

Rover Metals Corp. (TSXV:ROVR) – Developing High-Grade Li Asset in the World’s Top Mining Jurisdiction



June 14th, 2023

Investment Highlights

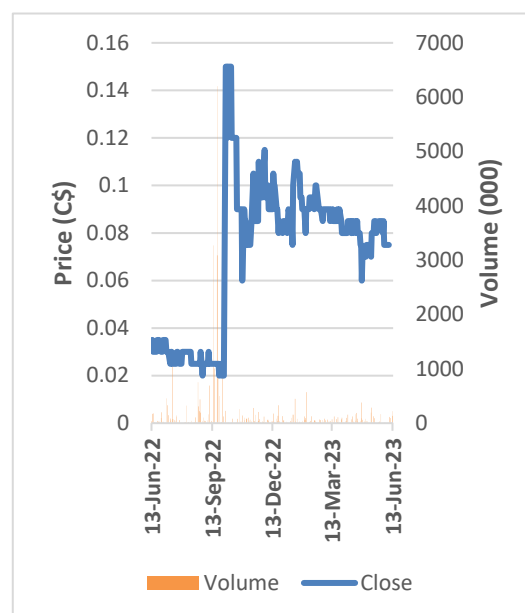
- Rover Metals Corp (TSX-V: ROVR; OTCQB ROVMF)** (“ROVR”, or “Company”) is a junior mining company with a focus on critical minerals. The Company has shifted focus to lithium and zinc/copper/lead/silver via its two projects – 1) the Let’s Go Lithium (“LGL”) project (Nevada, USA) and Indian Mountain Lake (“IML”) project (NT, Canada).
- Embarking on an RC drill program at LGL Project:** The management team has indicated plans to undertake Reverse Circulation (RC) drill program at LGL in 2023 to follow up on its high-grade lithium surface samples (up to 1,218 ppm Li) from Q4-2022. LGL is a district-scale claystone lithium project located in Nevada, USA, recognized as the world’s most attractive mining jurisdiction by the Fraser Institute.
- Proximity to other advanced-stage claystone Li deposits.** The geological similarity and proximity of LGL to other advanced-stage deposits in Nevada such as the Century Lithium’s (TSXV: LCE) Clayton Valley project and American Lithium’s (TSXV: LI) TLC project gives us confidence in the resource potential of LGL.
- District-scale VMS-style deposits at IML Property:** The IML property hosts a district-scale VMS-style zinc-copper-lead-silver deposit. We believe the project has significant resource expansion potential, especially considering that just 3% of the total land package has been explored, with the remaining 97% yet to be explored. Additionally, there is a policy tailwind in support of critical mineral development projects in the US and Canada, which could help IML Project.
- Based on our analysis and valuation models, we are initiating coverage with a BUY rating and fair value estimate of \$0.30 per share.**

Current Price (C\$):	\$	0.07
Fair Value (C\$):	\$	0.30
Projected Upside:		362.74%
Action Rating:		BUY
Perceived Risk:		VERY HIGH

Shares Outstanding:		42,429,712
Market Capitalization (C\$):	\$	2,757,931
P/E		-
P/B		0.55
YoY Return		85.71%
YoY TSXV Return		-14.83%

*Note all \$ amount are C\$ unless otherwise stated

TSXV: ROVR PRICE AND VOLUME HISTORY



Key Financial Data (FYE - Dec 31)

(C\$)		2022		Q1-2023
Cash	\$	96,227	\$	161,766
Working Capital	\$	(40,000)	\$	75,937
Mineral Assets	\$	4,347,794	\$	4,731,870
Total Assets	\$	5,083,963	\$	5,334,349
Net Income (Loss) for the 3M	\$	(296,235)	\$	(365,666)
EPS for the 3M	\$	(0.01)	\$	(0.02)

PLEASE REVIEW IMPORTANT DISCLOSURES

ROVR is a junior mining exploration company focused on critical minerals and precious metals projects located in the US and Canada. Its critical mineral projects include lithium, zinc, and copper. Its precious metals projects include gold and silver. ROVR's mineral portfolio consists of:

Let's Go Lithium (LGL) Project: ROVR's flagship property and current focus, the management team has indicated plans to undertake Reverse Circulation (RC) drill program in 2023 to follow up on the high-grade lithium surface samples (up to 1,218 ppm Li) from Q4-2022. LGL is a district-scale claystone lithium project located in mining-friendly Nevada, USA, within the prolific southwest lithium jurisdiction where there are over 40 million tonnes of lithium carbonate equivalent in situ in inferred category or better.

IML Zinc-Copper Project: It is a Volcanic Massive Sulphide (VMS) project located in Northwest Territories, Canada. The Indian Mountain Lake Project has had exploration dating back to the 1940s. But so far only 3% of the total land package has been explored. The Company's management believes that the IML VMS Project has the potential to be a Tier 1 Zinc and Copper project.

Cabin Gold Property: this is a group of gold projects comprising Cabin Gold, Slemon Gold, and Camp Gold across a total area of 1,503 hectares. Initial exploration results at Cabin gold intersected high-grade gold up to 13.6 g/t Au. However, further exploration work at the Cabin Gold project has been postponed until at least 2024.

Based on our analysis of the company's activities, we believe that the Let's Go Lithium (LGL) Project is likely to be the company's main focus in the near-to-medium term, and therefore the likely driver of investor's value on a forward basis. The Company has received its exploration permit and is planning an RC drill program in 2023 to follow up on the high-grade lithium surface samples. We see the developments as a clear indication that Rover is focused on advancing its lithium project.

LGL being a near-surface lithium claystone deposit is advantageous given claystone lithium extraction technologies are more cost-efficient, and environmentally sustainable, while also having the nearest time horizon to large-scale commercialization. The geological similarity and proximity of LGL to other advanced-stage deposits in Nevada such as Century Lithium's Clayton Valley project and American Lithium's TLC project gives us confidence in the resource potential of LGL.

ROVR potentially has a large Li resource within the USA's only lithium-producing district; against the backdrop of rising demand for EV battery metals, coupled with increasing interest by majors in lithium claystone deposits. We believe ROVR's share price could re-rate as ROVR continues its potential transformation from grassroots explorer to defining a resource and eventually to a developer.

Let's Go Lithium (LGL) Project

The Let's Go Lithium project is a claystone lithium property located in Nevada, US. It is a district-scale land package covering nearly 6,000 ha. The project is located 12 km from the historic Franklin Wells mine and a one-and-a-half-hour drive from Las Vegas. The historic Franklin Wells hectorite mine has documented lithium values of up to 3,110 ppm Li reported by the U.S. Geological Survey. The LGL project benefits from infrastructure including rail and road network, hydro energy, and readily available skilled labour.

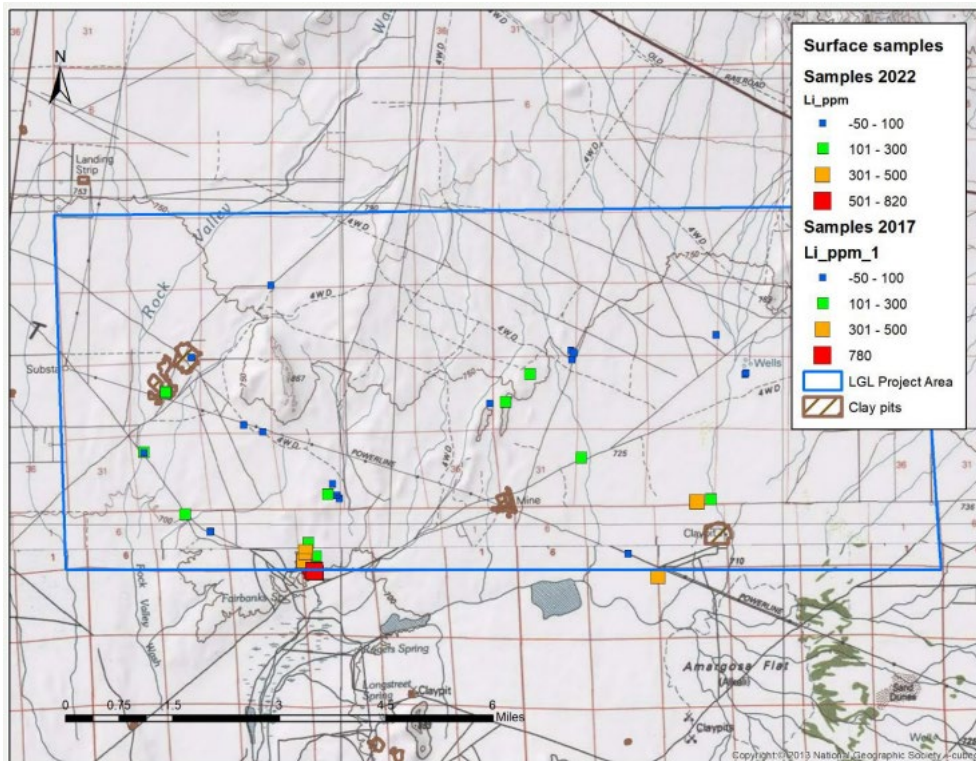
LGL Project Location Showing Nearby Li-clay Projects



Source: Company filings

The project has several high-grade lithium surface samples as well as historic USGS water well drilling and drill logs. Highlights of these surface grab samples processed by ALS Laboratories include 710 ppm Li, 780 ppm Li, and 930 ppm Li. Rover’s additional surface grab samples analyzed with a handheld laser-induced breakdown spectroscopy include 1,218 ppm Li, 778 ppm Li, 724 ppm Li, and 707 ppm Li.

LGL Project Exploration – Surface Sampling Program



Source: Company filings

In addition, historic water wells drilled on the project indicate that the claystone body is approximately 100 meters in average thickness across the project and is within one meter from the surface. The LGL project is approximately 6,000 acres in size, as indicated by the blue box on the map (see below figure). Later-stage comparable claystone lithium projects (with a suggested PFS mine life) in the southwest Nevada jurisdiction have land packages in the 2,000-acre to 8,000-acre range.

LGL Project – Historic Water Well Drill Logs



Source: Company filings

Based on these surface sample results Rover has outlined a 1,000-meter reverse circulation (RC) drill program for 2023 to follow up on high-grade areas of the project. The exploration permit allows for up to 30 drill holes to a depth of up to 90 meters per hole. The reverse circulation (RC) drill program will follow up on high-grade lithium surface samples taken on the project in 2022.

High lithium contents have been identified in clays from several areas in and near the project. This includes the historic Franklin Wells mine which is located 7.5 miles southwest of the project area in California on the western edge of the Amargosa Valley. This deposit has reported individual sample values up to 3,110 ppm Li. The USGS survey of the area suggests that lithium is present in the clay beds. The LGL projects adjoin Lhoist North America's Amargosa Valley operations which have been mining uncommon clays (sepiolite and saponite) since 1972. The regional geology of the Amargosa Valley is a basin-and-range structure with the Greenwater Range and Funeral Mountains to the west and the Amargosa Desert to the east. Rover Metals believes there is also a high likelihood of a sepiolite and saponite (drill mud) discovery at the project.

LGL is in proximity to several exploration stage as well as development stage claystone lithium projects in Nevada. This includes - American Battery Technology Company's (OCTQX: ABML) Tonopah Flats Project, Noram Lithium's (TSXV: NRM) Zeus project, Pan American Energy Corp's (CSE: PNRG) Horizon project, Century Lithium's (TSXV: LCE) Clayton Valley project, American Lithium's (TSXV: Li) TLC project, and Nevada Lithium's (CSE: NVLH) Bonnie Claire project. Economic studies on projects in the area have returned robust economics.

Exploration Stage Lithium Projects

Company	Project	Location	Market Cap (C\$ MM)	Enterprise Value (C\$ MM)	Hectares (ha)	Highest Surface Li Grade (ppm Li)	Li Resource Size (MM LCE)	EV/Hectares (C\$/ha)
Rover Metals (TSXV: ROVR)	LGL	Amargosa Valley, NV	2.8	2.6	6,000	1,218	Pre-resource	439
American Battery Technology Company (OTC: ABML)	Tonopah Flats	Tonopah, NV	697.3	680.7	10,340	882	14.33	65,834
Noram Lithium Corp (TSXV: NRM)	Zeus	Clayton Valley, NV	60.5	49.2	2,800	770	5.68	17,571
Pan American Energy Corp (CSE: PNRG)	Horizon	Tonopah, NV	25.1	17.7	17,330	800	Pre-resource	1,021

Source: Company filings

Development Stage Lithium Projects

Company	Project	Location	Market Cap (C\$ MM)	Enterprise Value (C\$ MM)	Hectares (ha)	Processing Recovery Rate Li	Li Resource Size (MM LCE)	EV/Hectares (C\$/ha)
Rover Metals (TSXV: ROVR)	LGL	Amargosa Valley, NV	3.4	3.1	6,000	81.0%	Pre-resource	520
American Lithium (TSX: Li)	TLC	Tonopah, NV	563.7	527.6	8,261	88.1%	10.69	63,866
Century Lithium (TSXV: CSE)	Clayton Valley	Clayton Valley, NV	141.6	118.8	5,585	83.0%	7.58	21,271
Ioneer (ASX: INR)	Rhyolite Ridge	Tonopah, NV	616.3	525.9	1,977	85.0%	1.25	266,010

Source: Company filings

As shown in the above tables, ROVR's project appears to stack up well against comparable exploration-stage as well as development-stage lithium assets, especially in terms of project size, surface Li grade, and lithium processing recovery rate. Despite this, it sits with the lowest EV to Hectares multiple. We will explore this in the context of valuation considerations later in this report.

The Aqua regia acid tests conducted by Rover Metals, through ALS Laboratories, on its surface grab samples at its LGL project indicate 64%-98% lithium Recovery. The test also indicated that the lithium is weakly bound to clay. Important to note that, Century Lithium's Clayton Valley project and American Lithium's TLC Lithium project are the closest geological claystone similarities to Rover's LGL Project. This suggests that LGL lithium claystone may be amenable to the extraction techniques being demonstrated by Century Lithium at Clayton Valley and American Lithium at TLC on their lithium claystone deposits.

As shown in the figure above, Clayton Valley and TLC projects have a total resource base of 7.58 Mt LCE and 10.69 Mt LCE respectively. Given similarities to these projects gives us confidence in the large resource potential at LGL. We also note that Nevada is a Tier 1 mining jurisdiction and was ranked first for mining investment globally in the Fraser Institute's Annual Survey of Mining Companies, 2022. This should further enhance the prospects for LGL.

Claystone lithium mining is more ESG-friendly. LGL being a near-surface lithium claystone deposit is advantageous given claystone lithium extraction technologies are more cost-efficient and environmentally sustainable. Claystone lithium uses less water than traditional brine lithium mining. The majority of the claystone lithium projects are also nearer to the surface than hard rock lithium projects, and as a result, are less intrusive to underground ecosystems. Additionally, claystone operations require a more simplified mining circuit to process lithium as compared to hard rock operations.

EGS Ranking Comparison – Claystone Better than Others

Lithium Geology:	Claystone	Brine	Hardrock
Water Usage (E)	Low	High	Medium
Extraction Surface Impact (E)	Low	Medium	High
Extraction Subsurface Impact (E)	Low	Low	High
Environmental Scoring	Great	Average	Below Average
Social	High	Medium to High	High
Governance	High	Low to High	Medium to High
TOTAL ESG SCORING	Great	Average/Good	Average

Source: Company filings

While processing claystone-based lithium has historically proven challenging, we think this is about to change with the progress made by various companies such as Century Lithium and American Lithium Corporation which continue to decrease the cash cost per production tonne of Lithium Carbonate (Li₂CO₃). The pre-feasibility study by Century Lithium for its Clayton Valley Project suggests the estimated cash cost per tonne of Li₂CO₃ to be US\$3,340/t. This compares favorably to hard rock mining operations (US\$6,000/t) and is in line with brine mining (US\$2,500-US\$4,000 per tonne). (Century Lithium and American Lithium).

Lithium Carbonate Production Cash Cost per Tonne - Comparison

	Claystone	Brine	Hardrock
Mine Product	Lithium Carbonate (Li ₂ CO ₃)	Lithium Carbonate (Li ₂ CO ₃)	Spodumene Concentrate (6% Li ₂ O)
Typical Grade	700 – 3,000 ppm Li metal	500 – 1,000 ppm Li metal	4,500 – 7,000 ppm Li metal
Production Steps	Mining Acid Leaching Evaporation Crystallization	Pumping of Brine Evaporation Crystallization	Mining Crushing and Grinding Roasting Acid Leaching Evaporation/Crystallization
Estimated Cash Costs / Tonne Li ₂ CO ₃	USD\$3,340 / tonne	USD\$2,500 – \$4,000 / tonne	USD+\$6,000 / tonne

Source: Company filings

Lithium Fundamentals

The global lithium market is expected to remain in deficit over the coming years on the back of increasing demand for EVs and energy storage. Lithium's properties make it ideal for use in electric vehicle (EV) batteries. Lithium is a lightweight metal with a low atomic number, 3, and a high energy density. This makes it an excellent material for use in batteries because it can store large amounts of energy in a small volume, enabling EVs to travel commercially relevant distances on a single charge.

The relatively long lifespan of Li-ion batteries is an added advantage. Unlike traditional lead-acid batteries, lithium-ion batteries do not lose capacity over time due to incomplete charging and discharging. Lithium-ion batteries also charge more quickly and have a higher power density, which means they can deliver more power per unit of weight compared with lead acid and other battery technologies.

In addition to powering EVs, Li-ion batteries can also be used to store energy generated from renewable sources such as solar and wind power. As more countries move towards clean energy, the demand for lithium is expected to keep on rising.

Global lithium demand will reach 989,000 tonnes of lithium carbon equivalent ("LCE") in 2023, above the 964,000 tonnes of production expected this year, according to Q1 2023 report from Australia's Office of the Chief Economist ("OCE"). This situation is expected to persist for the rest of the decade. Albemarle estimates an 800kt deficit for LCE in 2030, with supply at 2.9Mt LCE and demand at 3.7 Mt LCE. This view is also supported by market research firm Benchmark Mineral Intelligence which estimates a deficit of 3.5Mt LCE by 2040.

The International Energy Agency ("IEA") has forecast that EV penetration is expected to jump to 18% of all vehicles sold in 2023, up from around 4% in 2020. By 2030, penetration is expected to surge to more than 40%. In fact, in major economies, the US, the EU, and China, the average share of electric cars in total sales could reach 28%, 42%, and 52% respectively by 2026. BloombergNEF expects a 27x growth in the number of EVs sold globally during 2020-2040. The number is set to rise from 3 million EVs sold in 2020 to nearly 88 million EVs sold in 2040.

The growth in EVs is supported by auto OEMs (e.g. Stellantis, Ford, Toyota, Honda) setting ambitious targets to phase out traditional fossil-fuel-powered cars and increase the mix of EVs.

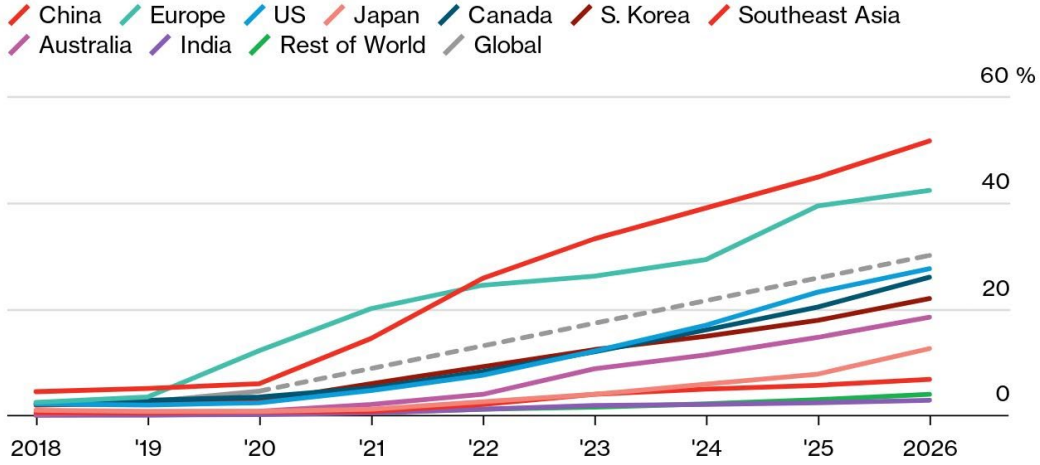
Automotive OEM EV Targets

Company	EV as a % of total sales	Target Year
Volkswagen	50%	2030
BMW Group	50%	2030
Nissan Motor	50%	2030
Stellantis	75%	2030
Toyota	33%	2030
Daimler	50%	2025
General Motors	100%	2035
Hyundai Motor	36%	2030
Ford	50%	2030
Honda	100.0%	2040

Source: Public filings; Couloir Capital

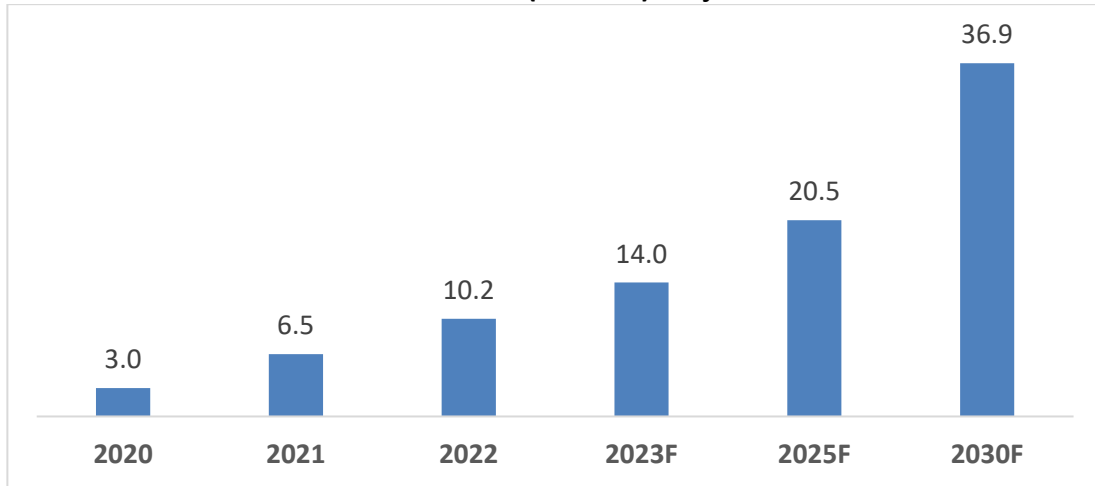
EV Sales Set to Soar

EV share of new passenger vehicle sales by market



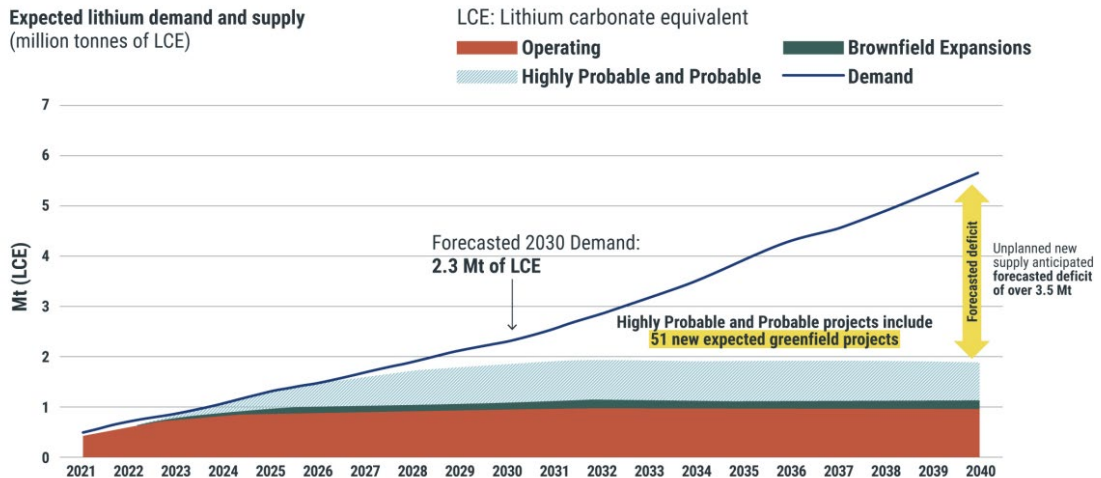
Source: BloombergNEF

Global EV Sales (millions) Projection



Source: International Energy Agency (IEA)

Lithium Supply Demand Forecast Indicates Major Deficit



Source: Company Presentation

The encouraging growth of EVs is having positive effects on battery production and supply chains. However, manufacturing remains highly concentrated, with China dominating the battery and component trade. This puts countries including the US at serious risk of supply chain disruption. The U.S.'s only existing lithium producer is in Nevada, and the country holds an estimated 3.6% of global lithium reserves, according to the U.S. Geological Survey. China holds nearly 7.6% of the world's lithium reserves (Source: USGS) but controls 79% of the global lithium-ion battery manufacturing capacity (Source: Benchmark Intelligence). Other lithium reserves lie largely in Australia, Chile, and Argentina.

China Dominates Li-ion Battery Cell Manufacturing Capacity Globally

Country	2022 Li Battery Cell Manufacturing Capacity (GWh)	% of total
China	893	77%
Poland	73	6%
US	70	6%
Hungary	38	3%
Germany	31	1%
Sweden	16	1%
South Korea	15	1%
Japan	12	1%
France	6	1%
India	3	0.2%
Others	7	1%
Total	1,163	100%

Source: BloombergNEF

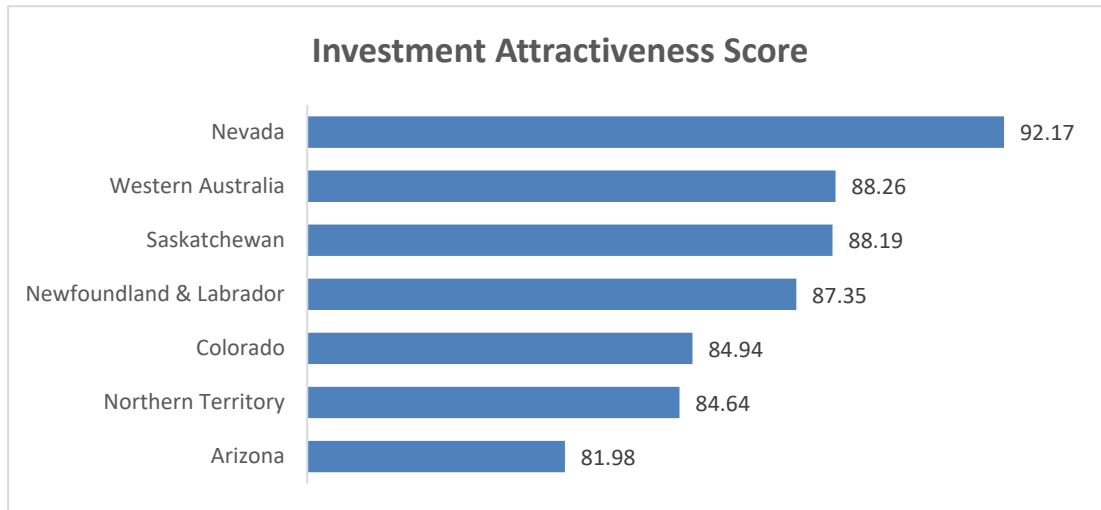
The US government has taken note: Li was added to its list of critical minerals in 2018 and again in 2021. To reduce import dependence, countries including the US and Canada have announced policies to foster domestic industries that will improve their competitiveness in the EV market. The US Inflation Reduction Act places emphasis on strengthening domestic supply chains for EVs, batteries, and minerals. Between August 2022, when the Inflation Reduction Act was passed, and March 2023, major EV and battery makers announced investments totalling at least US\$52 billion in EV supply chains in North America.

The rising number of electric vehicles and the electrification of vehicles is resulting in the rising demand for lithium-ion batteries and thus eventually driving the growth of the market globally. This puts the focus on junior mining companies that are busy developing critical mineral projects in both Canada and the United States. We believe ROVR's LGL project could potentially offer a local, low-cost, low-carbon source of battery-grade Li products to help fill the US supply gap.

Nevada – The world's top mining jurisdiction

Nevada has consistently been recognized as one of the world’s most attractive mining jurisdictions from a project investment perspective. The below chart demonstrates that in the Fraser Institute’s most recent annual mining survey, Nevada ranked 1st out of 62 surveyed mining jurisdictions for the institute’s 2022 investment attractiveness index. Nevada has typically had a stable investment attractiveness index scoring through time, suggesting that investors have viewed the jurisdiction positively over the longer term, likely due to the province’s mineral abundance and the history of past producing mines.

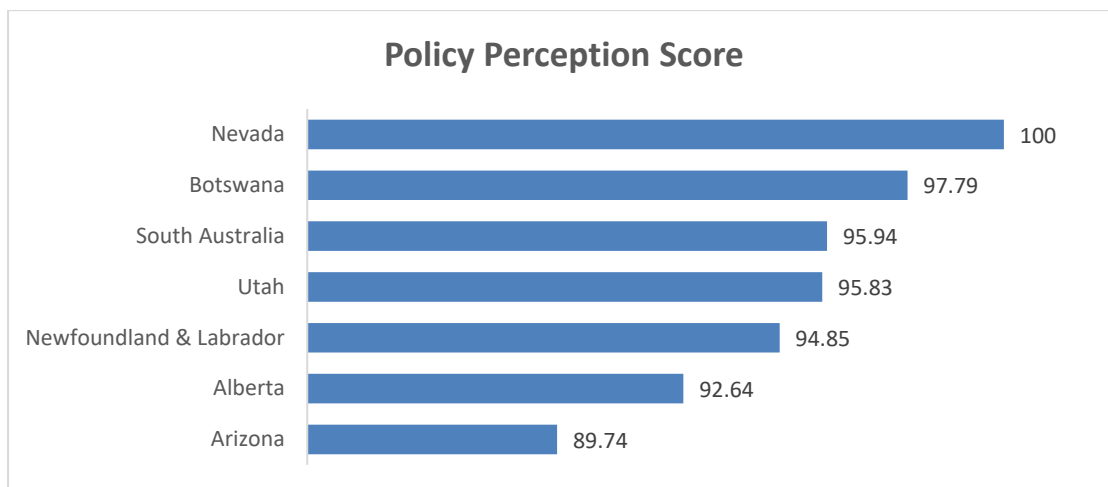
Ranking of Mining Jurisdictions by Investment Attractiveness



Source: Fraser Institute, Couloir Capital

In addition to the strong investment attractiveness index scoring, policy perception in the state has also been strong over time. Nevada was ranked 1st in the policy perception index as well out of 62 surveyed jurisdictions. The strong scoring comes as miners express declining concern around uncertainty on issues including environmental regulation, land claim disputes, and matters pertaining to the existing regulatory framework in the state.

Ranking of Mining Jurisdictions by Policy Perception



Source: Fraser Institute, Couloir Capital

Historically known for its precious metals, Nevada is also emerging as an electric vehicle battery hub in the United States given the presence of Tesla’s (NASDAQ: TSLA) Gigafactory and Albemarle’s (NYSE: ALB) Silver Peak Li-brine operations, the country’s only source of domestic lithium production. Nevada’s mining industry recorded approximately \$9.7 billion in total value of all commodities in 2021, representing a 2.8% increase from the \$9.4 billion dollar value recorded in 2020. Lithium accounted for 0.4% of the total value at \$41.7 million.

Summary of 2021 Nevada Mineral Commodity Production

Commodity	Production		YOY		YOY Value
	Amount	Unit	Change (%)	Value (\$)	Change (%)
Gold	4,502,365	ounces	-2.8%	\$8,097,998,713	-1.2%
Silver	6,218,415	ounces	1.5%	\$155,709,112	23.7%
Barite (shipped)	283,779	tons	70.8%	\$27,288,230	14.4%
Copper	163,732,694	pounds	6.1%	\$687,677,315	59.2%
Diatomite	311,700	tons	-25.8%	\$51,282,304	0.8%
Dolomite	39,175	tons	5.7%	\$3,917,743	-9.9%
Gypsum	2,538,598	tons	5%	\$49,643,160	20%
Limestone	3,241,577	tons	0.6%	\$32,570,285	-6.1%
Lithium compounds (shipped)	12,963,995	pounds	87.8%	\$41,691,698	46.1%
Magnesium compounds (shipped)	129,252	tons	4.2%	\$8,057,512	-6.1%
Molybdenite	240,000	pounds	-43.7%	\$1,992,000	-48.5%
Perlite	3,728	tons	37.3%	\$767,906	14.9%
Salt (shipped)	16,495	tons	9.7%	\$560,830	9.7%
Silica sand (shipped)	657,796	tons	15.4%	\$18,173,927	26.9%
Specialty clays	120,454	tons	-75.7%	\$11,839,493	6.2%
Geothermal energy (sold)	3,971,982	megawatt hours	0.3%	\$318,747,661	1.5%
Oil (sold)	288,342	barrels	32%	\$15,219,762	107.6%
Aggregates	29,400,000	tons	19%	\$235,000,000	19.3%
			Total Value	\$9,758,137,650	

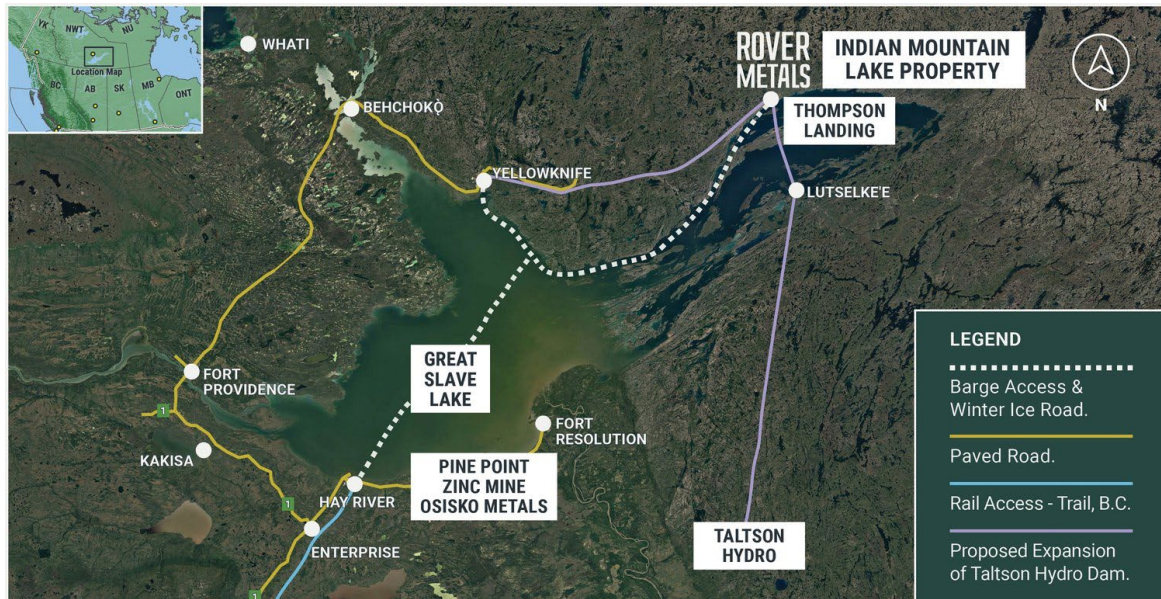
Source: Division of Minerals – State of Nevada, Couloir Capital

Nevada is the only U.S. state that encompasses every facet of the lithium-ion battery economy and life cycle, from the exploration and mining of natural Lithium deposits to the research and development to production and assembly, and finally the recycling operations. Nevada’s mineral industry continues to be a major economic force in the US. Nevada is a major natural resource producer and has significant mineral and energy resources. Given a stable price and regulatory environment, this situation should continue for many years to come.

Indian Mountain Lake (IML) Zinc-Copper Project

The IML Zinc-Copper Project is a Volcanic Massive Sulphide deposit located in Northwest Territories, Canada. It is a district-scale land package spread over 30,000 acres of the greenstone belt. The property is located approximately 195 km east-northeast of Yellowknife, NT, off the eastern arm of Great Slave Lake. The project benefits from solid infrastructure including barge access and winter ice road from the cities of Yellowknife and Hay River, lake and road access to Pine Point Zinc mine, access to future expansion of the Taltson Hydro Plant, and access to railway connecting to zinc refinery in Trail, British Columbia.

IML Project Location Map



Source: Company filings

The Indian Mountain Lake Project has had exploration dating back to the 1940s. But so far only 3% of the total land package has been explored. Overall, we believe the project has significant resource expansion potential, especially considering that 97% of the 30,000-acre greenstone belt is unexplored and has the potential for a Tier 1 Copper Zinc discovery.

Additionally, there is a policy tailwind in support of critical mineral development projects in the US and Canada, which should help IML Project. In Canada, Zinc and Copper are on the Federal Government's Critical Minerals List, and part of the Canadian Government's Critical Minerals Strategy. As a result, the IML project qualifies for the 30% critical mineral flow-through investor tax credit.

Zinc, Copper, Lead, and Silver are also on the U.S. Critical Minerals List. The US government is now allowing a US\$3,750 credit for vehicles whose batteries contain critical minerals extracted or processed in a country with which the U.S. has a free-trade agreement. We think these policies will help develop the critical minerals and battery sector in Canada and the United States.

The Northwest Territories (NT) hosts known deposits and occurrences with 23 of 31 minerals that have been deemed critical by the Canadian government. NT is a mining-friendly jurisdiction with a permitting system that ensures that the mined commodities produced in the territory meet high environmental, social, governance, and indigenous participation standards.

The Canadian government has set aside a C\$3.8 billion (US\$3 billion) federal budget to support the development of critical minerals which includes C\$1.5 billion (US\$1.2 billion) specifically targeted for infrastructure development in regions that host critical minerals. This should benefit Northwest Territories and projects which are located in the region including the IML Property.

Cabin Gold Project

The Cabin Gold Group of Properties consists of three projects: Cabin Gold, Camp Gold, and Slemon Gold. These properties are located 110 km northwest of the city of Yellowknife.

Cabin Gold - Project Location Map



Source: Company filings

Cabin Gold: It is located 40km north of the city of Behchoko and is well-connected via Highway NT-3. There is access to a winter road that connects the project directly to Highway NT3 and Yellowknife. The project has had historical drilling carried out by Aber Resources in the 1980s at the Arrow Zone which reported a historic resource of 100,000 tons at 0.30 oz/t Au. ROVR acquired the project in 2018 and since then has begun the drilling to discover and delineate new gold zones. Rover has so far completed two phases of its exploration program which has confirmed the presence of three medium-to-high grade mineralized gold zones at Cabin: the Arrow, Beaver, and Andrew Zones, all open at depth, and along strike.

Phase 1 exploration: Phase 1 of the exploration program conducted in 2020 focused on the historic Arrow Zone. The program intersected grades as high as 13.6 g/t Au.

Phase 2 exploration: In July 2021, Rover commenced its Phase 2 Exploration Program at the Cabin Gold Project. The program included diamond NQ drilling, airborne magnetics/geophysics, airborne LiDAR, and a ground IP/VLF survey.

During this phase, Rover reported multiple near-surface intercepts of economic gold grades at the Beaver Zone. Highlights of Phase 2 drilling include:

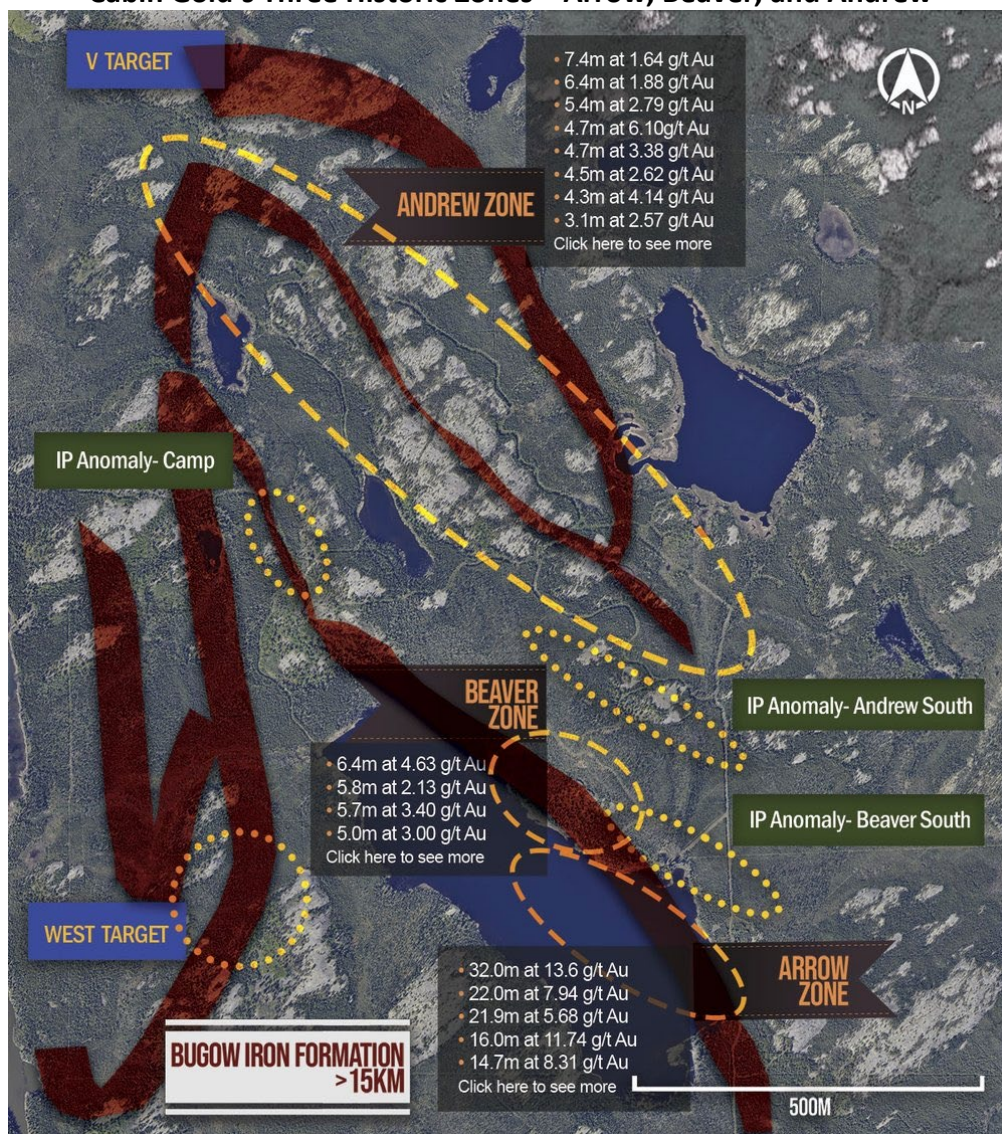
- Drill hole CL-21-10 which reported 6.4 meters of 4.63 g/t gold (from 42.6 to 49.0m), including higher grades of 7.80 g/t Au over 2.6 meters.
- Drill hole CL-21-15 which reported 5.8 meters of 2.13 g/t gold (from 50.0 to 55.8m).
- Drill hole CL-21-39 which reported 4.6 meters of 2.21 g/t gold (from 11.0 to 15.6m).
- Drill hole CL-21-40 which reported 4.5 meters of 0.84 g/t gold (from 13.8 to 18.3m).

The exploration program also confirmed and expanded the historic gold grades at the Andrew South, Andrew Middle, and Andrew North Targets. Highlights of Phase 2 drilling at Andrew zone include:

- Drill hole CL-21-21 which reported 2.9 meters of 5.09 g/t Au (from 70.65m to 76.8m), including the higher grade 6.42 g/t Au over 2.2m.
- Drill hole CL-21-24 which reported 3.9 meters of 2.91 g/t Au (from 51.00m to 55.12m).

- Drill hole CL-21-19 which reported 3.1 meters of 2.57 g/t Au (from 62.2m to 65.3m).
- Drill hole CL-21-20 which reported 0.4 meters of 6.11 g/t Au (from 90.8m to 91.2m).
- Drill hole CL-21-25 which reported 2.3 meters of 2.61 g/t Au (from 68.0m to 70.5m).
- Drill hole CL-21-27 which reported 4.3 meters of 4.14 g/t Au (from 17.8m to 22.8m)
- Drill hole CL-21-29 which reported 3.0 meters of 3.2 g/t Au (from 37.6m to 40.8m)

Cabin Gold’s Three Historic Zones – Arrow, Beaver, and Andrew



Source: Company filings

We believe that ROVR is poised for significant expansion of gold mineralization at all three historic zones. The Company has postponed exploration work at the Cabin Gold project until at least 2024.

Management Overview

Management and directors own a total of 11.19% of outstanding shares. We see insider shareholding as a positive indicator, as it implies that management and the board are likely to be aligned with investors in their interests and motivations. Generally speaking, insider share ownership above 10% is seen as relatively high. The table below outlines insider and strategic shareholding:

Name	Position	Shares	% of Total
Judson Culter & Family	CEO	4,500,000	10.61%
Keith Minty	President & Director	250,000	0.59%
Oliver Foeste	CFO	-	0.00%
Eugene Hodgson	Independent Director	-	0.00%
Gary MacDonald	Independent Director	-	0.00%
Salim Tharani	Independent Director	50,000	0.12%
			11.31%

Major Investors	Shares	% of Total
NA	0	0.00%
	-	0.00%

Total	-	11.31%
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Source: Couloir Capital, Company Management

The biographies of key management individuals (as provided by the company) are outlined below.

Judson Culter – CEO & Director

Mr. Culter is an experienced start-up entrepreneur who co-founded Rover Metals in 2016. Mr. Culter has over ten years of international finance, capital markets, and accounting experience. He has helped to raise over \$25MM in private and public financings for start-ups and growth-orientated companies in the Pacific Northwest, Asia Pacific, and South America. He has taken several mineral resource companies public, most recently Rover Metals, and prior to that the Dolly Varden Silver project (TSXV: DV), whereby he was a co-founder and also managed the exploration drill program (pre-Hecla Mining investment).

Keith Minty – President & Director

Mr. Minty obtained a B.Sc. in Mining Engineering from Queen’s University, Kingston Ontario, Canada in 1978. He has over 26 years of open pit and underground mine operational and project development experience in North America, Central America, and in Africa. From 2008 to 2013, Mr. Minty was the Chief Operating Officer at Thani Dubai Mining (“Thani”) where he was responsible for all project exploration and operation activities in Yemen and Egypt as well as new business development activities. Prior to joining Thani, he was the South African country manager for Hunter Dickinson. Mr. Minty has also served on the board of directors of Asanko Gold and Oremex Silver and served as COO at Aurvista Gold. He currently serves on the boards of Auryn Resources, and Callinex Mines.

Oliver Foeste – CFO

Oliver Foeste is currently the Managing Partner of Invictus Accounting Group (based in Vancouver, BC), and brings over a decade of financial and business advisory as well as executive and directorship experience across a number of sectors including mining, natural resources, technology, real estate, cannabis, and more. Oliver currently holds strategic CFO roles for a select number of private and public companies, and previously held senior management and executive positions in multinational and small capitalization companies listed in both Canada and the United States. During the earlier years of Oliver’s career, he was at Deloitte where he led audit and assurance engagements for both private and public companies, and at Walsh King Chartered Accountants where he prepared tax returns and financial statements for private clients.

Salim Tharani –Director

Mr. Tharani has held top executive positions for Western and Russian conglomerates generating income of US\$250 million to US\$2.5 billion; has also raised over US\$1.3 billion through project

financing, debt financing, private equity, venture capital, and synthetic instruments; successfully integrated and executed over 88 M&A and LBO transactions with an aggregate value over US\$800 million. He holds a Bachelor of Arts Degree from Simon Fraser University.

Eugene Hodgson – Director

An accomplished and agile Senior Executive in both private industry, as a banker, financial and public policy/government affairs advisor, as well as the public sector, for the BC and NWT Governments. Experienced negotiator with First Nations groups and a strategic Board member for a number of business and community associations. Senior Policy Advisor-Government of the Northwest Territories (1978-1981). Advised BC Hydro on the establishment of its Aboriginal Affairs Group in 1990. Served on the Board of Directors of various companies including Grandfield Pacific (Explorer Hotel, YK, NT), First Class Systems, Arimex Resources, Sea Breeze Power, Silvermex Resources, Metron Capital, Chair of Pacific Cascade Minerals, and Director of Timmins Gold a TSE and NYSE listed company (2005-2014). Currently a Director and Audit Chair of Pebble Labs Inc., Maxtech Ventures Inc., and Red Fund Capital Corp. Also, currently CFO for Fabled Copper & Gold, and Trait Biosciences.

Gary MacDonald – Director

Mr. MacDonald has over 25 years of natural resource experience, specializing in mining operations on a global basis. Mr. MacDonald holds a Bachelor of Commerce from UBC and a Master of business administration from Erasmus University in Rotterdam. Mr. MacDonald's roles have been all-encompassing from the field to the boardroom. Mr. MacDonald has been the president and chief executive officer of American Mining Corp. since 2006 and currently holds numerous board positions in the resource sector.

Financials Overview

At the end of Q1-FY2023 (three months ended March 31, 2023), the company had cash and working capital of \$161.7K and \$75.9K, respectively. The company's current ratio of 1.31x implies the ability of current assets to sufficiently cover current liabilities, implying a strong liquidity position at the end of March 2023. Monthly cash burn (negative free cash flow) for Q1-FY2023 was \$71,950, lower than the comparative period in FY2022 mainly on account of the decrease in exploration expense. The company has a debt of \$40,000. The following table summarizes the company's liquidity position:

Key Financial Data (FYE - Dec 31)			
(in C\$)		2022	Q1-2023
Cash	\$	96,227	\$ 161,766
Working Capital	\$	(40,000)	\$ 75,937
Current Ratio		0.88	1.31
Debt	\$	40,000	\$ 40,000
Monthly Cash Burn (3M)	\$	(334,170)	\$ (71,950)
Cash from Financing Activities (3M)	\$	1,115,709	\$ 281,389

Source: Company, Couloir Capital

The following table outlines the company's outstanding options and warrants.

Options	Strike	Exercise Value
58,332	\$ 0.15	\$ 8,750
150,000	\$ 0.45	\$ 67,500
50,000	\$ 0.15	\$ 7,500
50,000	\$ 0.51	\$ 25,500
58,332	\$ 0.98	\$ 57,165
66,670	\$ 0.72	\$ 48,002
29,168	\$ 0.15	\$ 4,375
125,401	\$ 0.92	\$ 115,369
58,332	\$ 0.15	\$ 8,750
99,999	\$ 0.45	\$ 45,000
133,333	\$ 0.26	\$ 34,667
83,333	\$ 0.15	\$ 12,500
Warrants	Strike	Exercise Value
179,533	\$ 0.90	\$ 161,580
855,553	\$ 0.20	\$ 171,111
179,719	\$ 0.20	\$ 35,944
138,887	\$ 0.20	\$ 27,777
9,360,369	\$ 0.17	\$ 1,591,263
213,220	\$ 0.45	\$ 95,949
42,582	\$ 0.45	\$ 19,162
35,666	\$ 0.45	\$ 16,050
4,913,750	\$ 0.12	\$ 589,650
2,568,750	\$ 0.12	\$ 308,250
3,991,382	\$ 0.12	\$ 478,966

Source: Company, Couloir Capital

The company currently has 0.96 million options (weighted average exercise price of \$0.45 per share), and 22.4 million warrants (weighted average exercise price of \$0.16 per share) outstanding. At this time, none of the options and warrants are in-the-money.

Revenue and EPS Forecasts

At current, ROVR is in the exploration stage and is many years away from commercial production. As a result, we will not be providing near-term revenue and EPS forecasts.

Net Asset Valuation Model

As the company has yet to achieve the Preliminary Economic Assessment ("PEA") milestone, which provides the initial projections around potential production scheduling and forecasted cost structure, we will be unable to provide a valuation based on a NAV model.

Comparables Valuation

As our sole source of valuation, we consider ROVR's relative valuation against other mining companies that we believe to be comparable. However, with the LGL and IML projects, ROVR now has exposure

to both lithium and zinc. As a result, in this report, we value ROVR on a sum-of-the-parts basis. We value LGL project on a lithium comparables basis and IML project on a zinc comparables basis.

LGL Project

The table below outlines our peer group selection for LGL Project on a lithium comparables basis:

Company	Location	Stage	Area (acres)	Enterprise Value (\$)	EV/ Acres (\$/acres)
Rover Metals Corp	Nevada, US	Pre-resource	6,000	\$ 2,636,165	\$ 439.36
Century Lithium Corp	Nevada, US	PFS	5,585	\$ 118,770,000	\$ 21,265.89
Noram Lithium	Nevada, US	PEA	2,800	\$ 49,200,000	\$ 17,571.43
Standard Lithium	Arkansas, US	PEA	222,262	\$ 951,900,000	\$ 4,282.78
American Battery Technology Company	Nevada, US	PEA	10,340	\$ 714,220,000	\$ 69,073.50
Pan American Energy Corp	Nevada, US	Pre-resource	17,334	\$ 23,908,767	\$ 1,379.27
American Lithium	Nevada, US	PFS	12,511	\$ 525,448,911	\$ 41,998.95
Enertopia Corp	Nevada, US	Pre-resource	1,760	\$ 2,152,884	\$ 1,223.23
loneer	Nevada, US	FS	7,861	\$ 517,164,590	\$ 65,788.65
Average					\$ 27,822.96

Source: Couloir Capital, Public Disclosures

We note that the LGL project is in the pre-resource/pre-drilling phase. As a result, we think it should trade at a significant discount to companies that are in much more advanced stages of exploration and development. The companies in our peer group which are in the pre-resource phase include - Pan American Energy Corp (PNGR) and Enertopia Corp (ENRT) and as such we value LGL at an average multiple of the two. Based on this, the implied EV for the LGL project is \$7.80 million or \$0.18 per share on an EV/ acres basis.

IML Project

The table below outlines our peer group selection for IML Project on a zinc comparables basis:

Company	Location	Area (acres)	Enterprise Value (\$)	EV/ Area (\$/acres)
Rover Metals Corp	Canada	30,000	\$ 2,636,165	\$ 87.872
Fireweed Metals Corp	Canada	256,422	\$ 83,380,000	\$ 325.167
ZincX Resources Corp	Canada	197,190	\$ 15,620,000	\$ 79.213
Solitario Zinc	USA	72,128	\$ 43,839,440	\$ 607.805
Wolfden Resources Corp	USA	67,786	\$ 18,760,000	\$ 276.752
Blue Moon Metals	USA	3,667	\$ 1,340,000	\$ 365.401
Emerita Resources	Europe	64,693	\$ 71,700,000	\$ 1,108.307
Group Eleven Resources	Ireland	258,368	\$ 14,600,000	\$ 56.509
Average				\$ 402.736

Source: Couloir Capital, Public Disclosures

Just like LGL, IML being a pre-resource project should trade at a discount to companies that are in much more advanced stages of exploration and development. We value IML at 60% discount to the average peer group multiple. Based on this, the implied EV for the IML project is \$4.83 million or \$0.11 per share on an EV/ acres basis.

Valuation Summary	Per share value (C\$)
Let's Go Lithium (LGL) Project	\$ 0.18
IML Property	\$ 0.11
Net cash	\$ 0.00
Total ROVR - Per share value	\$ 0.30

Source: Couloir Capital

By combining the total value (implied EV) of both projects and adding net cash value to it, we arrive at the sum-of-the-parts valuation for ROVR. Our fair value estimate for ROVR is \$12.76 million or \$0.30 per share, implying that the company is trading at a discount to the fair value. We note that our valuation does not factor in any value for the Cabin Gold Property. Considering that, our fair value estimate could be even higher.

Conclusion

After accounting for our valuation models, we have arrived at a fair value per share estimate of \$0.30 per share. We maintain our BUY rating, and expect the following catalysts to materially impact our valuation estimate:

- Any news regarding the commencement and progress of the 2023 RC drilling campaign planned for the Let's Go Lithium project.
- Update on the identification of drilling targets at IML property.
- Any news suggesting a delay in exploration timelines.
- Financing-related news that in any way significantly alters the company's capital structure.

Risks

The following outlines some of the key risk considerations that investors should keep in mind when evaluating ROVR as an investment opportunity:

- **Poor Drilling and Exploration Results:** Results from historical exploration work and more recent work done by ROVR have thus far yielded positive results pointing to significant mineralization at its properties. As ROVR ventures into future drilling work, poor results may imply a deterioration of the property's mineral potential, making it less valuable as an exploration asset.
- **Market Price Exposure and Impact on Execution Risk:** Sunk capital is relatively low at the exploration stage relative to further along the development cycle. However, on the flip side, ROVR's exploration and development activities will be particularly sensitive to market pricing during the exploration stage given its reliance on markets for funding needs. However, the multi-commodity nature of its operations may have a minor risk-insulating effect.
- **Early-Stage Explorer:** No NI 43-101 compliant resource estimates or economic studies on any properties exist. Investors are exposing themselves to outsized risk and value loss if any of the above risk factors should materialize.
- **Capital Structure Deterioration Related to Ongoing Cash Burn:** There is the potential that the company's cash burn could sap liquidity to the point of the company needing to raise capital. Assuming no cash flows, there is a chance that ROVR would do so via equity issuance. Depending on the price of the issuance, such an issuance could be dilutive to existing shareholders.

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Each company within an analyst's universe, or group of companies covered, is assigned:

1. A recommendation or rating, usually BUY, HOLD, or SELL;
2. A 12-month target price, which represents an analyst's current assessment of a company's potential stock price over the next year; and
3. An overall risk rating which represents an analyst's assessment of the company's overall investment risk.

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The analyst believes that the security is expected to perform in line with other companies in their sector on a risk-adjusted basis or for the reasons stated in the research report the analyst believes that the security is deserving of a (continued) HOLD rating.

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Moderate Risk: Large to very large cap companies with established earnings who have a track record of lower volatility when compared against the broad senior stock market indices. These companies are only appropriate for investors who have a medium tolerance for risk and volatility and who are prepared to accept general stock market risk including the risk of a temporary or permanent loss of some of their investment capital.