



OPHIR

GOLD CORP

May 2021

Investor Presentation

TSXV: OPHR – OTCQB: KPZIF

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Investment Highlights

Ophir Gold Corp.

- Drill ready property with historic past production and modern-day exploration (80s: Drilling, Bulk sample & Metallurgy)
- Tremendous discovery and development potential
- Property located in geo-politically friendly Idaho
- Experienced management team with technical and capital markets strengths
- Attractive valuation with ~\$10 Million Market Cap
- Fully financed for 2021 drill programs (CDN ~\$2.5 million)
- Aggressive exploration programs planned for spring 2021
- Will test the known gold mineralization and test newly developed targets



Share Structure

Capitalization	May 20 th , 2021	Fully Diluted
Shares Outstanding	49,612,930	
Warrants Outstanding	37,200,000	
Options Outstanding	2,933,333	
Fully Diluted	-	89,746,263
Recent Share Price	0.21	
Market Capitalization	~\$10,000,000	
Cash on Hand	~\$2,500,000	

* Share structure is approximate.

Lemhi County Idaho



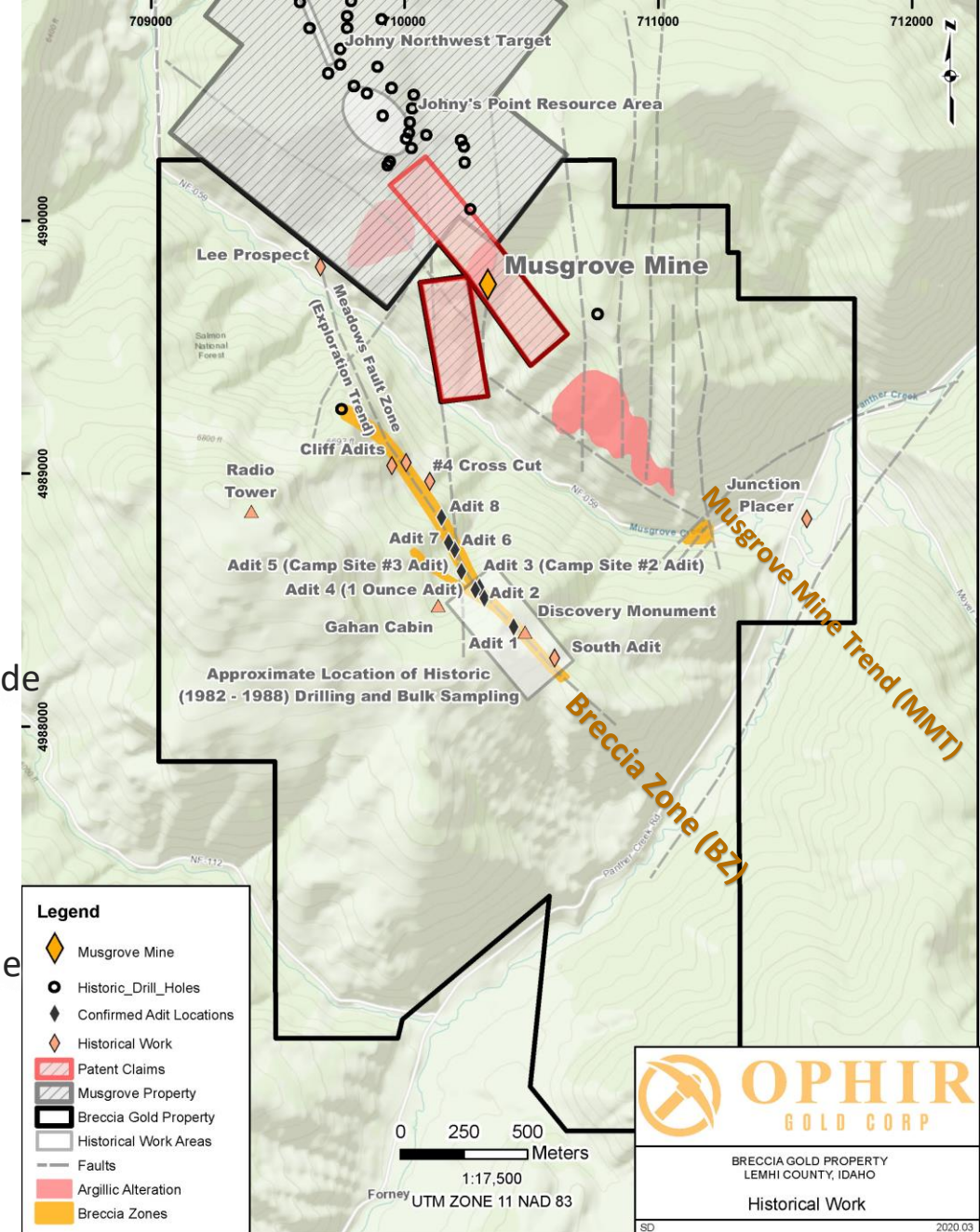
The Breccia Gold Property is approximately 40 km southwest of Salmon, Idaho

- The region encompasses part of a major metallogenic province associated with the Trans-Challis Fault system; with a long history of both hard-rock and placer gold mining – RIGHT REGIONAL GEOLOGY
- Lemhi County is host to numerous base and precious metal deposits within close proximity, including:
 - **Revival Gold** Beartrack-Arnett Project
Historic Production of 607,500 oz Au
 - **Freeman Gold** Lemhi Gold Project
Historic Resource (2013) of 569,631 oz Au indicated and 268,959 oz Au inferred
 - **US Gold Corp** Challis (nee: Musgrove) Gold Project
Historic Resource (2013) of 313,825 oz Au

Property History

Early History

- Two parallel trends of Au/Ag mineralization documented
 - The main western Breccia Gold Zone (**BGZ**) on the Meadows Fault
 - The eastern Musgrove Mine Trend (**MMT**) adjacent “Musgrove Creek Mine”
- The adjacent “Musgrove Creek Mine” was patented in 1913 and exploited high-grade Au veins within the central part of the MMT
- Gold production at the Breccia Gold Project on the BGZ (nee: Gahsmith Mine) was from several adits during the 1930’s and 1940’s
- At least eight historic adits were developed along the length of the mineralized zone

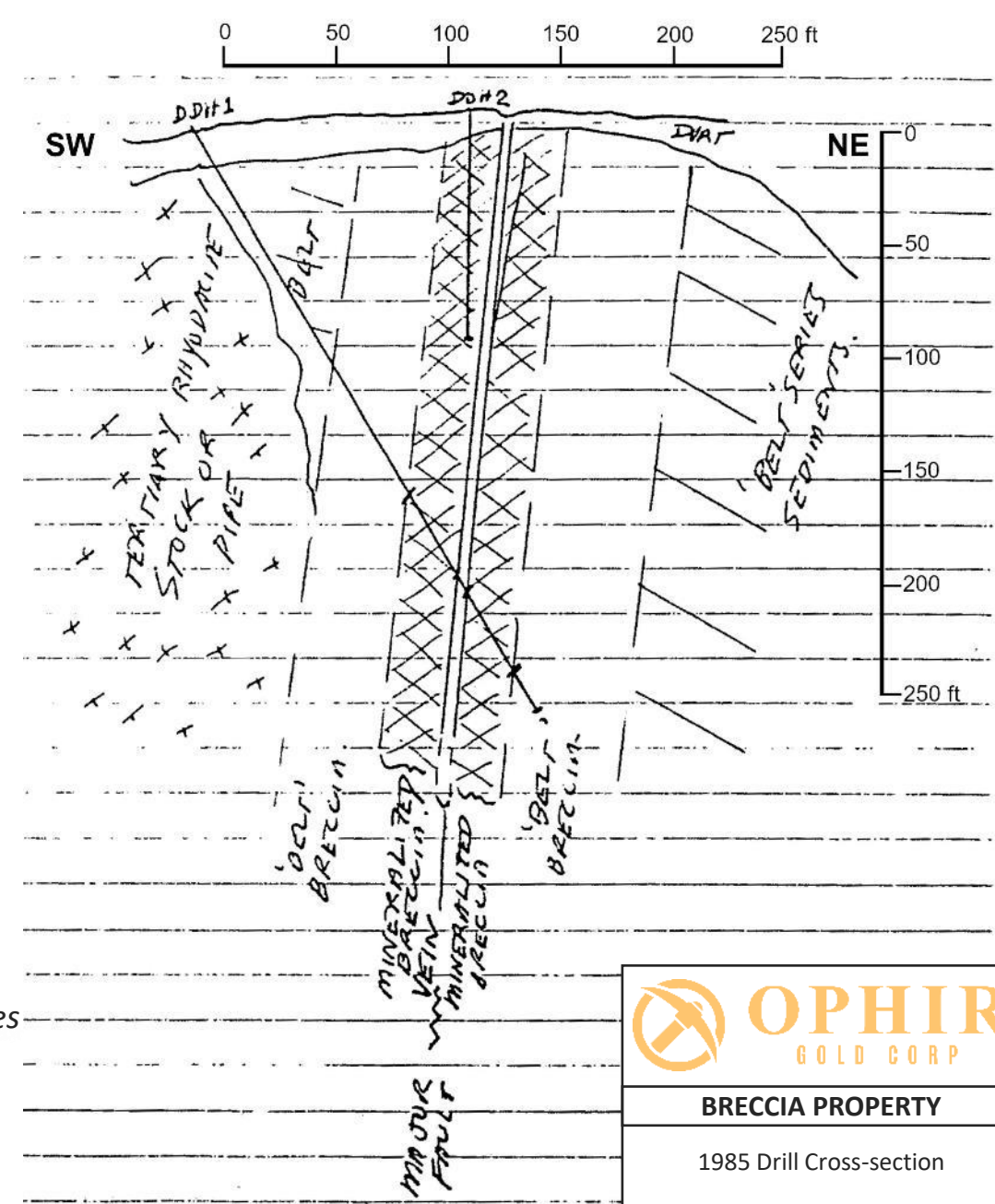


Property History

1980s Exploration

- Extensive sampling of **1,500 by up to 20 meters wide** of the BGZ from 1982 to 1985 (Groves, 1985) returned an average of **4.94 g/t Au** for 40 surface samples
- Two 1985 drill holes, near the South Adit, are described as containing mineralized intercepts consistent with historic surface sampling. Although assays were not provided, the mineralized intercepts were reported to be:
 - **DDH 1: 200' to 300' (~30 m)**
 - **DDH 2: surface to 100' (~30 m)**

**The Company has not undertaken any independent investigation of the historical estimates nor has it independently analyzed the results of the previous exploration work in order to verify the accuracy of the information.*



Property History

Development

- In 1985, Groves “Historic” estimate for the mineralized Breccia Fault Zone was 5×10^6 tons at an estimated average grade of **0.138 to 0.140 oz/t Au (690,000 to 700,000 oz Au)***
- A 1987 (Groves) bulk sample of **4,621 tons** of gold bearing material was collected from a bulldozer cut **200’ long, 10’ deep, 12’ wide**, and orientated at 140° along the Breccia Gold Zone. **It reportedly averaged 0.335 oz/t Au.**

* Groves (1985/87) work was completed prior to the implementation of NI43-101 and used categories other than those set out in sections 1.2 and 1.3 of NI43-101. The term “geological reserves” does not exist under CIM/NI43-101 resource categories. Ophir has not undertaken any independent investigation of the historical estimates nor has it independently analyzed the results of the previous exploration work in order to verify the accuracy of the information. Although relevant, the historic estimate, which does not use standard CIM categories, is considered unreliable given the lack of demonstrated continuity and drilling across an uncertain strike length.



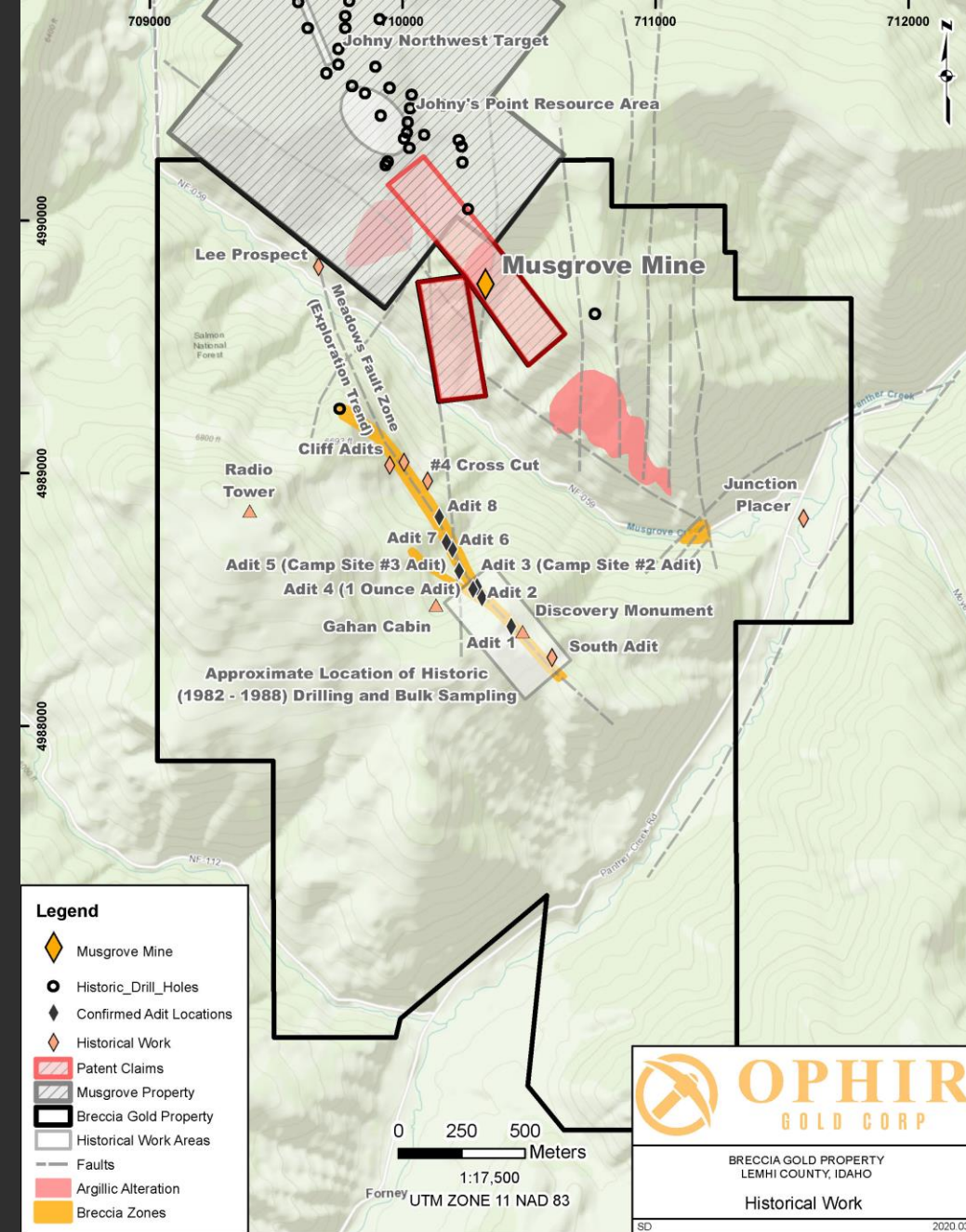
Mineralization

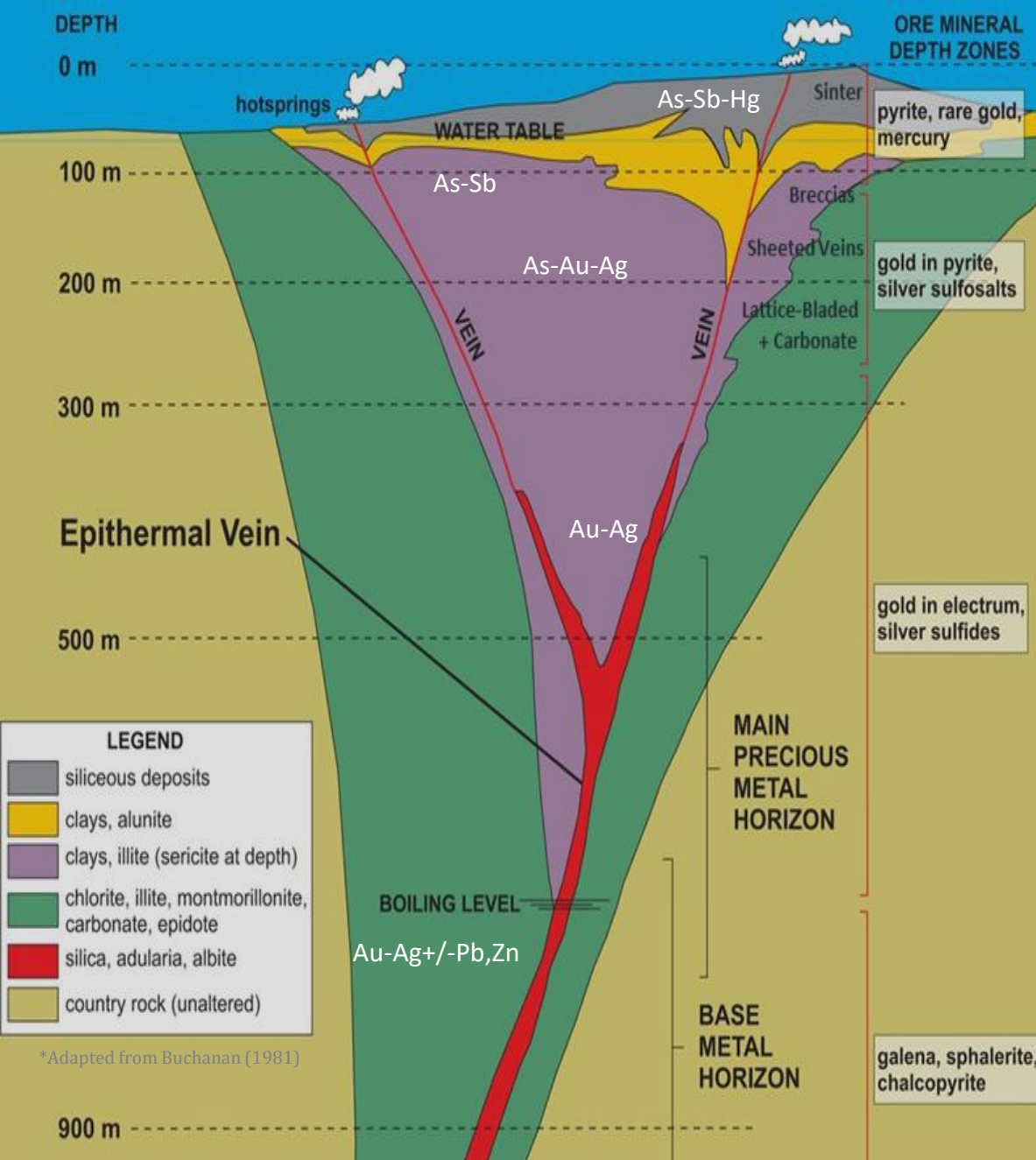
Historic Dimensions*

- Orientation of Breccia Fault Zone (“BZ”): 135° / 50-65°SW, core exposed for
 - 1500’ (~460 m) strike
 - 400’ (~120 m) relief
- In places, two main sub-parallel faults 50’ apart
- 1 Ounce Vein (drift continues for 700’)
- 1930’s and 40’s saw several **thousand** tons of ore removed, with select ore shipments as high as 1.0 oz/ton Au
- Two theories for the deposit type
 - Large vertical fault evident by variations in the ‘breccia’, OR
 - An elongate pipe

* Descriptions after Groves (1983, 1985, or 1987)

* *The Company has not undertaken any independent investigation of the historical estimates nor has it independently analyzed the results of the previous exploration work in order to verify the accuracy of the information.*

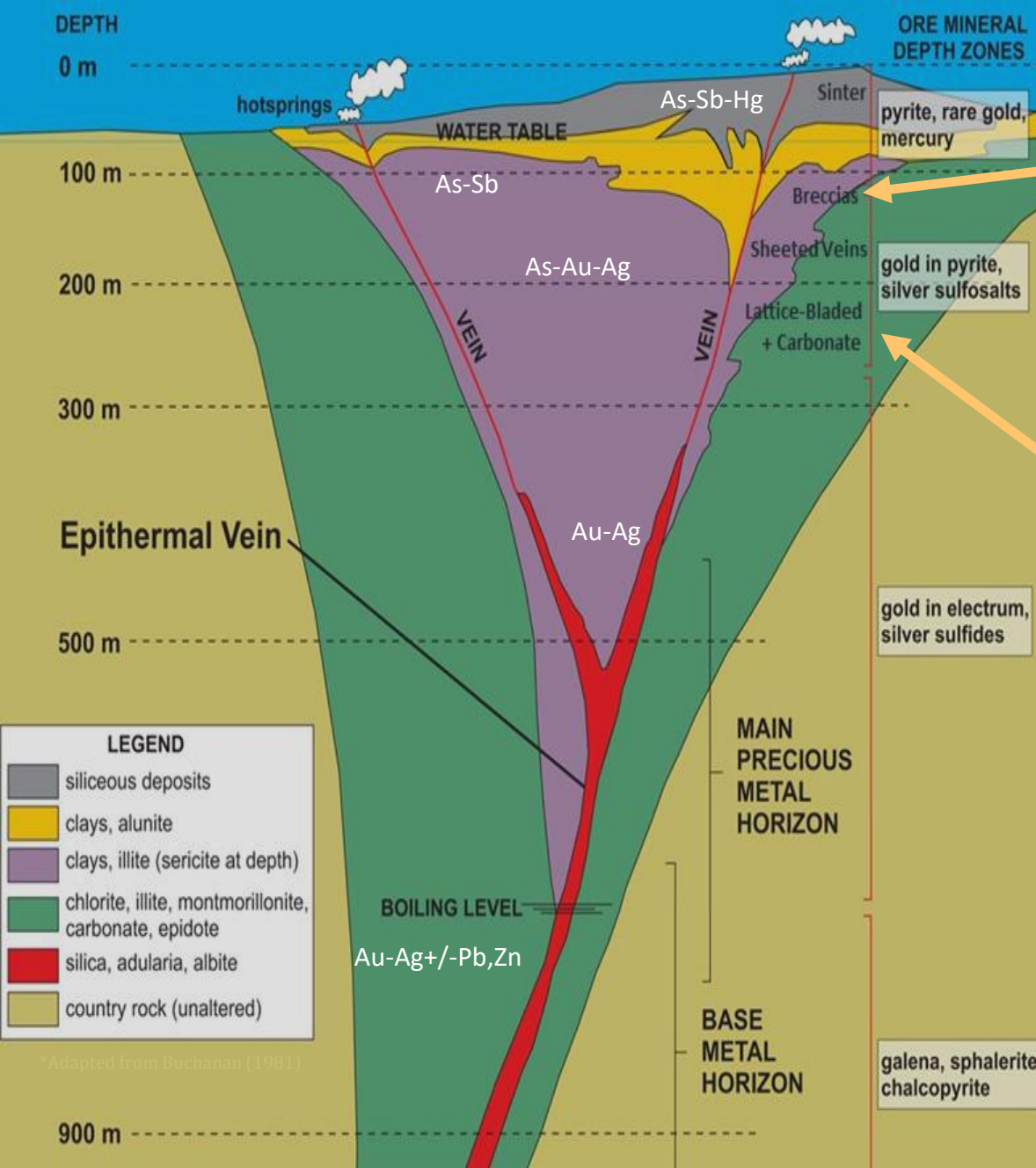




Deposit Model

- **Low Sulfidation, Hot Spring Type Epithermal Deposit**
- Characterized by large tonnage, structurally controlled deposits
- Typical for multiple episodes of brecciation, hydrothermal activity and deposition; **often higher-grade root zones present at depth**
- ***Preservation is key**
- **Breccia Gold Zone** mineralization displays characteristics consistent with a low-sulfidation epithermal system
- Notable examples:
 - Hishikari, Japan (7.7 million oz Au*);
 - Fruta del Norte, Ecuador (Lundin Gold),
 - Kupol (Kinross), Waihi (3.0 million oz Au*)

* Life of Mine Production



Breccia



gold in pyrite, silver sulfosalts



2 oz per ton Au

Sheeted Veins

Bladed Quartz after Calcite



2018 - 2019 Exploration

- An initial prospecting and mapping program was undertaken to locate and sample the historical workings of the Breccia Gold Mine
- 2018 program confirmed the Breccia Gold Zone for 500m strike, with 8 known historic adits located and sampled
- A 2019 follow-up exploration program included a soil sampling grid across the Breccia Gold Zone and expanded on the previous prospecting and mapping
- The encouraging results paved the way for the 2020 systematic exploration, which included a ground magnetic survey, expanded soil sampling, and permitting for drilling

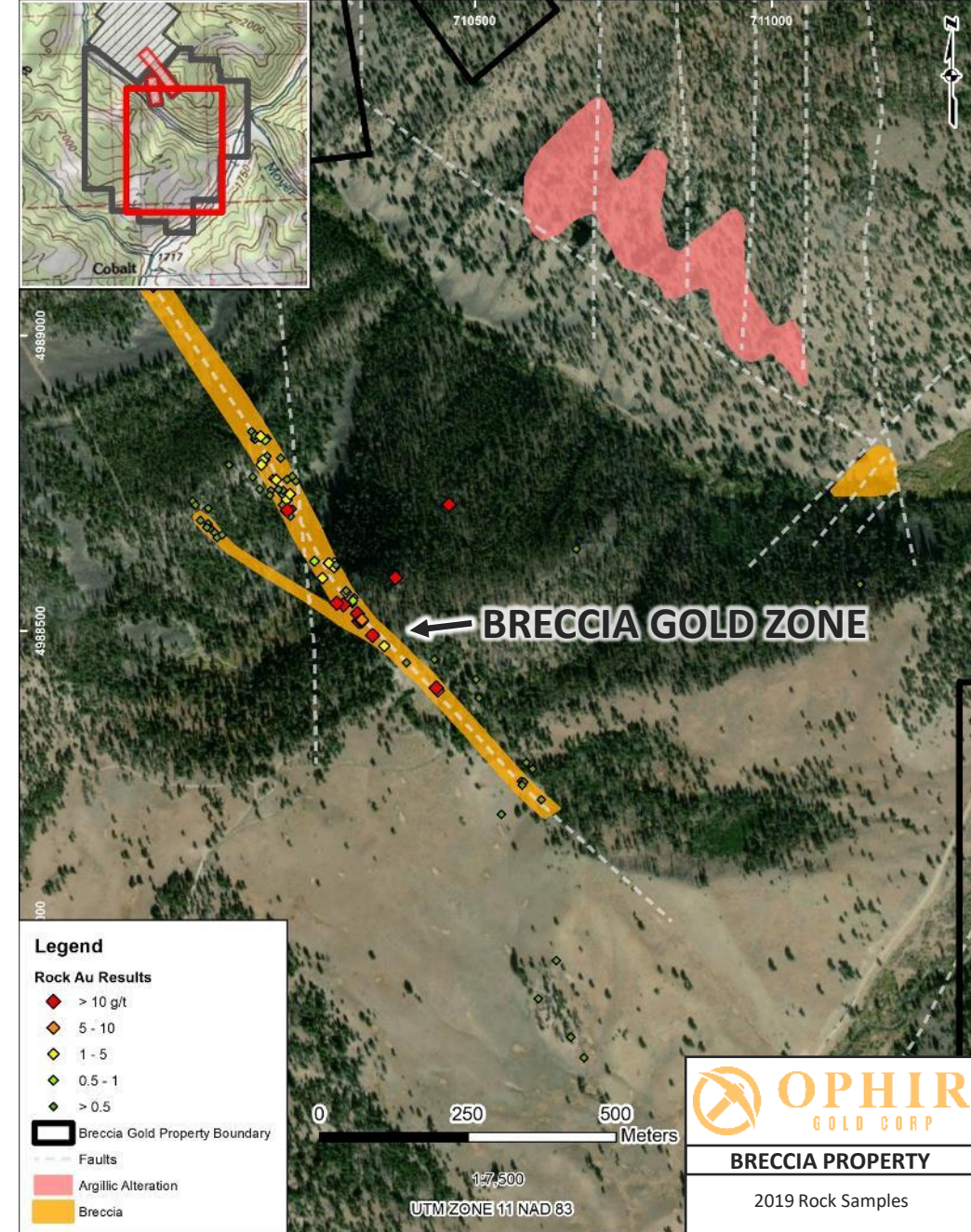


Table 1: Summary of Gold content for the 2018 and 2019 Samples

Au (g/t) Range	2018 Totals	2019 Totals
<0.1	6	12
0.1 - 1.0	10	12
1.0 - 5.0	12	14
5.0 - 10	2	8
>10	9	6

2020 Exploration

Highlights:

East Breccia Zone - Discovery of a strongly mineralized vein system proximal to BGZ

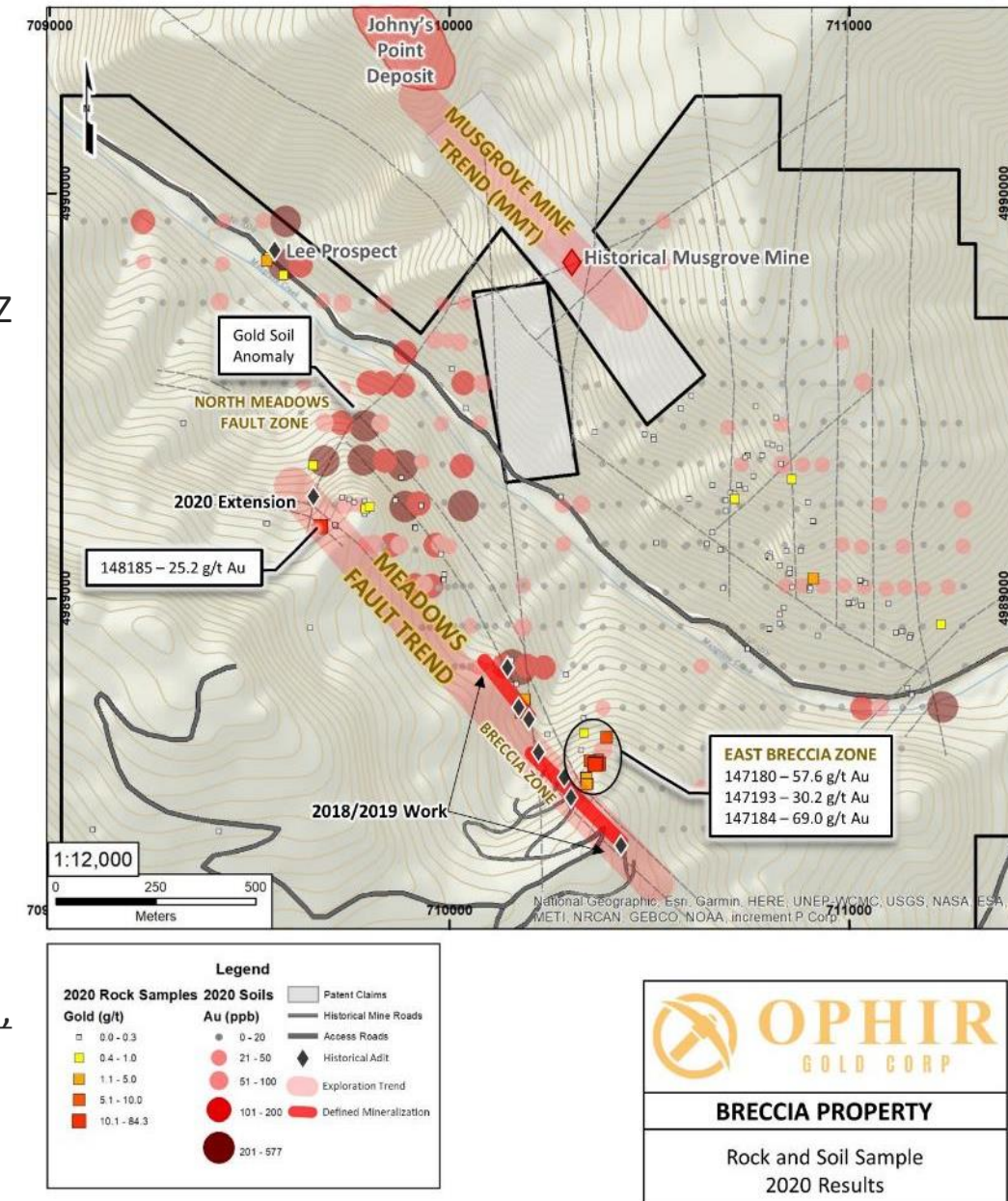
- Outcrop sample assays of **57.6 g/t Au, 19.6 g/t Ag**; and 30.2 g/t Au, 7.4 g/t Ag
- Boulder sample assay of **69 g/t Au and 27.5 g/t Ag**

Discovery highlights the potential of the area to host a series of closely spaced stacked and or sheeted veins

North Meadows Fault Zone –

- Extensive (600 x 400m) gold in soil anomaly, north of and along strike of the high-grade Breccia Zone
- Outcrop assays of **25.2 g/t Au and 8.9 g/t Au** collected approximately 800 m north and on trend of the BGZ, coincident with the gold in soil anomaly

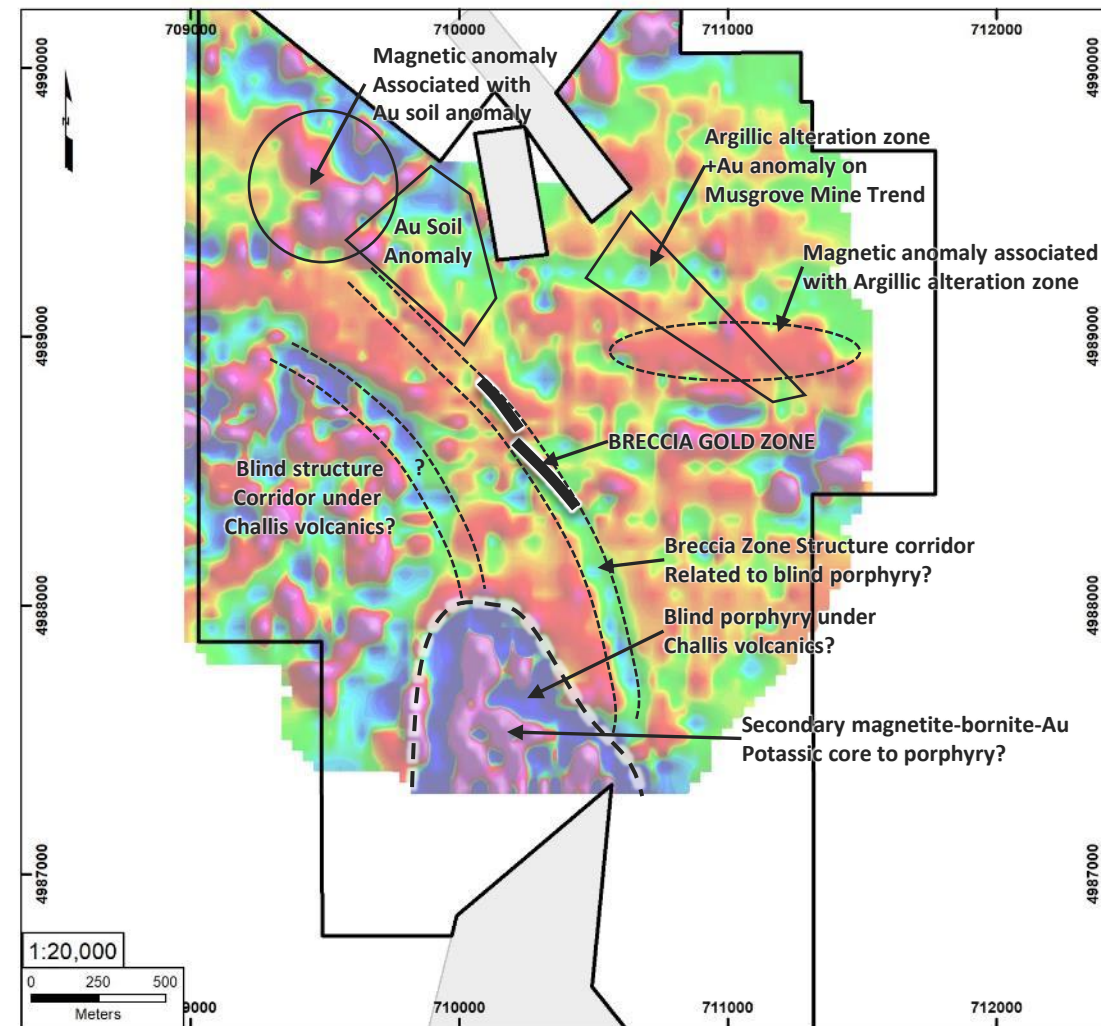
Silver, Antimony and Arsenic in soils, when considered with observed rock textures, (bladed quartz after calcite and sheeted veins), is again consistent with the Company's belief that the Breccia Zone is in the uppermost parts of a low sulfidation epithermal gold system.



2020 Exploration cont.

Ground Magnetic Survey

- ~ 57 line-kilometres of survey data, on 100-m spaced lines
- **Defined a magnetic low/contact corridor identified, which correlates well with Meadows Fault Zone**
 - Trend continues to the **south**, past the Breccia Gold Zone (BGZ), where it is obscured by the alluvium-overburden
 - Trend continues **north** towards the Lee Prospect
 - BGZ may extend several hundred meters past documented 1,800 m length
- **Strong magnetic high at about 800 m depth**
 - Anomaly may represent a heat source for overlying gold system
 - Supports interpretation the BGZ represents the uppermost levels of a low-sulphidation epithermal system

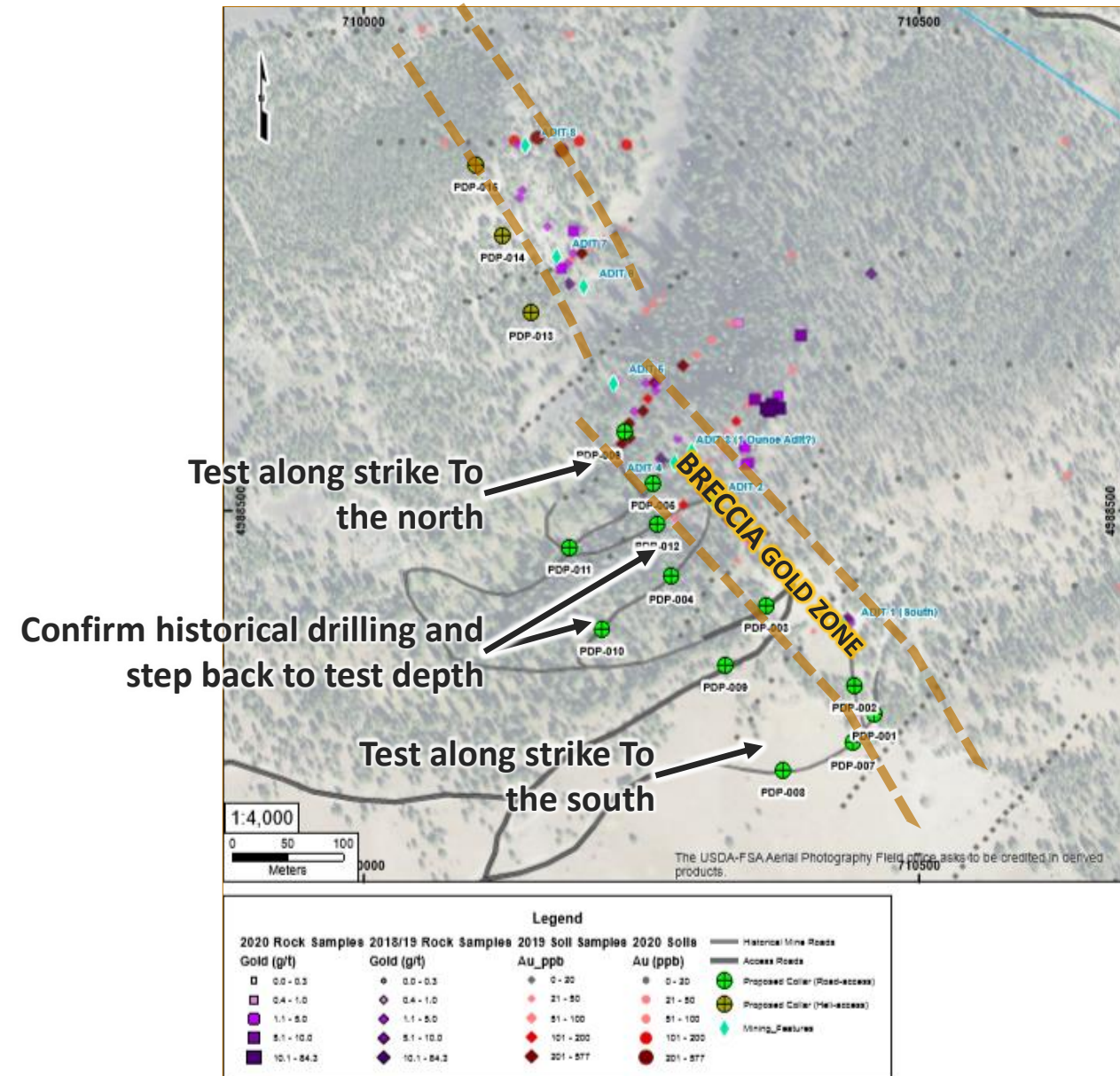


BRECCIA PROPERTY

2020 Magnetic Survey Interpretation
First Vertical Derivative

2021 Exploration

- Diamond drill programs
 - Spring– 1,000 m (5 holes +)
 - Summer– 3,000 m+ (10 -15 holes)
- Program objectives include
 - Permit allows for up to 45,900 ft (~13,900 m) of diamond drilling from 51 holes on 12 pads
 - Confirmation of historic grades estimated for the two 1985 drill holes and the 1987 bulk sample, step out holes and test to depth
 - Extend zone of gold mineralization along the Breccia Fault Zone



Management and Directors



Shawn Westcott

CEO & Director

Mr. Westcott has been involved in capital markets for over 10 years, serving in various capacities for both private and publicly listed companies. Notable companies include, NioCorp Developments, Excelsior Mining and Queen's Road Capital. Shawn has developed relationships with high net worth and institutional investors around the globe. Prior to working in capital markets, Mr. Westcott was a licensed investment adviser at one of the major brokerage houses in Canada.



Jon Bey

Non- Executive Chairman of the Board Directors

Mr. Bey is the current President, CEO and Chair of Standard Uranium Ltd., the CEO and Director of Maz Mining Corp., and the President, CEO, and Director of Steel Rose Communications Ltd. and Steel Rose Capital Ltd. He has 15 years of capital markets experience and has been a board member and served on several management teams in multiple sectors globally, including mining, oil and gas, technology, and cannabis.

Management and Directors



Darren Smith

Exploration Manager & Director

Darren L. Smith, M.Sc., P.Geo., is a Professional Geologist with more than 15 years' experience in the mineral exploration industry. Mr. Smith specializes in high-level project management including program design and implementation, technical reporting, land management, community engagement, and corporate disclosure. He has provided technical oversight for PEA, PFS, and FS level projects as well as complex metallurgical programs.

Mr. Smith's experience includes carbonatite complexes & associated metals (Ta, Nb, Sc, REEs), lithium, cobalt, graphite, phosphate, fluor spar, uranium, as well as base & precious metals. In 2009, Darren & his team discovered one of the world's largest REE deposits (Ashram) and has been instrumental in its development since this time.



Garry Clark

Director

Mr. Clark is a geologist (P. Geo.) with over 30 years of mineral exploration experience and has held various geological positions with a number of public mining companies. Mr. Clark has extensive experience in managing large scale exploration and development programs internationally, including Asia and North America. He has worked extensively in the Hemlo and Wawa districts. He is the Executive Director of the Ontario Prospectors Association (OPA) and currently serves on the Minister of Mines Mining Act Advisory Committee. Most recently, Mr. Clark was integral to the successful sale of US Cobalt to First Cobalt Corporation, creating a post-transaction cobalt company valued at almost \$400 million.



Paul Robertson

CFO

Mr. Robertson is a Chartered Professional Accountant (CPA, CA) and holds a Bachelor of Arts from Western University. He has over 20 years of accounting, auditing, and tax experience including working with Ernst & Young from 1999 to 2005. Paul also serves as CFO of GoldQuest Mining Corp. and as CEO of Eco Oro Minerals Corp. Paul has helped lead several gold companies that were eventually acquired, including Grayd Resource Corp., Extorre Gold Mines Ltd., and Sunward Resources Ltd. In addition, Paul was CFO of Orla Mining during its formative years that saw the acquisition of Pershimco Resources, purchase of the Camino Rojo gold project from GoldCorp, and numerous bought-deal financings.



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