

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

RKV: A COPPER
PROJECT IN SOUTH
CENTRAL NORWAY

Playfair Mining

RKV Project

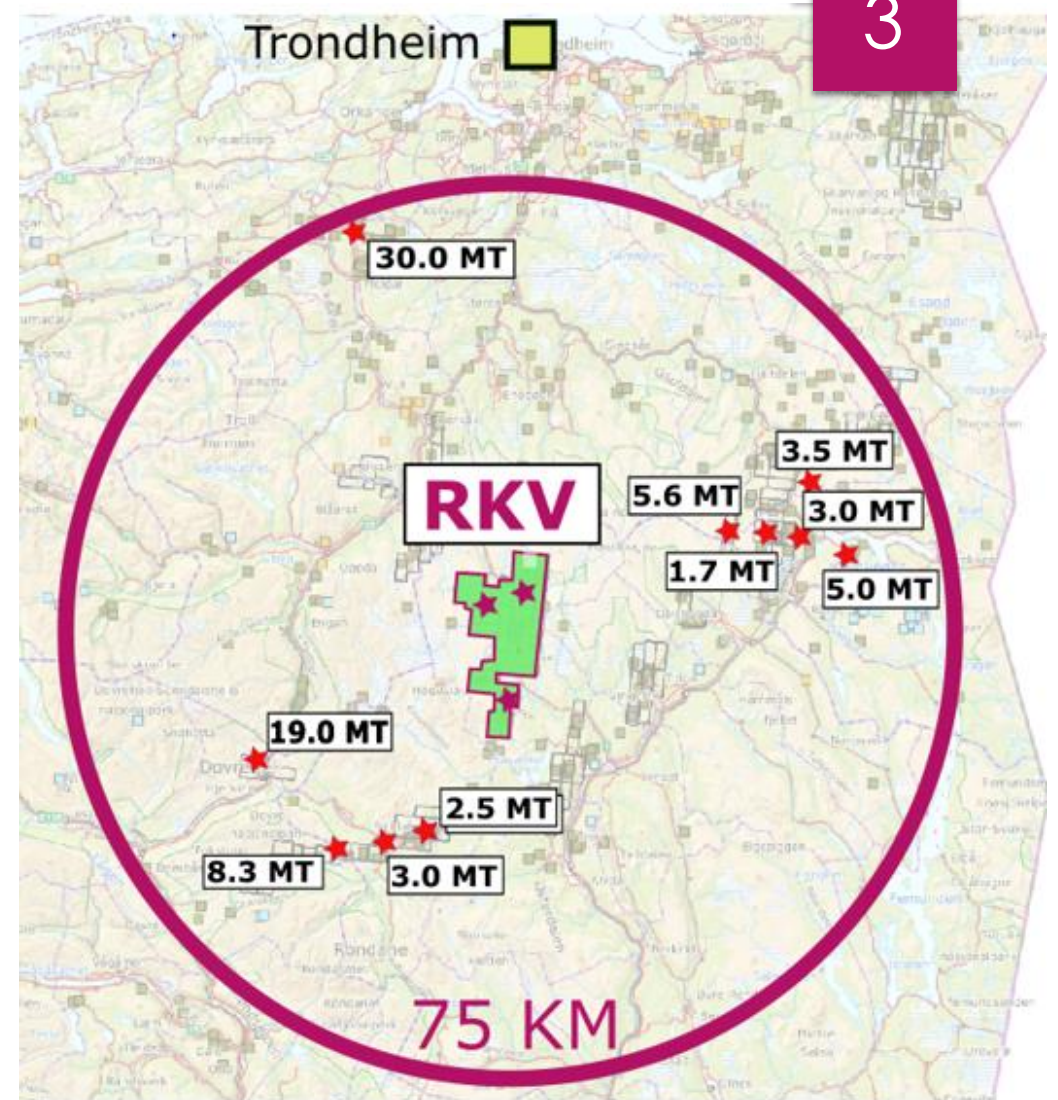
Location and Background

- ▶ Playfair can earn a 100% interest in the 300 square kilometer RKV Project located in South Central Norway, 350 Km North of Oslo and 100Km South of Trondheim
- ▶ The RKV Project covers 2 past producing Besshi-type copper mines, a nickel-copper deposit and over 20 additional known mineral occurrences
- ▶ The RKV Project area has undergone little modern exploration for Besshi-type copper deposits



RKV Project:

- ▶ A Mining Area in Mining Friendly Norway
- ▶ 100 Km South of Trondheim by road
- ▶ 350 Km North of Oslo by road
- ▶ Over 80 million tons contained in 10 large VMS copper and zinc deposits within 75 Km of the Project



RKV Project:

- ▶ 300 Square Kilometers
- ▶ 35 km North to South 16 km East to West
- ▶ Road Accessible
- ▶ 2 past producing Copper Mines
- ▶ 1 Nickel/Copper deposit
- ▶ Over 20 other mineral showings



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RKV Project

Known Significant Mineral Deposits



Rostvangen

According to the Norwegian Geological Survey (NGU) 388,000 tons were mined from 1908 to 1920 and 100,000 were left in "reserves" Bedrock samples taken by NGU in 1998 assayed up to 6.96% copper, 0.59% zinc and 0.08% cobalt



Kvikne

According to the Norwegian Geological Survey (NGU) about 250,000 tons of ore were produced between 1629 and 1789. Dump samples taken by NGU in 1998 assayed up to 3.14% copper, 6.35% zinc and 0.06% cobalt



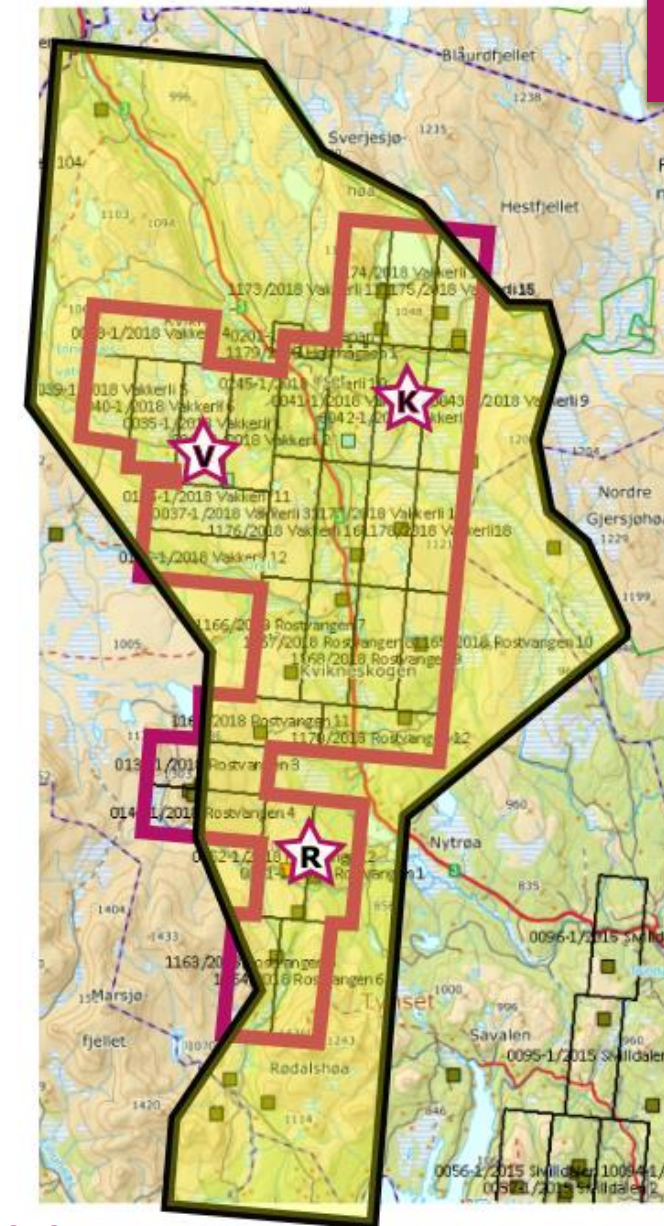
Vakkerlien

A (non 43-101 compliant) resource of 400,000 tons of 1.0% nickel and 0.4% copper was calculated by Falconbridge Nickel Mines in 1977 based on 109 core holes drilled between 1975 and 1977

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Recent Exploration

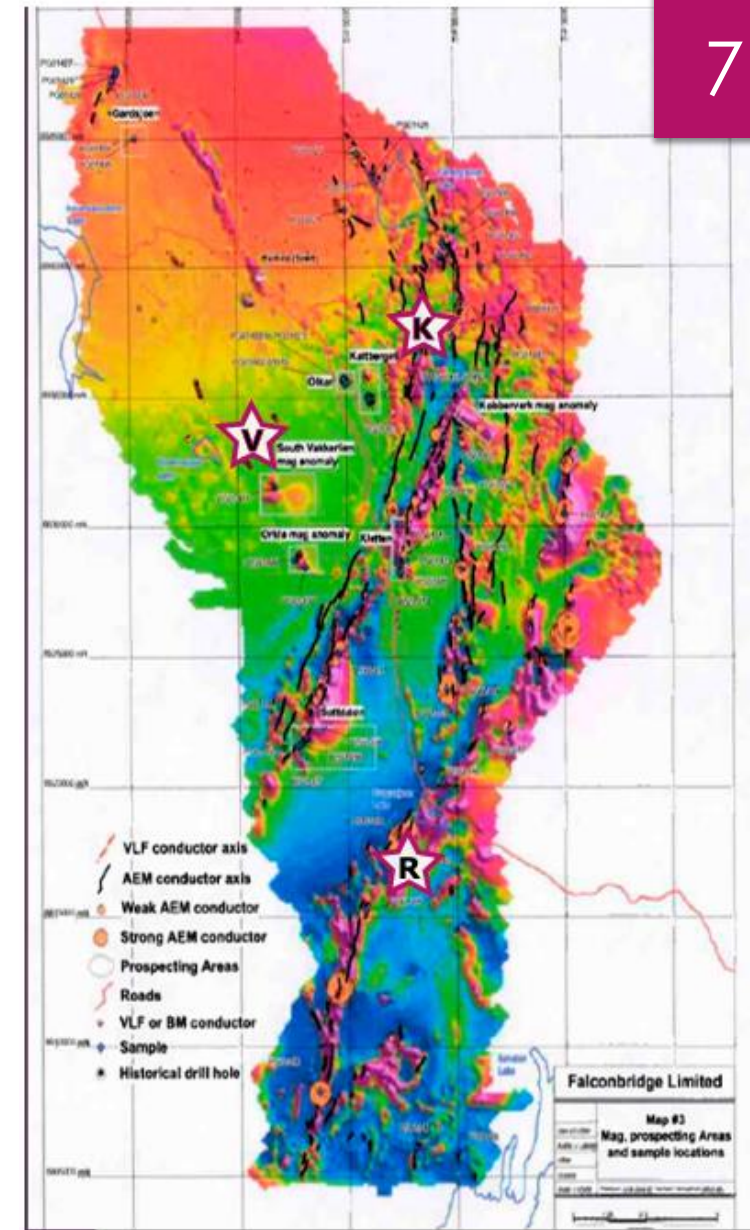
- ▶ The most recent exploration was in 2004 directed solely towards nickel
- ▶ The project was on option and joint venture between a Falconbridge subsidiary and Blackstone Ventures
- ▶ Falconbridge operated the project
- ▶ A 3,750 km helicopter-borne magnetic and electromagnetic survey (outlined in black) covered almost the entire RKV Project (outlined in red)
- ▶ The airborne survey was carried out by the Norwegian Geological Survey (NGU) on contract in June 2004
- ▶ Limited ground follow up work was done by Falconbridge in June and July 2004



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2004 Results

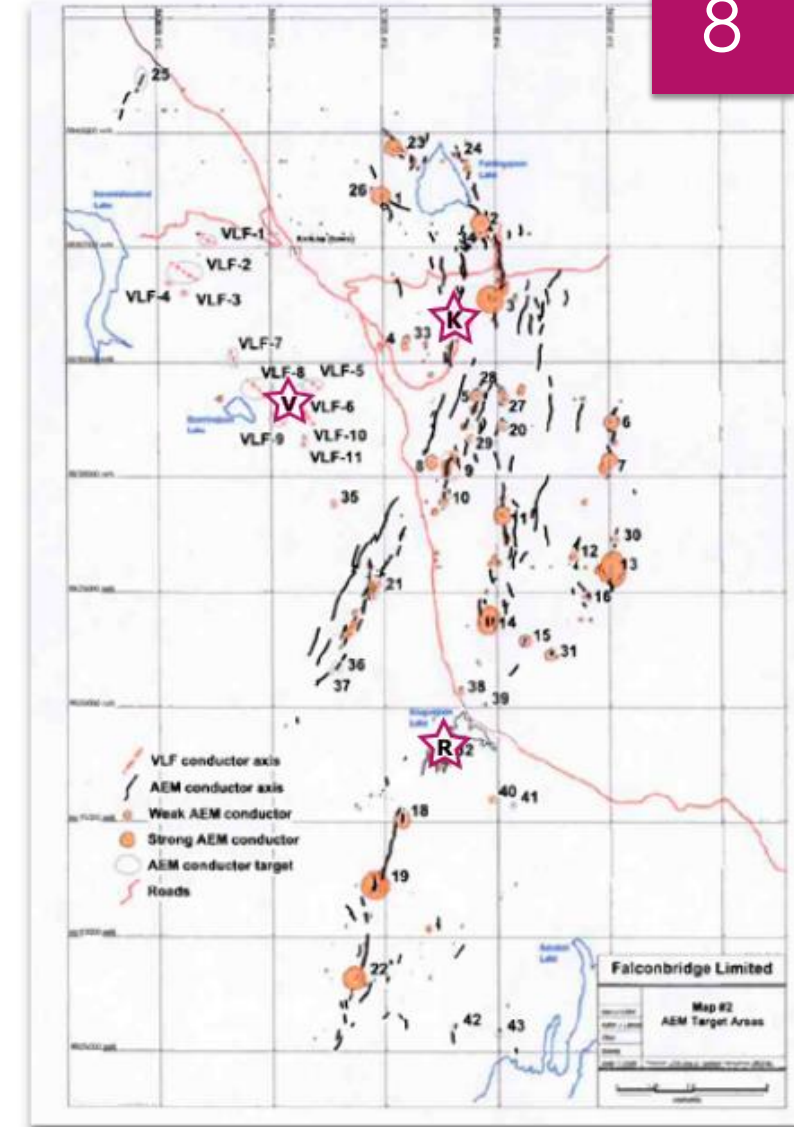
- ▶ The high resolution airborne survey (150m E-W line spacing and 60m sensor height above ground) yielded numerous magnetic and electromagnetic anomalies
- ▶ The magnetic results are shown in color and the electromagnetic anomalies are shown as blacklines
- ▶ The survey area shows 2 distinct magnetic domains
- ▶ All nickel showings are in the Northwest domain which is magnetically smooth and has few electromagnetic anomalies
- ▶ Falconbridge selected 8 “prospecting areas” (labelled) for ground follow-up on the basis of magnetics and geology



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2004 Results of Ground Follow-Up

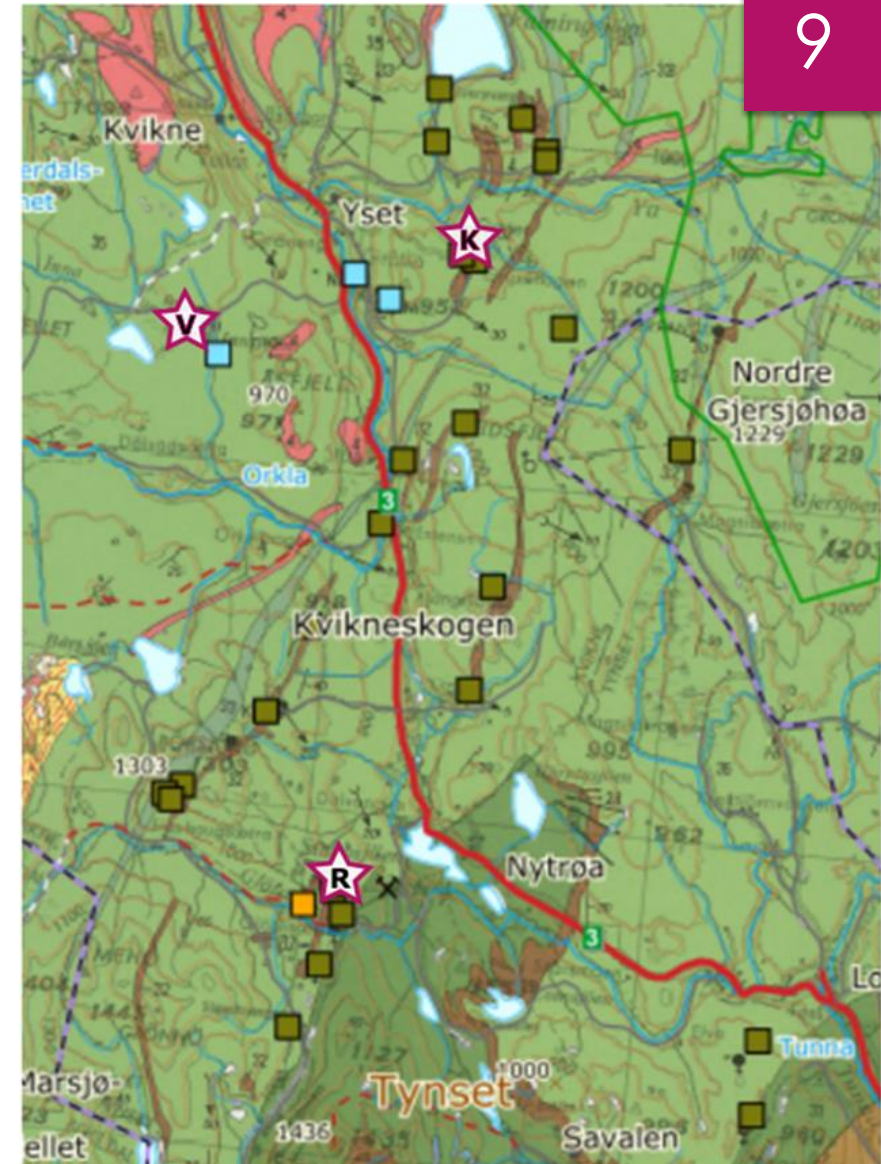
- ▶ In addition to the 8 “prospecting areas” 11 weak VLF anomalies were selected for ground follow-up based on a 1979 survey in the Northwest Domain
- ▶ 43 anomalies were selected in the Southeast Domain based on an “in-house review of preliminary data” from the 2004 survey
- ▶ A 2-man crew visited and evaluated the nickel potential of all 62 sites in only three weeks. An average of 3 sites per day!
- ▶ The best sample taken was from Rostvangen - it assayed 4.91% copper, 0.06% cobalt, 0.24 gpt gold and 22.9 gpt silver. It however had no nickel and therefore no further work was recommended



RKV Project

Beshi-type Copper Opportunity

- ▶ The high quality database, particularly the airborne geophysical data, has been underutilized
- ▶ The geology is favorable for the occurrence of new Beshi-type copper deposits
- ▶ in addition to the previously mined Rostvangen and Kvikne copper deposits there are many additional showings



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Besshi-type Copper Deposits

- ▶ Besshi-type copper deposits are a type of Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide deposits formed by “Black Smokers” - hydrothermal vents on the seafloor emitting hot plumes containing sulphides
- ▶ The Besshi Mine in Japan produced an estimated 19 million tons grading 3.8% copper from 1690 to 1973
- ▶ The world's largest Besshi-type deposit is Windy Craggy in BC. It is estimated at more than 300 million tons
- ▶ Windy Craggy's North Sulphide Body alone is estimated to contain 138.3 million tonnes grading 1.44% copper and 0.066% cobalt



RKV Project



The plethora of extensive airborne geophysical anomalies presents a real **challenge** to explorers. There are too many anomalies to thoroughly explore all of them yet there may well be unknown ore deposits concealed within the noise



An explorer who overcomes the challenge to sort the worthwhile targets from the worthless noise has a real **opportunity** to discover valuable new deposits

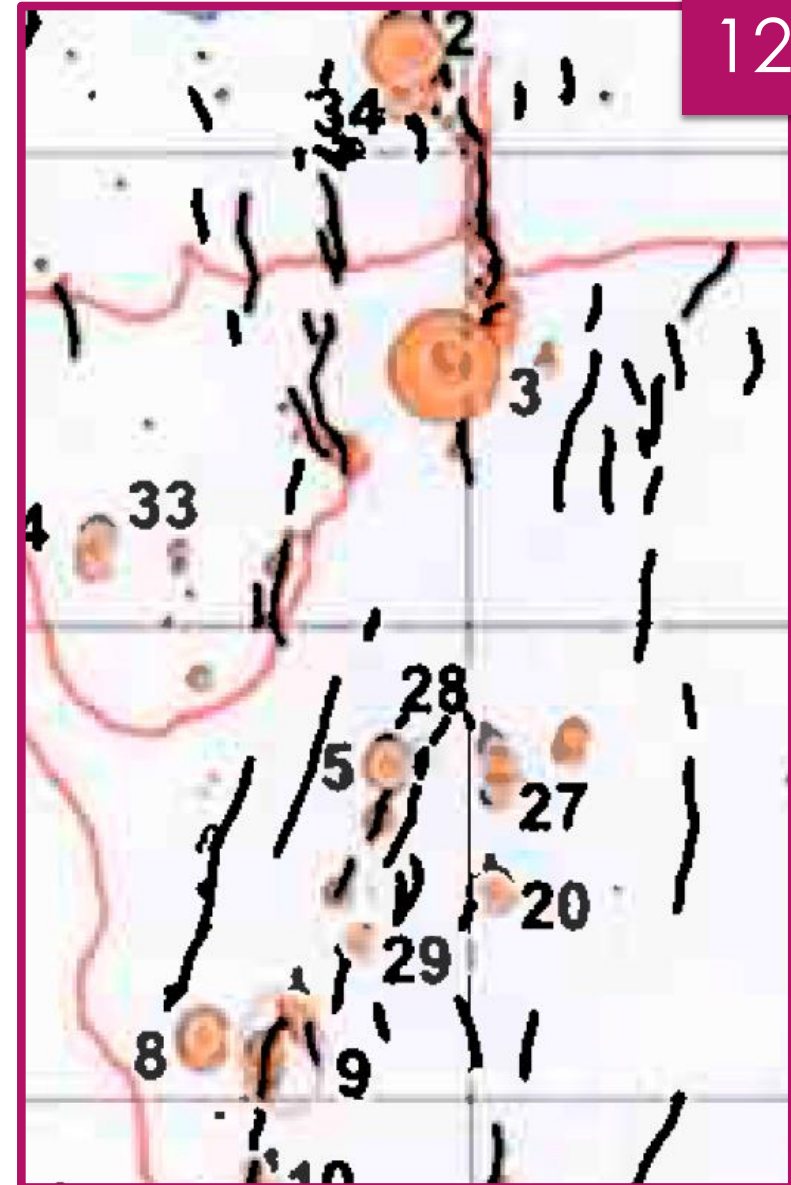


Playfair plans to successfully prevail by using a two stage screening **method**. Initially using Artificial Intelligence and pattern recognition algorithms then followed by modern geochemical methods

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The Challenge

- ▶ The black lines show interpreted airborne electromagnetic anomalies in the area of the former Kvikne Mine. The light red circles with black numbers are the anomalies selected by Falconbridge for ground follow up in this area
- ▶ Can you spot the mine?



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The Challenge

- ▶ Not so obvious is it?
- ▶ There are a number of geological causes for electromagnetic anomalies other than orebodies. Barren sulphides and graphite are the most common and occur throughout this area
- ▶ The orebodies are usually magnetic but there are also other geological causes of magnetic anomalies. Barren pyrrhotite is one, rock units such as iron formation and mafic volcanic rocks are others. All are common in this area



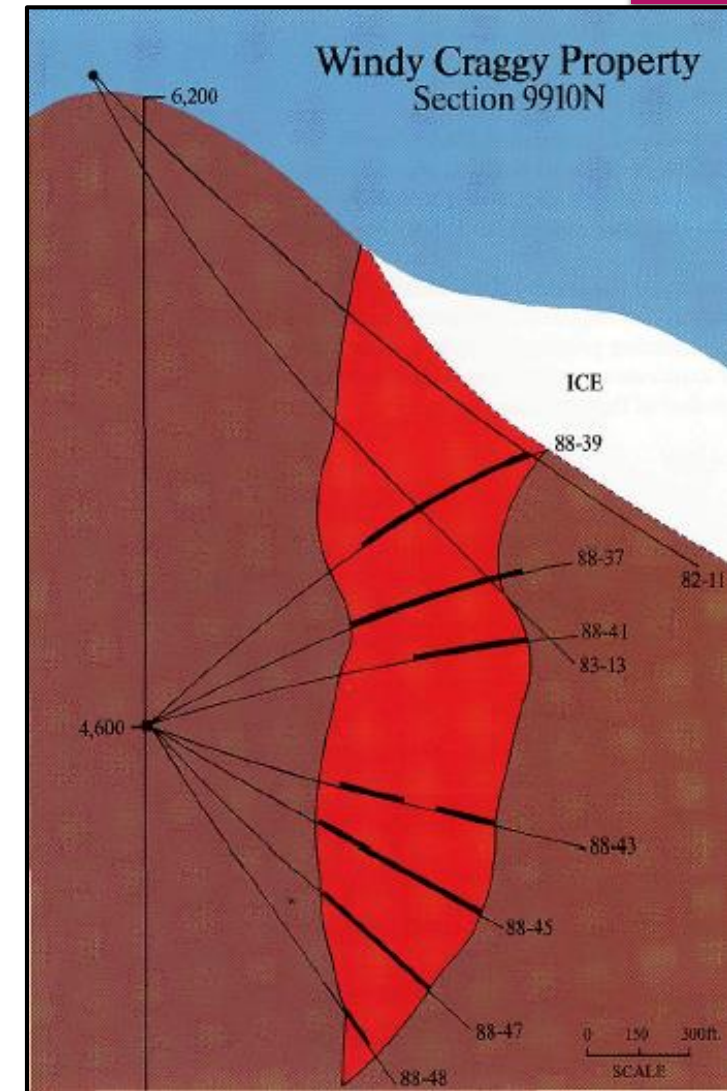
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The Opportunity

- ▶ The World's largest known Besshi-type copper deposit is Windy Craggy in Northern British Columbia. It is estimated to contain more than 300 million tons of copper ore with significant cobalt content

Hole	From — To (ft)	Width (ft)	Copper %	Gold (oz/ton)	Silver (oz/ton)	Cobalt %
88-37	584 — 1037	435	2.39	0.003	<0.001	0.080
88-39	722 — 1227	505	2.18	0.005	0.03	0.059
88-41	715 — 997	282	2.45	0.003	0.04	0.099
88-43	518 — 889	171	2.37	0.004	0.13	0.092
	781 — 945	164	2.48	0.005	0.17	0.073
88-45	512 — 997	485	2.00	0.003	<0.001	0.106
88-47	630 — 997	367	2.01	0.006	0.08	0.103
88-48	1011 — 1030	19	2.25	0.003	0.01	0.105



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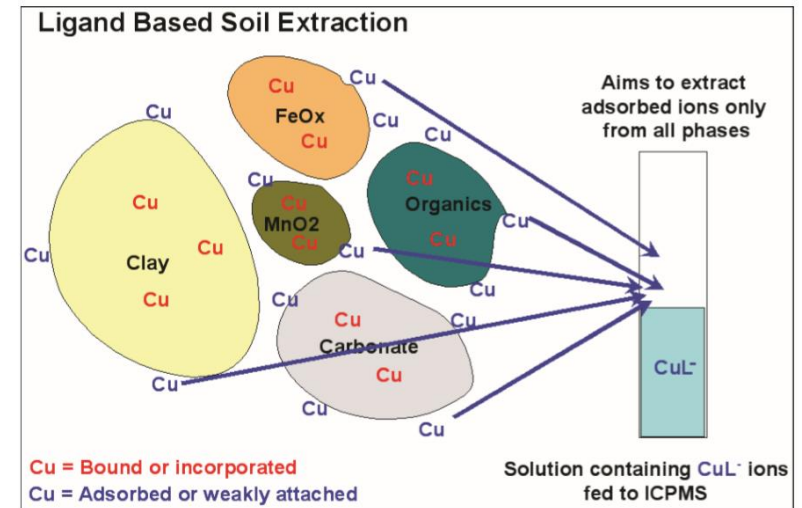
The Method

- ▶ Playfair plans a two-stage filter approach to select the most prospective targets for drilling
- ▶ The first filter will use an Artificial Intelligence (AI) method to identify areas with a high statistical probability of similarity to known areas of mineralization therefore limiting target areas for exploration - COMPLETED
- ▶ The second filter will use innovative geochemical methods including Mobile Metal Ions (MMI) soil sampling – SAMPLE COLLECTION COMPLETED, ANALYSIS IN PROGRESS
- ▶ MMI geochemistry produces an anomaly of sharper and higher contrast than conventional results making it favorable as a targeting tool to facilitate discovery of mineralization in early stages of exploration programs

AI



MMI



RKV Project

Share Structure:

Shares Outstanding	73,050,095
No Warrants	
Stock Options	5,300,000
Fully Diluted	78,350,095
Working Capital On Hand	\$200,000

Management:

Donald G. Moore – CEO & Director
D. Neil Briggs – Director
Steven Chan – Director

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