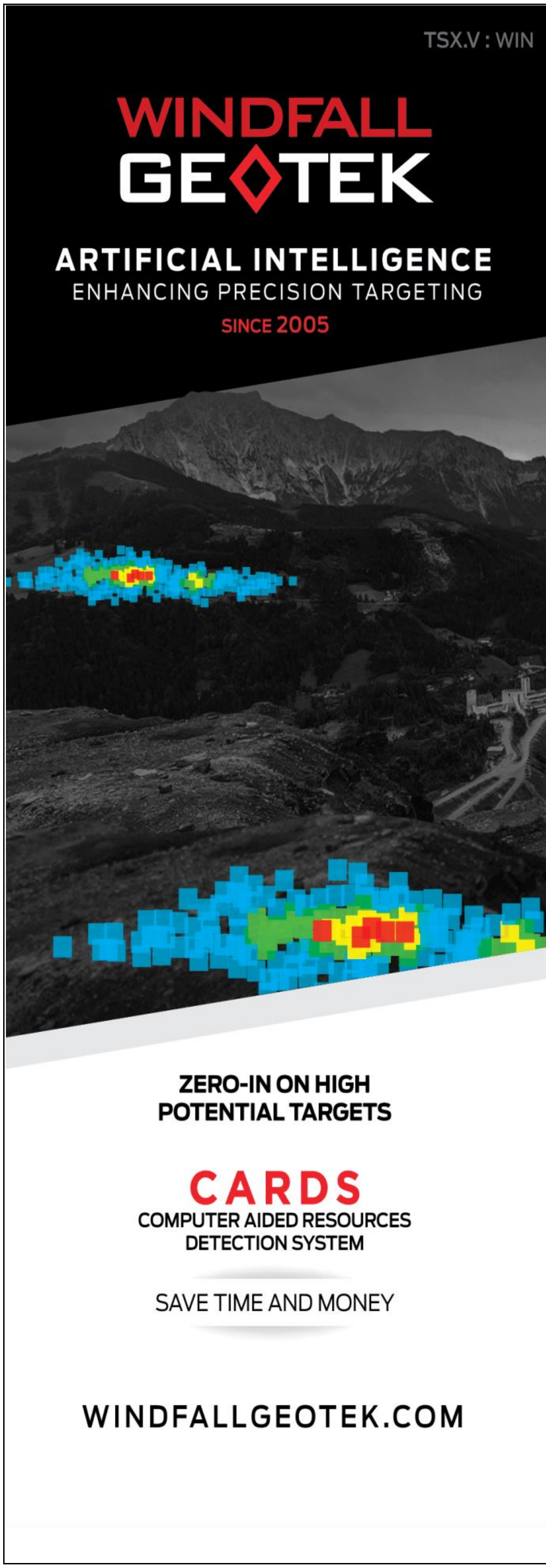

CARDS EVALUATION REPORT

VAKKERLIEN-ROSTVANGEN PROJECT II
(ADDITIONAL MINING RIGHTS)
TYNSET, HEDMARK COUNTY, NORWAY

Playfair Mining Ltd.
Suite 230 - 470 Granville Street
Vancouver, BC
Canada V6C 1V5

September 14th, 2020

1.0 SUMMARY

On behalf of PLAYFAIR MINING LTD. (PLAYFAIR MINING), WINDFALL GEOTEK INC. (WINDFALL GEOTEK) carried out a new Computer Aided Resources Detection System (CARDS) over the PLAYFAIR MINING's Vakkerlien-Rostvangen Project located in southern Norway (Tynset municipality, Hedmark County area). The purpose of this second evaluation was to identify favorable VMS copper-zinc exploration targets over additional mineral rights (Blocks A & B) acquired recently by PLAYFAIR MINING and covered by the same magnetic, electromagnetic and topography data.

In the previous evaluation in 2019, WINDFALL GEOTEK (former ALBERT MINING) generated nineteen (19) VMS copper-zinc exploration targets over a surface area of 295.96 km^2 using a total of 339 training points and a set of 414 variables (magnetic-electromagnetic-topography) gridded at 40m resolution.

Both new additional Blocks A & B are also covered by the same types of primary variables originated from the Kvikne 2004 magnetic-electromagnetic survey and the Digital Elevation Model (DEM) data from Geonorge-Kartkatalogen. The new CARDS Model Blocks A & B which is presented in this report was generated at 40m resolution using the previous 339 training points over an area of 44.03 km^2.

WINDFALL GEOTEK generated two (2) VMS copper-zinc located only on the Block A by using the AGEO prediction algorithm based on level of similarity at 85 %.

The CARDS's algorithms have allowed the additional mining rights of PLAYFAIR MINING's Vakkerlien-Rostvangen Project II area based on the similarities to the previous 2019 VMS copper-zinc signature, covered by the same magnetic, electromagnetic and topography data. Therefore, these targets generated and presented in this report should be evaluated thoroughly by PLAYFAIR MINING team based on the evaluation of all available geoscientific information and be validated by a reconnaissance field survey or a drilling campaign.

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2.0 INTRODUCTION

In July 2020, WINDFALL GEOTEK was mandated by PLAYFAIR MINING to use its proprietary Computer Aided Resource Detection System (CARDS) over additional mineral rights (Blocks A & B) of the Vakkerlien-Rostvangen Project (Tynset municipality, Hedmark County area), Norway (*PLAYFAIR MINING website*).

The Vakkerlien-Rostvangen project is located in the historic Roros mining district in southern Norway and covers two past producing Besshi-type VMS copper mines (Kvikne & Rostvangen), lies within strongly folded metasediments and metavolcanics rocks of the Gula Group in the central Norwegian Caledonides (*Nilsen & Mukherjee, 1972; Rui, 1973*).

This region was well suited for analysis by CARDS due to the large amount of information available. The elements of the databases used to construct the new VMS copper-zinc model were entirely provided by the PLAYFAIR MINING: 339 training points for VMS copper-zinc originated from the previous modeling (Albert Mining, 2019) and the same Kvikne 2004 Airborne Magnetic-Electromagnetic survey data covering the new area of 44.03 km^2 (Blocks A & B). In addition, the same Digital Elevation Model (DEM) data from Geonorge-Kartkatalogen (National website for map data and other location information in Norway), was integrated into the modeling process to characterize the topography input.

CARDS uses data mining techniques to analyze compiled exploration data and to identify areas target zones with high statistical similarity to known areas of mineralization. Using CARDS, WINDFALL GEOTEK generated target zones with high similarities to known “signatures” of areas of VMS copper-zinc mineralization.

The purpose of this report is to present the CARDS modeling results over additional mineral rights (Blocks A & B) of PLAYFAIR MINING’s Vakkerlien & Rostvangen Project II (Tynset municipality, Hedmark County area). These results are presented in tables and figures, and are discussed at the end of this report.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

In the course of this study, WINDFALL GEOTEK used data provided by PLAYFAIR MINING and data downloaded from Geonorge-Kartkatalogen (National website for map data and other location information in Norway). The author has not taken any action to verify or assess reported data. If not commented, the author considers the documentary sources as reliable, technically valid and usable with some restriction related to the present frame of work and the experience of the authors.

Target zones on the Vakkerlien-Rostvangen Project II area were generated using WINDFALL GEOTEK proprietary Computer Aided Resource Detection System (CARDS) in collaboration with “Data Mining Team” of DIAGNOS Inc. (DIAGNOS). Generation of these targets using “data mining techniques” was carried out by Riadh Kobbi, Data Modeling Manager at DIAGNOS, co-author of sections 6.0 to 9.0 of this report. The author has relied on the opinion and work of Riadh Kobbi responsible for target zone generation using CARDS system of WINDFALL GEOTEK.

4.0 PROJECT LOCATION

The area of the PLAYFAIR MINING's Vakkerlien-Rostvangen Project II covers a total aggregated surface area of 44.03 km^2 located in the Tynset municipality, Hedmark County area of Southern Norway, approximately 350 km north of Oslo and 100 km south of Trondheim (Figure 1). This area encompasses the PLAYFAIR MINING's Vakkerlien and Rostvangen additional mineral rights (Blocks A & B, Figure 2), and is crossed by Norwegian National Road 3 and numerous secondary roads (PLAYFAIR MINING's website).

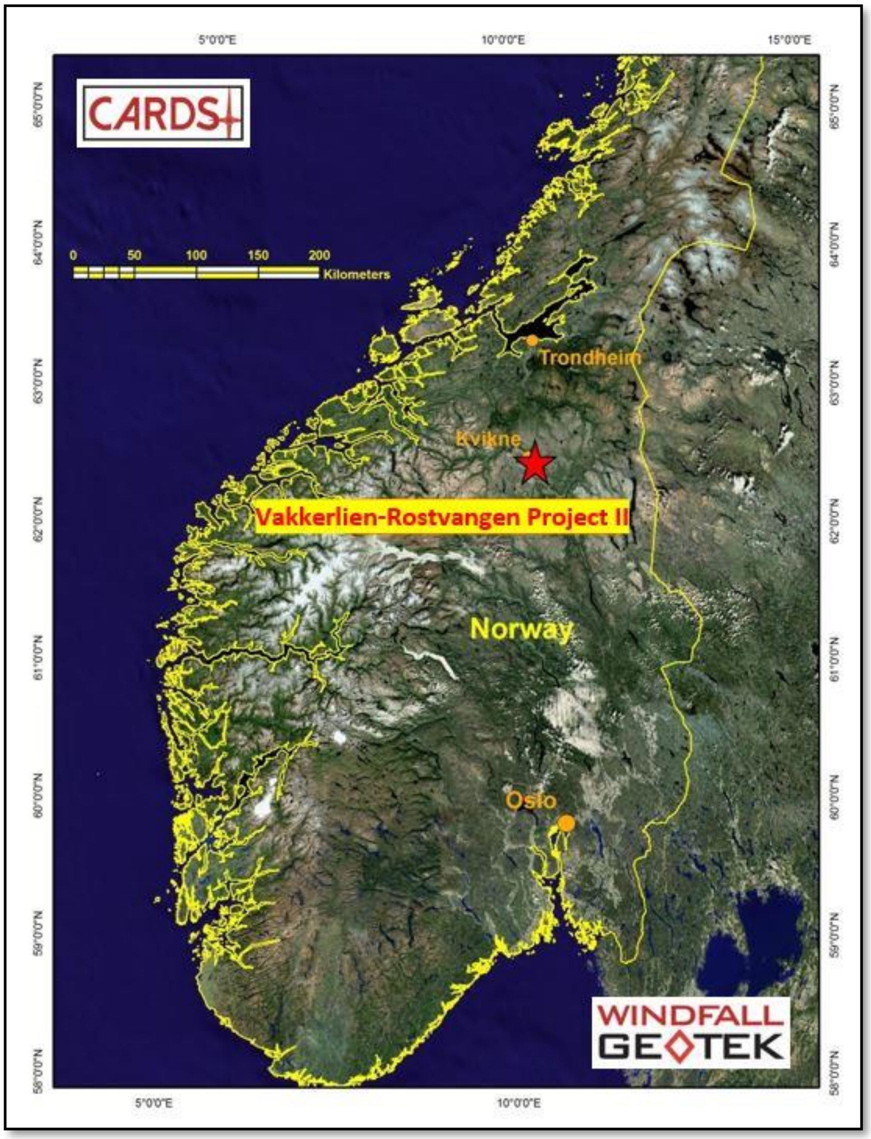

Figure 1 : Wakerlien-Rostvangen Project II Location

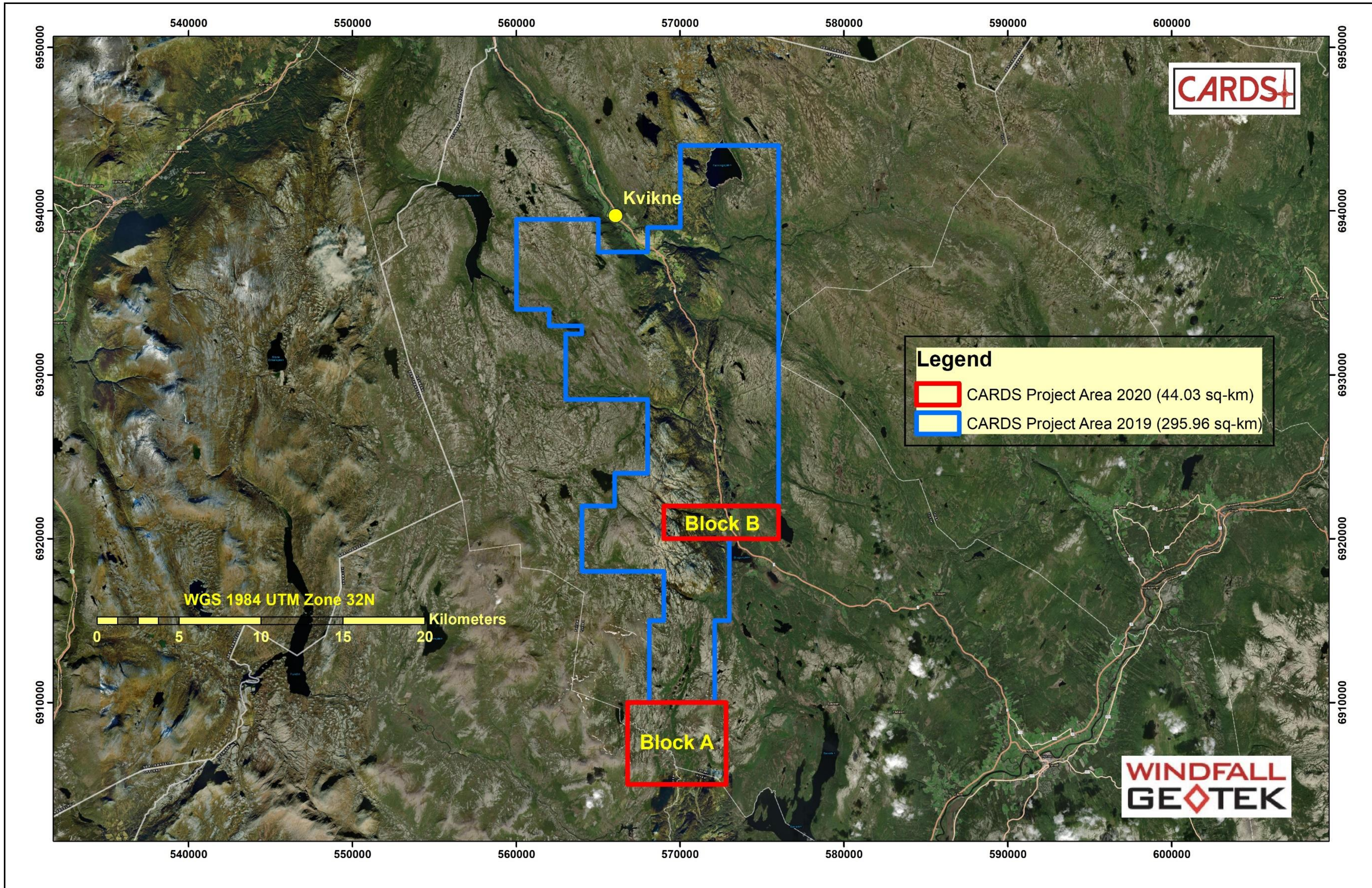

Figure 2: CARDS Wakerlien-Rostvangen Project II Model Location

5.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The geology and mineralization sections have been taken in their integral form from the ALBERT MINING report: "*CARDS Evaluation Report, Vakkerlien-Rostvangen Project, Tynset, Hedmark County, Norway, Playfair Mining Ltd., May 7, 2019", 38p,* prepared by Grigor Heba (ALBERT MINING) and Riadh Kobbi (DIAGNOS) for PLAYFAIR MINING.

5.1 Geology

"The Vakkerlien-Rostvangen Project is located within the Gula group of the central Scandinavian Caledonides (Figure 3). The Gula group is considered to be the oldest unit of the Trondheim or 'Upper' nappe, the highest allochthonous slice in this part of the Caledonides. Regional tectonic models (Gee, 1975 a, b, and 1978) suggest a major tectonic break between the Trondheim or 'Upper' nappe and the units to the east, based on faunal evidence characterizing two different Palaeozoic faunal provinces (Gee and Zachrisson, 1974). Internal tectonic breaks within this nappe have also been proposed, including a break between the Gula on trace element geochemistry (Gale and Roberts, 1974). Such breaks present problems when correlating the Gula group in regional tectonic models".

"The Gula group has been postulated to be Cambrian in age, based on circumstantial evidence and the age of overlying units (Wolff, 1967). The presence of a variety of possible tectonic breaks places this age in doubt. Recent work in the Guga group, however (D. I. Rainey, pers. comm.), may clarify some of these problems, suggesting a more continuous stratigraphic sequence and confirming a Cambro-Ordivician age for the Gula group".

"The Gula group consists of largely psammitic, calcareous, graphitic and politic schists with subordinate amphibolites and rare bodies of ultramafic and gabbroic affinities. Various studies in the Gula of Sor Trandelag have assigned it a medium to high amphibolite grade (Nilson and Mukherjee, 1972; Guezou et al., 1972; Pinna, 1973; Rui and Bakke, 1975)".

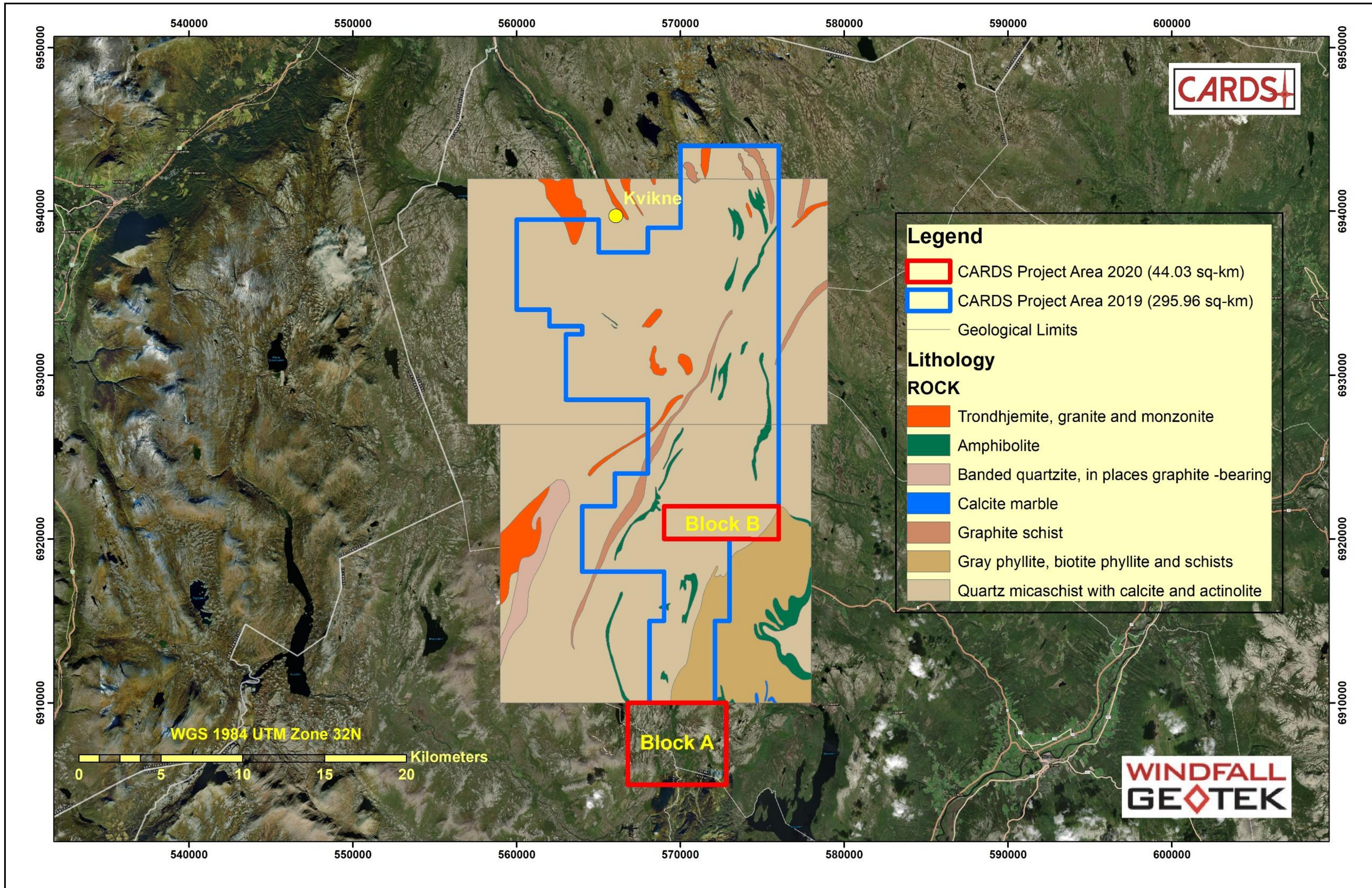

Figure 3: Bedrock Geology Map of the Vakkerlien-Rostvangen Project II

“Structural observations on the Gula group north of Trondheim have delineated four phases of deformation (Roberts et al., 1970), the major deformation being two isoclinal fold phases. Similar structural observations have been made south of Kvikne at Rostvangen (Rui, 1973), and at the Kvikne mines (Nilson and Mukherjee, 1972)”.

“All the Gula group rocks are found in the Kvikne region striking parallel to the regional foliation. An attempt at establishing a stratigraphy has been made at Rostvangen (Rui, 1973), although repetition by isoclinal folding prevents establishing any uniform stratigraphy regionally. In the immediate vicinity of the Vakkerlien metagabbro bodies, banded and laminated pelitic and calc-silicate schists predominate with minor psammitic bands. The contact mapped on the Litlinna arbitrary one based on an increase in psammitic and graphitic bands. The complex interbanding of different rocks and the resultant chemical inhomogeneity have resulted in reactions occurring between layers during metamorphism and, consequently, no uniform pelitic or calc-silicate system can be found to define metamorphic grade”.

“Felsic intrusions, largely trondhjemites, with subordinate diorites and pegmatites, are common throughout the region. Their form varies from large masses to minor bodies and concordant and discordant sheets. A range of cross-cutting relationships indicates a complex sequence of intrusion, although all the bodies in the Vakkerlien grid area postdate the major isoclinal folding events”.

5.2 Mineralization

“The Vakkerlien-Rostvangen project is located in the historic Roros mining district in southern Norway and covers two past producing Besshi-type VMS copper mines (Kvikne & Rostvangen), a nickel-copper deposit (Vakkerlien) and twenty additional known mineral occurrences (PLAYFAIR MINING’s website). These mines, deposits and occurrences lies within strongly folded metasediments and metavolcanics rocks of the Gula Group in the central Norwegian Caledonides.

“According to the Norwegian Geological Survey (NGU), (from PLAYFAIR MINING’s website):

- Kvikne mine produced about 250,000 tons of ore between 1629 and 1789. Dump samples taken by NGU in 1998 assayed up to 3.14% copper, 6.35% zinc and 0.06%.
- In Rostvangen mine, 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%
- 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 at Vakkerlien deposit”.

“The major ore deposits at Kvikne mine are confined to the amphibolite horizons in the area and occur usually at the border between the amphibolite and altered varieties of the enclosing mica schists. Deposits within the amphibolite are never seen, but sulphide mineralizations frequently occur in the schists adjacent to the amphibolite. The deposits can be divided into two principal classes: Pyritic/Chalcopyritic ore deposits and Pyrrhotitic ore deposits. The deposits of the first class comprise from an economical point of view the most important sulphide mineralizations in the area on which the most extensive exploitation has taken place. The second class of deposits often accompanies the ores of the first class and occurs in general as a border zone between the mica schists and the amphibolite. They are all deficient in copper ore and must be regarded as pyrrhotite-impregnated wall rocks of the amphibolite”.

“The Rostvangen mine consists of a series of elongated, lenticular small bodies of massive ore mutually arranged in an overlapping en echelon pattern. The massive ore bodies at Røstvangen mine are chiefly composed of fine to medium-grained aggregates of sub- to euhedral pyrite embedded in a matrix which comprises mainly chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, and minor amounts of sphalerite. In addition, there are local concentrations of massive magnetite ores low in sulphides and of high-grade chalcopyrite-pyrrhotite ores”.

“The Vakkerlien nickel prospect is a small sulfide mineralized zone centrally located within a metagabbro body. The body, and a second barren metagabbro, is elongated parallel to the regional lineation. Both are compositionally zoned across the bodies from ultramafic to metagabbro. The composition of the bodies suggests that they may represent a differentiated mafic sheet, the sheet being disrupted into its present form during regional deformation. Pyrrhotite, pentlandite and chalcopyrite are the major sulfide mineral phases in the mineralized zone. Three sulfide types are defined, two of which were clearly remobilized during deformation. The third sulfide type may have remained in place, and it is suggested that the mineralized zone occupies a partially primary position with additional concentration during deformation".

6.0 CARDS MODELING AND PREDICTION SYSTEM

CARDS is a state-of-the-art computer system that uses the latest artificial intelligence and pattern recognition algorithms to analyze large digital exploration data sets and produce exploration targets. CARDS uses many layers of gridded data (variables) to learn the "signature" of known mineralized sites (positive cells) in a given area. The area is then scored and cells with a high similarity to the sought "signature" are identified.

The primary layers of gridded data can be:

- Geophysical surveys: MAG, EM, radiometry and gravity;
- Geochemical surveys: lake bottom sediment, stream sediment, soil and till;
- Digital elevation model (topography);
- Satellite imagery : lineaments, alterations;
- Proximity to interpreted lineaments, mapped faults and shear zones;

But these data layers may contain only part of the information because single point readings taken alone have little meaning. The neighborhood around each individual cell also contains important information and patterns. For example, there is no good reason for mineralization to occur at a single elevation; but when all the cells of the topography grid are combined, patterns such as: linear ridges, drainage patterns, circular patterns, etc. can appear and in some cases be an indicator of structure or lithology. The same logic applies to geophysical grids; it might be that certain slopes near a high value have statistical significance. Such patterns can be represented by: 1) calculating the derivatives for the magnetic and topography layers; and 2) calculating the "neighborhood" variables for all of primary layers and derivative data, which allow the characteristics of all cells within a specified distance (neighborhood) to be weighed into the evaluation of each individual cell.

These many extra calculated layers are imputed in CARDS along with the primary layers creating an important training database. Each cell in this database is identified as positive or unknown, based on drill hole and rock sample assays, and linked to its own set of characteristics (primary, derivative and neighboring variables). Several algorithms are then used to identify the unknown cells that have a set of characteristics most similar to the signature of the positive cells.

The quality and usefulness of results derived from CARDS modeling is dependent on a variety of factors including the coverage, quantity, variety and quality of geoscientific and historical exploration data processed. In addition, where interpreted data is used, it is also dependent on the adequacy of the interpretation.

Targets generated by CARDS should be evaluated in conjunction with all readily available geological data in the evaluation of the economic potential of a property as well as in the outlining of exploration targets.

6.1 Modeling

6.1.1 AGEO (Aggregation of GEO-referenced models)

The AGEO algorithm, developed at WINDFALL GEOTEK, is the main prediction algorithm used during the modeling phase. Based on ensemble learning methods[1] and semi-supervised learning methods[2], AGEO

[1] Ensemble learning methods generate many classifiers and aggregate their results. In fact, ensemble methods use multiple models to obtain a better predictive performance than could be obtained from any of the constituent models.

[2] Semi-supervised learning is a class of machine learning techniques that makes use of both labeled and unlabeled data for training, typically a small amount of labeled data with a large amount of unlabeled data. Semi-supervised learning falls between unsupervised learning (without any labeled training data) and supervised learning (with completely labeled training data).

uses multiple classifiers, called decision trees[3], to discriminate between labeled (positive) and unlabeled (unknown) cells. The results of each classifier are then aggregated to produce the final model results.

The advantage of using a decision tree-based algorithm is that this type of prediction model permits the identification of the most important or discriminant variables. The importance of a variable may be due to its (possibly complex) interaction with other variables, but in the main, variables that appear frequently and in the top levels of AGEO's decision trees are more important.

As the modeling progresses, "Data Mining Team" of DIAGNOS constantly evaluates the performance of the AGEO models in collaboration with the geoscientific team of WINDFALL GEOTEK. This evaluation is based both on the importance of variables in the decision trees and on the comparison with other statistic models. By coupling the modeling and model evaluation phases, certain aspects of the model can be controlled. For example, if a data layer considered weak by the geoscientific team appears to be too discriminant, it can be removed from the final model.

6.2 Methodology

The modeling process can be summarized as follows:

1- Prepare the database.

- Compile all available gridded data layers covering the modeling area (geophysical, geochemical, topographic, etc.).
- Calculate derivatives (dx, dy, dz, 2dz, analytical signal, tilt, etc.) for magnetic and topographic layers.

[3] The decision tree represents the classification process as a series of nested choices or questions which enable the identification of the predictable attributes. At each step (node) in the process, a single binary or multinomial question is posed, and the answer determines the next set of choices to be made. The path between the root (first node) and the leaf (terminal node) of the decision tree is an assignment rule of the type "if condition, then conclusion", and the hierarchical rules of the tree constitute the prediction model.

- Use a moving window to capture the neighbouring patterns around each point and create the 22 neighborhood grids for each primary layer and each derivative layer.

- Identify the positive points according to an established threshold and associate them to their closest cell.

2- Run the AGEO algorithm

- Run a base learning algorithm (base model) to narrow the modeling area and keep only the zones that are most similar to the areas that have been subject to mineral exploration (drilling and surface rock sampling).
- Run a prediction learning algorithm to discriminate between labeled positive cells and unlabeled unknown cells for training. This algorithm uses multiple models based on decision trees.
- Generate a signature that discriminates between the positive and unknown cells using all the existing data layers (variables).
- Aggregate the different rules of all the trees and assign to each cell a probability score between 0 (unlike-positive) and 1 (like-positive) computed as the average of the different scores this cell received. This probability score represents the level of similarity of each point to the existing positive sites based on all variables used in the modeling.

3- Visually compare the images of targets generated by the AGEO and decide the relevance and priorities of these targets in conjunction with the geological setting.

7.0 VARIABLES

A total of 414 variables covering the new area of 44.03 km^2 (Blocks A & B) which derived from the same Kvikne 2004 Airborne Magnetic-Electromagnetic survey data provided by PLAYFAIR MINING and the same data downloaded from Geonorge-Kartkatalogen (National website for map data and other location information in Norway), were used as inputs in the prediction model. These layers of data are classified in three (3) categories:

1. Primary data from Kvikne Airborne Magnetic-Electromagnetic survey conducted in 2004 and from Geonorge-Kartkatalogen covering both Blocks A & B:
    - Magnetic data (MAG, Figure 4 & Table 1; from Kvikne Airborne Magnetic-Electromagnetic survey conducted in 2004);
    - Electromagnetic data (Cond_6606 & Cond_7001, Figures 5 & 6 & Table 1; from Kvikne Airborne Magnetic-Electromagnetic survey conducted in 2004);
    - Topography data (DEM, Figure 7 & Table 1; from Geonorge-Kartkatalogen).
2. Derivative data: dx, dy, dz, analytical signal, tilt, etc. for magnetic (MAG) and topography (DEM) layers (Table 1).
3. Neighboring data: sum, median, standard deviation, etc. (Table 2).

The geophysical data set used for the modeling was provided in 2019 by PLAYFAIR MINING. They consist of the Kvikne Airborne Magnetic-Electromagnetic survey conducted in 2004 (40m resolution), covering 90% of the PLAYFAIR MINING's Vakkerlien & Rostvangen properties (Figures 4 to 6). The Digital Elevation Model (DEM) data (10m resolution) downloaded in 2019 from Geonorge-Kartkatalogen (Figure 7) was integrated into the modeling process to characterize the topography input.

Table 1: Primary and derivative variables data set

Variables		Description
1	Mag	Total Magnetic Intensity data of Kvikne 2004 Airborne survey (Blocks A & B)
2	Mag_dx	Calculated derivative of *Mag* in x
3	Mag_dy	Calculated derivative of *Mag* in y
4	Mag_dz	Calculated vertical derivative (dz) of *Mag*
5	Mag_2dz	Calculated second vertical derivative (dz) of *Mag*
6	Mag_Aaig	Calculated analytical signal of *Mag*
7	Mag_TDR	Calculated tilt derivative of *Mag*
8	Mag_HD_TDR	Calculated horizontal derivative of *Mag_TDR*
9	Cond_6606	Conductivity 6606 Hz coplanar freq. of Kvikne 2004 Airborne survey (Blocks A & B)

Variables		Description
10	Cond_7001	Conductivity 7001 Hz coaxial freq. of Kvikne 2004 Airborne survey (Blocks A & B)
11	DEM	Digital Elevation Model (Geonorge-Kartkatalogen), (Blocks A & B)
12	DEM_dx	Calculated derivative of *DEM* in x
13	DEM_dy	Calculated derivative of *DEM* in y
14	DEM_dz	Calculated vertical derivative (dz) of *DEM*
15	DEM_ASIG	Calculated second vertical derivative (dz) of *DEM*
16	DEM_2dz	Calculated analytical signal of *DEM*
17	DEM_TDR	Calculated tilt derivative of *DEM*
18	DEM_HD_TDR	Calculated horizontal derivative of *DEM _TDR*

Table 2: Calculated neighboring variables

Variable		Description
1	_hood_sum	Sum in the neighborhood
2	_hood_abssum	Sum of absolute values in the neighborhood
3	_hood_min	Minimum in the neighborhood
4	_hood_max	Maximum in the neighborhood
5	_hood_avg	Average in the neighborhood
6	_hood_stddev	Standard deviation in the neighborhood
7	_hood_reldev	Relative deviation in the neighborhood
8	_hood_kurtosis	Kurtosis (measure of the "peakedness") in the neighborhood
9	_MedianGradient	Median gradient in the neighborhood
10	_DistGravCenter	Distance from gravity center in the neighborhood
11	_hood_hslope	Horizontal slope in the neighborhood
12	_hood_hslope_min	Minimum of horizontal slopes in the neighborhood
13	_hood_hslope_max	Maximum of horizontal slopes in the neighborhood
14	_hood_hslope_sum	Sum of horizontal slope in the neighborhood
15	_hood_hslope_avg	Average of horizontal slopes in the neighborhood

Variable		Description
16	_hood_hslope_stddev	Standard deviation of horizontal slopes in the neighborhood
17	_hood_vslope	Vertical slope in the neighborhood
18	_hood_vslope_min	Minimum of vertical slopes in the neighborhood
19	_hood_vslope_max	Maximum of vertical slopes in the neighborhood
20	_hood_vslope_sum	Sum of vertical slopes in the neighborhood
21	_hood_vslope_avg	Average of vertical slopes in the neighborhood
22	_hood_vslope_stddev	Standard deviation of vertical slopes in the neighborhood

Neighboring variables (Table 2) has been calculated for all of primary and derivative variables for data set. For this project, a 160m moving window was used around each individual cell in order to select neighboring. In all, a total of 414 variables [18 x (22 + 1)] were utilized in the modeling process. The primary and derivative variables can be found as grid and database files in the deliverables with this report. Data was then gridded by WINDFALL GEOTEK to a 40m cell size, which corresponds to 31,761 data points.

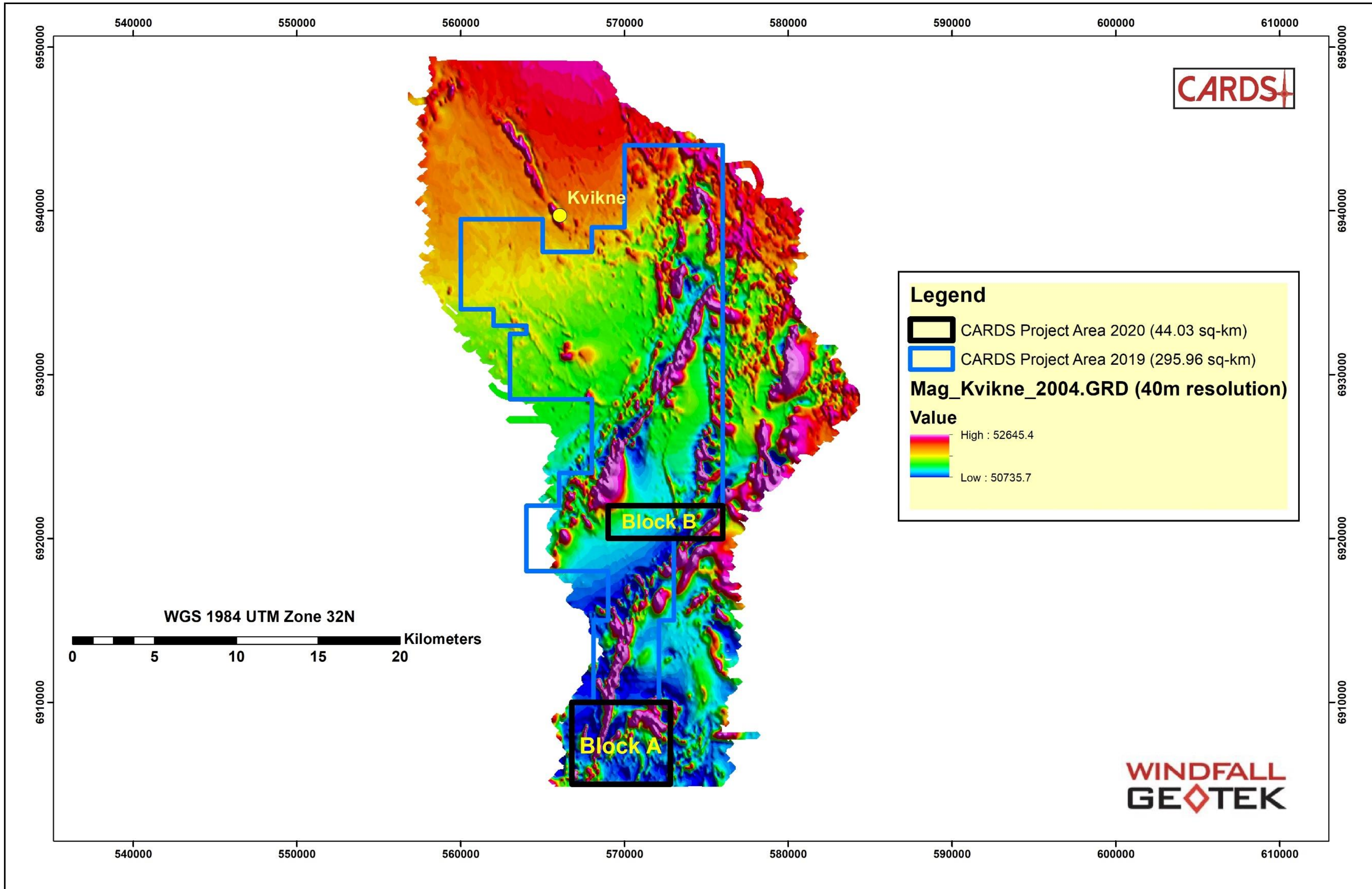

Figure 4: Total Magnetic Intensity data of Kvikne 2004 Airborne Survey

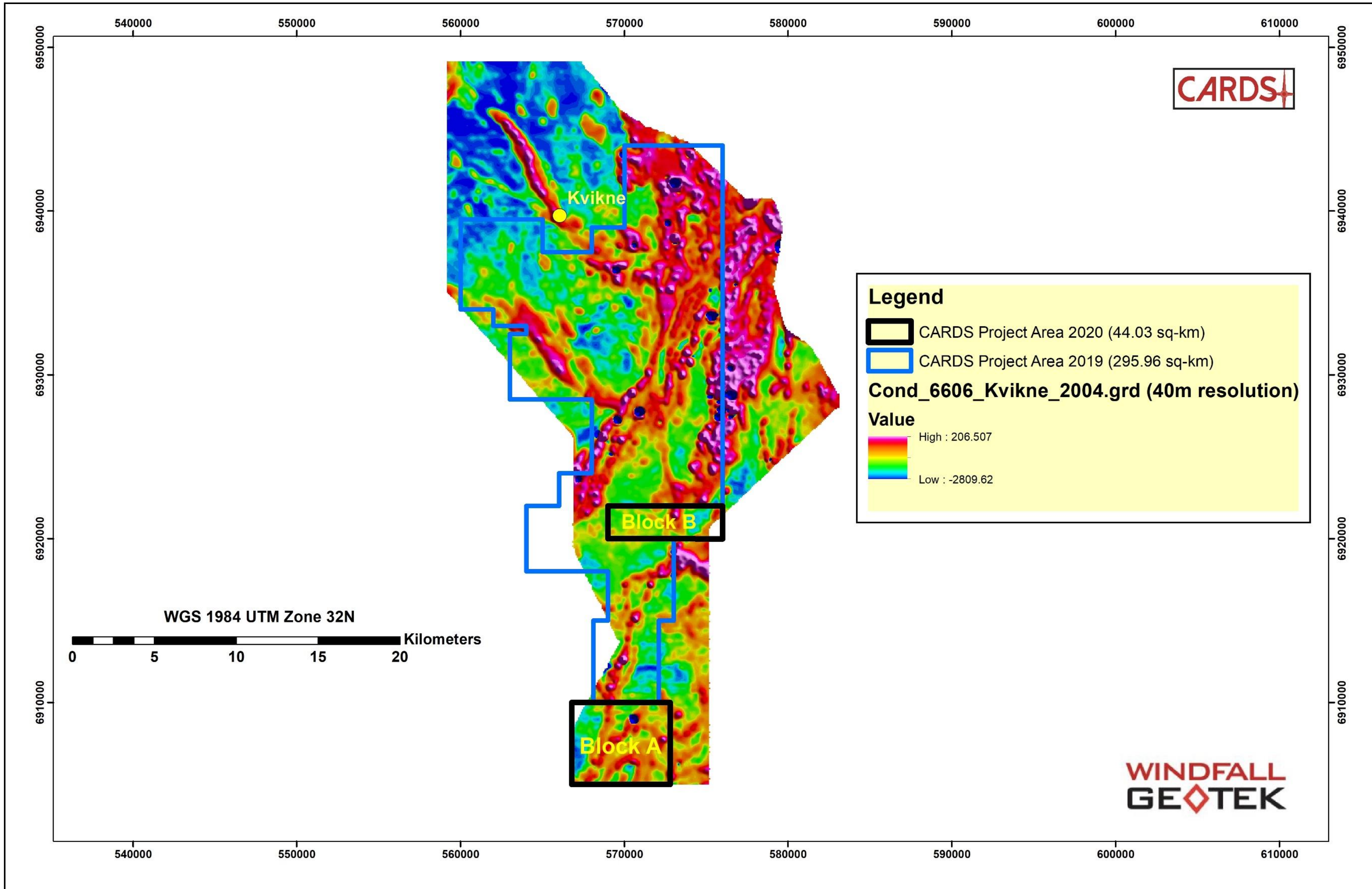

Figure 5: Conductivity 6606 Hz coplanar freq. data of Kvikne 2004 Airborne Survey

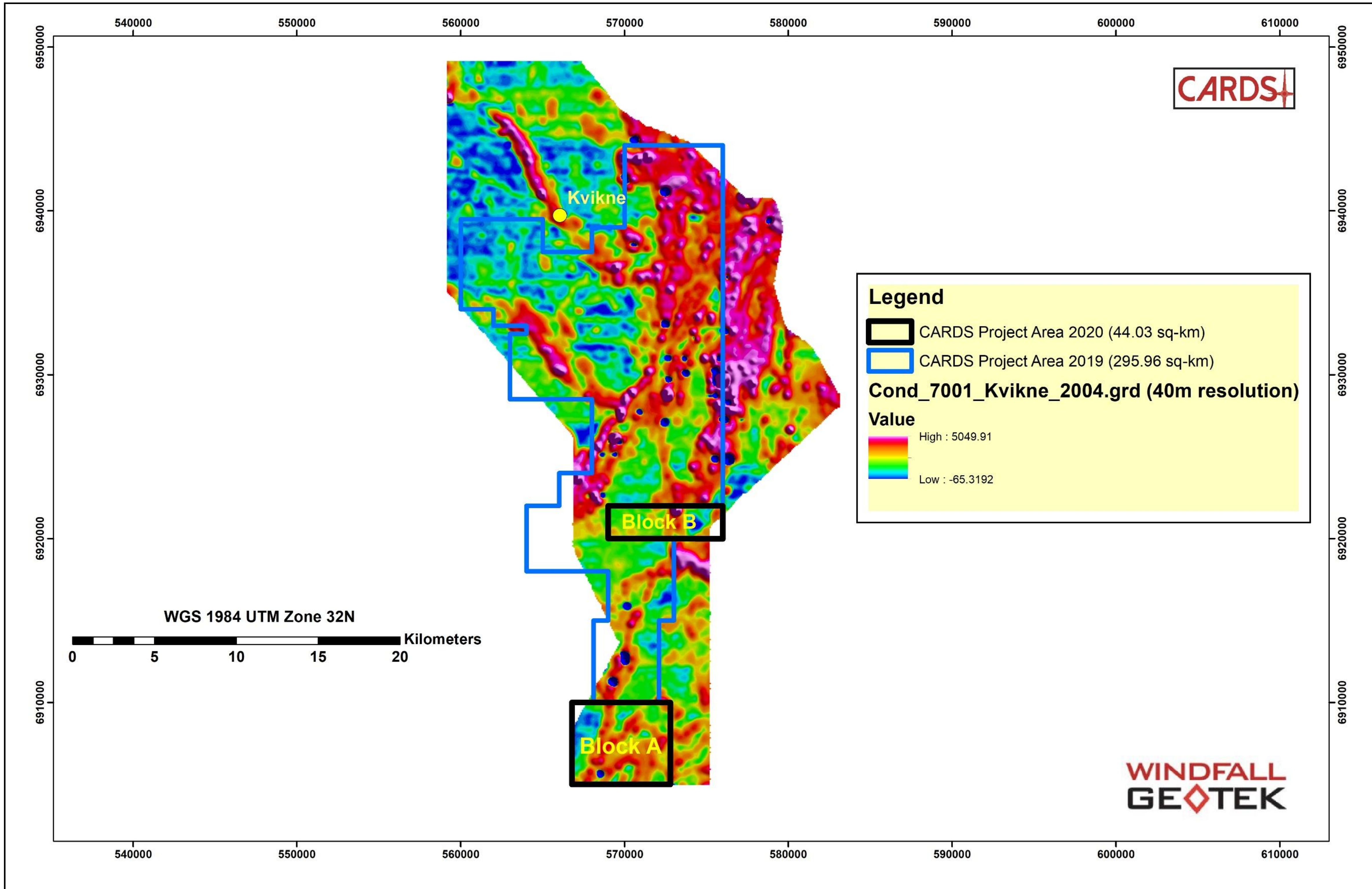

Figure 6: Conductivity 7001 Hz coaxial freq. data of Kvikne 2004 Airborne Survey

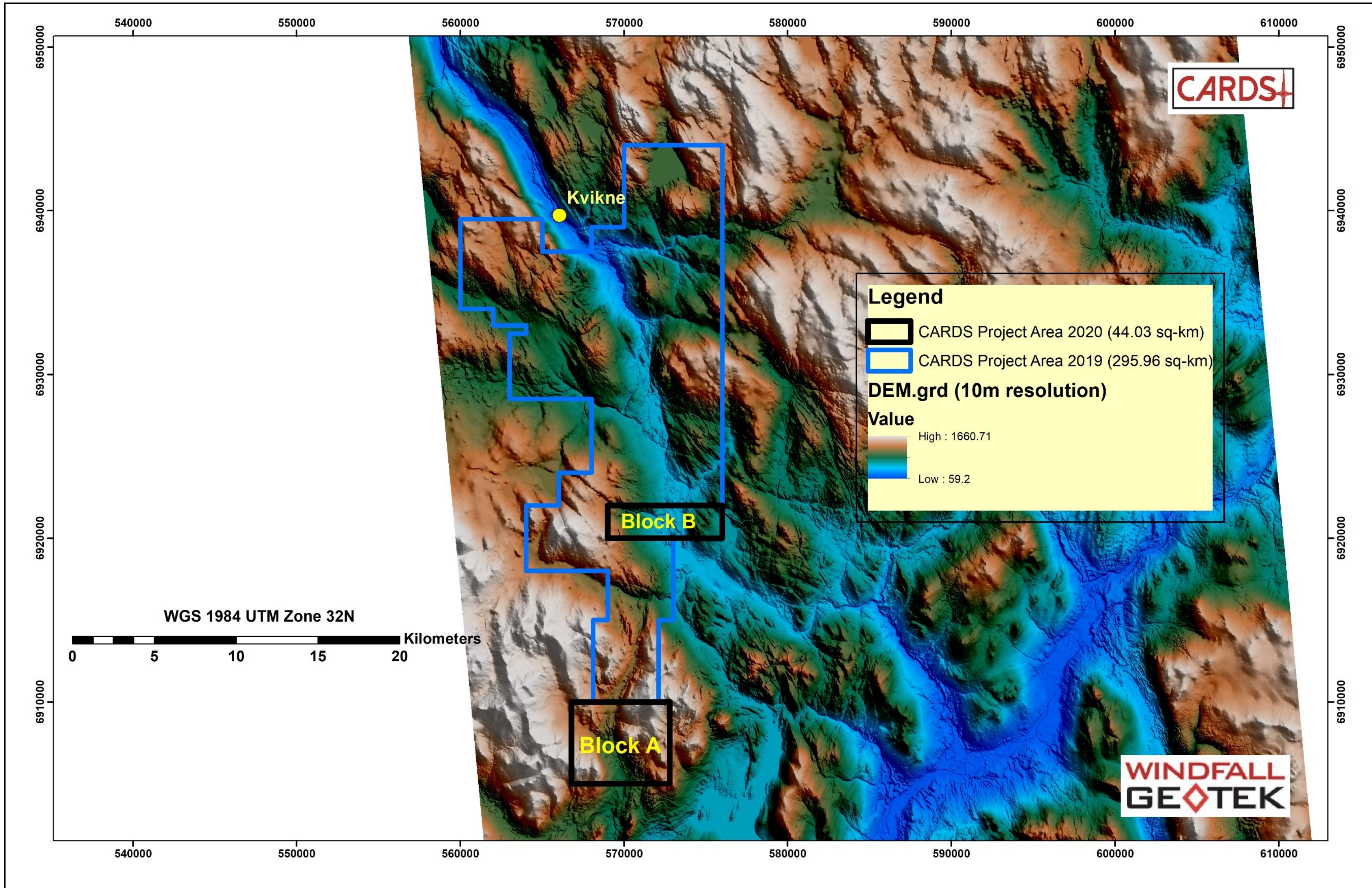

Figure 7: Digital Elevation Model from Geonorge-Kartkatalogen

8.0 TRAINING DATA

The training database was constructed in regards on data availability and spatial distribution. The training points in the Vakkerlien-Rostvangen Project II database are composed of same drillhole assays and rock samples entirely provided by PLAYFAIR MINING for the first project realized in 2019.

The 2019 VMS copper-zinc signature based on 339 training points for copper and zinc (Figure 8) was used as learning data for the predictive model. Therefore, all training points with a reported assay equal or above 5000 ppm (0.5 %) for copper and zinc in the VMS Cu-Zn Model have been used as positive training points within the training data set (Figure 8 & Table 3).

Table 3: Training Points

Model	Total Training Points	Positive VMS Copper-Zinc Training Points Cu & Zn ≥ 5000 ppm
VMS Cu-Zn	339	39

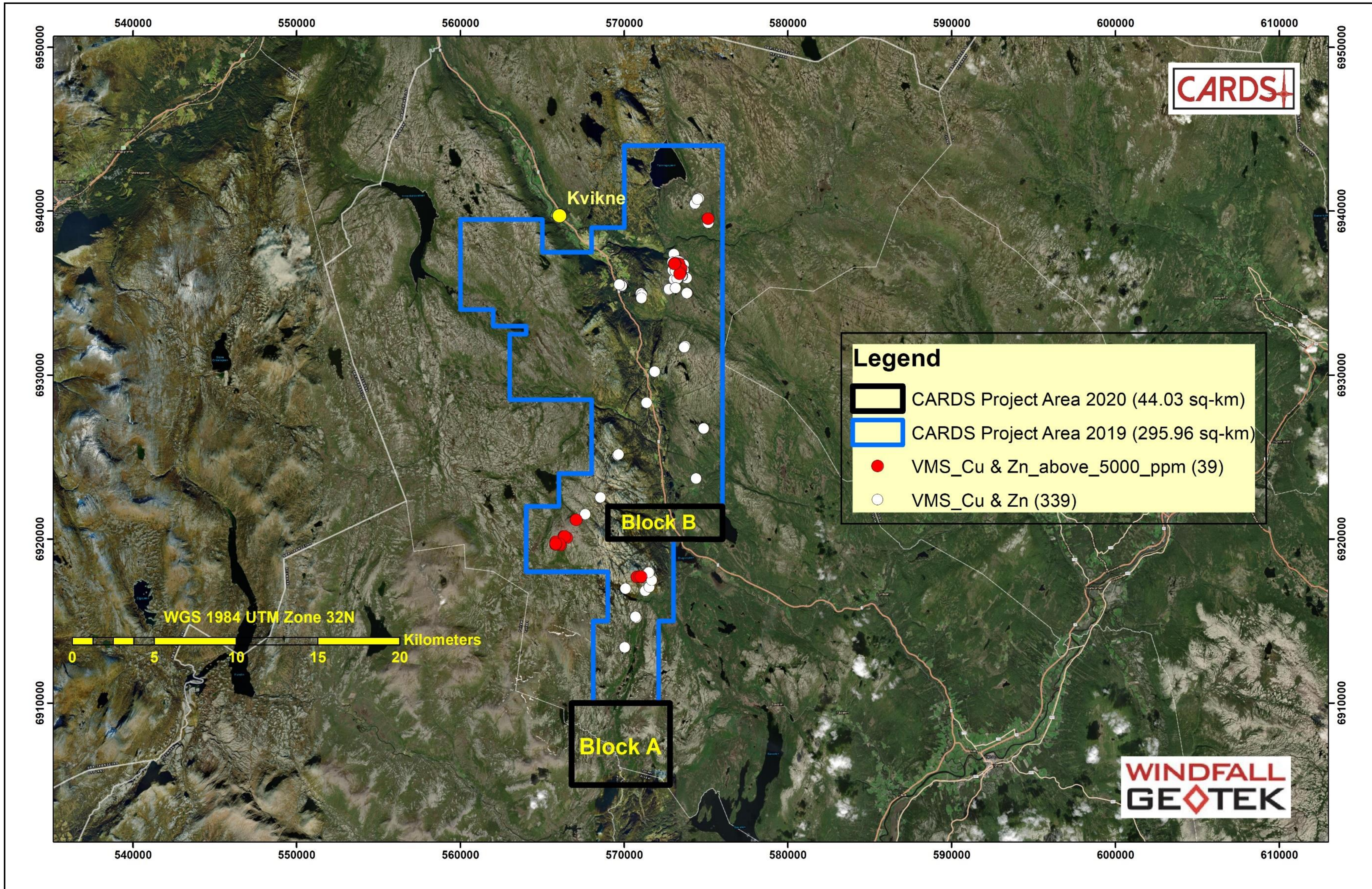

Figure 8: Training Points Distribution for the VMS Cu-Zn Model

9.0 RESULT DISCUSSION

CARDS targets presented in this report have been selected based on their similarities to the known VMS Cu-Zn mineralization. The prediction results generated on the PLAYFAIR MINING's Vakkerlien-Rostvangen Project II are presented as gridded image with a resolution of 40m for model VMS Cu-Zn.

WINDFALL GEOTEK generated two VMS coper-zinc target zones (T1 & T2) located only on the Block A of PLAYFAIR MINING's Vakkerlien-Rostvangen additional mineral rights (Table 4 and Figure 9). These target zones are created using the AGEO algorithm (section 6.1.1) based on level of similarity at 85 %. The target zone T1 will be considered as priority and potentially interesting for future exploration because it still apparent at higher level of similarity at 90 %.

However, both targets zones T1 and T2 should be evaluated by PLAYFAIR MINING's exploration team based on the interpretation of all available geoscientific information, and be validated by a reconnaissance field survey.

Table 4: CARDS Targets List

Nr	Block	ID_Target	X_Center WGS84 UTM32N	Y_Center WGS84 UTM32N	Area (sq-km)	Perimt. (km)
1	Block A	CARDS_2020_VMS_Cu-Zn_Target_Zone_1	509286	6906370	0.51	6.21
2	Block A	CARDS_2020_VMS_Cu-Zn_Target_Zone_2	278832	6907800	0.28	4.59

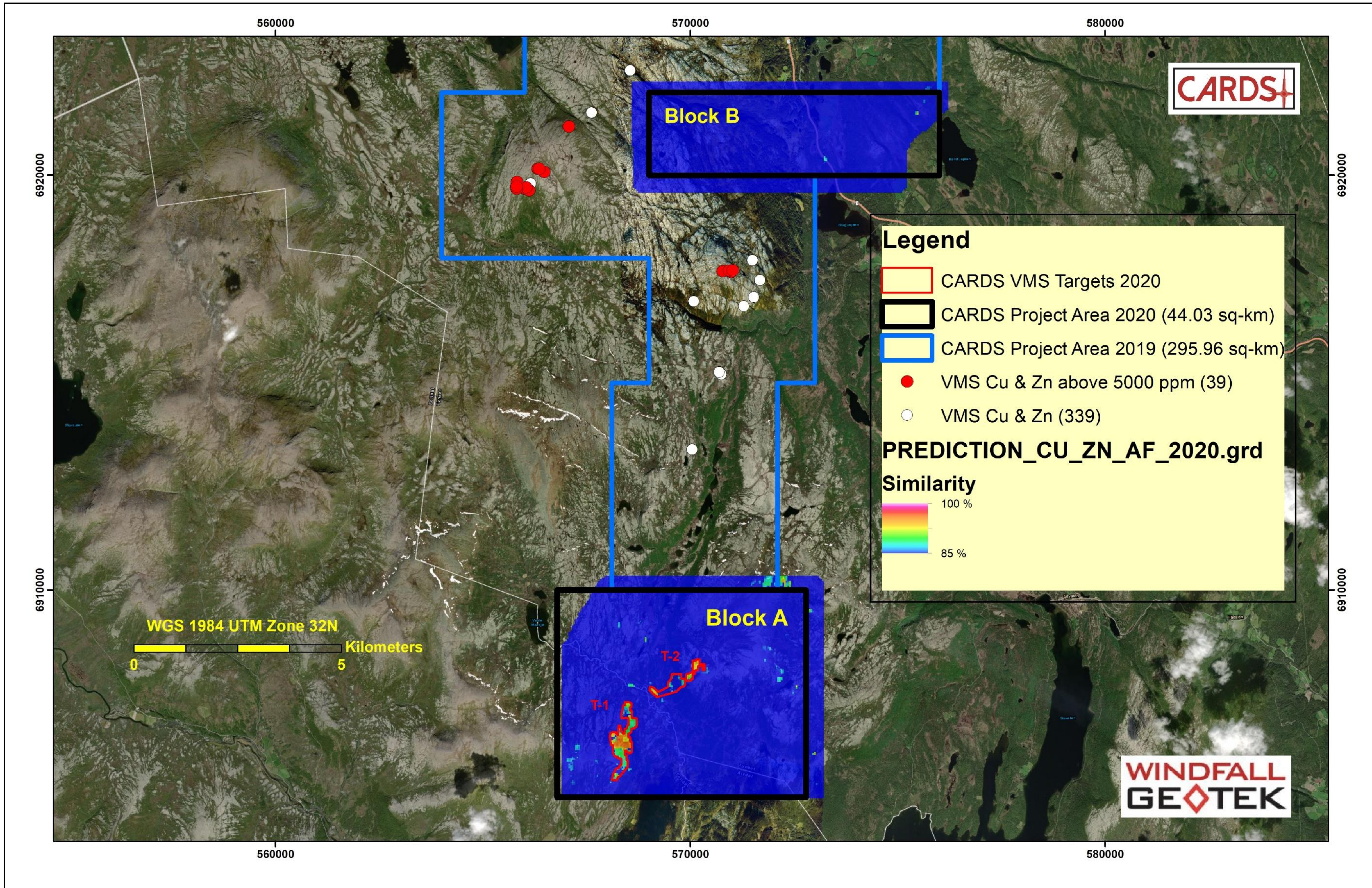

Figure 9: Distribution of CARDS 2020 VMS Cu-Zn Targets

10.0 CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATIONS

CARDS modeling study has been able to outline new areas with interesting potential for VMS copper-zinc that merit further exploration efforts. The PLAYFAIR MINING's Vakkerlien-Rostvangen Project II area revealed to be well suited for analysis by CARDS due to the amount and the quality of geophysical, drilling and rock sample data available.

The PLAYFAIR MINING's Vakkerlien-Rostvangen Project II located in the historic Roros mining district in southern Norway remains an area with excellent potential for mineral exploration. Both exploration VMS copper-zinc targets generated on the Block A and presented in this report should be prioritized based on the evaluation of all available geoscientific information and be validated by a reconnaissance field survey. In order to maximize the chances of extending known mineralized zones as well as locating new zones, WINDFALL GEOTEK recommends that further explorative work include:

- Prospecting, mapping and Mobile Metal Ion (MMI) soil geochemistry sampling of both CARDS Exploration VMS copper-zinc targets located on the Block A.

- Higher resolution ground geophysical surveys (EM-VLF & IP) should be conducted throughout the areas of interest in order to locate and define the geometry of the mineralized bodies a depth and to prepare the best drill setup for optimal results.

- Drill setups for obtaining optimal results may be established once proper geophysical techniques have been applied to the PLAYFAIR MINING's Vakkerlien-Rostvangen Project II.

Respectfully Submitted

Grigor Heba, Ph.D. Geologist, P. Geo

Riadh Kobbi, Data Modeling Manager

11.0 REFERENCES

ALBERT MINING, 2019, CARDS Evaluation Report, Vakkerlien-Rostvangen Project, Tynset, Hedmark County, Norway, Playfair Mining Ltd., 38p, prepared by Grigor Heba (ALBERT MINING) and Riadh Kobbi (DIAGNOS).

NILSEN, O. & MUKHERJEE, A.D., 1972, Geology of the Kvikne mines with special reference to the sulphide ore mineralization. Norsk Geologisk Tidsskrift, Vol. 52, p. 151-192. Oslo 1972.

RUI, I.J., 1973, Geology and structures of the Rostvangen sulphide deposit in the Kvikne district, central Norwegian Caledonides. Norsk Geologisk Tidsskrift, Vol. 53, p. 433-442. Oslo 1973.

THOMPSON, J. F. H., NIXON, F. & SIVERTSEN, R., 1980, The geology of the Vakkerlien nickel prospect, Kvikne, Norway. Bull. Geol, Soc. Finland 52, p. 3-21.

Websites

Geonorge-Kartkatalogen (National website for map data and other location information in Norway): https://kartkatalog.geonorge.no/search

Playfair Mining Ltd. website: http://www.playfairmining.com

12.0 DELIVERABLES

1. This report in PDF format.
2. CARDS VMS Cu-Zn Targets Results Workspace in ArcGIS format (packaged).
3. Geosoft project files (Variables Database, Variables Grids, CARDS Model).

13.0 CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION

Report Title: CARDS Evaluation Report, Vakerlien-Rostvangen Project II (Additional Mining Rights), Tynset, Hedmark County, Norway, PLAYFAIR MINING LTD..

I, Grigor Heba, residing in Brossard, Québec, Canada do hereby certify that:

1. I am a senior Geologist with the firm of Windfall Geotek Inc. with an office at Suite 340, 7005, Taschereau Boulevard, Brossard, Québec, Canada.
2. I hold a B.Sc. in Geology (1990) from the Polytechnic University of Tirana (Albania), a DEA in Sedimentary Geology, Geochemistry and Geophysics (1997) from the Université des Sciences et Technologies de Lille (France) and a Ph.D. in Mineral Resources (2008) from the Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM), (Québec, Canada).
3. I am the author of this report and I collaborate with Riadh Kobbi, Data Modeling Manager at DIAGNOS INC., for the preparation of sections 6.0 to 9.0.
4. I have not visited the Vakkerlien and Rostvangen Project II properties (Norway) owned by PLAYFAIR MINING LTD..
5. I am a member in good standing of l'Ordre des Géologues du Québec (# 1464).
6. I have no direct or indirect interests in the mining claims owned by PLAYFAIR MINING LTD., nor in the securities of the company and have no interest in receiving such interest.
7. The current report is based on compilation of data provided in 2019 by PLAYFAIR MINING LTD. and data downloaded in 2019 from Geonorge-Kartkatalogen, using Exploration Best Practices Guidelines.
8. The recommendations from this study are purely the result of mathematical algorithms used on exploration and historical data and should only be considered as such.

Grigor Heba, P. Geo., Ph. D.

Signed in Brossard, Québec,

GÉOLOGUE / GEOLOGIST
GRIGOR HEBA
1464
QUÉBEC

Date: 14/09/2020