THOR-MARMOT PROPERTY OVERVIEW January 2023

ELECTRUM RESOURCE CORPORATION

BY: TRIPOINT GEOLOGICAL SERVICES (WADE BARNES, ALICIA CARPENTER, MICHAEL BRINTON AND HAYLEY MCINTYRE)

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The scientific and technical information about the Thor Marmot Project (the "Property") has been mostly been pulled from assessment reports and Wade Barnes, P. Geo., a Qualified Person as defined by National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mining Projects, has reviewed and approved of the technical disclosure in this presentation.

LOCATION

HIGHLIGHTS

20km south of Centerra Gold's Kemess Project:

KUG MINE Probable Reserve of 107 Mt at 0.54g/t Au & 0.27% Cu

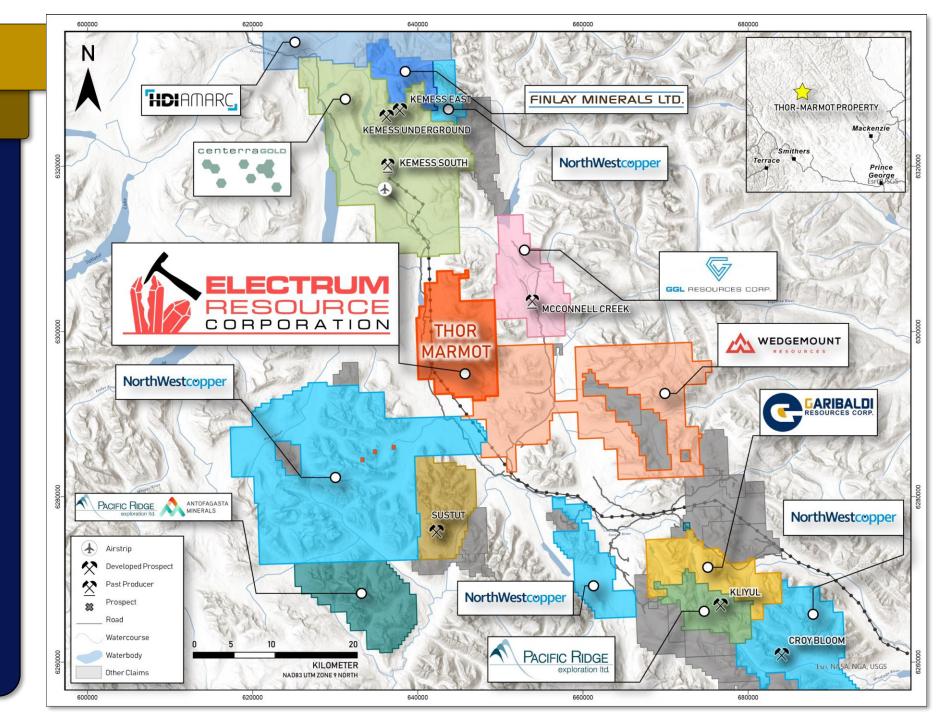
KEMESS EAST 177 Mt in a similar geological environment to Kemess Project, Joy Property and Kliyul Property.

Other major projects within the area include Benchmark's Lawyers and Centerra's Mt. Milligan Mine.

All weather access road through property

Transmission line extends from Mackenzie to Kemess through the property.

Local communities are proactive to exploration and engagement.



EXPLORATION HISTORY

REGIONAL

EARLY EXPLORATION: Centered on small placer gold operations, particularly in the Germansen Landing-Manson Creek area with smaller operations at Toodoggone Creek.

1960 – 1970s Regional exploration focussed on **porphyry-type copper & molybdenum** mineralization. Discover of:

Chappelle Creek (Baker Mine) precious metal vein.

Lawyers (Cheni Mine) amethystine epithermal gold.

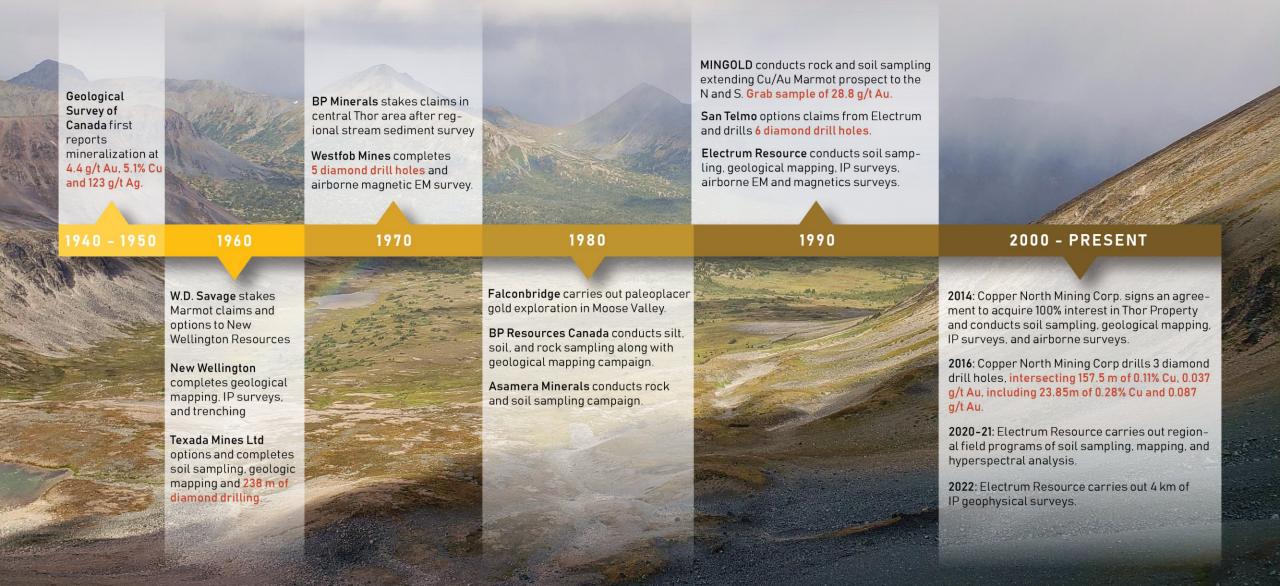
Kemess North porphyry copper-gold deposits In the 1980s.

1980s Exploration focused around **gold discoveries** (Baker and Lawyers)

1996: Development of **Kemess South deposit** begins 16 kilometers north of the Thor-Marmot property.

PAST-PRODUCING KEMESS SOUTH OPEN PIT MINE (CENTERRA GOLD PAST-PRODUCING LAWYERS MINE (BENCHMARK METAL

EXPLORATION HISTORY: PROPERTY



REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Located in the Toodoggone District, a 100 x 30 km belt of calc-alkalic Cu-Au-Mo porphyry, alkalic Cu-Au porphyry and epithermal Au-Ag deposits in north-central British Columbia.

The Toodoggone is located within the Stikine Terrane, part of the Intermontane Belt.

The region has been affected by valley glaciers and valley bottoms are scoured and covered in glaciogenic sediments.

Deep oxidation has caused the formation of leached cap and brightly coloured gossans in areas of sulphide mineralization.

	CRETACEOUS	SUSTUT GROUP				Conglomerate with finer clastic interbeds
	MIDDLE TO UPPER JURASSIC	HIATUS			UNCONFORMITY	
	LOWER JURASSIC	HAZELTON GROUP	E FORMATION			BELLE: Rhyolite ignimbrite PILLAR: Basaltic andesite, andesitic porphyry and andesitic lapilli tuff
				UPPER	UNCONFORMITY	GRAVES: Dacitic ash-flow tuff, rhyolite flows JUNKERS: Basalt, andesite, and dacitic flows
			TOODOGGONE	LOWER		SAUNDERS: Dacitic ash flows METSANTAN: Andesitic lava flows with lenses of lapilli tuff
						DUNCAN: Lapilli tuff conglomerate to volcaniclastics
No. S.	UPPER TRIASSIC	TAKLA GROUP			UNCONFORMITY	Basaltic to andesitic flows, limestone, minor argillite
1. 101 M	LOWER PERMIAN	ASITKA GROUP				Massive limestone, chert, and argillite
AMENDED FROM DIAKOW ET. AL., 1993					EARLY JURASSIC	BLACK LAKE INTRUSIVE SUITE: quartz monzonite to diorites

GEOLOGY

PROPERTY-SCALE

STRATIGRAPHY Volcanic rocks of the **Upper Triassic Takla Group** volcanics underlie eastern portion of Thor-Marmot property.

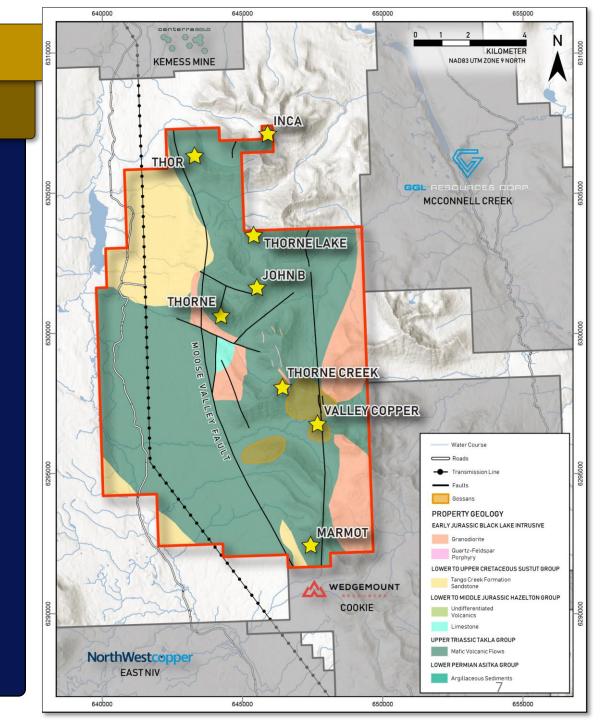
Takla Group Volcanics include coarse grained plagioclase-augite-phyric basalt or andesite flows and minor amounts of intercalated volcaniclastic rocks, probably of the Savage Mountain Formation.

Lower to Upper Cretaceous Sustut Group clastic sedimentary rocks underlie the western part of the property, although exposure is poor and contacts are not well defined.

STRUCTURE The **Moose Valley Fault** is a significant NNW trending structure that dissects the property.

INTRUSIVES Early Jurassic Black Lake Intrusive Suite intrude Takla Group volcanics across the property.

Equigranular granodiorite plutons and smaller porphyritic bodies and dykes of quartz-eye porphyry; quartz-plagioclase-biotite porphyry; and plagioclase porphyry.



SHOWINGS

THORNE Porphyry Cu-Au prospect with a 1000 m x 1000 m footprint. Cu-Au-Mo soil anomaly correlates with a magnetic high with varying potassic, chloritic and propylitic alteration.

JOHN B Structurally-controlled epithermal gold system with a 1000 m x 700 m footprint. Au soil anomaly correlates with a NW-trending structure.

THORNE CREEK Porphyry Cu-Au and polymetallic vein hosted Ag-Pb-Zn-Au prospect. Intense epidote-dominant alteration with lesser potassic alteration.

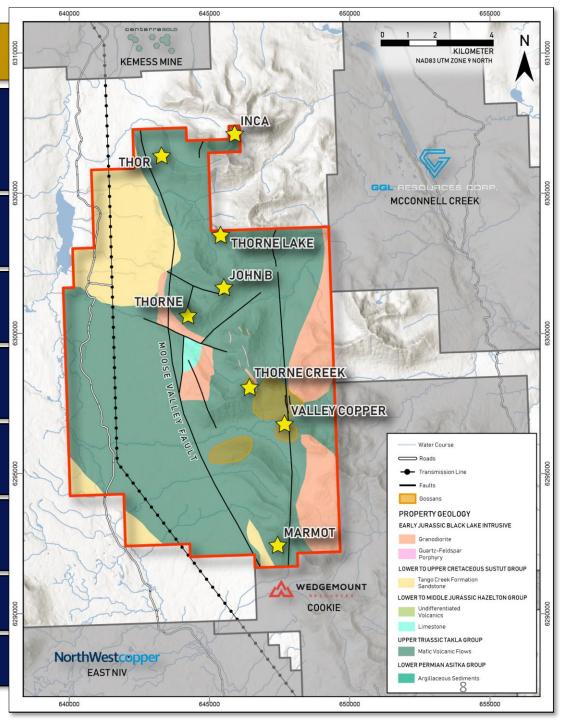
VALLEY COPPER Porphyry Cu-Mo prospect with a 700 m x 1300 m footprint. Cu-Mo soil anomaly centered on a magnetic low.

MARMOT Shear vein hosted Cu-Pb-Zn and porphyry Cu-Au prospect along the Moose Valley Fault.

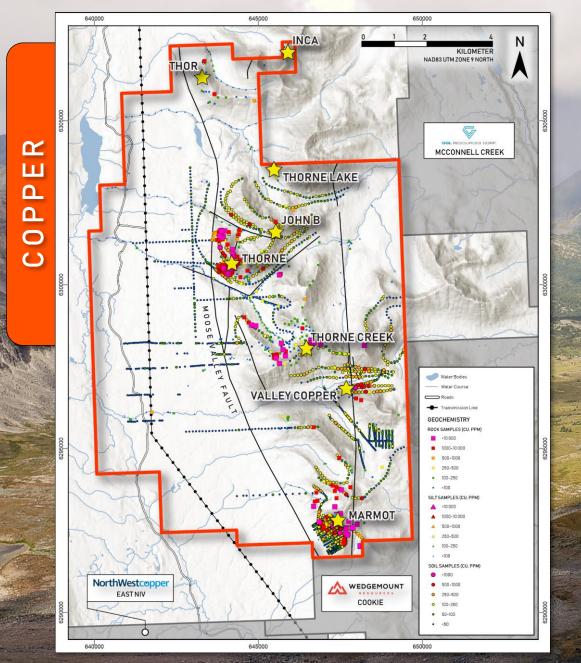
THORNE LAKE Shear/vein hosted hydrothermal Cu-Pb-Zn-Au prospect associated with a NW-trending structure.

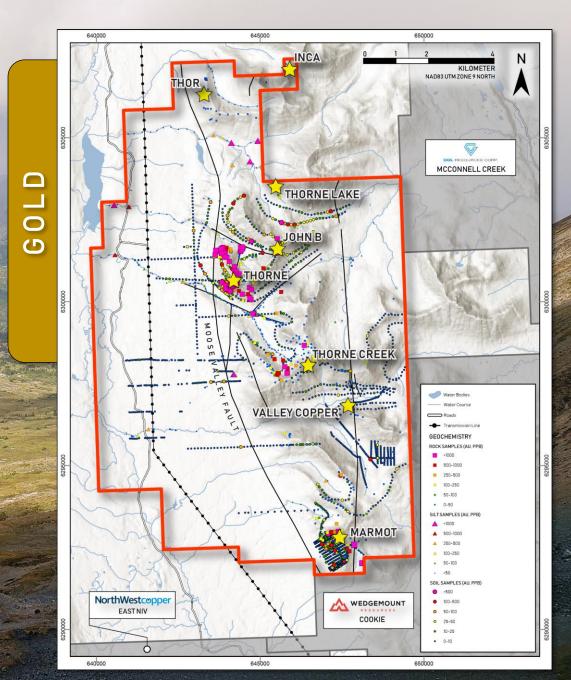
THOR Porphyry Cu±Mo±Au fracture- and vein-controlled prospect.

INCA Porphyry Cu±Mo±Au prospect with malachite and azurite fracture coatings.



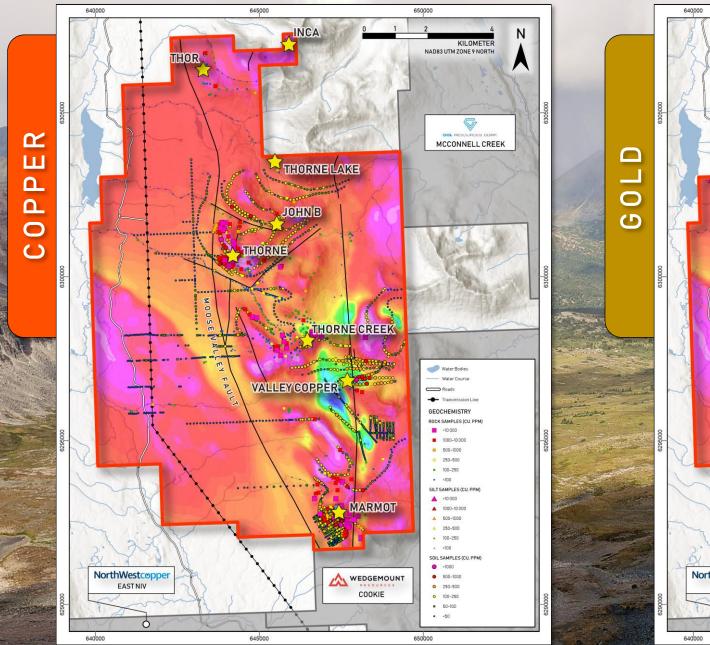
SURFACE GEOCHEMISTRY

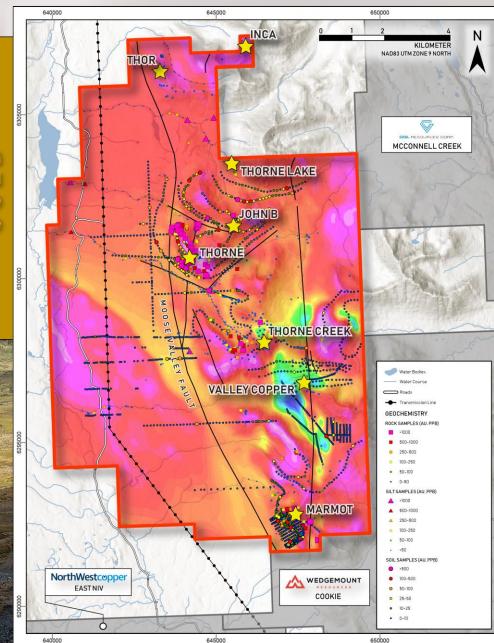


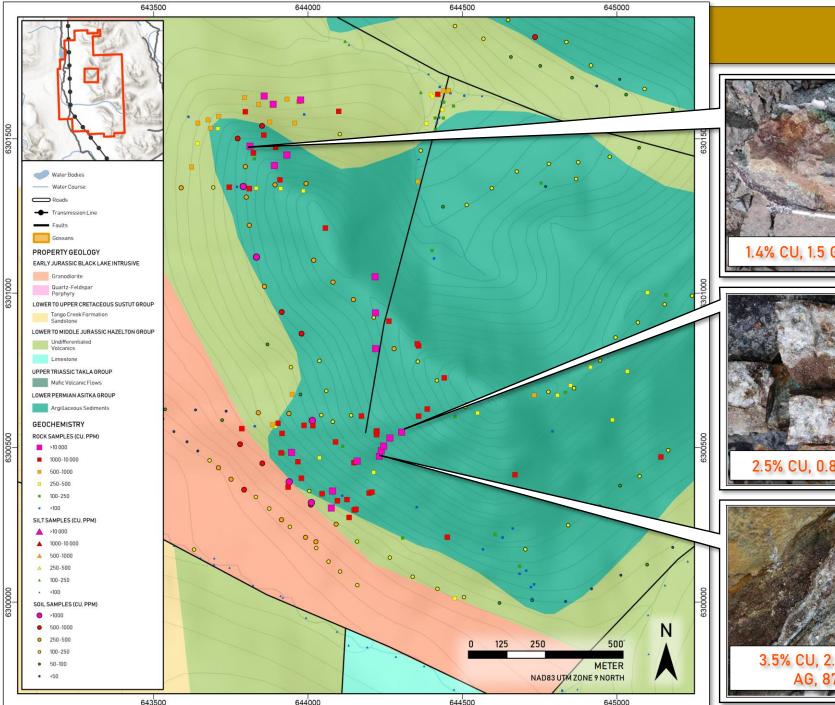


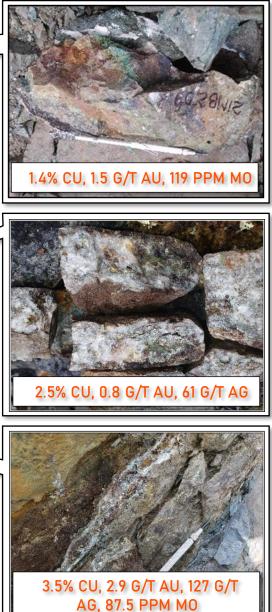
TOTAL MAGNETIC INDEX

SOURCE: GEOSCIENCE BC AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICS







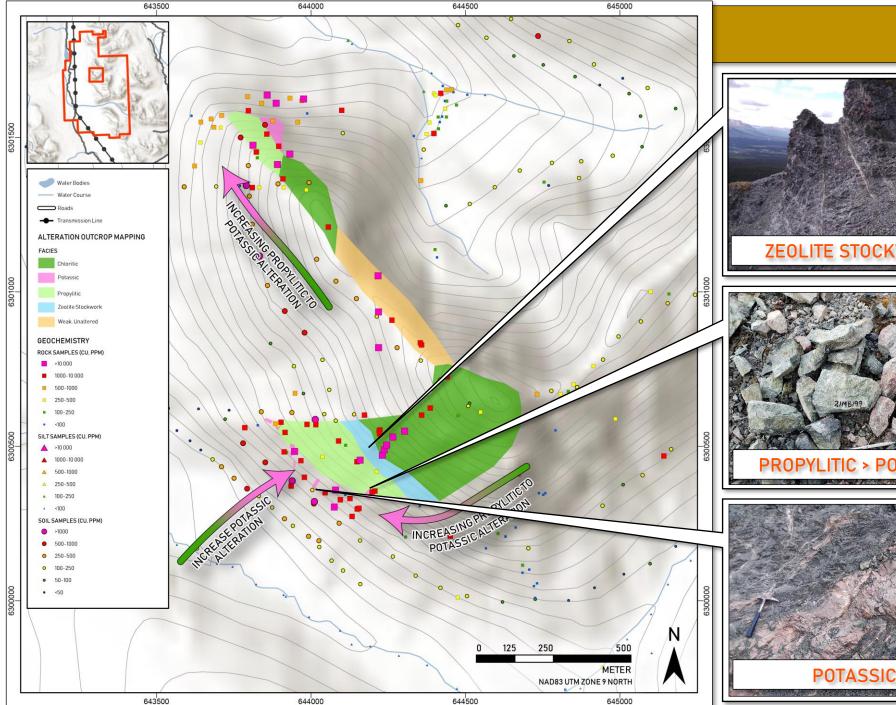


GEOLOGY

LITHOLOGY: Late Upper Triassic Takla Group basalts, andesites, feldspar porphyry, basalts/andesites and augite porphyry basalts with localised volcanic breccia textures.

INTRUDED BY :

monzonites, diorites and granodiorites of the Early Jurassic Black Lake Intrusive Suite.



ZEOLITE STOCKWORK POTASSIC

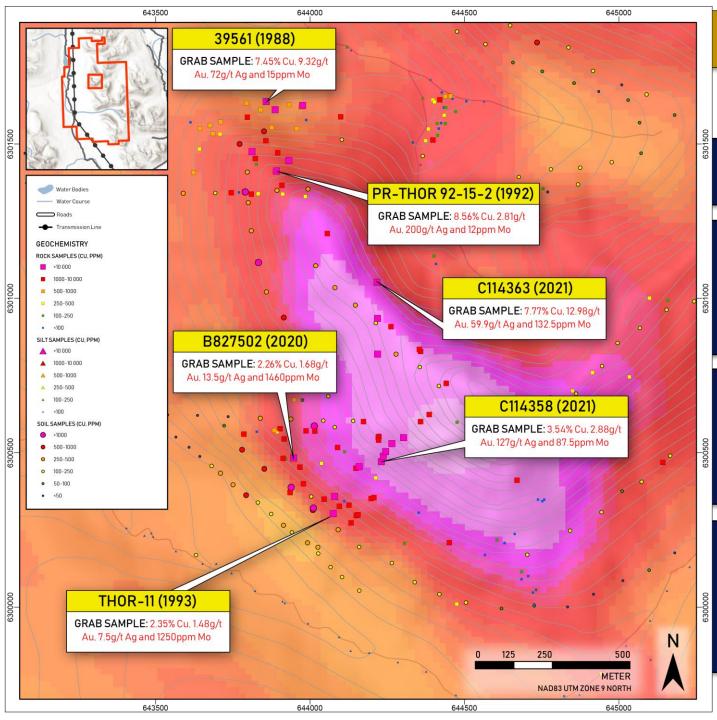
ALTERATION

Typical alkalic porphyry alteration pattern:

Chlorite-dominant alteration in volcanics, transition to strong propylitic alteration with patchy potassic alteration at depth.

Potassic alteration is locally strong within Black Lake Suite dikes and quartz mineralized veins.

Copper surface geochemistry values increases towards potassic alteration



TOTAL MAGNETIC INDEX

SOURCE 2018 BC Geophysics Survey Total Magnetic Index (TMI).

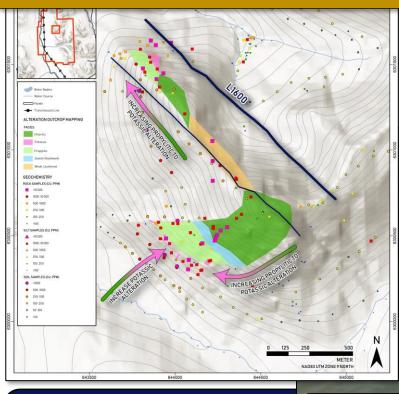
TMI VS. SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY: Magnetic high centered around a large Cu-Au-Mo soil geochemical anomaly around the entire prospect

TMI VS. MAGNETIC SUSCPETIBILITY: A 3D magnetic susceptibility displays a large magnetic plug-like feature below the airborne magnetic high

TMI VS. MINERALIZATION STYLE: Mineralization associated with the magnetic high is hosted in massive sulphide to quartz veins as massive chalcopyrite-bornite-pyrite-magnetite

2022 IP(CHARGEABILITY): L1600

THORNE

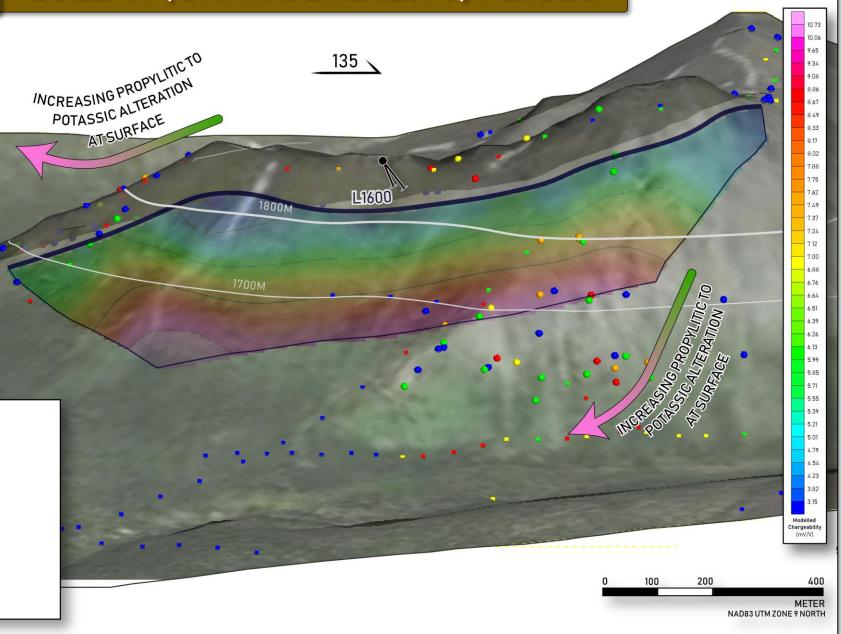


4 km of IP completed in 2022 at Thorne showing.

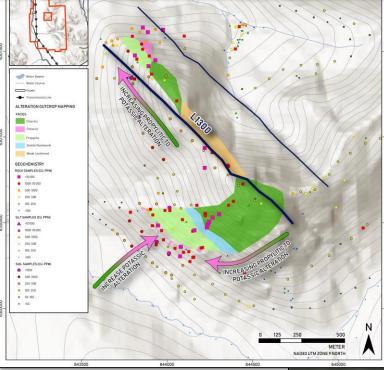
Chargeability highs at depth correlate with **elevation** of **outcropping potassic alteration** and **high surface Cu** values along ridge to south.

Increasing chargeability at depth could correlate with a potassic altered zone

- Historic Drillhole Trace
 GEOCHEMISTRY
 ROCK SAMPLES (CU, PPM)
 →10 000
 7500-10 000
 5000-7500
 1000-5000
 - SOIL SAMPLES (CU, PPM) >300
 - 0 250-300
 - 0 200-250
 - 150-200
 <150



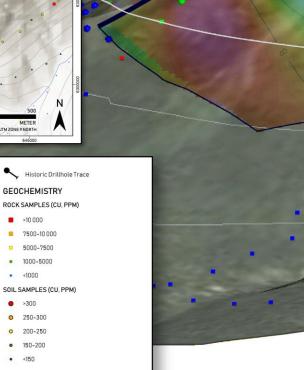
2022 IP(CHARGEABILITY): L1300

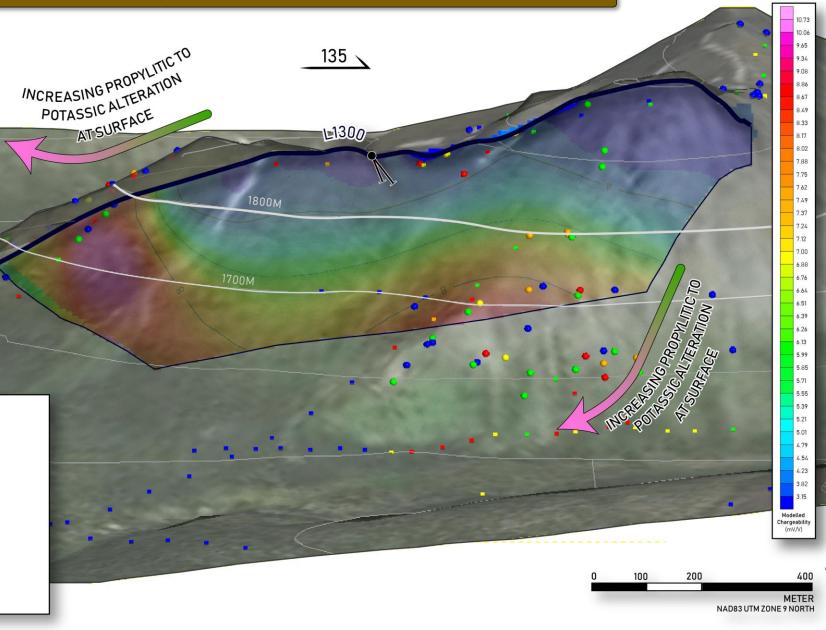


4 km of IP completed in 2022 at Thorne showing.

Chargeability highs at depth correlate with elevation of outcropping potassic alteration and high surface Cu values along ridge to south.

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2022 IP(CHARGEABILITY): L1300

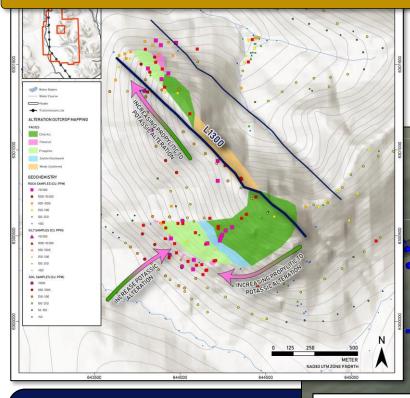
1800M

135 🔪

L1300

NCREASING PROPYLITIC TO POTASSIC ALTERATION

ATSURFACE



4 km of IP completed in 2022 at Thorne showing.

Chargeability highs at depth correlate with elevation of outcropping potassic alteration and high surface Cu values along ridge to south.

Increasing chargeability at depth could correlate with a potassic altered zone

- Historic Drillhole Trace GEOCHEMISTRY ROCK SAMPLES (CU. PPM)
 - >10 000 7500-10 000
 - 5000-7500
 - 1000-5000
 - <1000</p>
 - SOIL SAMPLES (CU. PPM)
 - >300
 - 0 250-300
 - 0 200-250 • 150-200
 - <150

CHARGEABILITY HIGH AT DEPTH TO EAST AT SAME ELEVATION AS **OUTCROPPING HIGH CU IN ROCK SAMPLES** AND INCREASING POTASSIC ALTERATION AT SURFACE TO WEST

REASING PROPILITIC TO ATSURFACE 5.21 5.01 4.79 4.54 4.23 3.82 3.15 Modelled Chargeability 200 400 100 METER NAD83 UTM ZONE 9 NORTH

10.73 10.06

9.65

9.34 9.08 8.86 8.67

8.49

8.33

8.17

8.02

7.88

7.75

7.62

7.49

7.37

7.24

7.12

7.00

6.88

6.76

6.64

6.51

6.39

6.26 6.13

5.99 5.85

5.71 5.55 5.39

JOHN B

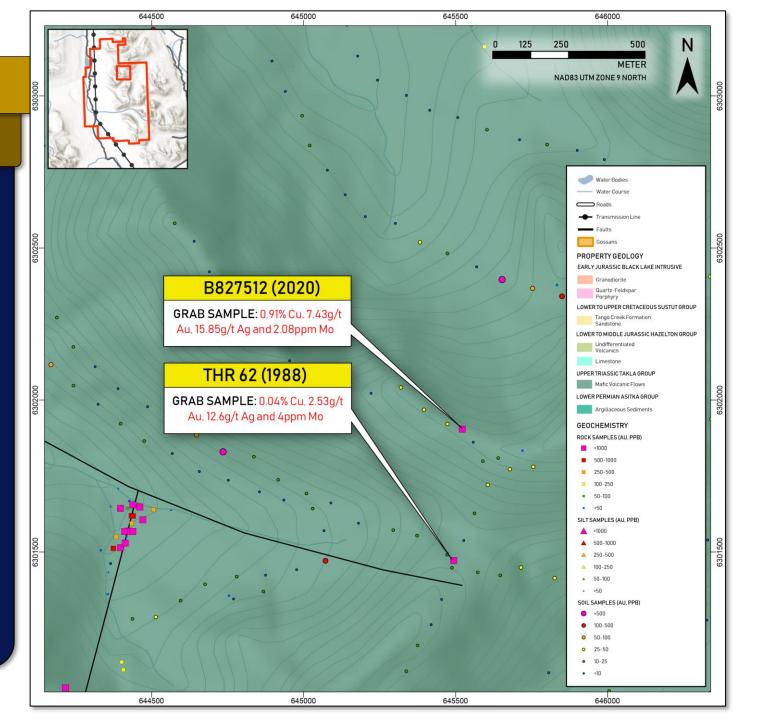
HIGHLIGHTS

Elevated Au values with **moderate Cu in soil geochemistry** present along a northwest trending structure.

Elevated Au covers an area of 1000 m x 700 m and occurs within the Takla Group volcanics.

Structure cross-cuts the Thorne porphyry showing and could represent a later epithermal/structural-hosted Au target.

Individual grab samples up to 7.43 g/t Au.



THORNE CREEK & COPPER VALLEY

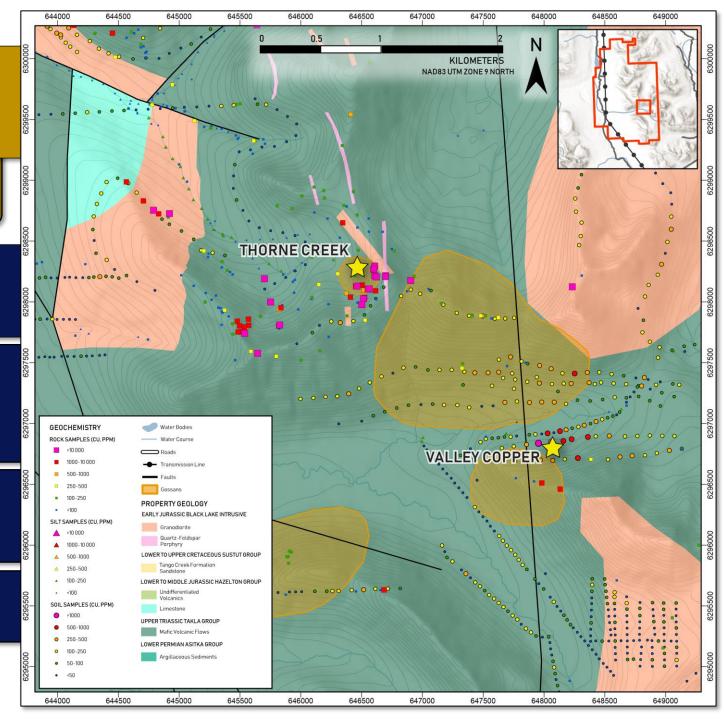
GEOLOGY & HIGHLIGHTS

GEOLOGY: dominated the Takla Group Volcanics intruded by Black Lake Intrusive Suite.

ALTERATION: variable, with strong epidotization, potassic altered vein selvages and chlorite to quartz-sericite-pyrite increasing with increasing pyrite

MINERALIZATION: quartz-chalcopyrite+pyrite±bornite veining associated with strong surface gossan

HIGHLIGHTS: individual grab samples up to 25.13% Cu

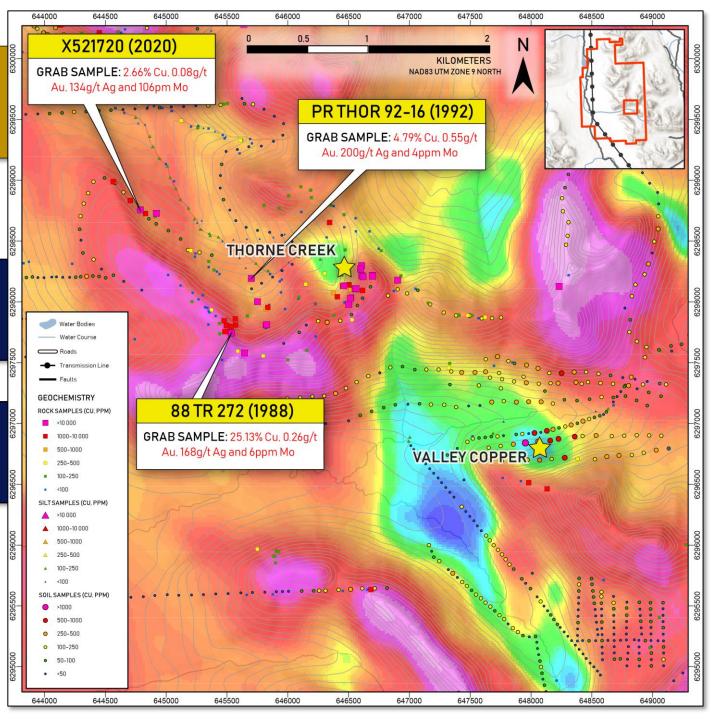


THORNE CREEK & COPPER VALLEY

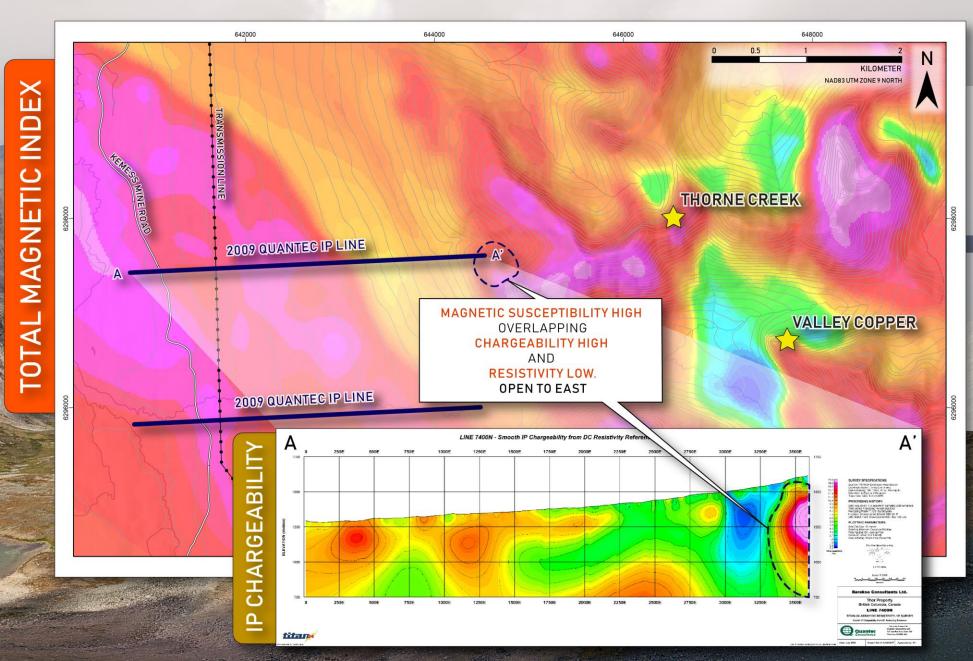
TOTAL MAGNETIC INDEX

THORNE CREEK: strong magnetic high associated with elevated Cu, Au, and Mo in surface geochemistry.

COPPER VALLEY: strong magnetic low associated with elevated Cu and Mo in surface geochemistry.

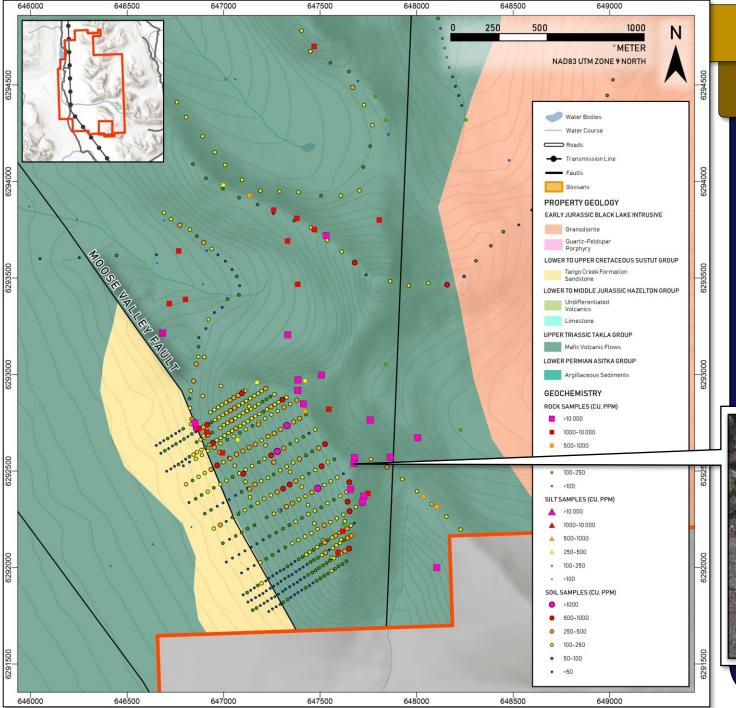


THORNE CREEK & COPPER VALLEY: INDUCED POLARIZATION



Rough East-West trend to magnetic high is typical of most Toodogone porphyry systems.

2009 IP LINE 7400N: Chargeability high and resistivity low overlap 2018 airborne geophysics magnetic high.



MARMOT

GEOLOGY & HIGHLIGHTS

LITHOLOGY Late Upper Triassic Takla Group intruded by Early Jurassic Black Lake Intrusive Suite porphyry.

STRUCTURAL SETTING: Located proximal to the eastern flank of the regional-scale NNW-trending Moose Valley Fault.

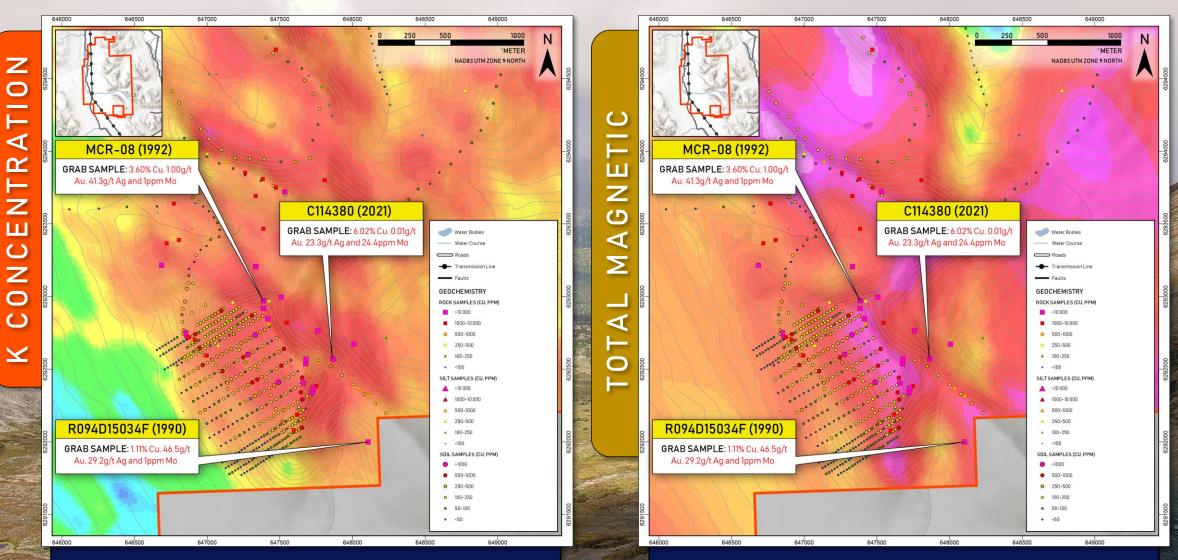
MINERALIZATION: Shear-vein hosted Cu-Pb-Zn in quartz-sulphide veins and Black Lake Intrusive-hosted Cu-Au porphyry targets.



HIGHLIGHTS: Rock samples from quartz veins and Black Lake Intrusive porphyry units graded as high as 46.5 g/t Au, 6.02% Cu and 101.1 g/t Ag.

AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICS SURVEY

SOURCE: 2018 GEOSCIENCE BC AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICS



Magnetic high plug over Marmot Target Area correlates with high K concentration.

Magnetic high to east of Marmot suggests potential for eastern porphyry system

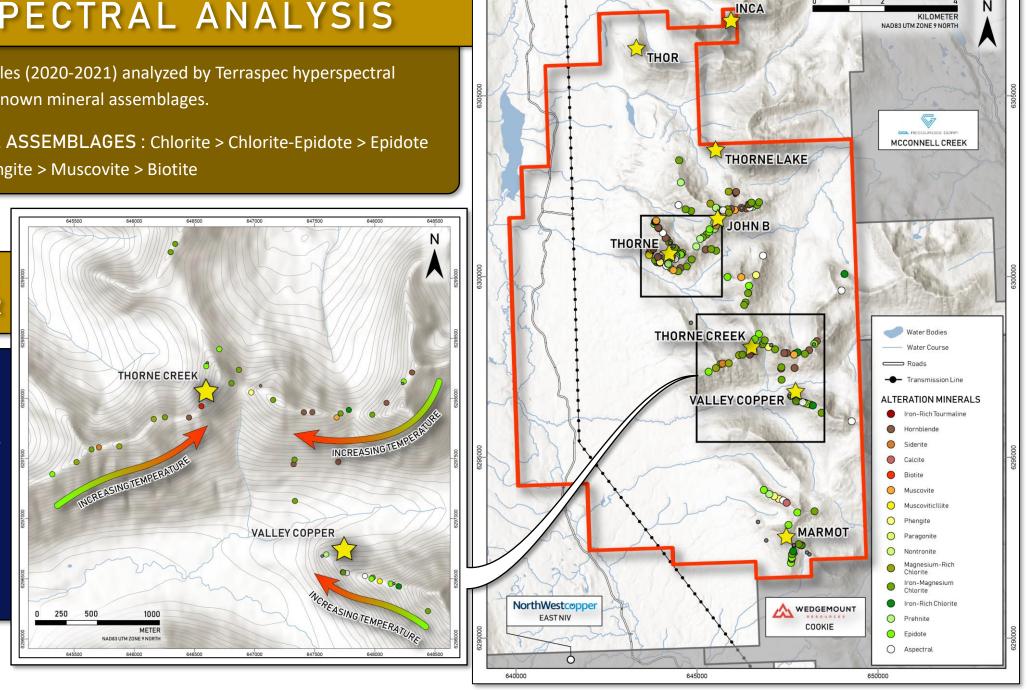
HYPERSPECTRAL ANALYSIS

SUMMARY: 255 rock samples (2020-2021) analyzed by Terraspec hyperspectral analysis and compared to known mineral assemblages.

GRADATIONAL MINERAL ASSEMBLAGES : Chlorite > Chlorite-Epidote > Epidote > Smectite > Sericite > Phengite > Muscovite > Biotite

THORNE CREEK VALLEY COPPER

Increasing temperature alteration assemblages towards target from chloritedominant to illite-dominant (phengite, muscovite) to biotite-muscovite dominant higher temperature assemblages.



640000

645,000

650,000

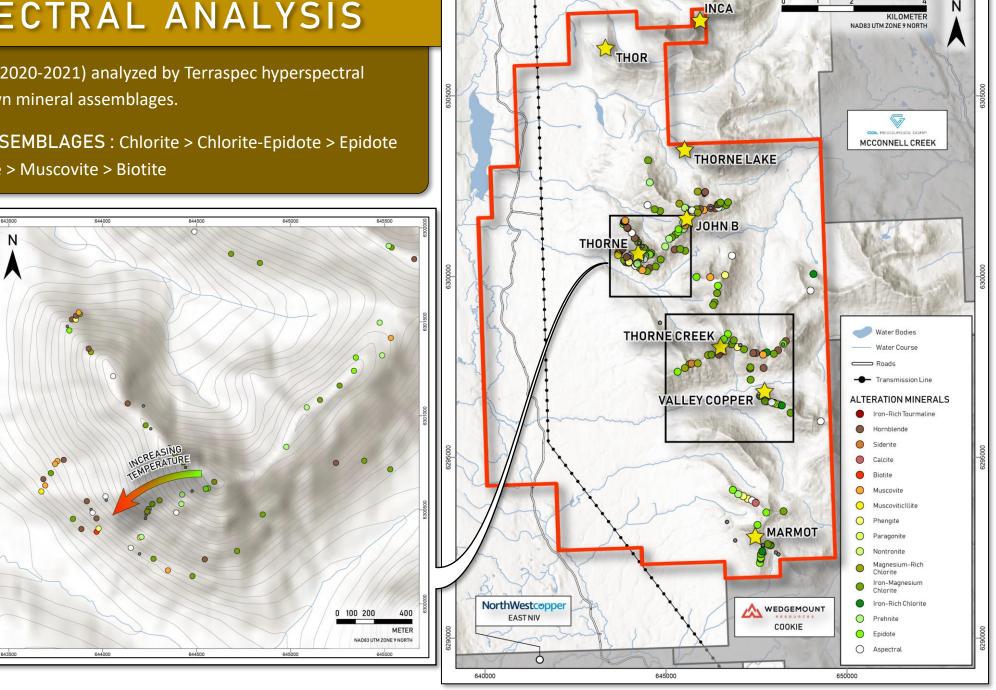
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THORNE

Higher-temperature biotite and muscovite mineral assemblages with assemblages grading from lower- to highertemperature from the northeast to southwest

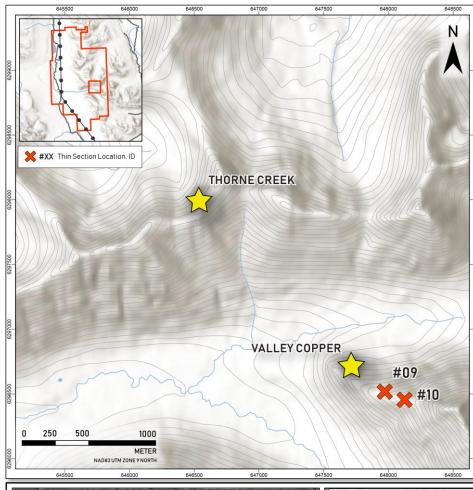


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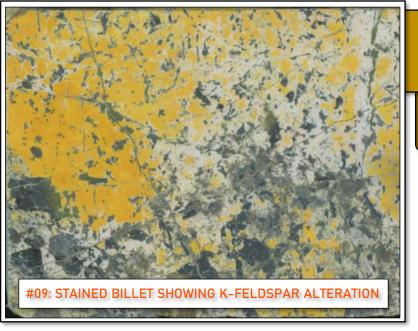
650,000

Ν



2021 PETROGRAPHY STUDY

SUMMARY: Petrographic analysis was completed on 14 thin section samples by Ultra Petrography



THORNE CREEK VALLEY COPPER

SAMPLE #09

Albite - K-feldspar (KF) -actinolite (AM) -chalcopyrite (CP) alteration zone.

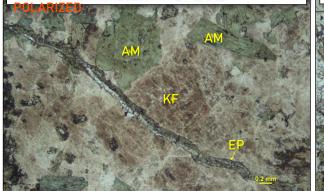
Anhedral K-feldspar heterogeneously altering albite.

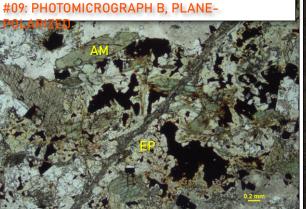
Epidote-rich veins cross-cut earlier alteration.

Actinolite-epidote

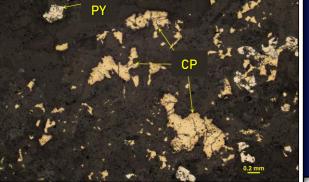
heterogeneous alteration clusters are **associated with** fine- to medium-grained **chalcopyrite.**

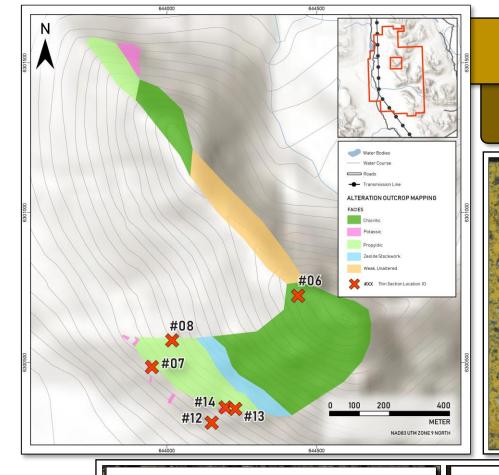
#09: PHOTOMICROGRAPH A, PLANE-



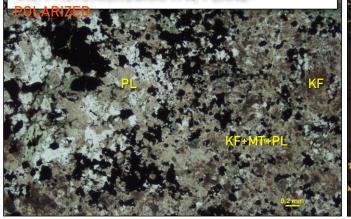


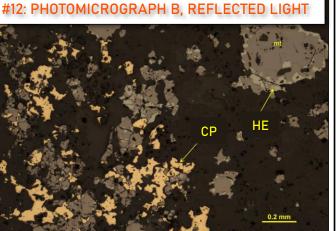






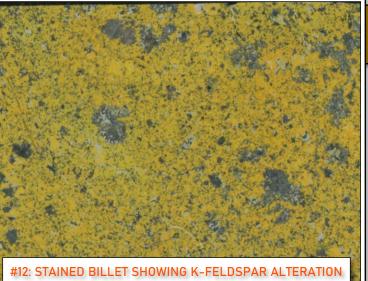
#12: PHOTOMICROGRAPH A, PLANE-





2021 PETROGRAPHY STUDY

SUMMARY: Petrographic analysis was completed on 14 thin section samples by Ultra Petrography



THORNE

SAMPLE #12

K-feldspar (KF) – magnetite (MT) – quartz – chlorite – chalcopyrite (CP) alteration zone.

K-feldspar dominates composition at 65% modal abundance, forming fine-grained **aggregate with magnetite.**

Fine-grained chlorite lamellae overprinting K-feldspar-magnetite phase during waning stage of alteration

Fine-grained heterogeneous 1% chalcopyrite is spatially associated with magnetite.

OTHER SHOWINGS

INCA

MINERALIZATION: disseminated chalcopyrite and lesser bornite associated with pyrite in Takla Group Volcanics. Malachite and azurite commonly staining fracture planes. Disseminated fracture-filling pyrite.

HIGHLIGHTS: 1989 grab sample of malachite-azurite fracture-coated volcanics assayed at 0.81% Cu and 14.5 g/t Ag

THOR

MINERALIZATION: sparse chalcopyrite and molybdenite in fractures and quartz veins cutting the country rock.

THORNE LAKE

LITHOLOGY: Takla Group Volcanics intruded locally by Black Lake Intrusive suite hornblende porphyry and lamprophyre dikes

MINERALIZATION: chalcopyrite, galena, and sphalerite associated with pyrite in gossanous semi-massive sulphide zone associated with small quartz veins and rusty fracture zones

HIGHLIGHTS: A 1984 grab sample of gossanous sulphide zone assayed at **0.18% Cu.** A grab sample of mafic volcanics 600m north assayed at **0.35g/t Au.**

CONCLUSIONS

The Thor-Marmot property has at least 8 prospects with significant Au, Cu and Mo anomalies

Surface geochemical anomalies coincide with geophysical features of interest

Historical work including: geochemistry, geophysics, alteration mapping, and Terraspec analysis indicates the **potential for porphyry** style mineralization

Current area of interest along **eastern side of property** along the Thorne-Thorne-Creek-Valley Copper-Marmot trend with encouraging geophysical anomalies at undeveloped prospects along the southeast property boundary

The Western side of property has significant overburden and is low priority

Historical exploration was focused on high grade structures – plenty of exploration potential for development of larger porphyry-type targets

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