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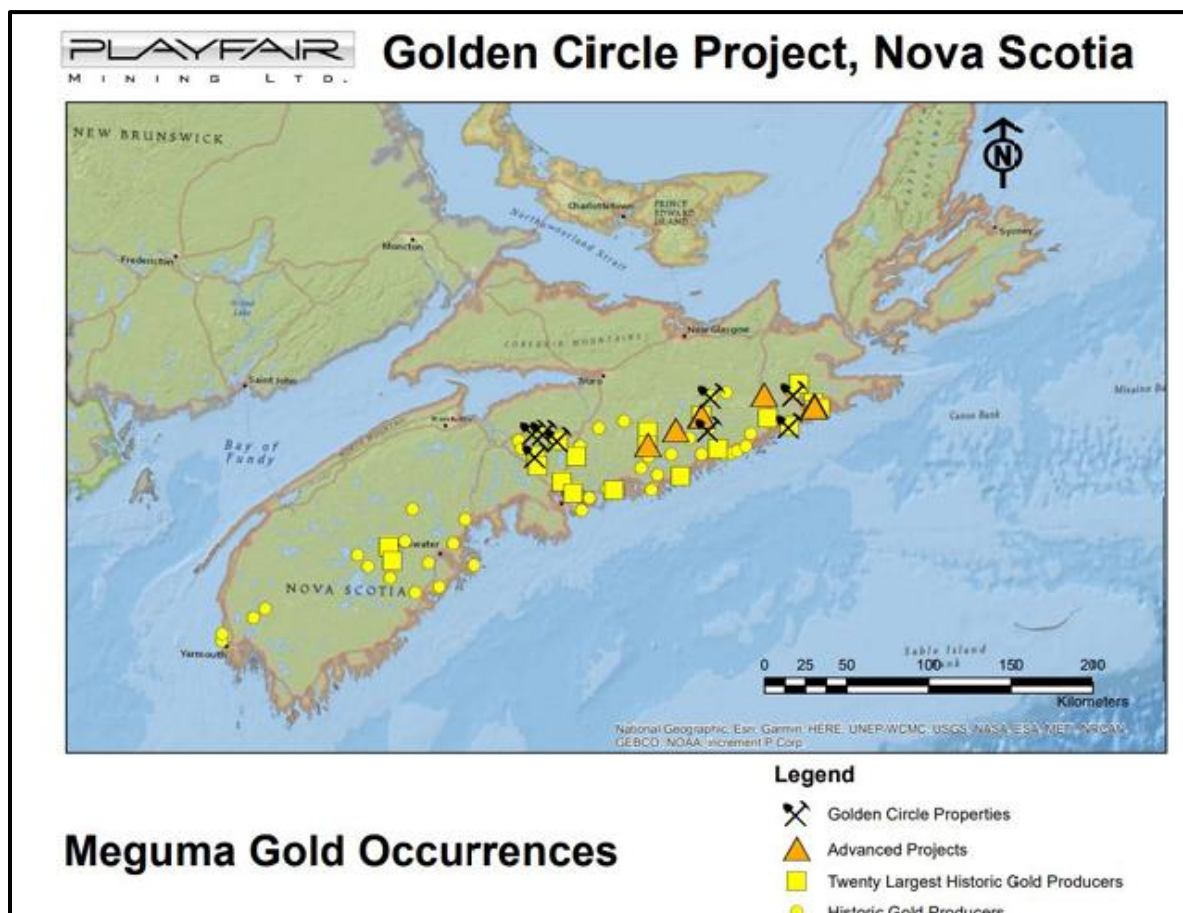
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April 30, 2025

• Playfair Advances the Golden Circle Project

Playfair's Golden Circle Project covers 76.47 sq km and 8 historical gold districts in Nova Scotia. Due diligence has been completed and Playfair has made the initial payment to EXPLORE Resources. Playfair can purchase 100% of the Golden Circle project over 3 years for a total of \$650,000 CAD (\$130,000 CAD already paid) and an NSR Royalty.

Compilation of historical data is ongoing in all areas of the Golden Circle Project and the first exploration targets have already been identified at the Mount Uniacke property. A summer drill program is planned. Country Harbour and Wine Harbour are the next areas being assessed as Playfair continues to identify drill targets.

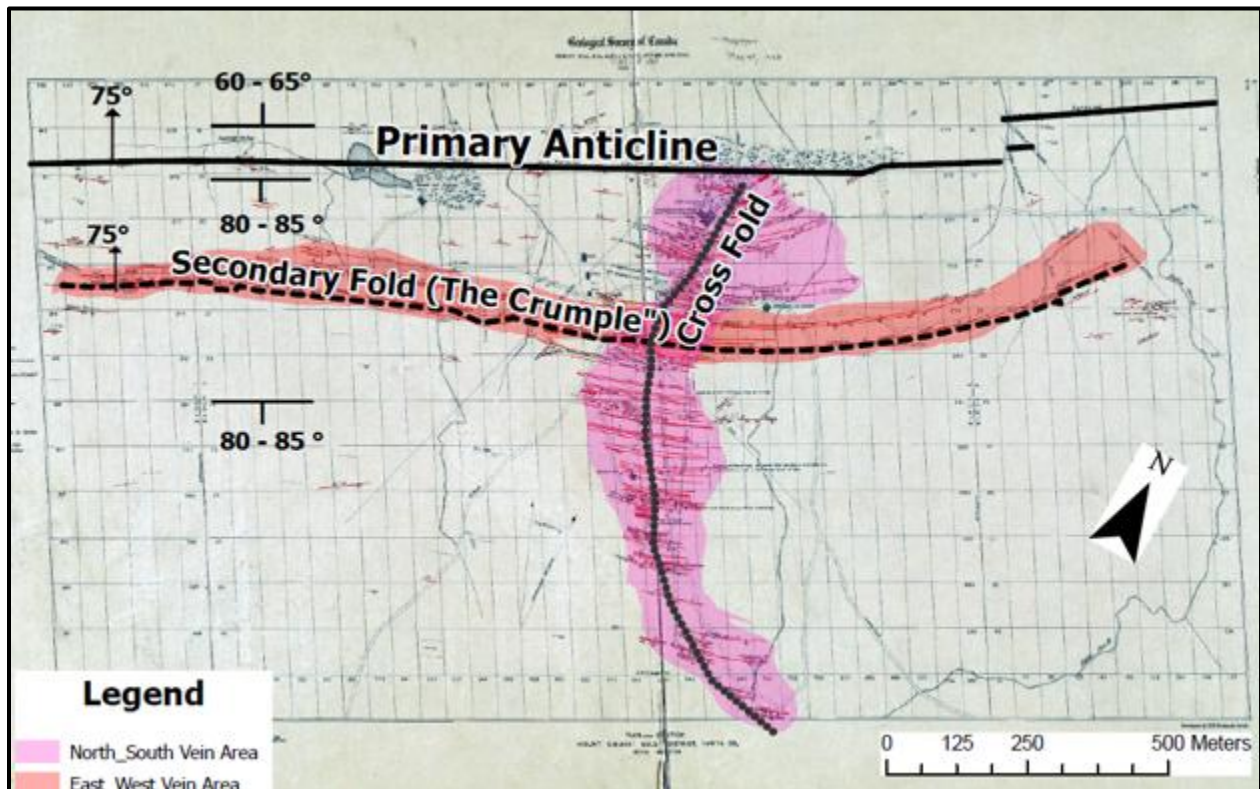


Gold mining began in Nova Scotia in 1860. Shallow underground mining was carried out in 65 gold districts where quartz veins occurred with narrow high-grade gold. The gold deposition is primarily controlled by geological structures within the Meguma Terrane. The gold is hosted in quartz veins emplaced along the crests and flanks of regional anticlines or domal structures. Recently, lower grade disseminated gold has been mined by open pit.

For a more detailed review, please see the presentation on Playfair's website [HERE](#) .

Mount Uniacke

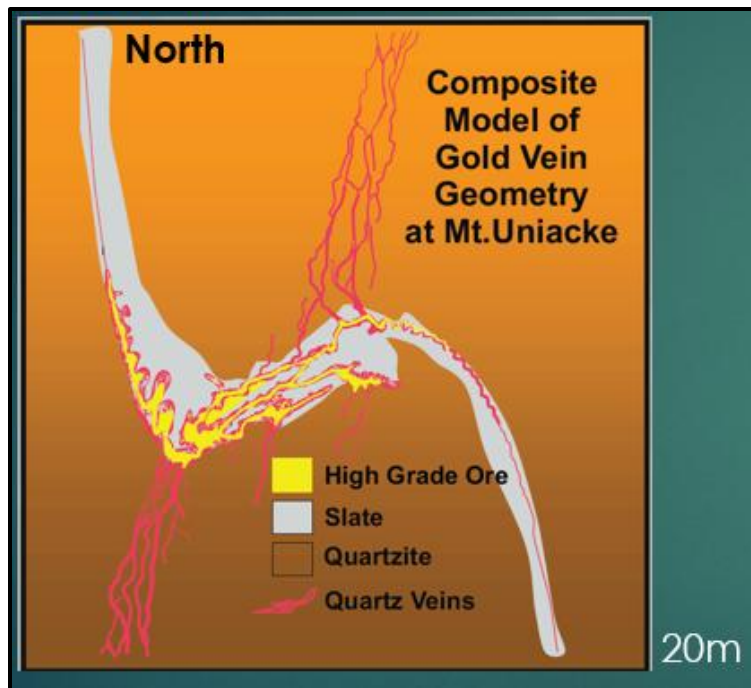
The Mount Uniacke gold district comprises 193 abandoned shafts mined between 1867 and 1941.



Gold-bearing quartz veins occur on the South flank of the Mount Uniacke Dome. The veins generally occur in the bedding, which is near vertical.

There are more than 130 veins in two well-defined zones, one running south from the center of the dome for 900 meters. The other zone runs east-west and extends for 1,900 meters, about 200 meters to the south and nearly parallel to the Mount Uniacke Anticline.

The “Crumple” Drill Target Area

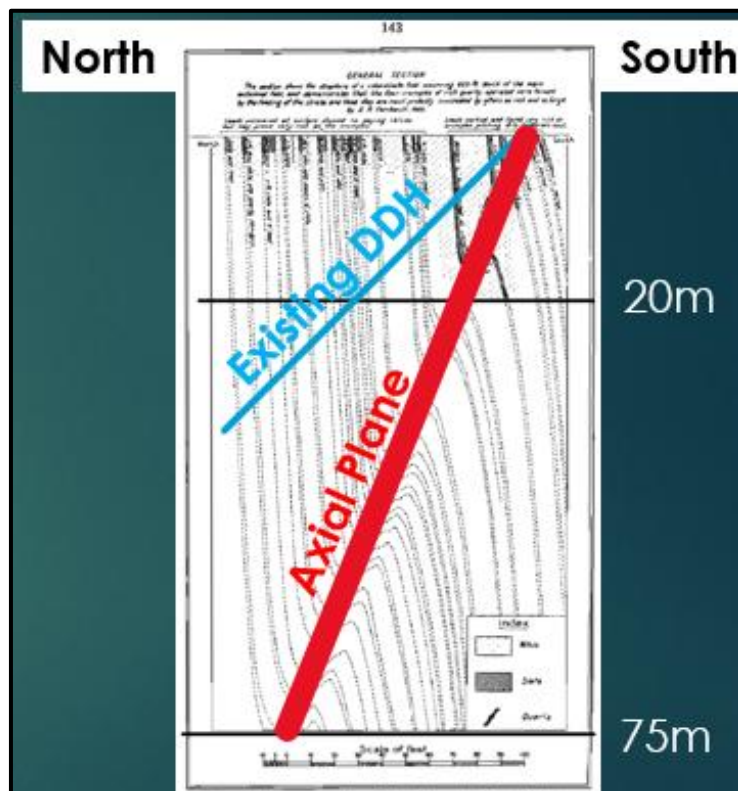


The East-West zone (“The Crumple”) has a total length of 1,900 meters and is generally higher grade than the North-South Zone.

This detailed Underground Cross Section of “The Crumple” was drawn by Faribault in 1902 and recently redrawn by the Nova Scotia Geoscience and Mines Branch.

Workings on “The Crumple” seldom exceed 20 meters in depth.

The gold-bearing veins of the northern part of the north-south vein area have not been tested at depth where “The Crumple” is projected to occur.



This composite cross section of “The Crumple” is based on Faribault (1902) as published in Malcolm (1929).

No existing drilling has tested “The Crumple” at depth. Two previous drillholes in 1974 were collared where the axial plane of “The Crumple” reaches surface. These holes were flatter than the fold axial plane so did not test the target.

The Open Cut Drill Target Area

In 1902 and 1903, a total of 289 ounces of gold were recovered from 3,395 tons extracted from the open cuts. This equates to 0.085 ounces per ton (opt) or 2.92 grams per ton (gpt).

Only one old drillhole tested the general area (0.82 opt over 1 foot) though this was to the west of the open cuts. In this area the “pay streaks” in the near-vertical veins plunge east at around 25° to 35°.



The projected down-plunge continuation of the open cuts has not been tested by drilling.

Drill Target Areas at Mount Uniacke

The initial “Crumple” drill target area is 300 meters long, 75 meters wide and from 50 meters to 200 meters deep.

The initial Open Cut drill target area is 150 meters by 125 meters and deeper than 50 meters.

