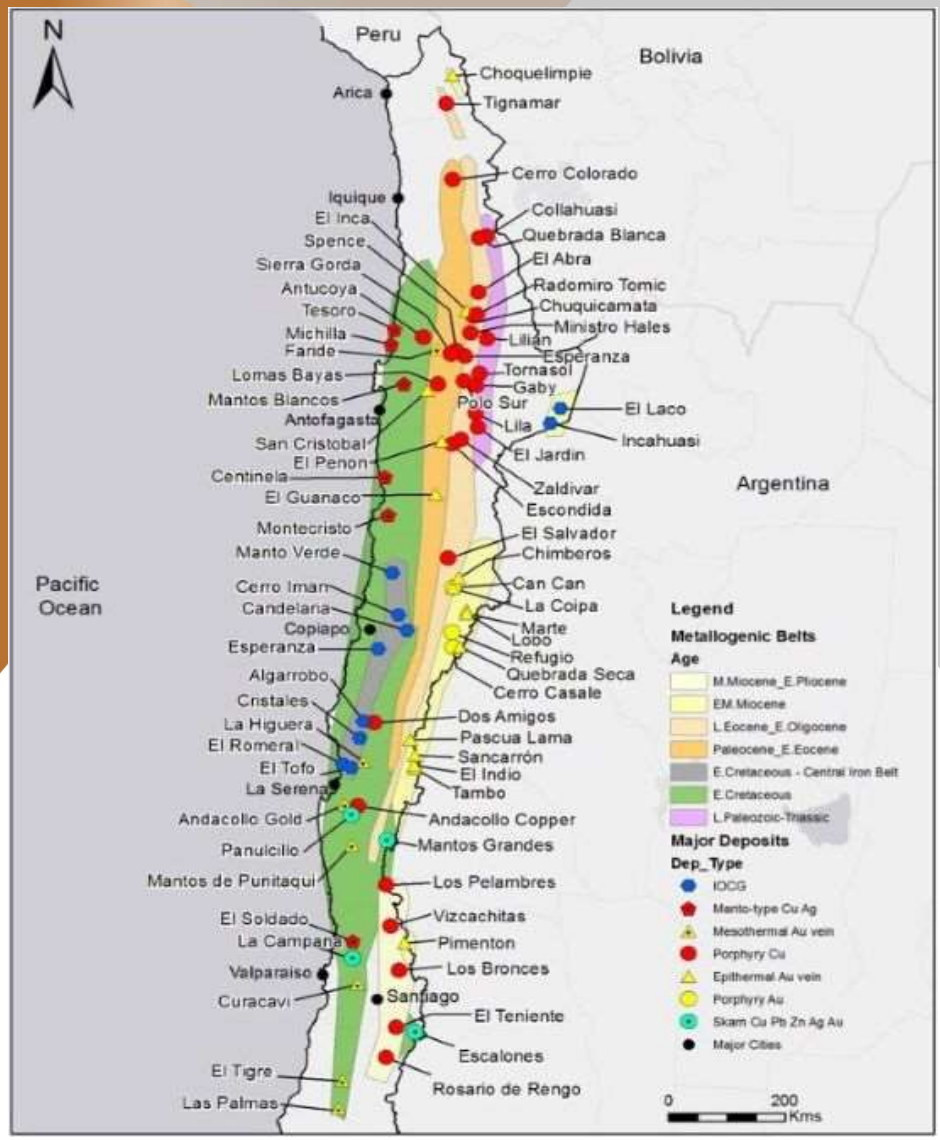
STUVE Gold Corp.

Advancing historically productive Gold/Copper Projects in Chile.

STUVE GOLD CORP



Why Chile?

Ranked 6th in the 2018 global Overall Investment Attractiveness Index by the Fraser Institute, Chile is considered one of the world's low-risk mining jurisdictions with a clear legal framework, a supportive government and administration as well as an abundance of available skills and labor.

Chile's production ranks amongst the highest in the world for a series of metals and minerals - including molybdenum, lithium, silver, and gold – but copper is undoubtedly the most important metal in the Chilean economy (#1 producer worldwide).

Mines and geology of Chile

STUVE GOLD CORP

Mission:

STUVE Gold Corps' mission is to generate superior stakeholder ROI through the advancement of historically productive Gold/Copper projects leveraging its strong in-country resources.

STUVE Gold has to date successfully acquired the following historical producing properties:

Property	# of Claims	Size
COBA SW (incl TERESA)	5 Exploration Claims 12 Exploitation Claims	1,260 Ha
Santa Gracia	41 Exploration Claims	11,500 Ha
ROMA	12 Exploration Claims	3,500 Ha
INCA	17 Exploitation Claims	2,941 Ha

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COBA SW - TERESA

LOCATION MAP

COBA SW – TERESA

Regional Setting

Coba SW is an advanced staged exploration property containing historic high-grade Cu-Au-Ag-Co mines located within the historic Carrizal Alto copper-gold-cobalt mining camp in the Coastal Cordillera of Region III, Chile.

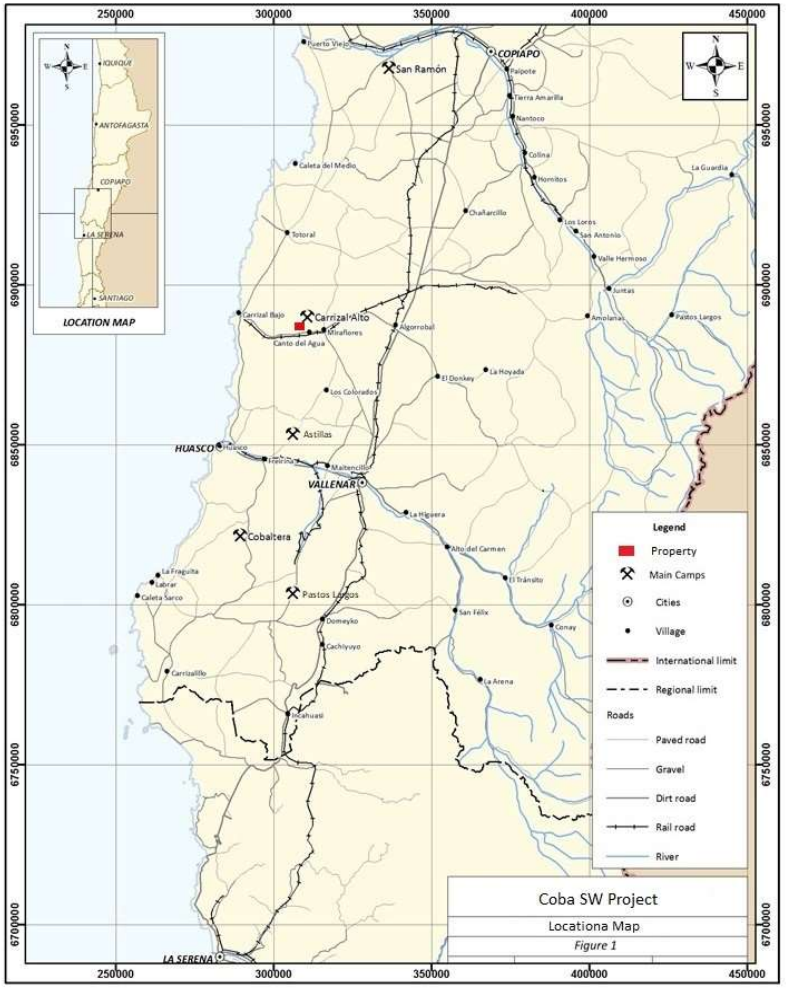
Regionally, it lies within the structural contact zone between the Devonian-Jurassic Metamorphic Terrain and the Jurassic-Cretaceous Intrusive Terrain of the Coastal IOCG/Cretaceous Porphyry Copper-Gold Belt.

The same regional geological and structural environment as the historic San Roman, Carrizal Alto, Capote, Pastos Largos and Cobaltera mines.

The Coba SW Project has the potential to host several related deposit types;

- Cu-Au- Ag-Co-Fe disseminated and semi-massive sulphide vein deposits and or,

- Porphyry style Cu-Au deposits.

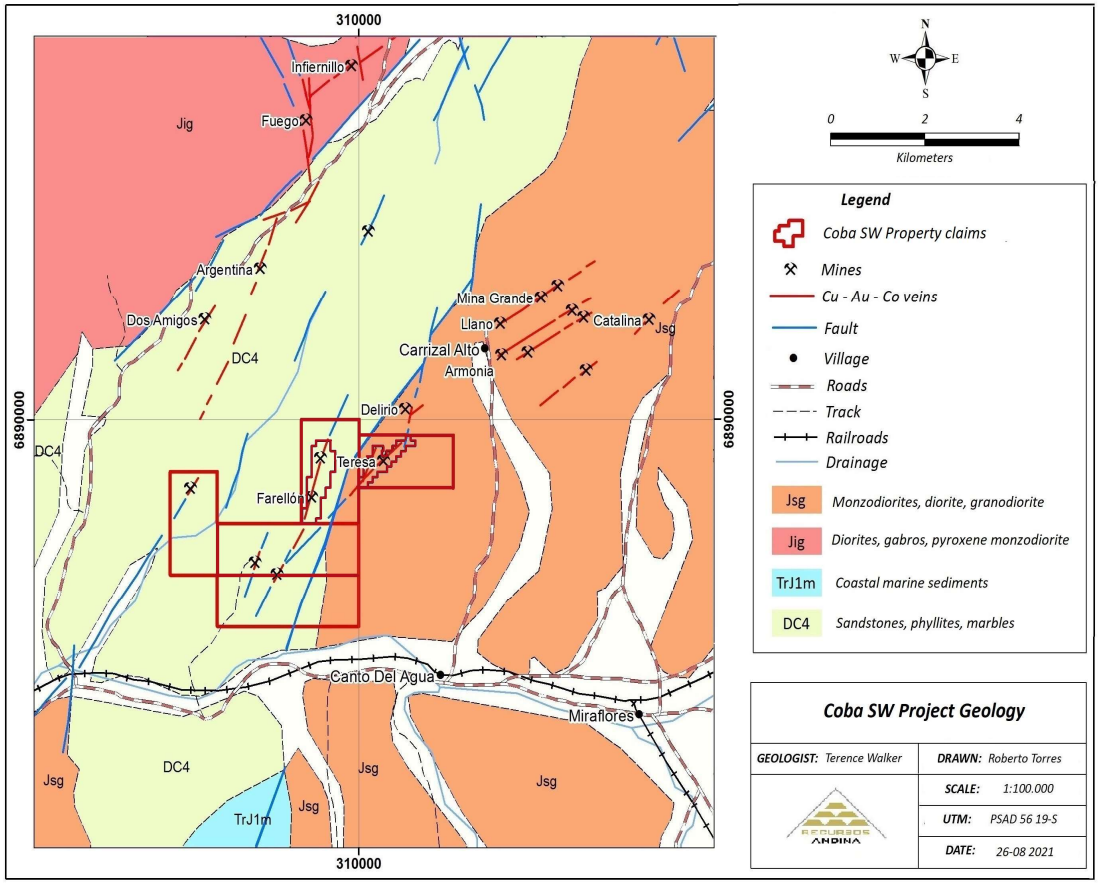


COBA SW – TERESA

Geology, Alteration & Mineralization.

The Coba SW property occurs within the southern Copiapó - Ovalle sector of the Chilean Coastal Iron Oxide Copper Gold (IOCG)/Cretaceous Porphyry Copper-Gold Metallogenic Belt.

Along the contact zone between the Coastal Metamorphic and Intrusive Terrains between Copiapó in the North and Ovalle in the south, breccia vein and semi-massive sulphide deposits that are locally enriched in copper, gold, silver and cobalt in the range of 2 – 5 %Cu, 5 – 20 g/t Au, 10 – 50 g/t Ag and 0.2 – 6% Co are common.



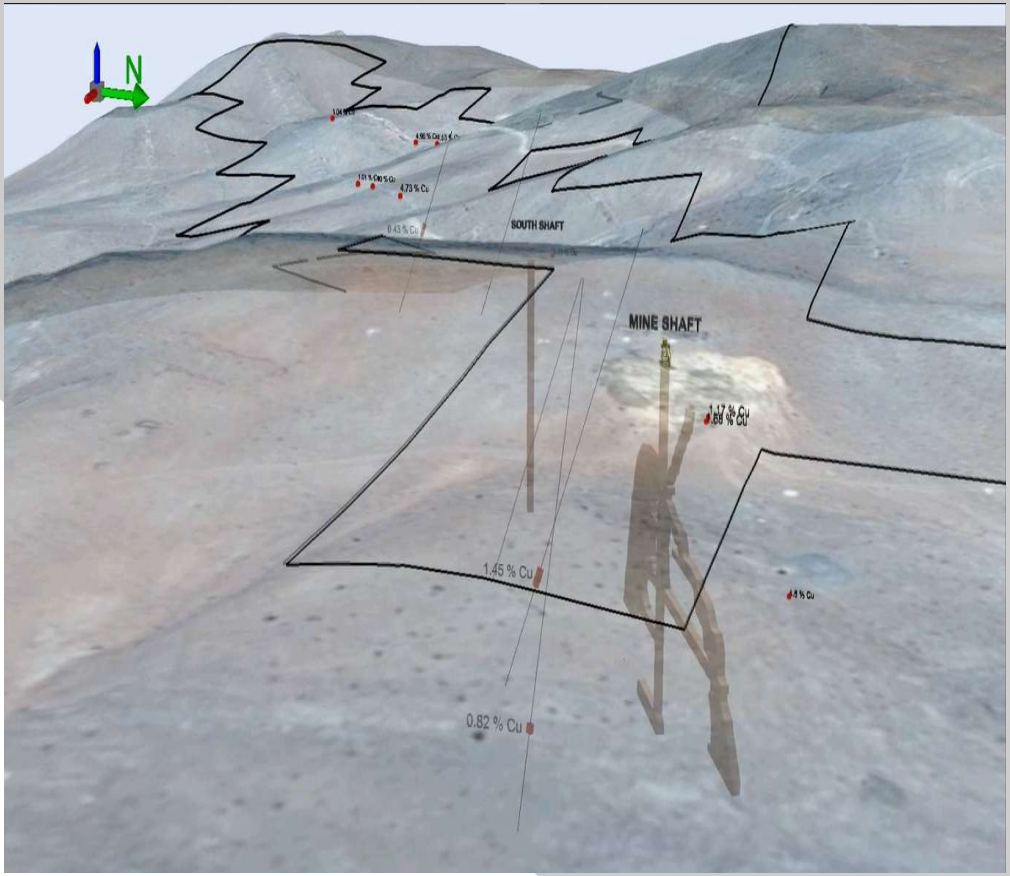
COBA SW – TERESA

Historic Underground Workings

North and South shaft Investigations (Teresa Claim):

The level of mineral oxidation observed in the upper levels of the north shaft extends down to 30 metres (m). Below this level, a zone of mixed oxides plus secondary sulphides, mainly chalcocite, was encountered to 50 m. Below 50 m, the mineralization encountered down to the water level at 83 metres consisted of mainly primary chalcopyrite, bornite and enargite.

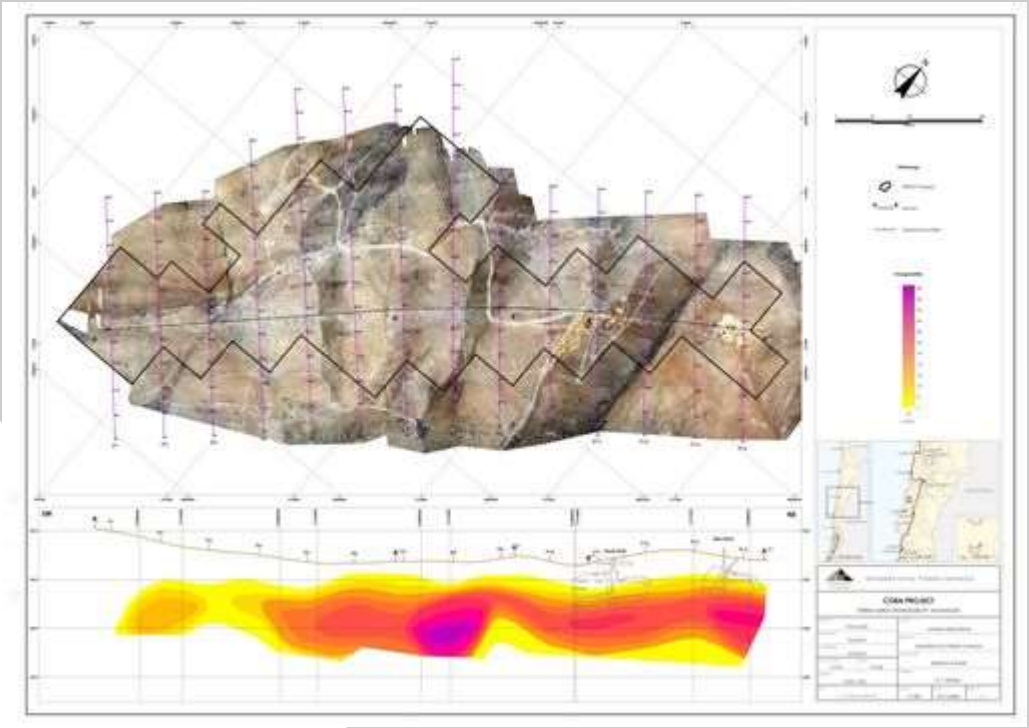
The level of mineral oxidation observed in the upper levels of the south shaft extends down to 75 m. Below 75 m, the mineralization encountered to the blockage at 119 m consists of mainly primary chalcopyrite, bornite, enargite and local chalcocite.



COBA SW – TERESA

Geochemistry & Geophysics

TBD

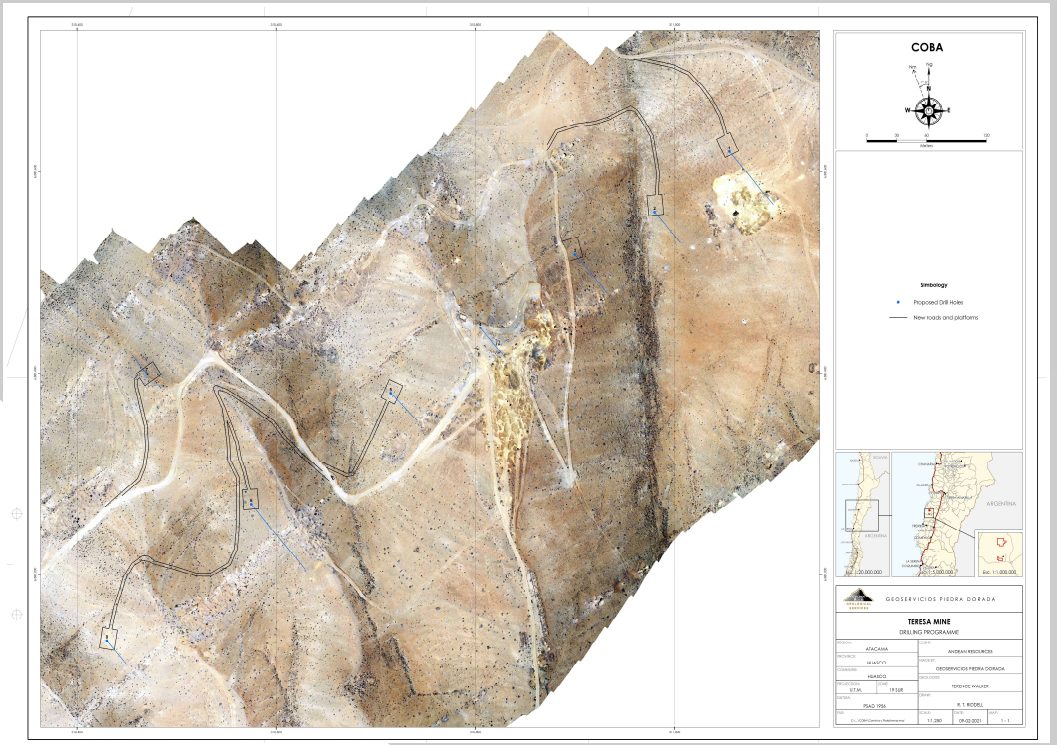


COBA SW - TERESA

Drill Program

August 2021

In August of 2021 STUVE Gold was engaged in a 7-hole drill program to establish continuous vein-system mineralization across the property in addition to deeper sulphide rich mineralization at depth.



COBA SW - TERESA

Drill Program and Modelling Verification

The TERESA properties incorporate two historical mines complete with vertical shafts and multi-level tunnel systems.

STUVE has conducted a magnetic and IP program to better delineate the mineralized body and has recently concluded a 7-hole drill program to support its theoretical modelling.

Should the mineralized vein system match the STUVE modelling the potential for a significant find is very possible.

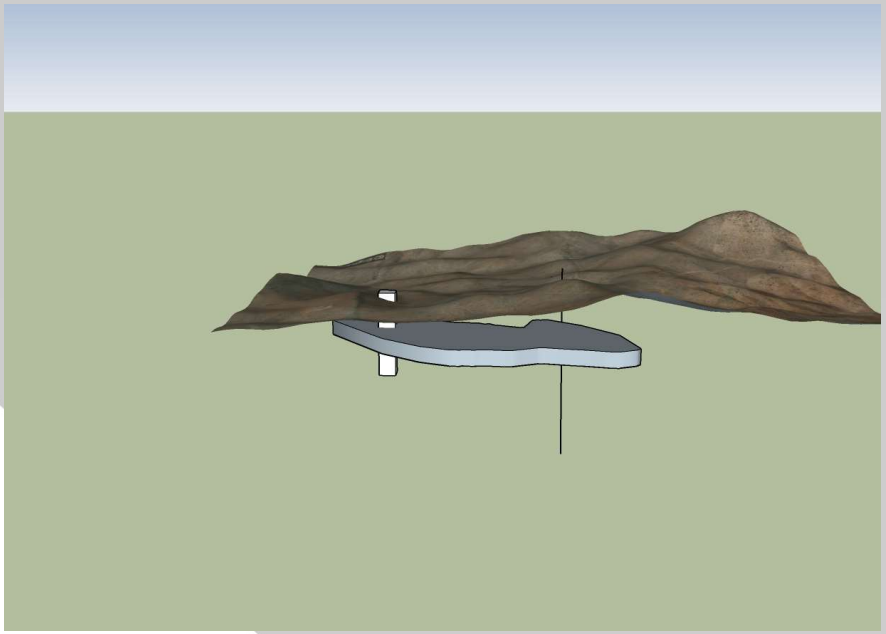
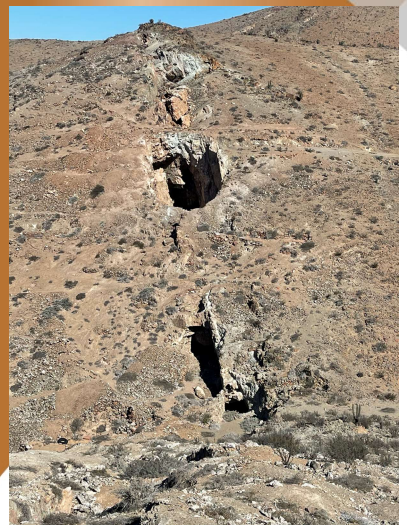
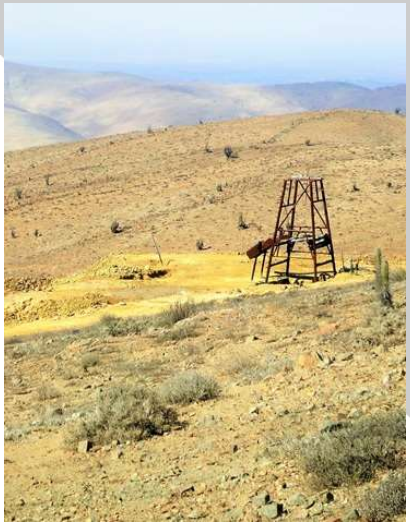


Image: ACP Services

Project Photos - TERESA





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SANTA GRACIA

LOCATION MAP

SANTA GRACIA

Regional Setting

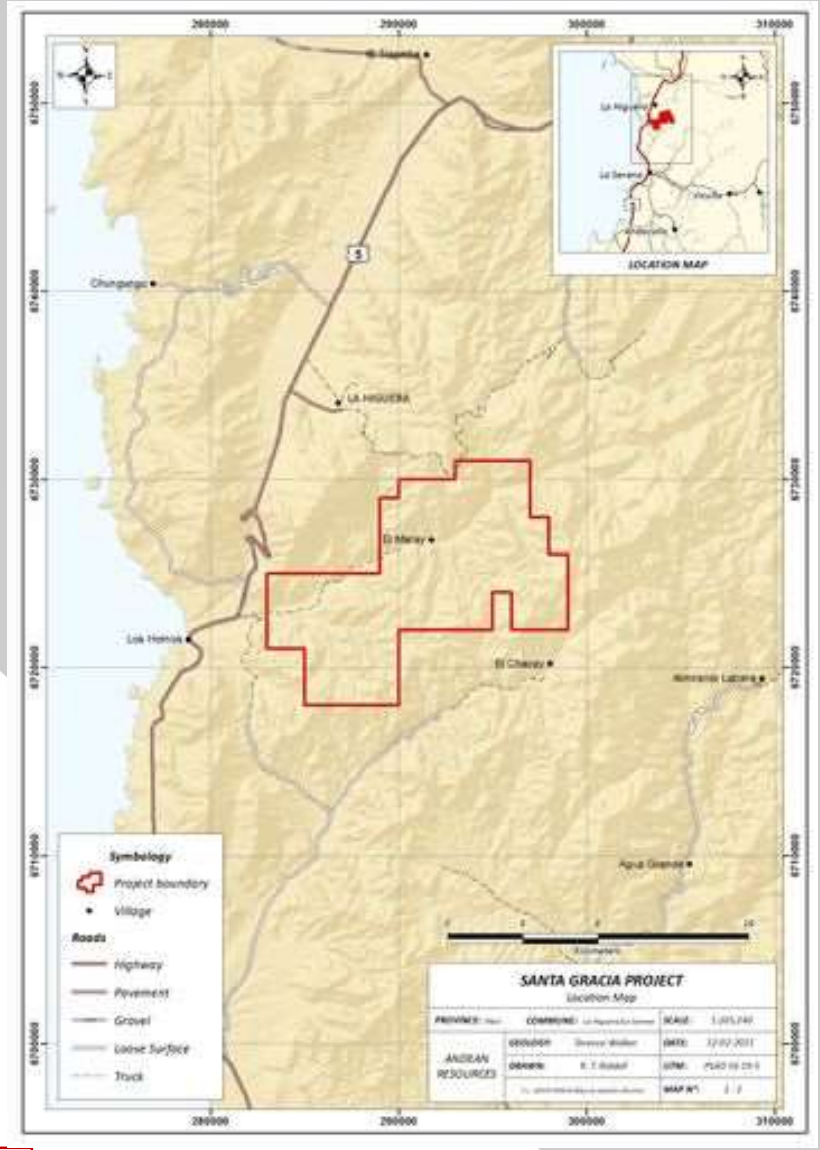
The Santa Gracia property lies south of our Coba SW property in the same Chilean coastal lower Cretaceous IOCG and copper-gold porphyry belt that is also home to the Candelaria mine complex to the north.

The Santa Gracia property encompasses 11,500 hectares covering the southern half of the Higuera -- Santa Gracia high-grade iron-oxide-copper-gold-ore-deposit mining districts in the Chilean coastal lower Cretaceous IOCG and copper-gold porphyry belt and is home to past-producing copper-gold-silver-cobalt mines.

The Santa Gracia mining district was also a large gold and copper producer during the early 1900s from similar vein types, reported gold and copper grades, alteration and mineralogy.

The Santa Gracia Project has the potential to host several related deposit types,

- ***Cu-Au-Ag-Co-Fe disseminated and semi-massive sulphide vein deposits and or,***
- ***Porphyry style Cu-Au deposits.***



LOCATION MAP

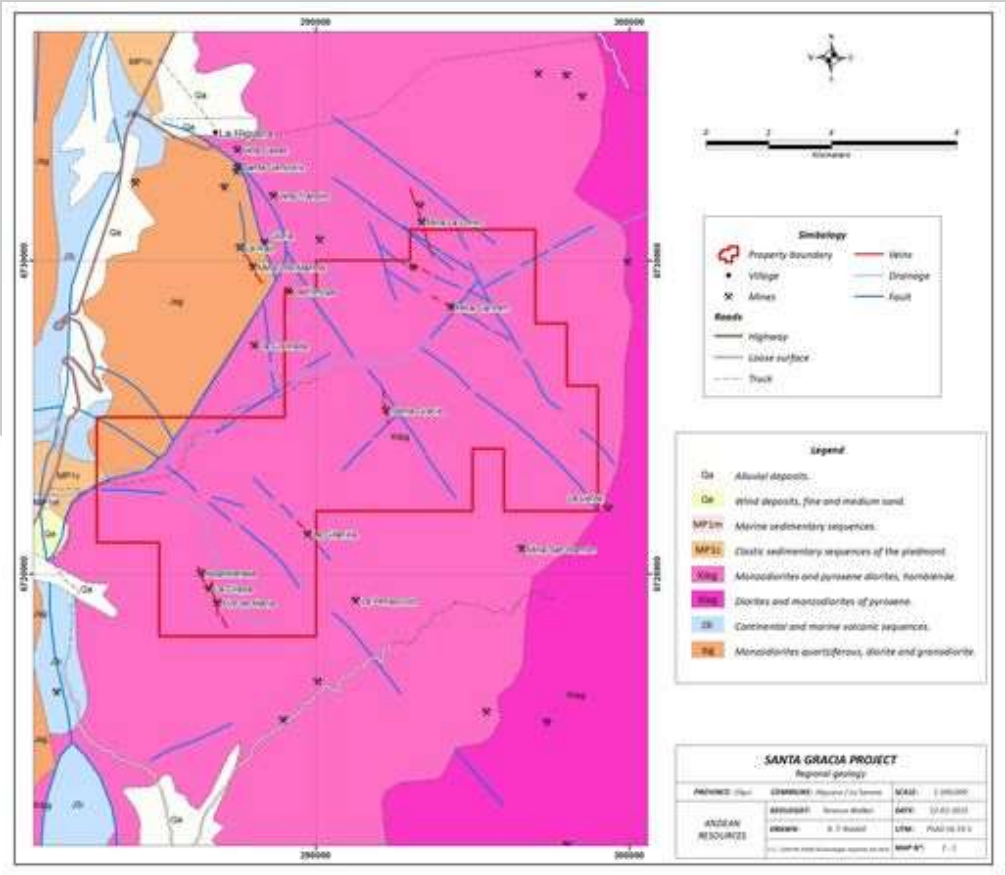
SANTA GRACIA

Geology, Alteration & Mineralization.

Minerology of the ore produced from those mines below the oxide zone consisted of chalcopyrite, pyrite, magnetite, specularite and native gold.

In the oxide zone, within approximately 100 metres of surface, mineralization consisted of pseudomalachite, chrysocolla, chalcocite, covellite, erythrite and black cobalt (asbolane).

The property covers known or inferred extensions of 7 past producing high-grade Cu, Au and Co bearing veins systems.

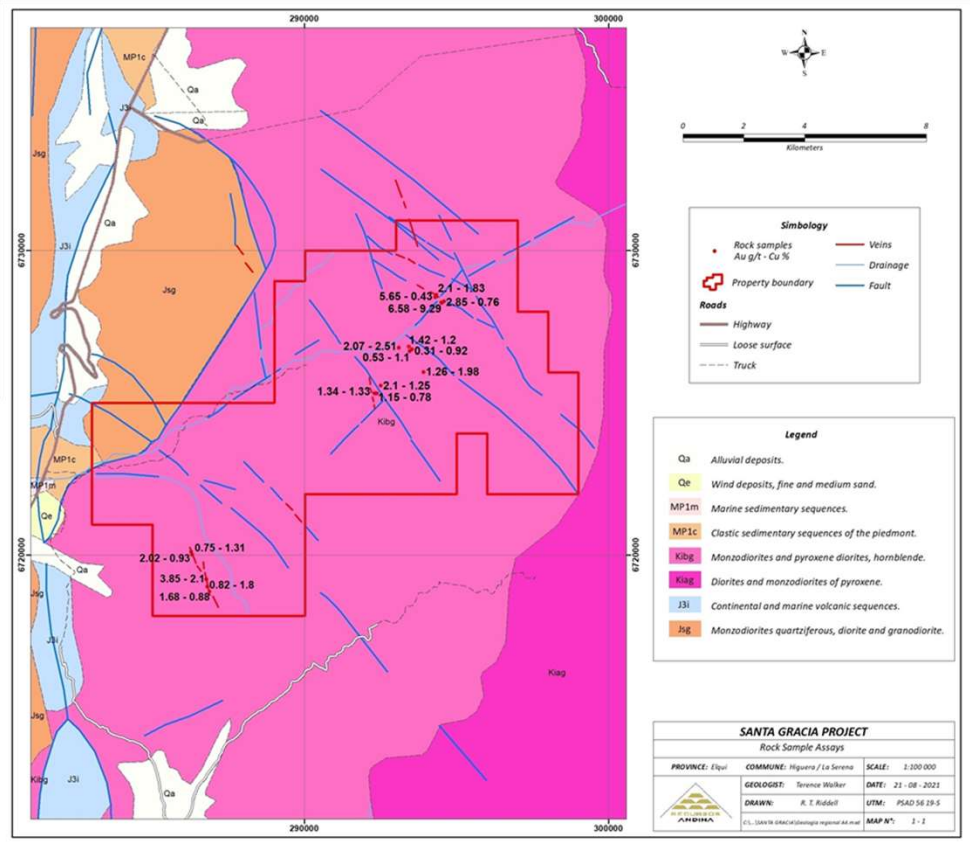


SANTA GRACIA

Field Work and Prior Mining

In April 2021, Minera Recursos Andina staff completed a limited program of reconnaissance level prospecting and rock sampling of pillars left in four of the old mines on the Santa Gracia property including the Santa Gracia and La Chepa Mines.
Assays from the 22 samples collected returned values in the range of 0.31 - 9.29% Cu and 1.26 – 6.58 g/t Au and 0.1 – 0.416% Co (Figure 4).

As noted above the most productive zones of the vein systems encountered in the old mines of the La Higuera mining district such as Veta Casas and Santa Gertrudis stretched for 1.5 - 2 km. There are at least 5 known vein systems on the Santa Gracia property with cumulative strike length indicated by old surface workings of at least 8 km.



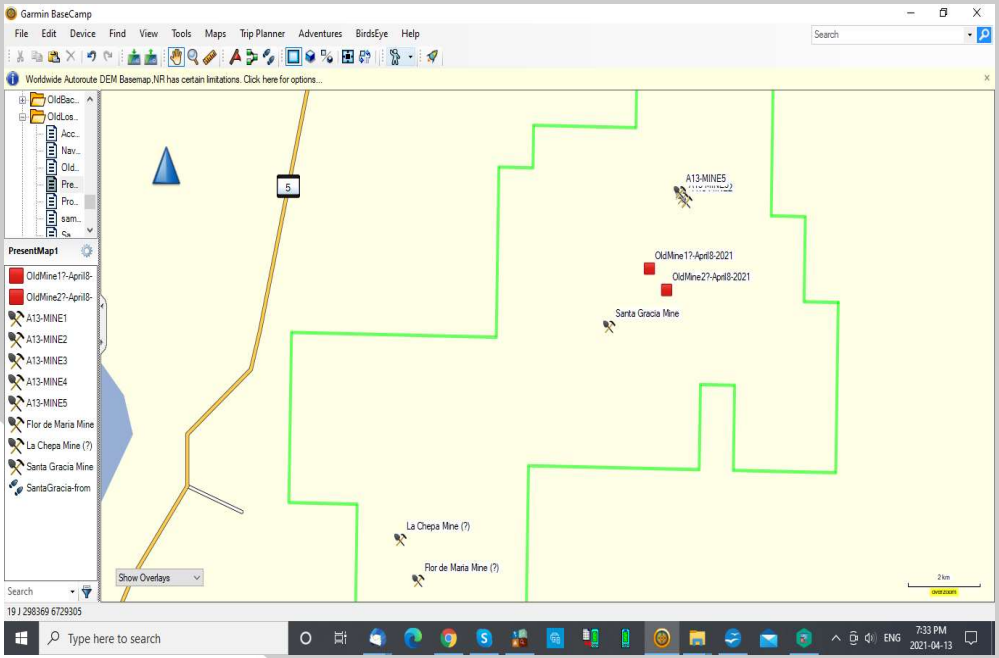
SANTA GRACIA

Field Work and Prior Mining

There are several historical mines on the SANTA GRACIA properties that have exhibited material mineral production:
Pre-existing mines include:

<u>Haiguera District:</u>
Veta Casas and the Santa Gertrudis mines – 15g/t gold and 10% Cu in 1903

<u>Santa Gracia District:</u>
Mines (early 1900's) - Santa Gracia/Santa Laura, the La Gitanilla and the La Chepa mines



Project Photos – SANTA GRACIA

ROMA

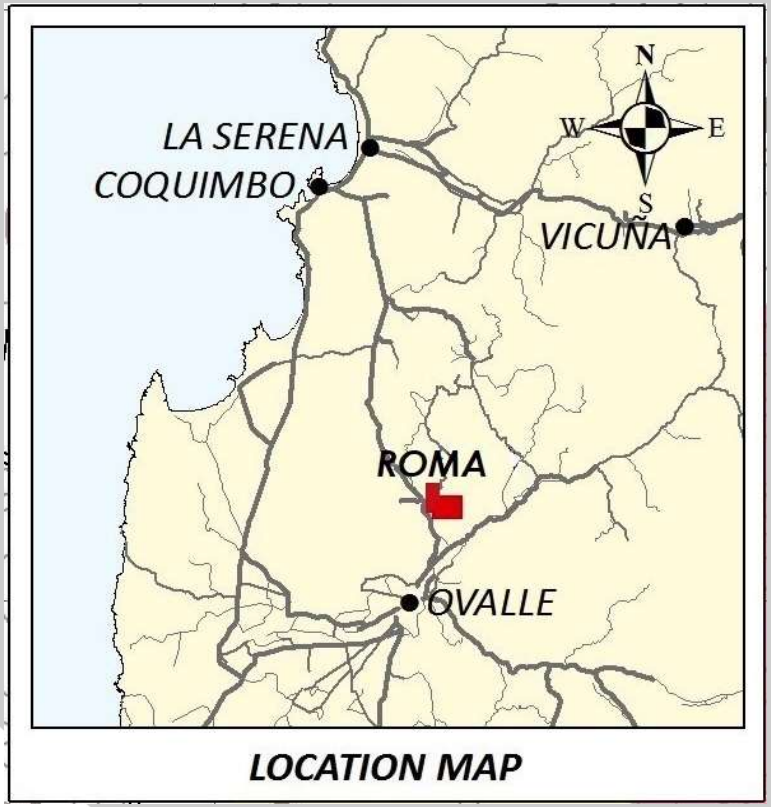
Regional Setting

Roma is an early staged exploration property located 20 kilometers northeast of Ovalle, Region IV, Chile, covering several large zones of porphyry copper style phyllic to potassic alteration.

Regionally, it lies within the Southern Sector of the Coastal IOCG/Porphyry Copper-Gold Belt in the same regional geological environment as the ex-Dayton gold and currently operating Teck Resources Carmen de Andacollo gold-silver and copper-gold-silver mines 20 kilometres to the northeast.

The Roma Project has the potential to host several related deposit types;

•Porphyry style Cu-Au plus associated Cu-Au-Ag skarn deposits and or,
•Cu-Au-Ag-Co-Fe disseminated and semi-massive sulphide vein deposits.



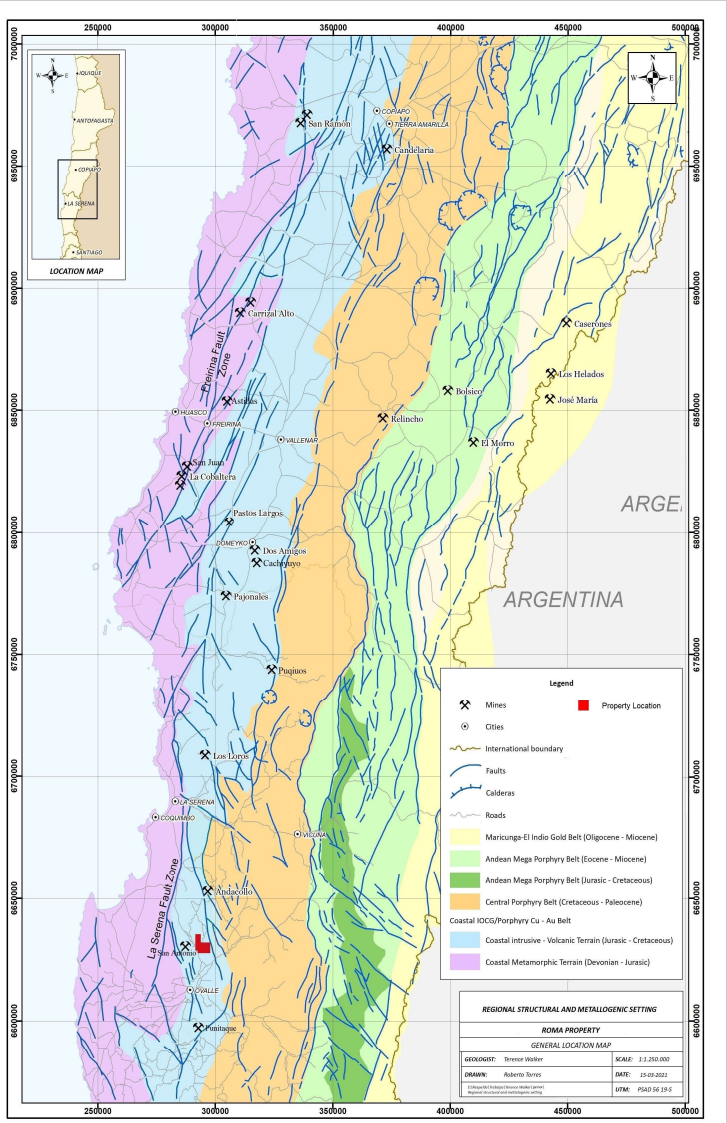
LOCATION MAP

ROMA

Geology, Alteration & Mineralization.

Santa Gracia Mineralization:
Minerology of the ore produced from those mines below the oxide zone consisted of chalcopyrite, pyrite, magnetite, specularite and native gold. In the oxide zone, within approximately 100 metres of surface, mineralization consisted of pseudomalachite, chrysocolla, chalcocite, covellite, erythrite and black cobalt (asbolane).

The Property covers known or inferred extensions of 7 past producing high-grade Cu, Au and Co bearing veins systems (Figure 3).

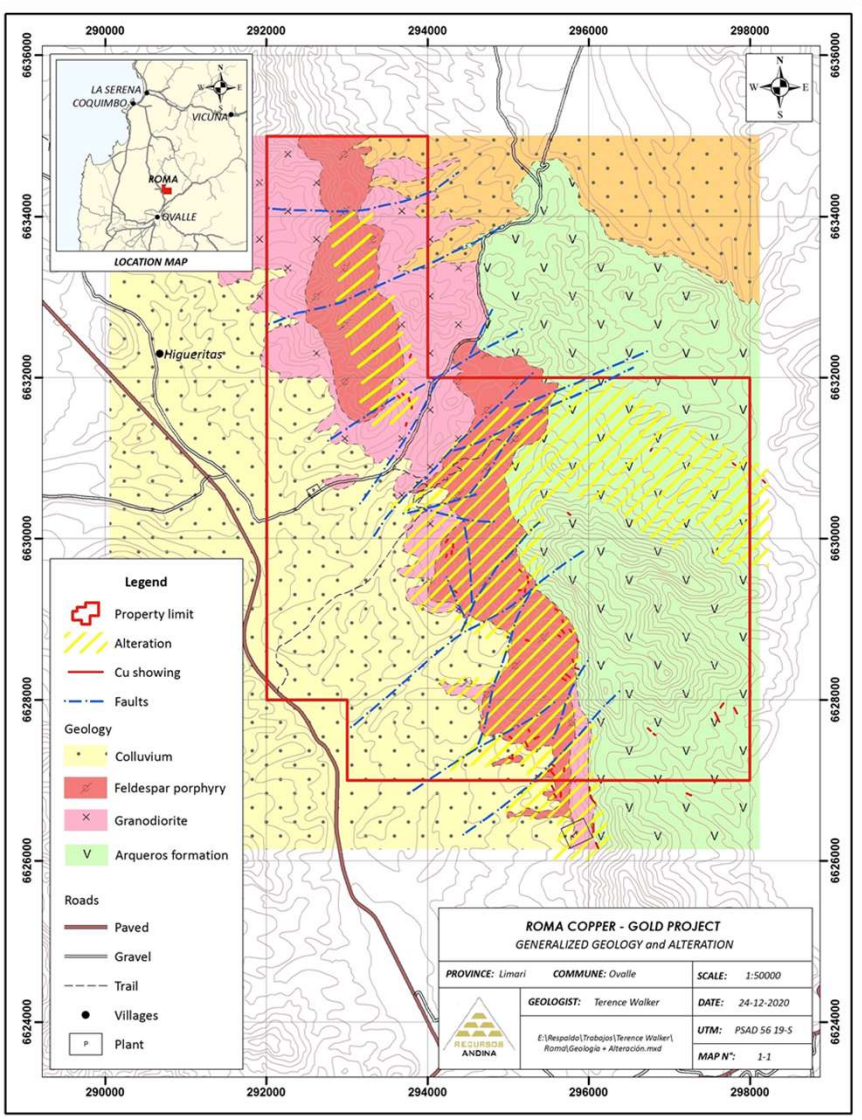


ROMA

Field Work and Prior Mining

Prior work on the property was conducted by Korean Company Futura Kpuente SpA (FKS) between 2016 and 2018 and by Chinese company Henan C.M Metales No Ferro SpA. Significant assays returned from the FKS rock chip samples range from 0.357 - 4.16% Cu, 0.25 - 12.59 g/t Au and 6 - 26.2 g/t Ag. Most of the significant rock chip samples came from the old copper oxide workings in the SW corner of the Romeralcillo 6 and NE corner of the Romeralcillo 7 claims.

Romeralcillo 7, 8, 10 and 12 claims have been sporadically mined on a small scale for copper, gold and silver for more than a century. There are no formal records of production however informal estimates suggest that in the order of 12,500 tons of material grading 2-10% Cu, 10-80 g/t Au, 25-200 g/t Ag, were mined up to the mid 1970's. More recently between 2009 and 2011 oxide copper ore was mined and shipped to the ENAMI Delta plant at Panulcillo for custom milling.



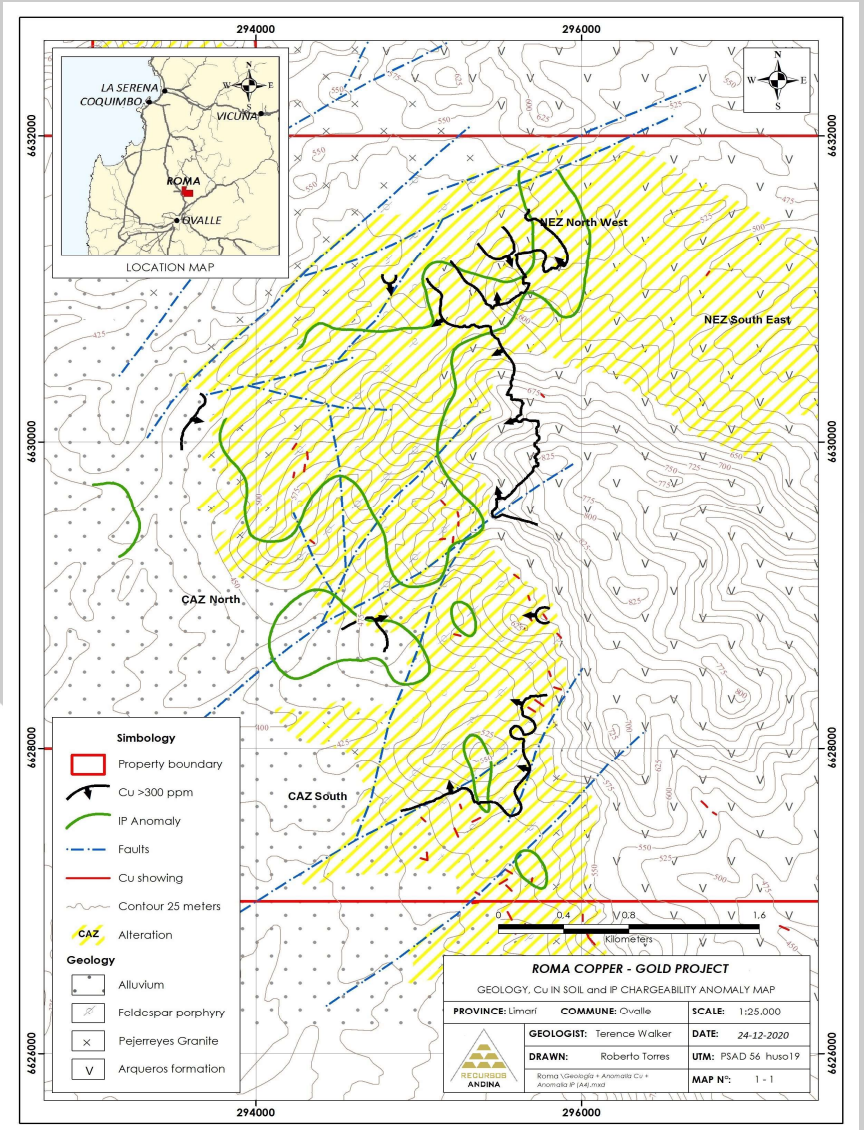
ROMA

Geochemistry & Geophysics

The CAZ North target is a 4+ km2 area of surface leaching and pervasive argillic alteration containing numerous shallow copper oxide workings that is the focus of a 3+ km2, 350 – 7790 ppm soil copper anomaly underlain by a strong, 2+ km2 annular IP chargeability anomaly both of which are open to expansion to the SW below alluvial cover (Figure 4).

The NEZ West target is a 2+ km2 area of surface leaching and argillic alteration containing shallow copper oxide workings. The SW quadrant of this target also covers the open N and E extensions of the main CAZ Central high soil copper and strong IP chargeability anomalies.

The CAZ South target is a 2+ km2 area of surface leaching and pervasive argillic alteration containing numerous shallow structurally controlled copper oxide workings. The north quadrant of this target also covers a 2+ km2 southern extension of the main CAZ Central high soil copper which is also open to extension to the west and a narrow NNW-SSE trending high chargeability-resistivity anomaly along the similarly trending intrusive-volcanic contact.



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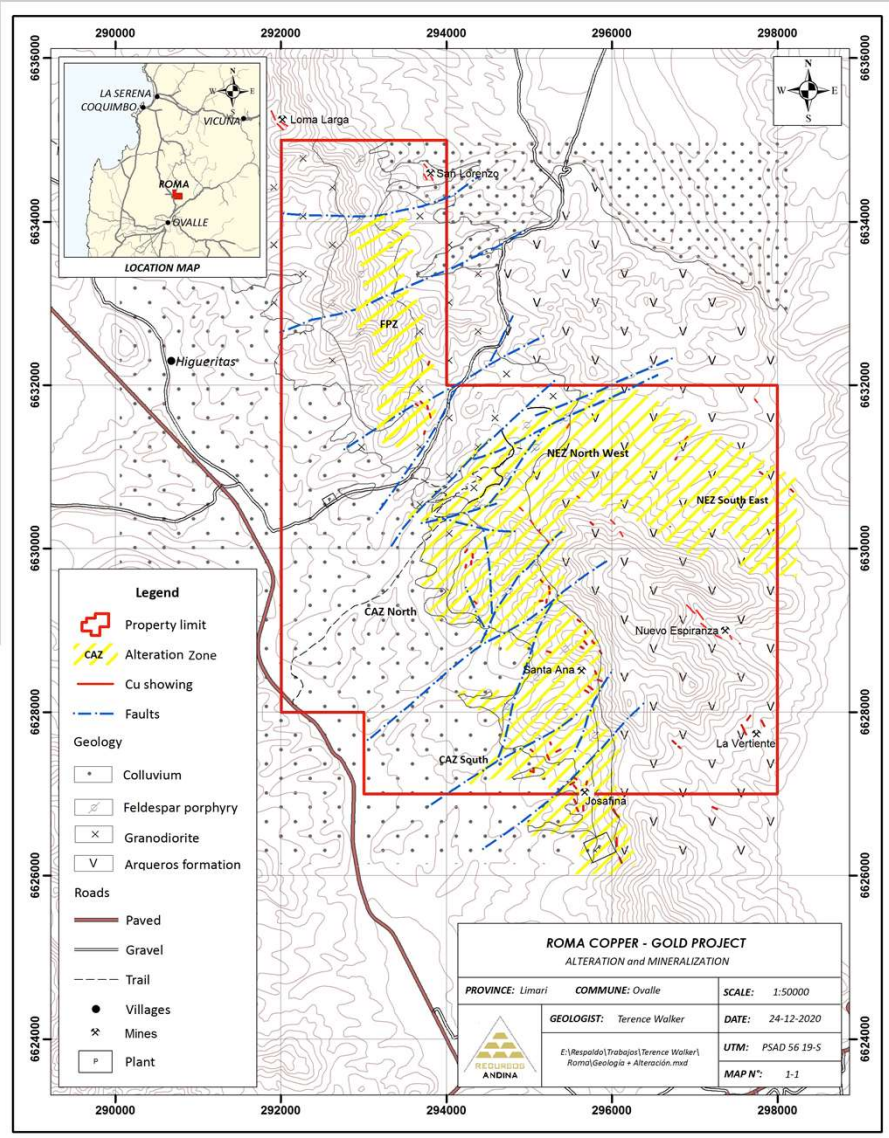
ROMA

Target Modelling

The 8+ km² CAZ hydrothermal alteration zone identified in the central section of the property and its contained metal association bear strong similarities to copper-gold-silver porphyry systems such as Carmen de Andacollo 20 km to the northeast.

At Andacollo, the principal ore body, Carmen occupies less that 10% of the associated 6 km² alteration system.

The CAZ alteration zone is about 1.4 times the size of the Andacollo system. Hence by comparison, if 10% of the CAZ alteration zone carried similar copper and gold grades to the afore mentioned deposit, then this area could hypothetically contain in the order of 8 billion pounds of copper and 4 million ounces of gold. CAZ is one of three porphyry style alteration zones totaling 13+ km² discovered to date on the Roma property.



Project Photos – ROMA

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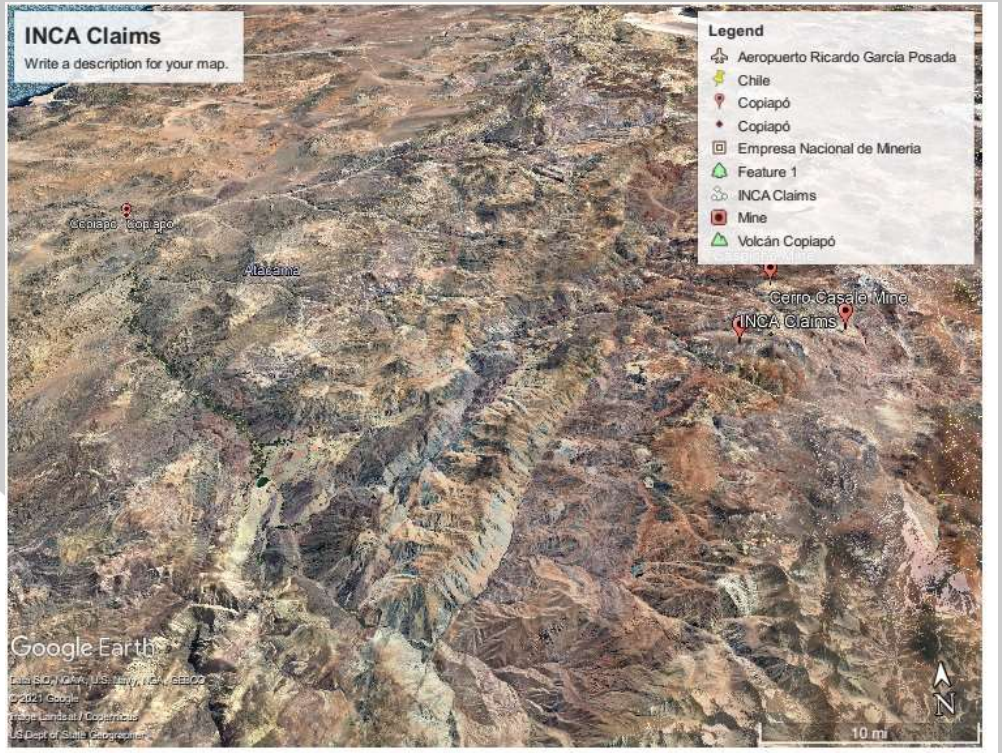


INCA

LOCATION MAP

INCA

Regional Setting (2)

Inca is an early stage exploration property located 85 kilometers east southeast of Tiera Amarrilla, Region III, Chile covering several large zones of acid sulphate hydrothermal alteration.

The Inca Project has the potential to host two related deposit types,
- Vein and disseminated acid sulphate epithermal gold-silver-copper and or,
- Gold-silver-copper porphyry deposits.

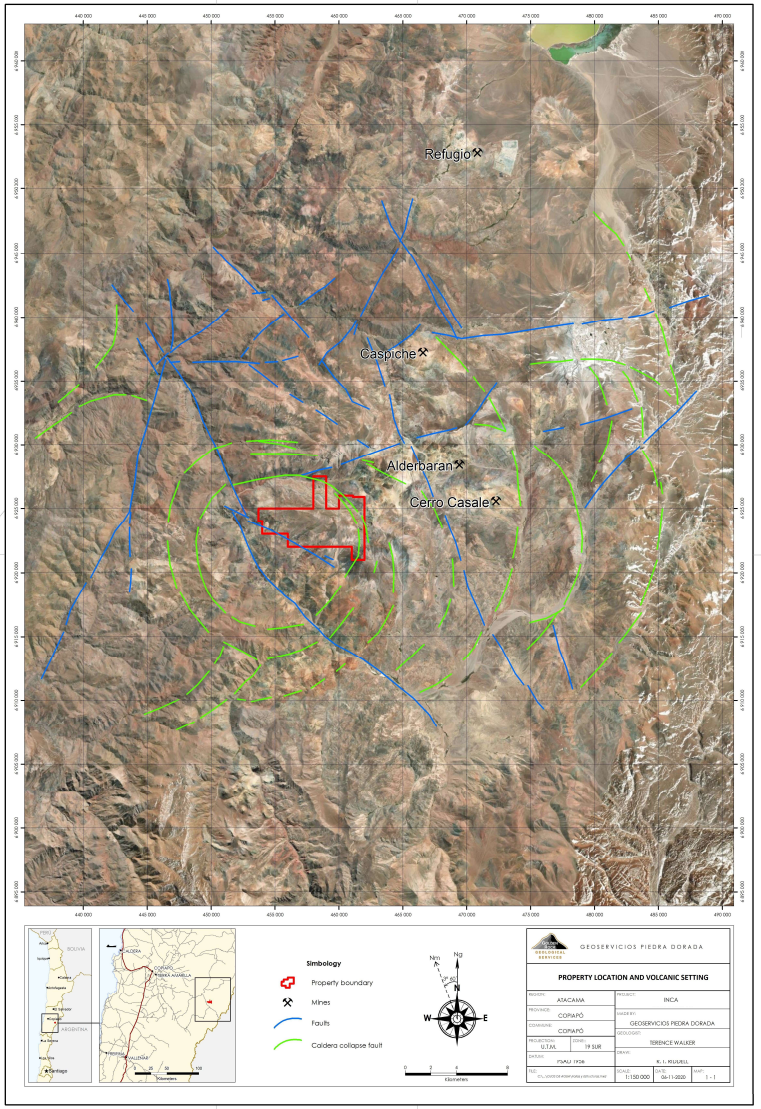
deposits.

Similar deposit types include:

Cerro Casale (Reserves + Resources; 28.9 million oz Au + 41.5 million oz Ag),10 kilometres to the east,

Caspiche (Reserves + Resources; 21.8 million oz Au + 48.4 million oz Ag),12 kilometres to the northeast and

Refugio (Past Production; 8.9 million oz Au + 4.1 million oz Ag) 25 km to the north



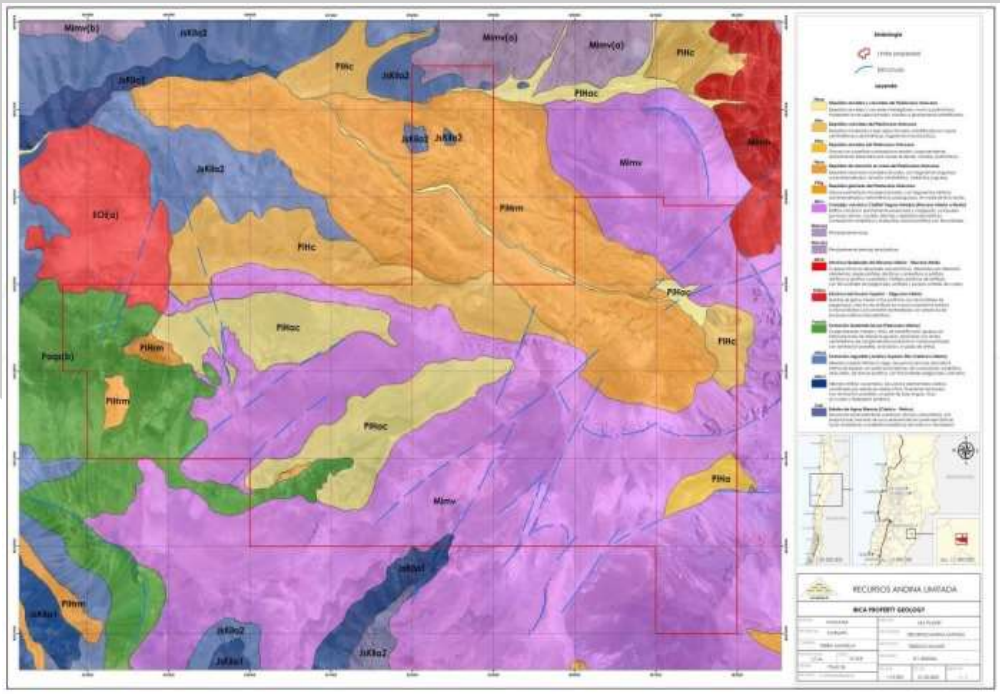
LOCATION MAP

INCA

Geology, Alteration & Mineralization.

The Maricunga belt is a linear metallogenic unit defined by at least 20 deposits of gold and/or silver mineralization.
The precious metal mineralization is related to a belt of Miocene volcanic rocks, most of which constitute a series of large compound stratovolcanoes of calc-alkaline composition.

The zones of gold and/or silver mineralization discovered in the Maricungabelt to date consist of intrusion-hosted porphyry-type deposits and volcanichosted epithermal deposits of high sulphidation, acid sulphate type that are present in both the western and eastern sub-belts.

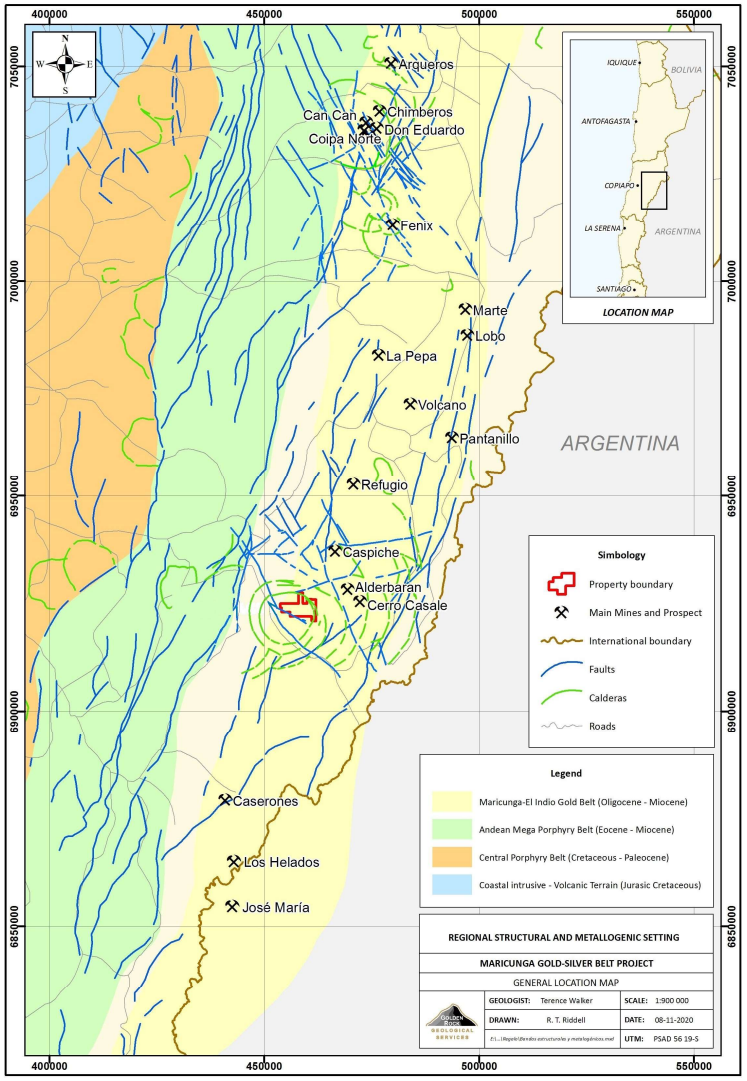


INCA

Field Work and Modelling:

The four zones of acid sulphate epithermal alteration identified to date on the property cover over 12 km². Their contained metal association bear strong similarities to gold-silver enriched systems in the Cerro Casale Mining Camp 10 km to the east.
At Cerro Casale, the current reserves and resources occupy less that 15% of the 6 km² Casale alteration system.

The Ojos de Agua alteration zone on the Inca property covers about 42% of the area of the Casale alteration system. Hence by comparison, if 15% of the Ojos de Agua alteration zone carried similar gold and silver grades as the Casale deposit, **then this area could hypothetically contain in the order of 12 million ounces of gold and 17 million ounces of silver.**



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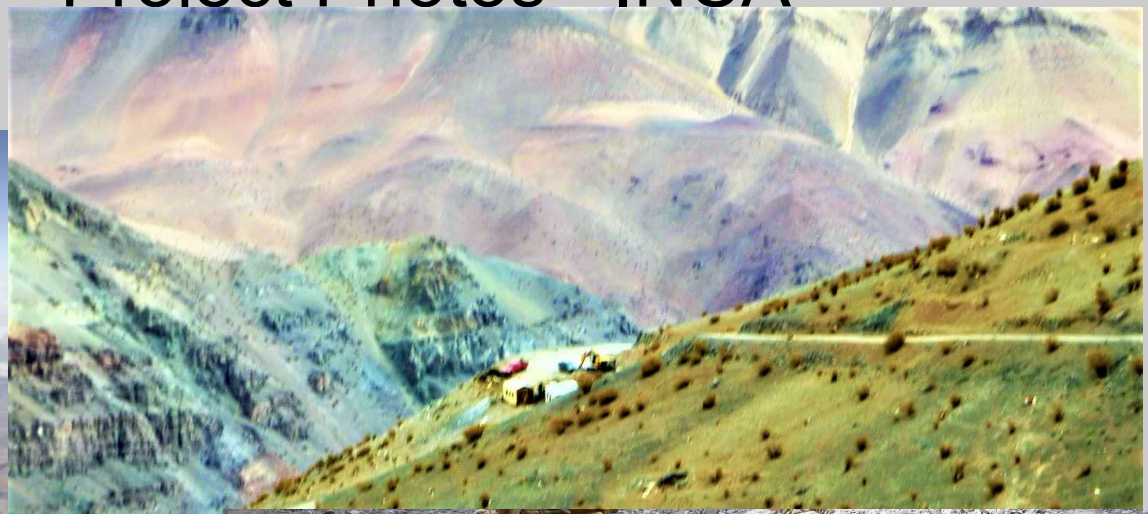
Project Photos - INCA



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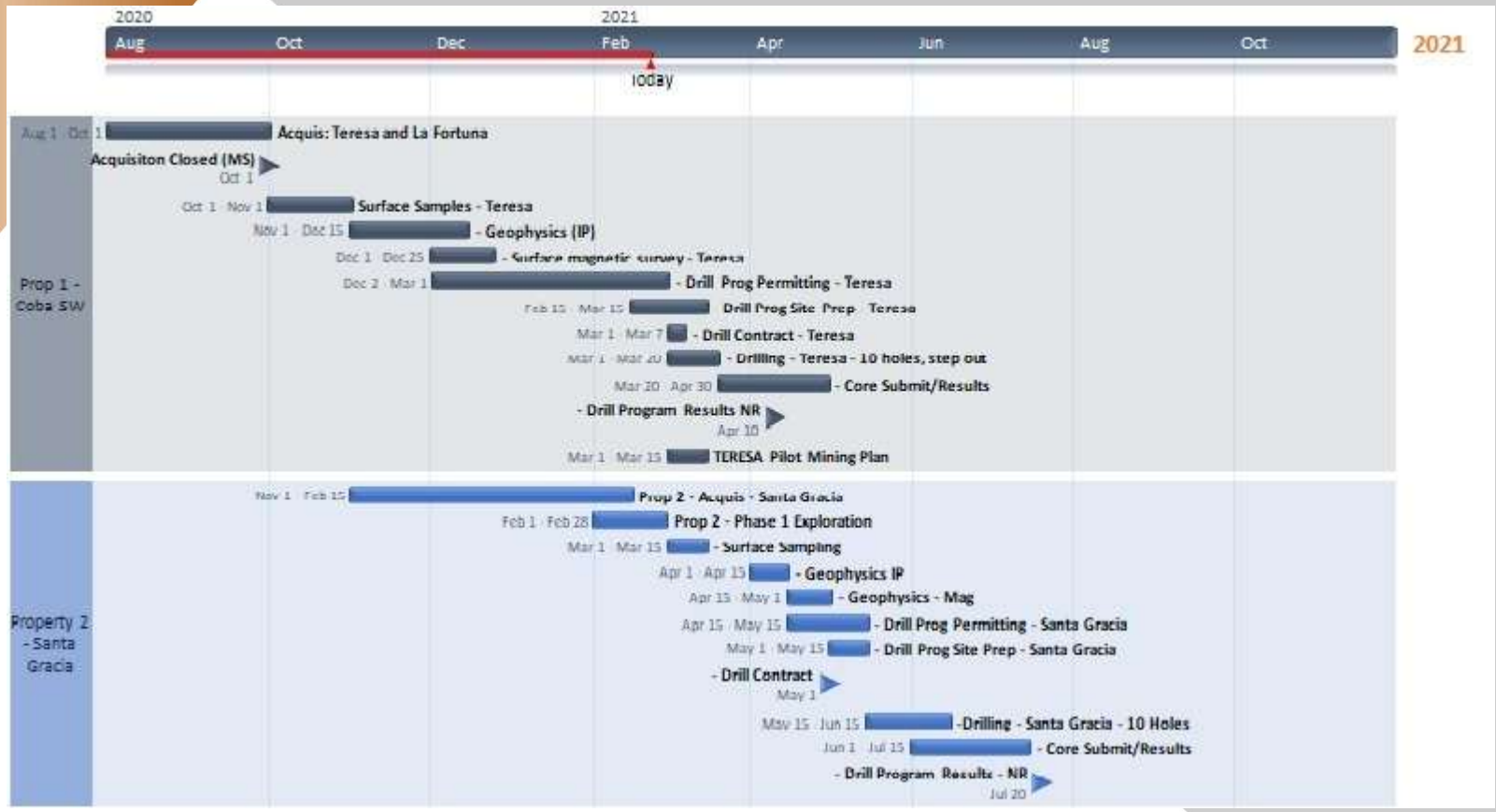
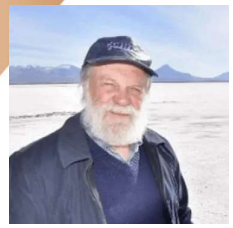
STUVE Gold Corp – Corporate Development Plan



Management and Directors

Mr. Al J. Kroontje, B.Sc. (Eng.) – CEO (Director)

Mr. Kroontje has been involved in exploration, development and production operations in the oil and gas and mineral exploration sectors for over 30 years. He has been very involved in mineral exploration activities for gold, copper, silver and lithium in Chile since 2009.



Terry Walker – Chief Geologist (Director)

Mr. Walker is a highly-experienced geologist and a leading expert in hydrogeology. Terry has spent over 25 years in Chile's mining industry and is well-connected throughout the sector. He is the co-founder of GeoServicios Piedra Dorada – an exploration and development services company, focused on Latin America.

Gordon Aldcorn - President

A 20-year veteran of the capital markets representing junior resource companies.

Dale Burstall - Director

Mr. Burstall practices in the area of commercial law with an emphasis on securities law. Mr. Burstall's practice includes all aspects of securities law.

Jeff Graw - Director

Mr. Graw has 36 years of experience in the geophysical industry involving data acquisition and interpretation.

Jana Lillies - Controller

STUVE GOLD CORP

Corporate Structure: **STUV-TSXV**
(as at June 30, 2021)

Shares Issued and Outstanding:	27,898,484
Warrants:	66,500
Options outstanding:	1,416,667
Total Shares Fully Diluted:	29,381,651

STUVE Gold Corp – Contact Information

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galdcorn@stuvegoldcorp.ca

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