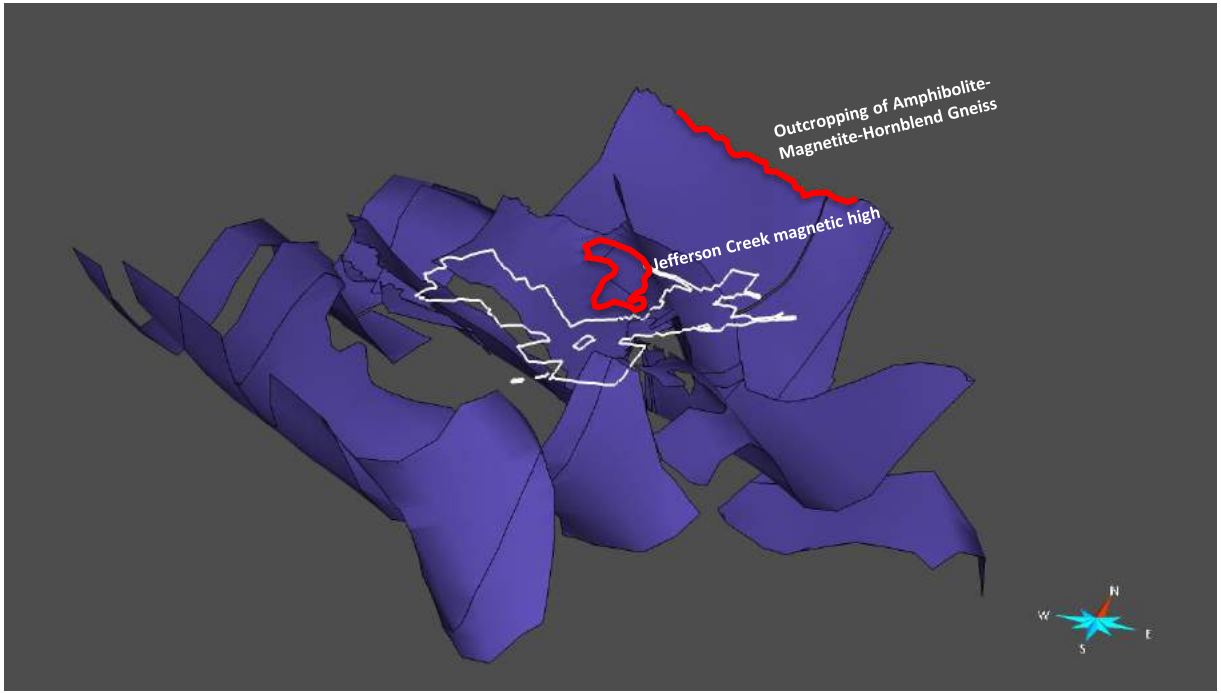




REGIONAL GEOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK

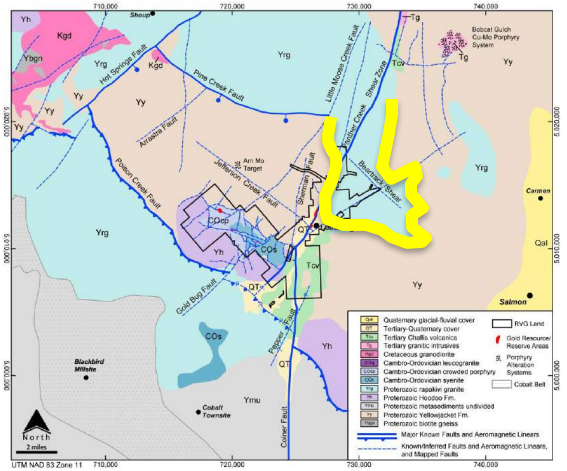
The base lithological unit is comprised of Proterozoic amphibolite-magnetite-hornblende gneiss as part of the basement. These rocks crop out to the NW of the AOI and are interpreted to be the source of some of the regional magnetic highs, such as the Jefferson Creek magnetic high.

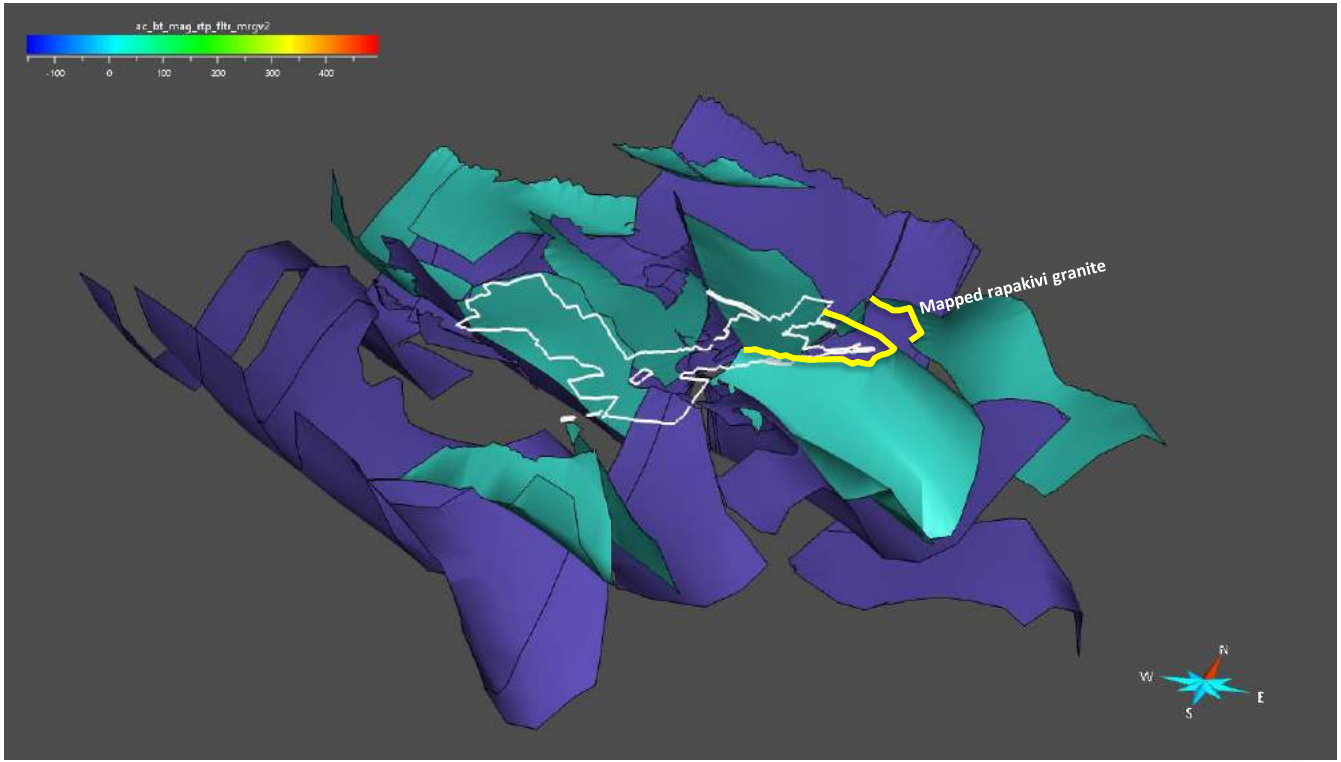




REGIONAL GEOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK

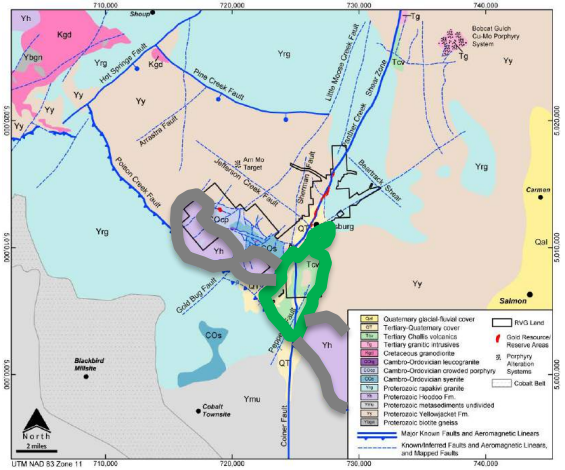
The Proterozoic megacrystic granite (rapakivi granite) and augen gneiss are modeled as overlying the amphibole-magnetite-horn hornblende gneiss. The megacrystic granite crops out east of the Panther Creek fault.

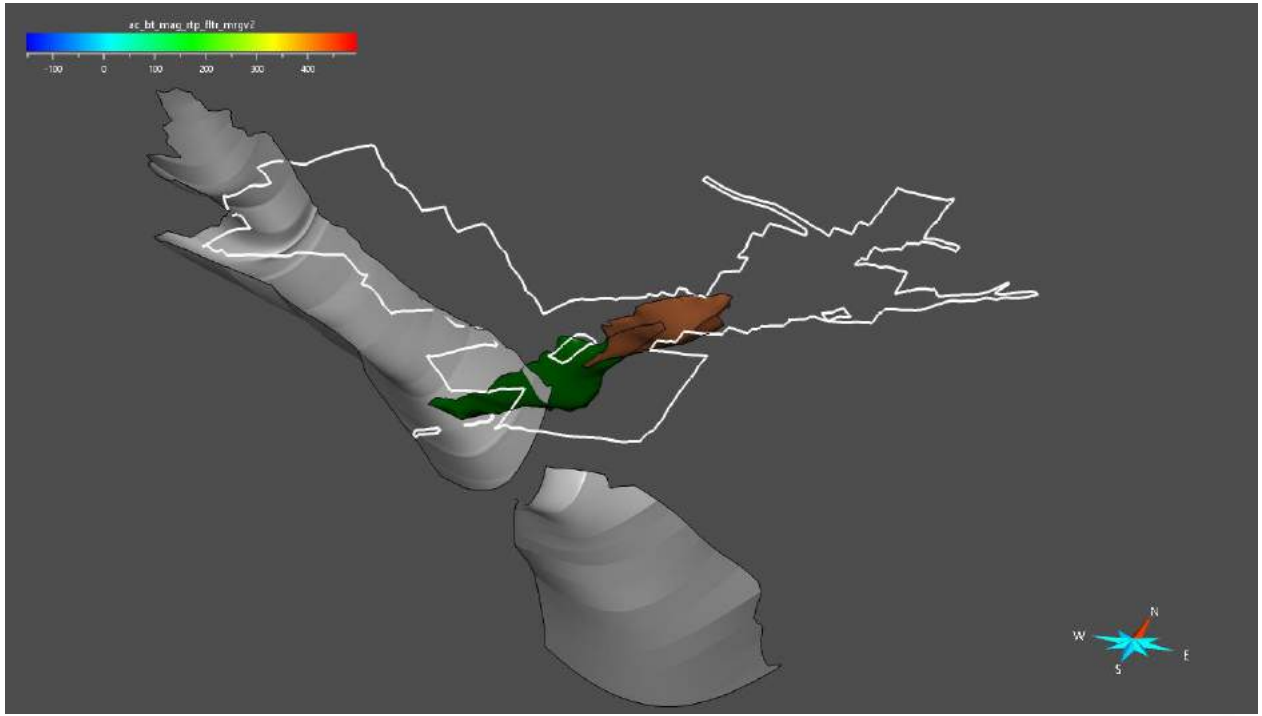




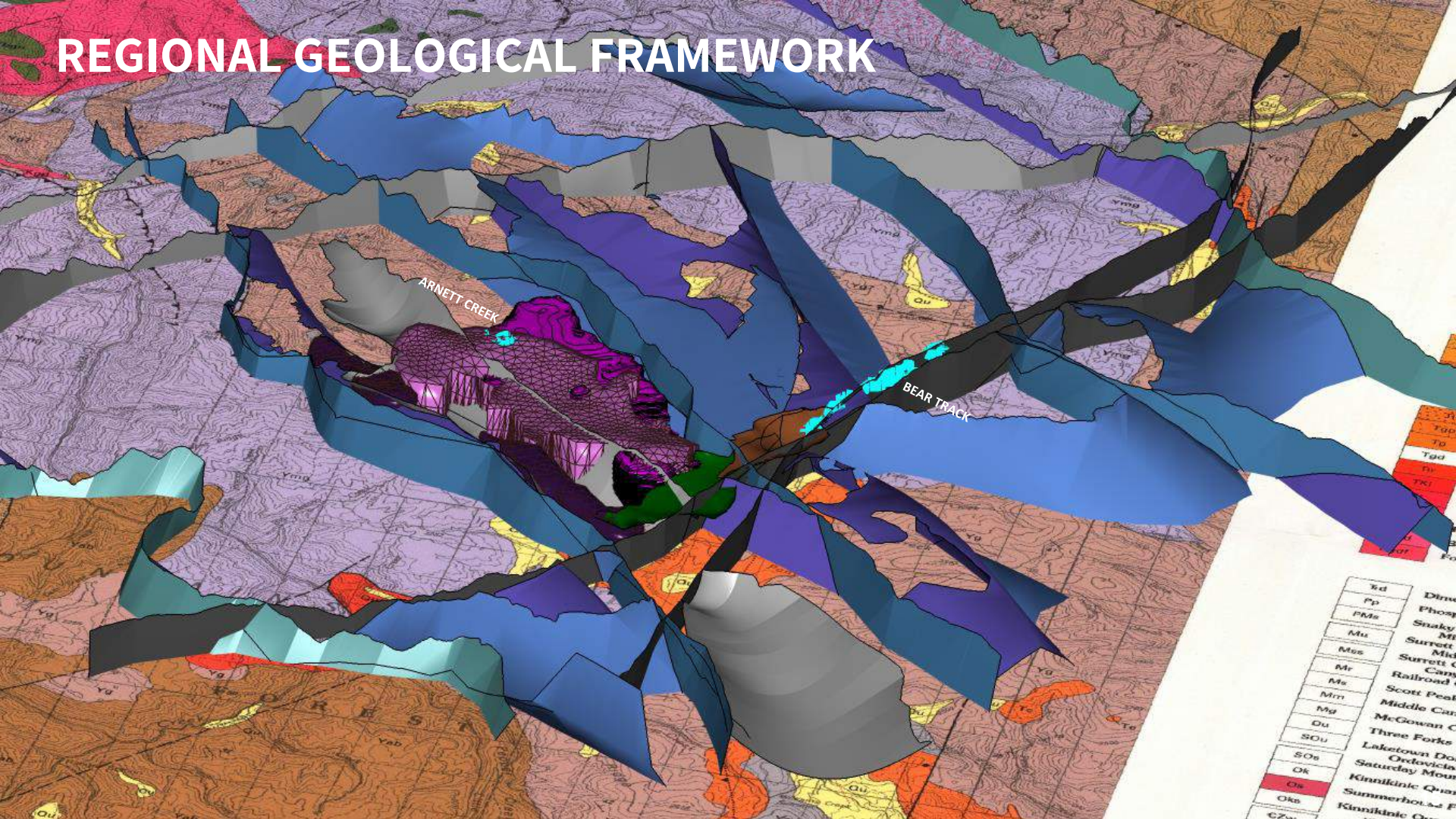
REGIONAL GEOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK

The Swauger Formation (gray) mapped as a syncline, cut and displaced by the Panther Creek shear zone was added to the model together with the local volcanic (green) and cover sequences (brown) that appears to be preserved as a local NNE-trending graben.



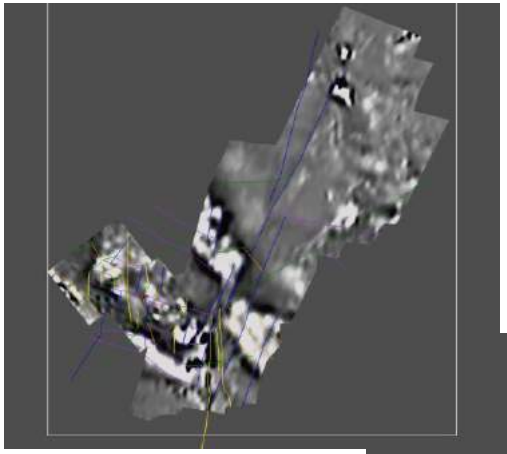


REGIONAL GEOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK

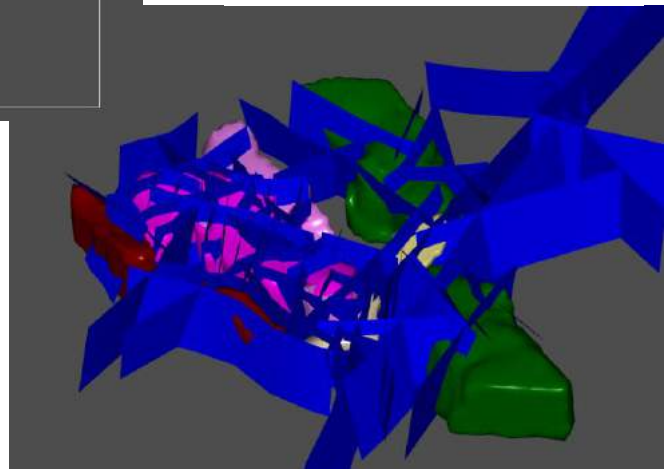


MAGNETIC MODELLING AND INVERSIONS

2D fault interpretation with 1VD mag

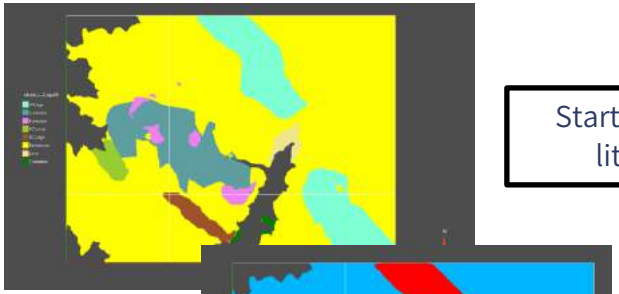


3D fault and geology model

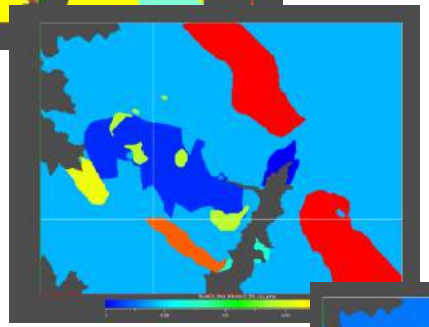


- Interpret magnetic, IP, and DEM data are used to identify main domains and lineaments
- Synthesis of interpretations to produce a 2D fault network
- Faults given nominal dips based on previous interpretations
- Initial 3D fault model reviewed against unconstrained geophysical inversions and dips altered where possible to adjust model
- Geological solids constructed based on geological interpretation and evaluation through constrained geophysical modelling

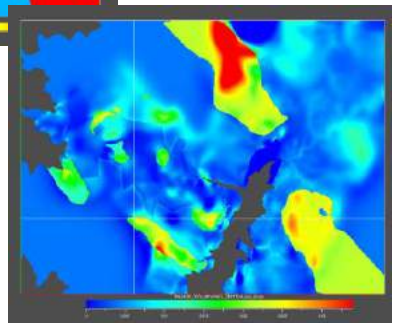
MAGNETIC MODELLING AND INVERSIONS



Starting model lithology



Starting model magnetic susceptibility



Inverted heterogenous magnetic susceptibility

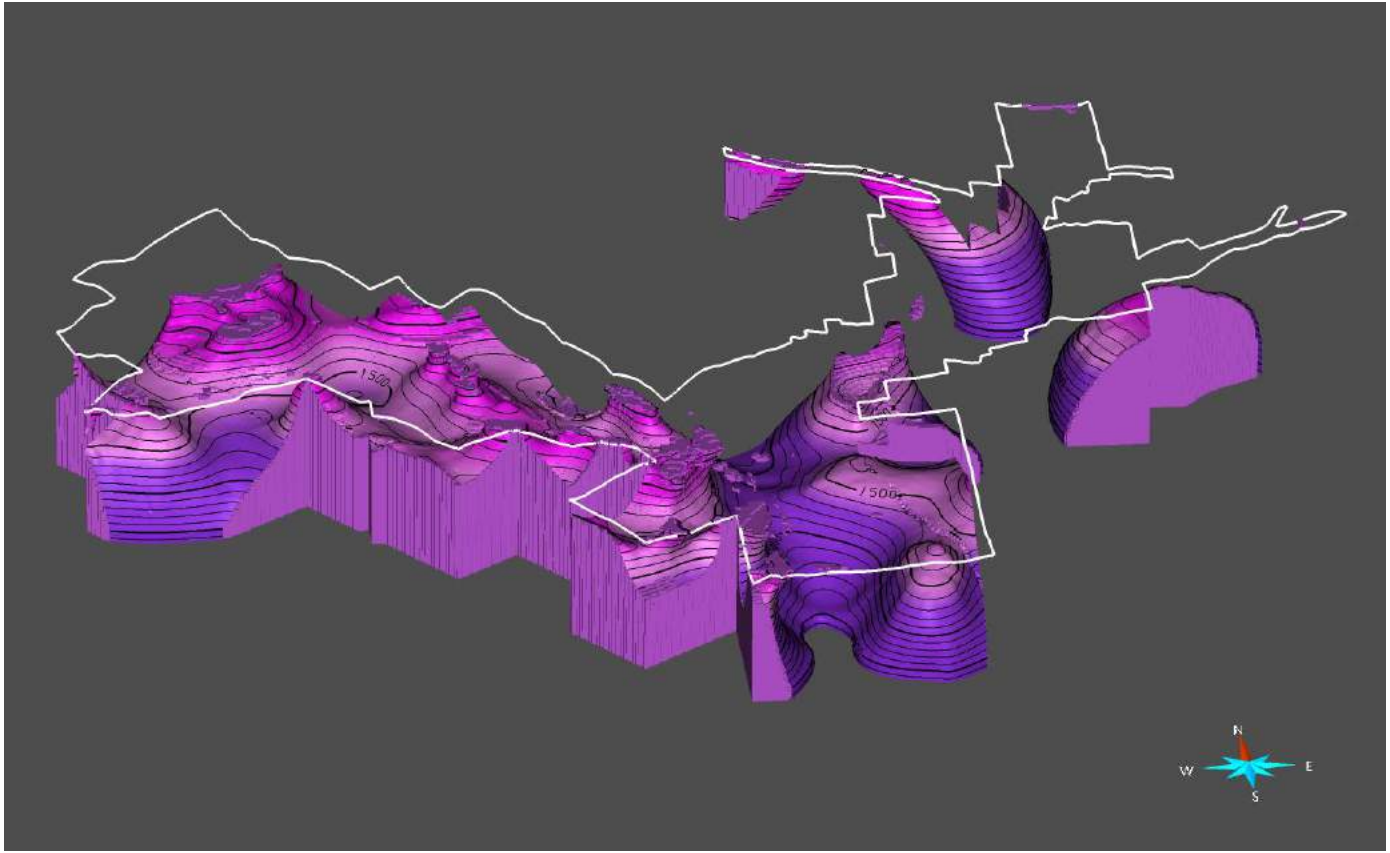
- Attribute voxet with geology property from model surfaces
- Model used to initialize with starting magnetic susceptibility
- Heterogenous magnetic susceptibility recovered by constrained inversion to provide the final magnetic susceptibility model

MAGNETIC MODELLING AND INVERSIONS

- The residual component of the magnetic model is calculated using:

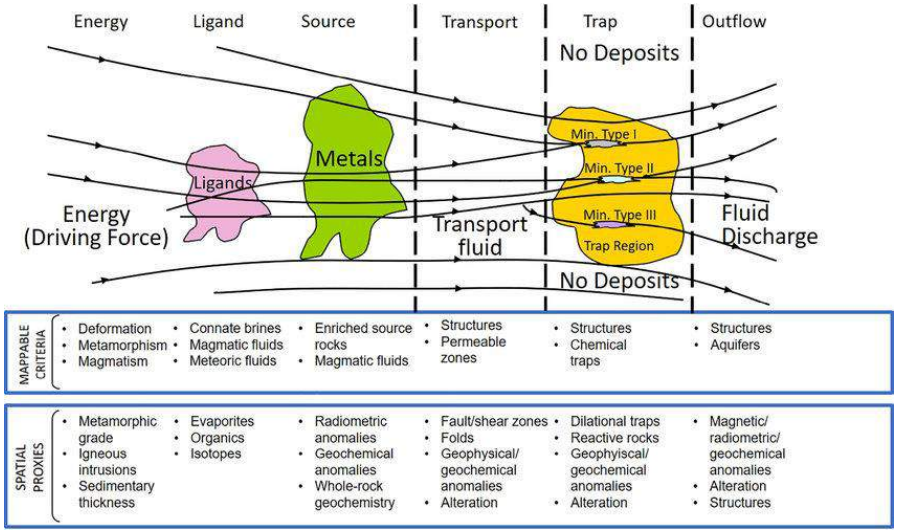
susceptibility model – inversion results

- Isosurface of the magnetic residual is extracted from the model at a value of 0.005
- The surface represents the area where not enough magnetic material is explained by the current lithological model. This could be interpreted as buried magnetic intrusives or unmodelled magnetic basement



MINERAL SYSTEM ANALYSIS

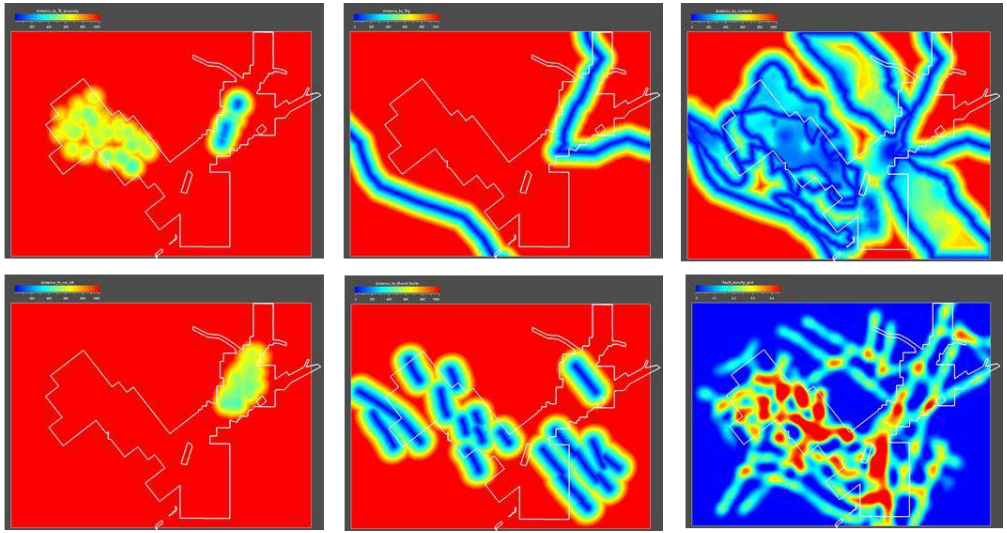
The mineral system approach is used to develop key exploration vectors associated to the Beartrack – Arnett deposits. These vectors will guide the target modelling



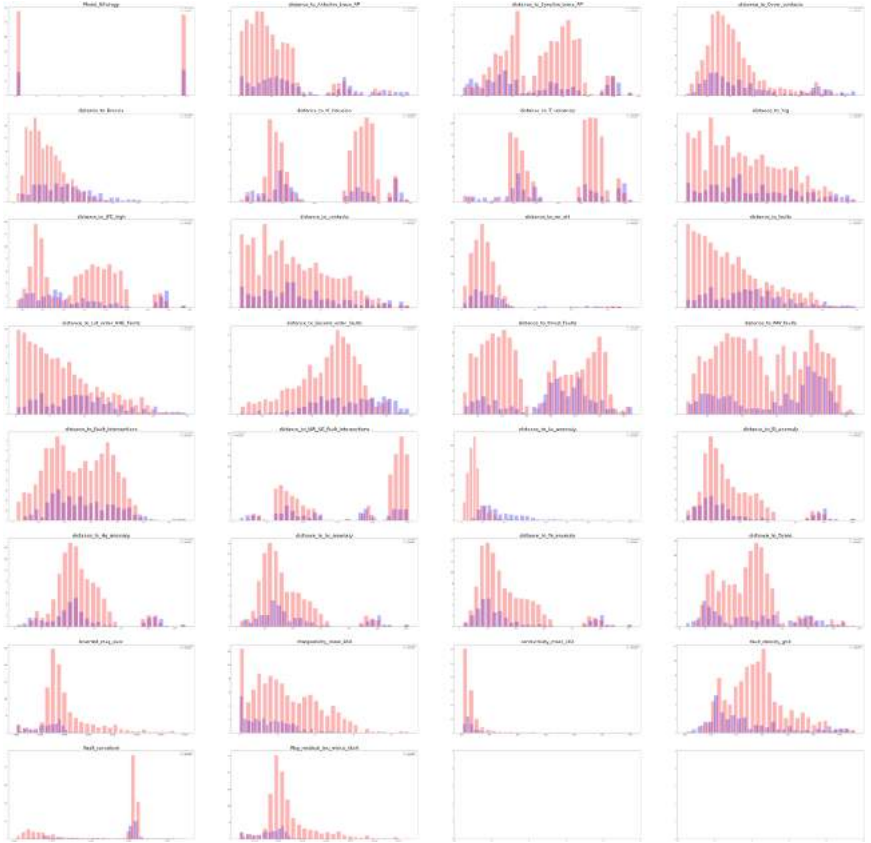
Feature	Vector	Metric
Anticlines	Anticline hinges	Distance to
Au-As-Cu-Pb-W-Te-Mo-Bi anomaly	Soil and drillhole geochemistry	Intensity
Bull quartz, breccias, coarse grained quartz and pyrite	Drilling and mapping data	Distance to
Buried intrusive bodies	Modelled intrusions	Distance to
Change in dip of PCF, change in strike of PCF	Modelled faults	Intensity
Disseminated sulfides in alteration zone	IP inversion chargeability	Intensity
Dykes cutting country rocks or older intrusives	Mapped and drilled dykes	Distance to
Extrusive volcanic rocks	Modelled Tertiary volcanics	Distance to
High density of faulting	Modelled faults	Intensity
Hydrothermal alteration	Mapping data	Distance to
Intersection of regional NW and NE striking faults	Modelled faults	Distance to
Intrusive roof zone	Modelled intrusions	True/false
Jogs in major faults	Modelled faults	Distance to
Lithological contacts, quartzite-granite or granite-argillite	Modelled units	Distance to
Magnetite alteration and veins	Magnetic data	Intensity
NE dipping late structures	Modelled faults	Distance to
Overprinting vein sets	Mapped and drilled veins and breccia	Intensity
Presence of Miocene gravels and associated bounding faults	Modelled cover	Distance to
Quartzite is preferable host-rock	Modelled Yellowjacket quartzite	True/false
Restraining bends in Panther creek fault zone	Modelled faults	Distance to
Structural intersections	Modelled faults	Distance to
Synclines	Syncline hinges	Distance to
System of faults forming an overall trend of N-S transcurrent faulting	Modelled faults	Distance to
Thrust faults	Modelled faults	Distance to
Variation in cover thickness	Modelled cover	Intensity

FEATURE ENGINEERING

The exploration vectors and modelling enabled Mira to generate 30 distinct properties in a rasterized 3D environment (voxet). This voxet serves as the framework for target generation



Features statistical distribution in positive (red) and negative (blue) learning examples



MINERAL PROSPECTIVITY MODELS (MPI)

- All exploration vectors are represented as values on a 3D model
- Targeting is conducted by calculating a mineral prospectivity index (MPI) from the different exploration vectors
- The MPI calculation is conducted on two simultaneous fronts:

1. **Knowledge driven using the explorationist insight into how the mineralization is formed and what controls the economical concentration**

   BIAISED

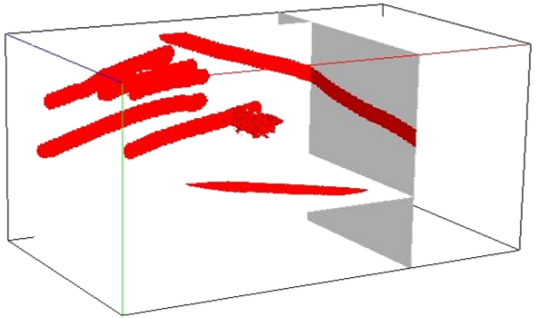
2. **Data driven by analyzing known mineralized and unmineralized drill holes to derive a predictive model based on data relations for mineralized blocks**

   UNBIAISED

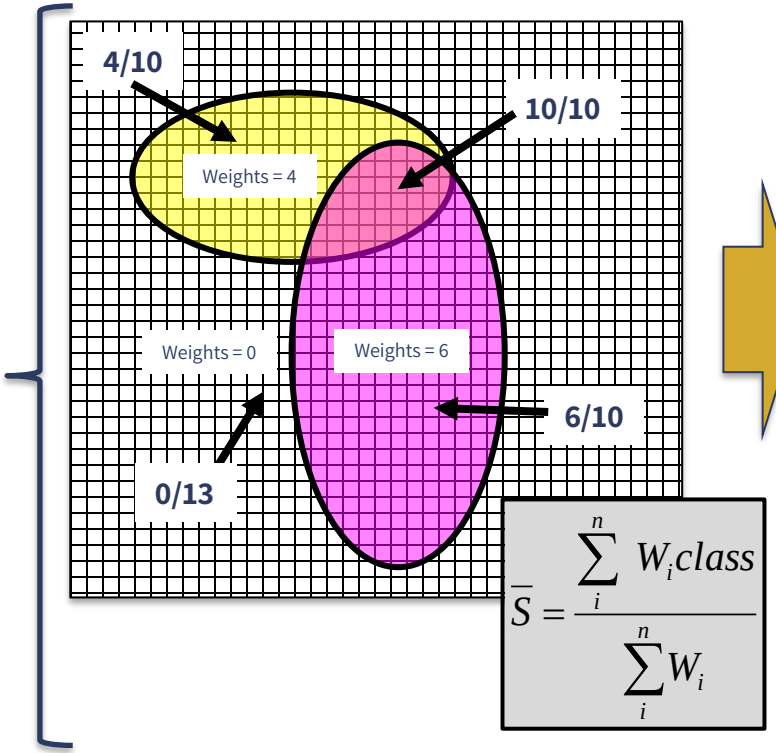
KNOWLEDGE DRIVEN MPI

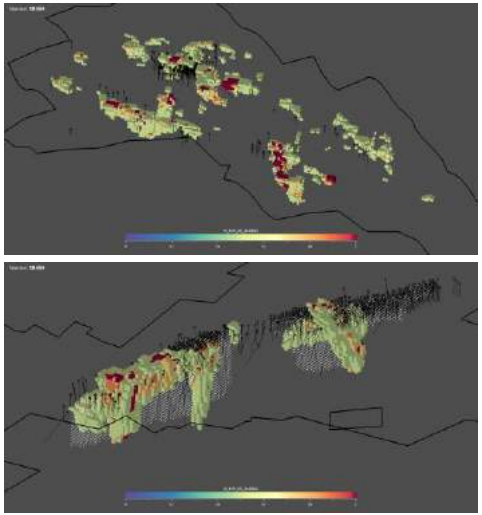
Derived from weighted Boolean method, the Index Overlay uses binary evidential properties as input and allows for weighting factor to be applied to each evidence by the expert

If Vx >= 100 -> 1



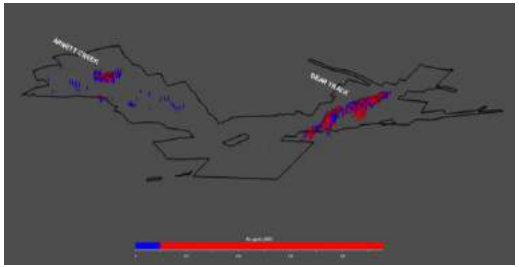
Binary property from threshold of continous, or discrete, variables

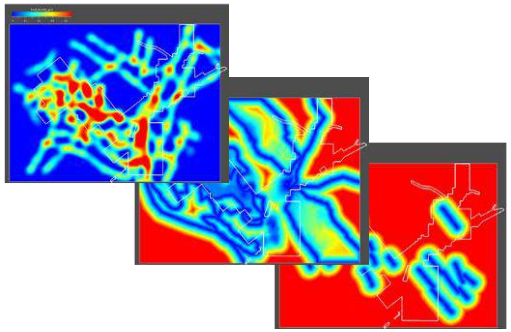


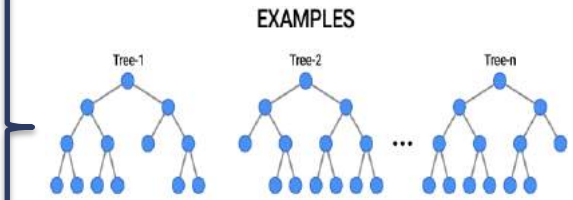


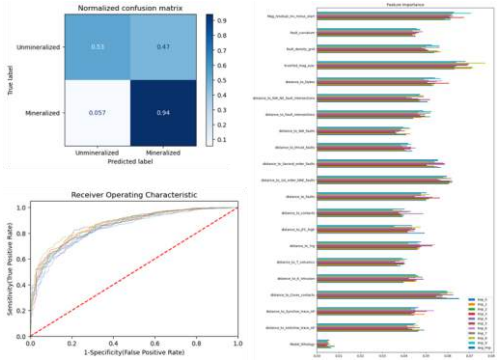
DATA DRIVEN (AI) MPI

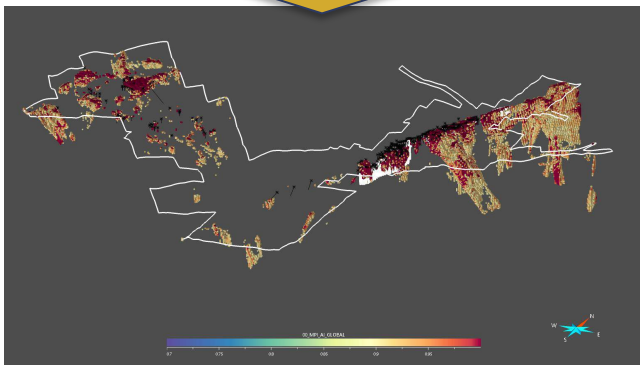
Using known examples of mineralization, a predictive model is constructed. The model also produces interpretable insight.



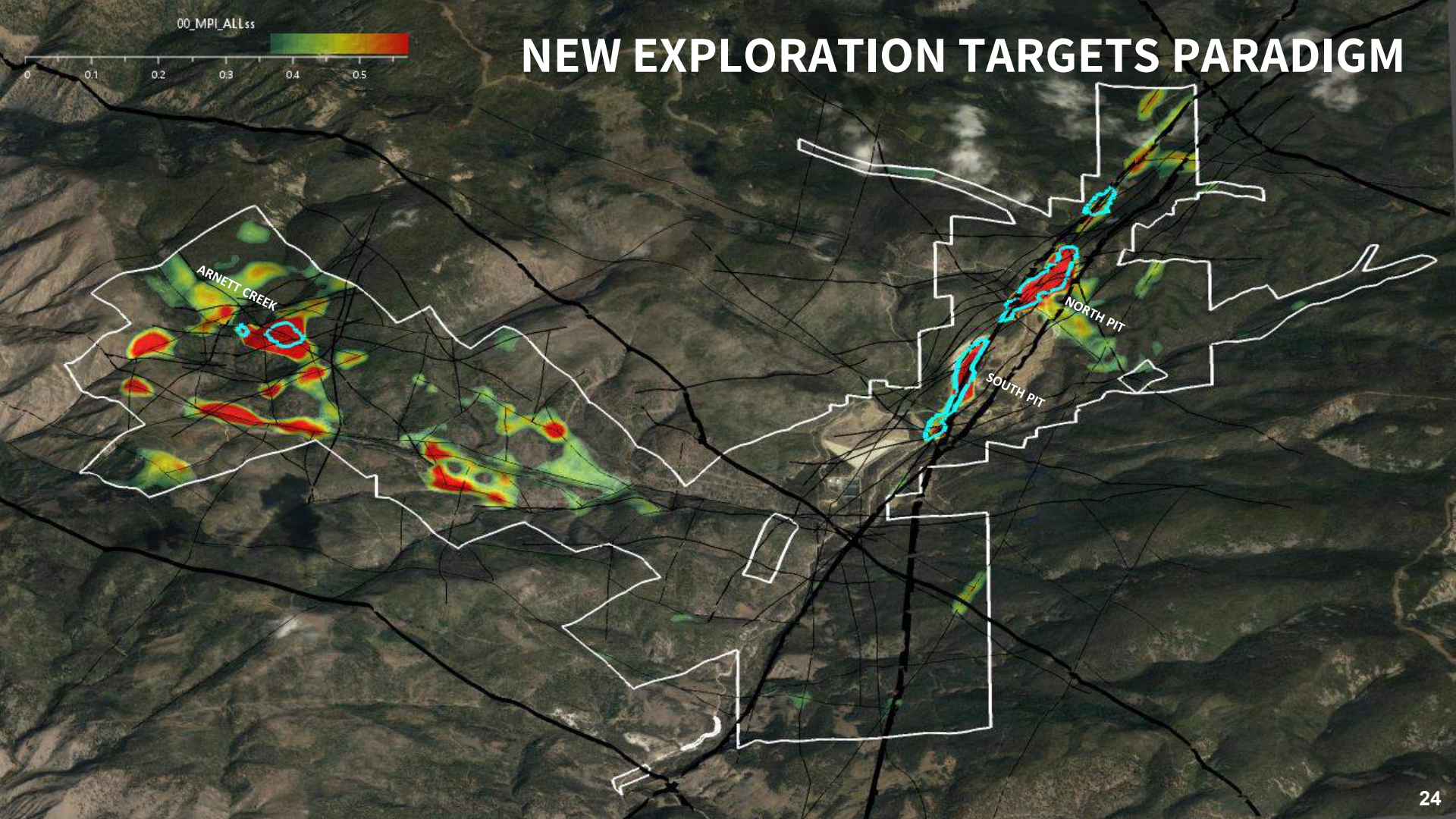








NEW EXPLORATION TARGETS PARADIGM



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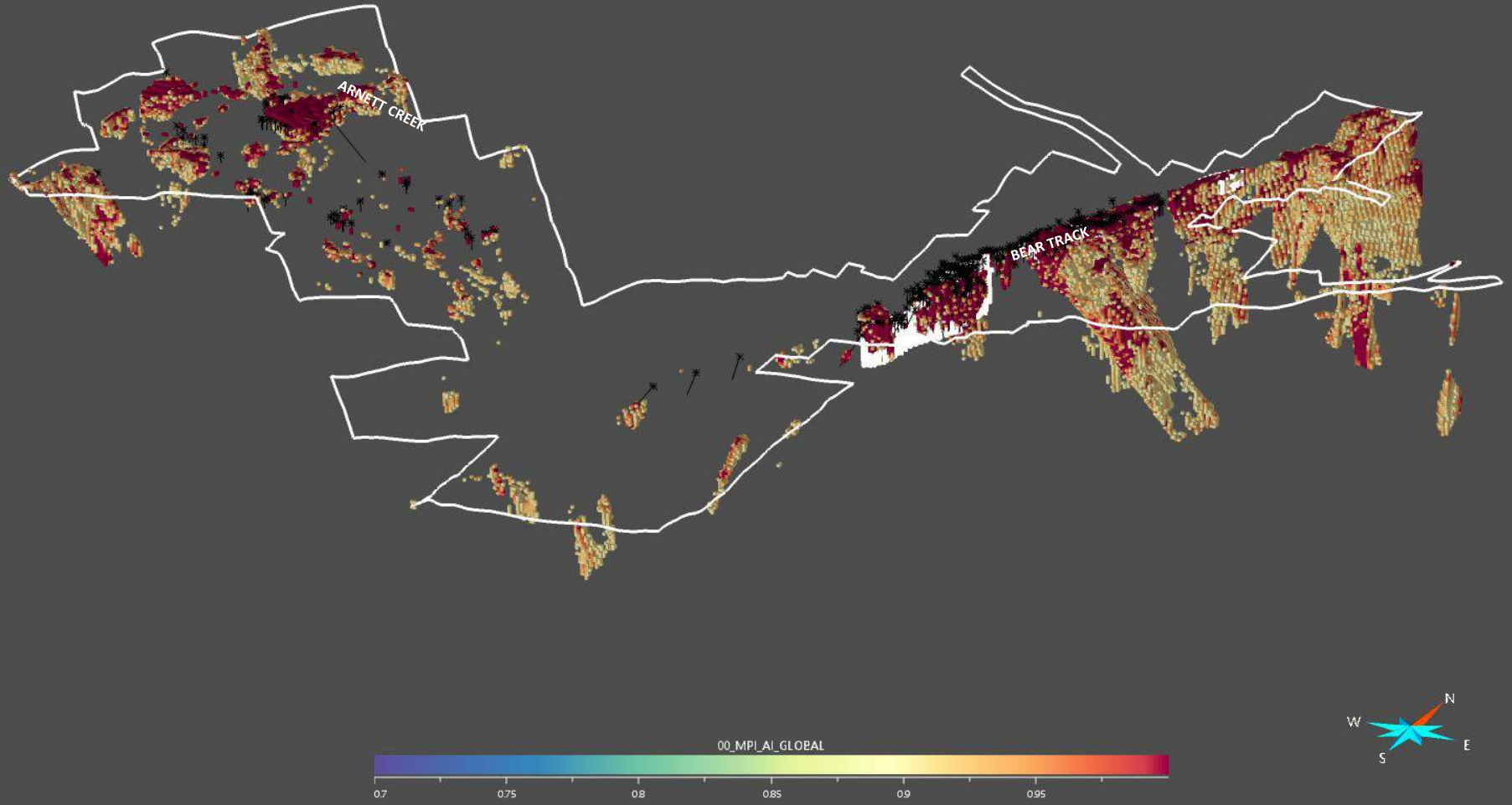
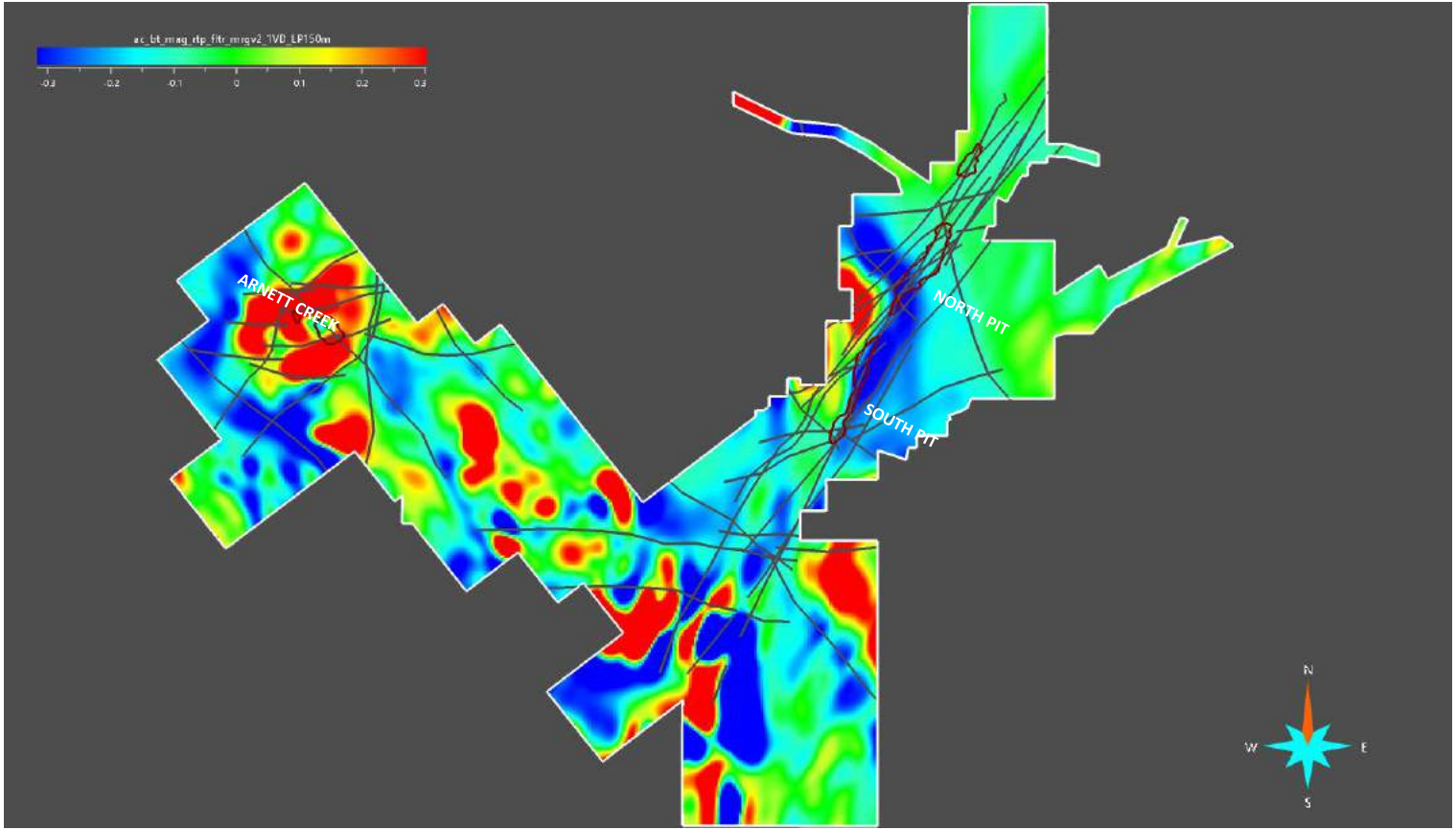


NEW STRUCTURAL PARADIGM

In order to help with current resource expansion drilling, a detailed structural interpretation was conducted using the potential field data and regional structural observations.

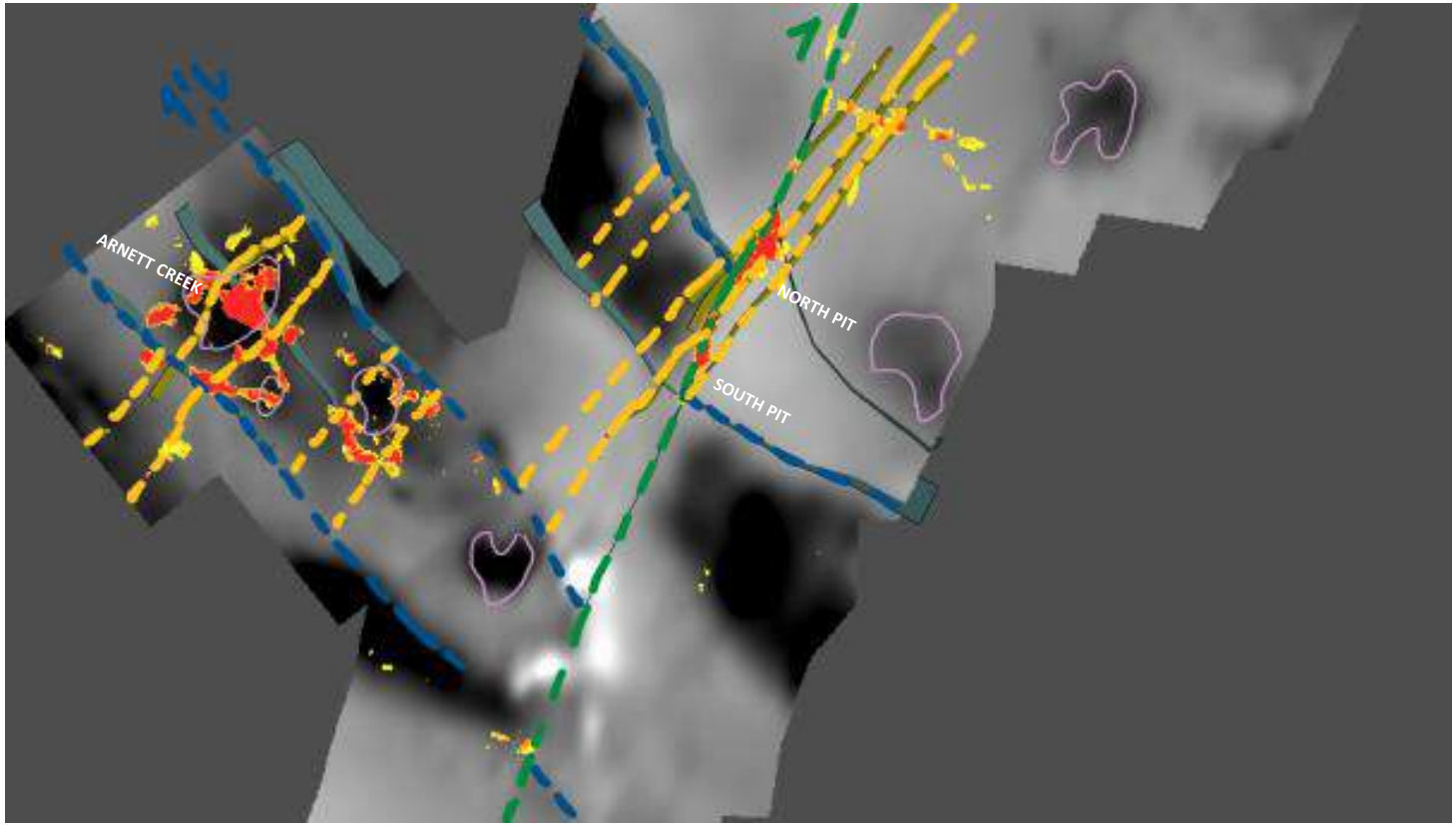
Different fault orientation families and relationships can be observed.



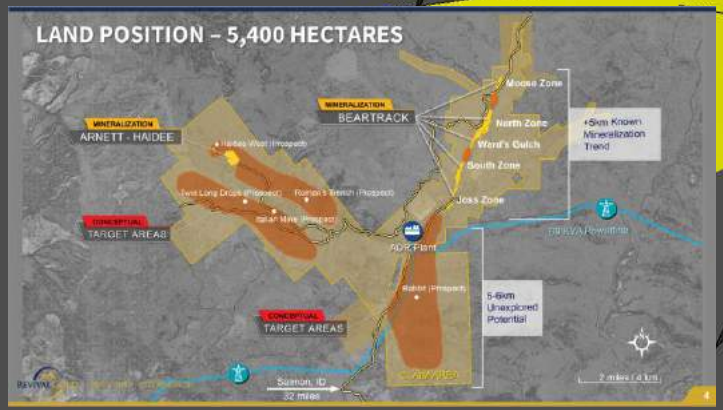
NEW STRUCTURAL PARADIGM

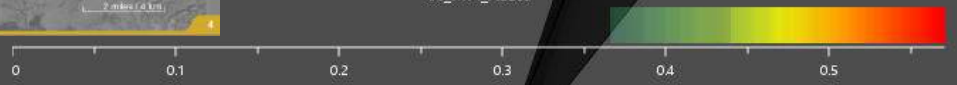
The updated interpretation resulted in a schematic understanding of the fault framework and relation to generated targets:

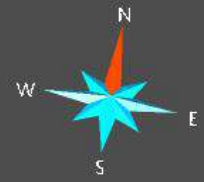
1. NE-trending pre-thrust structures (yellow)
2. NW-trending thrust related faults (blue)
3. NNE-trending shear zone (green)



NEW STRUCTURAL PARADIGM







NEW STRUCTURAL/EXPLORATION PARADIGM

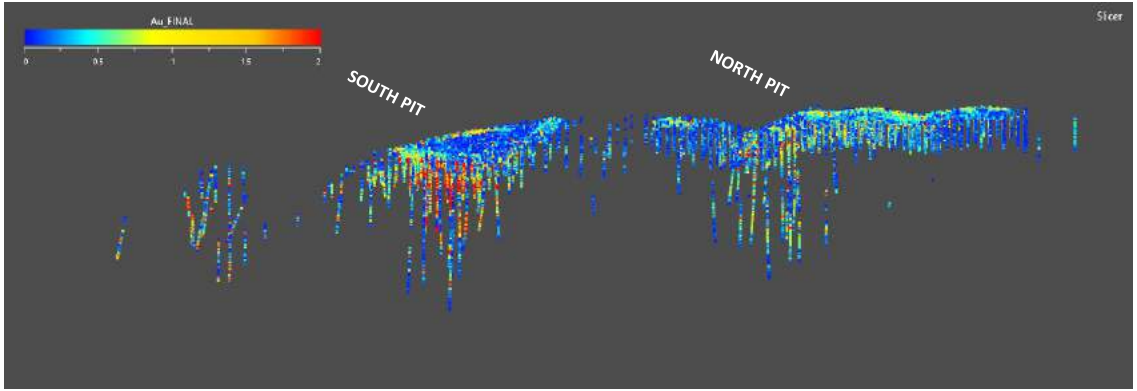
The detailed structures at Beartrack were used in combination with the assay data to help identify current mineralization trends and identify controlling structures.

1. The Au ppm assay data was desurveyed into punctual data which was projected against the general surface representation the Panther Creek fault zone.

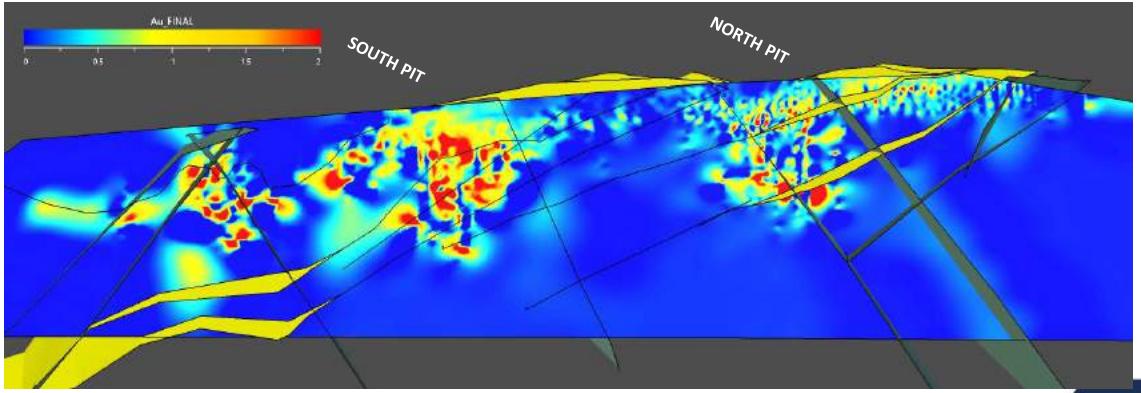
2. The projected data was interpolated using DSI to fill the surface area.

3. The different fault intersections with the Panther Creek shear were also mapped on the general surface

Au ppm Assay data for Bear-Track

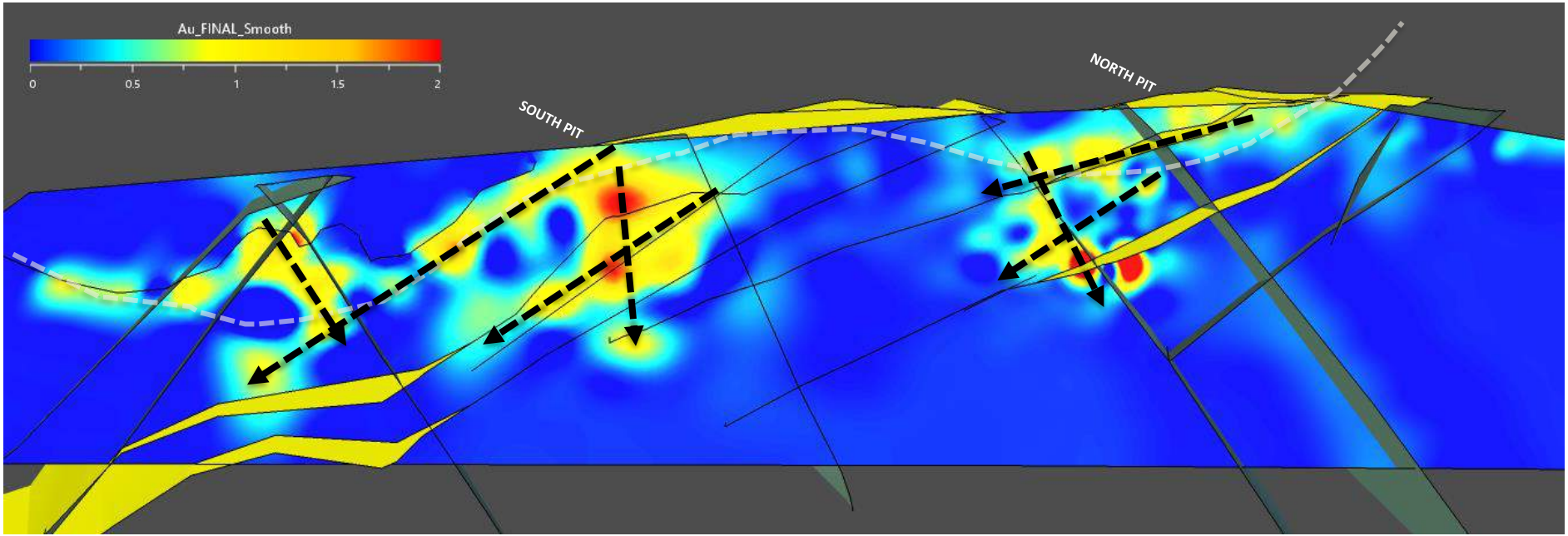


Au ppm Assay data assigned to the Panther Creek Fault surface



NEW STRUCTURAL/EXPLORATION PARADIGM

Smoothed Au ppm Assay data assigned to the Panther Creek Fault surface



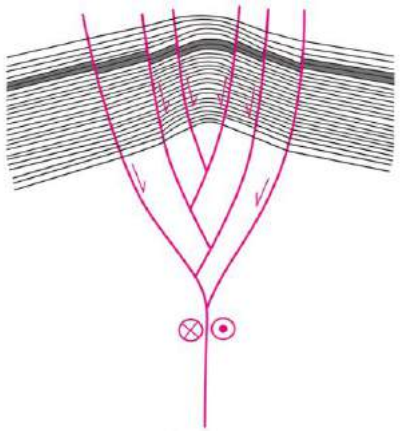
The detailed model at Beartrack seems to identify 2 major grade trends:

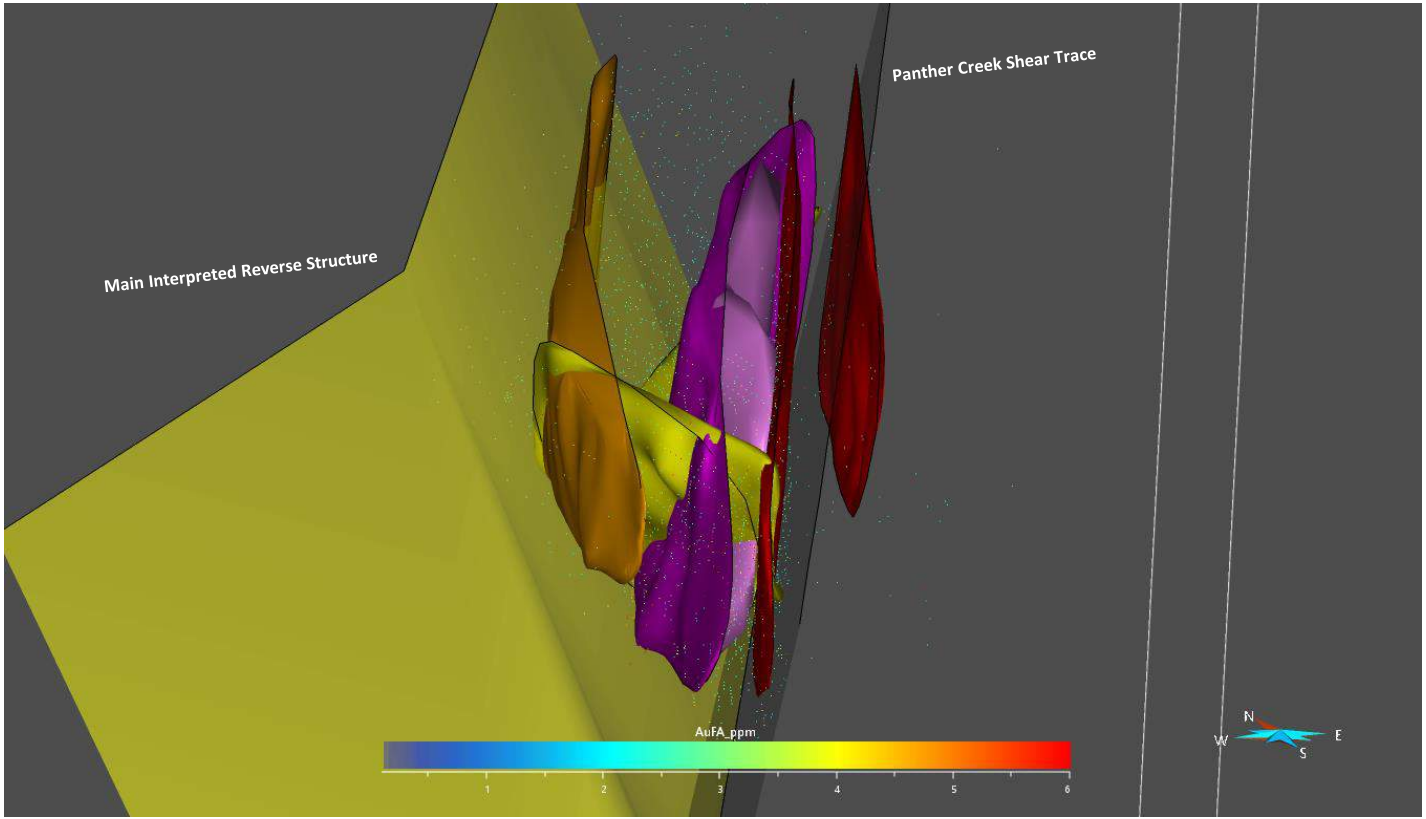
1. Shallow S-dipping trend associated to the intersection of the Panther Creek shear and “old” East dipping structures (yellow)
2. Steeply N-dipping trend associated to the intersection of the Panther Creek shear and thrust related structures (green)

NEW STRUCTURAL/EXPLORATION PARADIGM

Mineralized structures modelled from the assay data at the South Pit

From the detailed model, it is interpreted that the mineralization at the South Pit could be controlled by a “flower” structure bounded by the Panther Creek Shear and the main Reverse Structure





CONCLUSION

The work conducted as part of the project enabled Mira to compile all existing exploration data to a single workspace, which allowed for better interpretation and increased understanding of the project area. The inversion of the potential field data and DC-IP data significantly helped in improving geological knowledge provide new insight to the geological setting.

- The regional litho-structural modelling help with the understanding of the general structure, identifying key fault families interpreted to have links to the mineralization controls
- The constrained magnetic inversion highlighted a high residual body at depth with apophyses closely linked to known and predicted exploration targets
- The combination of data driven, and knowledge driven targeting highlighted several new areas of interest that have potential volumes comparable to the current mineral resources' footprints
- The data driven targeting process identified the magnetic data, the NW modelled faults, 1st order and 2nd order thrust as the key predicting features for mineralization
- The detailed modelling at Beartrack identified mineralization trends that matched interpreted fault intersections. The continuity of the identified trends might help in drilling for current resources expansion

The review of the current exploration targets and findings by Revival's geologist will help in prioritizing the different target areas and plan further validation of newly identified areas of interest.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME!

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