Orford Mining

QIQAVIK GOLD PROJECT OVERVIEW

TSXV: ORM

February 10, 2021

Disclaimer

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This presentation contains "forward-looking information" including without limitation statements relating to the liquidity and capital resources of Orford and potential of one or more of the Qiqavik and West Raglan properties.

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The TSXV has neither approved nor disapproved the contents of this presentation.

Qualified Person and Quality Assurance and Quality Control

The disclosure of scientific and technical information contained in this presentation has been approved by Alger St-Jean, P.Geo, Chief Geoscientist of Orford, a Qualified Person under NI 43-101.

Samples reported in this presentation and indicated as grab, outcrop, sub-outcrop, boulders and float are grab samples. Grab samples are selective by nature and values reported may not be representative of mineralized zones. All drill intervals reported in this presentation are down-hole core lengths as true thicknesses cannot be determined with available information.

The work program at Qiqavik was supervised by Alger St-Jean, P.Geo, Chief Geoscientist who is responsible for all aspects of the work, including the quality control/quality assurance program. On-site personnel at the project log and weigh all samples prior to sealing and shipping. Shipments were flown by chartered aircraft from Camp Chukotat to Rouyn-Noranda. Logistics contractor (Outland) secured the sample shipments in a storage area at the airport before being delivered by ground transportation to SGS Minerals preparation facility in Val-d'Or, Quebec. A pulp fraction of all the samples was afterward sent to SGS Minerals facility in Lakefield, Ontario for the gold and multi-element analysis. Analytical methods Sample preparation for core and grab samples were completed at SGS Minerals preparation facility in Val d'Or, Quebec using the conventional preparation method G_PRP89. The samples were recorded in a tracking system, weighted, dried if needed and crushed at 75% passing 2 mm. A fraction of 250 g is then pulverized at 85% passing 75 microns. A fraction of the pulp was then shipped to SGS Minerals facility in Lakefield, Ontario to be analyzed for gold by lead oxide collection fire assay with an atomic absorption finish on a 50 g nominal weight (SGS Minerals method GE_FAA515) and with a gravimetric finish on a 50 g nominal weight (SGS Minerals method GE_FAG505) when the previous value was above the limit of detection. The samples were then analyzed on 33 elements for multi-elements with a 4-acid digestion method with an ICP-OES finish (SGS Minerals method GE_ICP40B). Elements where the value was assayed above the detection limit was analyzed with a peroxide fusion method with an ICP-OES finish (SGS Minerals method GE_ICP90A). Standards and blanks are inserted at a minimum of 10% and 5% for core and grab samples respectively for QA/QC purposes in addition to those inserted by the lab. A subset of samples has not yet been sent for a verification assay at another lab. Both preparation and geochemical analysis of Orford Mining samples were completed at SGS Minerals facilities. The quality management system of SGS Minerals is accredited by the Standard Council of Canada (SCC). In addition, all Canadian laboratories of SGS Minerals are accredited by the ISO and International Electrotechnical Commission ("IEC") 17025.

Qiqavik Large Till Samples: Approximately 5-7kg of undisturbed frost boil material was collected using plastic shovels, and bagged with plastics bag on the Qiqavik Property. Till Samples were sent by air charter and air cargo to IOS Geoscientific for gold grain counting using their ARTGold™ process. Gold grain counts presented are normalized to 10kg of material.

Joutel South Till Samples: An excavator was used to dig small pits. Approximately 10kg of till material was collected from the layer of till beneath the lacustrine clay layer. Till Samples were sent by air charter and air cargo to IOS Geoscientific for gold grain counting using their ARTGold™ process. Gold grain counts presented are normalized to 10kg of material.

The technical information disclosed herein in respect of the Qiqavik Property is based on the independent report of Clement Dombrowski, P.Geo and Sylvain Desbiens P.Geo. titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report on Qiqavik Project, Northern Quebec, Canada" effective September 14, 2017, and on Orford Mining's press releases available on SEDAR. The information disclosed herein in respect of the West Raglan Property is based on the independent report of Clement Dombrowski, P.Geo. titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report on West Raglan Project, Northern Quebec, Canada" effective February 20, 2017.

Project Portfolio –Large Regional Properties

Focused on underexplored area of Quebec

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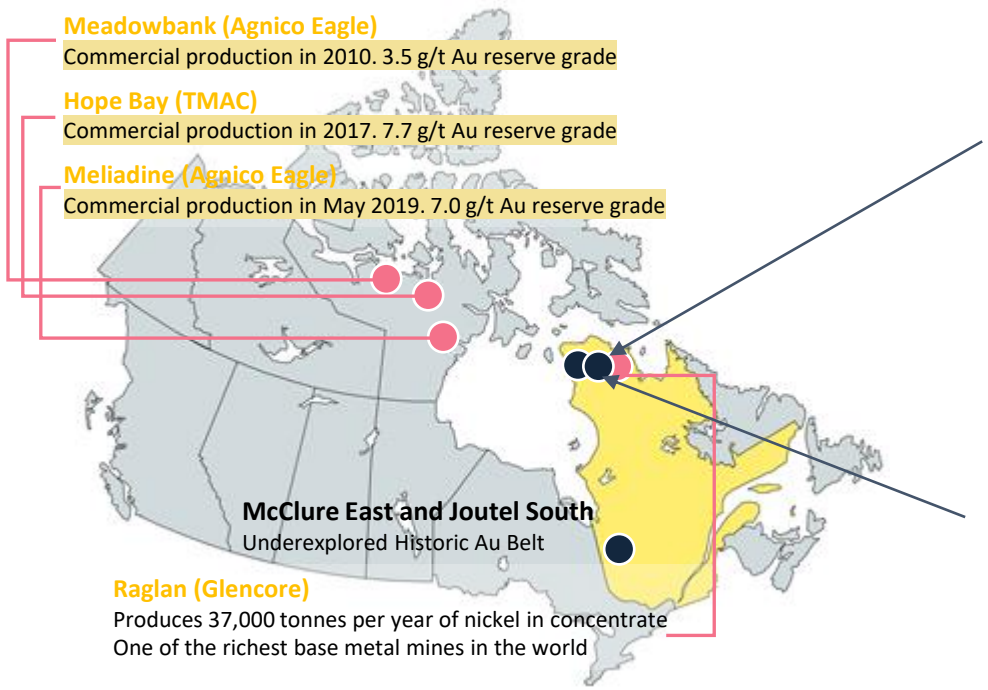
Over 1,204 km² land position in the highly prospective and underexplored Cape Smith Belt and 209 km² in the heart of the Quebec Abitibi

Quebec is consistently viewed as one of the most attractive jurisdictions from a mining investment point of view



Qiqavik Project (Au)(100%)

- Camp Scale Property with more than 12 high grade gold showings at surface in a previously unexplored part of the Cape Smith Belt
- New Potential Gold Camp with Opportunity to host multiple deposits
- Early Stage Exploration- Less than 5 months of field work

West Raglan Project (Ni, Cu, PGE's)(100% Interest)

- Wyloo Metals Pty Ltd. has entered an earn in agreement with Orford to earn up to a 80% interest by spending $25 million amongst other items.
- ~663 km² property in the lower Cape Smit Belt Covering the stratigraphy of the North (Raglan Trend) and South (Nunavik Nickel) ultramafic Trends
- Advanced Exploration: Traced outcropping sulphide mineralization over +35 km strike
- Frontier Zone: identified five high-grade (2-3% Ni, 3+ g/t PGE) mineralized lens clusters over a 2,500 m strike (comparable geology to Glencore's Raglan Mine)

McClure East, Joutel South and Joutel Omega (Au) (100%)

- Located in the prolific gold mineralized Casa Berardi /Joutel Structures, in the heart of the Abitibi region (accessible by road)
- Area last saw exploration in the early 1990's,.
- Properties are the underexplored extension of the Joutel trend that hosted both Agnico-Eagle Mines Ltd.'s (AEM-T) founding gold mine Eagle/Telbel which produced in excess of 1.1Moz of gold and a number of copper assets that have produced 244 Mlbs of copper, 116Mlbs of Zinc and 52Mlbs of silver[1]

Royalties

- Owns a 3.5% NSR on the Falan property (Malabar Gold Corp.) and a 2% NSR on the Santa Ana property (Outcrop Gold Corp.) both in the Mariquita Silver district of Columbia. This district was one of Colombia's most prolific colonial silver camps.

1. (Système d'information géominière of Québec "SIGEOM", *Quebec* Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources. April 20,2020)

Qiqavik Project

Large, Highly Prospective Land Package in an Underexplored Emerging Gold District

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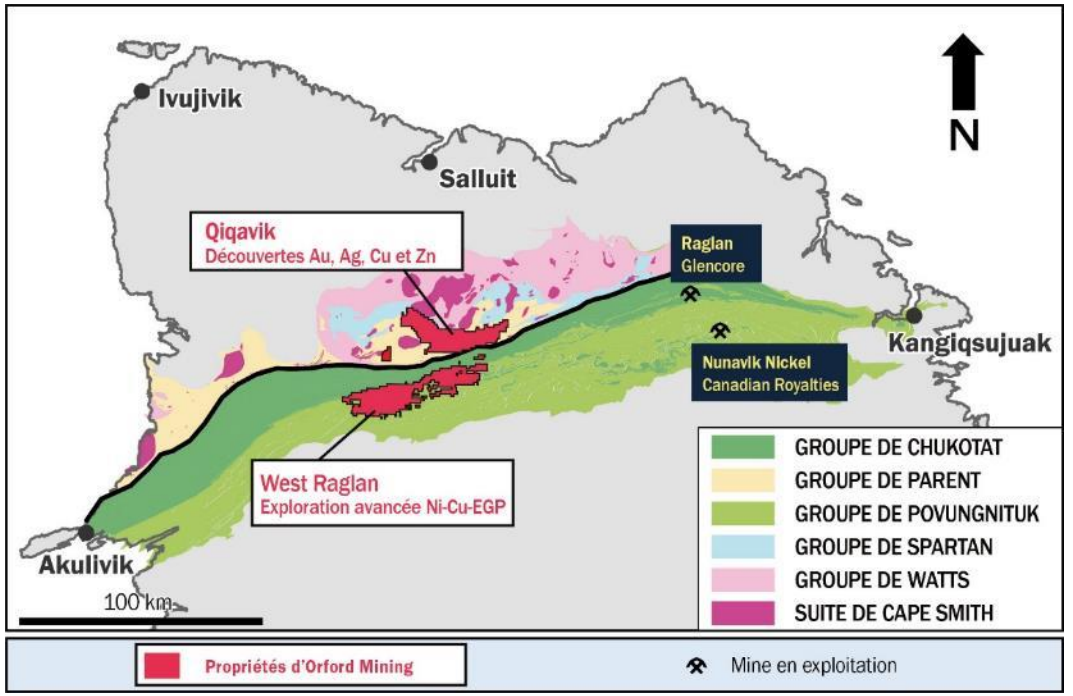
40-km long Qiqavik Break Shear Zone remains largely unexplored with potential for multiple large gold deposits

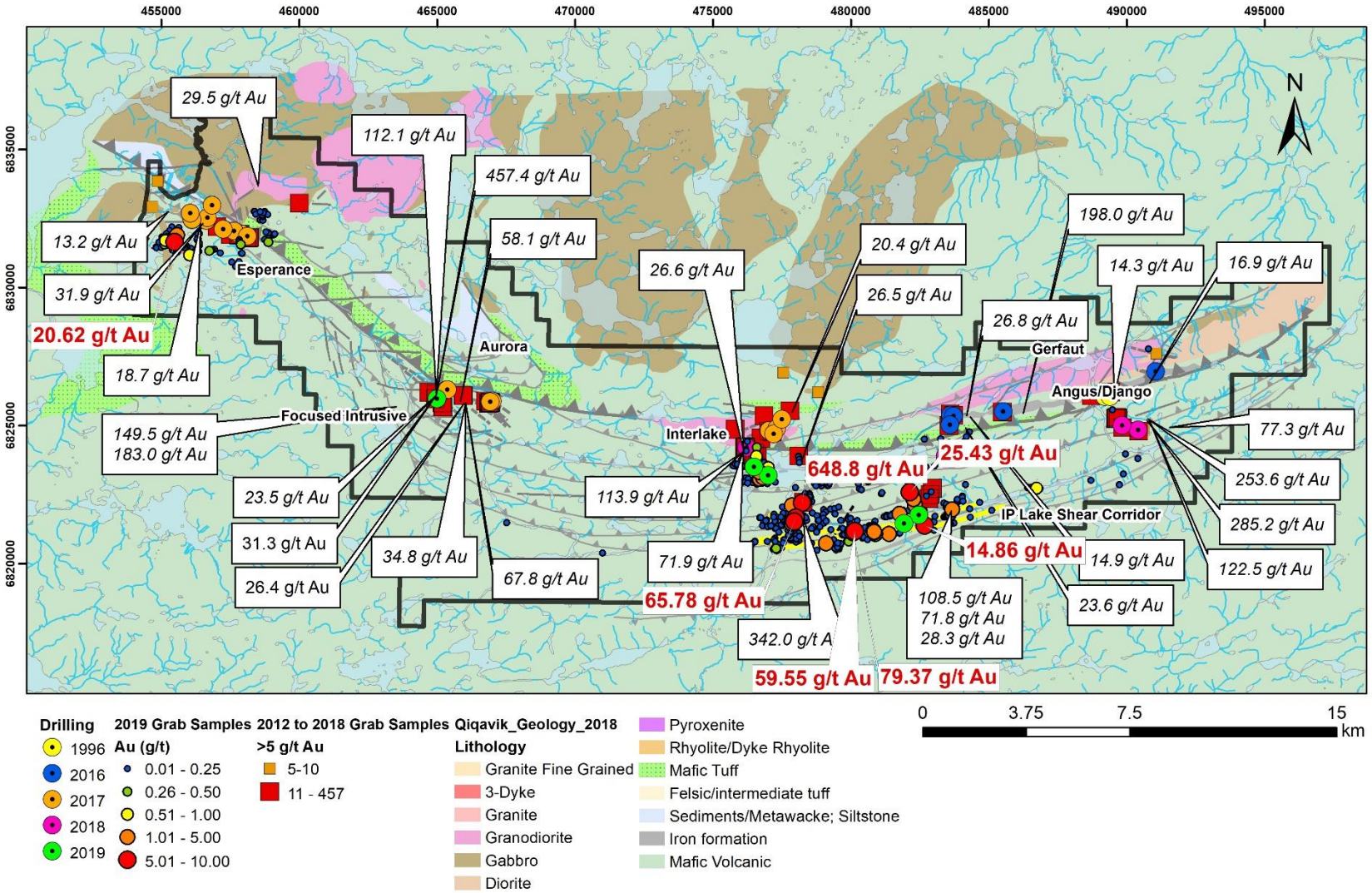
- 100% interest in ~390 km^2 of highly prospective gold properties in northern Quebec
- ~60 km from Glencore's world-class Raglan Mine
- The parallel ultramafic "Raglan Belt" has yielded world-class nickel deposits, but the northern volcano-sedimentary portion of the Belt remains virtually unexplored
- Property covers the 40 km long Qiqavik Break Shear Zone and part of the Cape Smith Belt
- Gold districts with similar tectonic and age setting to the Cape Smith Belt include[1]:
  - Flin Flon/Snow Lake, Canada
  - Ashanti Belt, West Africa
  - Tanami Goldfields, West Australia
  - Tapajos-Parima Belt, Brazil
- 12 significant mineralized areas discovered
  - Includes Interlake, Esperance, Esperance West, Horizon, Aurora, Aurora West, Gerfaut, Gerfaut South, ABG Zone, Focused Intrusive and Central Qiqavik, IP Lake Shear Corridor



1. This information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on Orford Mining's properties

Qiqavik Gold Project

High grade gold surface showings are widespread across the +40 km long property



- Grassroots exploration, never explored for gold
- In a very short time (less than 5 months on the ground), Clusters of high grade gold samples (surface samples; outcrop, subcrop, float) in multiple areas of the property along 50km+ Qiqavik break (structure)
- Mineralization type and association varies across the property which may indicate multiple mineralizing events/ opportunities for multiple deposits
- May represent a new gold camp comparable to the Abitibi in the 1800's

Note that grab samples are selective by nature and values reported may not be representative of mineralized zones

Qiqavik Project – Property-Wide Drilling

+40 Km of Gold mineralization

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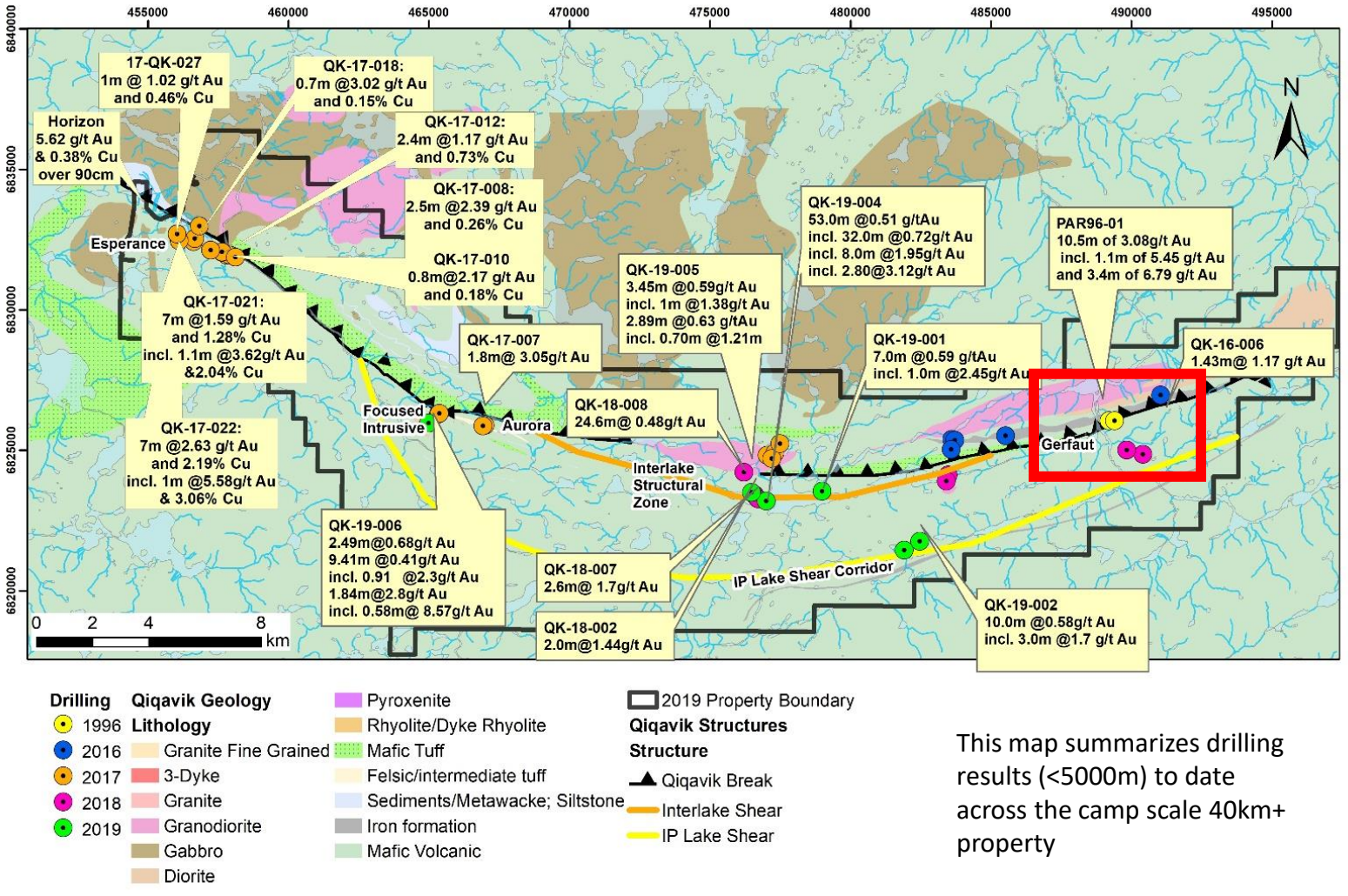

This map summarizes drilling results (<5000m) to date across the camp scale 40km+ property

Eastern Property Historic Work

1995 -1998 Falconbridge – SOQUEM

- FL drilled two holes into an EM anomaly and SOQUEM later resampled in DDH PAR96-01 extended mineralized zone to 10.5m of 3.08g/t Au which includes 1.1m of 5.45 g/t Au, 0.59%Zn and 3.4m of 6.79 g/t Au and 0.37% Zn

2011-2012 Tectonic Resources – Corvus Gold

- Geochem surveys across the eastern section of Qiqavik

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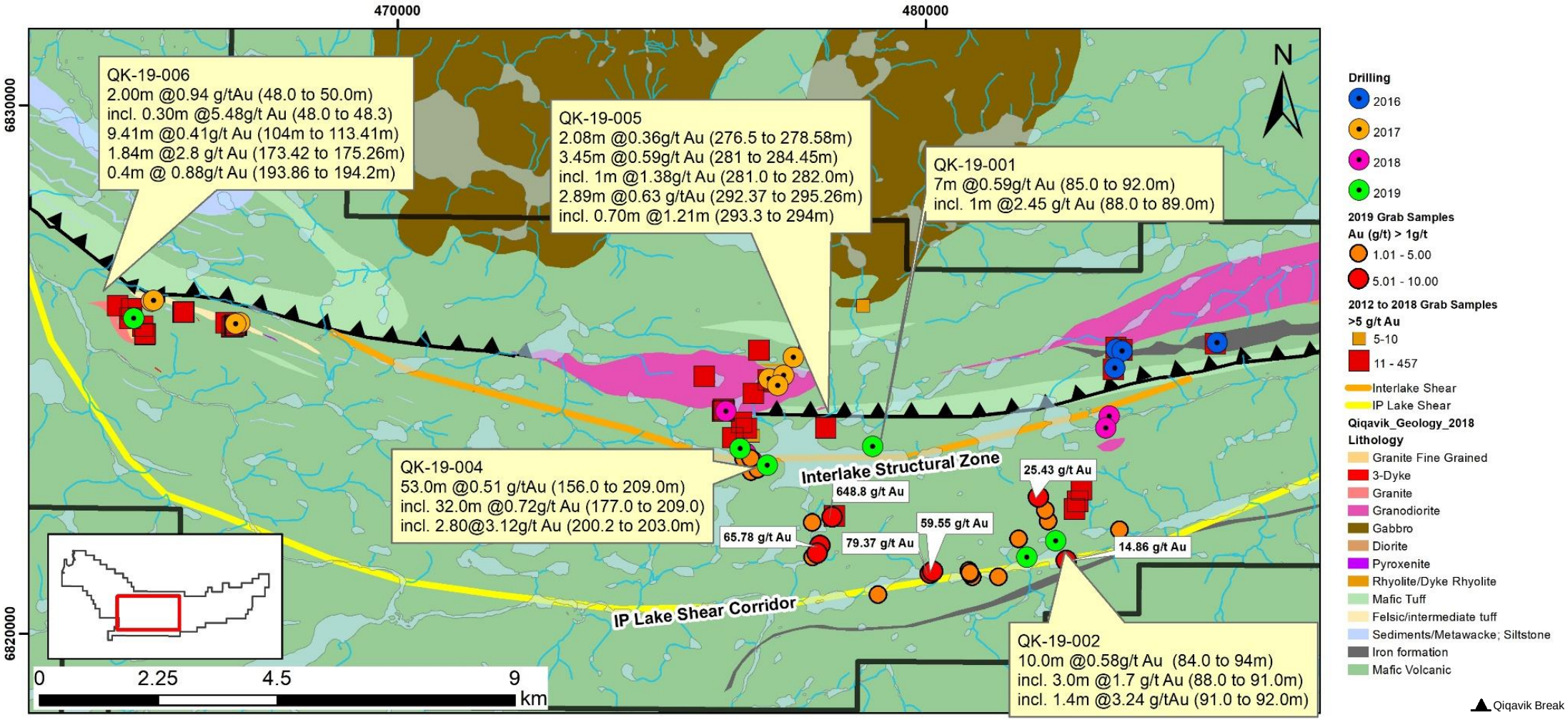
Note that All drilling intervals are down-hole lengths. True thicknesses cannot be estimated with available information

Qiqavik - 2019 Drilling Summary

Gold in all 2019 Drill holes



Highlight of the 2019 program was the discovery of the IP Lake Shear Corridor

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Qiqavik – IP Lake Shear Corridor (IPLS)

Total Gold Grain Counts and High Grade Boulder Trains

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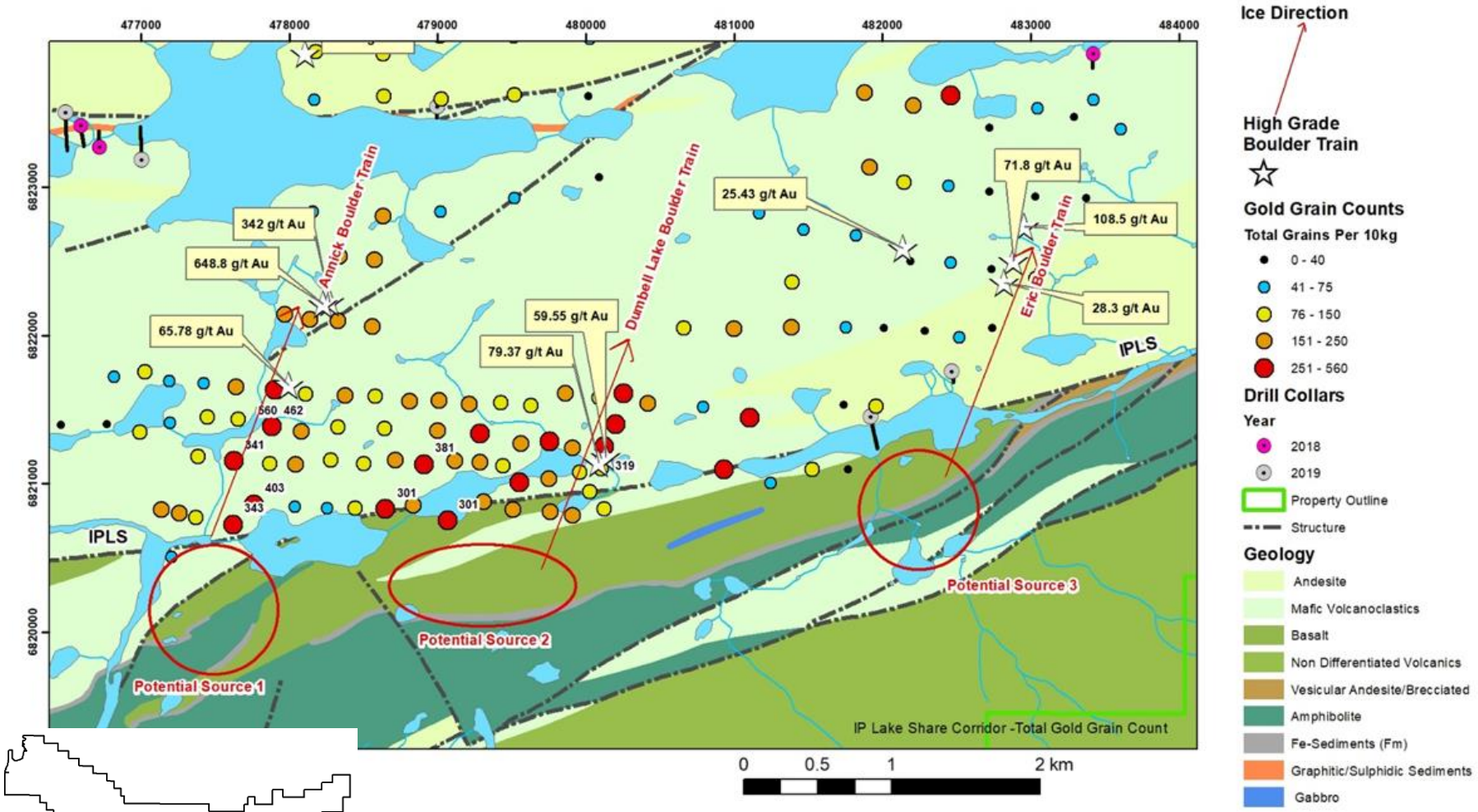

Ice Direction

High Grade Boulder Train

Gold Grain Counts

Total Grains Per 10kg

- 0 - 40
- 41 - 75
- 76 - 150
- 151 - 250
- 251 - 560

Drill Collars

Year

- 2018
- 2019

Property Outline

Structure

Geology

- Andesite
- Mafic Volcanoclastics
- Basalt
- Non Differentiated Volcanics
- Vesicular Andesite/Brecciated
- Amphibolite
- Fe-Sediments (Fm)
- Graphitic/Sulphidic Sediments
- Gabbro

- The IPLS is one of the widest observed structures on the property, has been traced for 7km, and may be the source of 3 high grade boulder trends (2 of which have visible gold).
- The currently defined shear corridor is open on both ends, to the ENE and WSW.
- This shear corridor sits to the north of several iron formations which in some places appear folded and is proximal to a major deep-rooted structure, the Bergeron Fault, which separates the Parent Group from the Chukotat Group.
- Gold grain counts received at IPLS are the highest observed on the property and the of morphology of gold grains (90%+ pristine) suggests a proximal source.
- The magnitude of the gold grain in till anomalies to date in this part of the property is extremely encouraging and similar to what is observed down ice at other producing mines in similar glacial environments.

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Qiqavik – IP Lake Shear Corridor (IPLS)

Coarse Gold Grain Counts and High Grade Boulder trains

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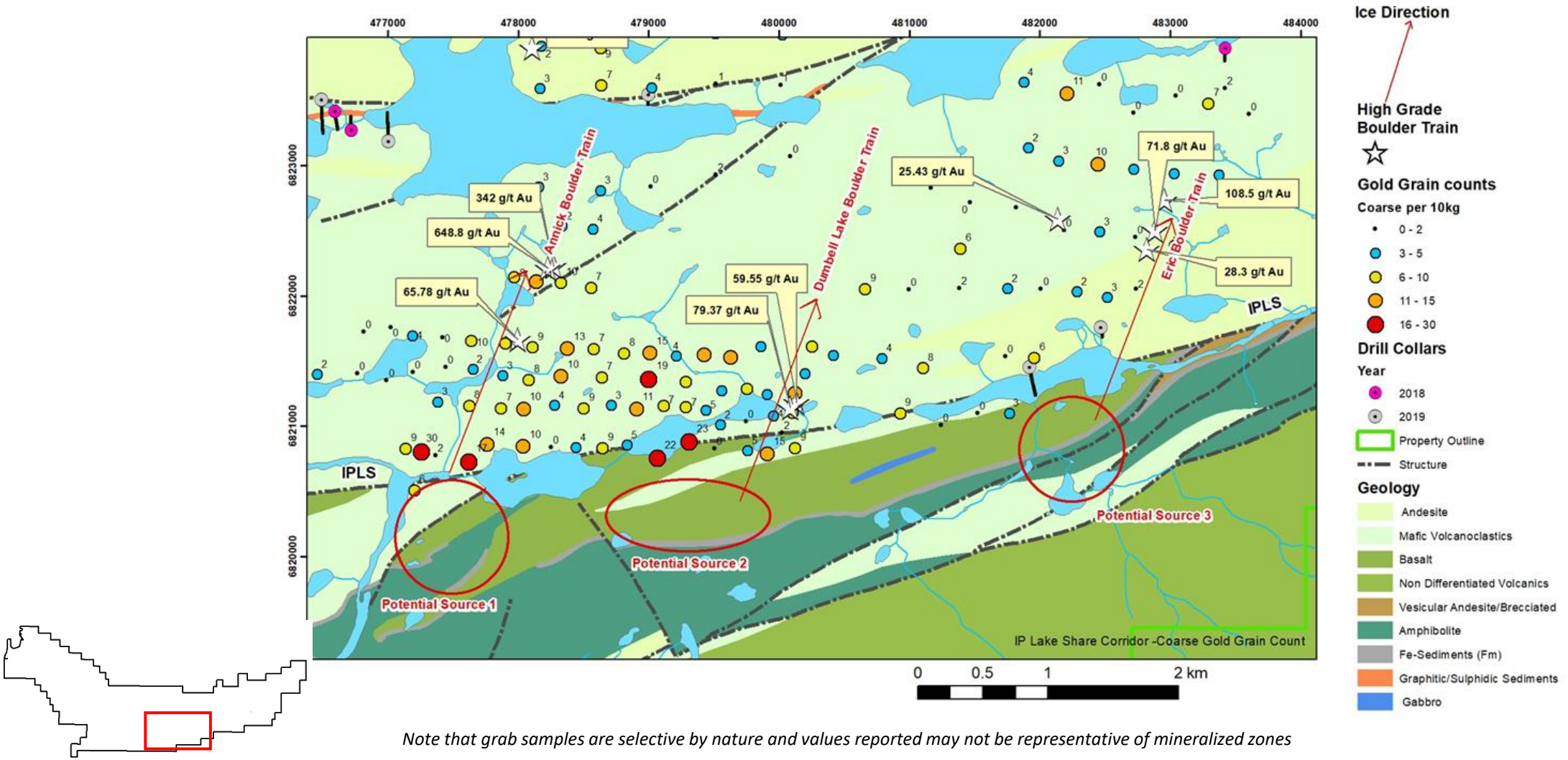

Note that grab samples are selective by nature and values reported may not be representative of mineralized zones

Qiqavik–Esperance Gold–Copper Trend

The Best Conductors Remain Untested or Poorly Tested

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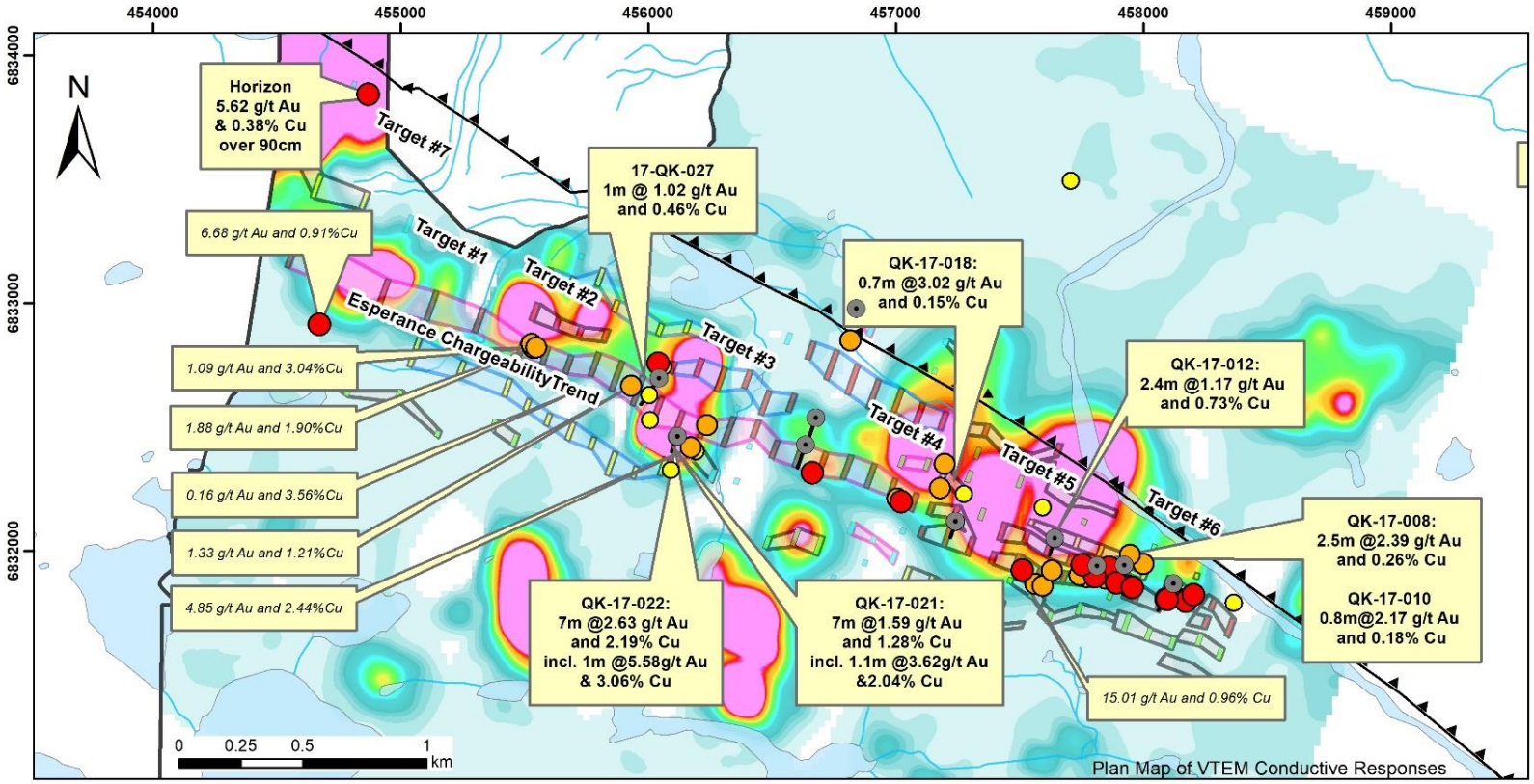


- Esperance is a 3.5+ km trend of outcropping, shear hosted gold.
- The Esperance trend was sparsly tested in several places in 2017 and was found to contain gold associated with sheared, Pyrite, Pyrrhotite, Chalcopyrite and Arsenopyrite
- 2019 VTEM survey showed many additional conductive targets for future drilling.

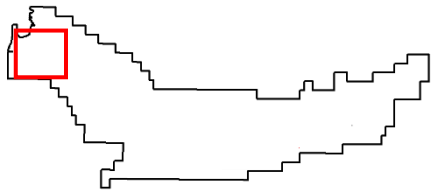
Drilling
Year
2017

Grab Samples
Au (g/t)
0.6 - 1.0
1.1 - 5.0
5.1 - 457.4

Structure
Qiqavik Break
Qiqavik Property Boundary
Trace

Note that grab samples are selective by nature and values reported may not be representative of mineralized zones

Note that All drilling intervals are down-hole lengths. True thicknesses cannot be estimated with available information



Qiqavik 2021 Work Proposal

Geology and Geochemistry

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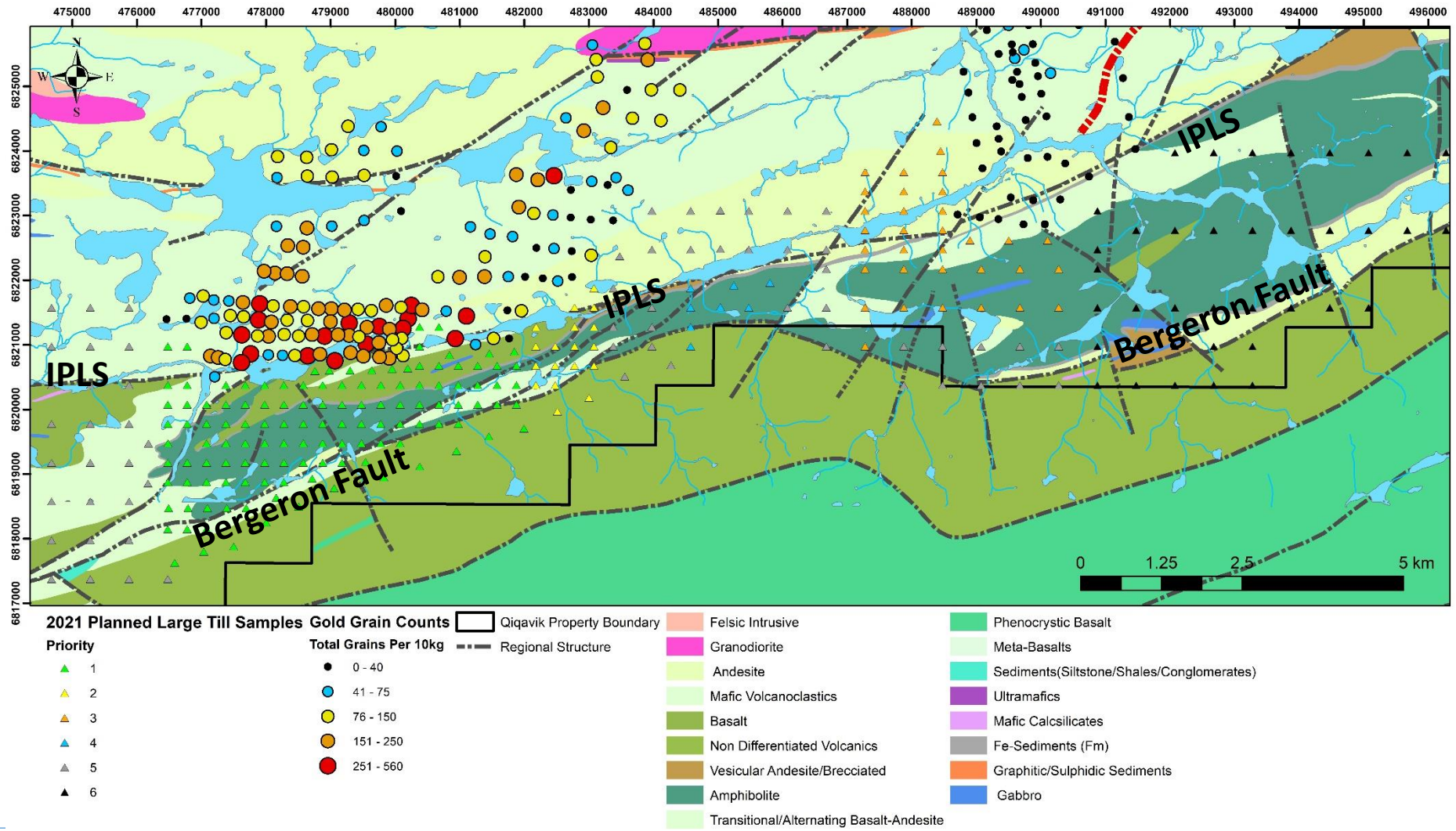
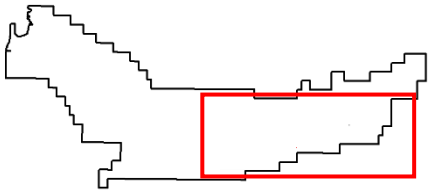
- While there are no shortage of targets and target areas on Qiqavik the focus on the 2021 program will be around the IPLS
- Focus on infilling large till anomaly south of the IPLS down to the Bergeron fault (Late June) and key areas to the West and East.
- 3 weeks prospecting and mapping starting early July, focused on the IPLS and south towards the Bergeron Fault
- Geophysics on new targets or potential source of the IPLS boulder trains
- 1500m Drilling on IPLS Targets





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QIQAVIK CORE SHACK

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MARCH 3, 2021

Qiqavik Core Shack

Esperance Core

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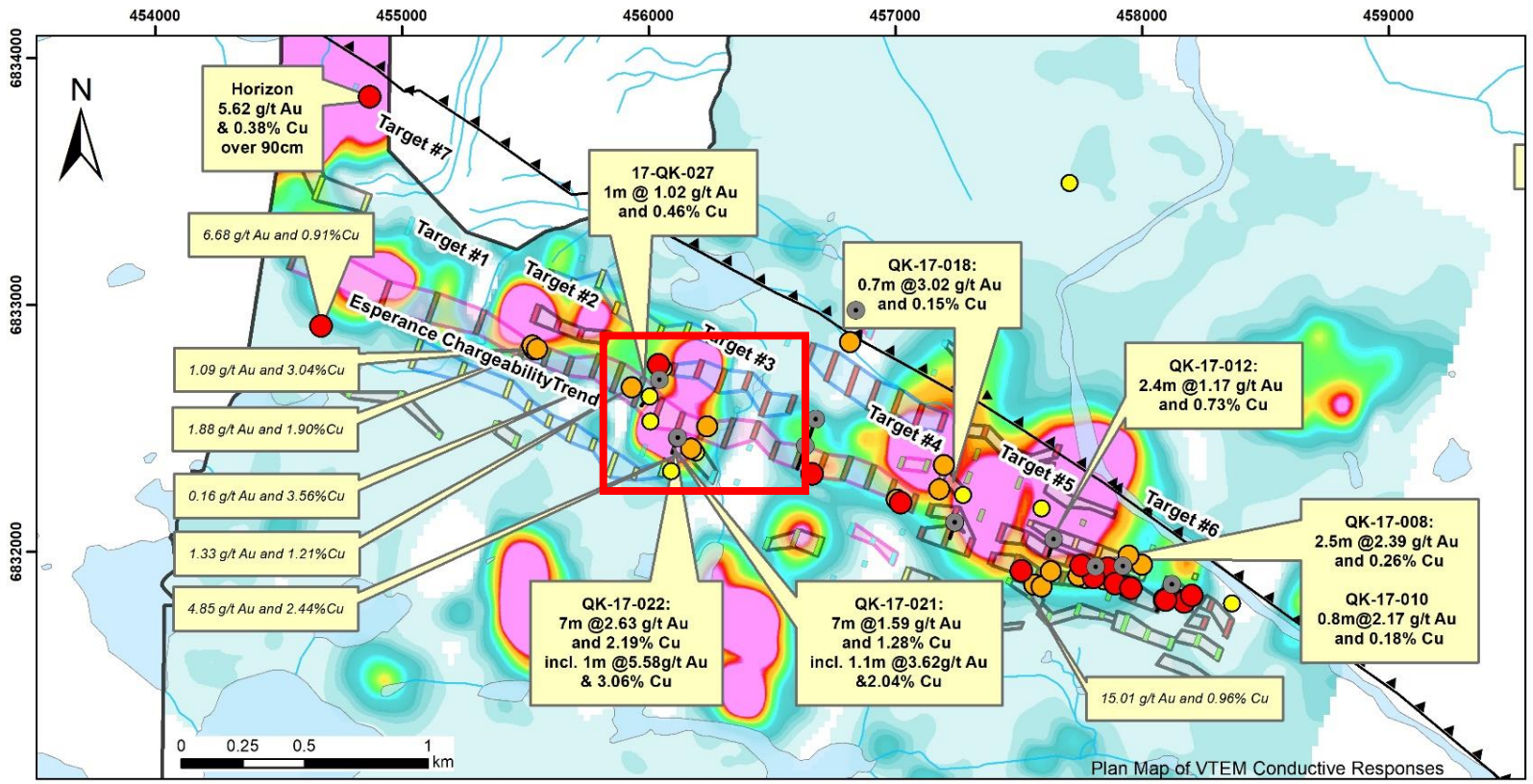
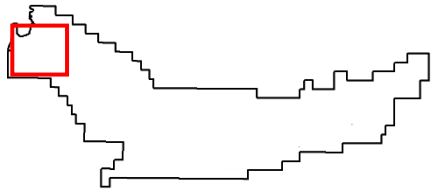


Drilling — Year: 2017

Grab Samples — Au (g/t): 0.6 - 1.0; 1.1 - 5.0; 5.1 - 457.4; Trace

Structure: Qiqavik Break; Qiqavik Property Boundary



Note that grab samples are selective by nature and values reported may not be representative of mineralized zones
Note that All drilling intervals are down-hole lengths. True thicknesses cannot be estimated with available information

Hole		From	To	Core Length (m)	Au g/t	Cu %	Co %
QK-17-008		17.5	20	2.5	2.39	0.26	0.02
QK-17-010		32.4	33.2	0.76	2.17	0.18	0.09
QK-17-011		30	31.5	1.5	1.62	0.34	0.09
	Including	30.9	31.5	0.6	3.35	0.57	0.14
QK-17-012		72.8	75.2	2.36	1.17	0.73	0.02
QK-17-014		68	69	1	1.03	0.01	
QK-17-018		36.6	37.2	0.59	0.87	0.18	
	And	38.6	39.3	0.7	3.02	0.15	
	And	83.4	84.7	1.3	1.9	0.01	
QK-17-019		94	95	1	1.05		
QK-17-021		32	39.1	7.1	1.59	1.28	0.03
	Including	33	34.1	1.1	3.62	2.04	0.02
And		45	46.5	1.5	4.65	0.15	0
And		62	63	1	1.58	0.14	0.01
QK-17-022		28	35	7	2.37	2.19	0.02
	Including	29	30	1	5.21	2.67	0.01
	And including	33	34	1	5.58	3.06	0.02
And		39.5	40	0.5	4.26	0.26	0.02
And		41	42	1	2.31	0.09	0.01
And		59	60	1	4.75	0.1	0.06
And	And	62	63	1	0.94	0.33	0.01
And	And	84	85	1	1.07	0.04	0.06
QK-17-027		54.3	55.5	1.18	0.73	0.54	
	And	137	138	1	1.02	0.46	

Drilling: In 2017 Gold mineralization found at surface was successfully drill tested at Esperance along 300 metres of a 1.3 km structure, and at Esperance West along 650 metres of a 2.0 km structure, the gold and copper results obtained in drilling vary along the trend with the best intersections coming from holes Qk-17-21 & 22. The Esperance trend hosts Au and Cu associated with sulphide stringers (mainly pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite) in a sheared basalt

Qiqavik Core Shack

Esperance Core QK-17-021

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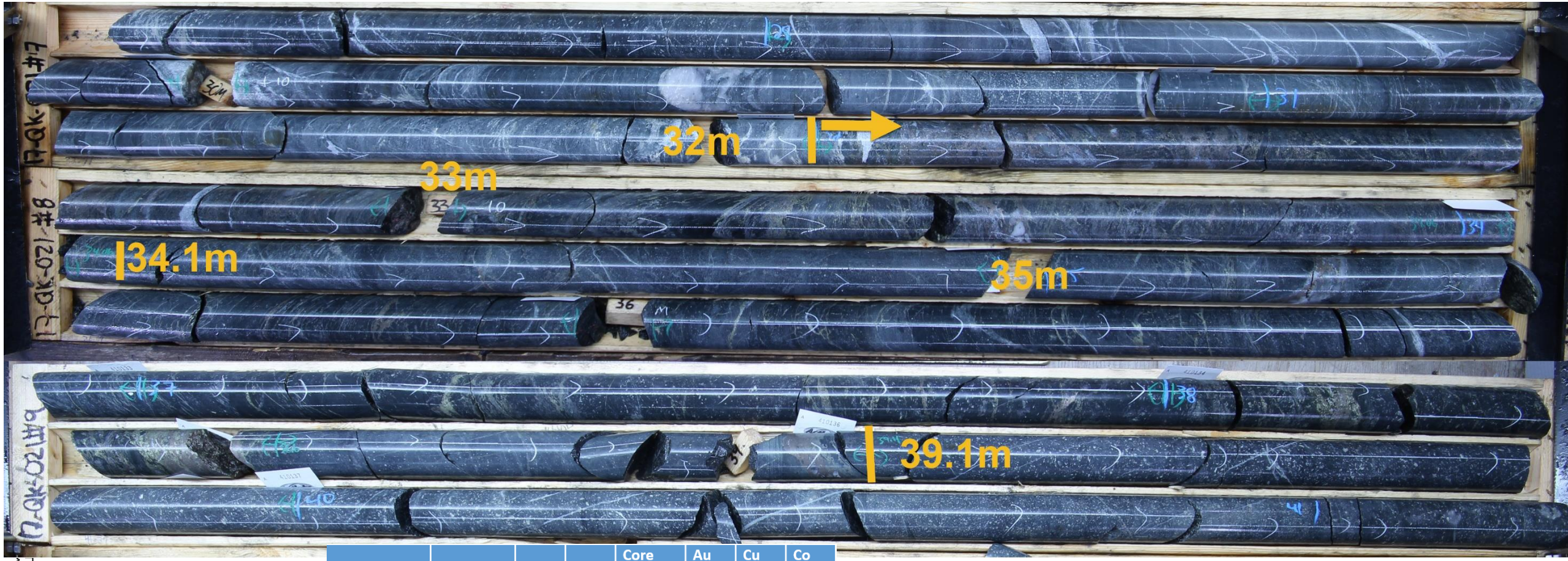

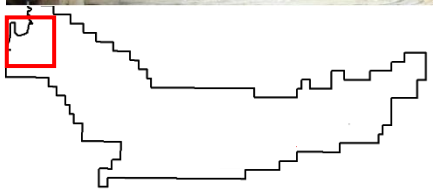

Hole		From	To	Core Length (m)	Au g/t	Cu %	Co %
QK-17-021		32	39.1	7.1	1.59	1.28	0.03
	Including	33	34.1	1.1	3.62	2.04	0.02
And		45	46.5	1.5	4.65	0.15	0
And		62	63	1	1.58	0.14	0.01

Note that All drilling intervals are down-hole lengths. True thicknesses cannot be estimated with available information

Qiqavik Core Shack

Esperance Core QK-17-022

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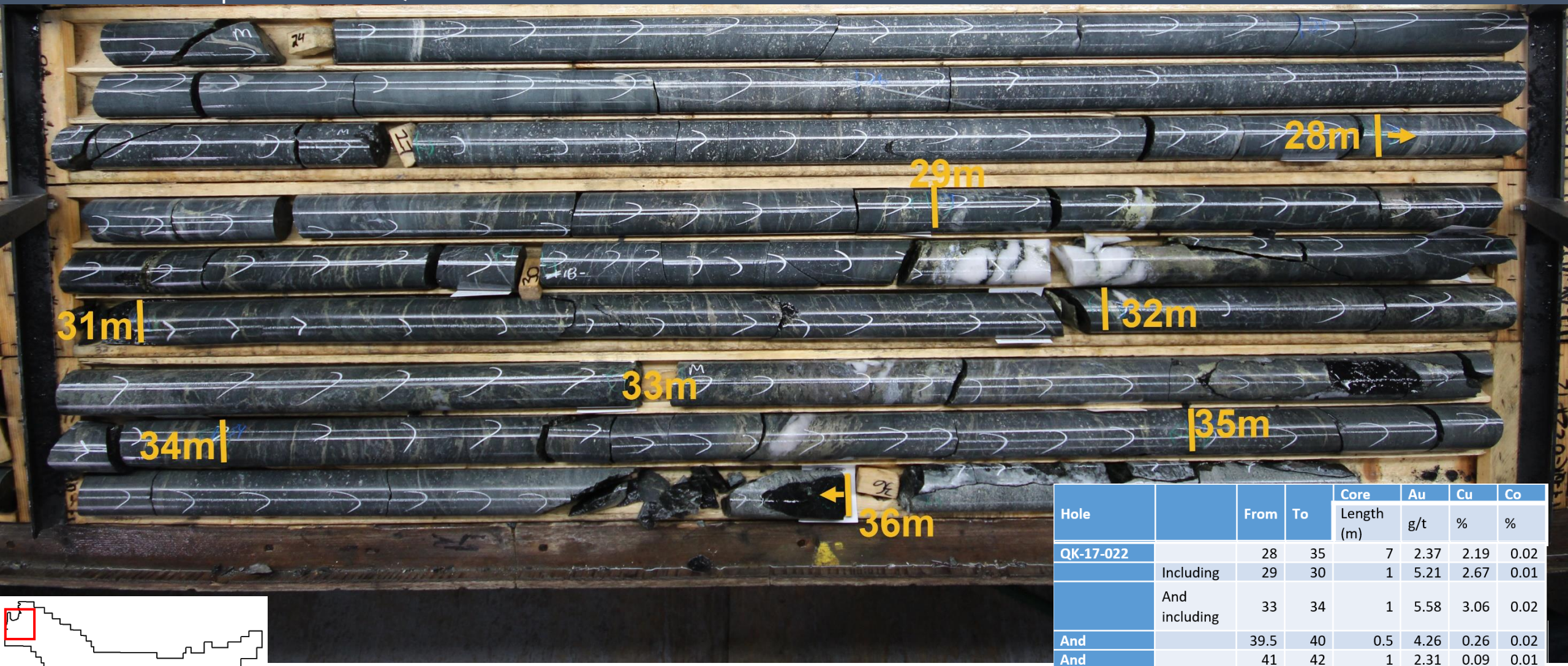

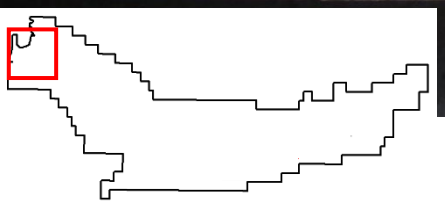

Hole		From	To	Core Length (m)	Au g/t	Cu %	Co %
QK-17-022		28	35	7	2.37	2.19	0.02
	Including	29	30	1	5.21	2.67	0.01
	And including	33	34	1	5.58	3.06	0.02
And		39.5	40	0.5	4.26	0.26	0.02
And		41	42	1	2.31	0.09	0.01
And		59	60	1	4.75	0.1	0.06
And	And	62	63	1	0.94	0.33	0.01
And	And	84	85	1	1.07	0.04	0.06

Note that All drilling intervals are down-hole lengths. True thicknesses cannot be estimated with available information

Qiqavik Core Shack

Interlake Drilling QK-18-008

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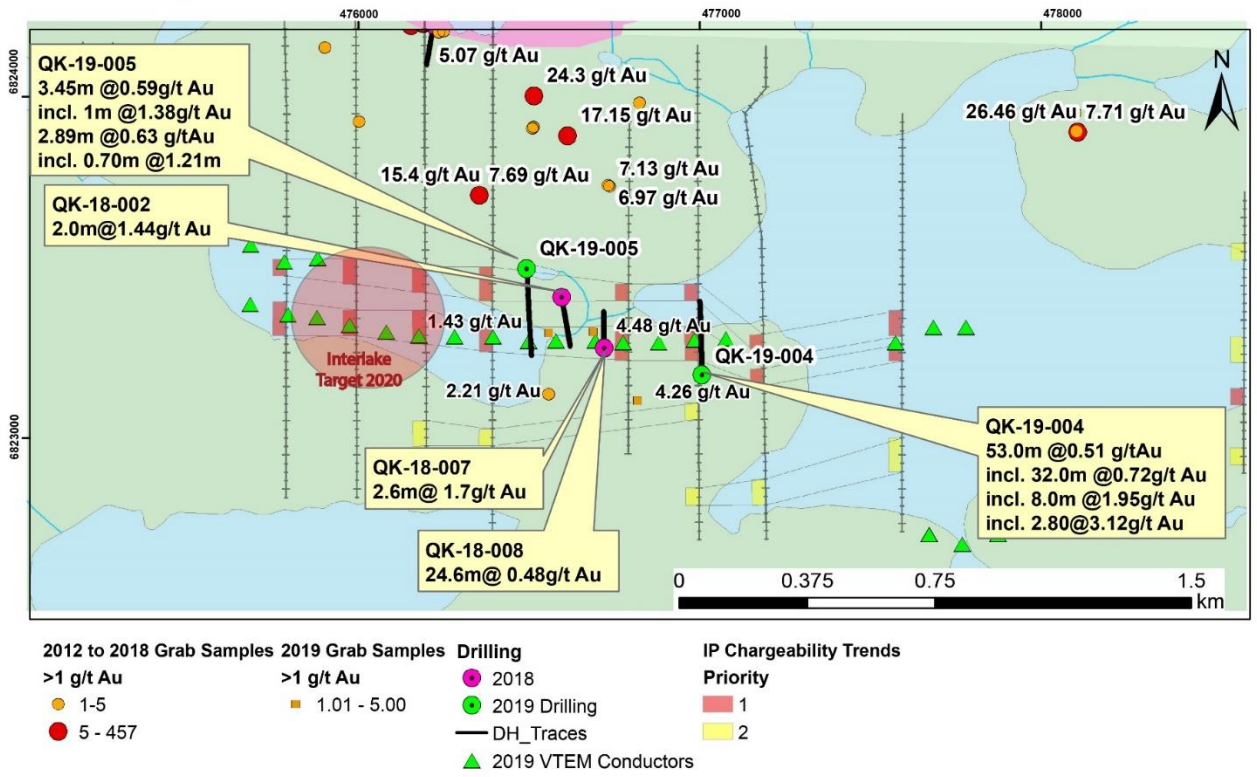
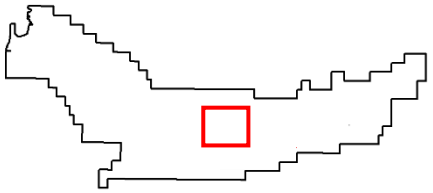


	FROM	TO	LENGTH (m)	Au (g/t)
QK-18-002	17.0	18.6	1.6	0.56
QK-18-002	58.6	62.9	4.4	0.51
QK-18-002	132.0	134.0	2.0	1.44
QK-18-002	171.0	178.0	7.0	0.35
QK-18-007	14.4	26.4	12.1	0.66
QK-18-007	45.0	49.0	4.0	0.61
QK-18-007	53.4	56.0	2.7	1.68
QK-18-008	44.0	68.6	24.6	0.48
	including 1m @ 3.55g/t Au from 48-49m			
QK-18-008	89.0	90.0	1.0	1.82



Drilling: Gold in Interlake Area is associated with a thick sequence of gold mineralized quartz-carbonate veining associated with sulphidic metasediments characterized by diamond drill holes by graphite, pyrrhotite, and pyrite and up to 30% quartz veining.

Qiqavik Core Shack

Interlake QK-18-008

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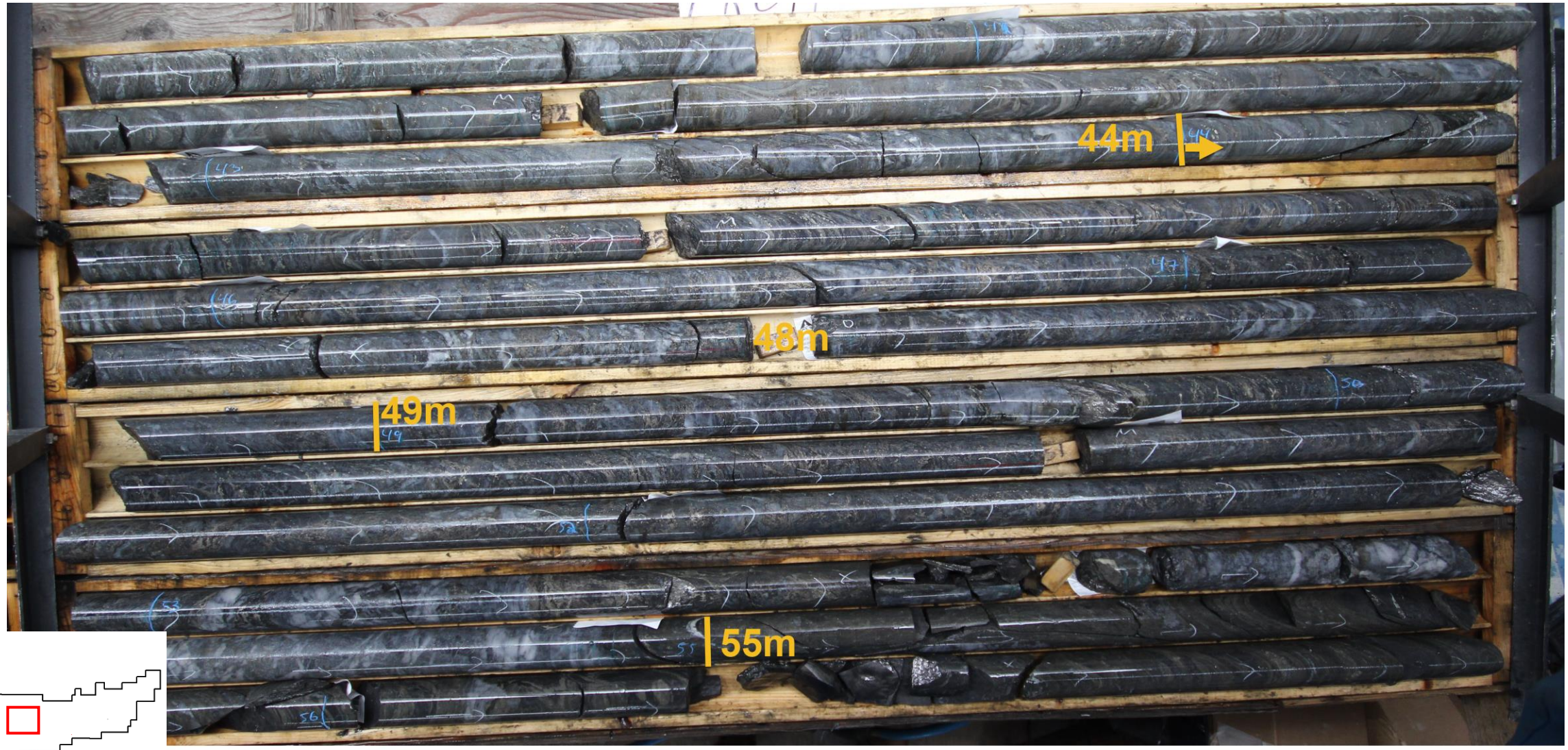

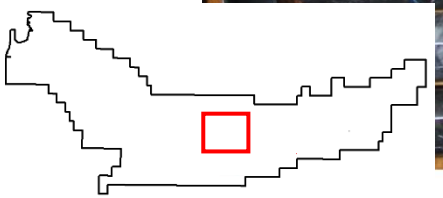

QK-18-008 - 24.6m @ 0.48g/t Au 44 to 68.8m including 1m @ 3.55g/t Au from 48-49m.

Qiqavik Core Shack

Interlake QK-18-008

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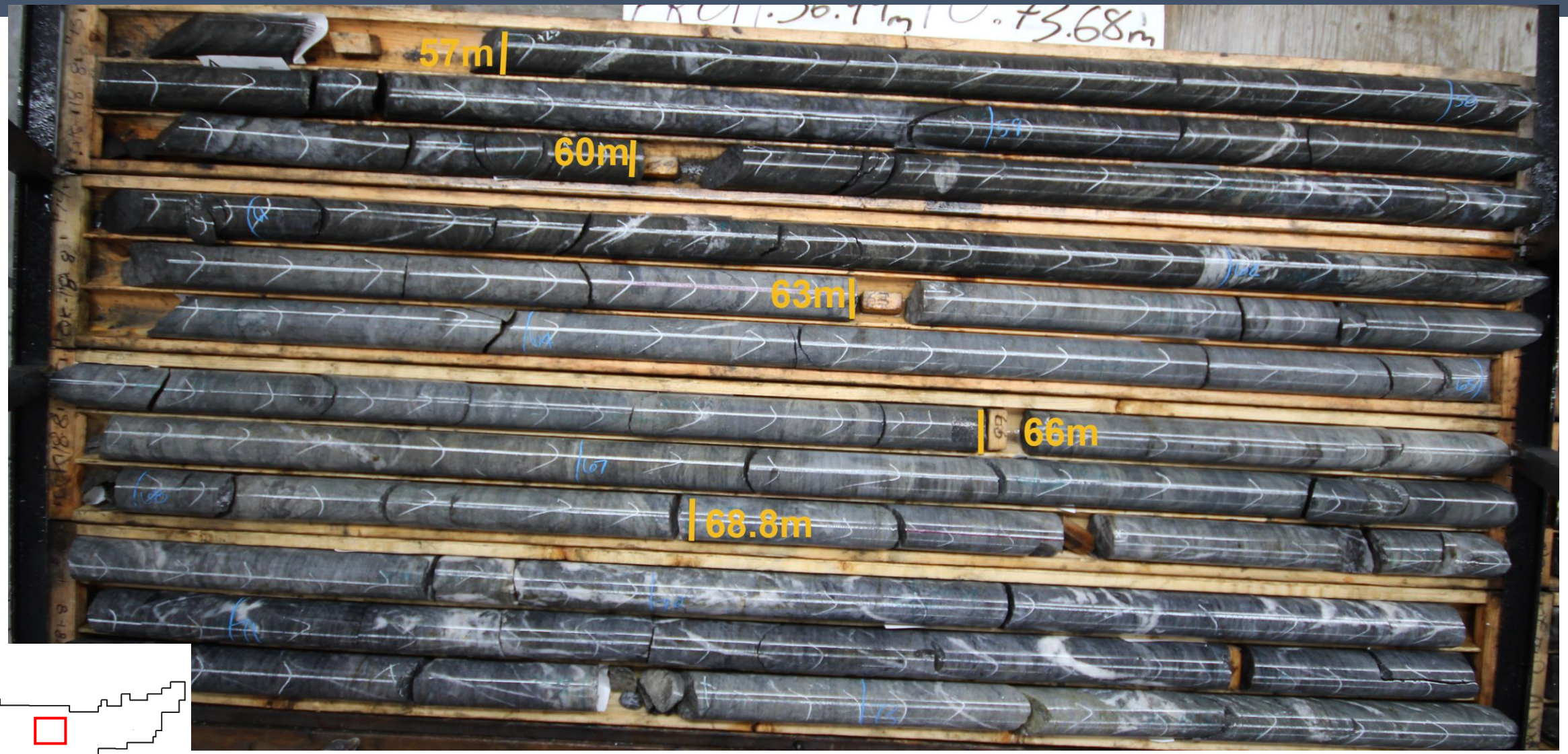
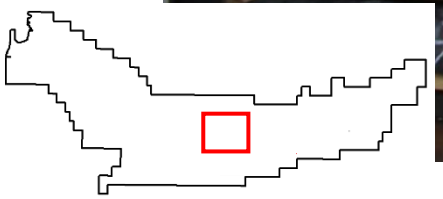


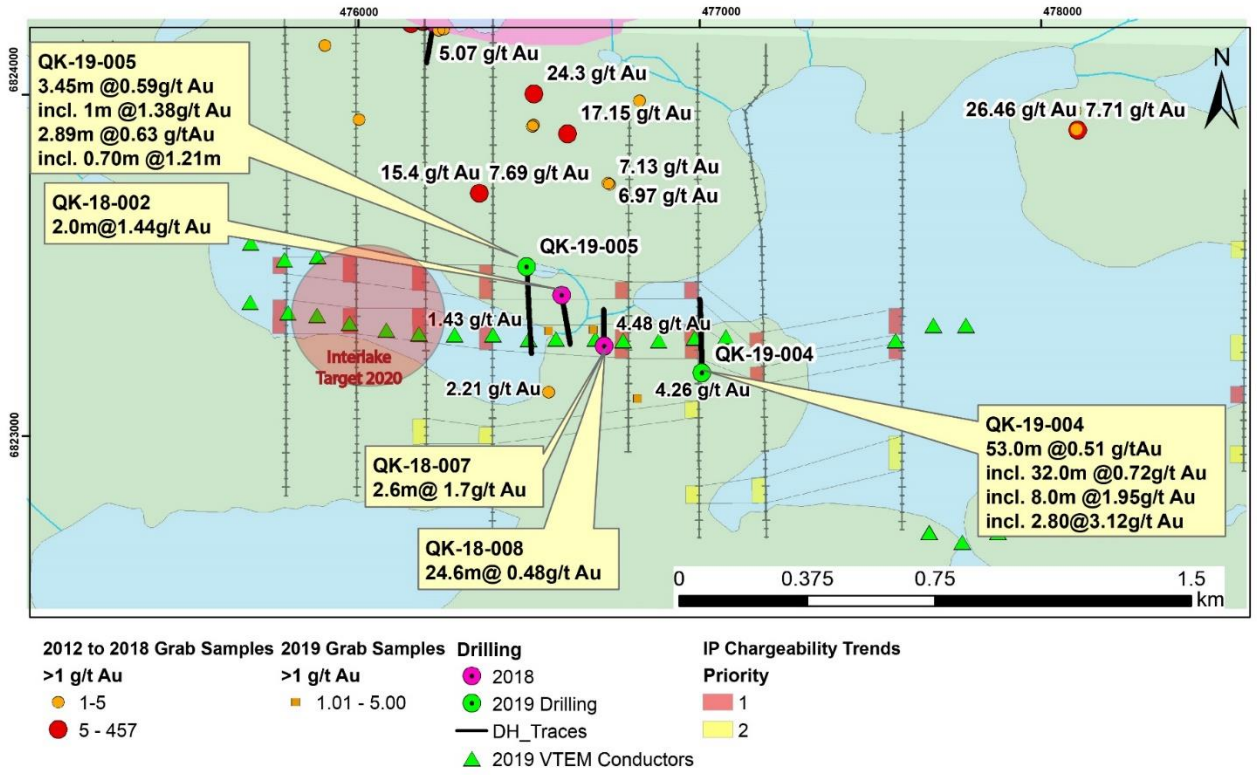


QK-18-008 - 24.6m @ 0.48g/t Au from 44 to 68.8m including 1m @ 3.55g/t Au from 48-49m.

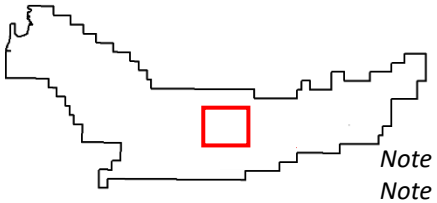
Note that All drilling intervals are down-hole lengths. True thicknesses cannot be estimated with available information

Qiqavik Core Shack

Interlake QK-19-004



Hole Number	From	To	Interval (m)	Au
QK-19-001	33	34	1	0.38*
QK-19-001	85	92	7	0.59
including	88	89	1	2.45
and	91	92	1	1.2
QK-19-004	103	104	1	1.08
QK-19-004	135	137	2	1.43
including	136	137	1	2.56
QK-19-004	156	209	53	0.51
including	158	159	1	1.37
and	177	209	32	0.72
and	197	205	8	1.95
including	198	203	5	2.79
including	200.2	203	2.8	3.12
QK-19-005	276.5	278.58	2.08	0.36
QK-19-005	281	284.45	3.45	0.59
including	281	282	1	1.38
QK-19-005	292.37	295.26	2.89	0.63
including	293.3	294	0.7	1.21



QK-19-004: 192.8m to 203m shown on next slide

Note that grab samples are selective by nature and values reported may not be representative of mineralized zones
Note that All drilling intervals are down-hole lengths. True thicknesses cannot be estimated with available information

Qiqavik Core Shack

Interlake QK-19-004

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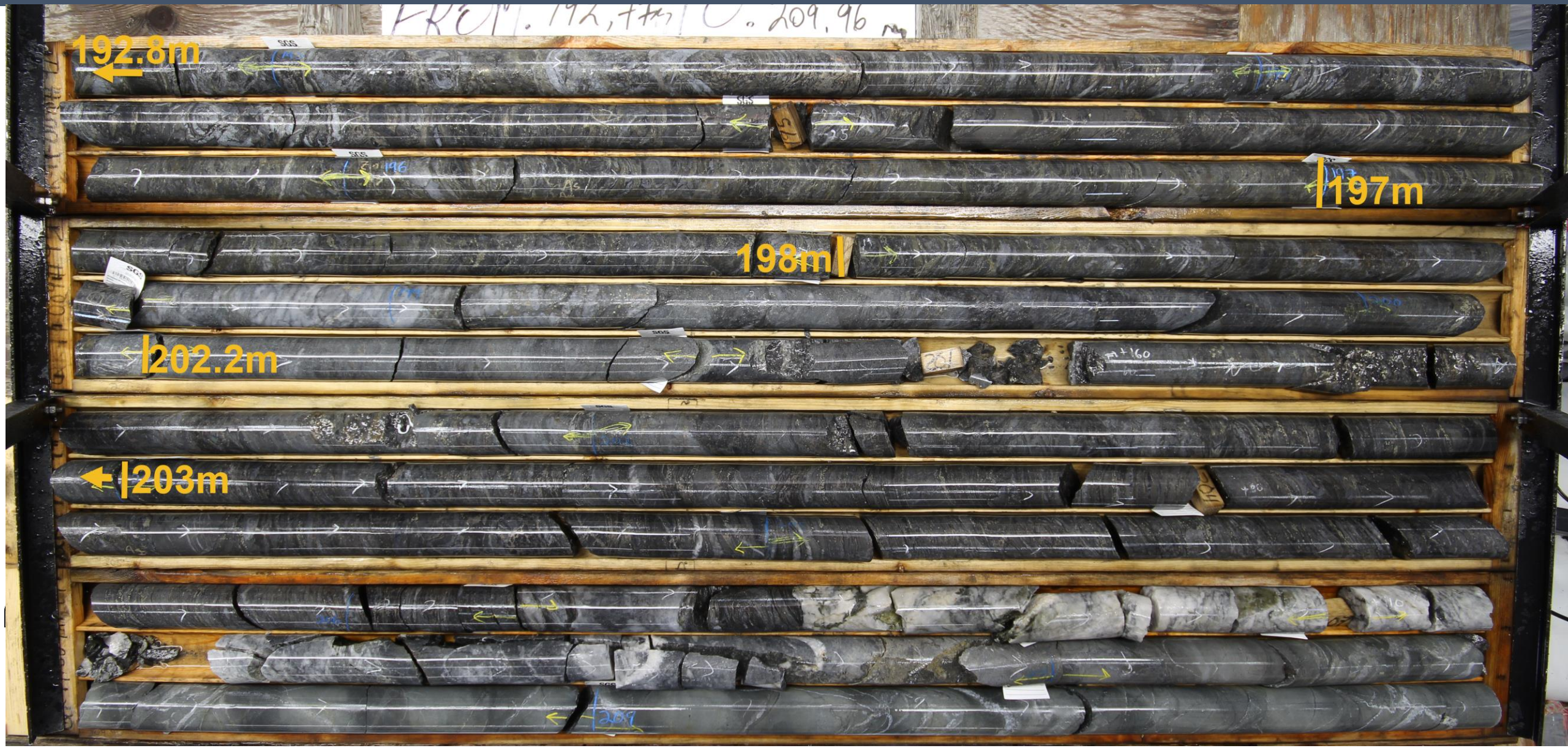

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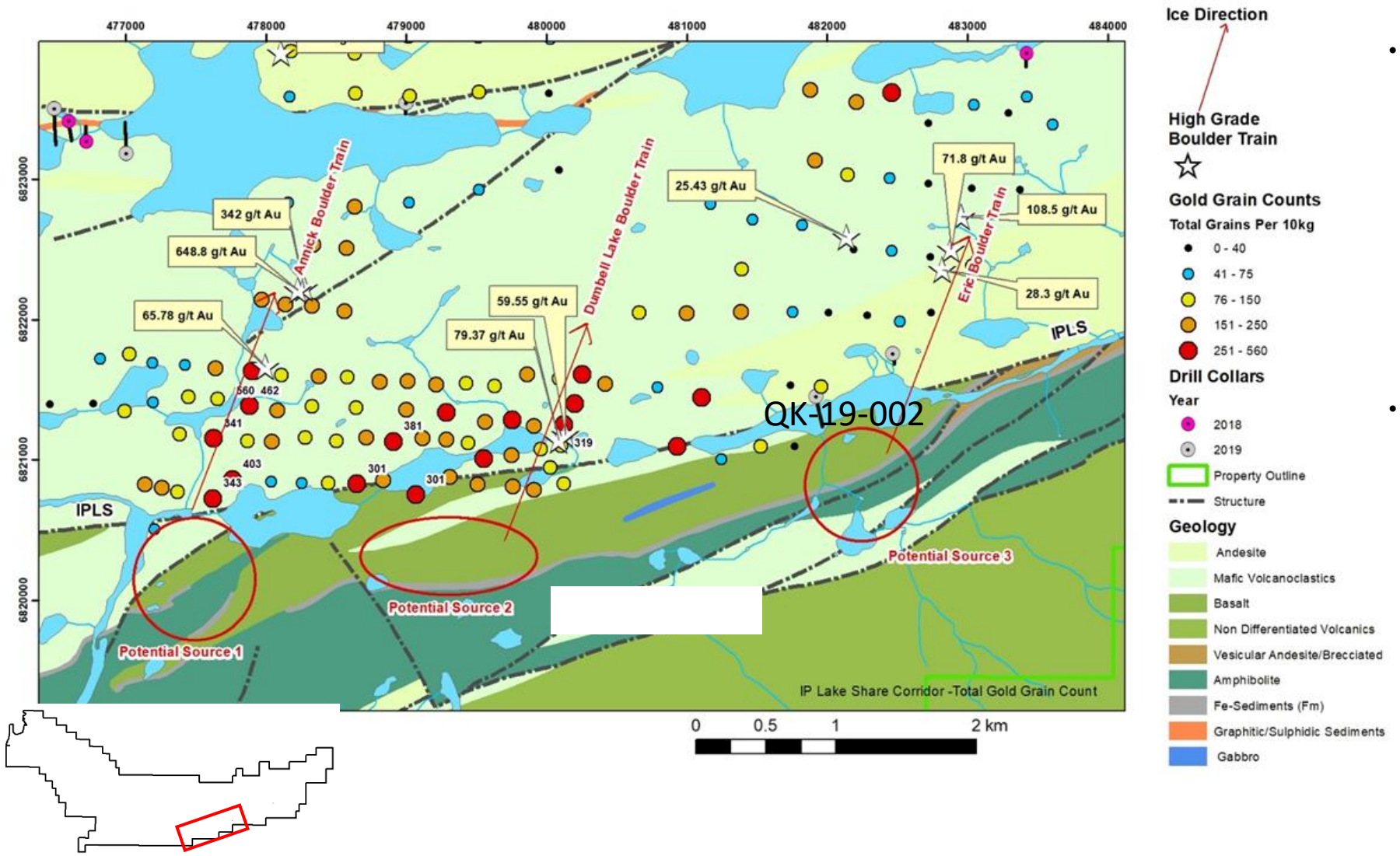
IP Lake Shear Corridor QK-19-002



Ice Direction

High Grade Boulder Train

Gold Grain Counts

Total Grains Per 10kg

- 0 - 40
- 41 - 75
- 76 - 150
- 151 - 250
- 251 - 560

Drill Collars

Year

- 2018
- 2019
- Property Outline
- Structure

Geology

- Andesite
- Mafic Volcanoclastics
- Basalt
- Non Differentiated Volcanics
- Vesicular Andesite/Brecciated
- Amphibolite
- Fe-Sediments (Fm)
- Graphitic/Sulphidic Sediments
- Gabbro

- QK-19-002 Targeted the possible source of a visible gold (VG) boulder train in the IPLS chargeability anomaly. From 79.9 to 92.8 m, the drill hole intersected basalts cut by 5-8% quartz-carbonate veins with vuggy pyrite (trace to 5%). This included a section from 88 to 91 m which was strongly deformed and brecciated with strong carbonization and 5 to 15% pyrite. Assays reported 10m at 0.58g/t Au from 84m to 94m including 3m at 1.7g/t from 88-91m
- This hole was drilled before the till gold grain count data had been received. This hole location has a weak gold in till anomaly associated with it compared to the western IP lake shear corridor and still intersected gold! This is very encouraging for the Western IPLS where gold in till is much higher

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IP Lake Shear Corridor QK-19-002

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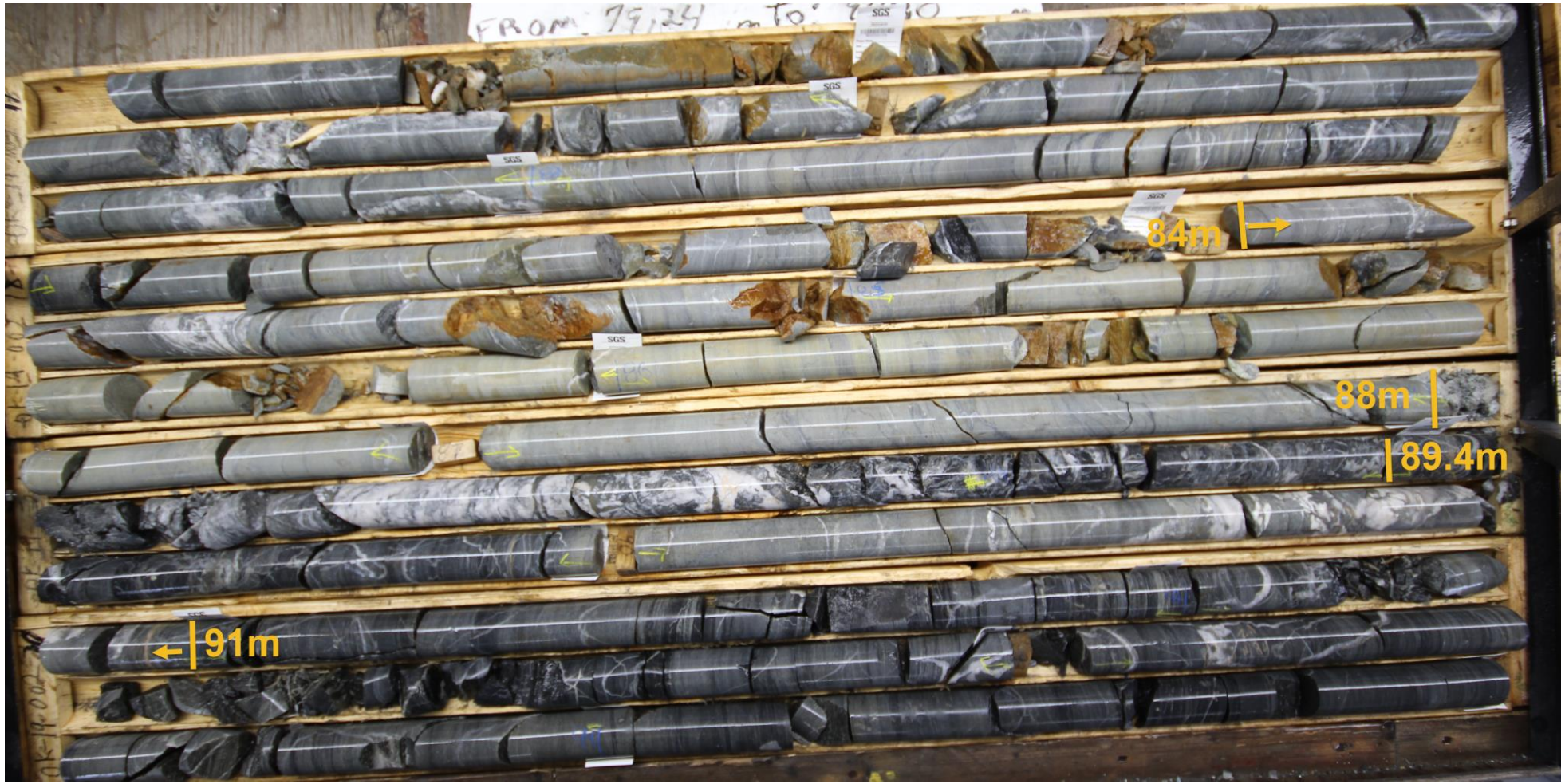

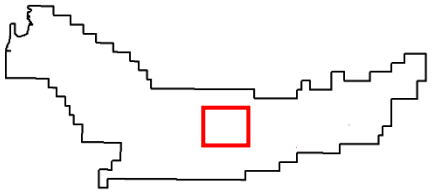

QK-19-002 - 10m at 0.58g/t Au from 84m to 94m including 3m at 1.7g/t from 88-91m

Note that All drilling intervals are down-hole lengths. True thicknesses cannot be estimated with available information

THANK YOU!

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