

**100% Owned
Brownfield Exploration
Copper-Rich VMS Deposits
South Central Norway**

KVIKNE KOBBERVERK 1632-1789

Playfair's Opportunity

100% Owned.

11 Former Producing Mines.

5 Other Significant Mineral Deposits.

+300 Square Kilometres.

First World Country.

Road Accessible.

Drill Targets Already Developed.

Drilling Planned.



Norway Offers Many Exploration Opportunities

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Norway is a country with a rich copper mining history. The copper used in constructing the Statue of Liberty was mined in Norway.

The former producing copper mines on Playfair's projects are some of the oldest in Norway. Several of them were first mined in the 17th and 18th centuries.

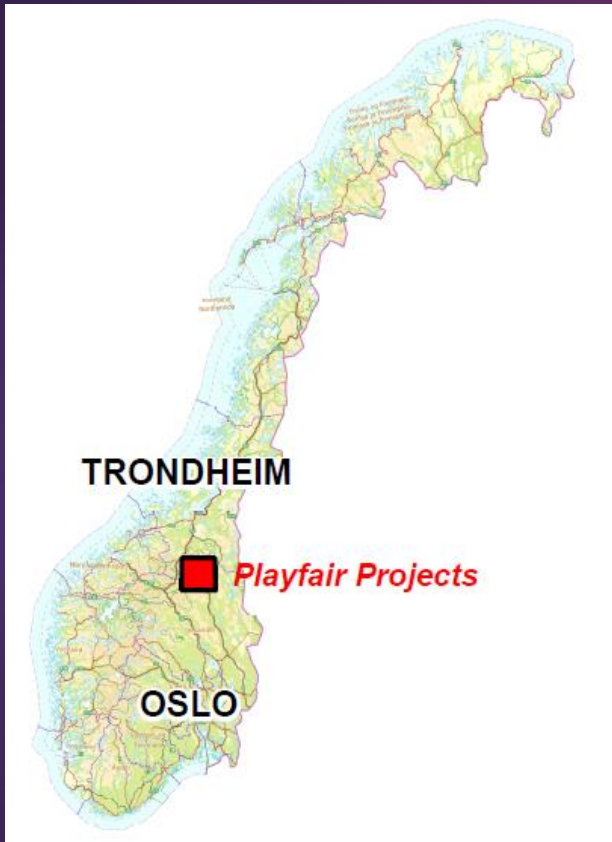
In 1682 the Kvikne copper mine suffered severe economic losses when a ship's load of copper was taken by pirates.

Mineral exploration in Norway was much reduced once the large-scale development of Norway's North Sea oil and gas began in the 1970's.

The lack of recent regional copper exploration in Norway offers significant opportunities.



Norway is a First World Country



Norway is a constitutional monarchy with a parliamentary system of government in Northern Europe; it covers an area of about 385,000 square kilometres and has a population of about 5.4 million people.

Norway has a highly developed economy, with a mix of industries such as oil and gas, mining, fishing, and tourism. It is one of the world's wealthiest countries, with a high standard of living.

The Norwegian State Oil Fund is one of the largest sovereign wealth funds in the world, with assets worth over \$1 trillion.

Norway is a modern, highly-developed country with a small but very strong economy.

Norway is a safe and straightforward place to do business.

Playfair Recognized the Opportunity

The Norwegian Government is encouraging the Hunt For Minerals to supplement their fossil fuels industry.

Extensive mineral exploration databases are freely available from the Norwegian Government.

Playfair has acquired a 100% interest in three district-scale projects covering more than 300 square kilometres.

Eleven former producing mines and five other significant mineral occurrences are included.

It is almost 40 years since the last comprehensive regional exploration on the projects.

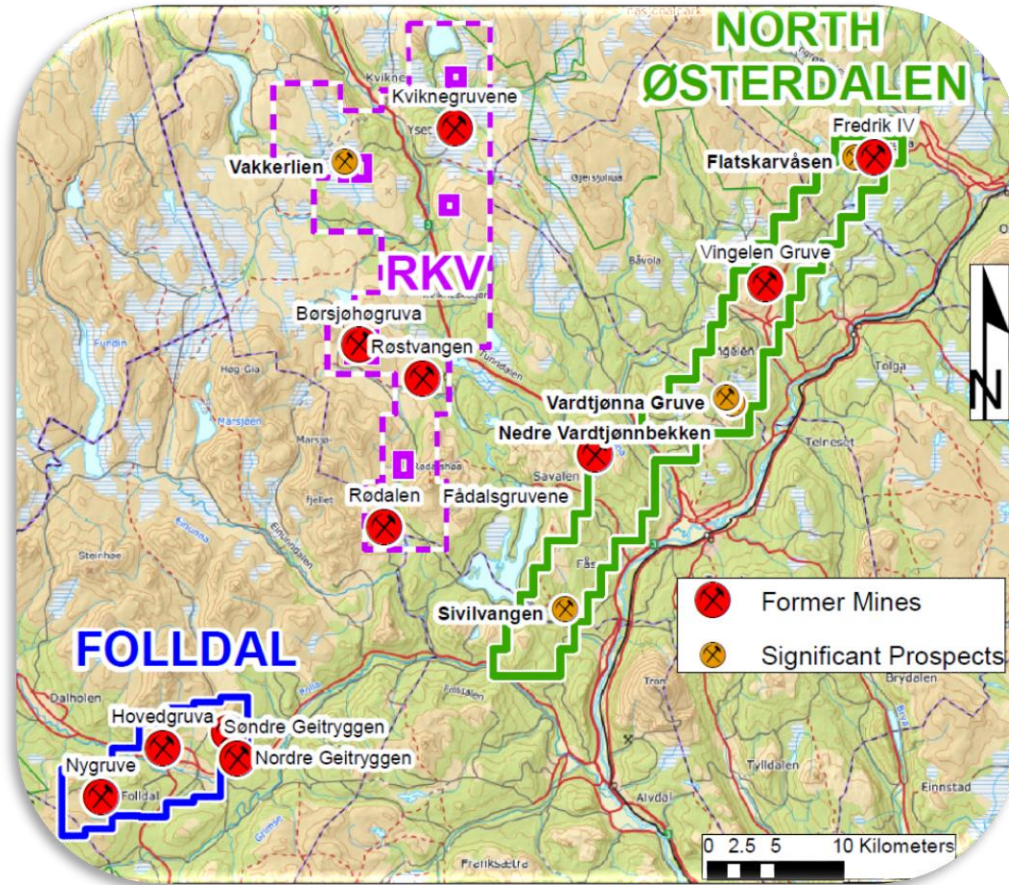
Playfair has seized this opportunity and has been actively exploring in Norway since 2019

Playfair is actively Exploring Three Very Accessible Mining Districts

Playfair's three projects total **over 300 square kilometres** and target the discovery of copper-rich VMS deposits.

Together the three Mining Districts contain **eleven former mines**, five other significant mineral occurrences and many other known mineral occurrences.

There has been little extensive regional exploration in the last 40 years.



Playfair's projects are easily accessible by road and about 100 km South of Trondheim, Norway's third largest city.

Playfair Has Made Steady Exploration Progress

Playfair's exploration in Norway began with the RKV Project.

- Historic data on the 300 Sq Km property evaluated by AI.
- AI targets selected for further evaluation by MMI soil geochemistry
- 15 of these 24 AI targets returned significant MMI soil geochemical anomalies.

2019

Additional 44 Sq. Km. acquired at RKV.

- More AI evaluation and MMI soil geochemistry.
- Detailed drone magnetic surveys on six selected areas.
- Seven targets in five areas selected for drill-testing

2020

Eleven short drillholes completed on two targets.

- Covid delays.

2021

Nineteen short holes completed on five targets.

- RKV property was reduced to 15 Sq Km.
- Folldal Project acquired by staking.

2022

North Østerdalen Project acquired by staking.

- Both near-surface and deep exploration planned at RKV.

2023

30 drillholes tested seven near surface targets in five areas; more drilling planned for 2023.

RKV Near Surface Exploration

Playfair's exploration to date has focused on finding copper-rich VMS deposits near surface but covered by overburden and therefore not discovered by prospecting.



Exploration Methodology:

- Acquire and compile available data.
- Evaluate entire property with CARDS AI.
- Evaluate AI targets by MMI soil geochemistry.
- Drill test high MMI responses.

Results:

- Initial drill results showed that the high MMI anomalies were not directly underlain by high copper bearing bedrock.
- The high MMI anomalies were in topographic lows adjacent to AI targets on higher ground.

Interpretation:

- Playfair interprets these results to show that the copper ions detected in the soil by MMI are derived from upslope sources.

Modified Drillhole Locations:

- In the later stages of the drill program planned drillhole locations were changed to test upslope limits of MMI anomalies towards the AI target rather than the highest part of the MMI anomaly.

2023 Drill Program:

- Drill testing will focus on highest part of AI targets with nearby high MMI anomalies.

Continuing drilling planned for 2023



Deep Exploration

Playfair's exploration to date has not targeted deeper ore possibilities.

Deep Exploration Opportunities:

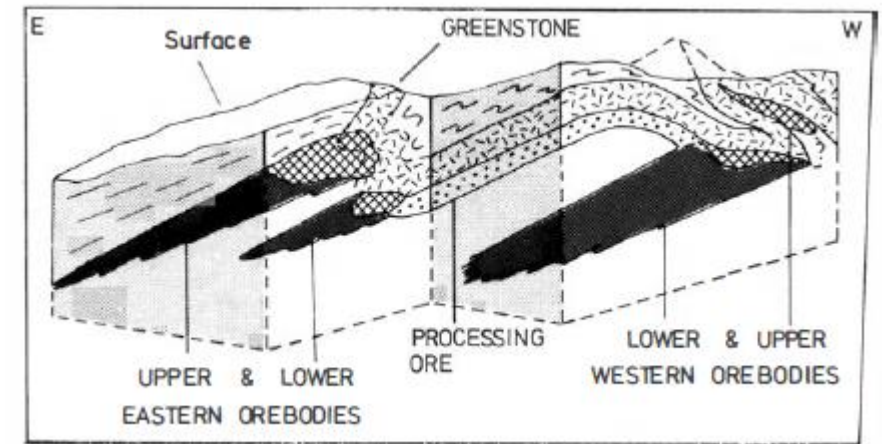
Deposits in the area often have shallow plunges of 20° to 30° and the potential down-plunge continuation of known mineralization is not at great depths. At Røstvangen for example, mining ceased in ore at between 100 and 150m vertically below surface.

- **Former producing mines not closed because they ran out of ore**

- Kvikne closed after major flooding in 1789.
- Røstvangen closed in 1920 because of the low copper price.
- Børsjohø abandoned planned large-scale production in 1920 because of the low copper price.
- Søndre Geitryggen closed because workers were needed in the new, large mine at Tverrfjellet.

- **Unmined Deposits**

- Vingelen Mine is not delimited at depth.
- Sivilangen is open to depth.
- Vardtjonna has not been explored at depth



Geology and Structure of Røstvangen Sulphide Deposit

Rui, I. J. 1973 Geology and structures of the Rostvangen sulphide deposit in the Kvikne district, central Norwegian Caledonides. Norsk Geologisk Tidsskrift 53, 433–442.

Deep Penetrating Fixed Loop TDEM surveys Planned to Define Drill Targets.



RKV

4 Former VMS Mines

Former Mines

Kvikne discovered in 1629, mined intermittently from 1632 to 1789 when **mining ceased after major flooding**. NGU estimate about 250,000 tonnes were mined grading 2.4% Cu and 1.8% Zn.

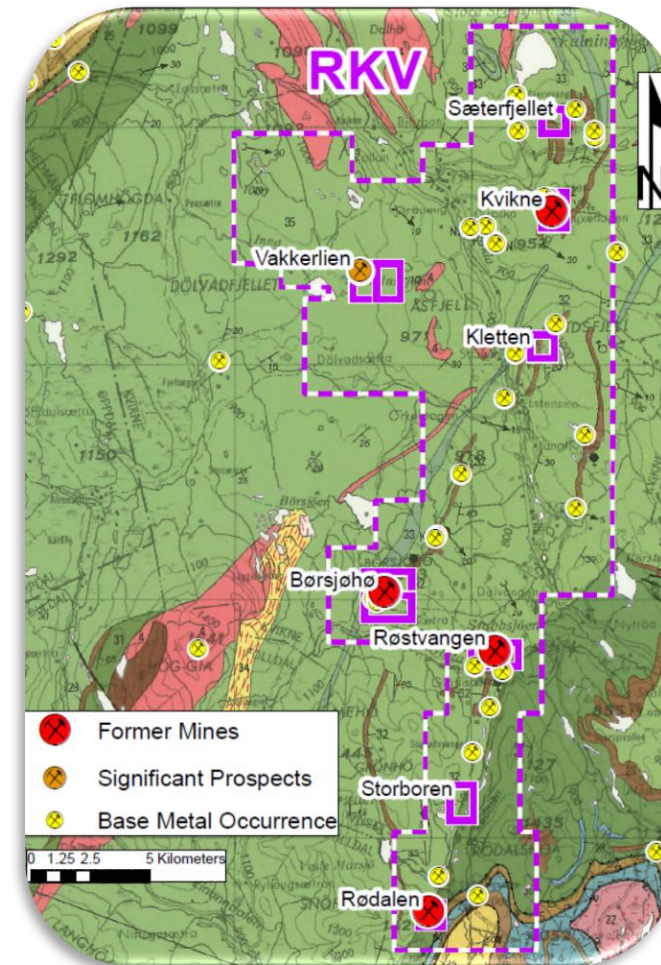
Røstvangen mined between 1908 and 1920 when **mining ceased because of the low copper price**. NGU estimate About 388,000 tonnes of ore was produced containing on average 2.65 % Cu, < 1 % Zn.

Rødalen deposit mined in the period between 1750 and 1810. About 40,000 tonnes of copper ore estimated production.

Børsjohø deposits explored between 1910 and 1920 by the same company operating Røstvangen Mine. **Work ceased when Røstvangen Mine closed down in 1920**. In 1946 Bjørlikke (NGU) suggested 900,000 tonnes with 1.8-2.0% copper and at least 2 million tonnes of probable ore could be present.

Significant Mineral Occurrences

Vakkerlien deposit discovered by A/S Sulfidmalm (a Falconbridge Nickel Mines subsidiary) in late 1974. In 1977, after drilling 109 holes a non-43-101 compliant resource of 400,000 tonnes grading 1.0% Ni and 0.4% Cu was calculated.



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**VMS deposits not mined out.
Unmined magmatic nickel deposit.**

FOLLDAL

4 Former VMS Mines

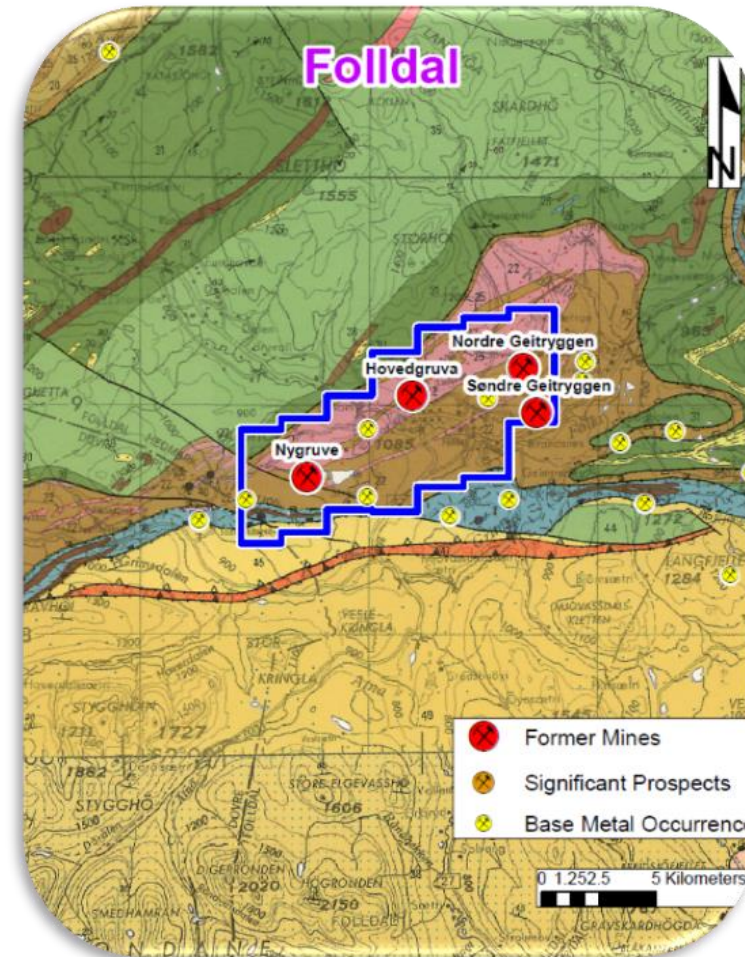
Former Mines

Folldal opened in 1747, and the first mining lasted until 1807. After that period, regular production was carried out in several periods until 1941. In total 1.15 mill.t. of ore with 1.9 % Cu and 1.1 % Zn was produced.

Nordre Geitryggen produced 2.5 mill.t. of ore with 1.3 % Cu, 3.2 % Zn, 0.2 % Pb, 31 ppm Ag and 0.2 ppm Au, mainly between 1936 and 1970, and was the largest of the Folldal mines

Søndre Geitryggen Mined for copper in the earliest periods 1770-1848 and 1860-1878. In the last mining period (1952-1965) about 0.5 Mt of ore grading 0.8 % Cu, 2.4 % Zn was taken out. **Mining ended because workers were needed in the new, large mine at Tverrfjellet, not because the deposit was mined out.**

Nygruva in production in three periods from 1783 to 1952. In total 0.3 Mt ore was produced with 0.85 % Cu and 3.5 % Zn. In the stratigraphic footwall of the massive ore are irregular lenses of zinc- or copper-rich ore, which **locally are enriched in gold (up to 7.1 gpt).**



VMS deposits not mined out.
Gold enriched in some areas.

North Østerdalen

3 Former VMS Mines

Former Mines

Fådalsgruvene opened in 1660, there was sporadic production in 5 periods ending in 1788. Little is known about this mine.

Vingelen gruve discovered in about 1800. About 30 000 t of ore was produced in several periods between c.1800 and 1920 estimated at 1.3 % Cu. **The deposit is not delimited.**

Fredrik IV opened in 1707 and operated sporadically until 1908. NGU sampling of the old dumps showed up to 10% Cu with silver values up to 30 gpt and **gold values up to 4.7 gpt.**

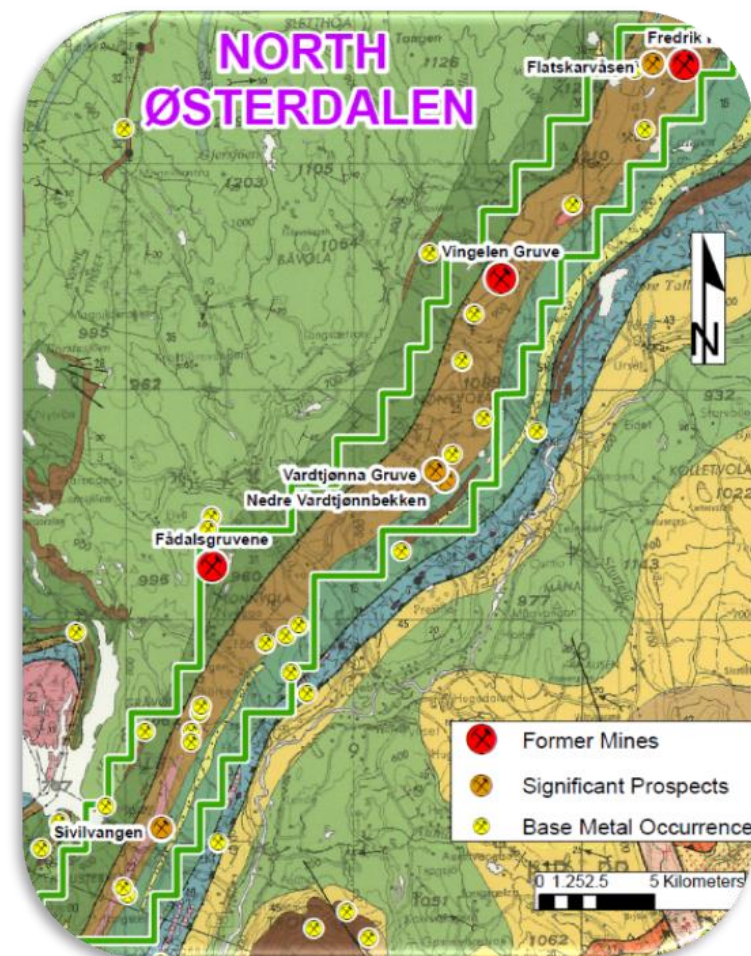
Significant Mineral Occurrences

Sivilangen discovered in 1917 exploration in 1953, 1974-75 and 1990-91. a non-43-101 compliant estimate suggested that it contains about 0.4 Mt with 0.69 % Cu and 4.31 % Zn. **The deposit is open to depth.**

Vardtjønna a large mineralized zone at least 1.2 km long and 130m wide. There are eight smaller showings in the area, of which five are associated with a major alteration zone of quartz-sericite schist

Nedre Vardtjønnbekken a small showing sampled by NGU in 1989. Two analyses of the massive ore yielded 0.5, 1.3 % Cu, 1.5, 9.1 % Zn, 0.1-0.3 % Pb, 26, 27 gpt Ag and 9.6, 11.0 gpt Au.

Flatskarvåsen Sampling of the old dumps by NGU showed up to 4.2% Cu with **gold values up to 4.8 gpt.**



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**Unmined deposits.
Significant gold values in several places.**

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MINING LTD.

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Share Structure:

Shares Outstanding	117,497,160
Stock Options	10,000,000

Major Shareholders:

- Insiders and Friends 9%
- European Institutional 15%
- Al Brimacombe 19.9%
- EMX 9.9%

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