

GENERATIONMINING



MARATHON PALLADIUM

PALLADIUM • PLATINUM • GOLD • COPPER PROJECT

GREEN IS THE NEW GOLD

JULY, 2021

Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Information

This presentation contains certain forward-looking information and forward-looking statements, as defined in applicable securities laws (collectively referred to herein as “forward-looking statements”). Forward-looking statements reflect current expectations or beliefs regarding future events or the Company’s future performance. All statements other than statements of historical fact are forward-looking statements. Often, but not always, forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of words such as “plans”, “expects”, “is expected”, “budget”, “scheduled”, “estimates”, “continues”, “forecasts”, “projects”, “predicts”, “intends”, “anticipates”, “targets” or “believes”, or variations of, or the negatives of, such words and phrases or state that certain actions, events or results “may”, “could”, “would”, “should”, “might” or “will” be taken, occur or be achieved, including statements relating to the Company’s Feasibility Study and results therefrom (including NPV, IRR, capital and operating costs and other financial metrics), Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve potential, exploration plans, or the ability of the Company and Sibanye Stillwater to vary their respective participating interests in the Marathon Property. All forward-looking statements, including those herein are qualified by this cautionary statement.

Although the Company believes that the expectations expressed in such statements are based on reasonable assumptions, such statements are not guarantees of future performance and actual results or developments may differ materially from those in the statements. There are certain factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those in the forward-looking information. These include commodity price volatility, continued availability of capital and financing, uncertainties involved in interpreting geological data, increases in costs, environmental compliance and changes in environmental legislation and regulation, the Company’s relationships with First Nations communities, exploration successes, and general economic, market or business conditions, as well as those risk factors set out in the Company’s annual information form, the Technical Report that the Company will file in connection with the Feasibility Study and in the continuous disclosure documents filed by the Company on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. Readers are cautioned that the foregoing list of factors is not exhaustive of the factors that may affect forward-looking statements. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements in this news release speak only as of the date of this news release or as of the date or dates specified in such statements.

Forward-looking statements are based on a number of assumptions which may prove to be incorrect, including, but not limited to, assumptions relating to: the availability of financing for the Company’s operations; operating and capital costs; results of operations; the mine development and production schedule and related costs; the supply and demand for, and the level and volatility of commodity prices; timing of the receipt of regulatory and governmental approvals for development projects and other operations; the accuracy of Mineral Reserve and Mineral Resource Estimates, production estimates and capital and operating cost estimates; and general business and economic conditions.

Investors are cautioned that any such statements are not guarantees of future performance and actual results or developments may differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking information. For more information on the Company, investors are encouraged to review the Company’s public filings on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. The Company disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward- looking information, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, other than as required by law.

We've got the metals for the green revolution!



PALLADIUM

4.2 million oz*



Palladium is used in part to **scrub nitrous oxide from gasoline exhaust**. Nitrous oxide is 300 times more potent than CO₂ as a greenhouse gas.

COPPER

1.1 Billion lbs*



An electric car needs about 180 lbs of copper, more than four times that of a gasoline-powered vehicle. Current mine supply will not suffice.

PLATINUM

1.4 Million oz*



Hydrogen Fuel Cells need 1-2 ounces of platinum per vehicle. More is needed in the manufacture of hydrogen fuel.

ROBUST ECONOMICS IN TIER ONE JURISDICTION



13-year mine life producing 245,000 ounces Palladium Eq



Upfront Capex US\$520 million, AISC US\$809 per ounce PdEq



Base Case IRR of 30%, after-tax NPV_(6%) of US\$800 million, using US\$1725 Pd and US\$3.20 Cu



At spot prices² IRR of 47%, after-tax NPV_(6%) of US\$1.6 Billion, using US\$2,395 Pd and US\$3.99 Cu*



Base Case payback of 2.3 years, Spot payback 1.5 years

¹ on a 100% basis, all dollars in C\$ unless otherwise noted.

² Other spot prices 22 Feb 2021: Pd = Au=US\$1,807/oz, Pt=\$US1,268/oz, Ag=US\$27.45/oz.

JAMIE LEVY **President, CEO & Director**

25 years in financing and management of Cdn mining companies. Was CEO of Pine Point Mining which was acquired by Osisko Metals. Formerly Vice President of Pinetree Capital.

DREW ANWYLL **M.Eng, P.Eng, COO**

Mining engineer, formerly senior vice-president -- technical services, interim chief operating officer and vice-president operations -- mine general manager at Detour Gold, also senior operating positions at Barrick and Placer Dome

ROD THOMAS, **P.Geo. VP, Exploration & Director**

Geologist with 40 years experience in Canada and abroad. Former Exploration Manager BHP Minerals Eastern NA and General Manager of VM Canada (subsidiary of NEXA Res.) Former president of PDAC.

JOHN MCBRIDE **Senior Exploration Geologist**

Worked on the Company's Marathon Project periodically since 2007, and continuously as project geologist since 2013. He obtained an MSc. in geology from Lakehead in 2010.

KERRY KNOLL **Exec. Chairman & Director**

Co-founded several successful mining companies over 35 years including Wheaton River, Thompson Creek and Glencairn Gold. Former editor of The Northern Miner Magazine.

BRIAN JENNINGS **CPA, CA, B.Sc CFO**

Chartered Accountant with extensive experience in financial management of resource companies, and formerly Vice-President Corporate Restructuring at Ernst and Young.

PATRICIA MANNARD **VP, Finance**

Managed administrative and financial aspects of exploration companies for 30 years, including Pine Point Mining from 1993-2018.

TABATHA LABLANC **Manager of Sustainability**

25 years of environmental & community relations, including TransCanada Pipelines, North American Palladium, Bowater-Abitib & oversaw the environmental assessment at the Marathon Project for Stillwater Canada Inc. in 2012-14.

STEPHEN REFORD, B.A.Sc, P.Eng **Director**

Geophysicist for 35 years and President of Paterson, Grant & Watson Limited, an international geophysical consulting company.

JENNIFER WAGNER, LL.B, **Director**

Ms. Wagner is a lawyer who is Senior Vice-President, Corporate Affairs, Legal Counsel and Corporate Secretary at Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. She is a member of the Law Society of Upper Canada.

PHILLIP C. WALFORD, P.Geo, P.Eng **Director**

Geologist, Founder and CEO of Marathon Gold from 2009-2019, developing the Valentine gold project. Was CEO and a founder of Marathon PGM Corp. which sold Marathon palladium project to Stillwater in 2010.

CASHEL MEAGHER, P.Geo., P.Eng **Director**

Senior Vice President and Chief Operating Officer of Hudbay Minerals Inc. since 2016, overseeing operations, development and exploration in North and South America; led construction and startup of Constancia Mine; previously held several senior positions at Inco.

PAUL MURPHY, B.Comm., FCPA **Director**

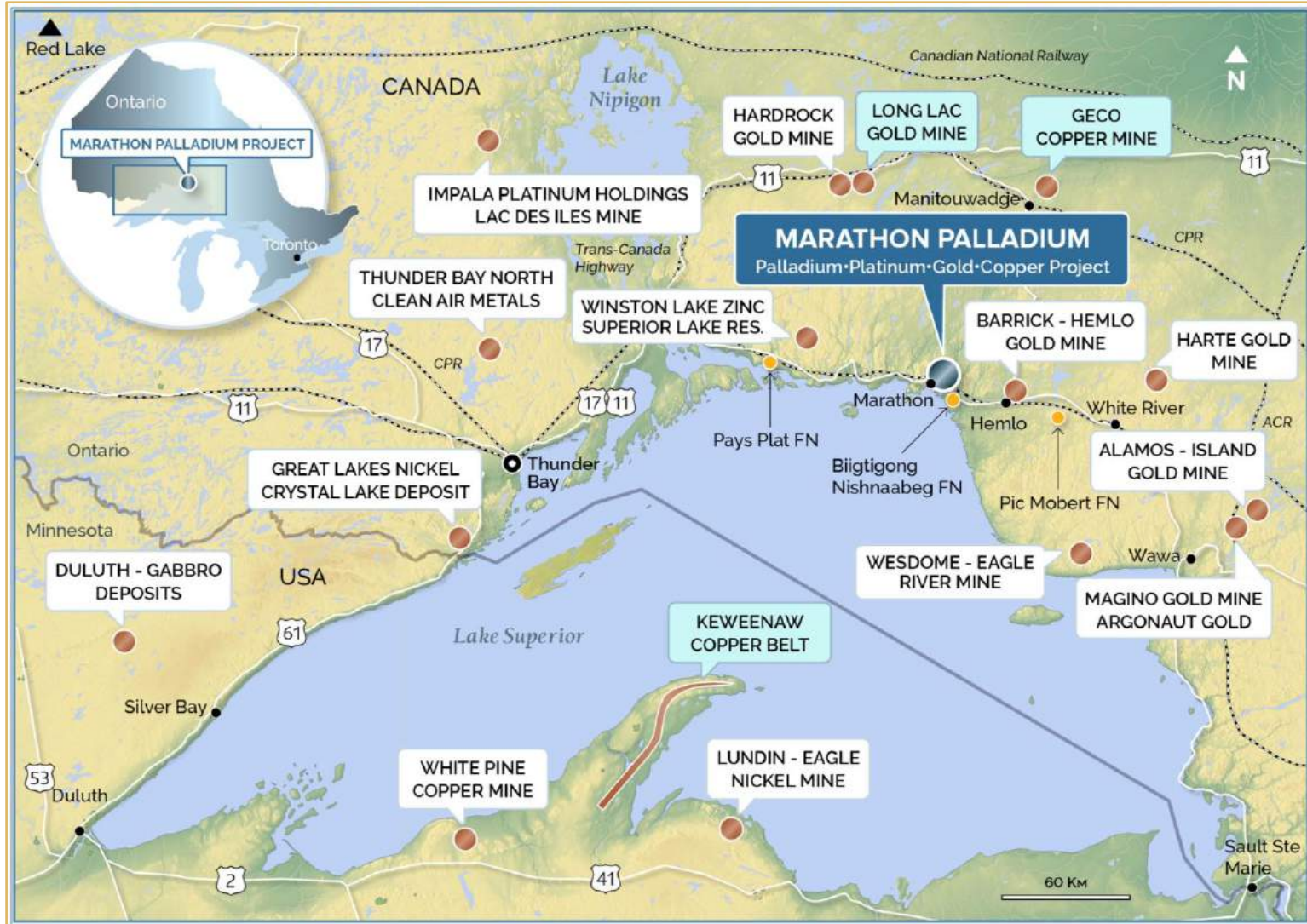
Chartered Accountant, Chairman of Alamos Gold; was Chief Financial Officer of Guyana Goldfields during construction, production; former partner and head of Mining Group, Western Hemisphere, for PricewaterhouseCoopers

CONSULTANT

STEVE HAGGARTY, P.Eng

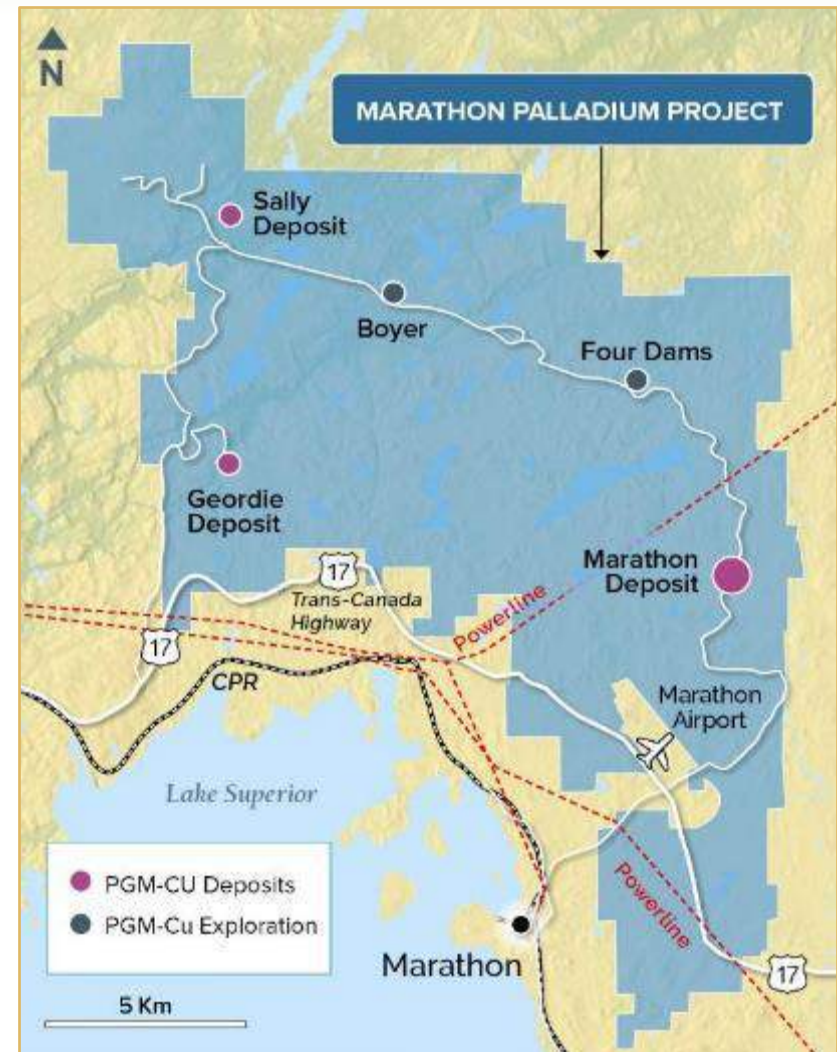
Metallurgy & Mining engineer with a strong background in metallurgical processing. Worked with numerous first tier companies including Barrick Gold (VP Operational Support), Homestake, International Corona and Teck.

LOCATION

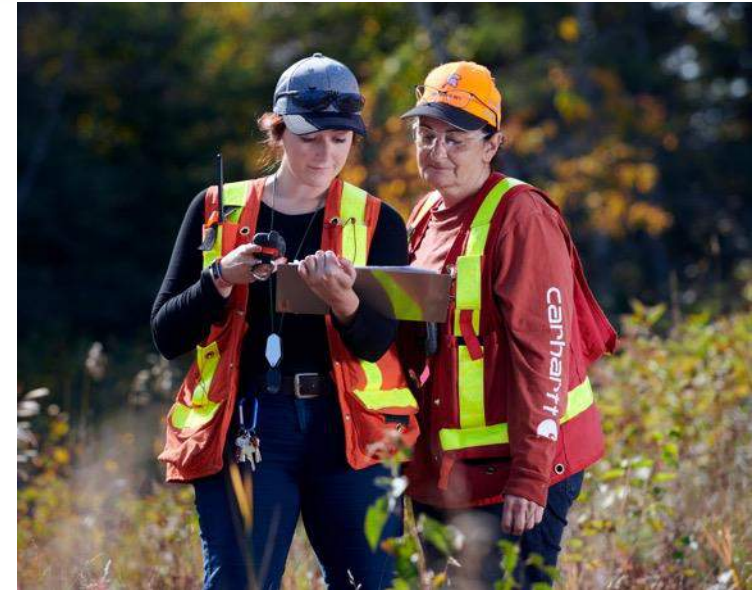


Excellent Infrastructure

- Located on Trans-Canada Highway
- Served by CPR main rail line
- Property next to Marathon airport
- Main Zone deposit 10 km from Town of Marathon
- Town population has been falling
- New \$1B 230 kilo-volt power line from Wawa to Thunder Bay will cross property
- Essentially carbon-free power
- Numerous towns, First Nations nearby can form bulk of workforce



- Generation Mining bought an initial interest in the Marathon property from Sibanye Stillwater in July, 2019
- Generation owns an 81.7% interest
- Sibanye-Stillwater owns the balance and has not been meeting its cash calls
- Generation initiating discussions regarding the minority partner's interest
- Minority interest subject to dilution provision
- Most of the Main Zone is currently royalty-free



Base Case High-Level Operating and Production

OPERATING DATA	UNITS	PRE-PRODUCTION	OPERATIONS	TOTAL
Mine life	years	2	12.6	14.6
Total Milled Tonnes	Mt	1.9	115.8	118
Total Mined Tonnes	Mt	25.4	421.8	447
Strip Ratio	waste:ore	3.33	2.77	2.80

METAL PRODUCTION ¹	UNITS	RECOVERED METALS	PAYABLE METAL	DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUE
Palladium	k oz	2,028	1,905	58.7%
Copper	M lbs	493	467	26.8%
Platinum	k oz	634	537	9.6%
Gold	k oz	183	151	3.8%
Silver	k oz	3,796	2,823	1.0%
Palladium Equivalent	k oz	3,399	3,195	n/a

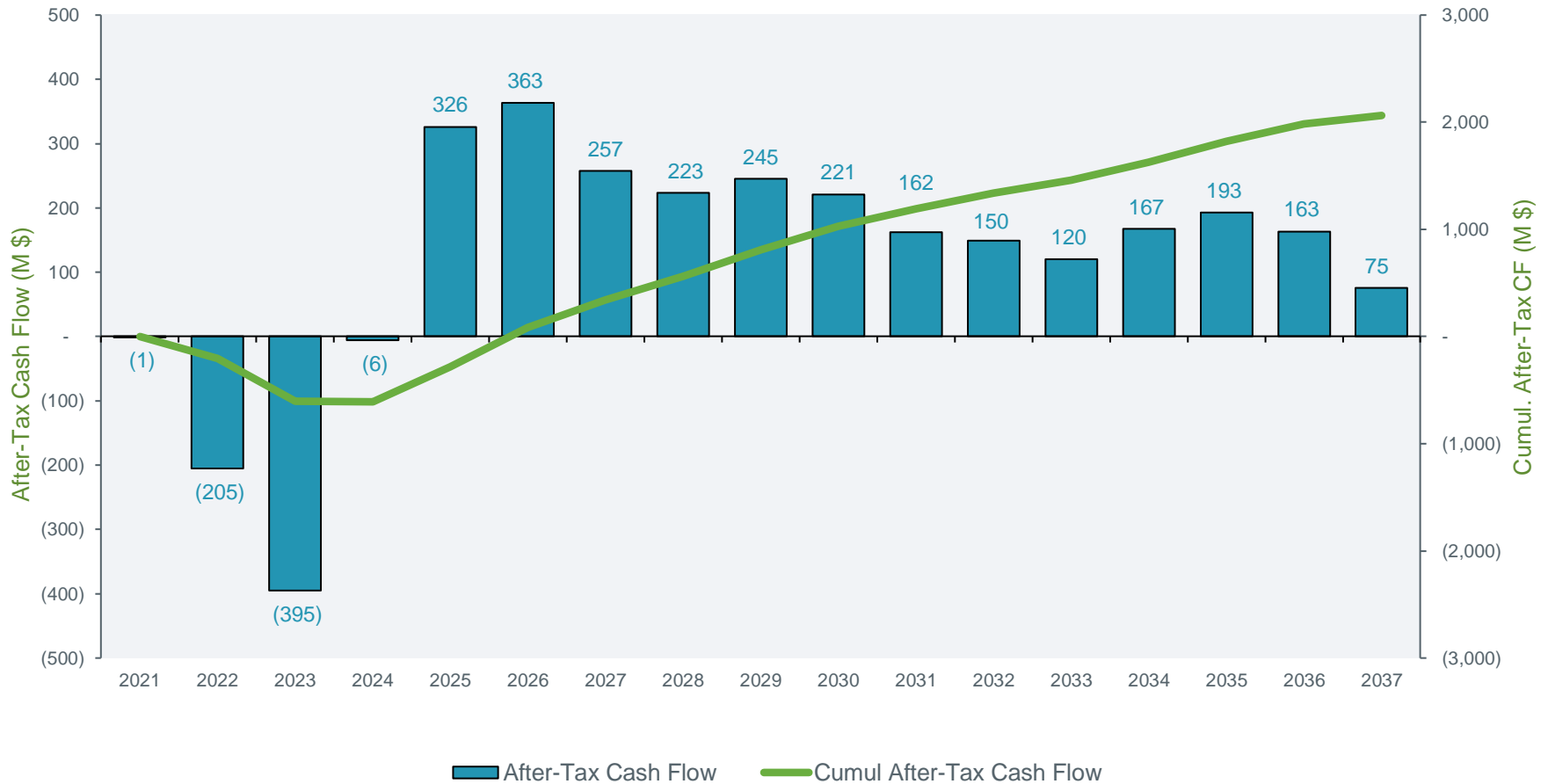
¹ LOM metal production including pre-production period.

Economic Analysis

ECONOMIC ANALYSIS BASE CASE	UNITS	BASE CASE	SPOT PRICE ¹
Pre-tax Undiscounted Cash Flow	C\$M	3,004	5,305
Pre-tax NPV6%	C\$M	1,636	3,042
Pre-tax IRR	%	38.6	59.9%
Pre-tax Payback	years	1.9	1.2
After-tax Undiscounted Cash Flow	C\$M	2,060	3,626
After-tax NPV6%	C\$M	1,068	2,025
After-tax IRR	%	29.7	46.5
After-tax Payback	years	2.3	1.5

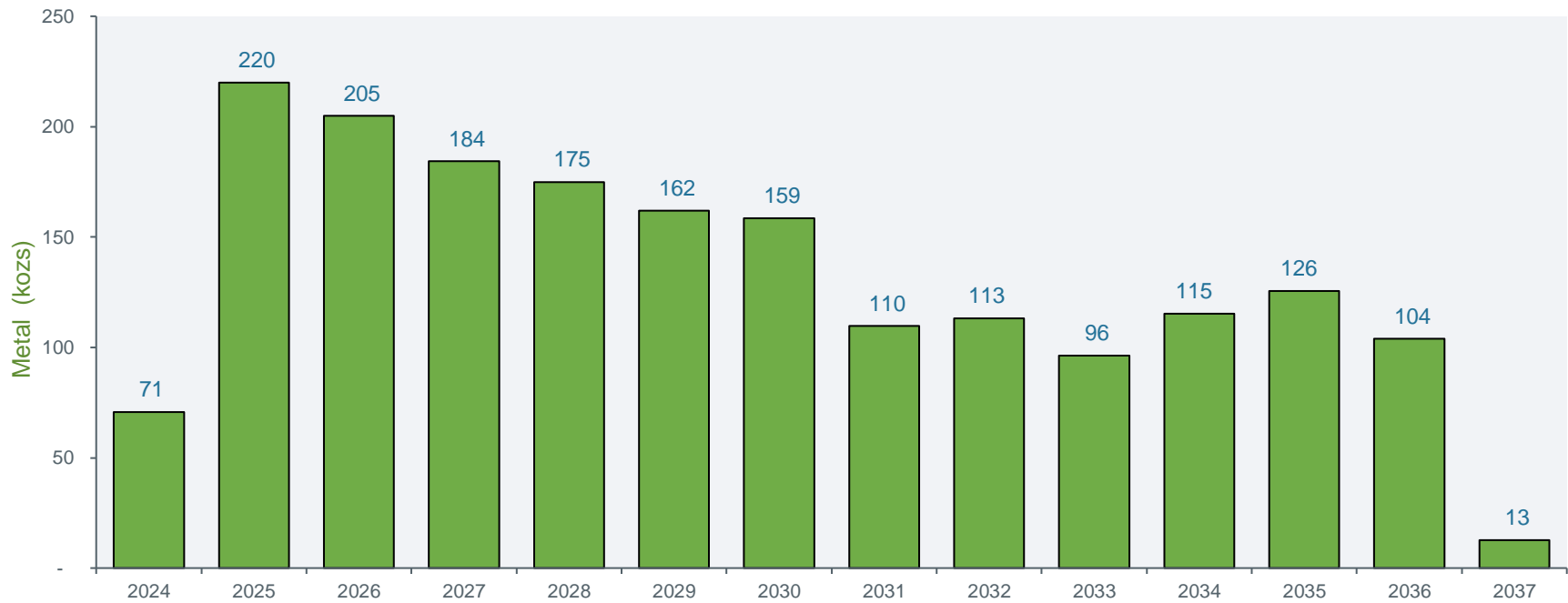
¹ Spot Price on 22 February 2021: Pd = US\$2,395/oz; Cu = US\$3.99/lb; Pt = US\$1,268/oz; Au = US\$1,807/oz; Ag = US\$27.45/oz; Pd, Pt, Au and Ag prices sourced LBMA; Cu price sourced on LME Copper.

Base Case Project Cash Flow (\$C, After-Tax)



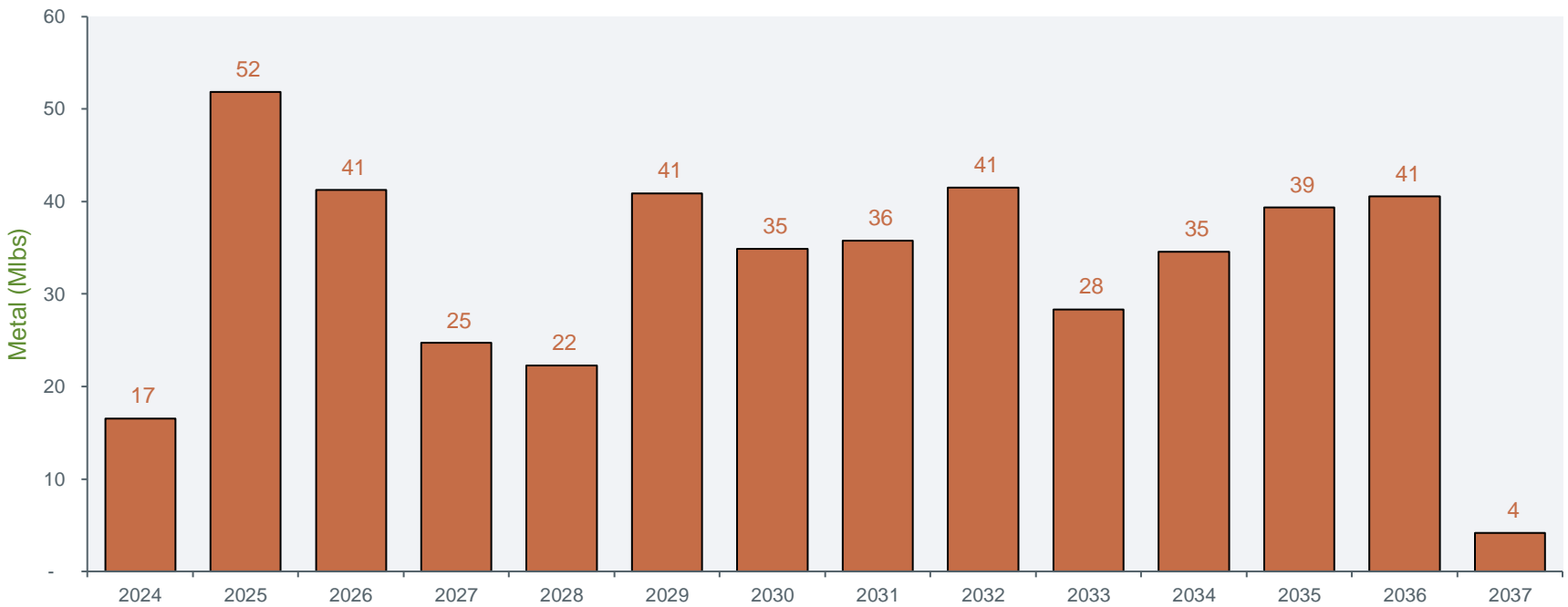
Mine Production Profile - Key Metals

Palladium - Payable Metal



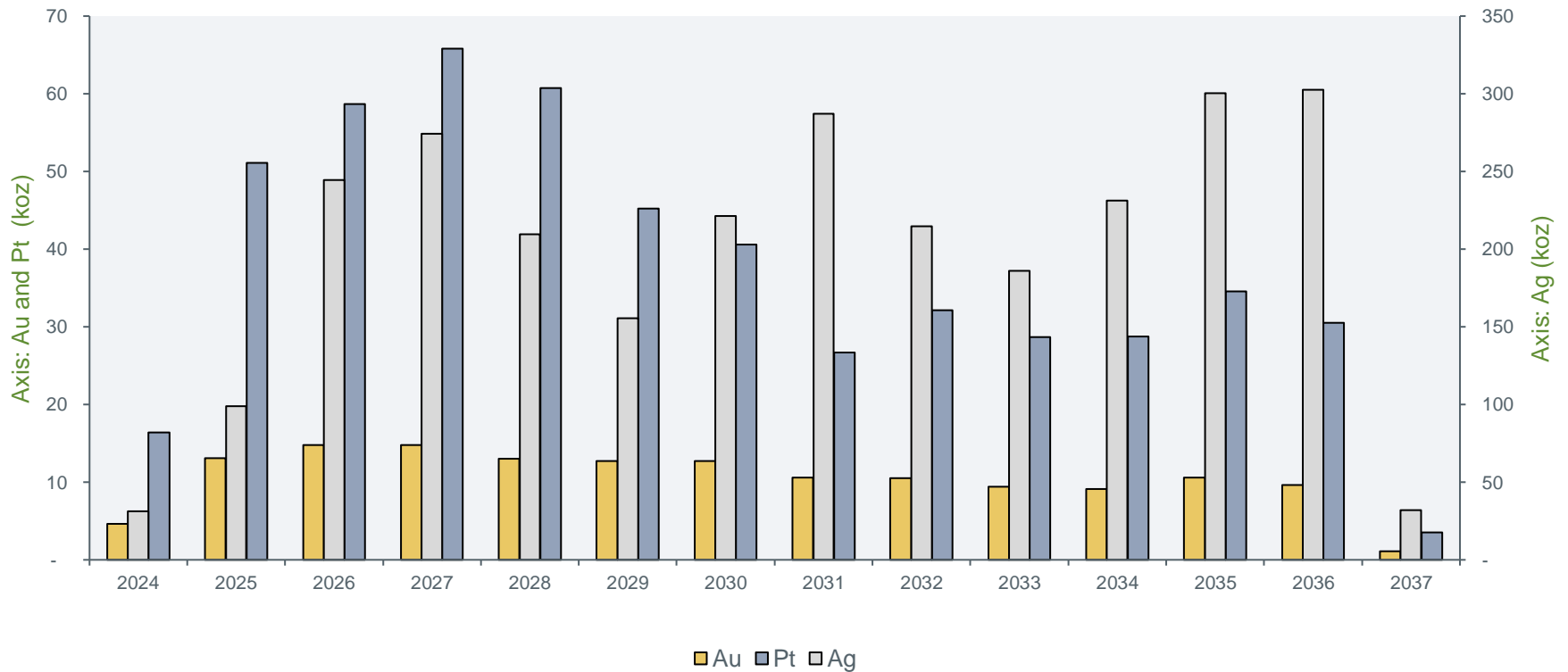
Mine Production Profile - Key Metals

Copper - Payable Metal



Mine Production Profile

Platinum, Gold and Silver - Payable Metal



FEASIBILITY STUDY SENSITIVITIES

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PALLADIUM PRICE (US\$/oz)	1,000	1,250	1,500	1,725	1,850	2,000	2,500
NPV 6% (C\$ M)	356	601	847	1,068	1,190	1,337	1,831
Payback (years)	4.3	3.2	2.6	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.6
IRR (%)	14.8%	20.2%	25.3%	29.7%	32.1%	34.8%	43.7%

COPPER PRICE (US\$/lb)	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.20	3.50	4.00	4.50
NPV 6% (C\$ M)	792	907	1,022	1,068	1,137	1,251	1,365
Payback (years)	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0
IRR (%)	24.7%	26.8%	28.9%	29.7%	30.9%	32.9%	34.8%

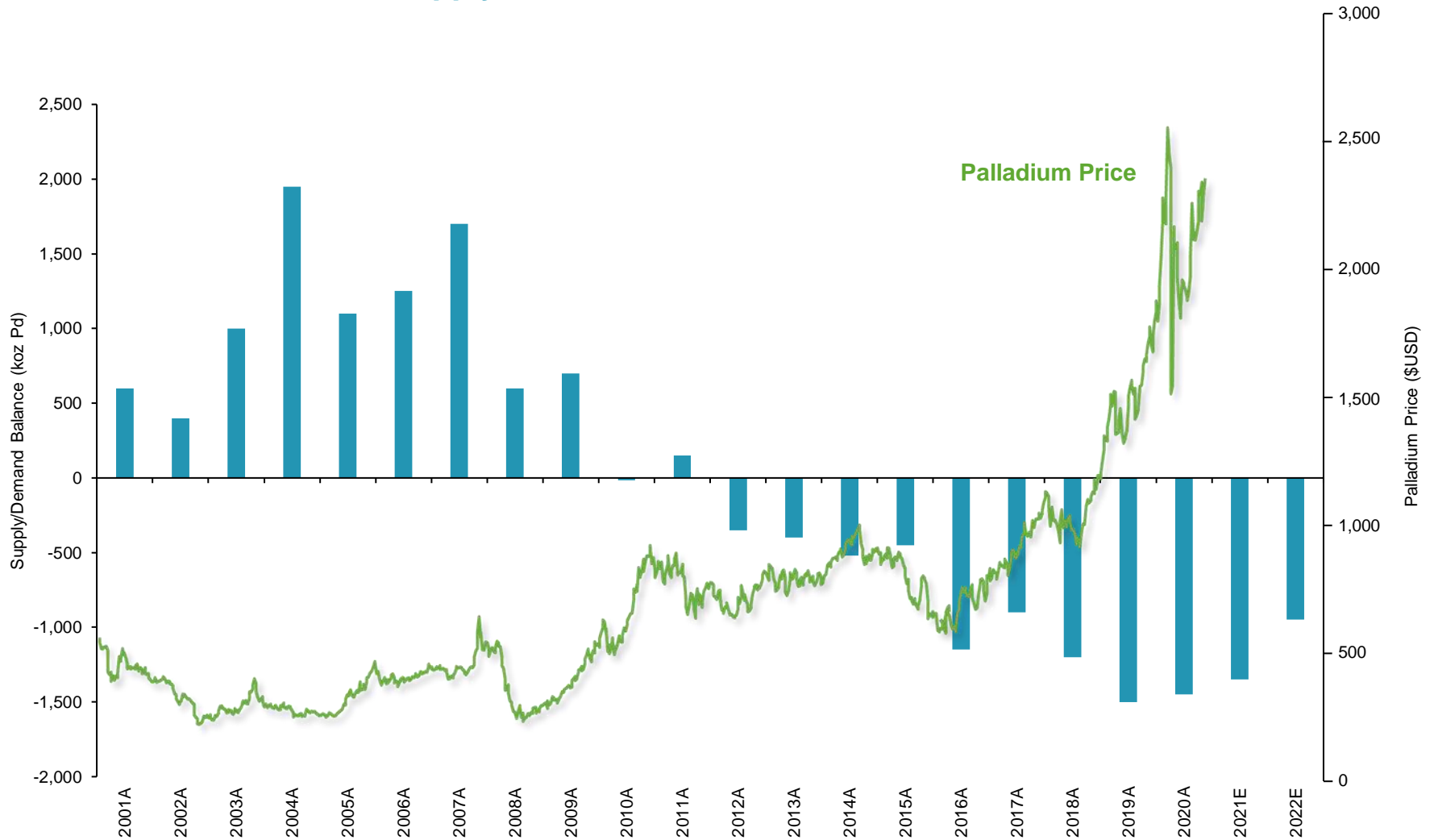
AFTER-TAX RESULTS	OPEX SENSITIVITY				
	-20%	-15%	0%	15%	20%
NPV 6% (C\$ M)	1,270	1,220	1,068	916	866
Payback (years)	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.5
IRR (%)	33.0%	32.2%	29.7%	27.1%	26.2%

AFTER-TAX RESULTS	CAPEX SENSITIVITY				
	-20%	-15%	0%	15%	20%
NPV 6% (C\$ M)	1,195	1,163	1,068	972	940
Payback (years)	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.6	2.7
IRR (%)	37.7%	35.4%	29.7%	25.3%	24.1%

- Autocatalysts use 85% of palladium supply:
Required by law in most countries
- A typical automobile uses 3-9 grams palladium
- Modern catalysts convert 98% of carbon monoxide and nitrous oxide
- Carbon monoxide exposure can be fatally toxic
- Nitrous oxide is 300 times more potent than CO2 as greenhouse gas
- Pd loads per vehicle increasing in China, Europe, India & Brazil to convert more gases*
- Annual demand of +/-11 million+ ounces
- In 2019, 6.89M oz mined worldwide (and falling)
3.4M oz recovered from recycling (and rising)*
- Price has increased nearly 400% since 2016



Palladium Market Price, Supply and Demand Balance Historic and Forecast



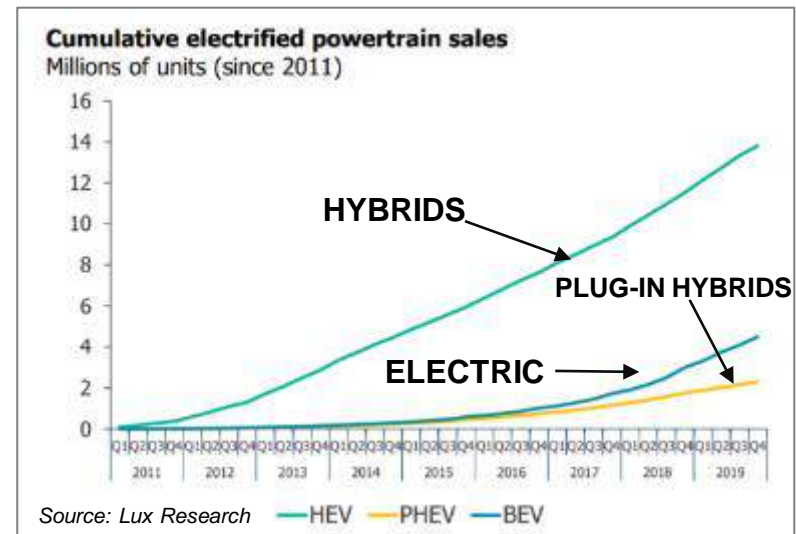
*S&P Global Market Intelligence, Metals Focus

- Palladium loadings per vehicle increased 14% worldwide in 2019 (Johnson Matthey)
- Substitution by platinum possible, but requires more platinum and rhodium
- Both Pd and Pt were in deficit pre-Covid
- Substitution of Pd by Pt would likely cause a spike in Pt price, offsetting any gains made by the switch
- Hybrid cars require 10%-15% more palladium than purely ICE autos
- Fuel cells & LNG require 30-60 gms Pt per vehicle
- Metals Focus predicts \$3,000 Pd price in 2021

Near-term production increases

MINE	PRODUCTION INCREASES (OZ)	YEAR
Norilsk	1,000,000	2025*
Platreef	200,000	2021-2
Eurasia	75,000	2021

*JP Morgan



FEAR OF THE ELECTRIC CAR

- Electric cars use almost no palladium, BUT
- An EV uses 180 lbs copper vs 40 lbs for ICE
- Home-charging stations use another 30 lbs
- Public-charging stations will require even more
- EV rollout estimates vary widely, consensus is about 25% of new car sales by 2030
- At Marathon, no change in profit with a ~ \$215/oz decrease in palladium price and a \$1/lb increase in copper price*
- Goldman's 2025 est. of \$6.80/lb Cu would allow Pd to drop to \$950 with no change in bottom line
- We say, *"Bring on the electric car!"*



“Copper is the new oil” -- Goldman Sachs

* From \$3.20 price in feasibility study, prices in \$US



MARATHON'S METALS NEEDED IN ALL FUTURE CARS

ICE CAR Pd-Cu

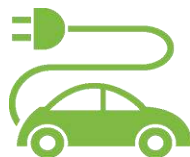
US\$651*



At 5 grams palladium and 40 lbs copper per car, **each car would consume \$651 worth of our metals at recent spot prices**

ELECTRIC CAR Cu

US\$837*



An electric car needs about 182 lbs of copper. At \$4.60 per lb, that is **US\$837 per car.** Plus more for charging stations.

FUEL CELL CAR Pt-Cu

US\$1626*



Hydrogen Fuel Cells need **1 oz+ of platinum per vehicle**, plus an estimated **88 lbs copper.** More Pt is needed to make hydrogen fuel.

HYBRID CAR Pd-Cu

US\$965*



Although amounts vary, **a typical hybrid uses about 88 lbs of copper and 6 grams of palladium**

* Dollar amounts are based on recent spot prices: US\$1222/oz platinum, US\$4.60/lb copper and US\$2900/oz palladium.

MINERAL PROCESSING CONSUMES A LOT OF ELECTRICITY!
(BUT WHERE DOES IT COME FROM?)

COUNTRY OR REGION	CARBON-GENERATED POWER %	2020 PALLADIUM OUTPUT '000 OZ
Russia (Norilsk Region)	54%	2,727
South Africa*	86%	1,977
Ontario	4%	602
Zimbabwe*	62%	410
Montana*	45%	353

* Carbon source is predominantly coal

Sources: Pd output – Johnson Matthey; Power Sources – South Africa, get-invest.eu; Russia, Nornickel 2020 annual report; Ontario, Canada Energy Regulator; Zimbabwe, get-invest.eu; Montana, U.S. Energy Information Administration

COMPARISON: IRR & NPV/CAPEX

Comparisons of Precious Metal Mines*

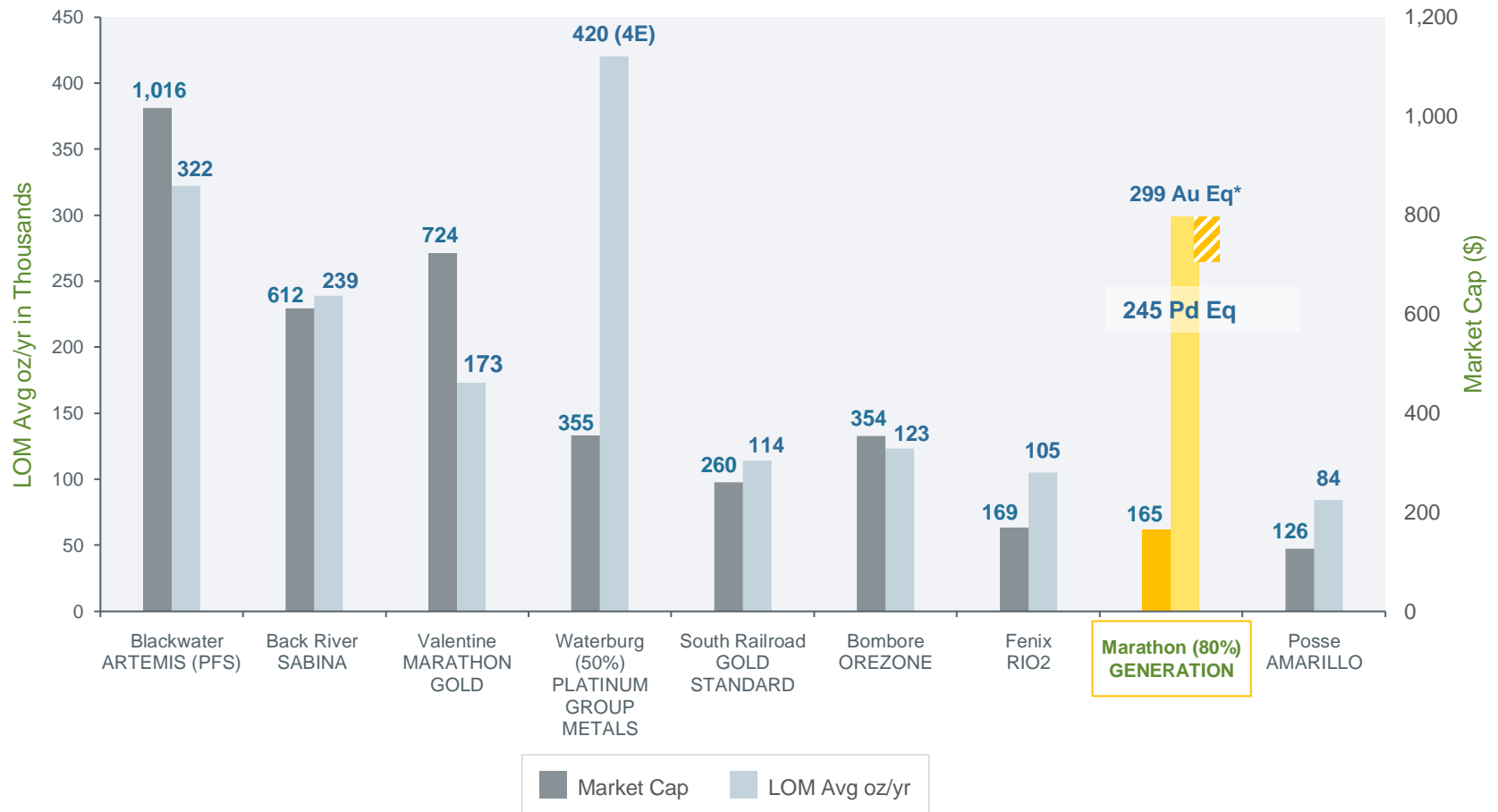
Project	FS Date	Initial Capex (M)	Metal Price \$US	IRR	Post Tax NPV (M)	NPV/ Capex
HISTORICAL						
Detour Lake	2010	\$1,019	\$850	12.4%	\$760 (5%)	0.74
Malartic	2008	\$642	\$775	25.1%	\$730 (5%)	1.13
Rainy River	2013	\$713	\$1,400	23.7%	\$931 (5%)	1.30
Atlantic Gold	2015	\$137	\$1,200	30.0%	\$168 (5%)	1.22
CURRENT AND FUTURE						
Cote Lake	2018	\$1,147	\$1,250	15.2%	\$795 (5%)	0.69
Magino	2017	\$405	\$1,300	19.5%	\$288 (5%)	0.71
Waterberg	2019	US\$874	\$1,546 (Pd)	20.7%	US\$982 (8%)	1.12
Platreef	2017	US\$1,544	\$1,037**	14.2%	US\$916 (8%)	0.58
Platreef	2020	US\$1,438	\$1,225**	19.8%	US\$1,849 (8%)	1.28
Eagle (Victoria)	2016	\$370	\$1,250	29.5%	\$508 (5%)	1.37
Hardrock	2020	\$952	\$1,400	20.1%	\$1,050 (5%)	1.10
MARATHON (Consensus)	2021	\$665	\$1,725	29.7%	\$1,068 (6%)	1.63
MARATHON (Spot)	2021	\$665	\$2,395	46.5%	\$2,025 (6%)	3.09

*Based On Original Feasibility Study

**Avg Pd and Pt

Sources: Sedar company filings, company websites

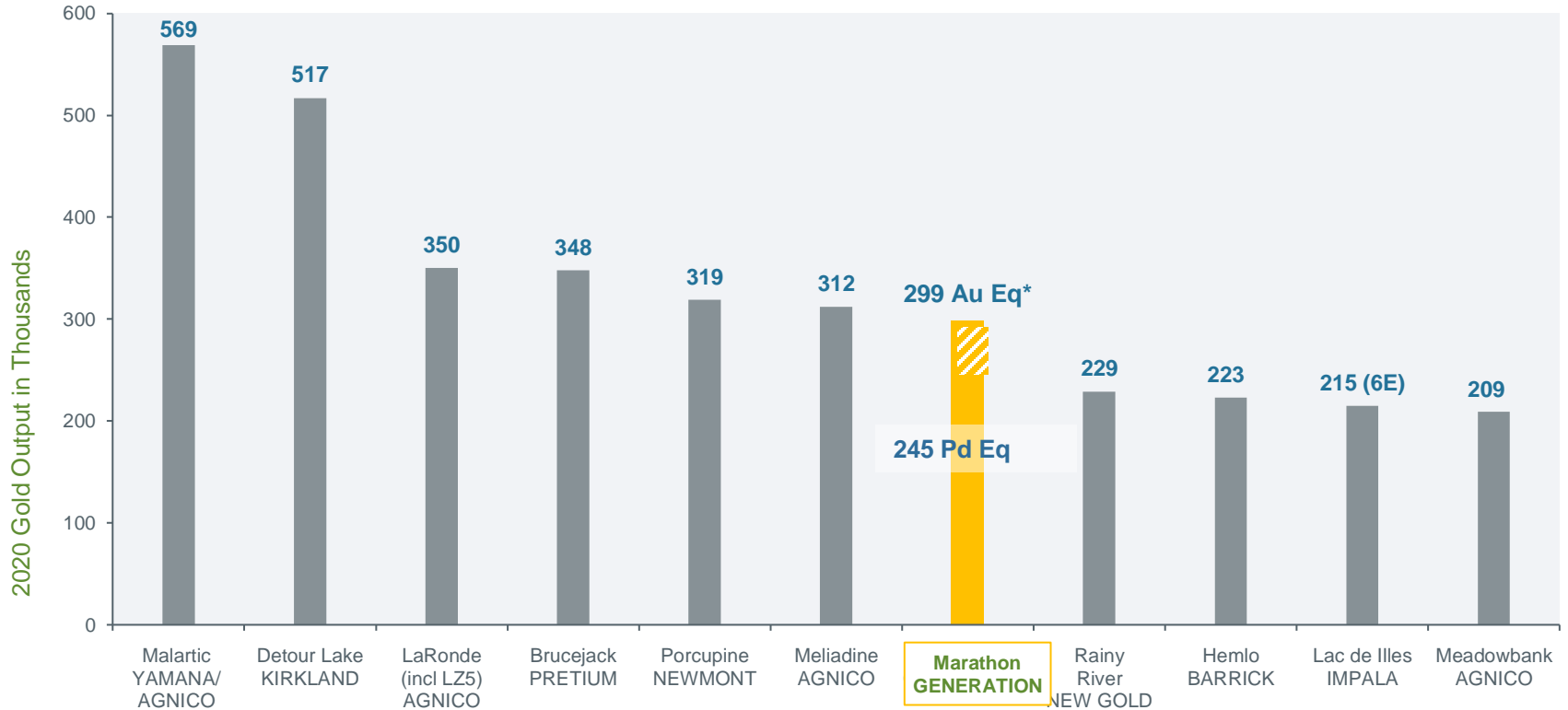
Companies at Feasibility Stage: Market Cap vs Annual Production ('000 ozs)



*Based on metal prices used in March, 2021 Marathon Feasibility Study. Not 43-101 compliant

COMPARISON WITH THE TOP TEN

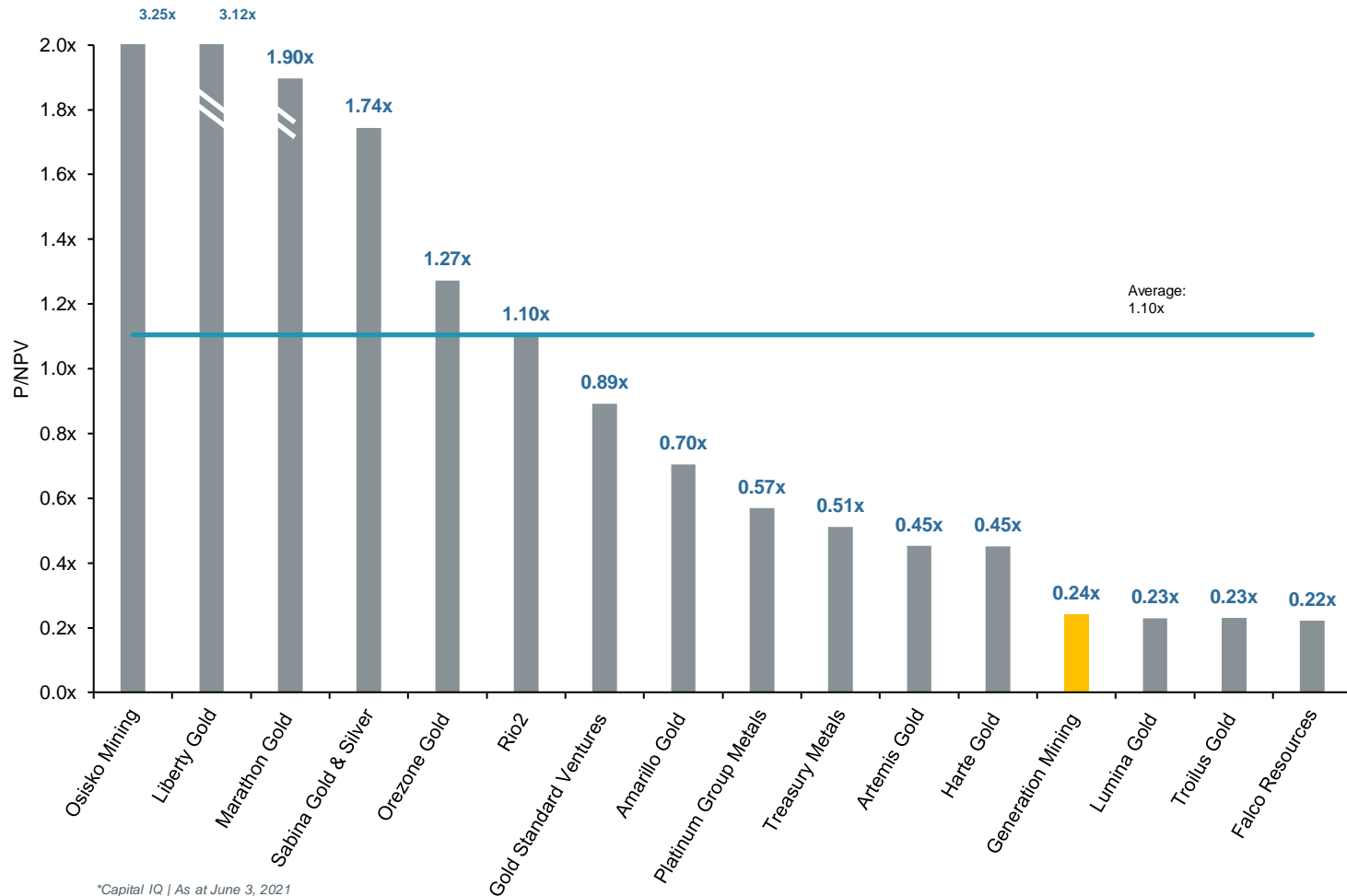
Largest Precious Metal Mines in Canada 2020 ('000 ozs)*



*Exclusive of byproducts

**Based on metal prices used in March, 2021 Marathon Feasibility Study. Not 43 101 compliant

P/NPV | Gold & PGM Developers



*Capital IQ | As at June 3, 2021

Key Steps for 2019/2023



TIMELINE (ESTIMATED)

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Asset Acquisition	✓				
Update Resource	✓				
PEA Study	✓	✓			
New Listing		✓			
Feasibility Study		✓			
EA/Permits/Social		✓			
Detailed Engineering					
Mine Financing					
Construction					
Production					>

Important note: Construction and production are subject to favorable results in the feasibility study, permitting and financing of the project.

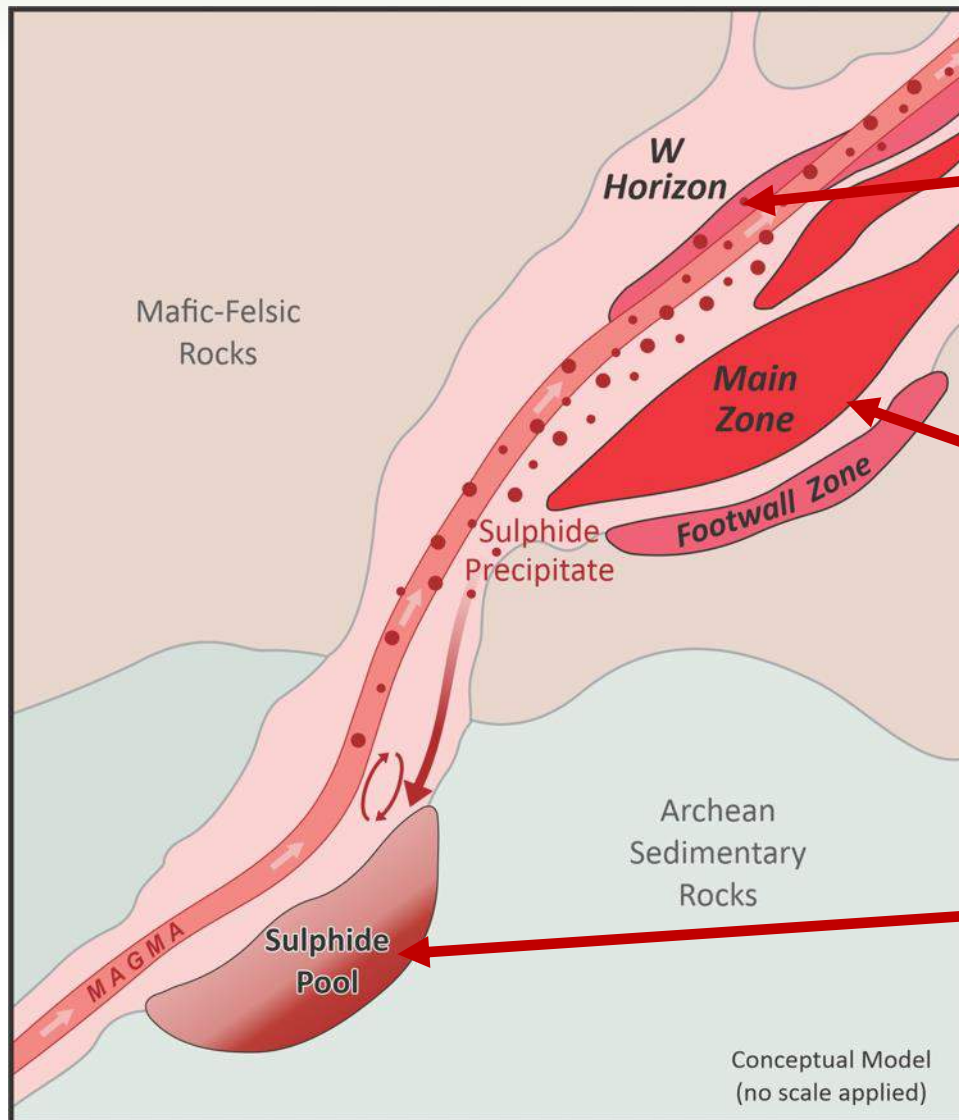
LOOKING FOR SOURCE OF HIGH GRADE GENERATIONMINING

Sample K008054, 188.28g/t TPGM, 9.11% Cu, 0.60% Ni, 6.4% S

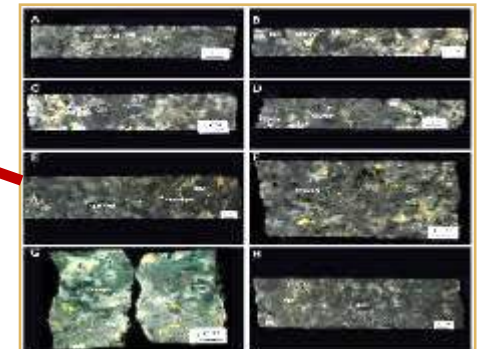


COLDWELL MINERALIZATION MODEL

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W Horizon – High Grade

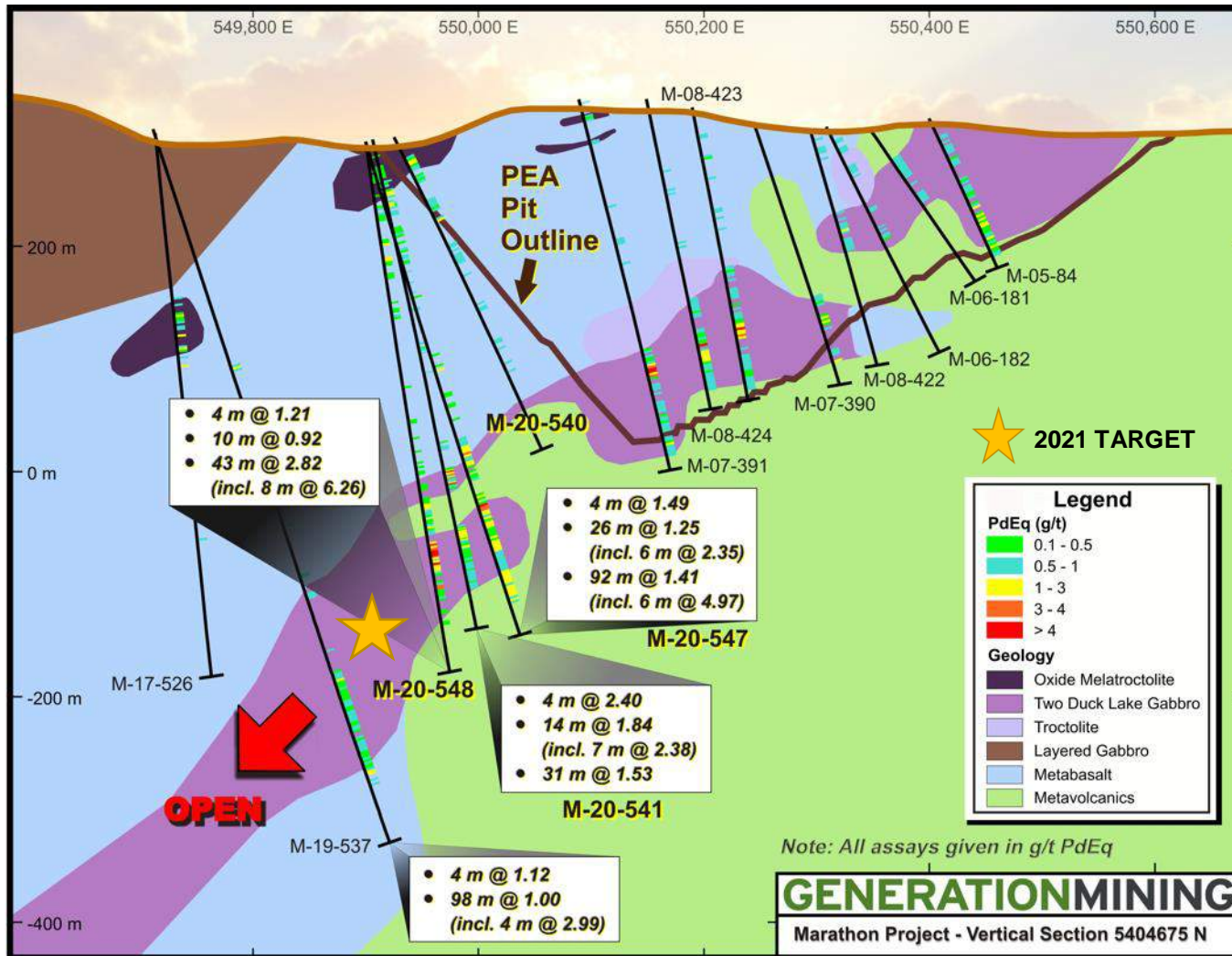


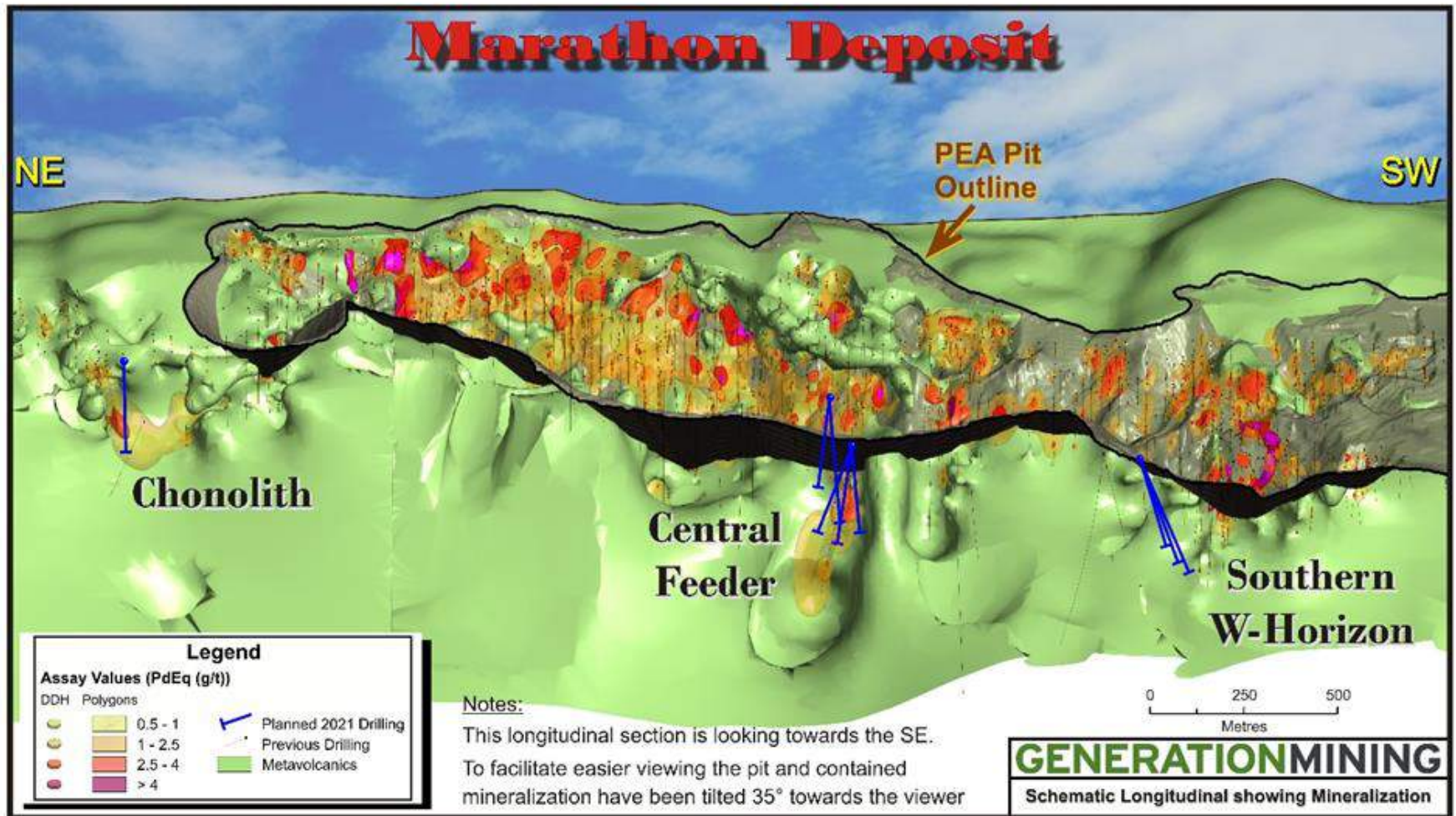
Main Zone Disseminated



Massive Sulphide Model

MARATHON EXPLORATION





Capital Structure

Shares Outstanding 150.1M

Warrants 9.1M
(Weighted average exercise price: C\$0.73)

Options 13.5M
(Weighted average exercise price: C\$0.50)

Fully Diluted Shares Outstanding 172.8M

Basic Market Capitalization \$157M
(Share price: C\$1.05)

Key Shareholders

Eric Sprott ~7.7%

Zebra Holdings (Lukas Lundin) ~7.3%

Sibanye Stillwater ~7.3%

Osisko Mining ~4.0%

Officers & Directors ~7.5%

INVESTOR RELATIONS

JAMIE LEVY

President & CEO

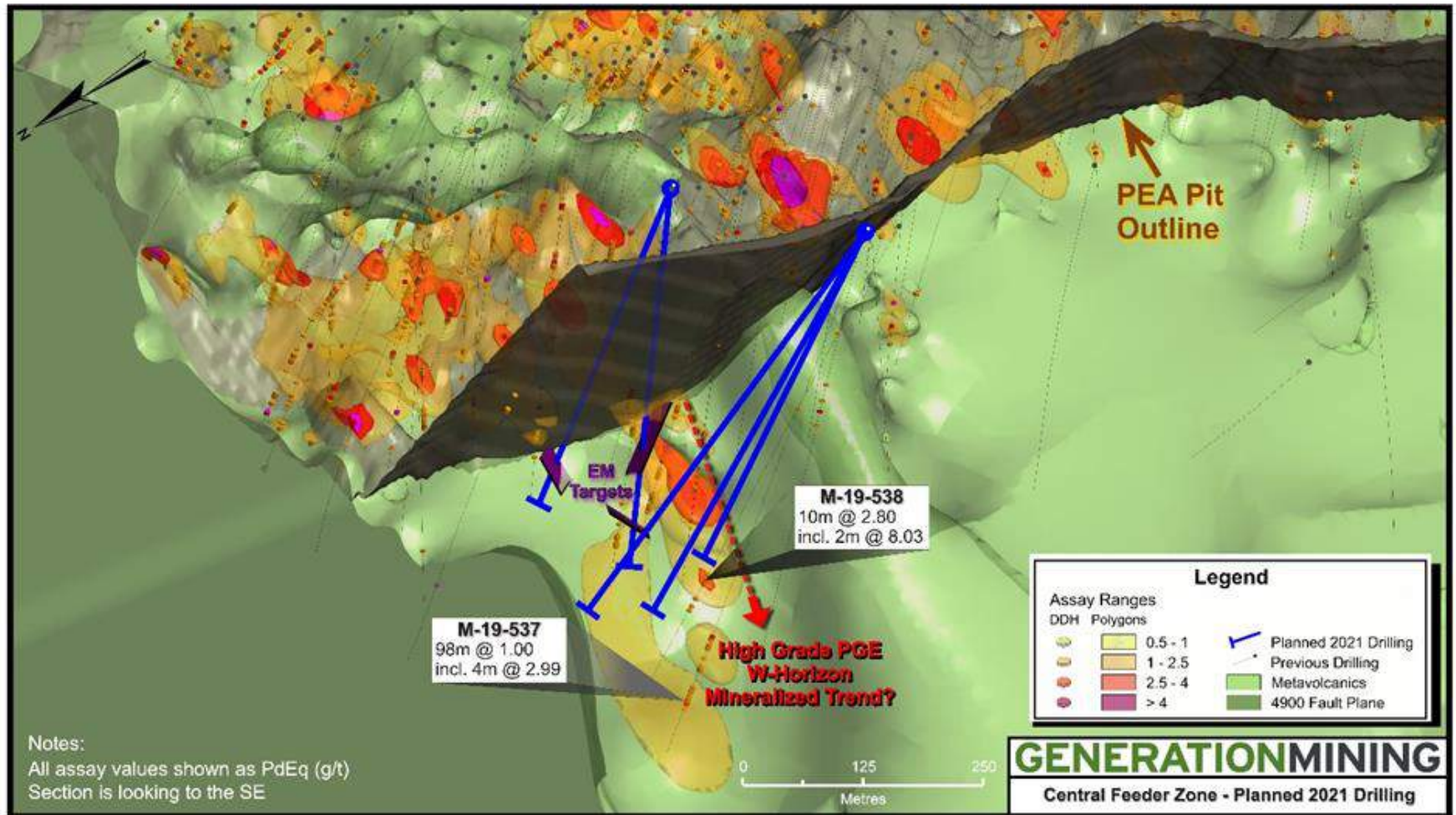
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APPENDIX
EXPLORATION UPSIDE



- Three feasibility studies done from 2008-2014 @ Pd prices ranging from US\$321-\$700
- Stillwater took over Marathon in 2010 for US\$118 million
- Sold 25% to Mitsubishi for \$US81 million in 2012 (Stillwater repurchased that interest in 2015)
- Stillwater put project on care and maintenance in 2014 due to low Pd prices and new Feasibility Study
- Sibanye Gold acquired Stillwater Mining in 2017 for US\$2.2 billion
- Over 212,000 metres of drilling in 1,930 holes



Key Assumptions

PRICE ASSUMPTIONS	UNITS	PRICE
Palladium	US\$/oz	1,725
Copper	US\$/lb	3.20
Platinum	US\$/oz	1,000
Gold	US\$/oz	1,400
Silver	US\$/oz	20.00
Exchange Rate	C\$/US\$	1.28
Diesel Fuel	\$/L	0.77
Electricity	\$/kWhr	0.08

Recoveries

Metal	Recovery @ Avg. Grade
Palladium	86.9%
Copper	93.0%
Platinum	84.2%
Gold	72.4%
Silver	71.5%

Note: Commodities listed in order of revenues.

High-Level Capital and Operating Costs

CAPITAL COSTS	UNITS	
Initial Capital ¹	\$M	665
LOM Sustaining Capital	\$M	423
LOM Total Capital	\$M	1,087
Closure Costs	\$M	66

¹ Initial Capital shown after equipment financing. Contingency at approximately 11.7% of initial Capital.

OPERATING COSTS	UNITS	
Mining ²	\$/t mined	2.53
Processing	\$/t milled	9.08
General & Administration	\$/t milled	2.48
Transport & Refining Charges	\$/t milled	2.80
Royalties	\$/t milled	0.03
Total Operating Costs	\$/t milled	23.63
LOM Average Operating Cost	US\$/oz Pd Eq	687
LOM Average AISC	US\$/oz Pd Eq	809

² Mining cost also noted as \$9.23/tonne milled, all amounts \$C unless noted otherwise

FEASIBILITY STUDY CAPEX

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CAPITAL COSTS	INITIAL (\$M)	SUSTAINING (\$M)	TOTAL (\$M)
Mining	127.8	184.1	311.9
Process Plant	269.2	38.5	307.7
Infrastructure	107.7	29.3	136.9
Tailings Storage and Water Management	61.2	170.8	232.0
Construction Indirects	113.5		
General and Owner's Cost	14.9		
Preproduction, Startup, Commissioning	(52.9)		
Subtotal (before equipment financing)	641.4	422.6	988.5
Contingency ¹	74.8		
Subtotal (including contingency)	716.1		
Less: Equipment Financing Drawdowns	(72.4)		
Add: Equipment Lease Payment & Fees	21.0		
Total Initial Capital (after equipment financing)	664.7	422.6	1,087.3
Closure & Reclamation ²		65.9	65.9
Total Capital Costs	664.7	488.5	1,153.2

¹ Contingency applied to sub-project level, approx. 11.7% on overall initial capital.

² Closure cost estimate is \$55.1 M, additional cost included for carrying cost of closure bond.

MINERAL RESOURCES

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Pit Constrained Combined Mineral Resource Estimate¹⁻⁸ for the Marathon, Geordie and Sally Deposits (Effective date June 30, 2020)

MINERAL RESOURCE CLASS	TONNAGE kt	Pd		Cu		Au		Pt		Ag	
		g/t	koz	%	M lbs	g/t	koz	g/t	koz	g/t	koz
MARATHON DEPOSIT											
Measured	113,793	0.63	2,304	0.20	502	0.07	262	0.21	762	1.49	5,466
Indicated	89,012	0.45	1,296	0.19	373	0.06	182	0.16	449	1.77	5,078
M&I	202,806	0.55	3,599	0.20	875	0.07	444	0.19	1,211	1.62	10,544
Inferred	6,931	0.43	95	0.17	26	0.08	17	0.14	32	1.55	345
GEORDIE DEPOSIT											
Indicated	17,268	0.56	312	0.35	133	0.05	25	0.04	20	2.40	1,351
Inferred	12,899	0.51	212	0.28	80	0.03	14	0.03	12	2.40	982
SALLY DEPOSIT											
Indicated	24,801	0.35	278	0.17	93	0.07	56	0.20	160	0.70	567
Inferred	14,019	0.28	124	0.19	57	0.05	24	0.15	70	0.60	280
TOTAL PROJECT											
Measured	113,793	0.63	2,304	0.20	502	0.07	262	0.21	762	1.49	5,466
Indicated	131,081	0.45	1,886	0.21	599	0.06	263	0.15	629	1.66	6,996
M&I	244,874	0.53	4,190	0.20	1,101	0.07	525	0.18	1,391	1.58	12,462
Inferred	33,849	0.40	431	0.22	163	0.05	55	0.10	114	1.48	1,607

For Notes see next slide.

The Mineral Resource Estimate includes all three deposits and was prepared by P&E.

Notes:

- 1. Mineral Resources were estimated using the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM), CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves, Definitions(2014) and Best Practices Guidelines (2019) prepared by the CIM Standing Committee on Reserve Definitions and adopted by CIM Council.*
- 2. Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, marketing, or other relevant issues.*
- 3. 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.*
- 4. Mineral Resources are reported within a constraining pit shell at a NSR cut-off value of \$13/t.*
- 5. $NSR (C\$/t) = (Ag \times 0.48) + (Au \times 42.14) + (Cu \times 73.27) + (Pd \times 50.50) + (Pt \times 25.07) - 2.62$.*
- 6. The Mineral Resource Estimate was based on metal prices of US\$3.00/lb copper, US\$1,500/oz gold, US\$18/oz silver, US\$1,600/oz palladium, and US\$900/oz platinum.*
- 7. Mineral Resources are inclusive of Mineral Reserves.*
- 8. Contained metal totals may differ due to rounding.*

The Mineral Reserve Estimate includes only the Marathon deposit and was prepared by G Mining Services Inc.

Marathon Project Open Pit Mineral Reserve Estimates¹⁻⁸ (Effective date September 15, 2020)

MINERAL RESERVES	TONNAGE		Pd		Cu		Au		Pt		Ag	
	kt	%	g/t	koz	%	M lbs	g/t	koz	g/t	koz	g/t	koz
Proven	85,091	72%	0.660	1,805	0.202	379	0.070	191	0.212	581	1.359	3,719
Probable	32,610	28%	0.512	537	0.213	153	0.061	64	0.168	176	1.541	1,616
P&P	117,701	100%	0.619	2,342	0.205	532	0.067	255	0.200	756	1.410	5,334

¹ CIM definitions were followed for Mineral Reserves.

² Mineral Reserves are estimated at a cut-off grade varying from \$18.00 to \$21.33 NSR/t of ore.

³ Mineral Reserves are estimated using the following long-term metal prices (Pd = US\$1,500/oz, Pt = US\$900/oz, Cu = US\$2.75/lb, Au = US\$1,300/oz and Ag = US\$16/oz) and an exchange rate of US\$/0.75).

⁴ A minimum mining width of 5 m was used.

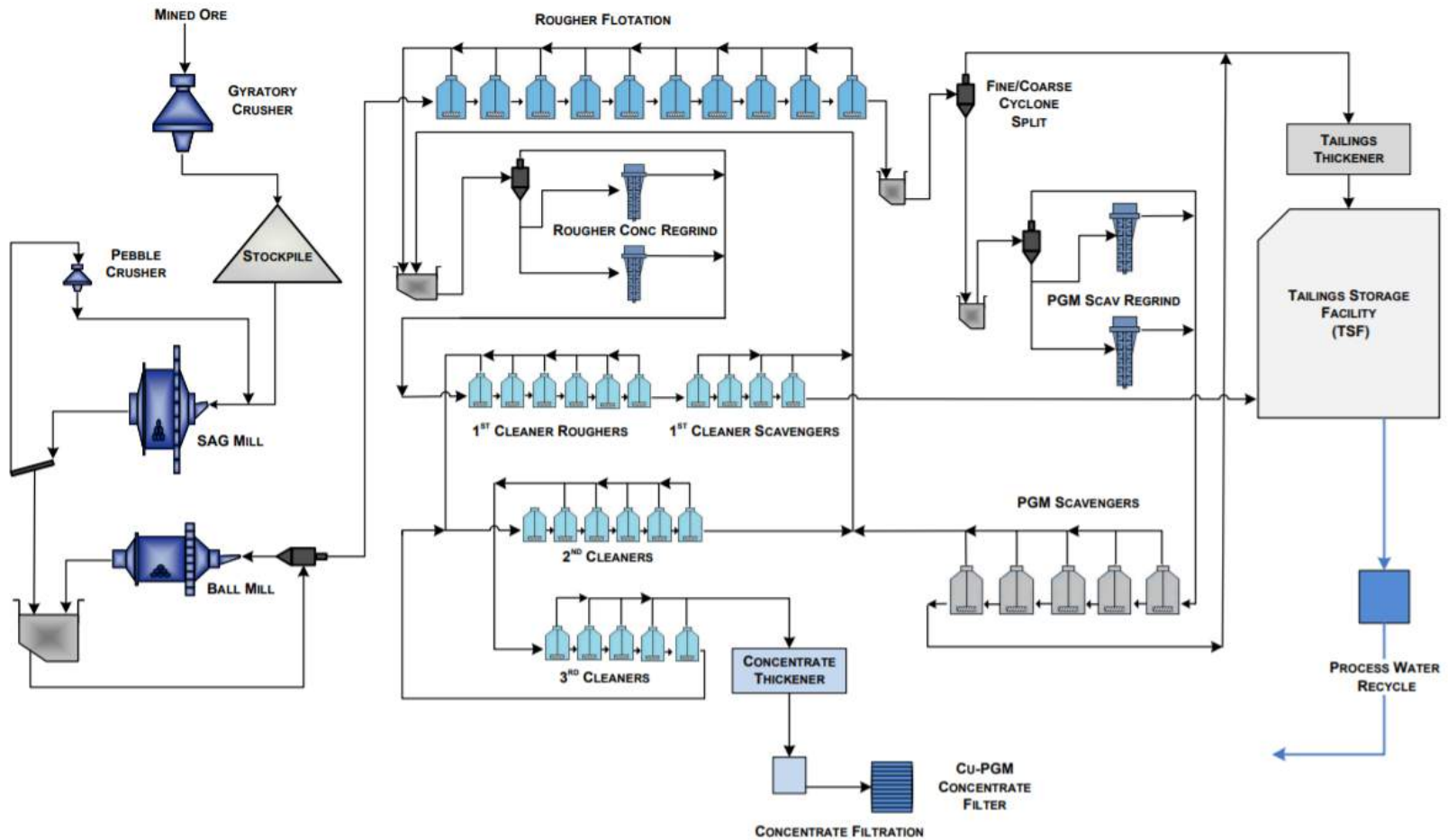
⁵ Bulk density of ore is variable and averages 3.07 t/m³.

⁶ The average strip ratio is 2.8:1.

⁷ The average mining dilution factor is 9%.

⁸ Numbers may not add due to rounding.

SIMPLIFIED PROCESS FLOWSHEET



CONCENTRATE GRADES AND ANALYSIS¹

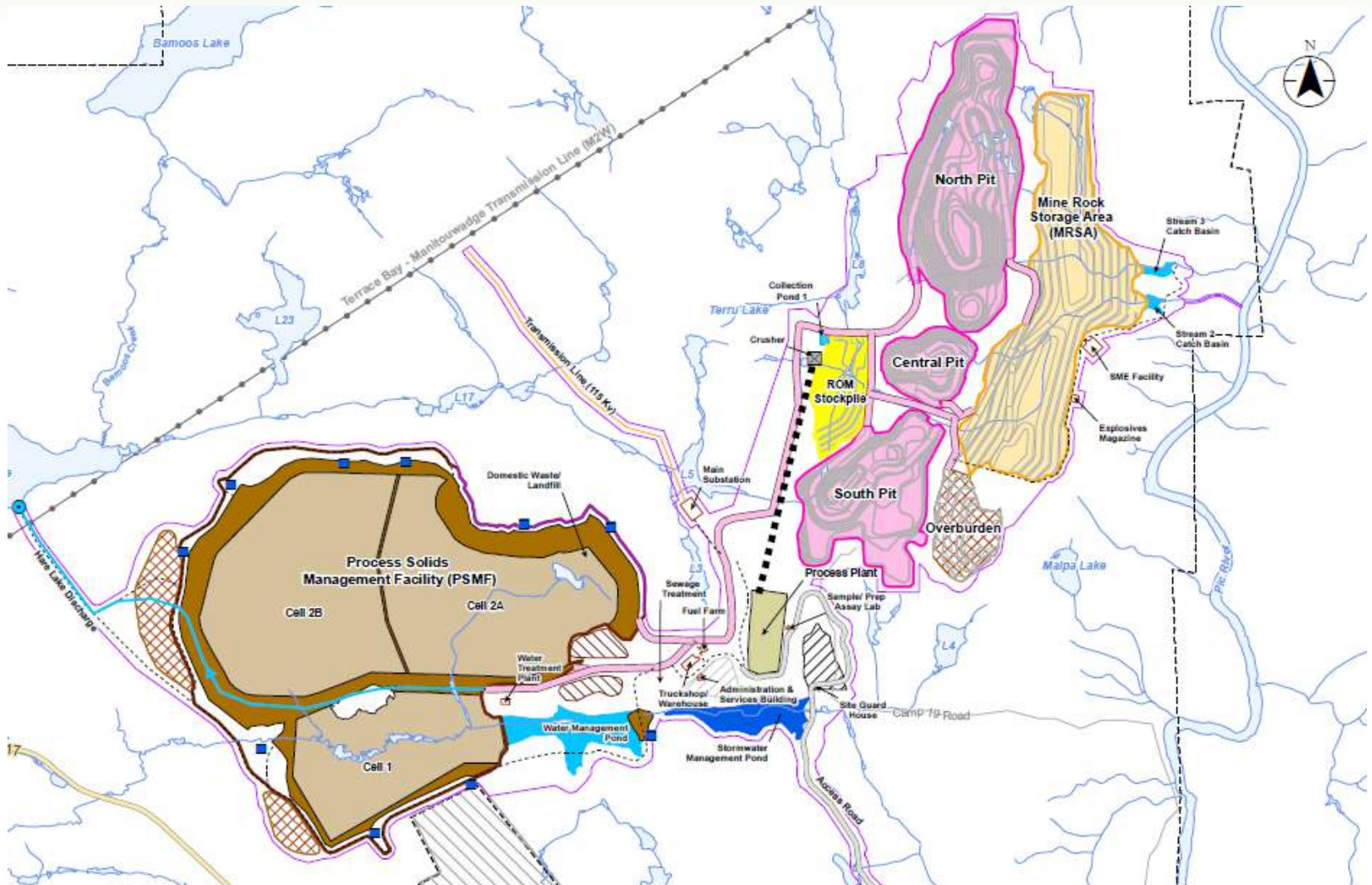
GENERATION MINING

Element	Unit	South Pit (W-Horizon)	North Pit (Main Zone)	Blended Historical Composite
Pd	g/t	171	39	19
Cu	%	18.7	19.7	18.7
Pt	g/t	43.5	7.6	4
Au	g/t	17.6	3.3	2.7
Ag	g/t	50	68	42
Rh	g/t	2.4	0.58	0.22
Ni	%	0.31	0.49	0.36
Zn	%	0.1	0.17	0.1
Fe	%	20.3	24.7	28.4
As	%	0.01	0.01	0
Sb	%	< 0.002	< 0.002	<0.002
S	%	17	24	26
F	%	0.07	0.07	0.04
Hg	g/t	<0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3
Si	%	11.3	7	6.2
Mg	%	6.2	2.2	1.9
V	g/t	80	88	1000
Pb	%	0.02	0.02	0.01
Mo	%	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.01
Co	%	0.04	0.08	0.06
Sn	%	< 0.002	< 0.002	<0.002
Cl	g/t	18	67	58
Bi	%	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
Cd	%	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
Al ₂ O ₃	%	1.1	3.7	2.9
CaO	%	0.9	3.2	2.8
Mn	g/t	0.039	355	370
Cr	g/t	40	40	142
Ba	g/t	27	85	75
Se	g/t	174	87	70
Te	g/t	51	13	9
SG		3.57	3.71	3.85

¹ Concentration as produced in 2020 Metallurgical Test Program.

MARATHON PRELIMINARY SITE PLAN

GENERATIONMINING



ENVIRONMENTAL

- Over 10 years of comprehensive baseline studies to inform design, reduce environmental and social impacts
- Marathon's electricity source essentially carbon-free
 - All other palladium producing areas are carbon-dependant
- Evaluating electrical mining fleet
 - Evaluating trolley-assist for truck fleet
 - Trade-off between electric vs. diesel shovels
- State-of-the-art water treatment plant
- Carbon-capture in construction concrete
- High-efficiency plant equipment



ENVIRONMENTAL (Continued)

- Compensate for impact through enhancing habitats offsite, stream/lake restoration projects, removing old forestry roads, increasing biodiversity of forests nearby
- Redesigned site layout to minimize impact on watersheds

SOCIAL

- Acknowledgement of Indigenous Rights
 - Generation has signed agreement-in-principal with nearby Biigtigong Nishnaabeg First Nation
 - Advancing negotiations with other Indigenous communities
- Regular engagement with communities – identify land uses, recreational and traditional (medicinal plants, trapping, country foods) and where possible avoid or alter design to reduce impact
- Strong support from location town of Marathon
- Support youth-training and apprenticeships
- Support First Nation and Métis businesses
- Hire locally when possible

SOCIAL (continued)

- Government benefits from substantial taxes in base case
 - Local Marathon taxes payable: \$24 million over life of mine
 - Provincial mining taxes of \$245 million
 - Provincial corporate income taxes of \$279 million
 - Federal corporate income taxes of \$419 million
- More than 1,000 direct construction jobs and 400 permanent jobs



GOVERNANCE

- Board of Directors has five independent members (of eight), with targeted skillsets covering financial, technical and legal aspects of mining
- Full website disclosure of all relevant environmental studies and other related documents
- Training and educating our employees and site contractors in the development and implementation of our environmental and social policies and programs
- Collaborate with local communities, to monitor and confirm social and environmental predictions and adjust operations through adaptive management

Key Operations Design Elements		
Open Pit	Conventional Truck / Shovel Operation	40 M tonnes per year 110,000 tonnes per day 3 operating pits
Processing Plant	Satellite Crusher SAG → Pebble → Ball Mill Flotation Concentrate regrind Cleaning PGM Scavenger	9.2 M tonnes per year 25,200 tonnes per day
Tailings Storage Facility	Thickened Tailings Downstream construction Construction staged over mine life using mine fleet Water management systems	
Cu-PGM Concentrate		~90,000 tonnes of conc per year

QUALIFIED PERSONS

The Feasibility Study was prepared through the collaboration of the following consulting firms and Qualified Persons:

Consulting Firms	Area of Responsibility	Qualified Person
G-Mining Services	Mineral Reserves Estimate Mine design Infrastructure design Capital and operating costs (Mining and G&A) Financial analysis	Antoine Champagne, ing. Paul Murphy, ing. Antoine Champagne, ing. Louis-Pierre Gignac, ing.
Ausenco Engineering Canada Inc. and Haggarty Technical Services	Metallurgical Testing Plant design Capital and Operating costs (Plant)	Robert Raponi, P.Eng
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.	Mineral Resource Estimate Geological technical information QA/QC review of drilling and sampling data	Eugene Purich, P.Eng., FEC, CET
Knight Piésold Ltd. and WESC Inc.	Tailings design and water management Environmental studies and permitting	Craig Hall, P.Eng

This presentation has been reviewed and approved by Drew Anwyll, P.Eng., M.Eng., Chief Operating Officer of the Company, and a Qualified Person as defined by Canadian Securities Administrators National Instrument 43-101 (“NI43-101”) “Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects”.

The technical information in this presentation has been reviewed and approved by the following independent Qualified Person: Louis-Pierre Gignac, ing.

Non-IFRS Financial Measures

The Company has included certain terms or performance measures commonly used in the mining industry that are not defined under International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) in this news release. These include operating costs, AISC, LOM average AISC, LOM average operating cost, and Free Cash Flow. Non-IFRS measures do not have any standardized meaning prescribed under IFRS, and therefore, they may not be comparable to similar measures employed by other companies. The data presented is intended to provide additional information and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures prepared in accordance with IFRS. These measures do not have any standardized meaning prescribed under IFRS, and therefore may not be comparable to other issuers.

- Operating Costs include mining, processing, general and administrative and other, concentrate transportation costs, treatment and refining charges, and royalties.
- AISC include Operating Costs, closure, and reclamation, and sustaining capital.
- LOM Average AISC includes LOM AISC divided by LOM Pd Eq.
- LOM Average Operating Cost includes LOM Operating Costs divided by LOM Pd Eq.
- Free Cash Flow includes total revenue less Operating Costs, working capital adjustments, equipment financing, initial capital, sustaining capital and closure costs

Information Concerning Estimates of Mineral Reserves and Resources

The Mineral Reserve and Mineral Resource estimates in this presentation have been disclosed in accordance with NI 43-101, which differs significantly from the requirements of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”), and information with respect to mineralization and Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources contained herein may not be comparable to similar information disclosed by U.S. companies. The requirements of NI 43-101 for identification of “reserves” are not the same as those of the SEC, and reserves reported by the Company in compliance with NI 43-101 may not qualify as “reserves” under SEC standards. Under U.S. standards, mineralization may not be classified as a “reserve” unless the determination has been made that the mineralization could be economically and legally produced or extracted at the time the reserve determination is made. In addition, and without limiting the generality of the foregoing, this press release uses the terms “Measured Resources”, “Indicated Resources” and “Inferred Resources”. U.S. investors are advised that, while such terms are recognized and required by Canadian securities laws, the SEC has not recognized them in the past. U.S. investors are cautioned not to assume that any part of a “Measured Resource” or “Indicated Resource” will ever be converted into a “reserve”. U.S. investors should also understand that “Inferred Resources” have a great amount of uncertainty as to their existence and as to their economic and legal feasibility. It cannot be assumed that all or any part of “Inferred Resources” exist, are economically or legally mineable or will ever be upgraded to a higher category. Under Canadian securities laws, “Inferred Resources” may not form the basis of feasibility or pre-feasibility studies except in certain cases. Disclosure of “contained ounces” in a Mineral Resource is a permitted disclosure under Canadian securities laws, however, the SEC normally only permits issuers to report mineralization that does not constitute “reserves” by SEC standards as in place tonnage and grade, without reference to unit measures. Accordingly, information concerning mineral deposits set forth in this press release may not be comparable with information made public by companies that report in accordance with U.S. standards.

DISCLAIMER (CONTINUED)

Information Concerning Estimates of Mineral Reserves and Resources (Con't)

SEC has adopted amendments to its disclosure rules to modernize the mineral property disclosure requirements under the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). These amendments became effective February 25, 2019 (the "SEC Modernization Rules") with compliance required for the first fiscal year beginning on or after January 1, 2021. Under the SEC Modernization Rules, the historical property disclosure requirements for mining registrants included in Industry Guide 7 under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended, will be rescinded and replaced with disclosure requirements in subpart 1300 of SEC Regulation S-K. As a result of the adoption of the SEC Modernization Rules, the SEC now recognizes estimates of "Measured Mineral Resources", "Indicated Mineral Resources" and "Inferred Mineral Resources." In addition, the SEC has amended its definitions of "Proven Mineral Reserves" and "Probable Mineral Reserves" to be "substantially similar" to the corresponding standards under NI 43-101. While the SEC will now recognize "Measured Mineral Resources", "Indicated Mineral Resources" and "Inferred Mineral Resources", U.S. investors should not assume that any part or all of the mineralization in these categories will ever be converted into a higher category of Mineral Resources or into Mineral Reserves. Mineralization described using these terms has a greater amount of uncertainty as to its existence and feasibility than mineralization that has been characterized as reserves. Accordingly, U.S. investors are cautioned not to assume that any Measured Mineral Resources, Indicated Mineral Resources, or Inferred Mineral Resources that the Company reports are or will be economically or legally mineable. Further, "Inferred Mineral Resources" have a greater amount of uncertainty as to their existence and as to whether they can be mined legally or economically. Therefore, U.S. investors are also cautioned not to assume that all or any part of the "Inferred Mineral Resources" exist. There is no assurance that any Mineral Reserves or Mineral Resources that the Company may report as "Proven Mineral Reserves", "Probable Mineral Reserves", "Measured Mineral Resources", "Indicated Mineral Resources" and "Inferred Mineral Resources" under NI 43-101 would be the same had the Company prepared the reserve or resource estimates under the standards adopted under the SEC Modernization Rules.

Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves, and do not have demonstrated economic viability, but do have reasonable prospects for economic extraction. Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources are sufficiently well defined to allow geological and grade continuity to be reasonably assumed and permit the application of technical and economic parameters in assessing the economic viability of the Mineral Resource. Inferred Mineral Resources are estimated on limited information not sufficient to verify geological and grade continuity or to allow technical and economic parameters to be applied. Inferred Mineral Resources are too speculative geologically to have economic considerations applied to them to enable them to be categorized as Mineral Reserves. There is no certainty that Mineral Resources of any classification can be upgraded to Mineral Reserves through continued exploration.

The Company's Mineral Reserve and Mineral Resource figures are estimates and the Company can provide no assurances that the indicated levels of mineral will be produced or that the Company will receive the price assumed in determining its Mineral Reserves. Such estimates are expressions of judgment based on knowledge, mining experience, analysis of drilling results and industry practices. Valid estimates made at a given time may significantly change when new information becomes available. While the Company believes that these Mineral Reserve and Mineral Resource Estimates are well established and the best estimates of the Company's management, by their nature Mineral Reserve and Mineral Resource Estimates are imprecise and depend, to a certain extent, upon analysis of drilling results and statistical inferences which may ultimately prove unreliable. If the Company's Mineral Reserve or Mineral Reserve Estimates are inaccurate or are reduced in the future, this could have an adverse impact on the Company's future cash flows, earnings, results or operations and financial condition. The Company estimates the future mine life of the Marathon Project. The Company can give no assurance that its mine life estimate will be achieved. Failure to achieve this estimate could have an adverse impact on the Company's future cash flows, earnings, results of operations and financial condition.