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Bonterra Resources: Developing Quebec's Next Gold Camp in the Urban-Barry Belt

Presented by Marc Ducharme, P.Géo.

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This presentation contains "forward-looking information" within the meaning of Canadian securities legislation. Any information herein with respect to predictions, expectations, projections, objectives, assumptions or future events that are not historical facts may be "forward-looking statements" that are based on Bonterra's current expectations, estimates and projections. This forward-looking information includes information with respect to the planned exploration programs, the costs and expenditures for the upgrading of the Bonterra mill and timelines, the potential growth in mineral resources, and other information that is based on forecasts of future operational or financial results, estimates of amounts not yet determinable and assumptions of management. Exploration results that include drill results on wide spacings may not be indicative of the occurrence of a mineral deposit; such results do not provide assurance that further work will establish sufficient grade, continuity, metallurgical characteristics and economic potential to be classed as a category of mineral resource. The potential quantities and grades of drilling targets are conceptual in nature and, there has been insufficient exploration to define a mineral resource, and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the targets being delineated as mineral resources.

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Note on Technical Information

Marc Ducharme, P.Geol, the Company's Exploration Manager has reviewed and approved the scientific and technical information contained in this presentation. M. Ducharme holds a bachelor's degree in geology, is a member of the Ordre des géologues du Québec and is a qualified person as defined in National Instrument 43-101 - Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101") under Canadian legislation.

Certain information in this presentation regarding the presence of mineral deposits, and the size of such deposits is based on information that has been obtained from publicly available information and industry reports. Such reports generally state that the information contained therein has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable, but the accuracy or completeness of such information is not guaranteed. We have not independently verified or cannot guarantee the accuracy or completeness of that information and investors should use caution in placing reliance on such information. Results from other projects are provided for information purposes only and are not indicative of the results that may be obtained from the Company's properties.

All references to "\$" or "dollars" herein are to Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated.

- Introduction
- Bonterra Resources Corporate Profile
- Bonterra Land Package
- Urban-Barry Regional Geology and Geophysics
- Barry and Gladiator Deposit Geology and Resource Models
- Urban-Barry Litho-Structural Framework and Target Generation
- Conclusions

- The Urban-Barry greenstone belt is emerging as Quebec's next gold camp.
- Bonterra Resources has an impressive land package including three flagship projects: Gladiator, Barry and Moroy projects where the recent updated 2021 MRE resulted in a 78% resource increase in measured & indicated and a 27% resource increase in inferred contained gold ounces respectively.
- The key for exploration success is understanding the Urban-Barry regional litho-structural framework for target generation.
- Bonterra is focused and on the right track at making new discoveries and unlocking the true potential of this new emerging relatively underexplored gold camp.

Bonterra Resources Corporate Profile





Bonterra is a publicly traded gold exploration and development company with over 3 million ounces of total gold resources and the only permitted mill in the Urban-Barry Camp of Québec, Canada where several new discoveries have been made since 2015

Valuation Drivers are in Motion

- ✓ Updated mineral resource estimates (“MREs”) sets the stage for engineering work in H2/21
- PEA using the updated MREs expected before year-end
- Securing permits on a “hub-and-spoke” strategy for potential restart in 2023

Valuation Discount Unwarranted

- Bonterra is trading at an EV/oz of **US\$31*** versus peers ~US\$104/oz
- **3 Moz** of total gold resources as of 2021 and growing with ~6,000 m/month of diamond drilling
- **Existing infrastructure: 800 tpd** mill on hydroelectric grid power with potential expansion to **2,400 tpd**
- **Strategic land package** within a top tier jurisdiction and access to skilled labour

Catalysts

- PEA by year-end 2021 (initiated)
- Permits to expand mill capacity from the current 800 tpd to 2,400 tpd (>75% complete)
- **~6,000 m/month of new diamond drilling** to continue to expand the known zones of mineralization and look for new discoveries in the emerging Urban-Barry camp
- Move toward “hub-and-spoke” development strategy with potential restart in 2023

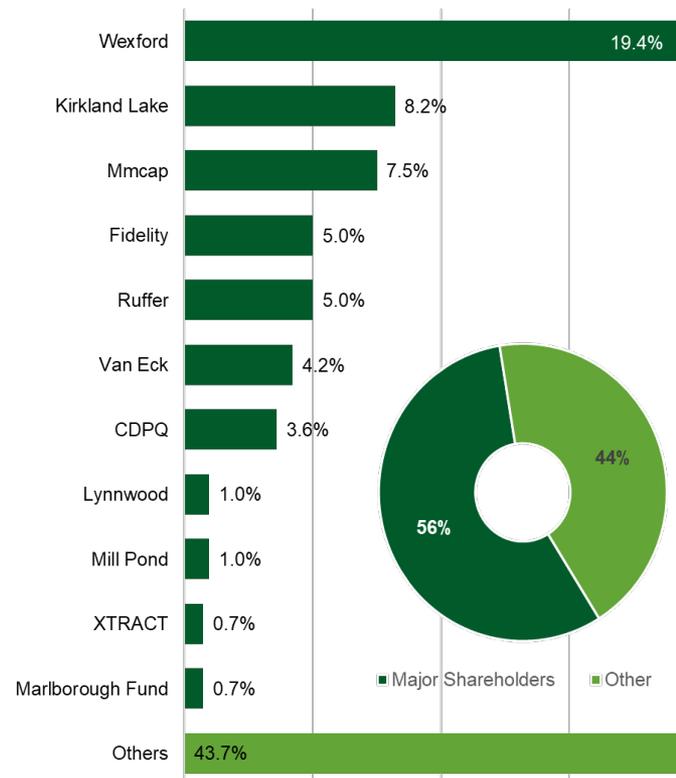
Capital Structure

Issued & Outstanding Shares	103.32M
Options (Weighted Average Exercise Price - CA\$1.47)	6.04M
Warrants	None
Fully Diluted (C\$8.9 M of cash proceeds if all outstanding options exercised)	109.36M
Market Capitalization (as of August 26, 2021)	C\$120M

Market Data (as of August 26, 2021)

	TSX-V C\$
Closing price	\$1.16
52-week range	\$0.79- \$1.54
3-Month Daily Average Traded Volume	80,000 Shares

TSX-V BTR | OTCQX BONXF | FSE 9BR2



2021 MRE's Update – 3 Moz & Growing

- ▶ ~130,000 m of new diamond drilling incorporated in the 2021 MREs
- ▶ M&I and Inferred contained gold ounces grew by 78% and 27%, respectively
- ▶ Drilling continues at ~6,000 m/month across all three main projects

Category	2019 MREs			2021 MREs			% Change
	Tonnage	Grade	Contained Metal	Tonnage	Grade	Contained Metal	Contained Metal
	(000 t)	(g/t Au)	(000 oz Au)	(000 t)	(g/t Au)	(000 oz Au)	(%)
Measured	302	5.66	55	2,202	3.18	225	309%
Indicated	3,160	6.33	643	5,203	6.08	1,017	58%
Measured + Indicated	3,462	6.27	698	7,405	5.21	1,242	78%
Inferred	6,201	7.05	1,405	9,167	6.05	1,781	27%

Notes:

1. 2019 MREs are estimated using gold cut-off grades of 3.0 g/t at Moroy and 3.5 g/t at Gladiator and Barry.
2. 2019 MREs do not include the Bachelor Mine or crown pillars at either Moroy and Gladiator and do not consider an open pit mining scenario at Barry.
3. 2021 MREs are estimated using gold cut-off grades of 1.0 g/t and 2.60 g/t for open pit and underground, respectively.
4. 2019 MREs and 2021 MREs are estimated using long-term gold prices of US\$1,300 per ounce, and US\$1,600 per ounce, respectively. Both the 2019 and 2021 MREs use a US\$/C\$ exchange rate of 0.75.
5. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

NI 43-101 Mineral Resource Estimate - June 23, 2021

DEPOSIT	MEASURED			INDICATED			INFERRED		
	Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Ounces Au	Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Ounces Au	Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Ounces Au
Gladiator	-	-	-	1,413,000	8.61	391,000	4,174,000	7.37	989,000
Barry (Open-Pit)	1,732,000	2.66	148,000	184,000	2.87	17,000	15,000	2.36	1,000
Barry (Underground)	344,000	4.94	55,000	2,839,000	5.15	470,000	4,364,000	4.90	687,000
Bachelor	90,000	5.13	15,000	152,000	5.52	27,000	44,000	4.36	6,000
Moroy	36,000	6.01	7,000	615,000	5.64	112,000	570,000	5.37	98,000
Total	2,202,000	3.18	225,000	5,203,000	6.08	1,017,000	9,167,000	6.05	1,781,000

DEPOSIT	TOTAL OUNCES DISCOVERED	METRES DRILLED	OUNCES/METRE DRILLED
Gladiator	1,380,000	229,691	6.0
Barry (Open-Pit & Underground)	1,378,000	213,249	6.5
Bachelor-Moroy	265,000	111,974	2.4
Total	3,023,000	554,914	5.4

Notes: Gladiator, Barry and Bachelor-Moroy deposits

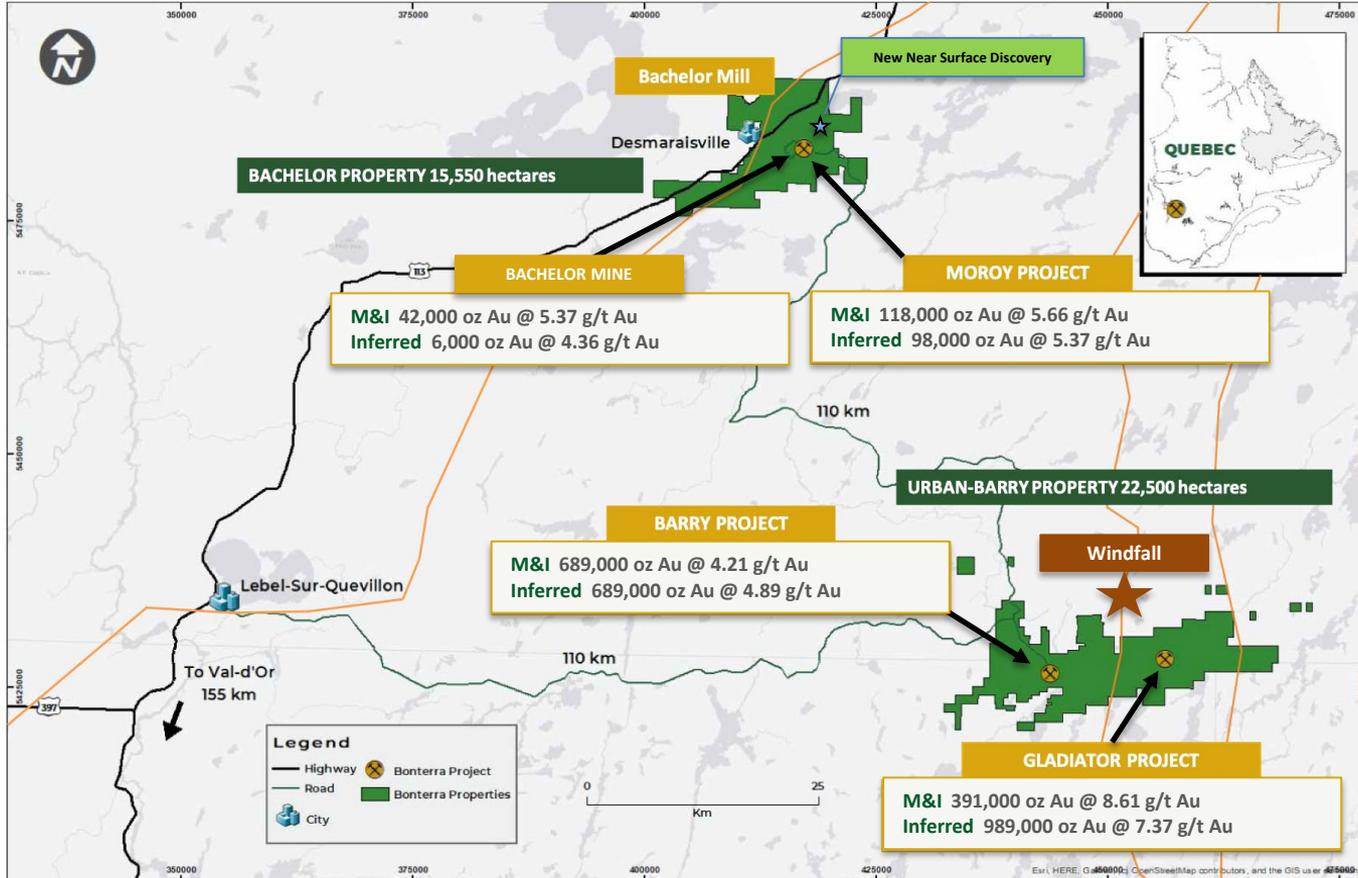
- CIM (2014) definitions were followed for Mineral Resources.
- Mineral Resources are estimated at the following cut-off grades: 2.40 g/t Au* or 3.0 g/t Au**, domain dependent; 1.0 g/t Au*** and 2.60 g/t Au****, respectively (Bachelor & Moroy deposit *, Moroy deposit **, Barry open pit deposit ***; Barry & Gladiator deposits ****).
- Mineral Resources are estimated using a long-term gold price of US\$1,600/oz Au, and a US\$/C\$ exchange rate of 0.75.
- A minimum mining width of 1.2 m was used.
- Bulk densities are as follows: 2.83 t/m³ at Bachelor-Moroy, varies by rock type from 2.70 t/m³ to 2.80 t/m³ at Barry and 2.80 t/m³ at Gladiator
- Mineral Resources are reported above cut-off grade as well as above grade-thickness values of 2.88 g/t Au metre and 3.6 g/t Au metre, domain dependent, as well as below a 50 m crown pillar for the Moroy deposit.
- Mineral Resources are reporting within underground constraining shapes † and below a 50 m crown pillar †† (Bachelor deposit † and Gladiator deposit††).
- Open pit and underground Mineral Resources are reported within optimized pit shell and underground constraining shapes, respectively for the Barry deposit.
- All blocks within the underground constraining shapes have been included within the Mineral Resource estimate for the Gladiator deposit.
- Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Bonterra Land Package

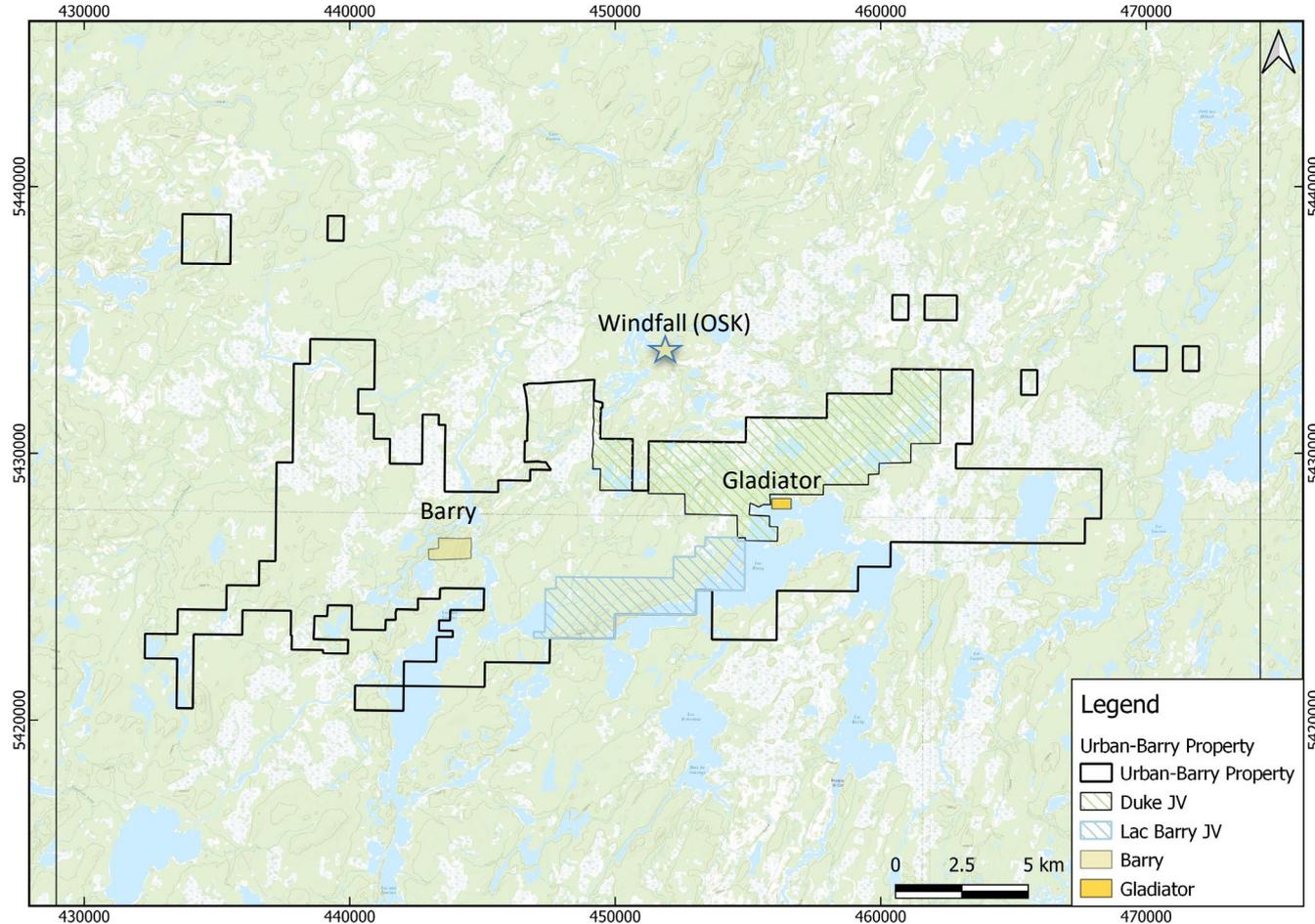


Strategic Land Position and Assets

► Young and emerging camp, comparable to Val-d'Or 80 years ago, with activities ramping up



Urban-Barry Property Area & JV's



Urban-Barry Land Package
=> 22 500 Ha

Duke JV: 70% BTR / 30% OSK

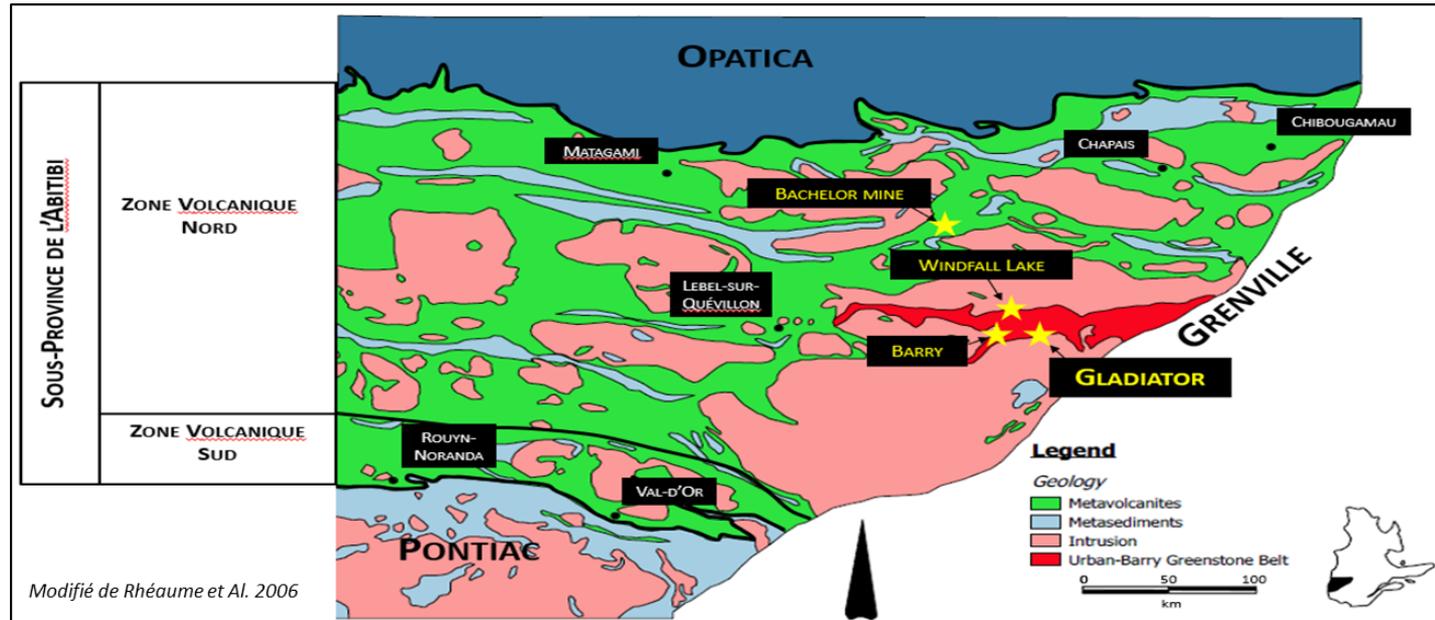
Lac Barry JV: 85% BTR / 15% GZZ

Urban-Barry Regional Geology and Geophysics

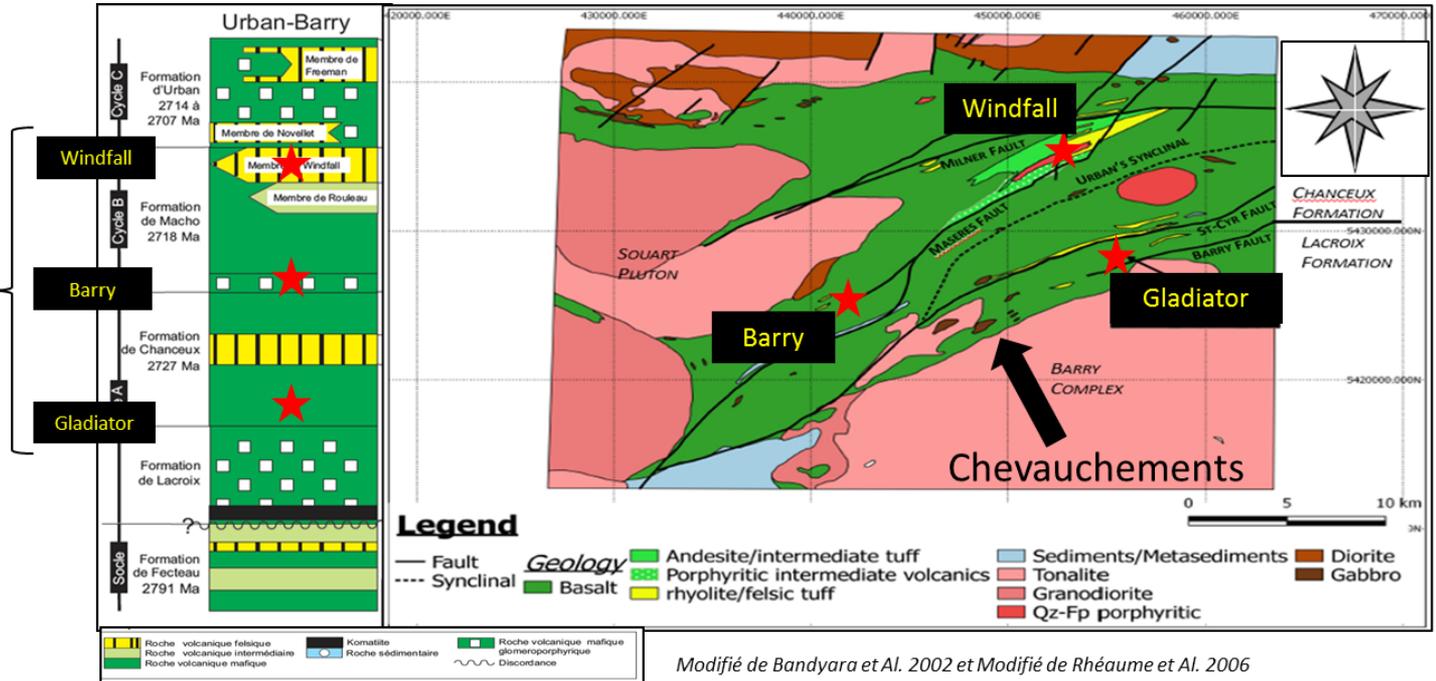


Abitibi Sub-Province – North Volcanic Zone Urban-Barry Project Location

- 300 km from Val d'or
- 300 Km from Chibougamau
- 130 Km from Lebel Sur Quevillon
- Accessible year round via forestry roads
- 110Km from the Bachelor mill



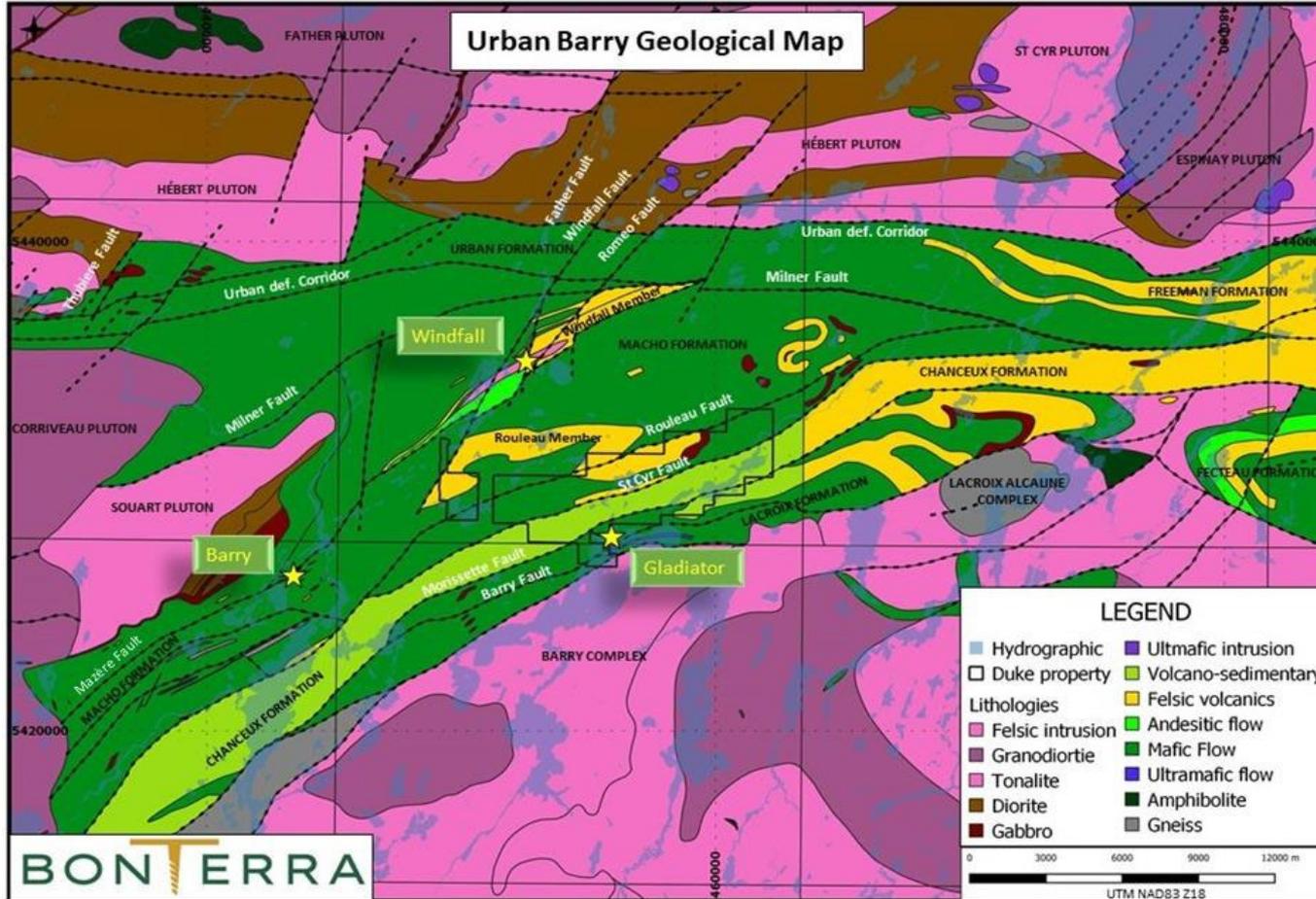
- Gold associated with intrusions
- Intrusion at Barry dated at 2697Ma (+/- 0.6) Kitney et al. 2011



Urban-Barry Regional Geology

- The Urban-Barry Belt - located in the SE portion of the northern volcanic Zone of the Abitibi Sub-province hosts of several types of gold mineralization.
- The Belt is composed of imbricated structural blocks emplaced by NNW directed thrusting.
- The age of the volcanic rocks, which make up the structural blocks, increases progressively from the north (2707 Ma) to the south (2791 Ma). These units are cut by the EW to ENE-WSW trending faults on which an oblique thrust motion of the SE to NW occurs.
- The main recognized volcanic units are, from NNW to SSE, the Urban, Macho, Chanceux, Lacroix and Fecteau Formations.
- The temporal succession of geodynamic settings inferred for these units suggests a relatively complete Wilson Cycle.
- The cycle comprises the formation of pre-Abitibi basement consisting of ancient volcanic rocks (Fecteau Formation, 2791 Ma), the opening of an ocean basin and the formation of oceanic crust with the periodic development of island arcs between 2730 and 2707 Ma and the closing and imbrication of this basin during the Kenoran Orogeny. The predominant mafic and intermediate volcanic rocks of the Fecteau Formation are the oldest sequences: They are comparable in age to certain greenstone belts of the Opatca Subprovince. The onset of rifting was marked by the eruption of komatiites (Lacroix Formation) and possibly by the intrusion of carbonatites (Lacroix carbonatite), suggesting the involvement of a mantle plume in the opening of the Northern Volcanic Zone. The younger units, ranging in age from 2727 to 2707 Ma, may represent the formation of island arcs on typical Northing Volcanic Zone oceanic crust.
- The most recent studies by the MRNQ (2006) permitted to subdivide the volcanic and sedimentary rocks in five major lithostratigraphic units named Formation (Fecteau, Lacroix, Chanceux, Macho and Urban). These units differ from each other by their age, their Litho-geochemical signature, the presence of certain key facies such as glomeroporphyritic lavas or komatiites as well as the relative proportions of the various host lithologies.
- The Fecteau Formation, which is the oldest unit of the Urban-Barry Belt, is mainly composed of 45% tholeiitic basalt, less than 1% of syn-volcanic gabbro, 40% tuffs of andesitic or andesitic-basaltic composition of transitional affinity, 15% felsic tuffs of dacitic composition or rhyolitic to calc-alkaline to transitional affinity and less than 1% sandstone sediments.
- The Lacroix Formation consists of 8% komatiites, 90% komatiitic or tholeiitic glomeroporphyritic basalts and 2% calco-alkaline andesitic tuff to transitional.
- The Chanceux Formation is mainly composed of greywackes, mudstones and tuffs. The greywackes, sometimes magnetite rich, are laminar or massive, often have graded-bedding and crossed laminated. Their chemical composition are similar to the mafic, intermediate, and felsic volcanic rocks and are particularly abundant between the Barry and St-Cyr faults and to the southwest of the Chanceux Lake. These sediments are not visible on surface (thick overburden) but were observed from diamond drill hole cores. The formation also contains thin, stratabound packages of aphyric or porphyritic basalt of tholeiitic affinity, syn-volcanic gabbro, rhyodacitic or rhyolitic tuffs of calc-alkaline affinity.
- The Macho Formation consists of volcanic rocks, mainly mafic, located between the Milner fault to the north and the St-Cyr fault to the south. Most recent studies on the chemical composition of rocks highlighted the insular character of this unit that was not apparent in previous work. This Formation consists of 3% tholeiitic glomeroporphyritic basalt, 90% basalt, andesite, and basaltic andesite of transitional arc islands affinity, 2% syn-volcanic gabbro, and less than 1% felsic volcanics calc-alkaline, medium to fine sediments, massive sulphides and metasomatic rocks.
- The Macho Formation contains two separate lithostratigraphic units; The Windfall Member and the Rouleau Member. The Windfall Member, which andesitic rocks are originally located at the base of the Member, is now assigned to the Macho Formation. Within the Windfall Member, the following units are now recognized: Awin1 consists of dacite, rhyodacite and calco-alkaline trachyandesite, Awin2 consists of tuffs and tholeiitic felsic lavas, Awin3 is a calcalkaline subvolcanic, quartzo-feldspathic porphyry and tholeiitic Complex and Awin4, which includes porphyritic andesites of tholeiitic to transitional affinities, tholeiitic and andesitic tuffs and iron formations.
- The Rouleau Member was mainly investigated using diamond drill core. It is mainly composed of calc-alkaline to transitional andesitic or andesitic-basaltic composition lapilli to blocky tuffs and is locally interspersed by arc islands tholeiitic basalts or by ocean floor basalts as well as mudstones.
- Of all the Formations belonging to the Urban-Barry Belt, the Urban Formation is the largest, extending over 125 km from Lake Wilson (N.T.S. 32F01) to Lake Roy (N.T.S. 32G02). It consists of 95% tholeiitic glomeroporphyritic basalt followed by minor amounts of synvolcanic gabbro, felsic volcanics, and sediments. The Urban Formation contains two important felsic members: The Novellet Member, dated at 2714 Ma, which includes rhyodacites and transitional rhyolites to Calc-Alkaline and Freeman Member, dated at 2707 Ma and consisting of rhyodacites and calc-alkaline rhyolites.

Urban-Barry Regional Geology Map



Mafic-Intermediate volcanic rocks, tufs and meta-sedimentary sequences with minor gabbroic to dioritic intrusions (Urban, Macho, Chanceux, Lacroix & Fecteau Fm) with some felsic volcanics (Windfall & Rouleau Members), bounded by granitoid (TTG) complexes to the north, west and southeast (Father, Hébert, St-Cyr, Corriveau, Souart & Barry complexes).

Regional Faults => Northern area EW trending regional faults (Urban, Milner) and central area ENE trending regional faults (Mazère, Rouleau, St-Cyr, Morrisette & Barry) and several NNE trending regional faults (including Windfall & Romeo faults)

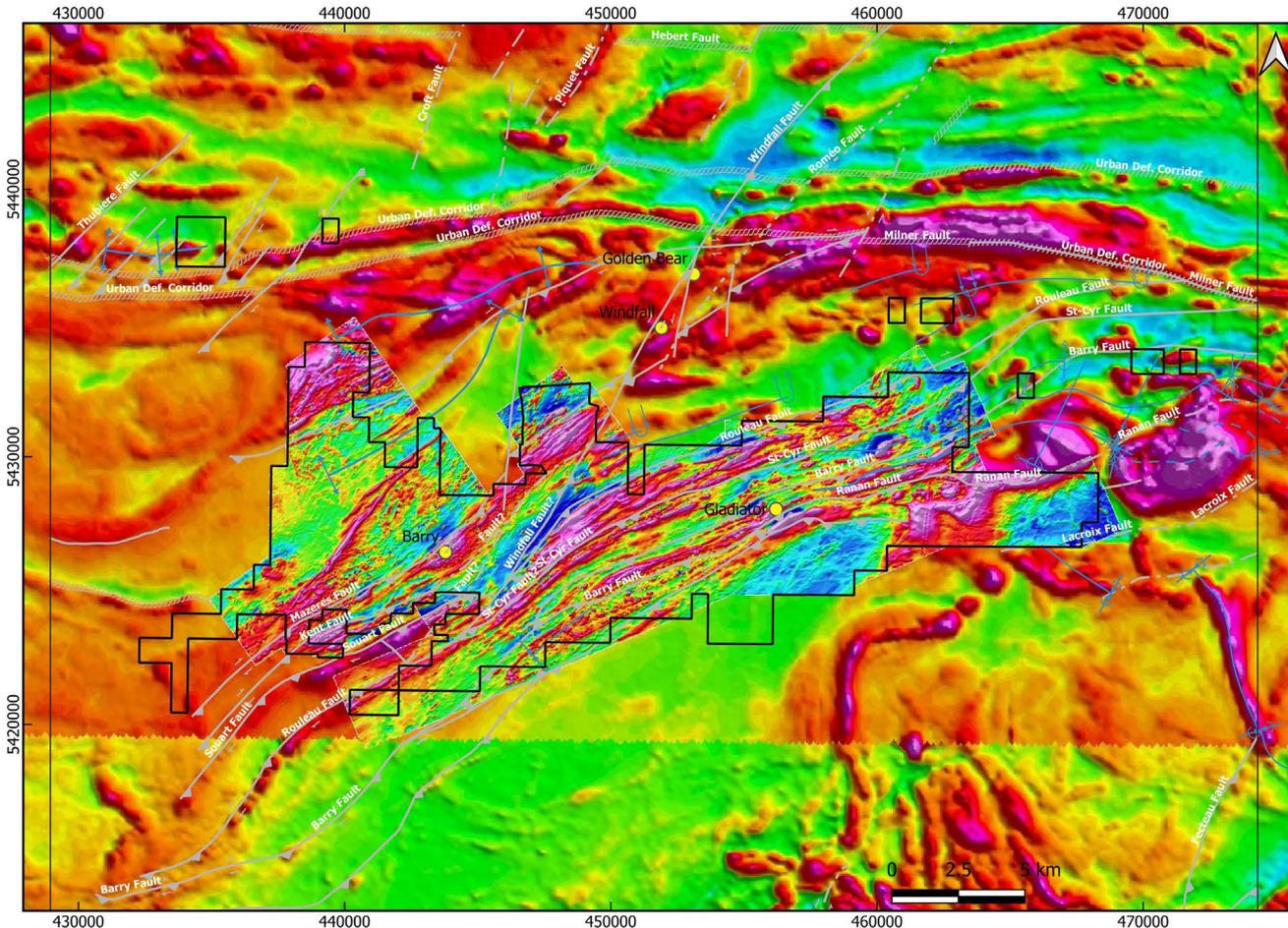
Folds => Closed ENE antiform (Urban Fm) Set of ENE isoclinally overturned folds (synform & antiform) in the central sector.

Folding in the central sector shows to be more intense with a greater structural complexity where several dislocated fold noses with conjugate ~ EW shears and later NNE breaks are interpreted from the magnetic maps.

Stretching lineations observed in the field generally trend ENE with moderate to shallow plunges.

Ductile and brittle-ductile deformation locally observed at surface and from drill core => veining hosted in shears and fractures & stockworks

Urban-Barry Regional & Property Magnetic TMI Map



Folds => Closed ENE antiform (Urban Fm)

Sets of ENE isoclinally overturned folds (synform & antiform) in the central sector.

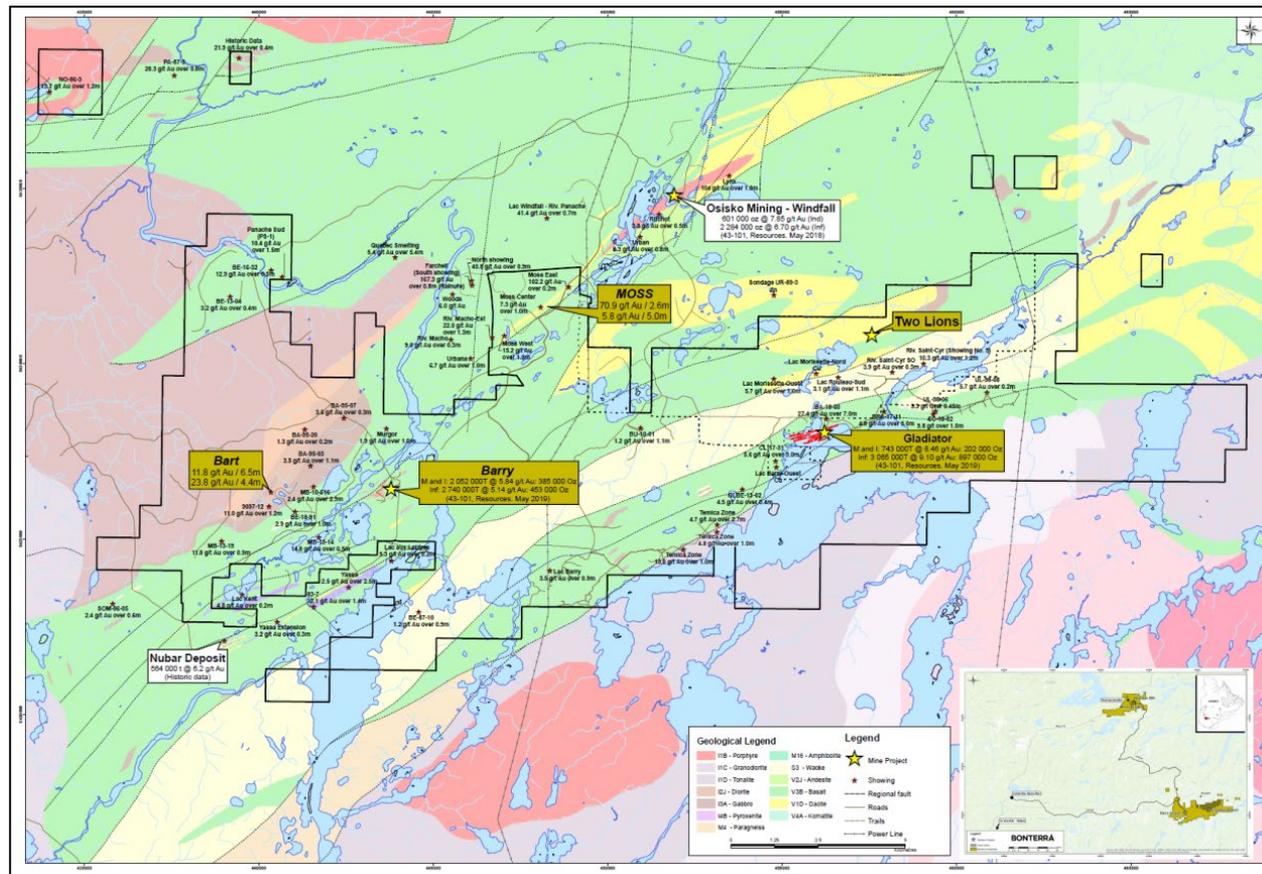
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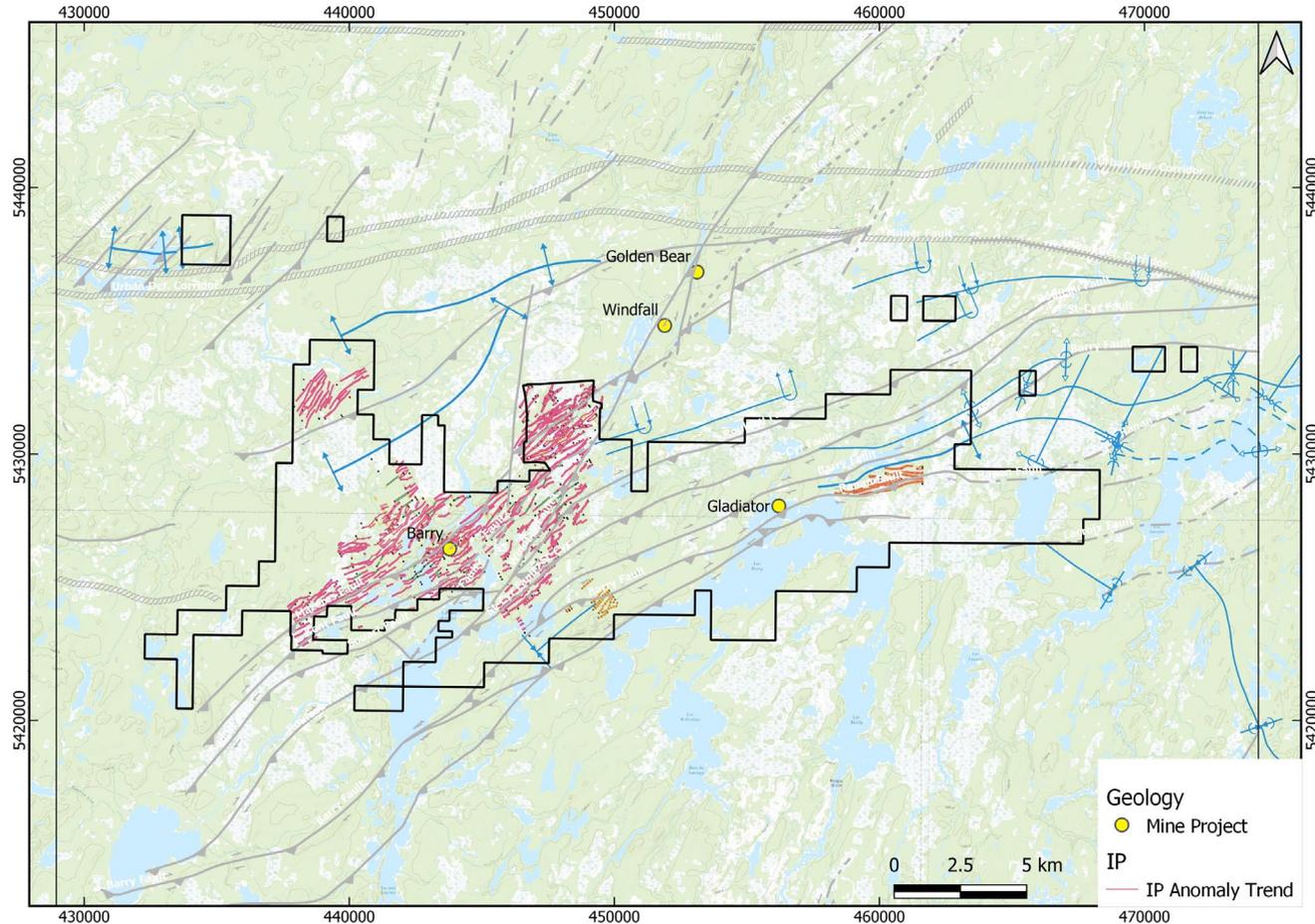
Numerous anomalies observed on the magnetic maps from airborne surveys at the regional and property scale, are for the most part, unexplored.

Gold Resources and Potential to Develop in the Urban-Barry Camp

- 4.9 Moz between 5.0 and 9.0 g / t Au resources NI-43-101
- 3 Gold deposits currently under development (Windfall, Gladiator, Barry).
- 2 exploration ramps (Windfall, Barry).
- 1 closed open pit (Barry)
- Numerous partially to little-worked showings
- More than 50 gold showings identified
- Mostly underexplored

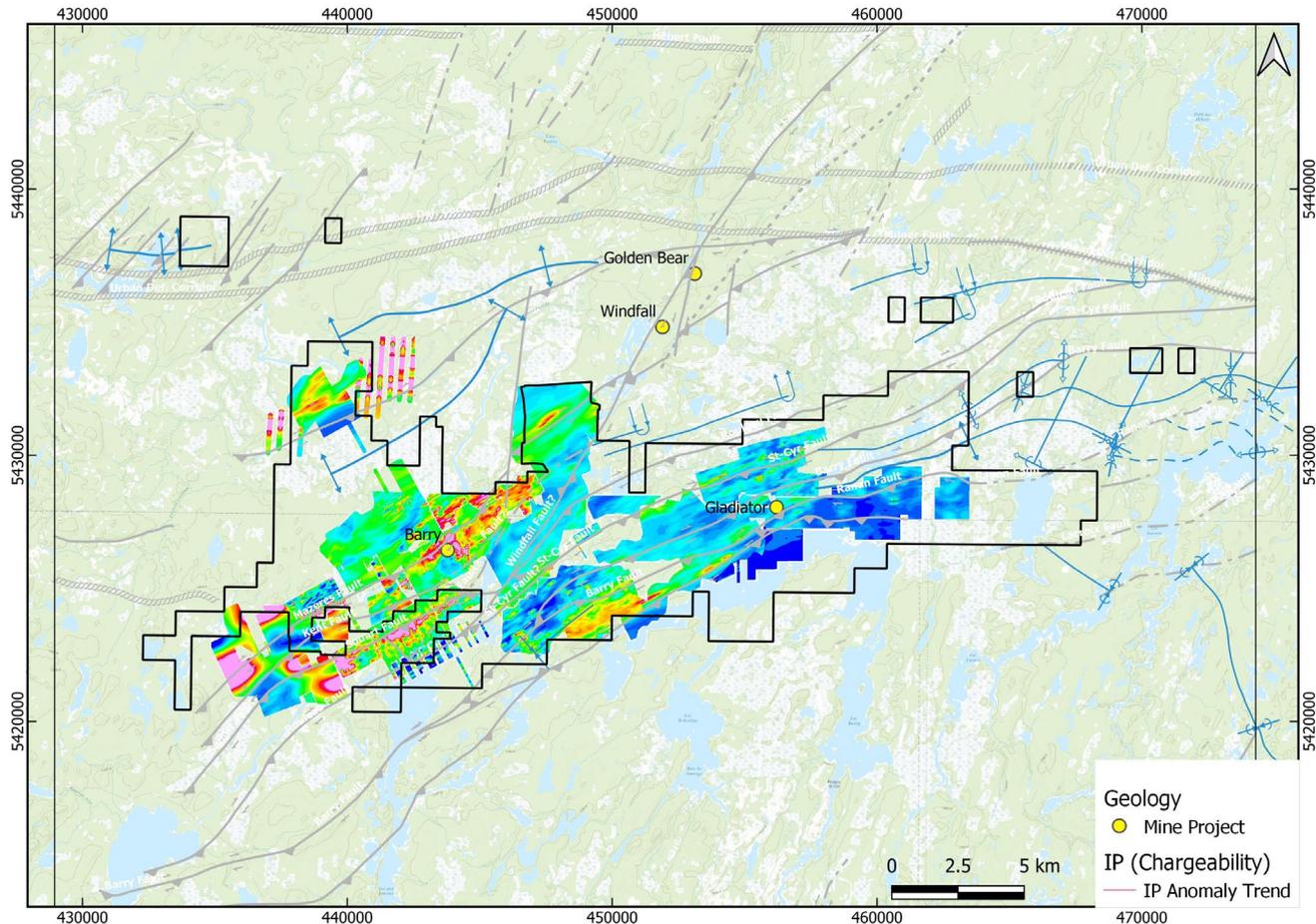


Induced Polarization Anomaly Trends



► IP Trends are sub-parallel to Regional structures are associated with deposits but also point to areas that need to be tested

Induced Polarization – Combined Chargeability Maps



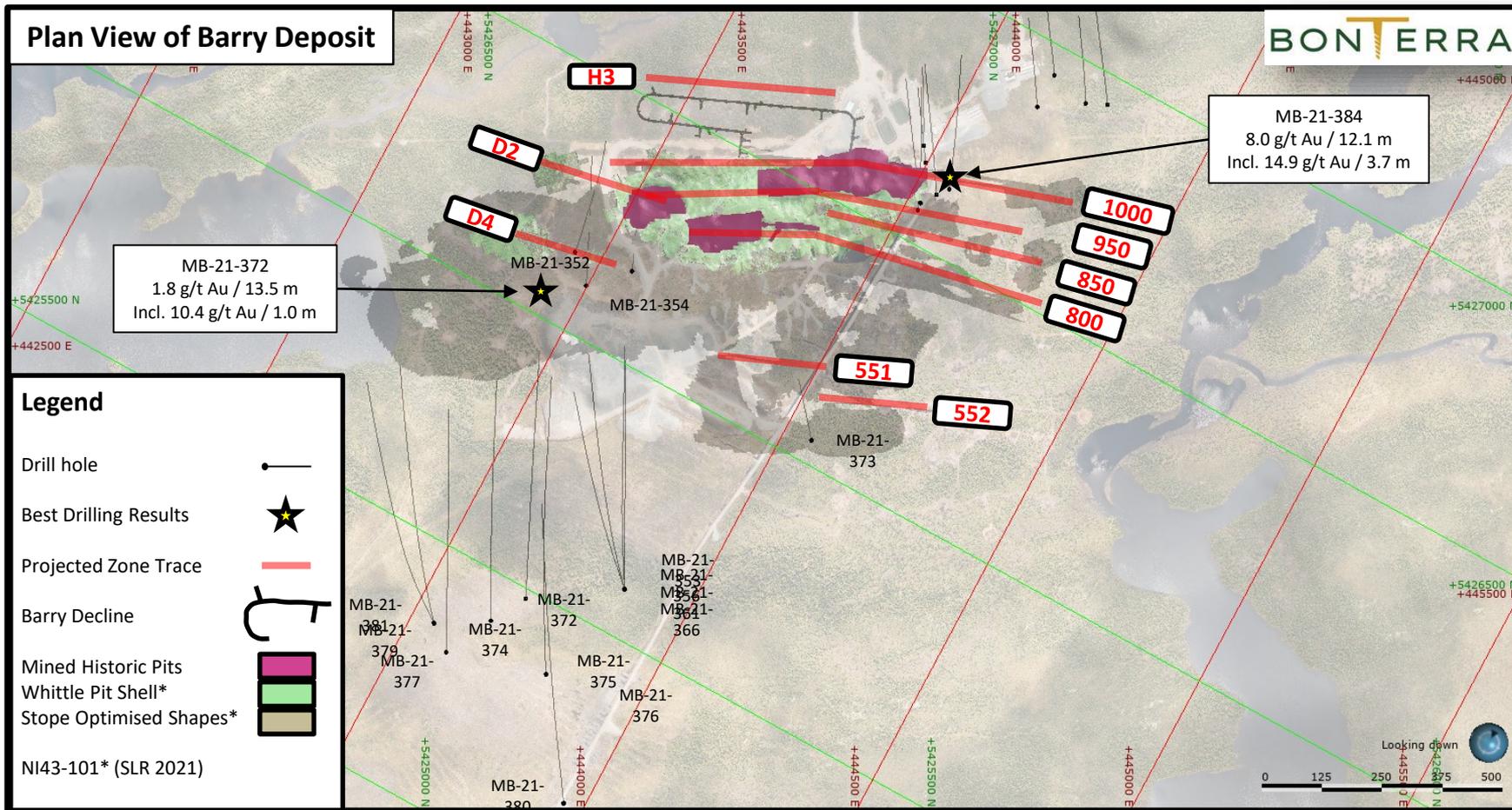
► IP combined chargeability maps confirm conductive ENE trends sub-parallel to the regional fabric and areas having higher conductivity coincide with some known mineralized zones including the Barry and Gladiator deposits and showings including Panache South, Moss, Bart and Lake Rouleau (Duke) but also point to areas that need to be tested

Barry and Gladiator Deposit Geology and Resource Models

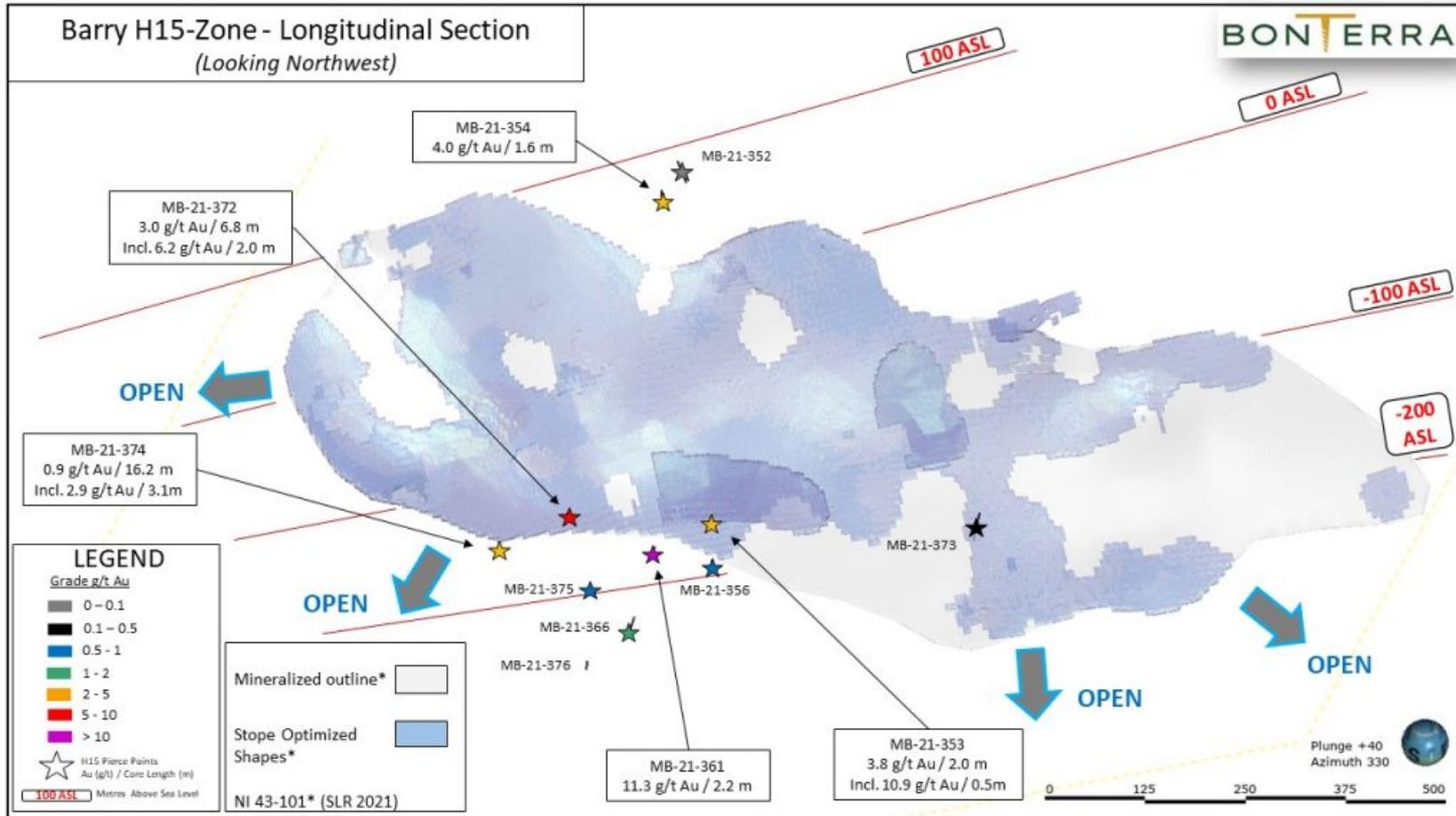


- The Barry gold deposit is characterized by multiple parallel, sub-vertical shear zone hosted veining (800, 900, 950 & 1000 Zones) and a second set of H-Series sheared vein structures all dipping to the southeast.
- The sub-vertical shear zones and the H-Series shear zones dipping 25 to 40 degrees are hosted within intermediate to mafic volcanics and tuffs with local felsic intrusions.
- Contact zones dip at 50-65 degrees along the lower and upper contacts of the D1, D2 and D3 felsic intrusions with mafic volcanics.
- Gold mineralization is associated with disseminated sulfides within shear zones and veins with local visible gold.
- The Barry deposit has been delineated over 1.4 kilometres along strike and 700 m vertical and remains open for expansion.

Barry Project Zones – Drill Hole Location Map

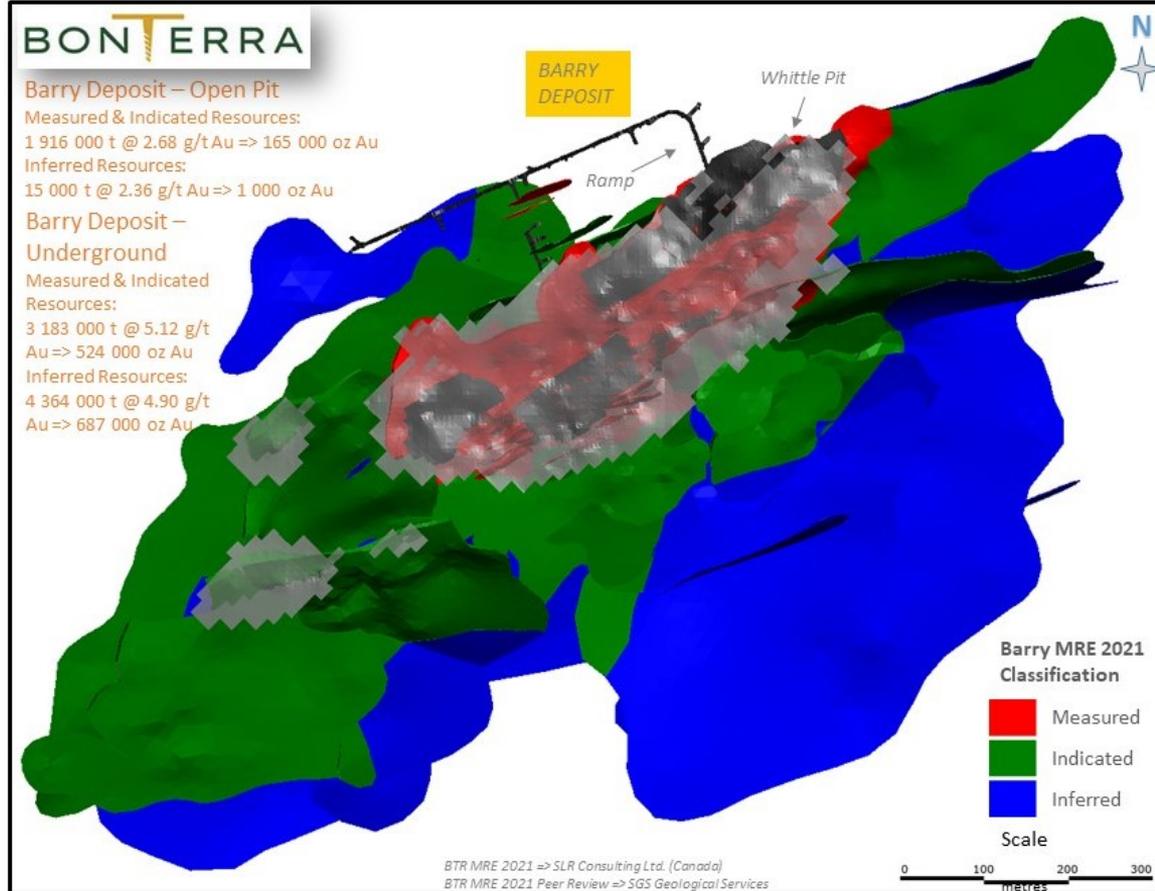


Barry H-15 Zone – Longitudinal Section (Looking Northwest)

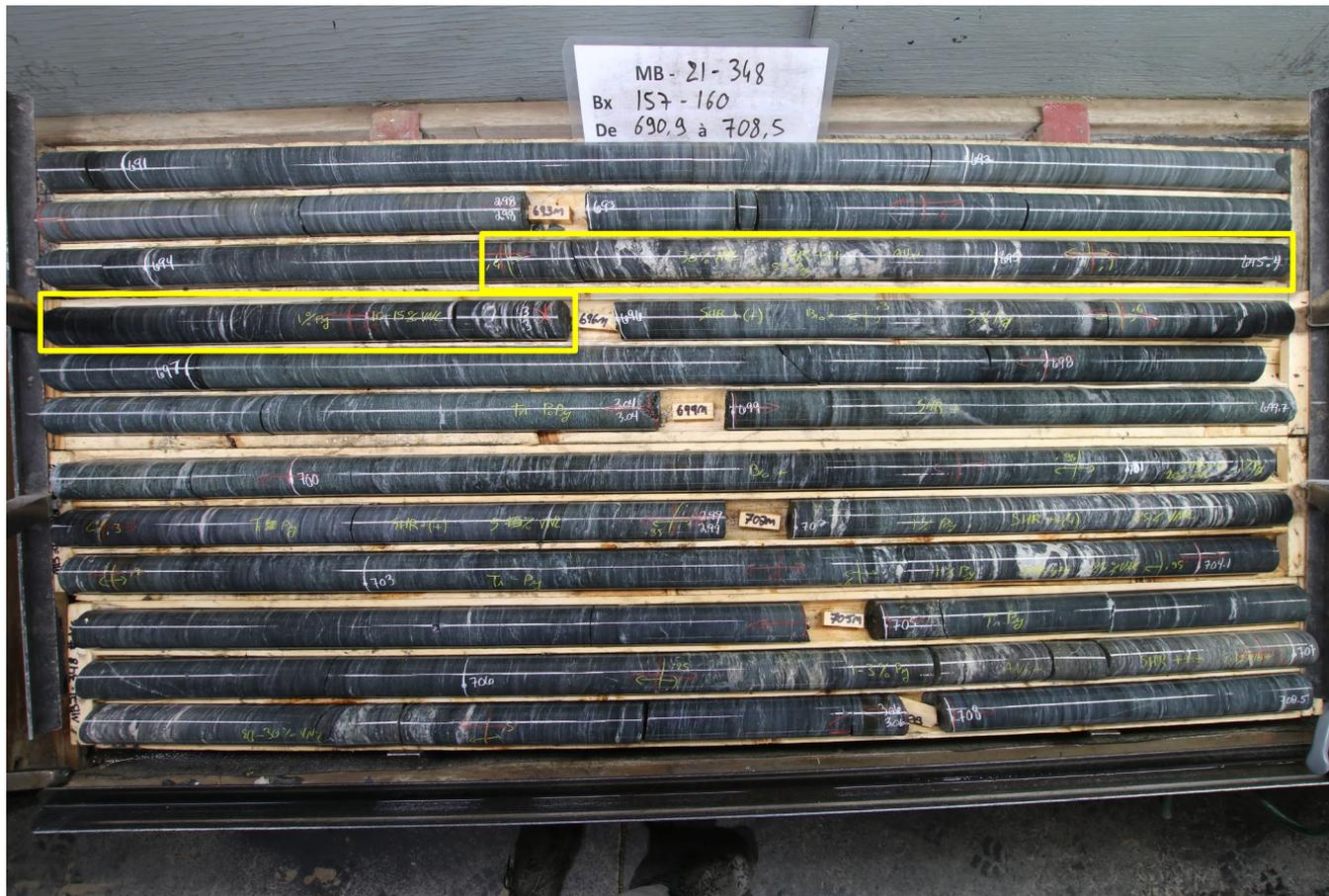


Barry Gold Deposit Resource Model

Plan View



Barry Hole MB-21-348 Drill Core Photo



Highlights include:
3.8 g/t Au over 1.4 m,
from 694.4 – 695.8 m
in MB-21-348

~694.4 – 696 m =>
Shear hosted locally
folded, dislocated and
boudinaged veining
sub-parallel to shear
fabric => 2nd order
ductile deformation?

Barry Hole MB-21-384 Drill Core Photo

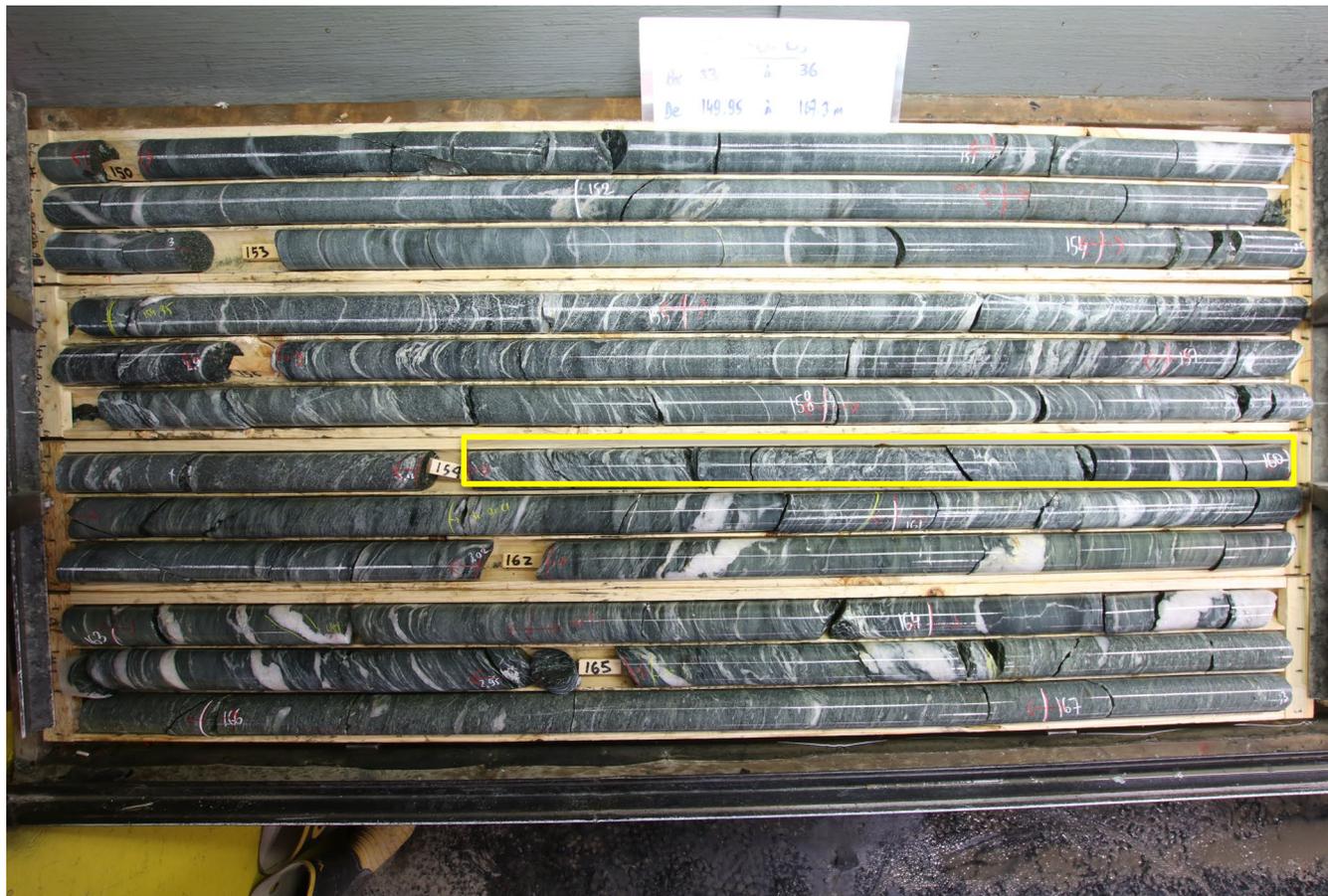


Highlights include:

8.0 g/t Au over 12.1 m,
including 14.9 g/t Au over
3.7 m from 21.0 – 33.1 m
in MB-21-384

Gold bearing shear
hosted locally
strained/boudinaged
sub-parallel veins and
secondary oblique to
shear fabric stockwork
veins sets => brittle-
ductile deformation

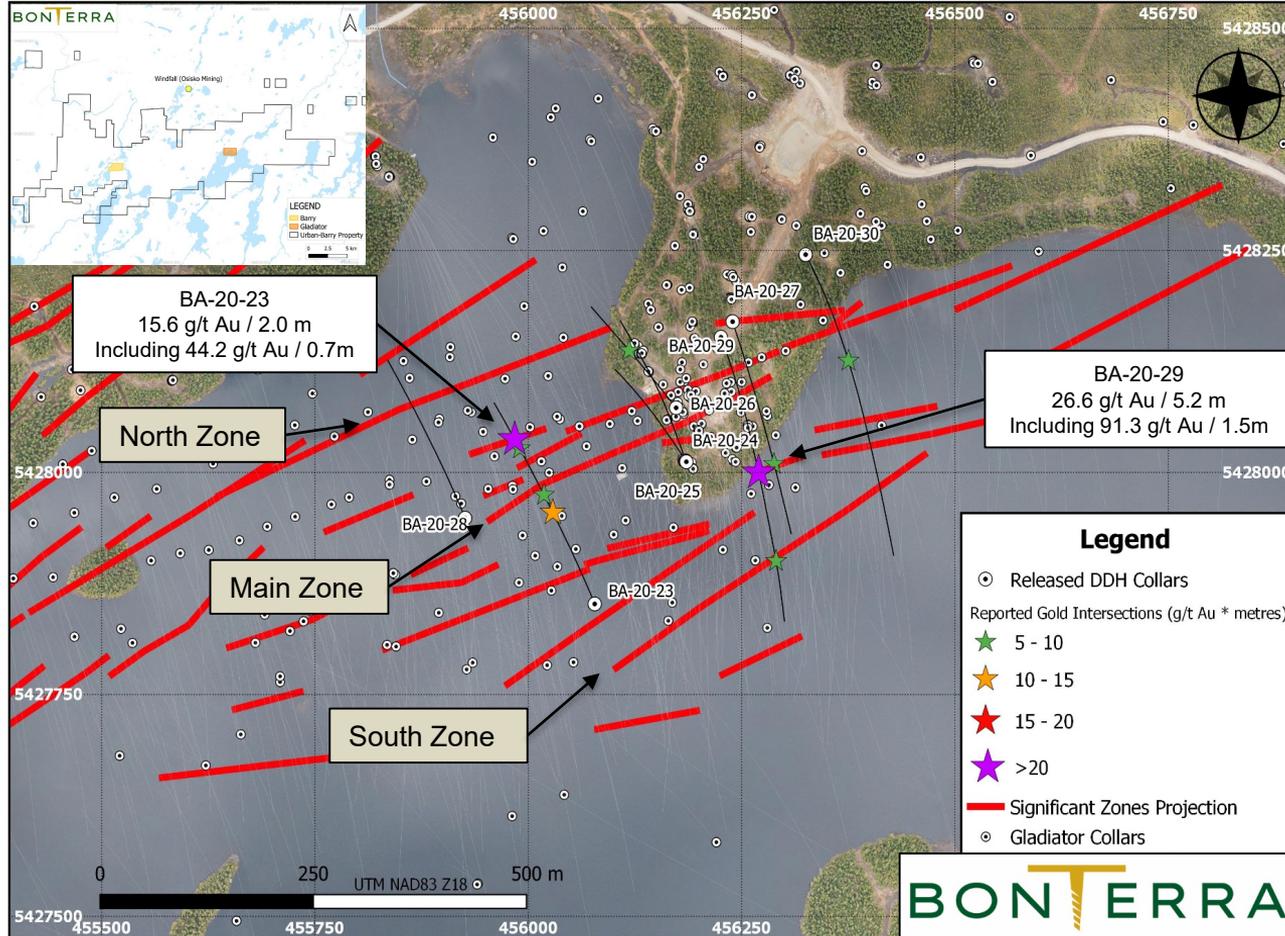
Moss Hole UB-20-09 Core Photo



154 – 167 m =>
Shear hosted locally
strained/boudinaged
veins sub-parallel to
shear fabric => ductile
deformation

- The Gladiator deposit consists of a set of shear hosted sub-vertical quartz veins oriented at 60 degrees azimuth and are spatially associated with felsic dikes and hosted within mafic volcanics, tuffs and gabbroic intrusions.
- The zones named spatially from the north-northwest to the south-southeast are: The North Zone, Main Zone and the South Zone. These three zones include several sub-parallel veins interpreted as dislocated folds in sheared structures.
- The North Dippers Zones consist of secondary shears/fractures occurring in more brittle lithologies within gabbroic sills and a porphyritic felsic intrusive stock situated between the principal sub-vertical shears. They consist of shear/fracture filling quartz veins dipping 45 to 75 degrees to the north and oriented east-west. The North Dippers include the Barbeau Zone, which is one of the most significant zones in size and continuity at the Gladiator deposit.
- The Rivage Zone is located just north of the North Zone and consists of sub-vertical narrow shear hosted quartz veins.
- The South Zone consists of a sub-vertical shear hosted veining trending 70 to 80 degrees azimuth that bounds and drags the southern extensions of the North Dipper Zones.
- The Titan Zone consists of 3 verticals strongly deformed shear hosted veins trending 90 degrees azimuth located about 2 km to the North East of the Gladiator deposit.
- The South Titan Zones correspond to veins belonging to the sheared corridor that carry the Titan Zone.
- All the deposit zones have a strong 45 to 50 degree plunge to the northeast and remain open at depth along the northeast plunge
- The Gladiator Deposit now outlined by diamond drilling to a strike length of 1600 m and depth of 1100 m.

Gladiator Project Zones – Drill Hole Location Map

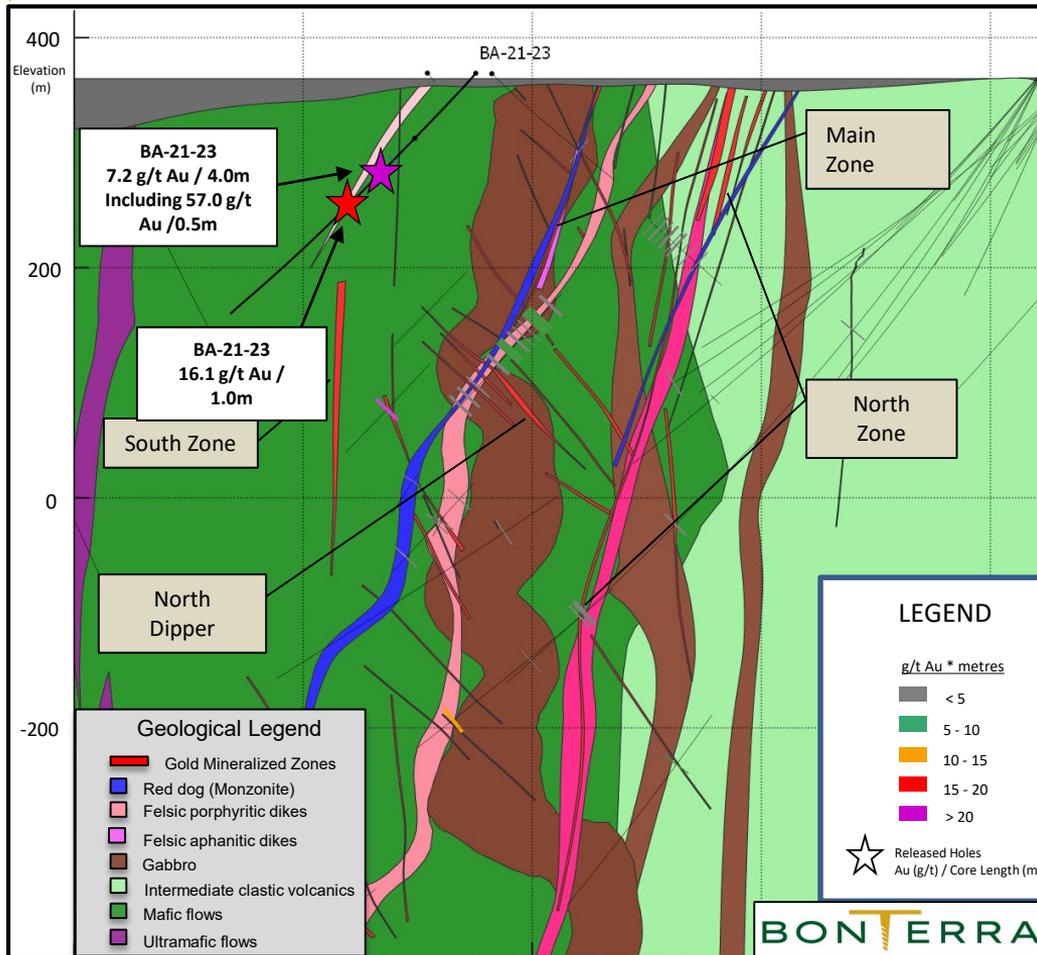


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The Gladiator deposit consists of a set of shear hosted sub-vertical quartz veins oriented at 60 degrees azimuth and are spatially associated with felsic dikes and hosted within mafic volcanics, tuffs and gabbroic intrusions.

This surface map provides a sense of the ENE trending interpreted zones projected at surface and includes highlights of some high-grade gold intercepts from the recent surface exploration drilling.

Gladiator – Central Cross Section (Looking Southwest)



The Gladiator deposit consists of a set of shear hosted sub-vertical quartz veins oriented at 60 degrees azimuth and are spatially associated with felsic dikes and hosted within mafic volcanics, tuffs and gabbroic intrusions.

The North Zone, Main Zone and South Zone include several sub-parallel veins interpreted as dislocated folds in sheared structures.

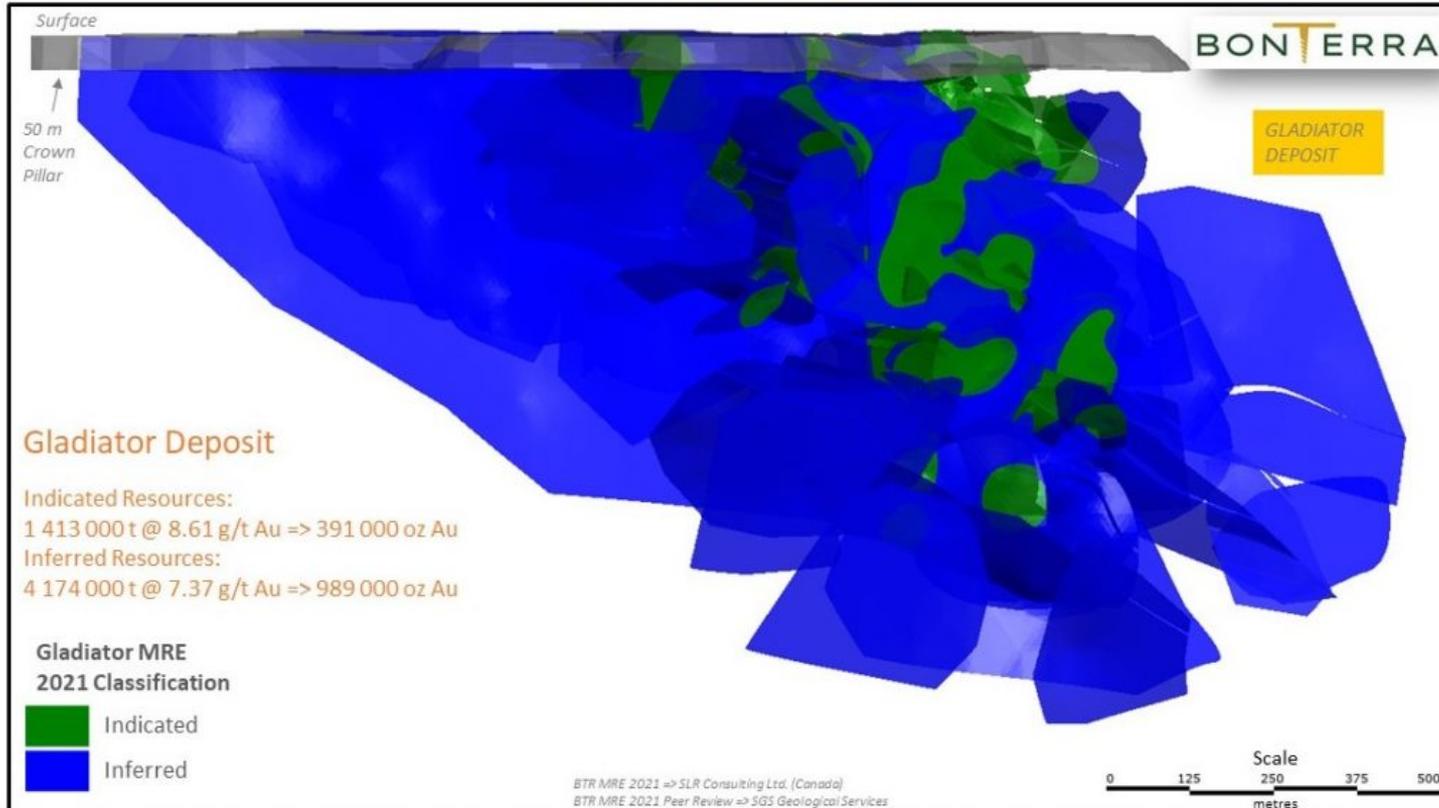
The North Dippers Zones consist of secondary shears/fractures occurring in more brittle lithologies within gabbroic sills and a porphyritic felsic intrusive stock situated between the principal sub-vertical shears.

The North Dippers include the Barbeau Zone, which is one of the most significant zones in size and continuity at the Gladiator deposit.

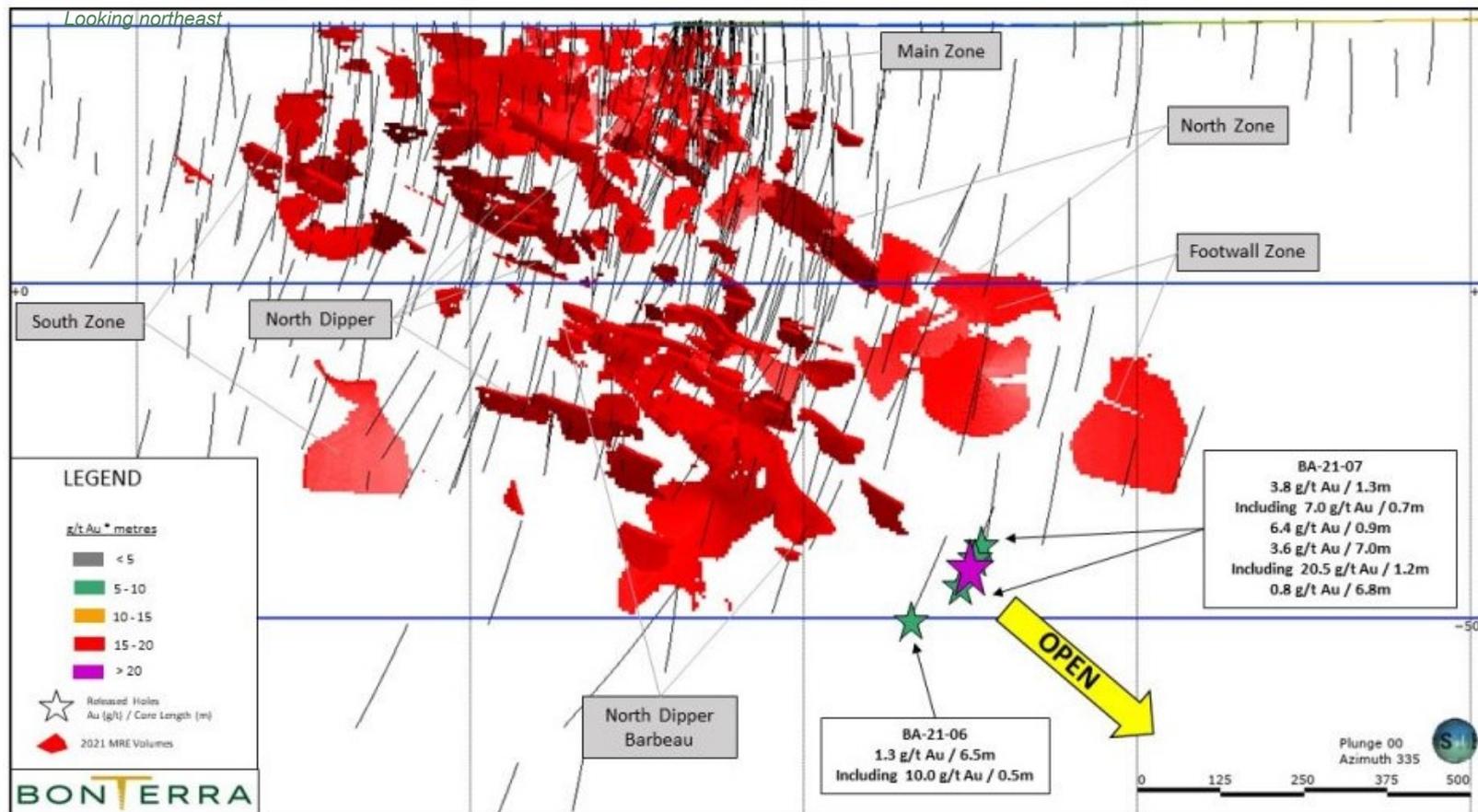
This central cross-section provides a sense of the SE steeply dipping interpreted principal zones (North, Main and South) and multiple steep to moderate dipping North-Dipper Zones conjugate to the principal zones. This cross-section includes highlights of some high-grade gold intercepts from the 2021 surface exploration drilling.

Gladiator Gold Deposit Resource Model

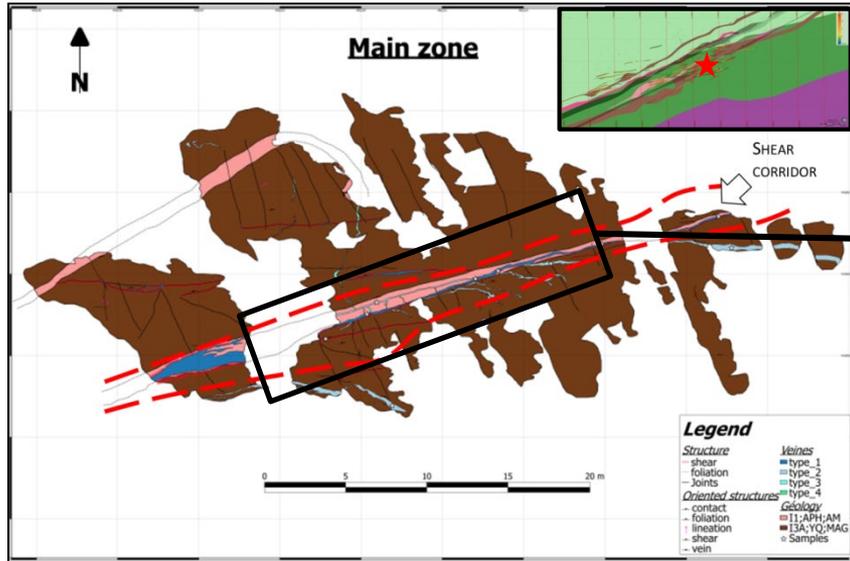
Longitudinal View Looking North



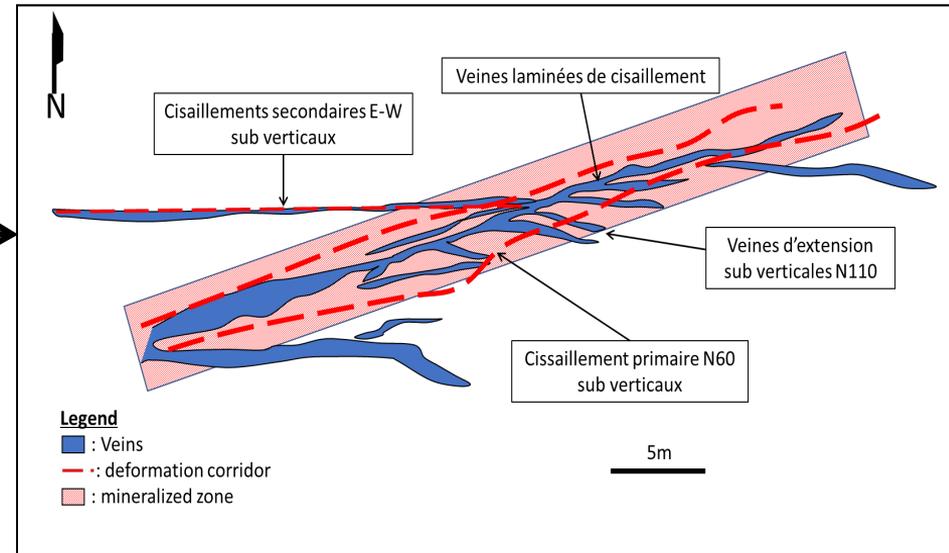
Gladiator Zones - Longitudinal Section (Looking Northeast)



Mapping of Stripped Area



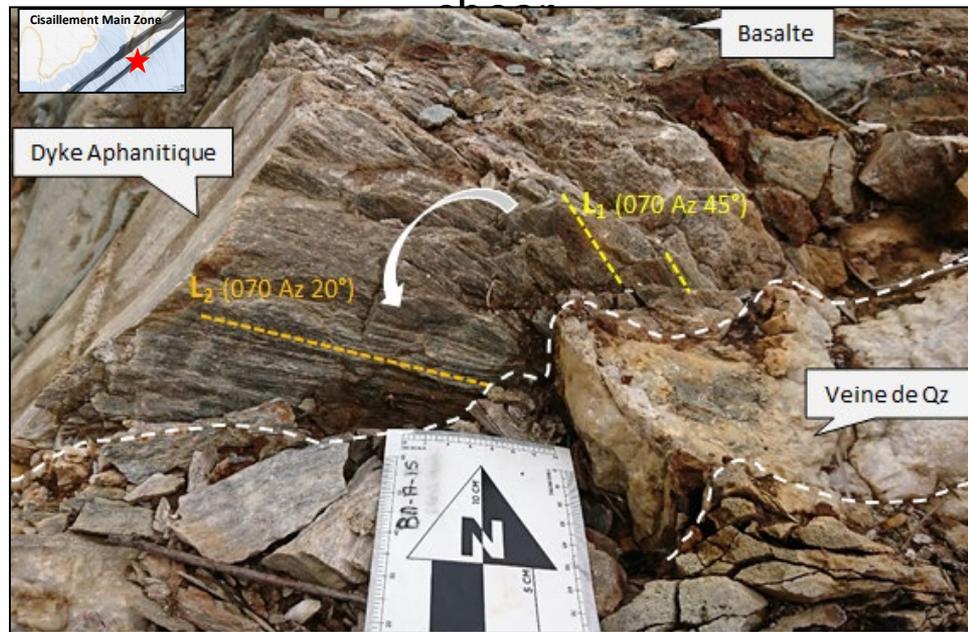
Detailed map of veins



North Zone Folded Shear



Stretching lineation in the Main Zone



Main Zone Fold Hinge

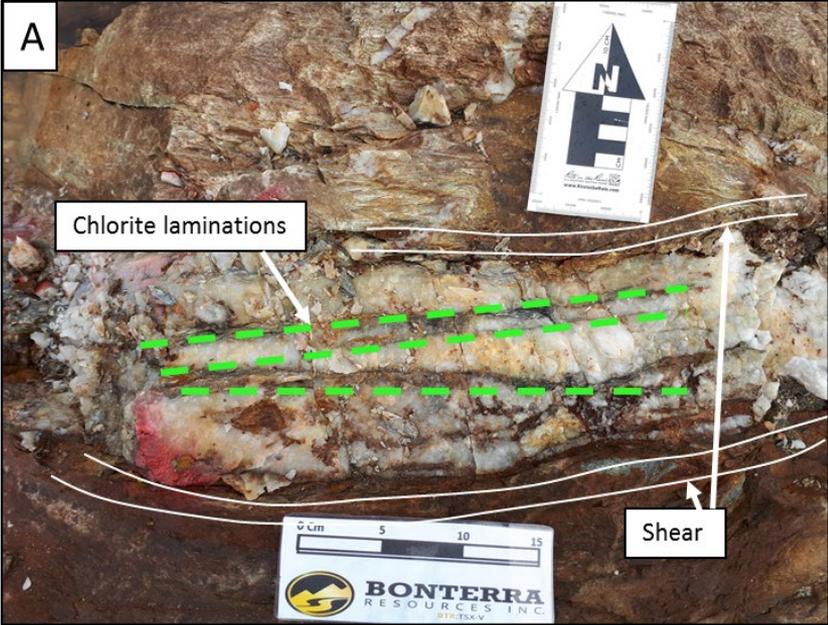


Mineral stretching lineation (Amphiboles) in contact with the vein

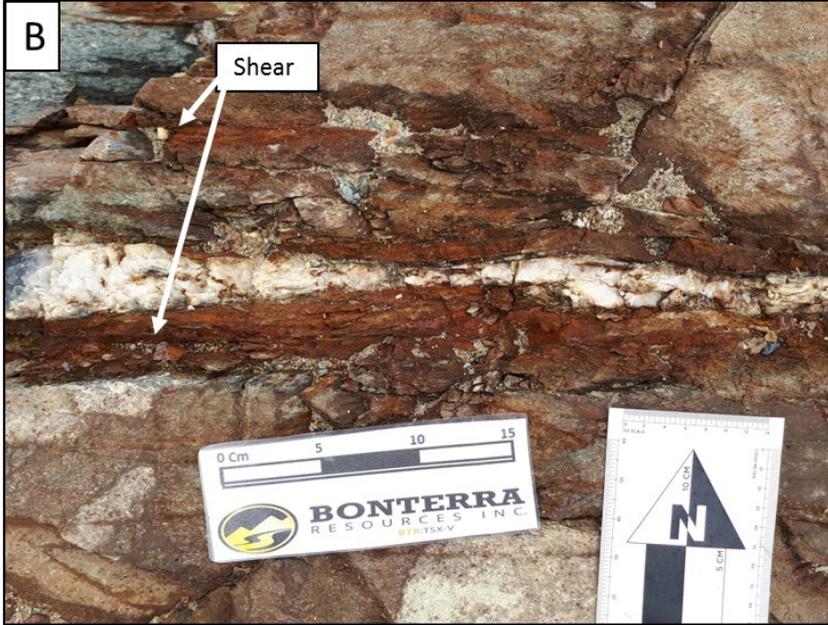


Main Zone Stripped Area : Sheared / Boudinaged Veins

Laminated shear vein



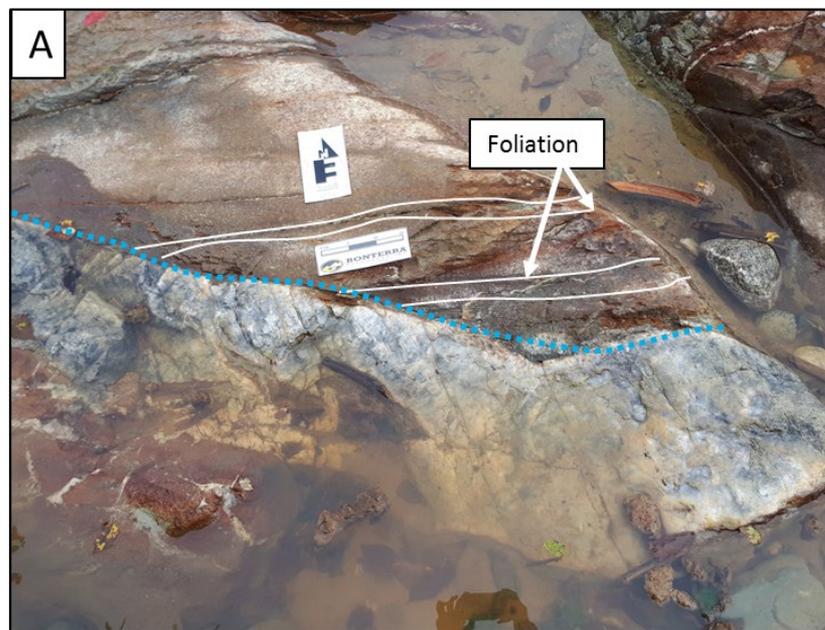
Boudinaged veins



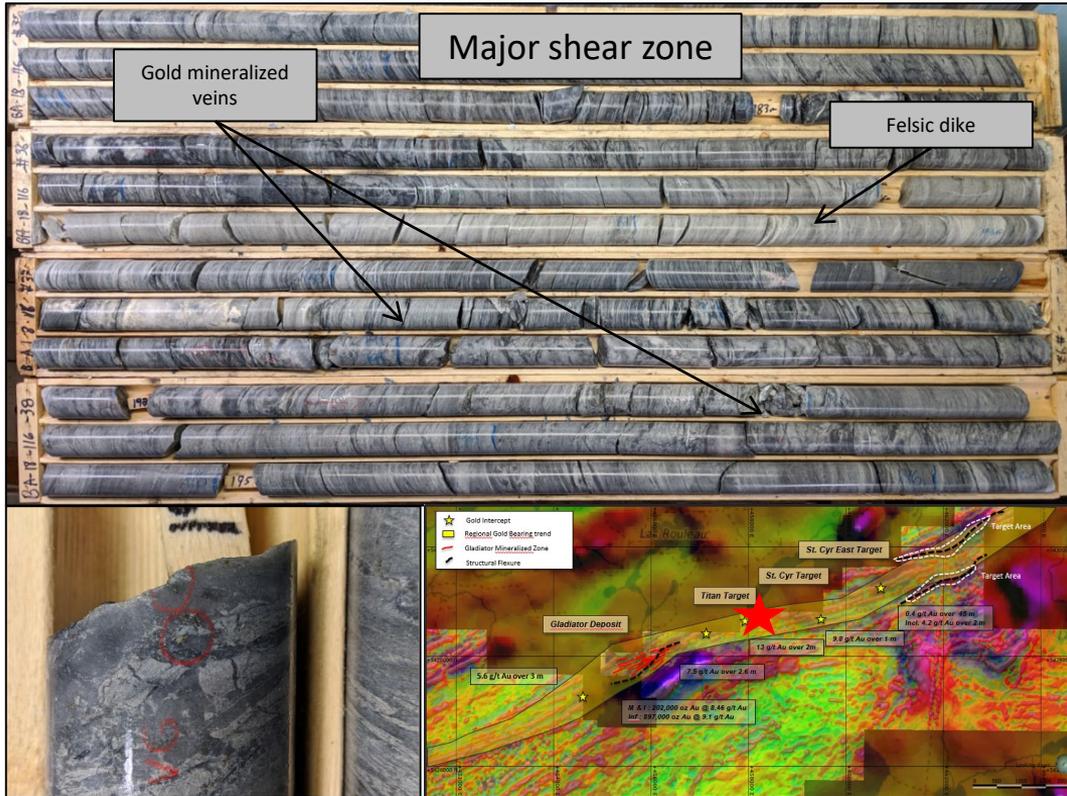
Shear and Extension Veins



Extension Veins



Titan Zone Hole BA-18-116 Core Photo



Titan Zone

Up to 5.3m @ 12.5 g / t Au

Composition of veins similar to Gladiator

Felsic dikes proximal to gold mineralized veining

Deformed felsic dike in a major shear zone.

Gladiator's hydrothermal fluid source?

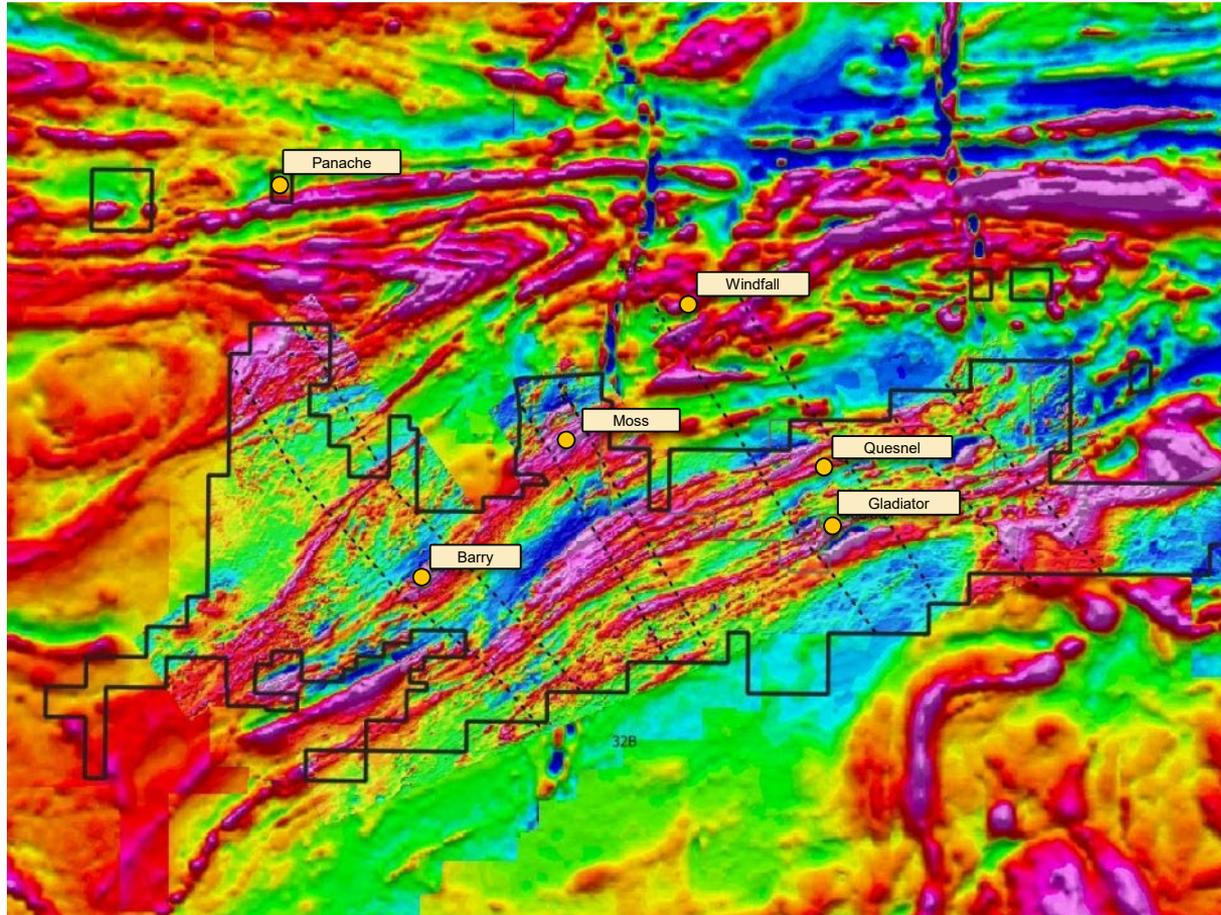
Objective: to find structures that would have concentrated the fluids along or near the identified gold shear

Urban-Barry Litho-Structural Framework and Target Generation



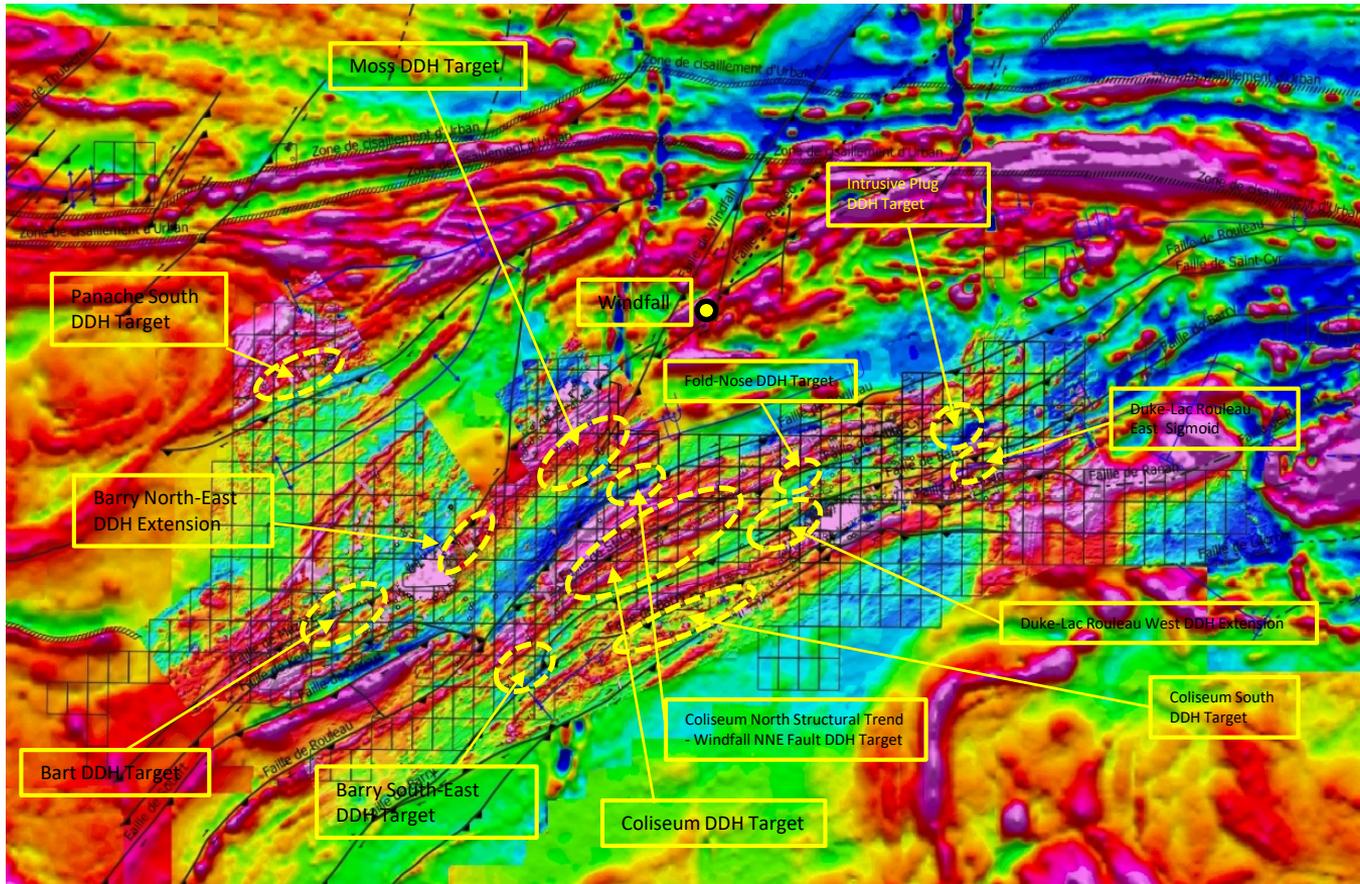
- There are several known targets to prioritize based on their structural characteristics, mineralized context and related alteration.
- List of known gold showings (Moss, Duke, Titan, Centaur, St-Cyr, Panache South, Bart) lie along or are adjacent to the main ENE regional faults (Mazère, Rouleau, St-Cyr, Morissete & Barry) and the secondary NNE trending regional faults (including Windfall & Romeo faults)
- Folding in the central sector shows to be more intense with a greater structural complexity where several dislocated fold noses with conjugate ~ EW shears and later NNE breaks are interpreted from the Magnetic Maps.
- Role of intrusions concordant with deformational phases => volcanism + early synvolcanic intrusions and early fractures => north-south regional compression resulting in a varied degrees of folding from "closed" folding in the Urban-Milner northern domain to a more intense set of isoclinally overturned folded sequences in the central sector of the property.
- The Barry and Gladiator deposits both contain drag-folds observed exposed at surface and from some drill core.

Regional Structures Are Thought to be Key



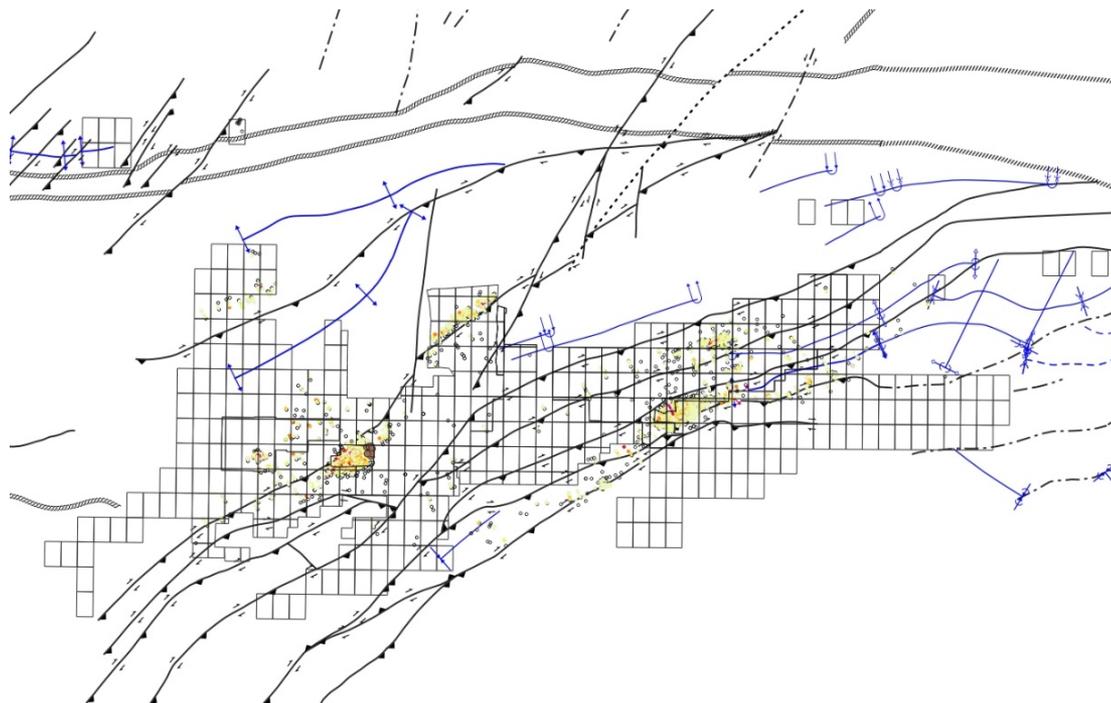
- ▶ Urban-Barry cross-regional corridors of structural decompression
- ▶ Regional structures are associated with deposits but also point to areas that need to be tested
- ▶ Several new targets have been developed and are planned to be tested during the fall 2021 winter 2022 drilling campaign that could be transformational for Bonterra

Urban-Barry Target Mag Map (TMI) + Felsic Dikes (in pink)



- ▶ Several new targets have been identified along known mineralized trends having a magnetic signature including flexures in regional trend, sigmoidal features and some interpreted cross-regional corridors of decompression.
- ▶ Some of the targets areas are planned to be tested during the fall 2021 – winter 2022 drilling campaign.

Urban-Barry DDH Gold Values > 0.1 gpt Au



Comparison of Early and Late Shear Related Folds

These photos illustrate the fold geometry comparing early versus late shear-related folds and the resultant synthetic or antithetic folding depending upon where we are in the deformation domain

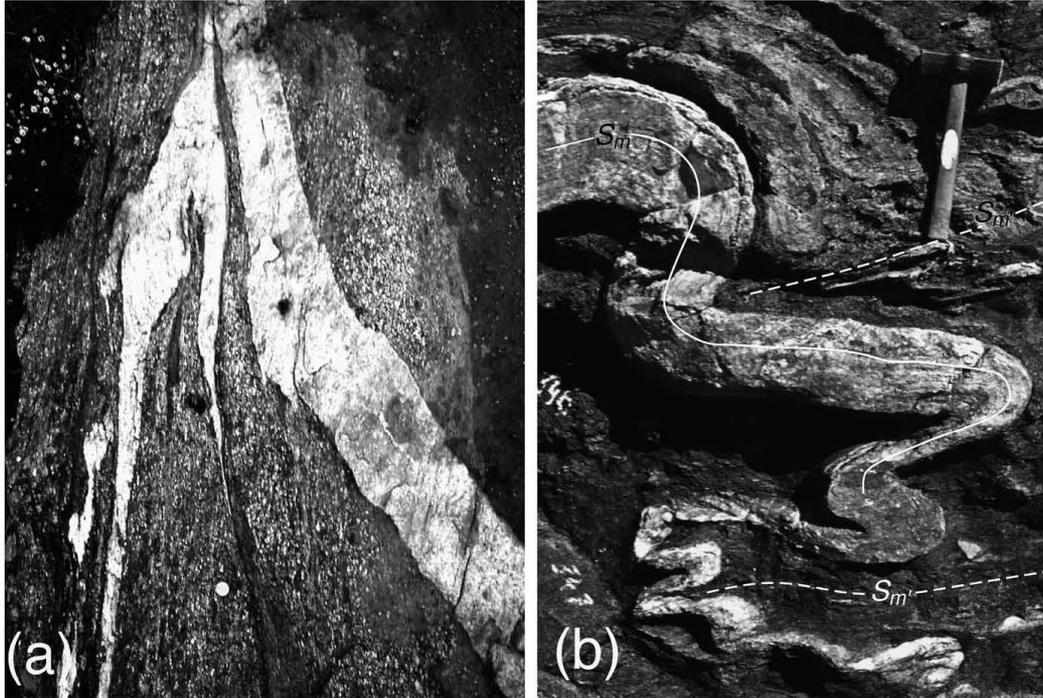


Fig. 12. Comparison of early and late shear-related folds from the Cap de Creus. (a) Early fold affecting an aplite-pegmatite dyke. (b) Late folds affecting a stretched and foliated pegmatite. Note the presence of minor synthetic folds in the long limb and an antithetic fold in the overturned short limb. Also note the difference between (a), where the mylonitic foliation is axial planar to the fold, and (b), where the mylonitic foliation (S_m) is folded, with a newly mylonitic axial planar foliation (S_m') overprinting the earlier one. Width of view is 90 cm in both (a) and (b).

Synthetic and Antithetic Folds

This figure illustrates the fold geometry of in a right-lateral shear and the resultant synthetic (drag) or antithetic (back-rotating) late folding depending upon where we are in the deformation domain

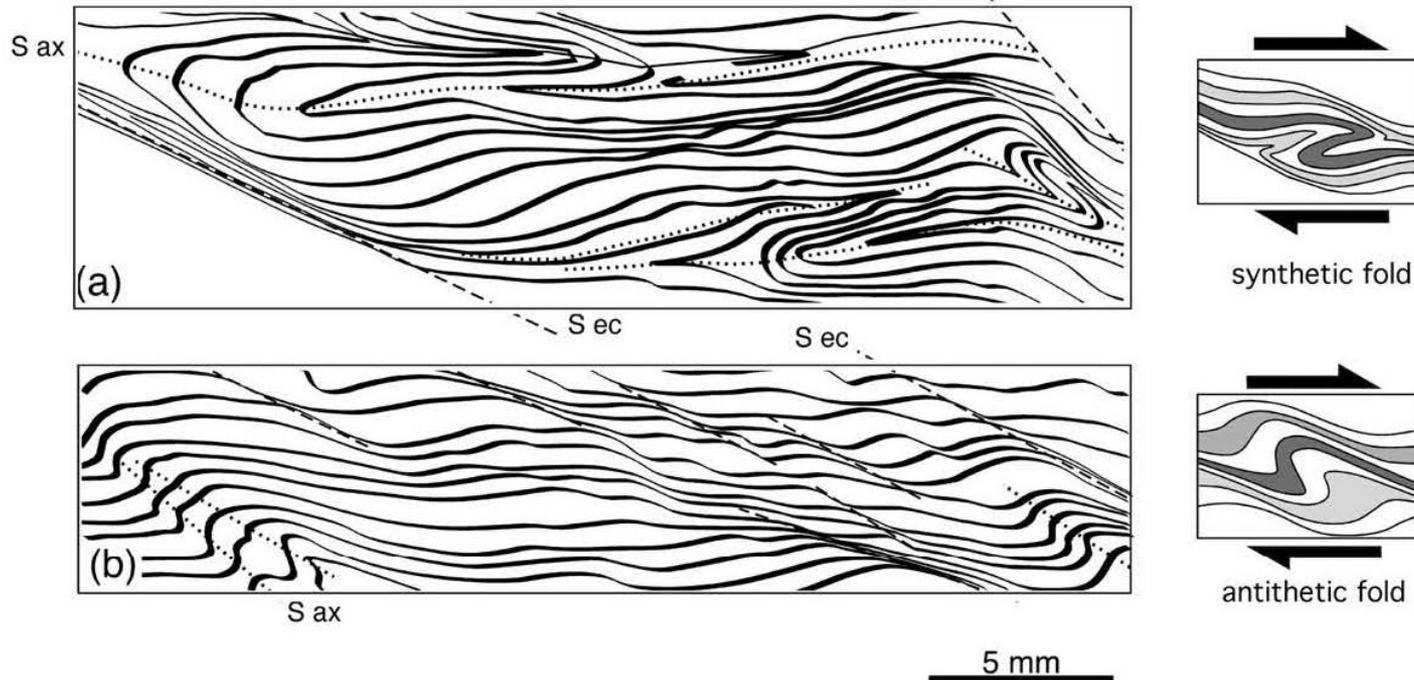
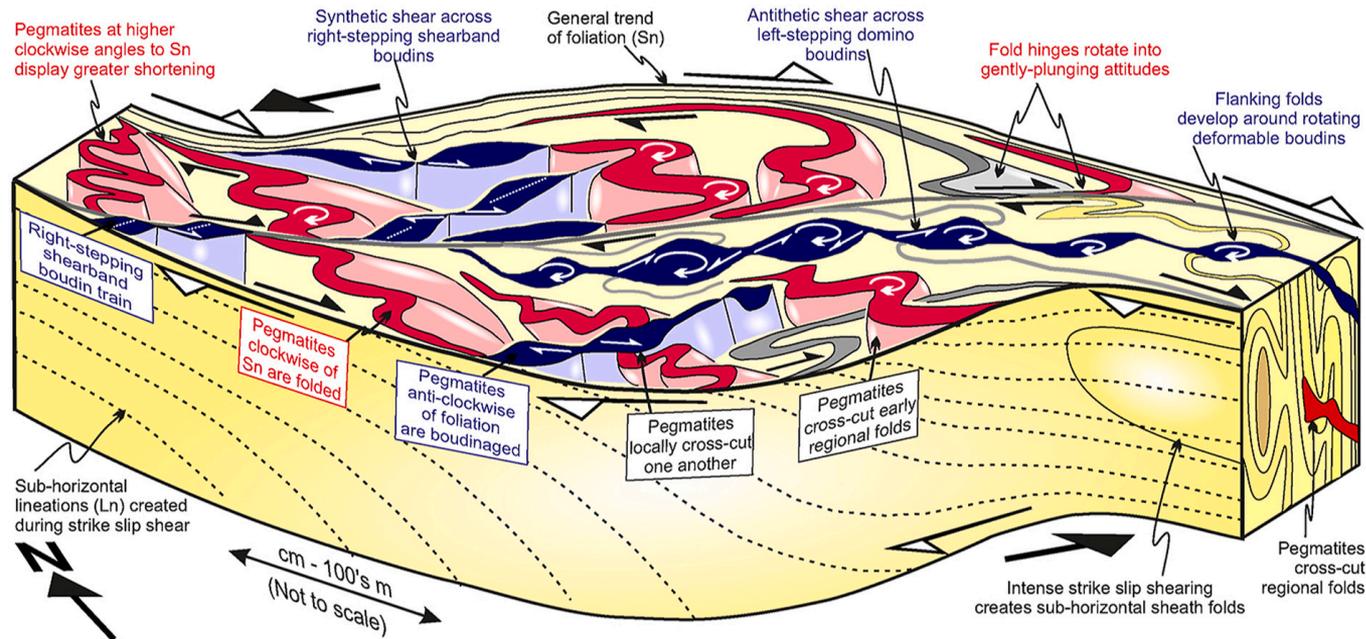


Fig. 13. (a) Synthetic (drag) shear-related late fold. (b) Antithetic (back-rotating) shear-related late fold. Both types of folds affect a mylonitic foliation and all involved structures formed during a single shearing event. Sec: extensional crenulation, Sax: axial planes. Cap de Creus shear zones.

Geometry of folded and boudinaged pegmatite veins emplaced within a strike-slip shear zone: A case study from the Caledonian orogen, northern Scotland

- This interesting diagram illustrates the deformation geometry of sheeted pegmatite veins/dikes relative to a strike-slip dominated ductile sheared host (Ex. volcanics) and their litho-structural relationships.
- The resulting folding and/or boudinaged mechanisms and rotation sense depends upon where we are situated in the deformation domain system.
- Thus the importance in identifying the relative kinematic indicators in the field.



Ref. Alsop, G.I. et al. (2020)

Conclusions



- The key for exploration success is understanding the Urban-Barry regional litho-structural framework for target generation => Bonterra Urban Barry continued exploration
- Target Generation ~ A Balanced Approach => Resource Expansion and Regional Exploration
- Bonterra exploration focus going forward in a general sense ~ Geophysics => complete IP survey and compilation => Supplement key target areas of interest
- Enhance Urban-Barry regional gold targets with continued exploration
- There remains many un-answered questions as to unravelling the litho-structural framework and hosted metallotect in the Urban-Barry region.
- Conclusion => Bonterra is focused and on the right track at exploring for new discoveries and unlocking the true potential of this new emerging relatively underexplored gold camp.

I would like to thank Bonterra's geological team for their support and collaboration for this presentation.

I also would like thank Jean-Luc Pilote and his team for their early feedback regarding the current and ongoing regional Urban-Barry TGI (GSC) project.

Lastly, I would like thank AEMQ for inviting me to present at the 2021 EXPLOR conference



QUESTIONS



THANK YOU

