

Investor Presentation Spring 2019



Silver & Gold Opportunities in Colorado and Nevada

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Management & Board

Kaare G. Foy, B.Ec – Chairman of the Board, Director

- He has 30 years of senior management and board experience in the mining industry for both public and private companies in Canada, Australia, and UK.
- From 2003 to 2012, he was the Executive Chairman of Great Panther Silver, a TSX main board and NYSE MKT issuer, and during this time Great Panther's capitalization reached US\$600 million.
- He received the Queen Elizabeth II Diamond Jubilee Medal for Outstanding Public Service in 2013.

Jim MacKenzie – President and CEO, Director

- Serves as the Chief Executive Officer/President of Viscount Mining Corp. and was the founder in 2010. Jim has led the development of numerous Joint Venture mining agreements, land acquisitions, and exploration contracts.
- He is skilled in the development, structure, and operation and financing of both private and public companies with a successful track record of raising equity and project capital.

Management & Board Cont'd.

Derick Sinclair, B.Comm, CPA CA, – CFO

- He has been the Chief Financial Officer of Viscount Mining since 2011.
- Has more than 25 years' experience in accounting and financial management, starting his accounting career in 1982 as an Auditor with KPMG Peat Marwick Thorne.
- Served as CFO for a number of companies listed on the TSX.V and CSE.
- A Member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of BC since 1985.

Mark J. Abrams, BSc., MSc. – Director, Senior Technical Advisor

- More than 30 years of mineral exploration experience.
- Most recently, he was responsible for exploration and acquisitions in the United States for Golden Predator Corp., prior to which he worked for 12 years for Agnico-Eagle (USA) Ltd., where he led his exploration team to a gold discovery in Nevada.
- He is experienced in creating and managing programs and budgets ranging from \$100,000 to \$15,000,000, and holds a BSc. in Geology and MSc. in Geology from Eastern Washington University.

Management & Board Cont'd.

William Macdonald, BA, LLB, – Director and Corporate Secretary

- He is Founder and Principal of Macdonald Tuskey, Corporate and Securities Lawyers and advises public and private companies on legal matters.
- Serves as Corporate Secretary of Viscount Mining and has been a Director since October 2011.
- Served companies listed on the TSX, TSX-V, CNSX and OTCBB.

Andrew Gertler, B.Comm, MBA, – Director

- Has over 30 years experience in M&A activities, mining, real estate, cross-border financings, corporate reorganization and private equity investments.
- He has been an Independent Director of Viscount Mining since July 2013.

Grant Devine B.Sc., M.Sc., M.B.A., Ph.D., P.Ag., FAIC., SOM, – Director

- Has had a distinguished career in academics, business and was a member of the Provincial Parliament of Saskatchewan and served as Premier of Saskatchewan from May 1982 to November 1991.
- Received the Saskatchewan Order of Merit in 2009 and the Queen Elizabeth II Diamond Jubilee Medal for Outstanding Public Service in December 2012.

Advisory Board

Dr. James P. Robinson, B.S., M.S., Ph.D. – Senior Technical Advisor

- Has over 35 years of experience as a professional geologist, including approximately 30 years in precious metal exploration.
- His mineral experience has focused on frontier and early-stage exploration in the eastern and southern Basin and Range of Nevada and Utah.
- Was instrumental in the development of the Alta Gold Griffon Mine from grassroots discovery through production and the Alta Gold Kinsley Mine from development drilling to the discovery of several satellite deposits.
- He holds a Ph.D. in Geological Sciences from Cornell University, an M.S. in Geology from the University of Southern California, and a B.S. in Geology from Ohio University.
- Is a Registered Professional Geologist in the states of Utah, Idaho, and Arizona.

Independent Advisors and QP

Dallas W. Davis MA, P.Eng., FEC – Independent Advisor and Qualified Person

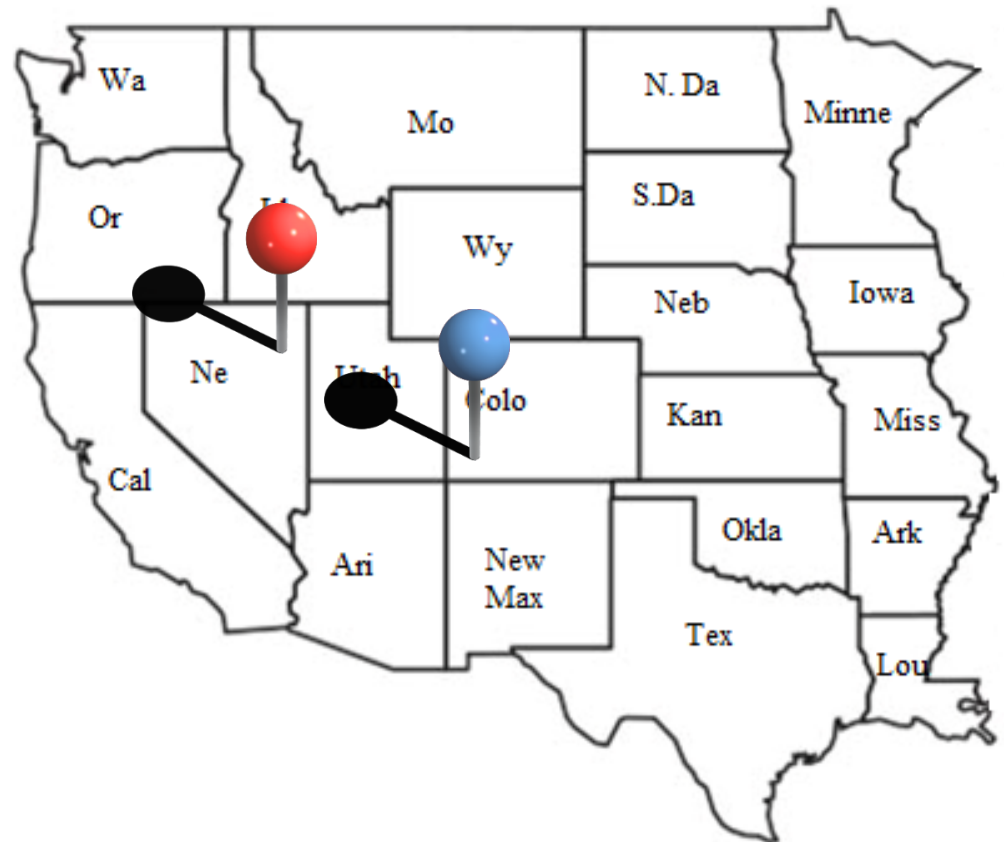
- He brings over 40 years of global professional expertise as a geologist and consultant to the mining industry during which, he has participated in several notable discoveries.
- Over the years he has worked on assignments in more than 20 countries.
- “Qualified Person” under NI 43-101

Dr. Gilles Arseneau

- He holds a Ph.D Geology, from Colorado School of Mines, an M.Sc from the University of Western Ontario, 1984, and a B.Sc Univ. of New Brunswick.
- Since 2010 he has been independent, working as an associate to SRK Canada, fulfilling the role of Principal Geologist mainly responsible for due diligence reviews of mining projects, preparing resource estimates, including scoping and pre-feasibility studies for many types of metal deposits.
- He was the principal technical advisor at the TSX for all major mining transactions, including reviewing NI43-101 technical reports, reviewing reverse takeovers, and listing applications.

Business Strategy

- Viscount is a project generator building a portfolio of exploration properties.
- Re-examine known deposits of silver and gold.
- Focus on mining friendly jurisdictions in the United States.
- Identify projects with advanced exploration, underground development, and/or past production.
- Enter into partnerships for further development and exploration.



Silver Cliff, Colorado

- The Silver Cliff property lies within the historic Hardscrabble Silver District, and consists of 96 lode claims on approximate 2,100 acres where high grade silver, gold and base metal production came from numerous mines during the period 1878 to 1894.
- It is located 44 miles WSW of Pueblo Colorado and has year-around access by paved road.
- Silver Cliff is thought to overlie a large caldera and porphyry system which increases the prospect's potential to host a number of deposits from both precious metals to base metals.
- This has been demonstrated in the mineralogy and grade historically extracted from numerous underground mining operations dating back to the late 1800s and early 1900s.

Silver Cliff, Colorado - Highlights

- Past drilling at Silver Cliff was designed to test only the flat-lying shallow mineralized bodies with vertical holes but not the high-angle mineralized structures which are the ultimate controls for the emplacement of these mineralized bodies.
- This indicates that follow-up drill programs need to include angle holes which will cut these mineralized structures, potentially upgrading the deposits.
- Drilling in the 1980s by Tenneco resulted in a historical pre-feasibility study which formed the company's decision to put the property into production.
- Known historical silver grades range from below detection to a high of **2,125 g/t (68 o/t)** Ag over 13.4 metres. Known historical gold grades range from below detection to a high of **9.06 g/t (0.29 o/t)** Au over 1.2 metres.

Silver Cliff 2016 Drill Program

- The Kate Silver Resource (the “KSR”) at this juncture appears to be the result of extensive alteration by hot hydrothermal silver/lead/zinc-bearing fluids that ascended up along deep seated faults and related fractures.
- These rhyolite tuff units can be found over a large lateral extent are susceptible to extensive alteration by metal rich hydrothermal solutions and maybe the greatest promise for the KSR in the other deeper unexplored stacked horizons. These may be found associated with high grade epithermal veins that could underlie the KSR.



Drill Hole K16-01 assayed 1,778.5 gt (57.2 ozt) silver over a 20-ft. (6.1m) interval within a 50 ft. (15.2m) mineralized intersection averaging 837.4 gt (26.9 ozt)

Silver Cliff Fall 2016 Drill Results

- A summary of drill intersections of all the assays are presented below. The hole collars lie within a northeast trending corridor that is 833 ft. (254m) from K16-05 to K16-03. Holes K16-03 and -04 were drilled at -90° (vertical) and the others toward north at -60° to the horizontal.

Viscount Hole #	Twinned Hole #	From (m)	From (ft.)	To (m)	To (ft.)	Length (m)	Length (ft.)	Ag (oz/t)	Ag (g/t)
K16-01	73-2	16.76	55	32.00	105	15.24	50	26.9	837.4
K16-01	73-2	18.29	60	28.04	92	9.75	32	40.9	1271.1
K16-01	73-2	18.29	60	24.38	80	6.09	20	57.2	1778.5
K16-03	89-27	17.37	57	34.14	112	16.77	55	4.5	141.1
K16-03	89-27	24.99	82	34.14	112	9.15	30	7.8	242.0
K16-04	89-26	15.54	51	36.88	121	21.34	70	5.7	178.5
K16-04	89-26	18.59	61	34.15	121	18.29	60	6.5	203.4
K16-04	89-26	23.17	76	34.15	121	13.72	45	8.1	250.7
K16-05	89-53	19.81	65	33.53	110	13.72	45	12.6	390.9
K16-06	88-2	19.81	65	36.58	120	16.77	55	1.2	36.1
K16-06	88-2	30.48	100	36.58	120	6.10	20	1.7	53.8
K16-08	88-36	32.00	105	52.73	173	20.73	68	7.4	228.6
K16-07	88-59	14.33	47	46.33	152	32.00	105	2.56	79.7
K16-07	88-59	21.95	72	41.76	137	19.81	65	3.94	122.6
K16-07	88-59	23.47	77	41.76	137	18.29	60	4.21	131.1
K16-07	88-59	28.04	92	35.66	117	7.62	25	8.13	252.8
K16-08	88-36	35.05	115	52.74	173	17.68	58	8.6	265.9
K16-09	88-40	25.90	85	41.15	135	15.24	50	4.39	136.5
K16-09	88-40	33.53	110	41.15	135	7.62	25	7.11	221.0

Silver Cliff Fall 2017 Drill Program

- 10 of the Kate Silver Deposit historical drill holes were twinned. They were drilled from surface (0 metres) to 150 feet (46 metres).
- The results assessed upside potential and contribute to the verification of historical resources at the nearly flat-lying Kate Silver Deposit which at less than 70 feet (21 metres) depth, and up to 88 feet (27 metres) apparent true thickness, would have open pit mining potential.
- Historical records show that deeper rhyolite tuff layers have elevated silver concentrations. In particular, a number of the few historic holes deeper than 197 feet (60 metres) either ended in or passed through mineralized tuff.

Silver Cliff Drill Results 2017

Viscount Hole #	Historical Hole #	From (m)	From (ft.)	To (m)	To (ft.)	Length (m)	Length (ft.)	Ag (oz/t)
P17001	79-02-03	24	78.74	33	108.27	9	29.53	3.65
P17001	79-02-03	25.5	83.66	28.5	93.50	3	9.84	7.64
P17002	79-05_CC	0	0	34.5	113.2	34.5	113.2	2.91
P17002	79-05_CC	12	39.4	30	98.4	18	59	3.88
P17003	SC-09	15	49.2	21	68.9	6	19.7	1.88
P17003	SC-09	16.5	54.13	18	59.05	1.5	4.92	2.76
P17004	77-07_CC	6	19.7	39	128	33	108.3	2.83
P17004	77-07_CC	9	29.5	39	128	30	98.5	3.07
P17004	77-07_CC	15	49.2	39	128	24	78.8	3.51
P17005	88-57	9.5	31.17	24.5	80.38	15	49.21	8.99
P17005	88-57	11	36.09	14	45.93	3	9.84	22.96
P17005	88-57	11	36.09	18.5	60.70	7.5	24.61	15.34
P17005	88-57	11	36.09	23	75.46	12	39.37	10.88
P17006	88-16	0	0	24.5	80.4	24.5	80.4	4.82
P17006	88_16	0	0	15.5	50.9	15.5	50.9	6.56
P17007	88_32	0	0	39	128	39	128	1.38
P17007	88_32	12	39.4	24	78.7	12	39.3	2.65
P17008	89_46	38	124.67	44	144.36	6	19.69	1.25
P17009	89_16	11	36.08	17	55.76	6	19.68	1.95
P17010	RH27_CAL	13.5	44.3	46.5	152.6	33	108.3	2.57
P17010	RH27_CAL	33	108.3	46.5	152.5	13.5	44.5	3.95

Silver Cliff Drill Results 2016/17

- **Mark Abrams, Viscount Director and geologist stated:** “Results from the Phase 1 and Phase 2 twin core hole drilling program at Silver Cliff have given us a measure of confidence in the reliability of the historic drill results and geological interpretations made on the previous drilling. We have noticed increased silver mineralized thicknesses in some of the twinned holes. The Phase 1 and Phase 2 holes have also provided additional geological information useful for further interpretation and targeting purposes”
- **Harald Hoegberg, Viscount Geologist and supervisor of the 2017 drill program stated:** “The drilling in 2016 and 2017 was in rhyolite units which on a visual basis appear to be separate and are part of the Silver Cliff caldera complex. Both volcanic units are thought to be of Miocene age. The 2016 drilling was done in a white to cream colored unit and the 2017 drilling in what is thought to be a slightly older unit that is also flow banded but highly fractured with pervasive black manganese staining and yellow to red iron staining. The latter hosted profitable silver mining in the 1880’s. Both units are highly silver mineralized and this expands the resource potential of Viscounts holdings. Additional geologic sampling will most likely enlarge the areas that will be targeted for additional drilling and further increase the resource opportunity.”

Silver Cliff 43 101 Initial Resource

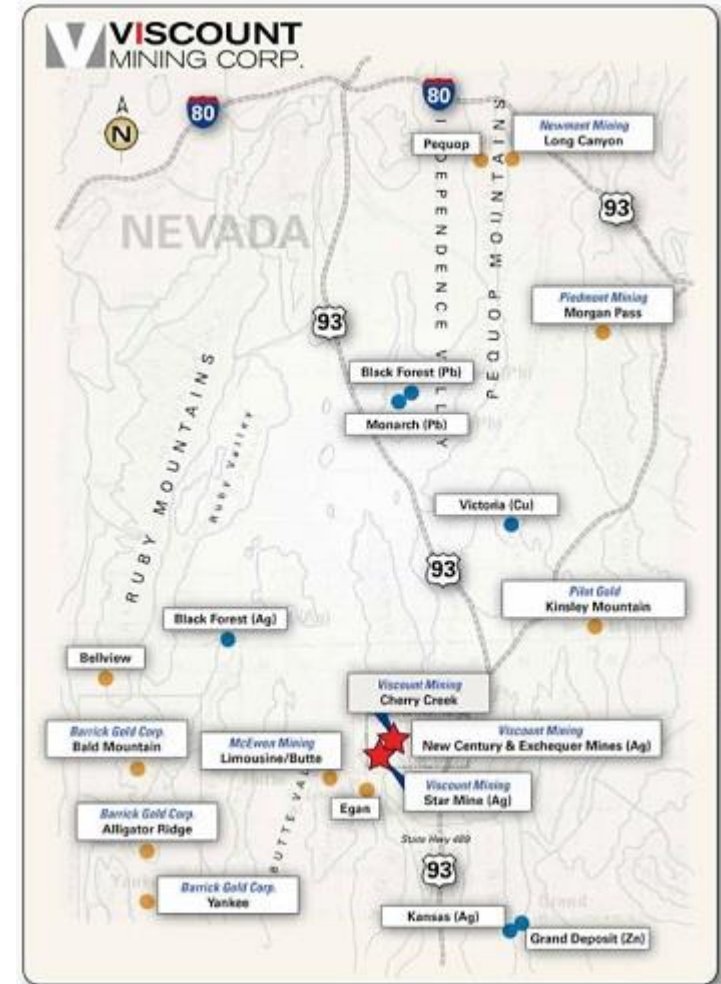
- The Kate Silver Resource (the “**KSR**”) was the first area drilled and is one of four known historical silver deposits on the Silver Cliff property. The KSR comprises of about 36 hectares of the 900 plus hectares at Silver Cliff which Viscount controls.
- This initial or maiden silver resource estimate was generated from results documented during two phases of HQ core drilling in 2016 and 2017 totaling 19 holes at the KSR. The two drill programs had as their primary objective the verification of historical drill results to provide a foundational framework towards confirming the historical data reported by Tenneco. Between 1987 and 1990 Tenneco Minerals completed a feasibility study after an intensive drilling campaign and announced plans to construct a \$35 million mill at Silver Cliff.
- This was the year before the parent company, Tenneco, decided to divest their mineral interests so the decision was reversed in 1991.
- Effective April 15 2018, ACS estimated that the Kate deposit contained 2,064,000 tonnes of Indicated Mineral Resource averaging 84 grams of silver per tonne for 5,560,000 ounces of silver and 3,172,000 tonnes of Inferred Mineral Resource averaging 70 grams of silver per tonne for 7,143,900 ounces of silver

Future Programs/Development

- The Kate silver deposit on the Silver Cliff Property, near the town of Silver Cliff Colorado, forms a cohesive near surface, flat lying, silver deposit that could be amenable to open pit mining.
- The Viscount drill programs were successful in confirming the presence of high grade silver associated with the Kate deposit in grades similar to what had been reported by past drilling campaigns.
- **Summary and Conclusions of 2016 and 2017 Drilling**
- Five exploration targets have been developed by, Tenneco, CoCa mines and others during their work since the early 1960's.
- Additional targets have been identified since the beginning of last year's drill campaign.
- If any of the identified targets are substantial, they will add significantly to the economic viability of the project.
- The deposit remains open to the west and possibly to the northeast where only a limited amount of drill testing has been conducted.

Cherry Creek, Nevada

- Exploration properties comprised of over 2,442 hectares acres, all 100% owned.
- Includes more than 20 past producing silver and gold mines, all on patented property.
- This is the first time most of Cherry Creek's past producing mines have been assembled under one ownership group.
- Within this land holding are included the three largest past producers - the Exchequer/ New Century Mine, the Ticup and the prolific Star Mine.
- This project belongs to the recently established Pequop or Long Canyon mineral belt.
- Cherry Creek is located on trend and shares the same characteristics with Kinross Gold's Bald Mountain mine; Newmont Mining's Long Canyon project, Agnico-Eagle's West Pequop project and Liberty Gold's Kinsley Mountain project.



Cherry Creek Work Programs

- The 2014 sampling results indicate widespread occurrences of anomalous to high grade gold, silver, and base metal mineralization thereby confirming the information cited in historic reports.
- From the 302 samples collected, 17 assayed greater than 1 g/t gold with 7 assaying greater than 10 g/t gold and a high value of 76.9 g/t or nearly 2.5 ounces per ton gold. Ninety nine samples assayed higher than 1 ounce per ton silver, with 31 having values greater than 10 ounces per ton and a high value of more than 8,700 g/t or 280 ounces per ton silver.
- Surface base metal values were also very anomalous: with 3 containing greater than 1% copper and one with 3.4%; 14 lead assays were greater than 1% with a maximum value of than 20%. Zinc showed 10 sample assays greater than 1% with a high of 14%. (A complete table of all assay results can be reviewed on the Company's web site www.viscountmining.com)

Cherry Creek - 2015 Drill Results

- Twelve RC drill holes were completed by Viscount in the historic silver mining area encompassing the former Ticup, Doctor's Cut and Jacob's Cut mines. Hole depths ranged from 79.3m (260 ft.) to 329.3m (1080 ft.), with a total of 2224.1m (7297 ft.) completed.
- A total of 1551 samples were submitted to ALS Global for assay and multi-element analysis.
- Samples consisted of 1394 unique drill cutting intervals each representing a minimum of 1.5m (4 ft. 11 in) and 157 reference samples.

Notable Drill Intercepts and Silver Assays

- Hole CC001: 9.1 m at 52.6 g/t Ag, maximum silver assay value of 99.4 g/t
- Hole CC002: 27.5 m at 52.0 g/t Ag, maximum silver assay value of 167 g/t
- Hole CC006: 12.2 m at 117.6 g/t Ag, maximum silver assay value of 506 g/t
- Hole CC008: 100.5 m at 7.4 g/t Ag, maximum silver assay value of 64 g/t
- Hole CC010: 15.2 m at 54.2 g/t Ag, maximum silver assay value of 133 g/t
- Hole CC011: 30.5 m at 50.0 g/t Ag, maximum silver assay value of 247 g/t

Cherry Creek Work Programs

Flint Canyon 2016

- Viscount's Flint Canyon area exhibits alteration and mineralization characteristic of Carlin-type gold deposits.
- Jasperoid occurrences in Nevada are significant in context to Carlin-type gold deposits. At Flint Canyon, jasperoid is found in the same carbonate rocks that are prolific host rocks at Newmont Mining's nearby Long Canyon gold deposit.
- "In addition to the Flint Canyon area displaying the potential for a Kinsley Mine analogue, anomalous gold in soil and rock-chip samples from the Pogonip Formation indicate that there could be a disseminated gold deposit at depth that is analogous to Newmont Mining Corporation's Long Canyon Mine currently in production. At Long Canyon, disseminated gold mineralization occurs in a lenticular and laminated limestones as well as collapse breccias in the lower Pogonip Formation and in laminated limestone and siltstone at the base of the Notch Peak Formation near the contact with the Dunderberg Shale."

Cherry Creek – 2018 Program

Mark Abrams, Viscount Director and geologist, stated: “The two-hole reconnaissance drill test program completed in December 2018 accomplished the objectives we hoped to achieve. First, hole CC045 established that the South Star Vein extends much deeper than previously known from review of existing underground mapping. Further, the vein possibly widens at depth, although more drilling is required to confirm this. Hole CC045 also successfully tested the upper level of the lesser known North Star Vein and established gold and silver mineralization is present within 132 m (434 ft) of the surface, even though the vein has not been mapped on the surface. We are encouraged by this and intend to explore for the North Star Vein on the surface. Additionally, both hole CC045 and CC046 appear to have identified quartz vein stockwork alteration which we plan to investigate further. Stockworks are a common feature in many mineral deposits and mines worldwide. They consist of swarms of thin discontinuous veinlets that can host mineralization.”

Cherry Creek – 2018 Work Program

RC Hole CC 045 test of the Star Vein System

The Star Vein system is comprised of the South Star Vein and the North Star Vein emplaced about 9 m (30 ft) apart and are subparallel to each other. Both veins have a production history, with the South Star Vein having the greatest production.

Hole CC045 intersected 7.6 m (25 ft) to 132.6 m (435 ft) of quartz-veined black phyllite interpreted to be an unmined portion of the North Star Vein and its footwall. This intercept of 4.5 m (14.76 ft) estimated true thickness assayed 1.6 grams of gold per tonne (g/t Au) or 0.051 oz/ton and 24.88 grams of silver per tonne (g/t Ag) or 0.796 oz/ton. The intercept includes two higher grade intervals: 3.26 g/t Au (0.10 oz/ton) and 36 g/t Ag (1.15 oz/ton) over 1.52 m (126.49-128.01 m or 415-420 ft) and 2.42 g/t Au (0.08 oz/ton) and 27.5 g/t Ag (0.88 oz/ton) over 1.53 m (131.06-132.59 or 430-435 ft), respectively of estimated true thickness 0.90 m (2.95 ft) and 0.91 m (2.97 ft).

Hole CC045 also intersected what is interpreted from the presence of quartz and sulphides in several sections to be an unmined portion of the South Star Vein from 230.1 m (755 ft) to 260.6 m (855 ft) where caving backfill in historic mine workings caused the hole to be terminated. The 30.5 m (100 ft) interval has an estimated true thickness of 19.59 m (64 ft) whereas the historic production width was in the 0.5-2.0 m range.

Included in the above interval was 1.52 m (5 ft) of quartz-veined black phyllite from 240.79 to 242.31 m (790-795 ft) that assayed 0.822 g/t Au (0.026 oz/ton) and 30 g/t Ag (0.96 oz/t). Estimated true thickness is 0.9 m (2.95 ft).

Cherry Creek 2018 Work Program

RC Hole CCo46 test of the Exchequer Vein System

The Exchequer Vein system is comprised of the Exchequer Vein (also known as the New Century or Imperial Vein) and the Blue Vein. The Exchequer and Blue Veins are distinct, subparallel, approximately 9 to 18 m (30 to 60 ft) apart along the Exchequer Fault and separated by quartz monzonite which hosts disseminated gold and silver mineralization as reported in Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology Bulletin 14, Spruce Mountain District, Elko County and Cherry Creek (Egan Canyon) District, White Pine County, F.C. Schrader (USGS), August 1, 1931.

The geology encountered by hole CC046 is complex due to the Exchequer Vein's propensity to "feather out" in quartzite of the Precambrian Prospect Mountain Formation. This Formation in the Exchequer Mine area hosts numerous veins as well as a mix of intermediate intrusive dikes that have intruded parallel to the veins. A "feathered" appearance noted in drill sample chips of the Exchequer Vein may indicate potential for a stockwork type of mineralization surrounding the main veins and, if so, suggests the possibility for a much larger mineralization target. Surface rock sampling of stockwork quartz veining along the strike of the Exchequer Vein in an area of no historic mining or drilling has yielded sample results up to 1.69 g/t Au (0.054 oz/ton) and 320 g/t Ag (10.24 oz/ton), also providing encouragement to search for a nearby bulk tonnage target.

Future Programs/Development

Cherry Creek Exploration Targets

We believe several precious metal targets exist on the Cherry Creek property. The highest priority targets at Cherry Creek are the Long Canyon and Kinsley Mountain style of gold targets.

The **Star Vein** was the most exploited one in the Cherry Creek District. It is rich in gold with an estimated average grade of 0.25 ounces gold per ton and 20 ounces silver per ton. The vein is 670 meters long and +250 meters deep.

The fault intersections at the **Exchequer Mine, Blue Vein and New Century (Imperial) Mine** are compelling targets at depth because such breccia zones are commonly mineralized in carbonate strata and are rare occurrences in the mines and mineralized zones in the quartzite. A single sample of a brecciated quartz vein outcrop along strike of the main vein contained a gold concentration of 1.69 g/t gold and 320 g/t silver. The original length of the vein that was in the two old properties was at least 950 meters long. Surface mapping on other old properties has followed the vein for 1,200 meters. Gold grades from production on this vein system average 0.05 opt, while silver grades average approximately 22 opt.

Capital Structure

Share Capital Structure

Shares outstanding	55,006,129
Warrants outstanding	10,163,400
Options outstanding	4,371,000
Fully diluted*	69,540,529
* As of January 31, 2019	

Company Ownership

Officers, Directors and Insiders (Estimated)	60%
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Investor Checklist

- ✓ Project Generator
- ✓ Drill results for both Silver Cliff and Cherry Creek
- ✓ Debt Free
- ✓ Cash on Hand
- ✓ Experienced and Proven Management Team lead by Kaare Foy delivering results
- ✓ Properties located in mine friendly jurisdictions - Colorado and Nevada

Contact Details

To discuss how the insights of this presentation could benefit you, please contact:

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