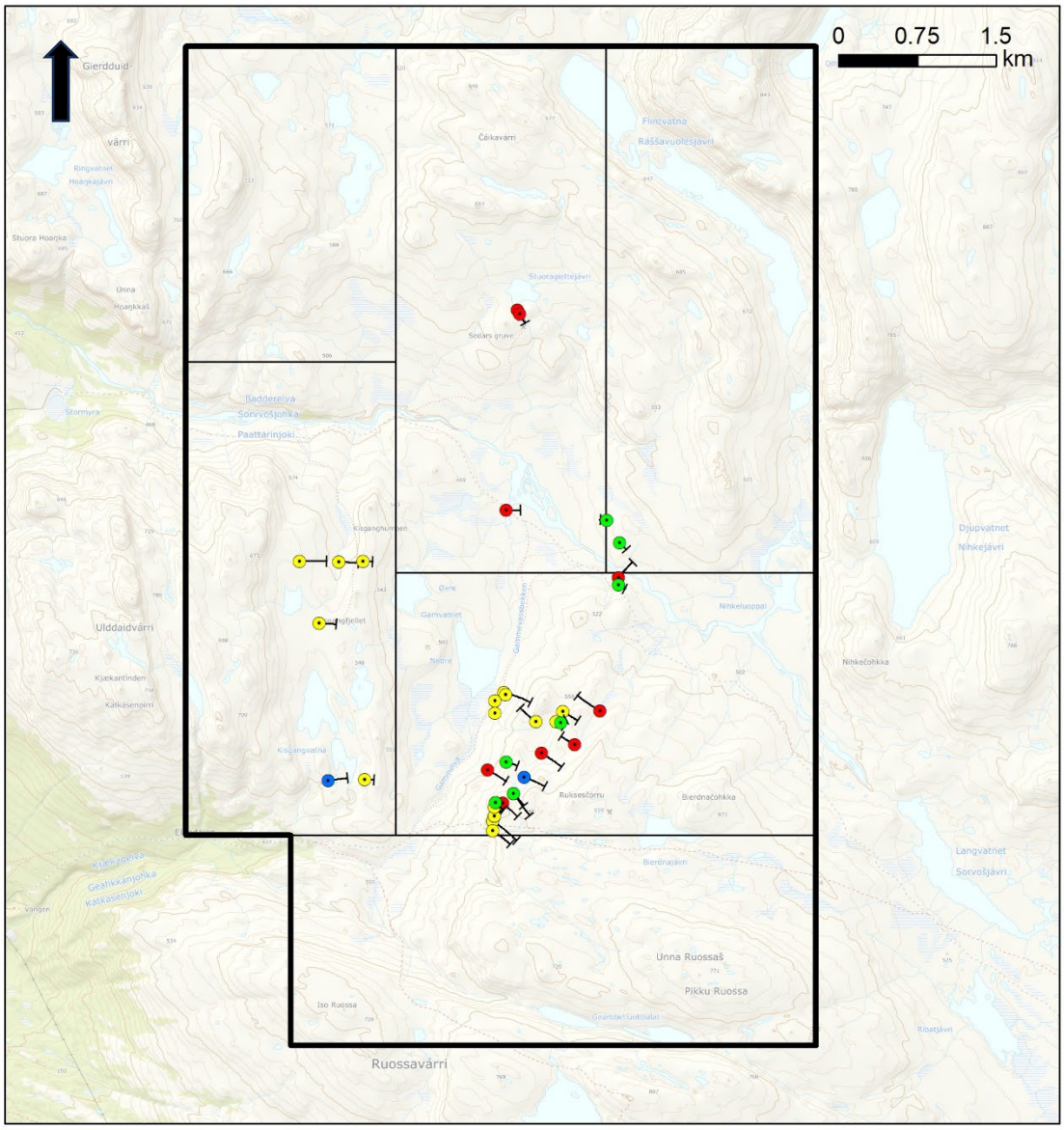
Monday, 27 February 2023

Data Summary:

Permit holder: NOR Exploration AB

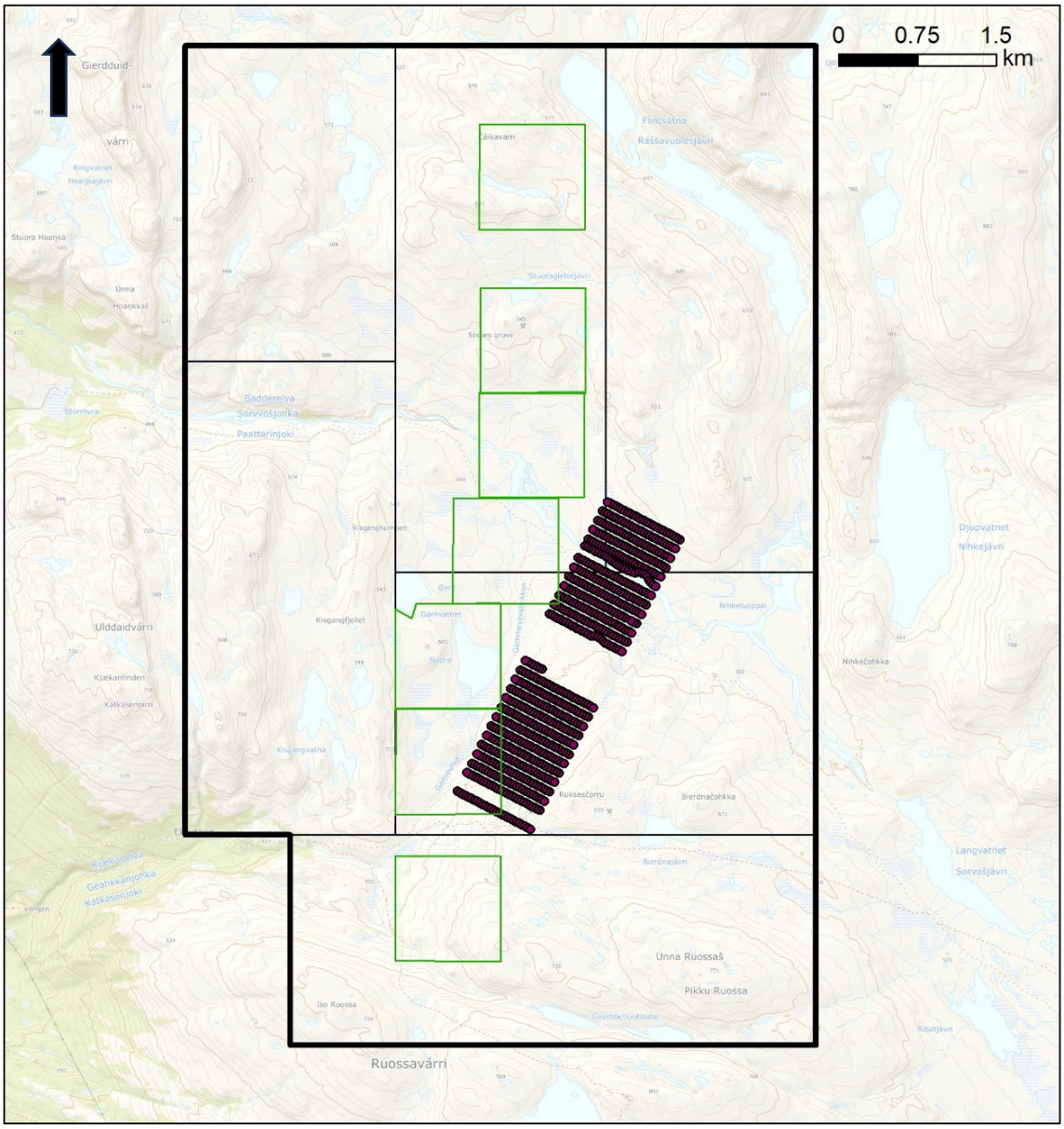
Project Name: Burfjord 14, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21

Project Overview:



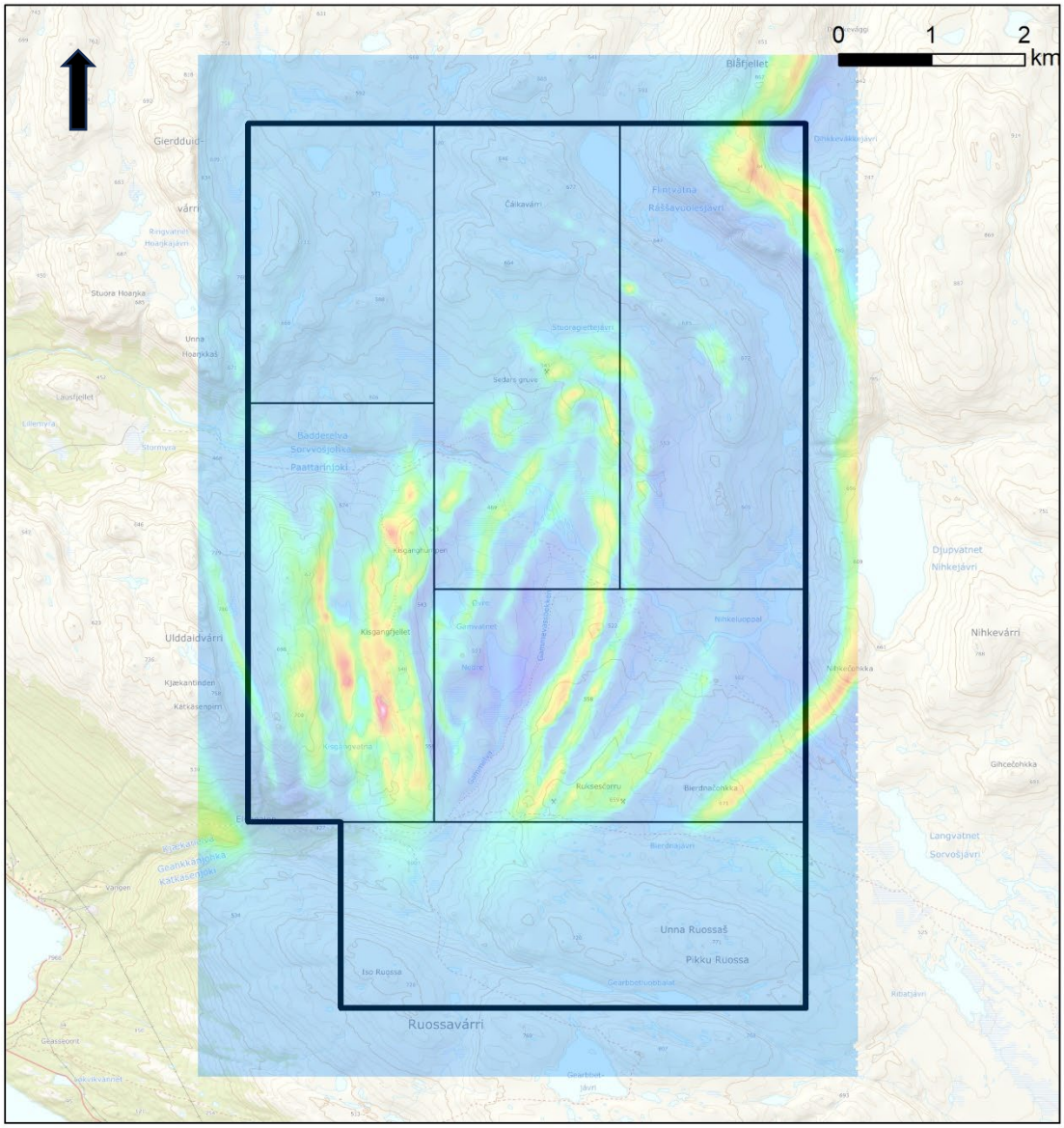
Legend

- Burfjord Project Outline
- 2018 Collar
- Summer 2021
- Winter 2021
- 2022 Collar



Legend

- Burfjord Project Outline
- TEM
- IP 2017



Legend

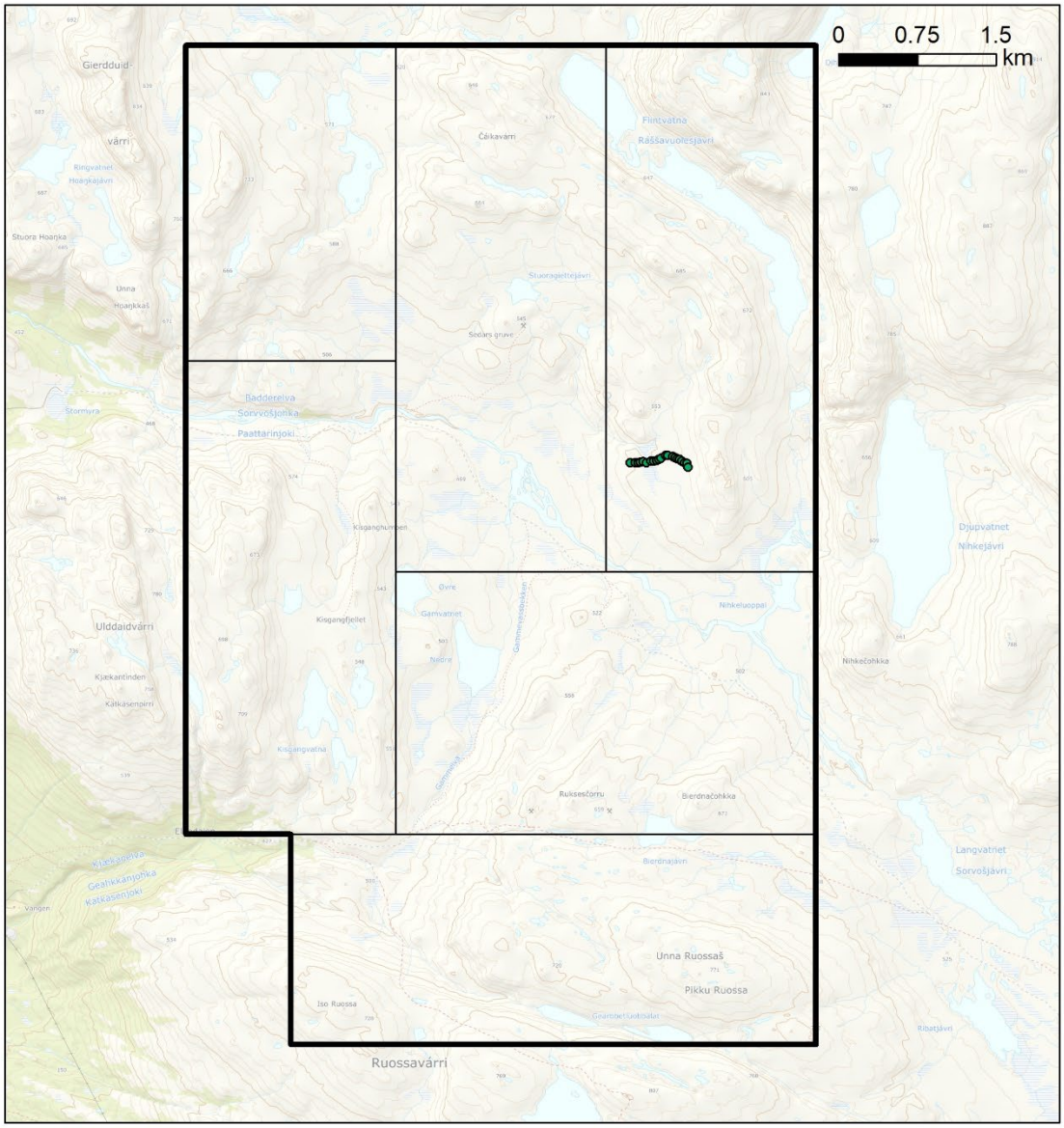
Burfjord claims

BURFJ_dMag_21A_RTP.grd

Value

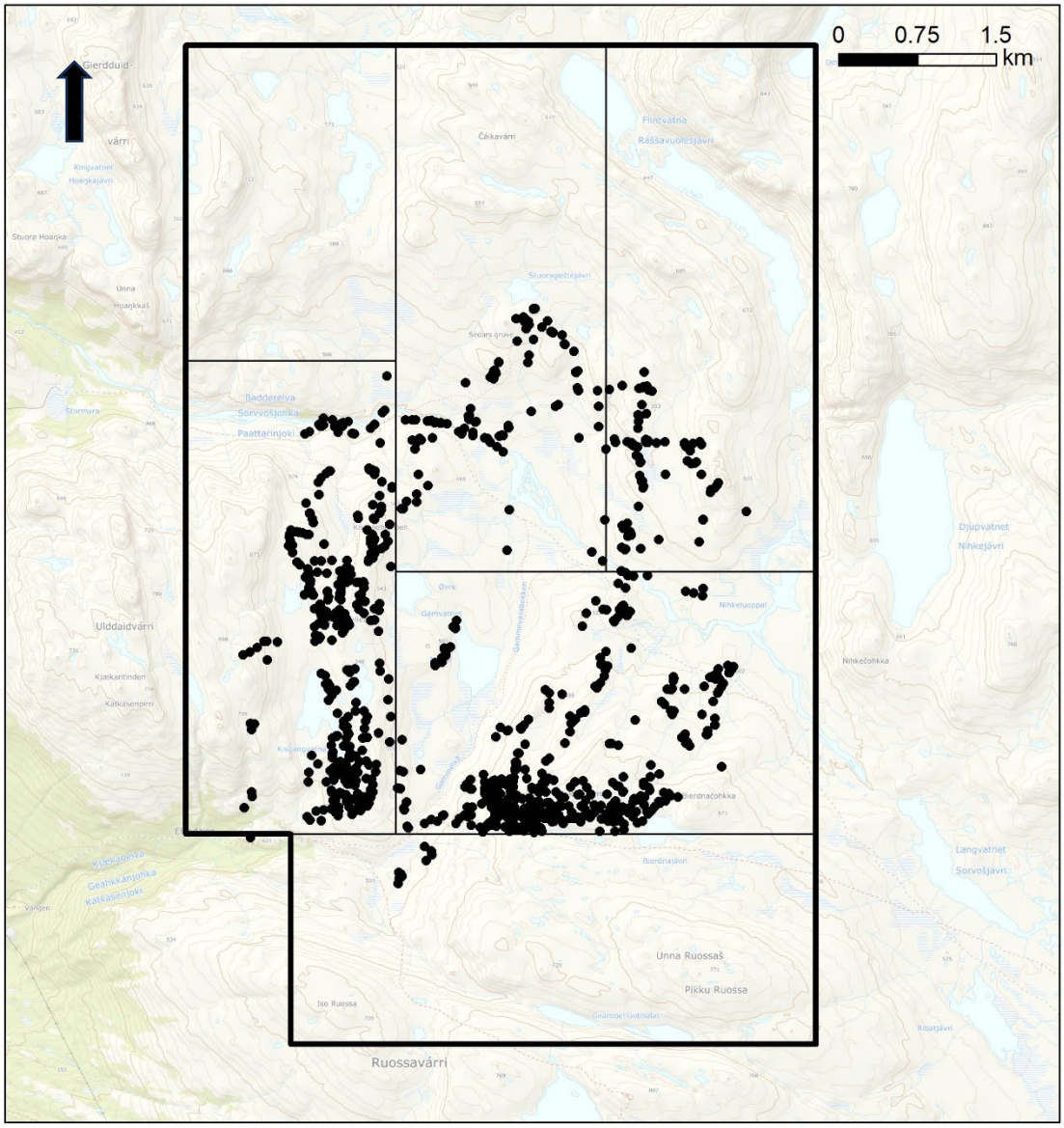
High : 59713.3

Low : 52397



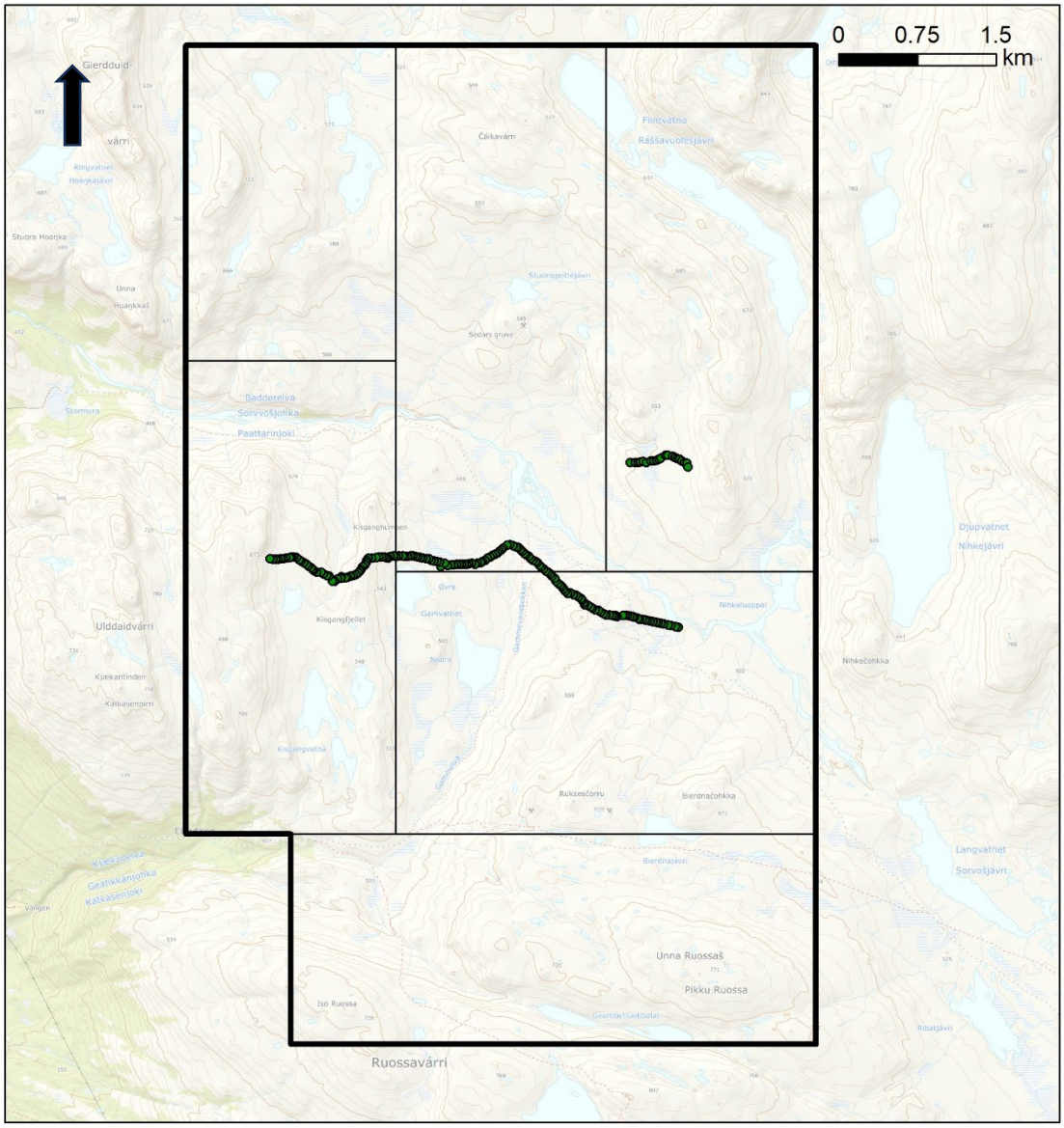
Legend

- Classic Soil Sample
- Burfjord Project Outline



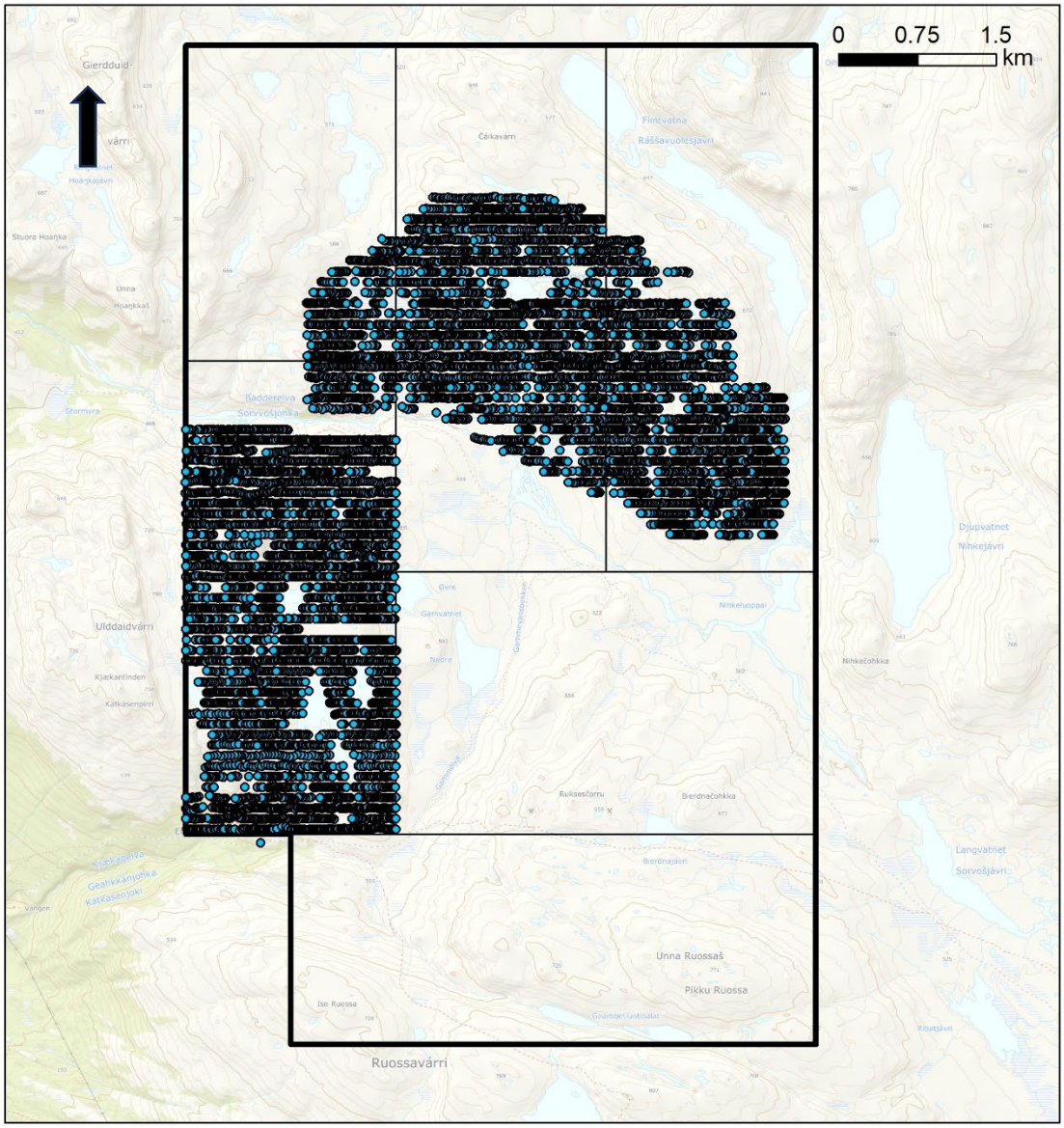
Legend

- Field Observations
- Burfjord Project Outline



Legend

- Ionic Leach
- Burfjord Project Outline



Legend

- Meffa
- Burfjord Project Outline

Performed Work:

Drilling

Year	Number of drillholes	Total meters drilled	Samples taken	Contractor
2018	7	967.1m	449	Arctic Drilling
2021	12	3179.2m	861	Arctic Drilling
2022	18	3499.4m	1598	Arctic Drilling

Geophysics

A total of 7 TEM Loops and 210 IP points. This work undertaken by contractors GRM with assistance of Arctis Geo. GRM also completed a Drone mag/UAV survey over the licence bounds.

GRM also conducted Borehole Electromagnetics for 14 drillholes:

PLANNED	NOT PLANNED	SURVEYED						
Hole number	PLAN	CONDITION	BHEM	Televiewer	Petro	Northing	Easting	Actual depth
BUR-18-001	YES	145		141	139	7742810	546952	145
BUR-21-002	YES	*398*	398	191	394	7742897	547120	399
BUR-21-003	YES	*300*	300	291	295	7743054	547221	300
BUR-21-004	YES	*246*	246		239	7742804	547021	254.7
BUR-21-006	YES	*295*	295	118	297	7743280	547387	299.8
BUR-21-009	YES	*260*	260	251	285	7744951	548120	272.5
BUR-21-012	YES	*157*	150	153	153	7747494	547157	154.5
BUR-22-003	YES	*370*	370	363		7745106	545083	370
BUR-22-007	YES	*Capped due to wate*	390			7743860	547031	394
BUR-22-010	YES	*230*	230	226	228	7743676	547594	232
BUR-22-011	YES	*170*	170		169	7743582	547527	172
BUR-22-012	YES	*500*	460	459	452	7742636	546925	466
BUR-22-013	YES	*109*		110	108	7742636	546925	111.5
BUR-22-014	YES	*210 Broken zone*	260			7742534	546928	260
BUR-22-015	YES	*100*		50.5	67	7742682	546941	53
BUR-22-016	YES	*310*	310	301	302	7743580	547336	310
BUR-22-017	YES	*55 Broken Zone*		67	50	7742682	546941	70
BUR-22-018	YES	*80 Broken Zone*	120	76	77	7742767	546947	120
Total Surveyed (m)			3959	2797.5	3255			
Total Surveyed (Count)			14	14	15			

Soil – Classic Soils (C-Horizon)

21 Classic Soil C-Horizon samples were collected and analysed with AuME-ST44.

Field observations and rock chips

A Total of 1401 Field observations were taken. Of which 216 were assayed using ME-MS61.

Soil – Ionic Leach

172 Ionic Leach samples were collected and analysed with GE_MMIM

Soil – MEFFA

16468 **M**ulti-**E**lement **F**ine **F**raction **A**nalysis (MEFFA) samples that were collected and scanned by a pXRF.

Method Overview

Diamond Drilling:

1.0 Diamond drill hole surveys

All Diamond Drill-hole collars are to be surveyed to sub metre accuracy with down-hole surveys carried out on all holes. The down-hole survey intervals are to be decided by the Project Geologist (generally every 3m down hole). If the direction of the hole is not within an acceptable tolerance, then another down hole survey should be done at the end of the next drill run until the desired reading is achieved. All Diamond Drill holes are to be oriented down hole.

1.1 Geological and Geotechnical Logging

Logging should be conducted as soon as possible after drilling, use a standardised format as instructed by the exploration management. All logging of drill core is to be done as graphical logs and then entered a digital format as soon as possible. Sampling should be entered in a digital format immediately to eliminate mistakes.

Observation and documentation of geological data should contain the following:

- Geological constraints to mineralisation
- Support for interpretation of continuity to mineralisation
- Geological insight to the nature of ore and waste
- Geological domain boundaries

The logging system should include the following:

1) Geological data including lithologies/boundaries,

2) Geotechnical data: RQD's, compressive strength, structures, fabric, defects, vein frequency and core orientation should be manually recorded in a standard geotechnical template.

3) Photographs of the core.

4) Magnetic susceptibility measurements should be recorded every lithology identified, preferrable with several recordings for the same lithology.

1.2 Measurements of magnetic susceptibility

Measurements of magnetic susceptibility should be several times per lithological interval, in as representative rock as possible. Make sure that core boxes or core tables do not interfere with the measurement.

1.3 Geotechnical Core Logging

Collection of geotechnical data from drill core is often difficult because of the size of "exposure" (drill core diameter) and the artificial fracturing of the core resulting from the drilling process and/or subsequent handling.

Geotechnical logging of Diamond Drill core should be completed prior to cutting the core.

The detailed geotechnical core log is designed to provide, where possible, a complete geotechnical understanding of the rock mass. The collected data should include:

1) Discontinuity types and orientation
2) Rock fabric defects/descriptions
3) Discontinuity surface roughness and infill
4) RQD's
5) Structures
6) Core orientation

RQD: Rock Quality Designation, expressed as a percentage from 0% to 100%. The RQD is calculated for a logged interval using the following formula:

1.4 Sampling Procedures

1. A blank sample should be introduced for diamond samples at the frequency of 1 every 10 submitted samples as part of the normal sample submission process. Blanks should be submitted behind expected high grades to test contamination at the labs during sample preparation and should be disguised to appear as normal sample.

2. At least four certified reference materials (standards) should be submitted with each sample submission. Certified standards that have high medium and low levels of mineralization should be submitted for the elements being analysed and closely match the deposit. This is in addition to the blank samples which can be viewed as an extremely low-grade standard.

3. Internal lab QA/QC should be provided on a routine basis and analysed separately from our own QA/QC data.

4. The exploration Manager should have an accept/reject criterion for the QA/QC samples and protocols for samples that do not pass the criteria.

5. All coarse rejects and pulps should be kept by the company as they are received from their respective laboratories. It should all be stored to prevent deterioration of both containers of rejects and pulps and also to protect the sulphide ores for at least of twelve months, just in case any further QA/QC is required.

Geophysics

All Geophysics was undertaken by contractors GRM with assistance from geotechnical company Artis Geo, following their own standard operating procedures.

Soils Classic (C-Horizon)

-Samples are collected at equidistant points along strategic traverses. Holes are dug into the C horizon and soils are collected from the BC horizon. If BC and C horizons are not present or accessible, sample the lowest layer allowed by the soil profile.

-Samples are stored in 4L plastic bags and bags are labelled with the sample ID. A paper label should also be dropped in the bag in case the label is obscured.

-At the field house, samples are organized by sample ID and opened for drying. Plastic bags are rolled down to allow airflow and left in a covered area.

-Samples are placed four at a time into aluminium grilling trays with their paper labels and baked at 105 degrees C in the oven until dry. Clean plastic or bamboo spoons should be used to stir periodically in a separate area. Plastic bags are retained in case labels are misplaced, and trays should be tested with XRF before use to prevent contamination.

- Once completely dry, samples are removed from the oven and sieved through -80 mesh until at least 50 grams of fine material is collected. Fines are transferred to a clean 4L plastic bag and labelled.

-Sieve should be thoroughly wiped with paper towels to remove dust. If the sample was still damp and is retained in the mesh, the sieve should be washed and dried between samples. A hair dryer may speed the drying process in the finest mesh.

-Samples are sent for Assay.

Field Observations (Rock Chip sampling)

The rock chip samples were analysed at ALS (Galway, Ireland) with an Aqua Regia analysis with ICP-MS finish (method ME-MS41) for a multi-element suite. Additional PGM-ICP23 analysis was done for precious metal content.

1. Before sampling, ensure that everybody has taken safety precautions and required PPE is worn.

2. With a hammer (and chisel), fresh chips of rock are extracted from the bedrock or boulder.

3. The sample should be representative for the main rock type observed, including economic mineral and alteration content.

4. In case of dump sampling, good care should be taken to avoid inclusion of any foreign objects like wood, iron pieces, nails, and plastics.

5. At least 200g of material needs to be collected and separate rock chips should not be larger than 10cm across in any dimension.

6. The rock chips must be stored in a calico bag, together with a sample tag with a unique sample ID. This sample ID should match the ID that is written down in the field observation.

7. Location coordinates must be saved on a GPS to be extracted afterwards.

8. After every 10th sample a standard (CRM) should be inserted.

9. All samples must be safely stored in a plastic box for transportation out of the field or to the lab.

Soils – Ionic leach

IL Sampling Protocol:

1. After the survey is planned in GIS. Points need to be exported in GPX and KMZ format to upload on GPS units and field iPads.

2. The material to sample needs to be collected at a constant depth relative to the organic-soil interface. The sample should be taken from the B horizon, see diagram below to help define the sub section of the B horizon. If no B horizon sample 15cm down from the base organics, but avoid the leached (grey to white) A-horizon.

3. Once the hole is dug, the sides of the hole need to be scraped with a plastic shovel to avoid any potential contamination from the steel shovels.

4. 100-200g of material need to be collected with a plastic scoop and stored in an air tide zip lock bag. A second bag is used for additional protection against spilling. Between bag 1 and two a sample tag with a unique sample ID is inserted.

5. While hole is dug the sample-log has to be filled out in the ipad, see below for classifications for each subsection.

6. Hole needs to be back filled.

7. Every 20th sample has to be a field duplicate collected within 1-2m of the first sample site following the same procedures.

8. At the end of each day all collected samples have to be sorted and accounted for to avoid the loss of samples.

9. All samples have to be safely stored in a plastic box for transportation out of the field or to the lab

10. Data from the ipads has to be exported and imported into MXDeposit

11. Dispatch form must be created using MX-deposit. Samples must be dropped off by EMX staff at an ALS facility (Mala or Pitea) for ME-MS23 analysis.

Things to note:

No suncream or bug spray

Not on/near roads (15m)

Remove jewelry from/around hands

Defining the B Horizon

Bf Ferruginous illuviated, which is bright orange in colour

Bt Clay rich Bm Brown unmodified

Bc Transition from B to C horizon, is more grey in colour

Soil – MEFFA

1. The survey needs to be planned in GIS-software, creating parallel lines with 200 m spacing, filling the area that needs to be sampled.

2. After the survey is planned in GIS, the lines need to be exported in GPX and KMZ format to be uploaded on GPS units.

3. The samples are taken using an auger (photo 1). It is jammed vertically into the ground, twisted at least 360 degrees and pulled up again.

4. Samples are taken along the lines indicated on the GPS. Sample spacing should be roughly 15 meters.

5. The material to sample needs to be collected from the B-horizon. Depending on the soils, the depth of this horizon can differ. The B-horizon can be recognised by its red-orange to brown colouring (photo 2).

6. The soils of the B-horizon are collected in small sample bags with pre-printed sample-IDs. At least 10 grams of sample is needed.

7. When a sample is taken, the location of the sample is marked in the GPS. The location is tagged with the sample-ID of the taken sample.

8. At the end of each day, all collected samples have to be counted and sorted to avoid the loss of samples. In case of a lost sample, the supervisor should be informed (if applicable).

9. Samples should be safely stored in a plastic box for eventual transportation to the office or lab.

10. GPS-data have to be exported into Global Mapper. They should also be saved as .gpx file on Nextcloud in the -KML > GPX > MEFFA DOWNLOADS

11. Samples are then scanned by pXRF which is done internally by EMX.