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- The scientific and technical information contained in this Presentation has been reviewed by Brian H. Newton, P. Geo and a Qualified Person within the meaning of National Instrument 43-101.

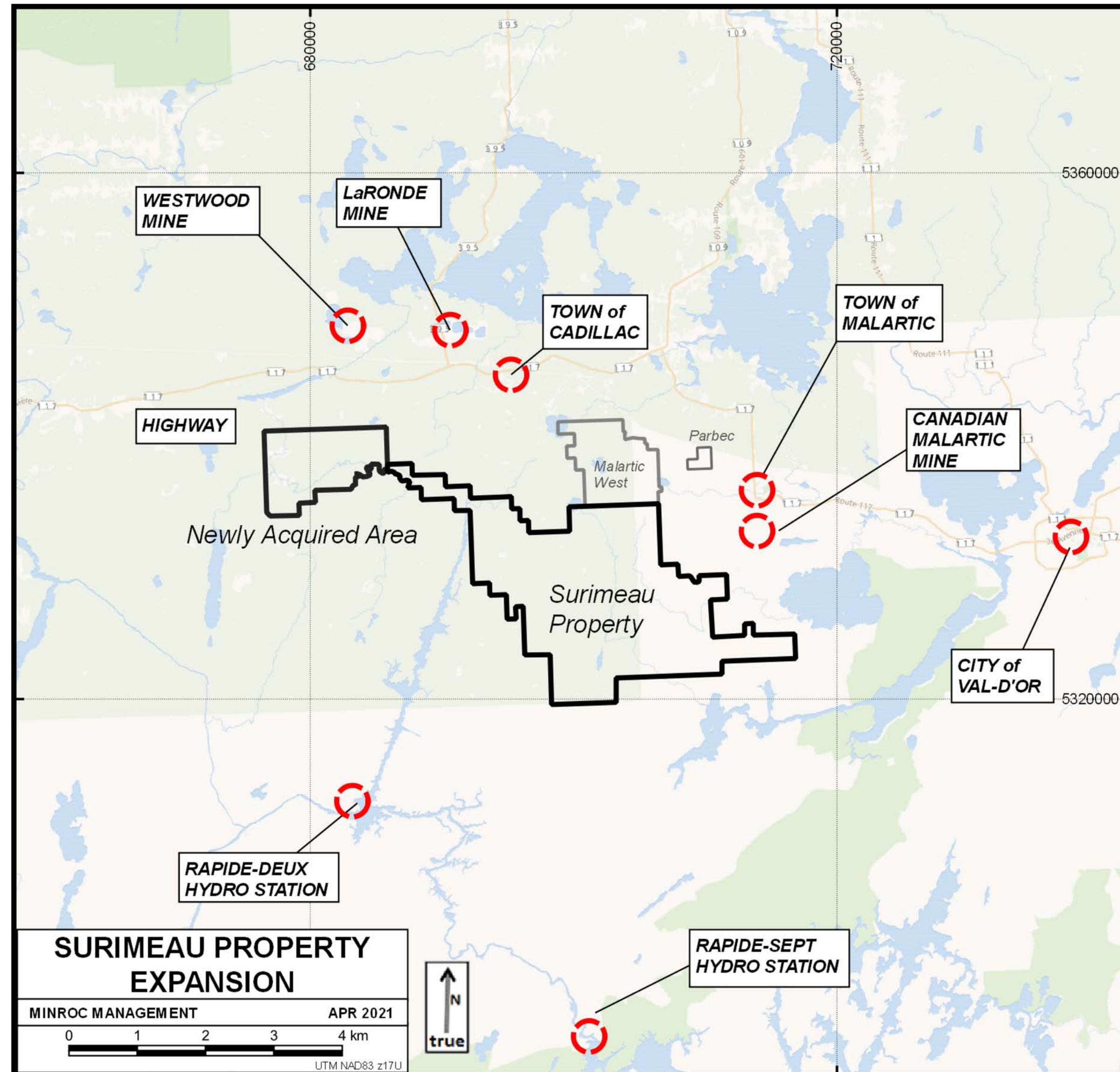
Renforth's Malartic Area Properties



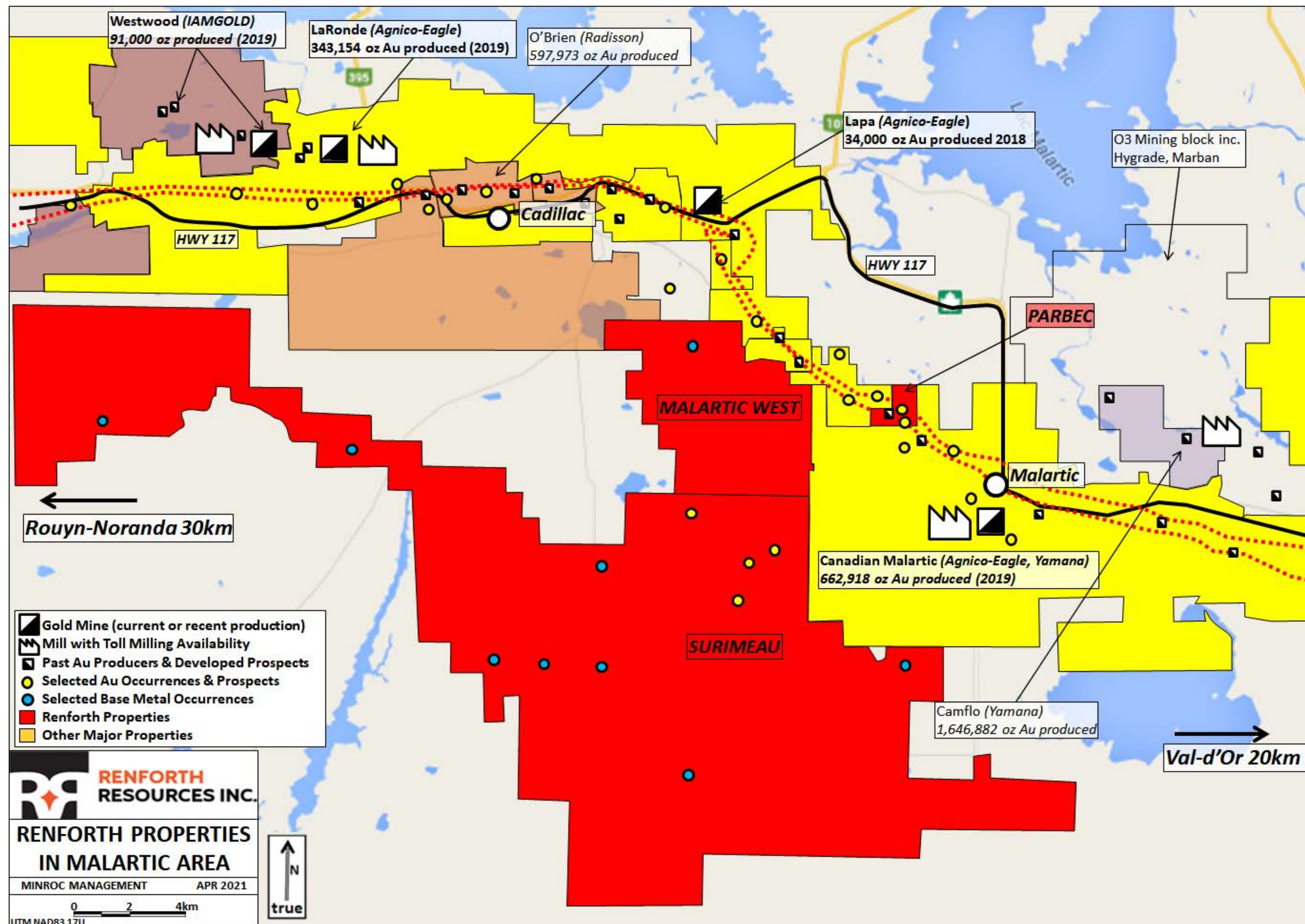
Abitibi Gold Belt: Canada's primary source of gold



Renforth is well positioned in the heart of the Abitibi Greenstone belt, which straddles the Canadian Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, on both the Cadillac-Larder Lake (QC) and Destor-Porcupine (ON) faults, the two main structures responsible for a belt endowed with more than 300 million ounces of gold (production, M&I reserves and resources to date), arguably one of the world's most prospective gold regions. The largest gold mine in Canada is the Canadian Malartic Mine, adjacent to each of Renforth's brownfield Malartic area properties, the Parbec open pit gold resource, our Malartic West copper/silver discovery, also with gold showings and our Surimeau District Project, hosting numerous historic mineralization targets, and gold.



Neighbours and Nearby Mills



Parbec is in a producing gold camp, with several mines and mills in operation, depleting their reserves or coming online, potentially needing ounces to augment start up.

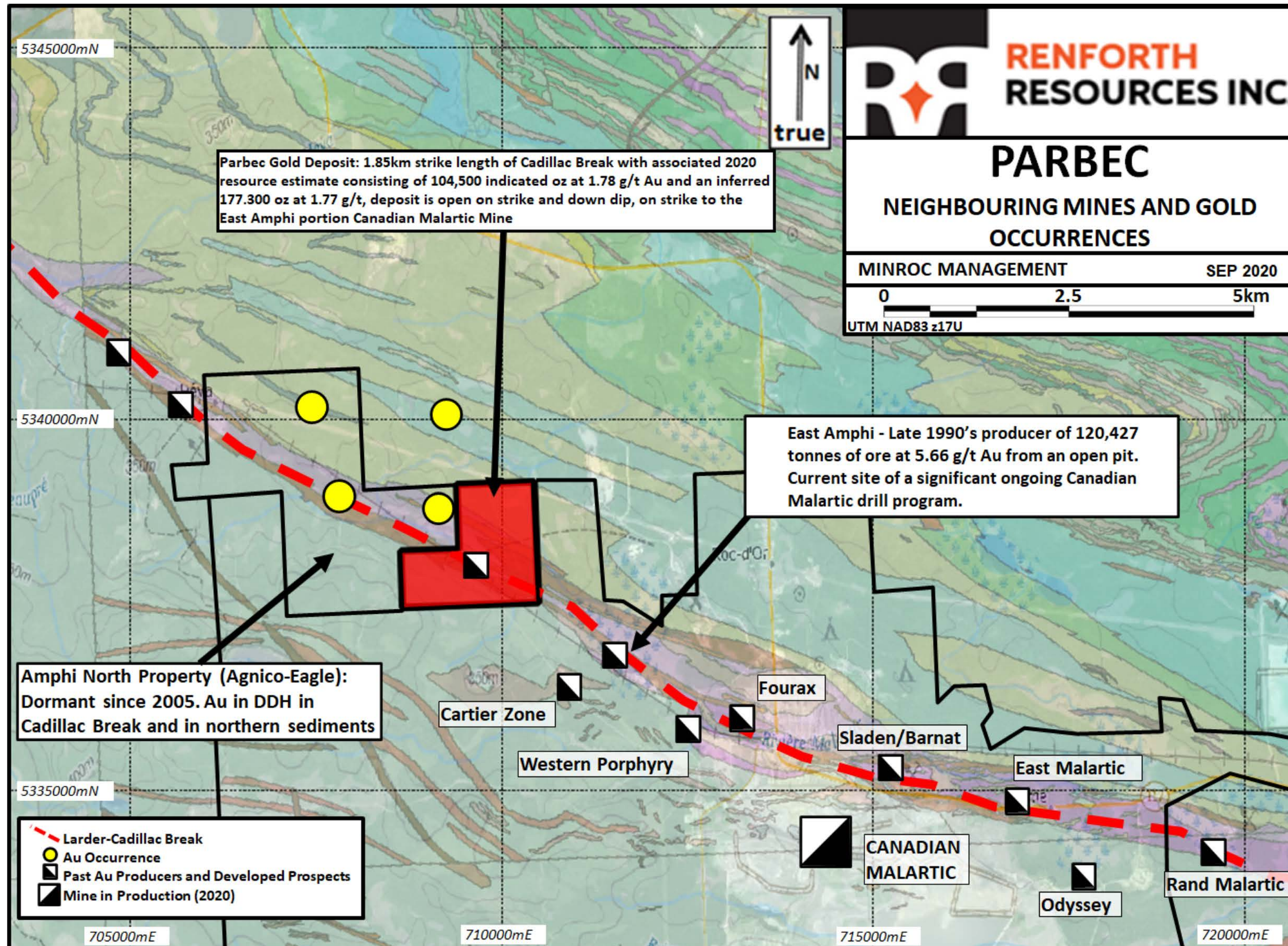
Several of these, specifically between Rouyn and Val d'Or, not far from Parbec, need ounces to replace ounces mined or to augment their own feed.

It is a generally held truism that it is cheaper for a miner to buy ounces than invest the time, expertise and capital in finding new ounces

Parbec has M&A potential based on either a neighbour needing ounces or on the basis of a new entity entering the camp and purchasing assets – this has happened in the last six month with Yamana's purchase of Monarch

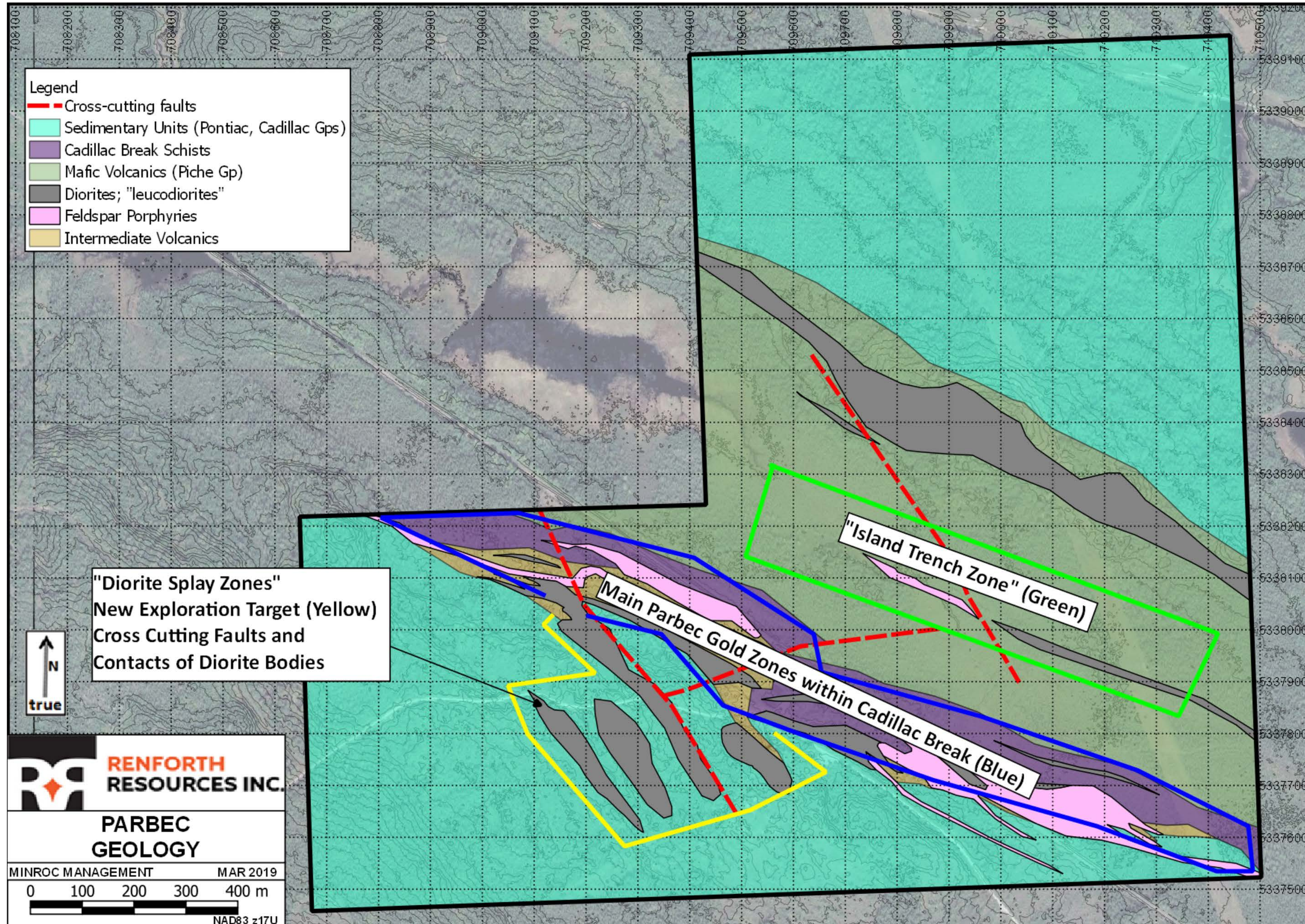
Should Renforth decide to open Parbec there are several toll milling options available reducing CAPEX

Parbec - GOLD in a Vault



- Wholly owned Parbec sits on 1.8kms strike of the Cadillac Break
- Parbec is adjacent to the Canadian Malartic Mine (CMM)
- CMM is Canada's largest gold mine, currently an open pit with a \$1.4 billion CAPEX pivot to an underground mine commenced
- CMM currently mills 60,000tpd of material grading ~1.1 g/t Au, a lower grade than Parbec
- CMM is stockpiling ore against rebuilding the mine, additional ore is required
- Parbec is joined to the East Amphi Mine, site of current development drilling by CMM of resources in situ, may feed CMM
- Parbec hosts a May 2020 open pit resource estimate, to be restated Q2 2021
- Restatement will include >15,000m of new drilling and, if twinning supports it, 13,000m of historic (1986-93) assay data.

Simplified Geology Depicts 3 Known Gold Locations At Parbec



Island trench Zone –

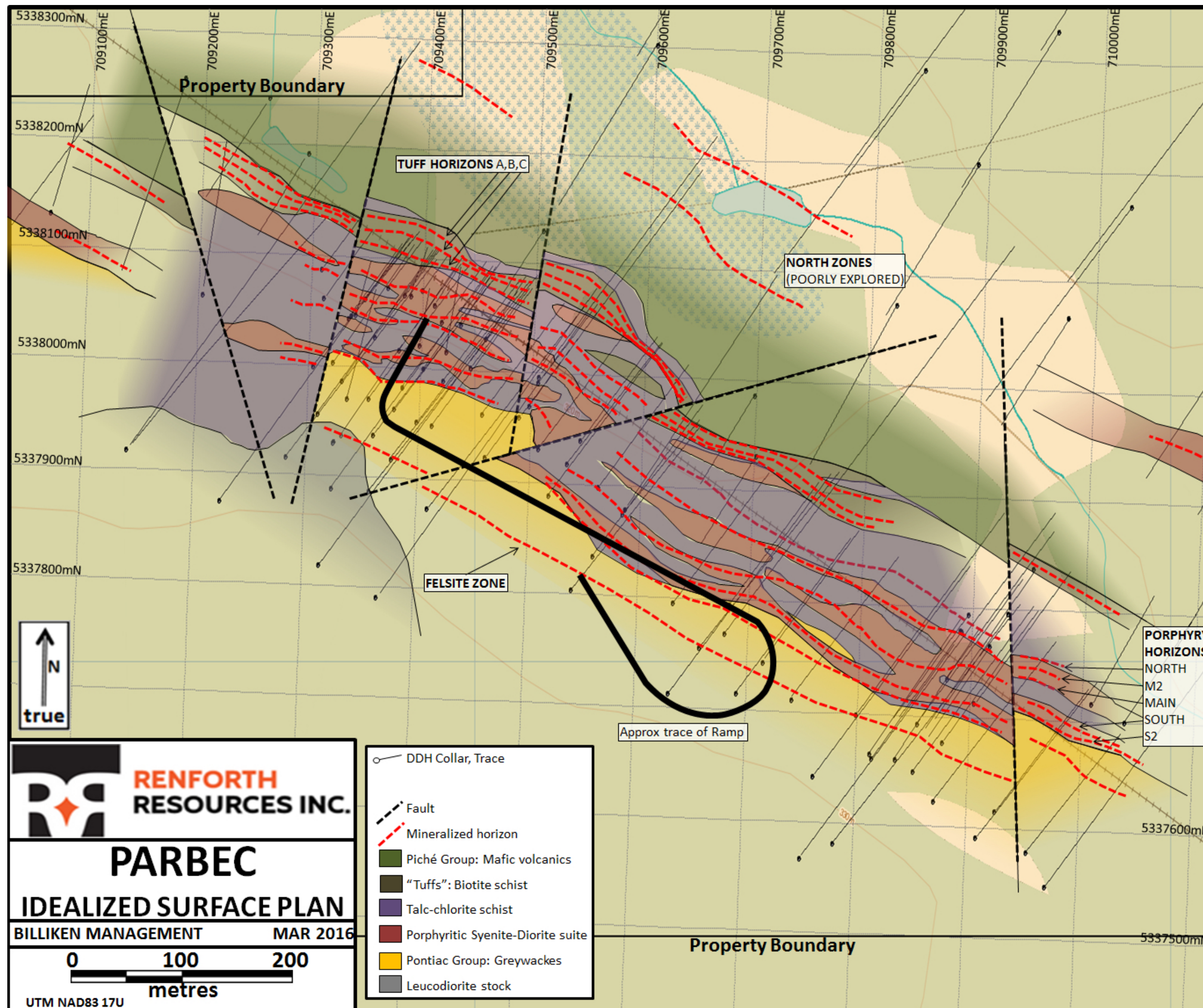
- small area of dry land surrounded by swamp, historically trenched, grab samples include 9.6 g/t and 3.69 g/t Au.
- Deepest piece point at Parbec of 738m assayed 0.96 g/t over 1.5m, depth extension of surface grabs, infill drilling opportunity
- This gold zone strike consistently over ~500m, largely untested

Main Parbec Zone –

- Hosts bulk of resource above 350m depth, strikes ~1.8 km of Cadillac Break

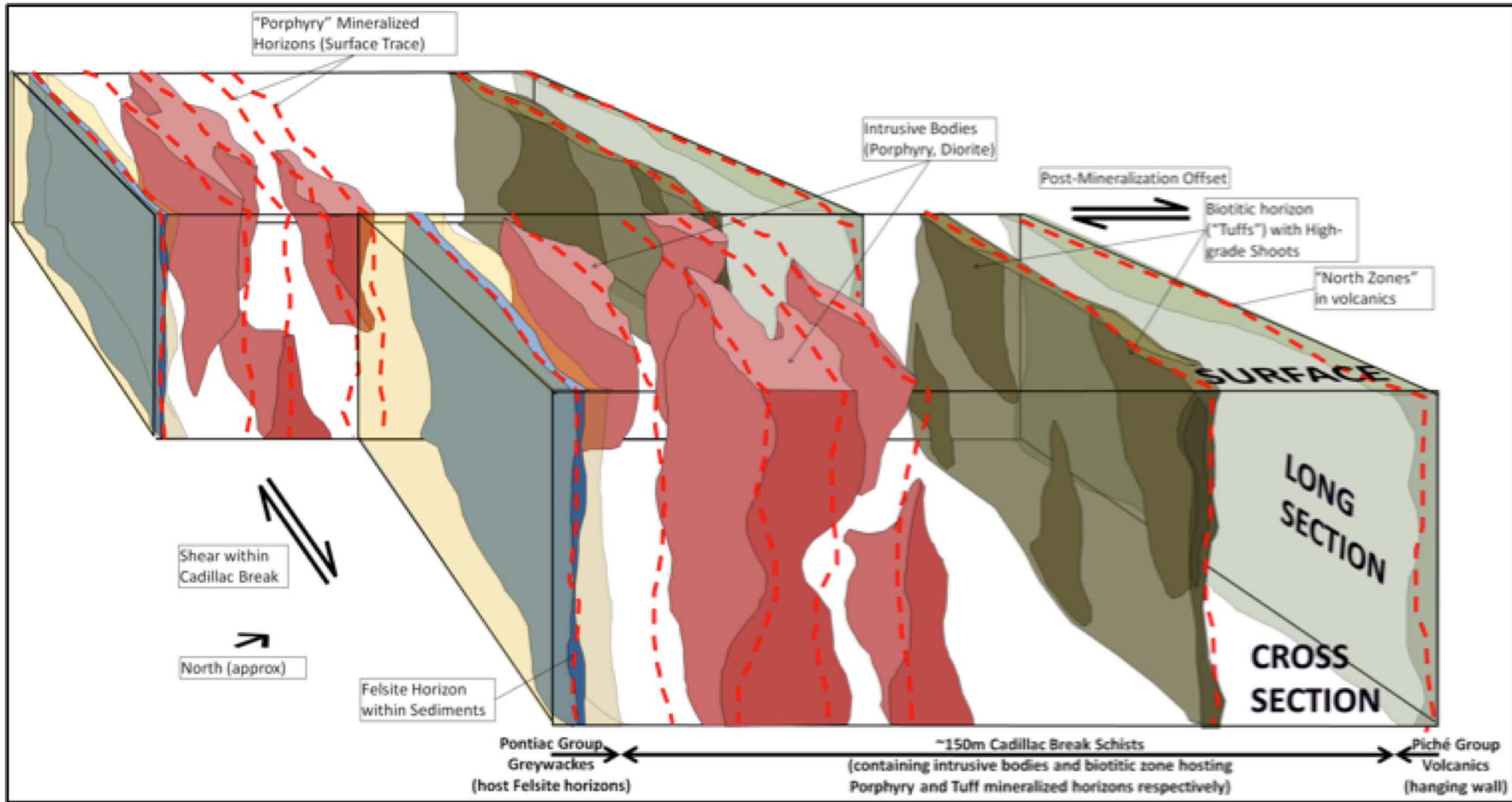
Diorite Splay Zone

- New discovery, high priority as a splay is important, similar setting to Canadian Malartic next door
- Diorite carries low grade gold, higher grade in sediments around diorite
- Very little exploration done yet



Parbec Site Infrastructure

- In addition to road access via Malartic municipal road connected to a mine road built in the 1980's now used for logging, Parbec has an underground decline in place.
- This was built in the 1980's targeting the high grade tuff horizons however it terminated short of the target due to corporate issues.
- Material was to be bulk sampled and processed at the Augmitto mine to augment the mine feed.
- The ramp terminates at approximately 100m vertical, it was never mapped or sampled.
- Initial studies suggest the ramp could be dewatered under the less onerous of the two existing categories of dewatering, based upon modelling the volume of the water using assumptions as to the ramp size based upon personal recall.
- Dewatering the decline is a valid exploration target at Parbec as it would allow mapping and sampling of lower grade gold bodies intersected and ignored in the 1980s, as well as completion to target for sampling and access for deeper underground drilling.



Simplified Geological "Cartoon"

- Mineralization within the Main Zone at Parbec is associated with the "Cadillac Break"
- The Cadillac Break is a regional scale major fault zone and likely Canada's most fertile gold structure
- It stretches from west of Kirkland Lake in Ontario to east of Val d'Or in Quebec, forming the southern boundary of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt, a world renowned gold province, hosting numerous gold mines associated with the Break.
- Within the ~1.8km of Break that strikes through the middle of Parbec NW-SE gold occurs in a couple of ways. The felsite and the tuffs provide consistent mineralized bodies along strike, within the break itself the porphyrys and diorites carry gold to various degrees associated with quartz filled fractures/micro fractures. Renforth discovered a "magnetic diorite" which is a much higher gold grade, similar to high grade material mined at the now Canadian Malartic historically, the controls on that gold endowment are not yet known.
- Renforth has identified cross cutting and low angle faults which provided additional deposition pathways for gold bearing fluids at Parbec, this structural work has only just begun

May 2020 Resource – OUT OF DATE



Area	Classification	Cut-off Au (g/t)	Tonnes (k)	Au (g/t)	Au (koz)
Pit Constrained	Indicated	0.32	1,782	1.77	101.4
	Inferred	0.32	1,997	1.56	100.3
Out-of-Pit	Indicated	1.44	40	2.38	3.1
	Inferred	1.44	1,125	2.13	77.0
Total	Indicated	0.32 + 1.44	1,822	1.78	104.5
	Inferred	0.32 + 1.44	3,122	1.77	177.3

- 1) Mineral Resources which are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant issues.
- 2) The Inferred Mineral Resource in this estimate has a lower level of confidence than that applied to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of the Inferred Mineral Resource could be upgraded to an Indicated Mineral Resource with continued exploration.
- 3) The Mineral Resources in this report were estimated using the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM), CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves, Definitions and Guidelines prepared by the CIM Standing Committee on Reserve Definitions and adopted by the CIM Council.
- 4) Historically mined areas were depleted from the Mineral Resource model.
- 5.) The pit constrained Au cut-off grade of 0.32 g/t Au was derived from US\$1,450/oz Au price, 0.75 US\$/C\$ exchange rate, 95% process recovery, C\$17/t process cost and C\$2/t G&A cost. The constraining pit optimization parameters were C\$2.50/t mineralized mining cost, \$2/t waste mining cost, \$1.50/t overburden mining cost and 50 degree pit slopes.
- 6.) The out of pit Au cut-off grade of 1.44 g/t Au was derived from US\$1,450/oz Au price, 0.75 US\$/C\$ exchange rate, 95% process recovery, C\$66/t mining cost, C\$17/t process cost and C\$2/t G&A cost. The out of pit Mineral Resource grade blocks were quantified above the 1.44 g/t Au cut-off, below the constraining pit shell and within the constraining mineralized wireframes. Additionally, only groups of blocks that exhibited continuity and reasonable potential stope geometry were included. All orphaned blocks and narrow strings of blocks were excluded. The longhole stoping with backfill method was assumed for the out of pit Mineral Resource Estimate calculation.

Drilling for Growth



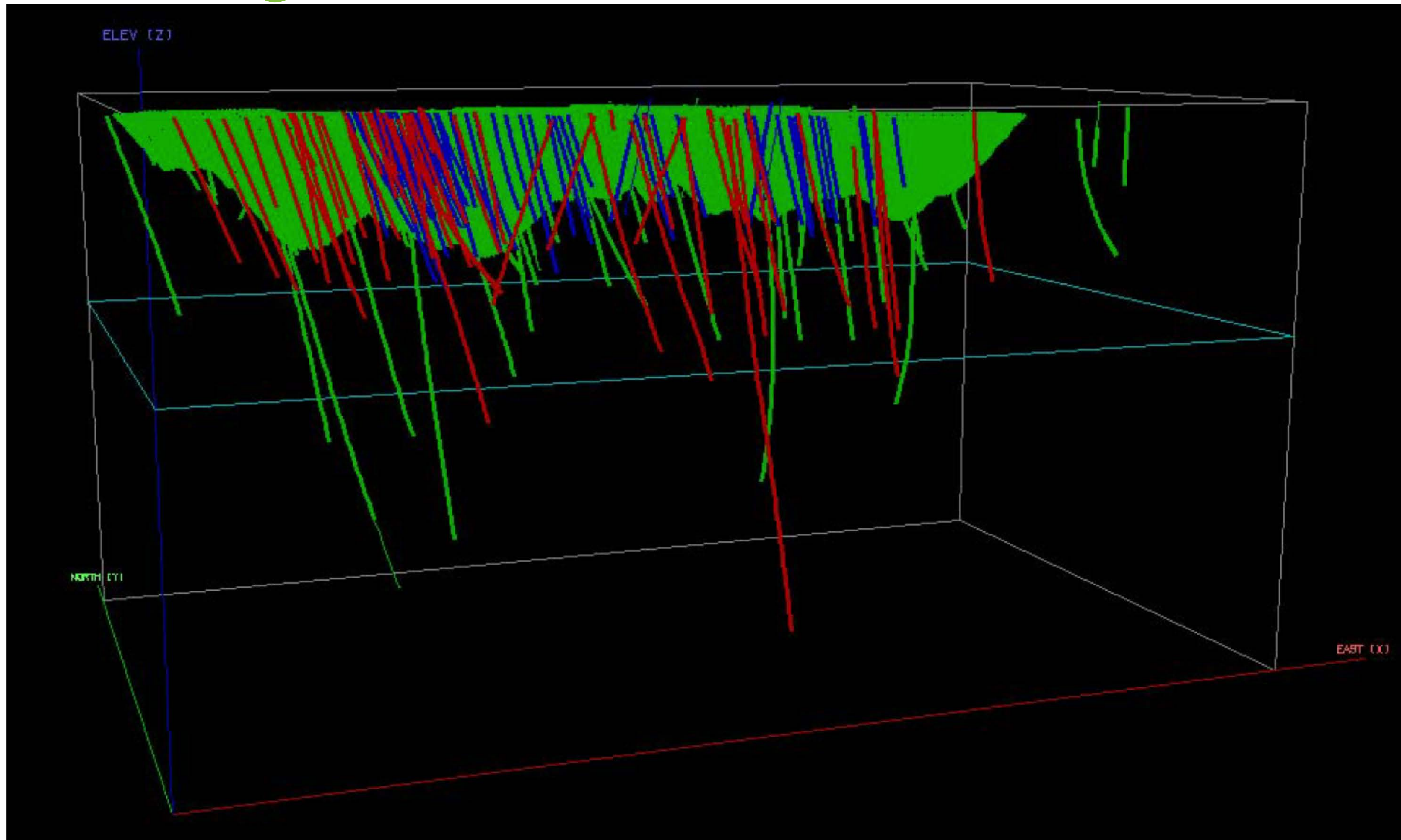
Red Trace
2020/2021 drilling

Blue Trace
1986-93 drilling
Assay values not in 2020
Resource

Both outside Resource

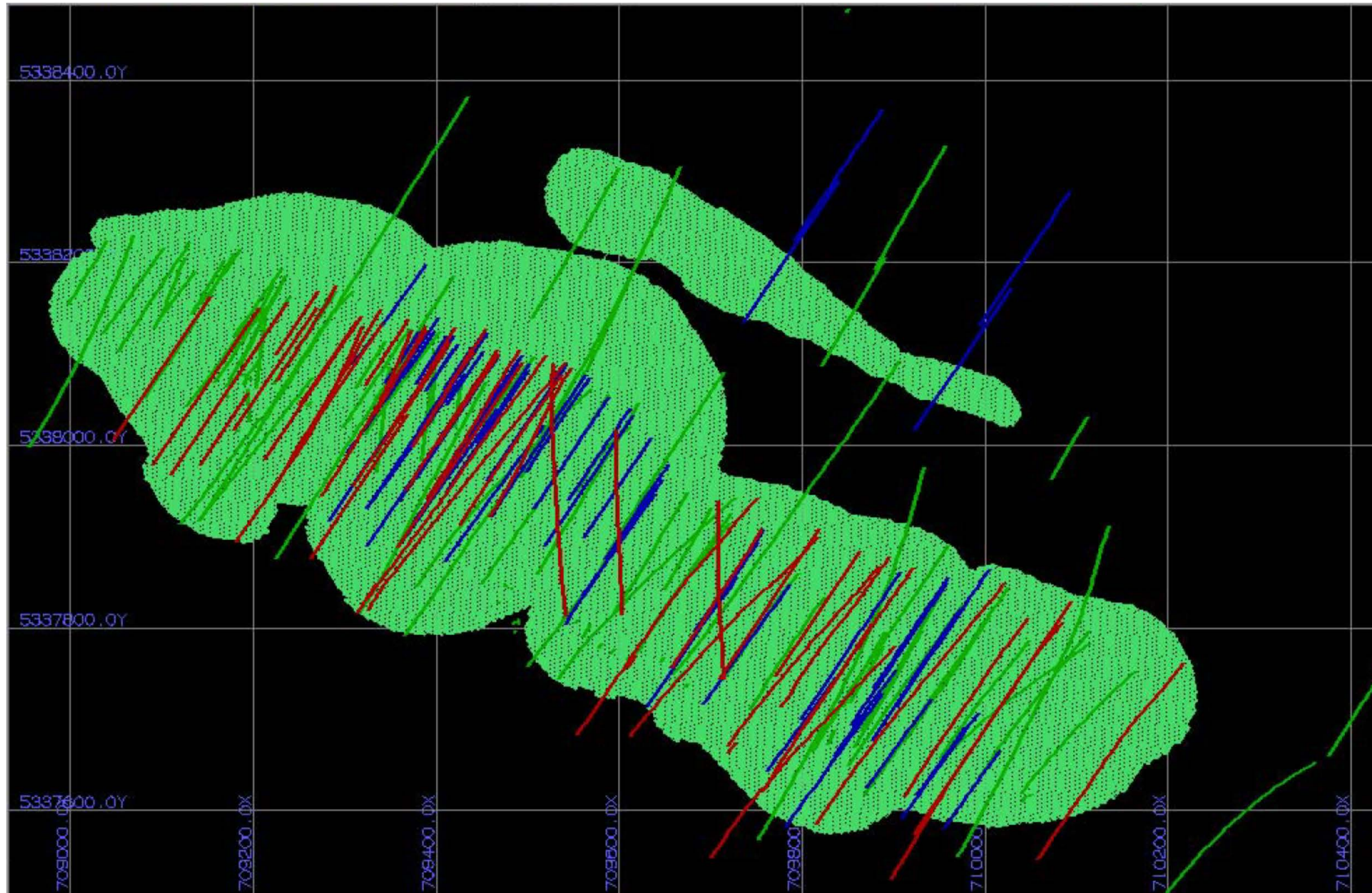
Green Trace
In Resource

Red & Blue to be included in
Resource Update 2022



What is next?

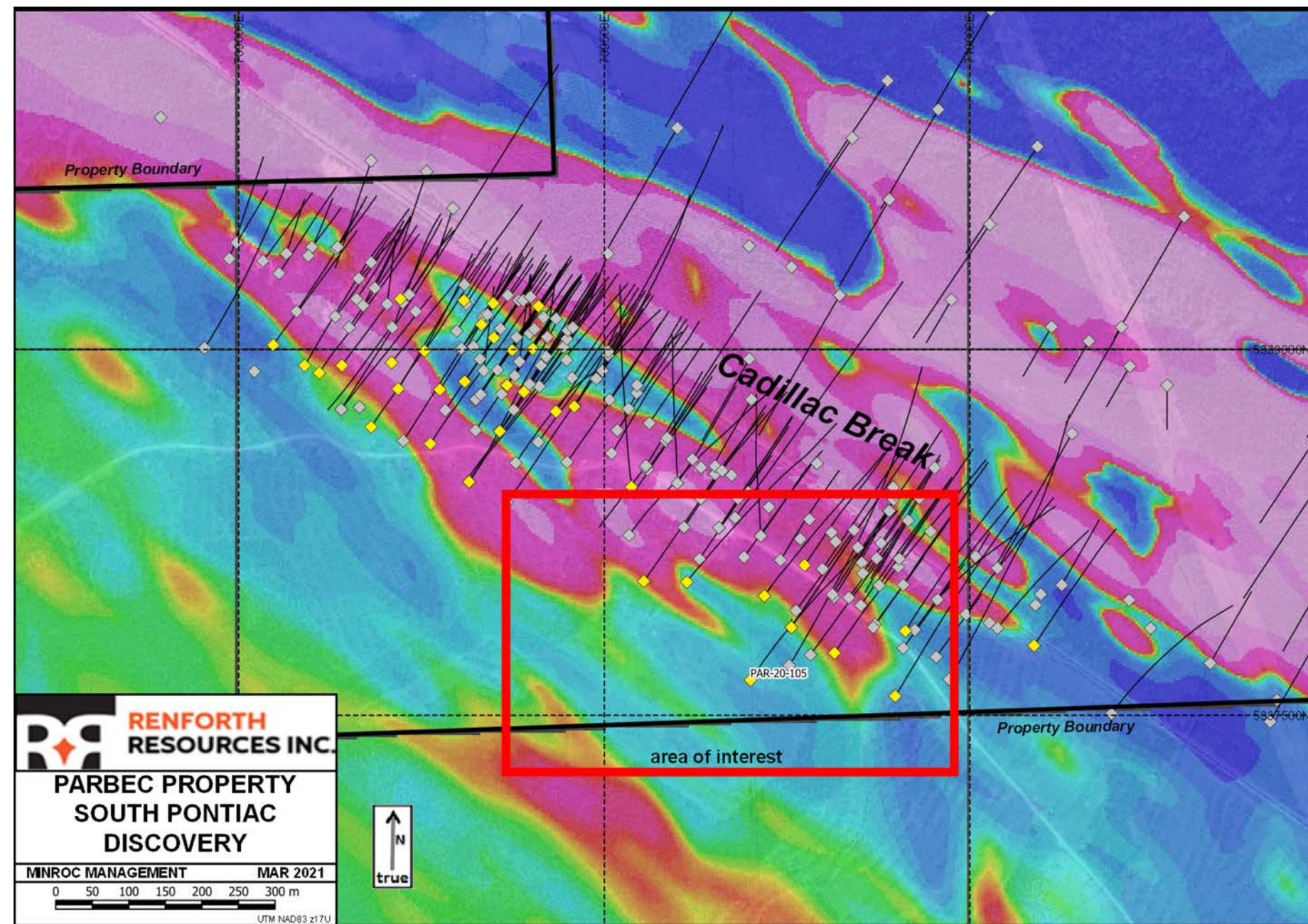
Parbec is a Value Proposition Poised to **Grow**



Parbec will experience growth due to;

- 15,569m of drill data to incorporate in model rebuilding and resource calculation
- 13,054m of historic assay data (gold values from 1986-93) to be incorporated into model and resource recalculation
- Assays are received from the 2020/2021 drill program generally demonstrate the grades and widths of the gold intervals increasing with depth
- Gold is occurring outside of the 2020 resource model, the 2020/2021 drill program has led to several discoveries of new gold mineralization

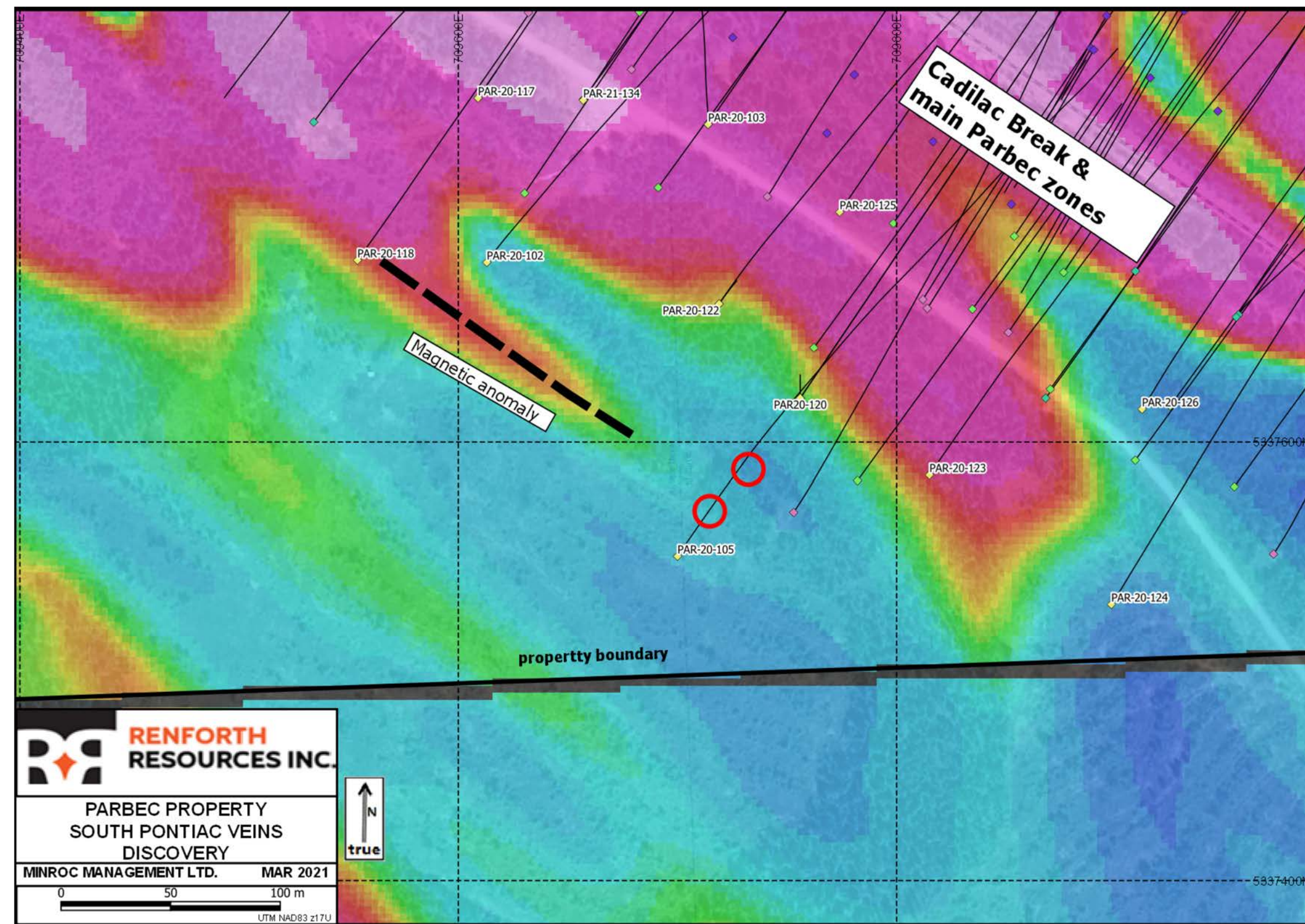
Drill Program Discoveries



PAR-20-105 was collared well outside of the resource area at Parbec.

It discovered a new zone of mineralization in Pontiac Sediments, an almost entirely unexplored setting both at Parbec and regionally.

This new zone may be a fold structure associated with a nearby intrusive/magnetic anomaly, follow up will be required



PAR-20-105 Assay Highlights

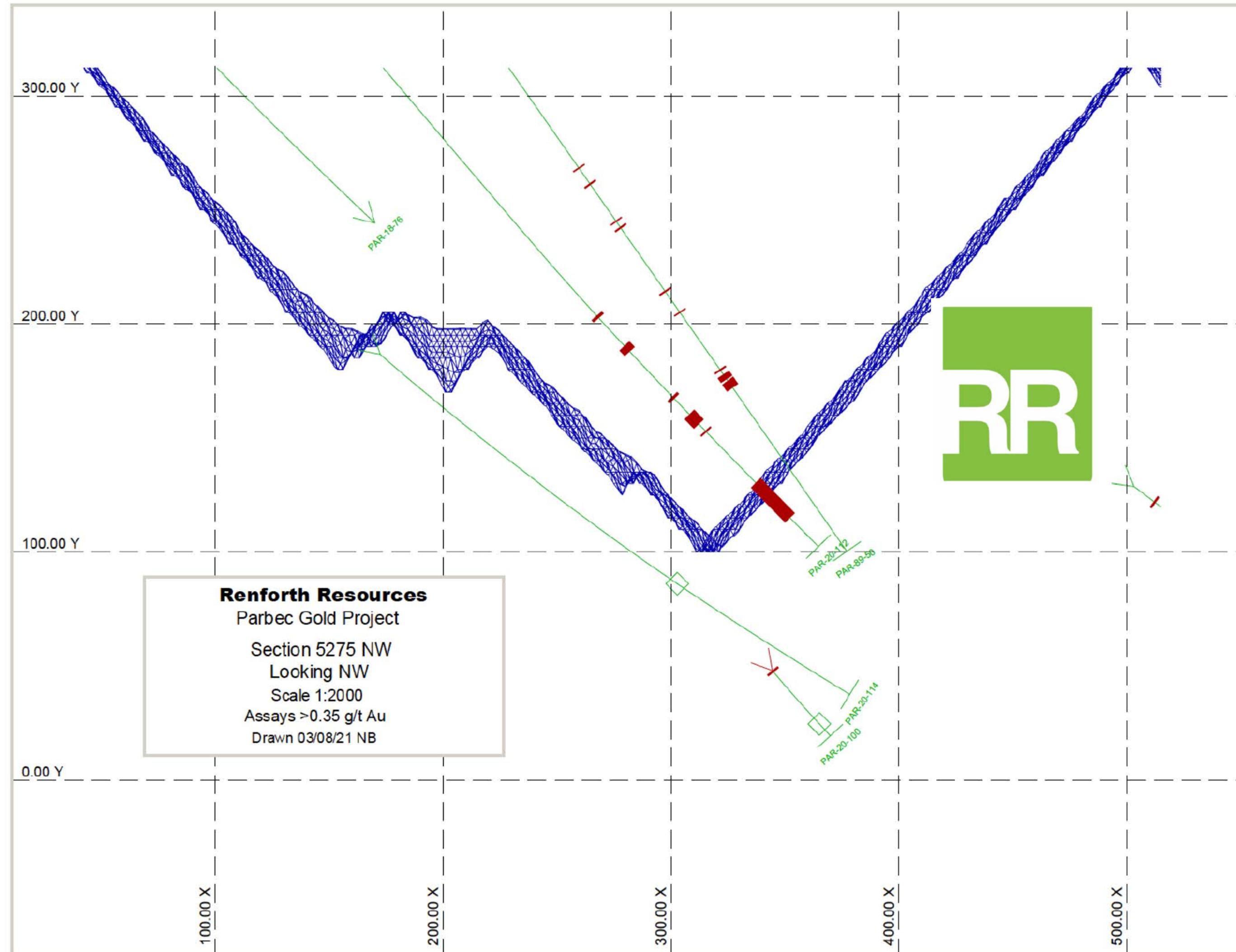
*Assay highlights are as measured in the core box, not true width

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au g/t
PAR-20-105	83.4	84.9	1.5	5.34
PAR-20-105	159	159.5	0.5	15.8
PAR-20-105	174.7	177.7	3	6.43

PAR-20-112 Discovery



Parbec Vertical Cross Section PAR-20-112



PAR-20-112 intersected **21.45m of 5.57 g/t Au**

- This is a new mineralized zone
- This zone is located within the 2020 pit wall
- This will have a positive impact on the resource restatement at Parbec

Drillhole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au g/t
PAR-20-112	254.8	276.25	21.45	5.57
<i>including</i>	254.8	271.5	16.7	6.27
<i>OR including</i>	258.2	271.5	13.3	8.28
<i>including</i>	262.15	265.9	3.75	12.08
<i>AND includes</i>	264.9	265.9	1	37.3
<i>AND includes</i>	269.4	270.5	1.1	32

*The lengths given in this table are as measured in the core box, not true widths.

*The assay values presented in this table are uncapped

PAR-20-100 New Structure?



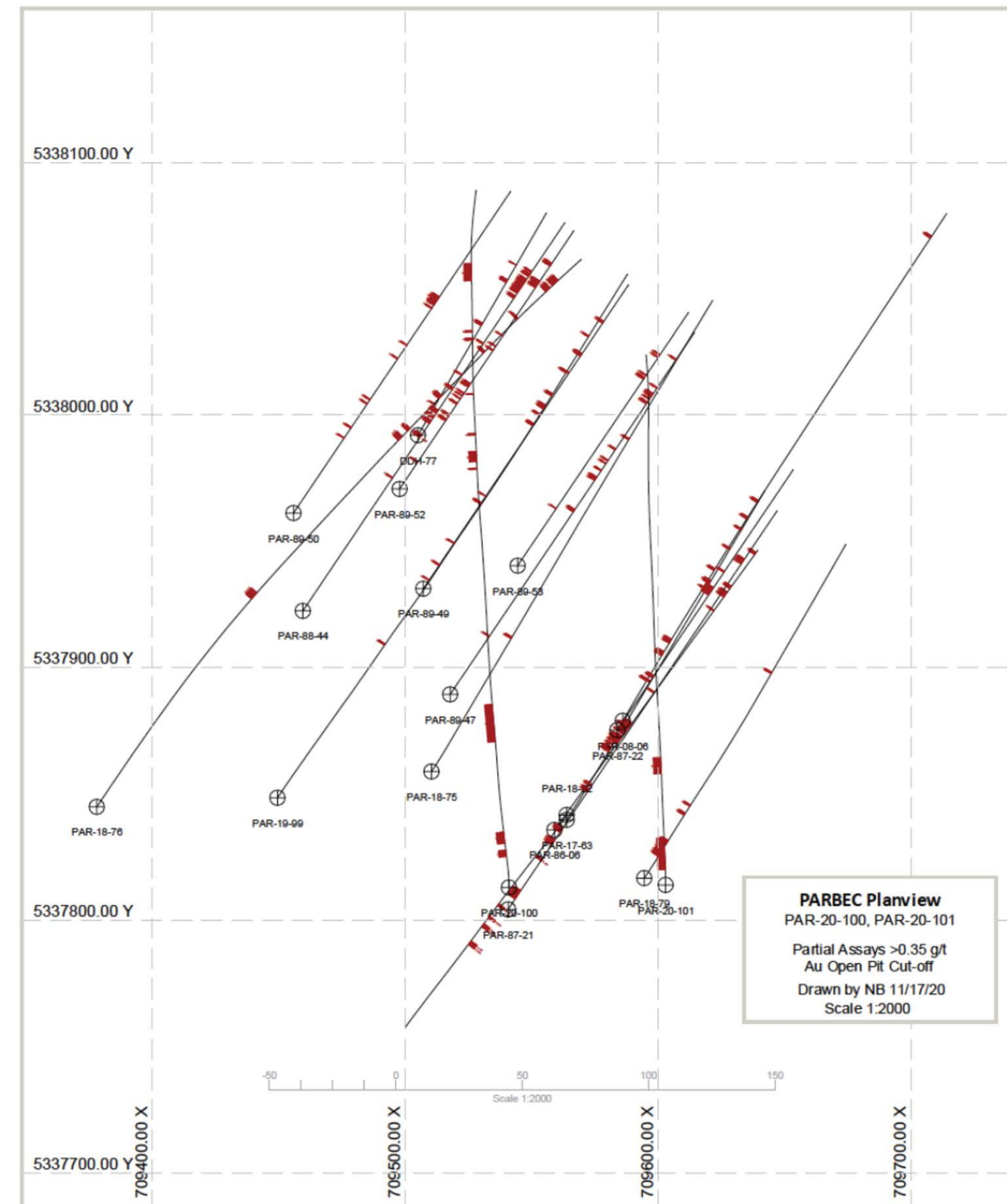
PAR-20-100 was one of three holes in the 20/21 program drilled due north.

- This was done in order to test for cross-cutting structures, structures which may exist and be oriented perpendicular to the Cadillac Break, as opposed to the general setting for gold at Parbec, parallel to, and within, the Cadillac Break.
- PAR-20-100, in conjunction with PAR-20-101, could be interpreted as having found evidence of these structures.
- In particular PAR120-100 delivered several incidents of mineralization which were not anticipated and require follow-up.

PAR-20-100 Assay Highlights

DDH	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au g/t
PAR-20-100	18.5	22.5	4	1.86
including	20.05	22.5	2.45	2.69
PAR-20-100	26.65	33.5	6.85	1.62
including	27.55	31.7	4.15	2.38
PAR-20-100	88.5	111	22.5	1.21
including	94.5	108.5	14	1.77
Also including	96.5	101.5	5	3.35

PAR-20-100 was collared at L54+40E 190N with an azimuth of 360 and a dip of -45. The assay lengths presented above are as measured in the core box, not true width, True widths are not available at this time.



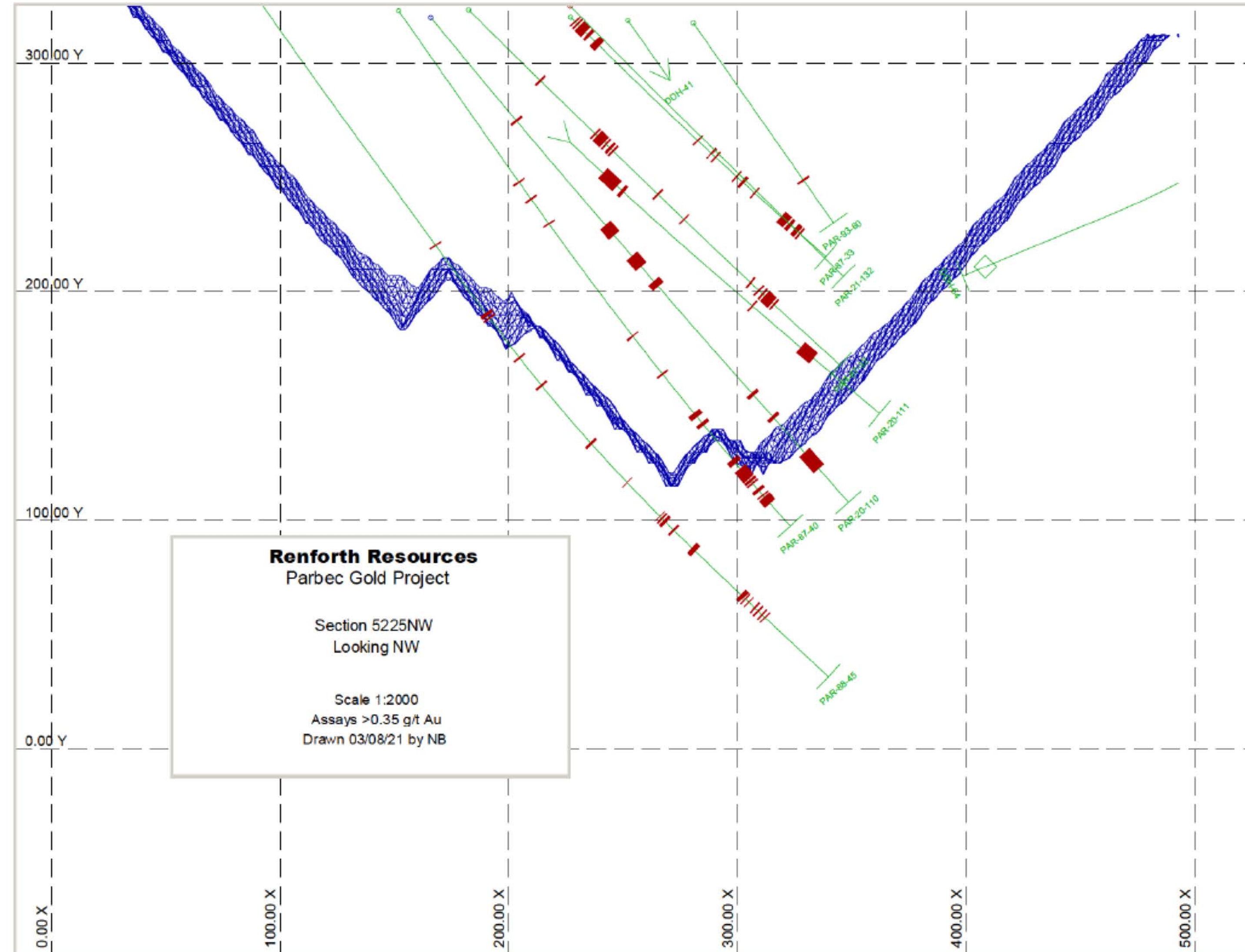
Resource Growth with Drilling



PAR-20-110 and PAR-20-111 both intersect mineralization with vertical continuity

- In PAR-20-111 the interval of 1.51 g/t gold over 7.3m is near the open pit wall
- In PAR-20-110 this same mineralized body, which assayed 0.72 g/t gold over 9.5m is outside of the open pit design, this speaks to the open pit growing in the resource recalculation in Q2 2021
- There is a 2021 drill hole on this section, PAR-21-132, assays not yet received, drilled as a twin of PAR-87-33.
- Every other hole on this section pre-dates 2007 and did not contribute assay data to the resource, only geological information from each of these holes was used, which does not add gold to the resource.

Parbec Vertical Cross Section PAR-20-110 and PAR-20-111



Parbec 2020/21 Drill Program

Top Ten Highest Metal Factor Intervals from 2020/21 Program only



Drillhole	Grid East	Grid North	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Gold g/t
PAR-20-112	5300	225	254.8	276.25	21.45	5.57
PAR-21-127	5100	135	255.15	279.25	24.1	3.78
PAR-21-133	5325	243	232	244.5	12.5	6.9
PAR-20-116	5050	200	108.9	158.5	49.6	1.46
PAR-21-141	5075	165	287	308.85	21.85	3.06
PAR-21-128	5150	165	280.9	293.5	12.6	4.39
PAR-21-135	5250	168	303.5	313	9.5	4.66
PAR-21-131	5200	337	48.45	58	9.55	4.42
PAR-21-132	5225	280	130.15	141.9	11.75	3.3
PAR-21-130	5150	308	91.9	106	14.1	2.15

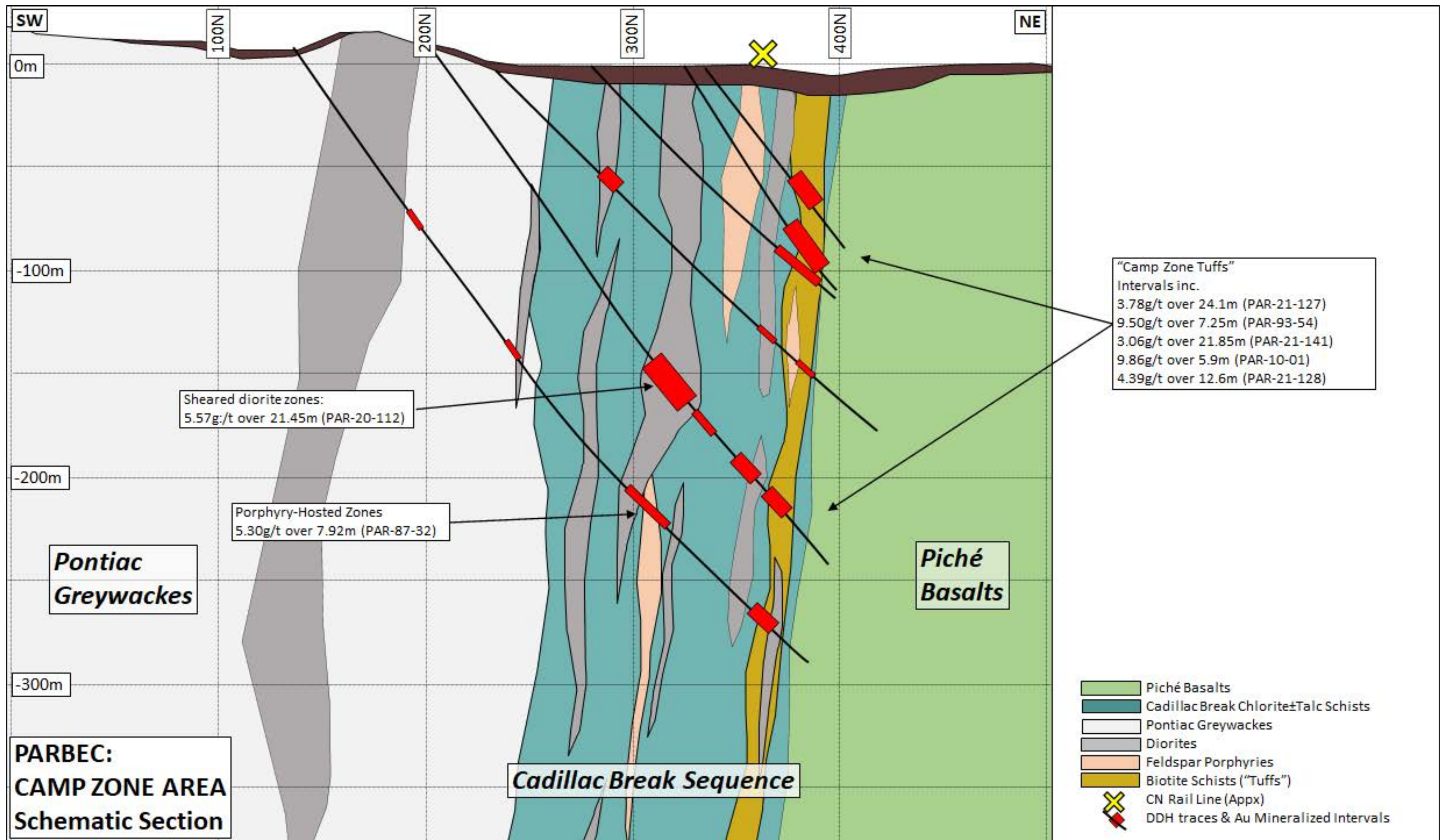
Intervals are presented as measured in core box, not true width

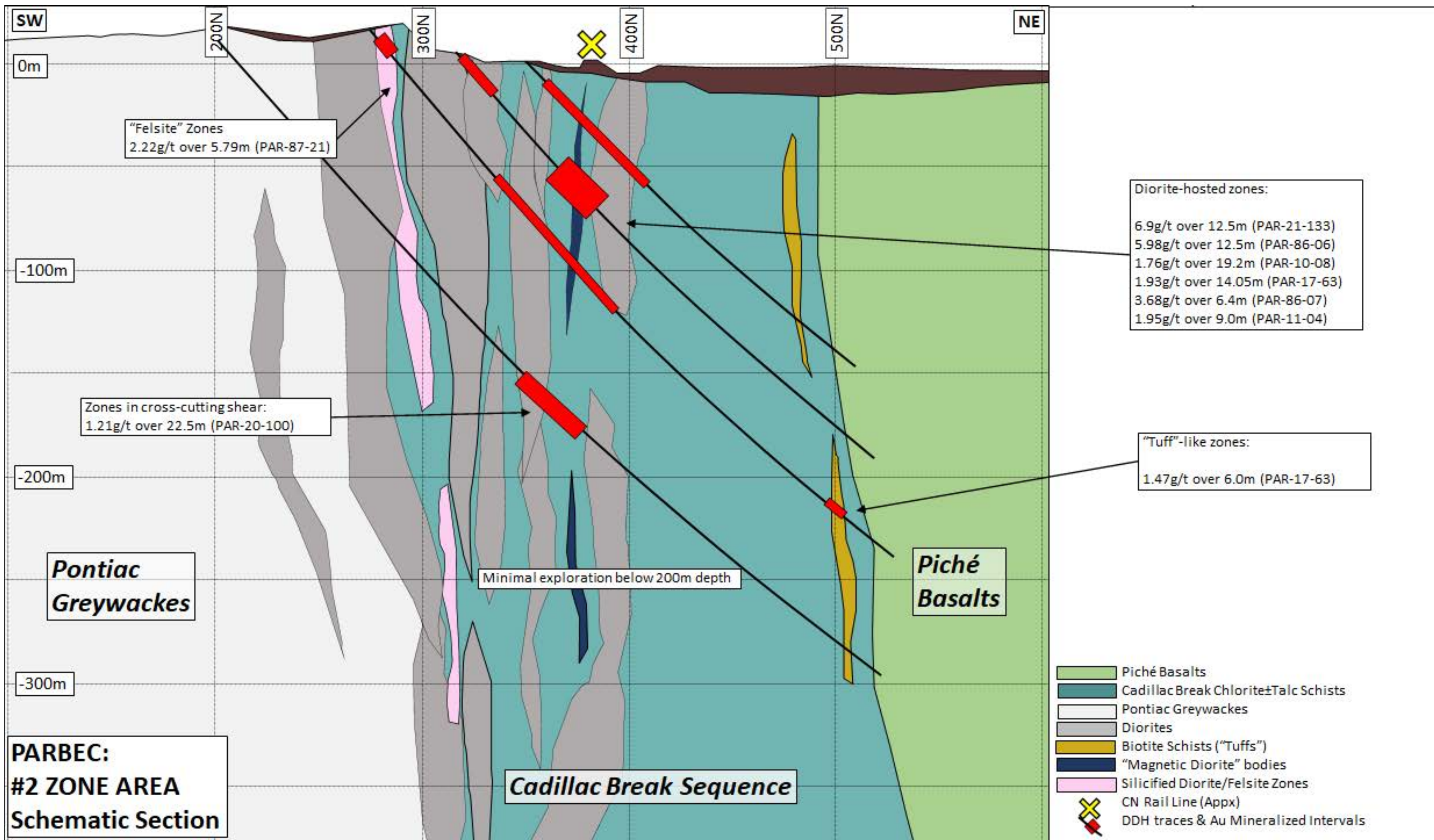
Parbec High Assays, Notable Intervals

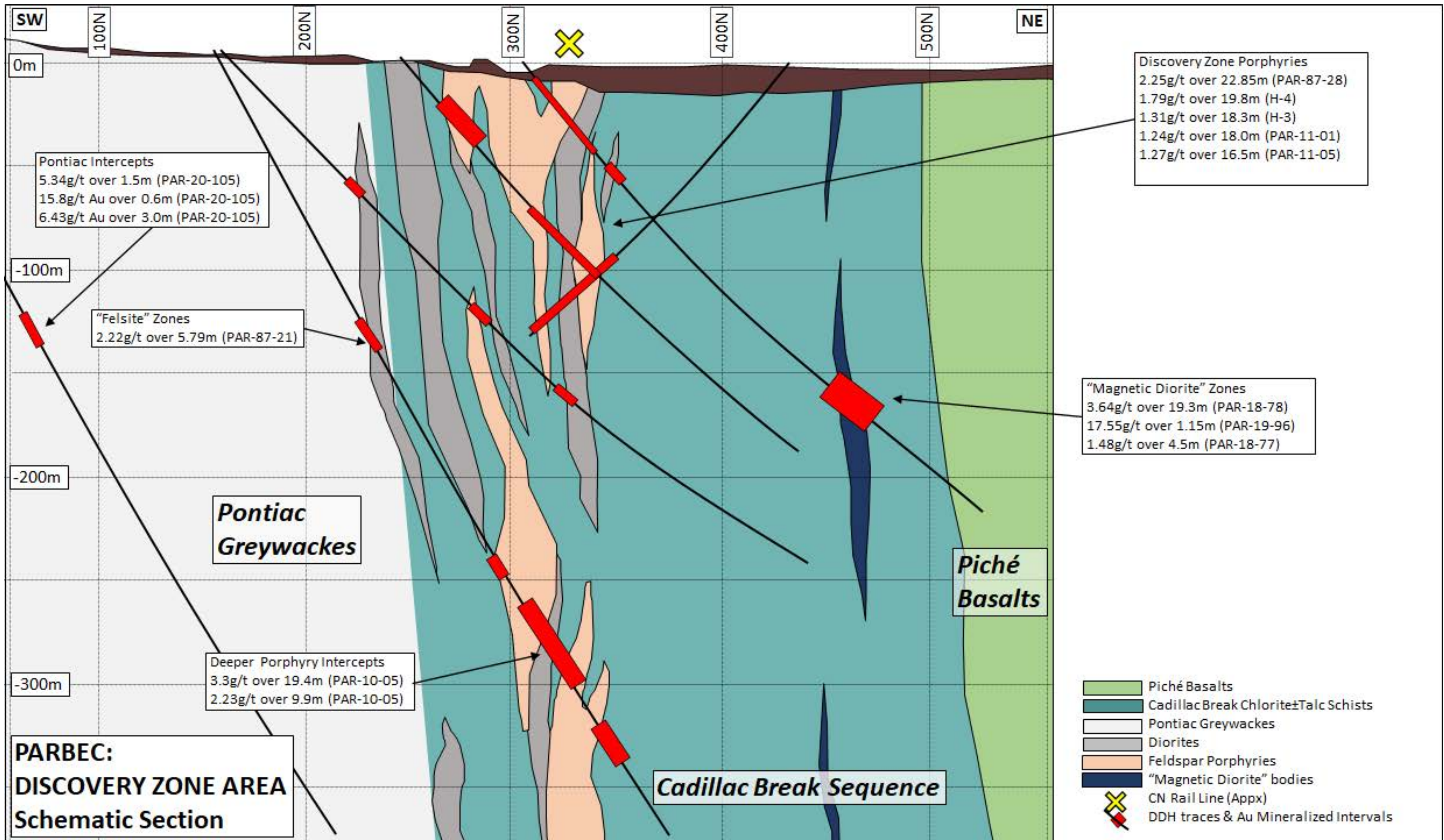


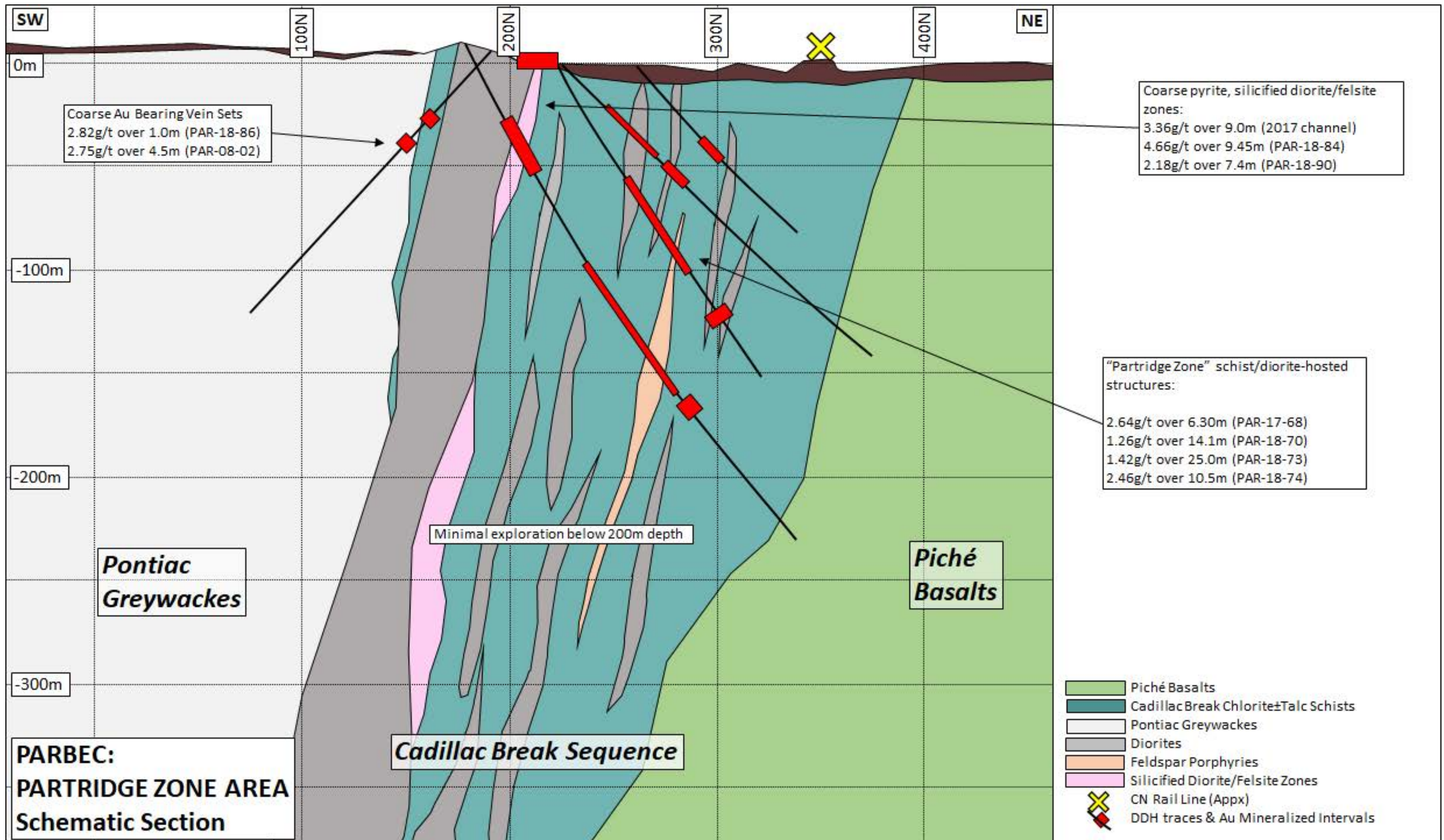
Project/Program	Feature	Au g/t	Length m	Hole #
Parbec	High Assay	118.7	0.35	PAR-21-133
Parbec	High Assay	67.54	0.76	PAR-86-06
Parbec	High Assay	56.57	0.61	PAR-87-32
Parbec	High Assay	38.1	0.9	PAR-10-01
Parbec	High Assay	31.47	2.15	PAR-21-133
Parbec	High Assay	31.2	1	PAR-21-135
Parbec	High Assay	25.82	2.1	PAR-93-54
Parbec	High Assay	25	0.6	PAR-19-95
Parbec	High Assay	24.62	0.9	PAR-18-92
Pabec	High Assay	22.3	1.1	PAR-21-128
Parbec	Notable Interval	5.57	21.45	PAR-20-112
Parbec	Notable Interval	3.78	24.1	PAR-21-127
Parbec	Notable Interval	6.9	12.5	PAR-21-133
Parbec	Notable Interval	5.98	12.5	PAR-86-06
Parbec	Notable Interval	1.46	49.6	PAR-20-116
Parbec	Notable Interval	3.64	19.3	PAR-18-78
Parbec	Notable Interval	9.5	7.25	PAR-93-54
Parbec	Notable Interval	3.31	19.4	PAR-10-05
Parbec	Notable Interval	9.86	5.9	PAR-10-01
Parbec	Notable Interval	4.39	12.6	PAR-21-128

- Parbec Assay Data from the 1980s to present
- Presented for high assay values and also presented for notable intervals (lengths)
- The lengths are as measured in the core box, not true width
- Assays and intervals from the 1980's and 1990's were excluded from the May 2020 MRE



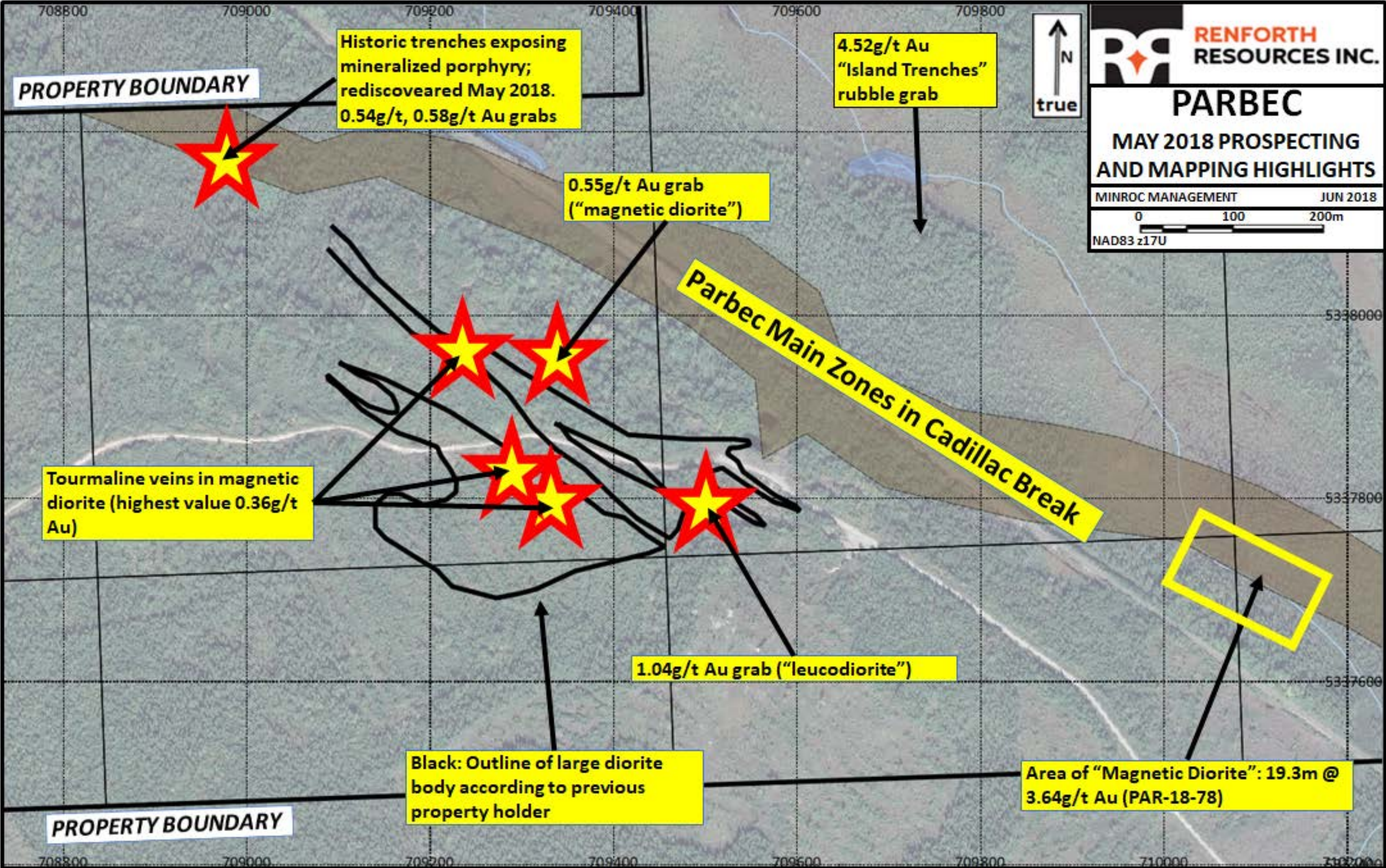






Appendix

Additional Parbec Potential





"High Grade" Magnetic Diorite Core Example with Clotty Pyrite

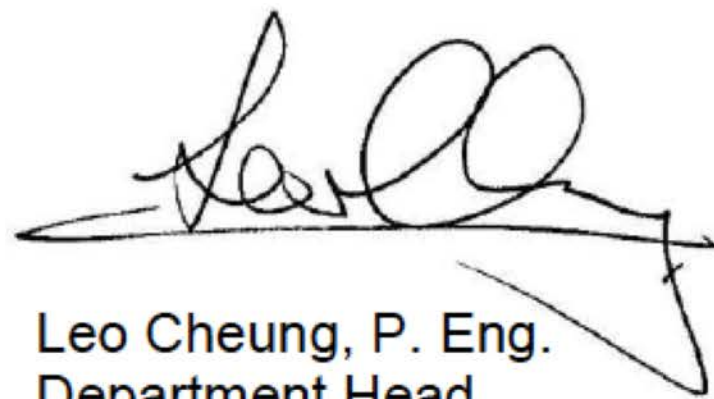
The Bottle Roll CN Leach assay method utilizes larger sample sizes and is found to be more reliable in comparison with the 30-gram Fire assay technique, especially when there is free gold present in the sample. The free gold contributes to the risk of potentially encountering a nugget effect in the Fire assay technique. In the Bottle Roll CN Leach assay method, pulverized sample of between 800 and 1000 grams was leached respectively with cyanide for 24 hours. The Bottle Roll CN leach would solubilize and remove the free gold from the sample. The leach residue (with no free gold) was assayed by the 30-gram Fire Assay. The gold content is then determined based on the combined gold content in the CN leach solution and the residue.

The gold assay results from both techniques are presented in Table 3. Fire assays are attached.

**Table 3
Gold Assay Results**

Sample ID	30-gram Fire Assay (g/t)	Bottle Roll CN Leach (g/t)
S4519201	0.469	0.433
S4519202	0.550	0.920
S4519203	0.083	0.331
S4519205	0.035	0.121
S4519206	0.258	0.148
S4519207	0.055	0.180
S4519208	0.833	0.993
S4519211	0.068	0.079

Prepared By:

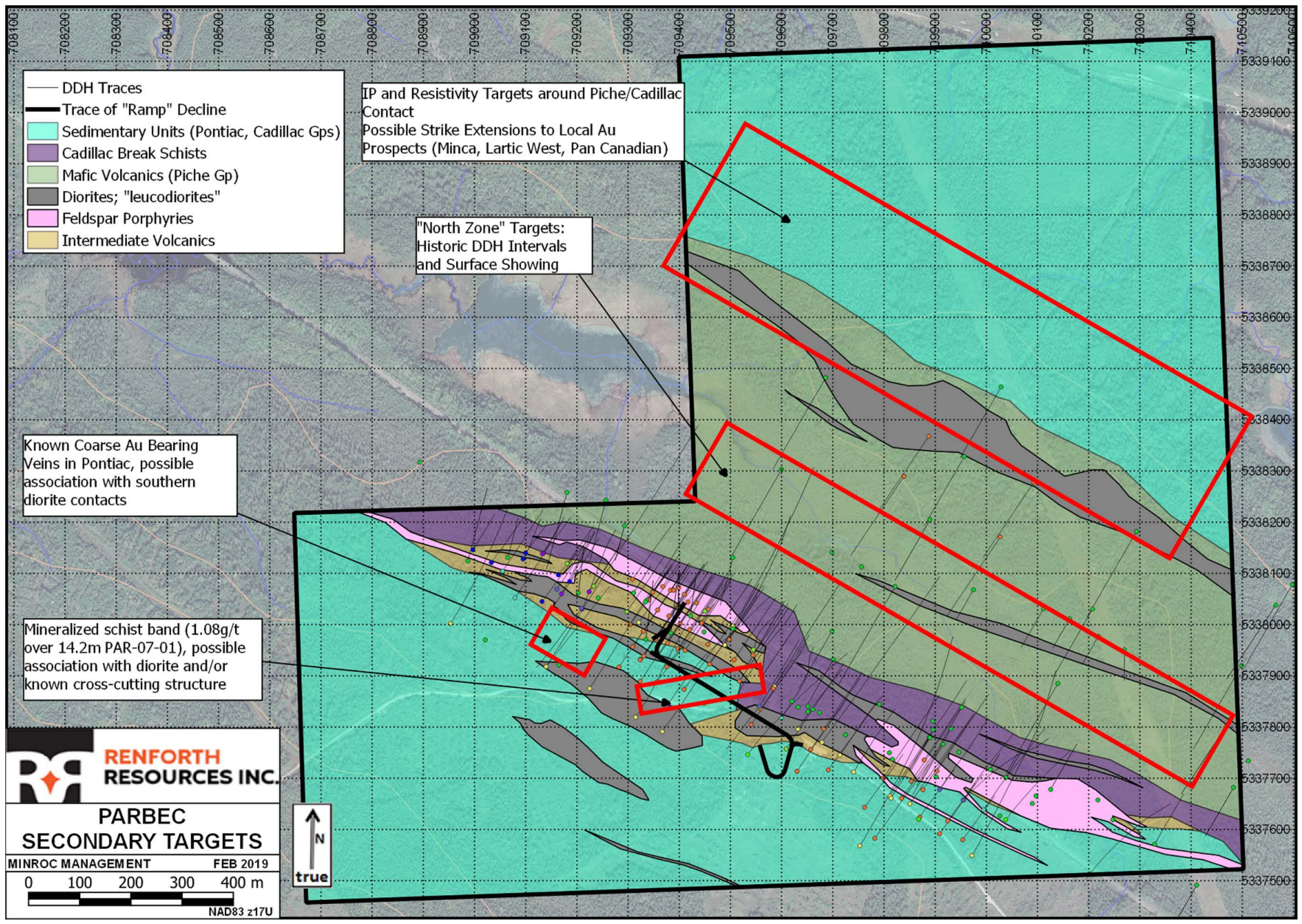


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Extractive Metallurgist
Minerals and Industrial Services



- DDH Traces
- Trace of "Ramp" Decline
- Sedimentary Units (Pontiac, Cadillac Gps)
- Cadillac Break Schists
- Mafic Volcanics (Piche Gp)
- Diorites; "leucodiorites"
- Feldspar Porphyries
- Intermediate Volcanics

IP and Resistivity Targets around Piche/Cadillac Contact
Possible Strike Extensions to Local Au Prospects (Minca, Lartic West, Pan Canadian)

"North Zone" Targets:
Historic DDH Intervals
and Surface Showing

Known Coarse Au Bearing
Veins in Pontiac, possible
association with southern
diorite contacts

Mineralized schist band (1.08g/t
over 14.2m PAR-07-01), possible
association with diorite and/or
known cross-cutting structure

RENFORTH RESOURCES INC.

PARBEC SECONDARY TARGETS

MINROC MANAGEMENT FEB 2019

0 100 200 300 400 m

NAD83 z17U

