

INTEGRA RESOURCES

Idaho, USA

THE DELAMAR PROJECT

May 2021

Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward Looking Information

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Certain information set forth in this presentation contains "forward-looking statements" and "forward-looking information" within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities legislation (referred to herein as forward-looking statements). Except for statements of historical fact, certain information contained herein constitutes forward-looking statements which includes, but is not limited to, statements with respect to: the future financial or operating performance of the Company and its mineral projects; results from work performed to date; the estimation of mineral resources; the realization of mineral resource estimates; the development, operational and economic results of the preliminary economic assessment (the "PEA") for the DeLamar and Florida Mountain deposits (the "DeLamar Project"), including cash flows, capital expenditures, development costs, extraction rates, life of mine cost estimates; timing of completion of a technical report summarizing the results of the updated PEA; timing of completion of an updated resource estimate; magnitude or quality of mineral deposits; anticipated advancement of the DeLamar Project mine plan; exploration expenditures, costs and timing of the development of new deposits; costs and timing of future exploration; the completion and timing of future development studies, including a pre-feasibility study; requirements for additional capital; the future price of metals; government regulation of mining operations; environmental risks; the timing and possible outcome of pending regulatory matters; the realization of the expected economics of the DeLamar Project; future growth potential of the DeLamar Project; the DeLamar Project as an ideal acquisition target; and future development plans. Forward-looking statements are often identified by the use of words such as "may", "will", "could", "would", "anticipate", believe", expect", "intend", "potential", "estimate", "budget", "scheduled", "planns", "planned", "forecasts", "goals" and similar expressions. Forward-looking statements are based on a number of factors and assumptions made by management and considered reasonable at the time such information is provided. Assumptions and factors include: include the Company's ability to complete its planned exploration programs; the absence of adverse conditions at the DeLamar Project: no unforeseen operational delays: no material del capital to finance operations; and the ability to realize on the mineral resource estimates. Forward-looking statements necessarily involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties, which may cause actual performance and financial results in future periods to differ materially from any projections of future performance or result expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to: general business, economic and competitive uncertainties; the actual results of current and future exploration activities; conclusions of economic evaluations; meeting various expected cost estimates; changes in project parameters and/or economic assessments as plans continue to be refined; future prices of metals; possible variations of mineral grade or recovery rates; the risk that actual costs may exceed estimated costs; geological, mining and exploration technical problems; failure of plant, equipment or processes to operate as anticipated; accidents, labour disputes and other risks of the mining industry; delays in obtaining governmental approvals or financing; the speculative nature of mineral exploration and development (including the risks of obtaining necessary licenses, permits and approvals from government authorities); title to properties; the impact of COVID-19 on the timing of exploration and development work and management's ability to anticipate and manage the foregoing factors and risks. Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those described in the forward-looking statements, there may be other factors that cause actions, events or results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended. Readers are advised to study and consider risk factors disclosed in the Company's annual information form dated April 15, 2020 for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019.

E. Max Baker, P.Geo, of Reno, Nevada, is a Qualified Person within the meaning of National Instrument 43-101 - Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. Tim Arnold, P.Eng of Reno Nevada, is Qualified Persons within the meaning of NI 43-101 - Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. Mr. Baker and Mr. Arnold have reviewed and verified that the scientific and technical information contained herein.

There can be no assurance that forward-looking statements will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. The Company undertakes no obligation to update forward-looking statements if circumstances or management's estimates or opinions should change except as required by applicable securities laws. The forward-looking statements contained herein is presented for the purposes of assisting investors in understanding the Company's plan, objectives and goals and may not be appropriate for other purposes. Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and the reader is cautioned not so place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. This presentation also contains or references certain market, industry and peer group data which is based upon information from independent industry publications, market research, analyst reports and surveys and other publicly available sources. Although the Company believe these sources to be generally reliable, such information is subject to interpretation and cannot be verified with complete certainty due to limits on the availability and reliability of raw data, the voluntary nature of the data gathering process and other inherent limitations and uncertainties. The Company has not independently verified any of the data from third party sources referred to in this presentation and accordinally, the accuracy and completeness of such data is not quaranteed.

Cautionary Note to U.S. Investors Concerning Estimates of Measured, Indicated and Inferred Resources

The terms "mineral resource", "measured mineral resource", "indicated mineral resource", "inferred mineral resource" used herein are Canadian mining terms used in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 - Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101") under the guidelines set out in the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and Petroleum (the "CIM") Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves, adopted by the CIM Council, as may be amended from time to time (the "CIM Definition Standards"). Inferred mineral resources' have a great amount of uncertainty as to their existence, and as to their existence, and as to their existence will ever be upgraded to a higher category. These definitions differ from the definitions in the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") Industry Guide 7 ("Industry Guide 7"). United States investors are cautioned not to assume that all or any part of measured or indicated mineral resources will ever be converted into mineral resource exists, or is economically or legally mineable.

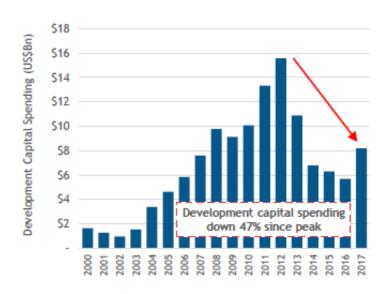
Under Industry Guide 7, a mineral reserve is defined as a part of a mineral deposit which could be economically and legally extracted or produced at the time the mineral reserve determination is made. While the terms "mineral resource", "measured mineral resource", "indicated mineral resource", and "inferred mineral resource" are recognized and required by Canadian regulations, they are not defined terms under Industry Guide 7 and historically they have not been permitted to be used in reports and registration statements filed with the SEC. As such, information contained herein concerning descriptions of mineralization and resources under Canadian standards may not be comparable to similar information made public under Industry Guide 7 by U.S. companies in SEC filings.

The Toll of a Difficult Market: 2011-2016

From 2011-2016, miners went into survival mode to survive a difficult gold price environment, focusing on:

- 1. Profitability and margins (i.e. High Grading)
- 2. Reducing capital expenditures and exploration budgets
- 3. Repaying debt

REDUCING INVESTMENT IN GROWTH



These steps were done at the expense of reserve expansion

Miners were mining through reserves without replacing them.

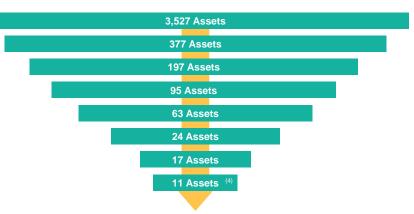
DeLamar is a World Class Precious Metals Project with Low Capital Intensity

Precious Metals Developer Benchmarking

Screening criteria

- 1) All pre-production projects with a gold/silver resource estimate, globally
- 2) Remove projects without a valid economic since 2015
- 3) Remove projects with less than 50% precious metals production
- Remove projects with LOM avg. annual production less than 100 koz AuEq.
- 5) Remove projects with a mine life less than 10 years
- 6) Remove projects without low geopolitical risk
- 7) Remove projects owned by a producing gold company
- 8) Remove projects with initial capex of US\$500 million or greater

Number of assets



| | Project | Owner | Market Cap | Avg. Annual Capital Intensity ⁽³⁾ | Post-tax NPV _{5% /} Initial Capex | Initial Capex | Country | Avg. Annual Production | LOM AISC |
|-----|------------------|--------------------|------------|--|--|---------------|---------|------------------------|-----------------|
| | (name) | (name) | (US\$mm) | (US\$/ozpa AuEq.) | (x) | (US\$mm) | (name) | (koz AuEq.) | (US\$/oz AuEq.) |
| 1. | Cariboo | Osisko Development | \$765.4 | \$1,243 | 1.3x | \$229.9 | Canada | 185.0 | \$796 |
| 2. | DeLamar | Integra | \$164.9 | \$1,300 | 2.2x | \$162.0 | USA | 124.5 | \$790 |
| 3. | North Bullfrog | Corvus | \$254.7 | \$1,495 | 2.7x | \$167.4 | USA | 112.0 | \$727 |
| 4. | Blackwater | Artemis | \$597.8 | \$1,578 | 4.4x | \$391.4 | Canada | 248.0 | \$535 |
| 5. | Valentine Lake | Marathon | \$439.7 | \$1,656 | 2.0x | \$241.8 | Canada | 146.0 | \$833 |
| 6. | Marban Block | 03 | \$138.9 | \$1,689 | 1.7x | \$194.2 | Canada | 115.0 | \$822 |
| 7. | Windfall Lake | Osisko Mining | \$960.8 | \$1,808 | 2.8x | \$430.9 | Canada | 238.3 | \$635 |
| 8. | Revel Ridge | Rokmaster | \$33.2 | \$1,929 | 1.3x | \$260.6 | Canada | 135.1 | \$920 |
| 9. | Back Forty | Aquila | \$27.1 | \$1,994 | 0.7x | \$250.4 | USA | 125.6 | \$1,052 |
| 10. | Back River | Sabina | \$498.3 | \$2,179 | 1.8x | \$485.9 | Canada | 223.0 | \$775 |
| 11. | Spanish Mountain | Spanish Mountain | \$68.4 | \$2,672 | 0.9x | \$277.9 | Canada | 104.0 | \$439 |

Source: National Bank Financial, S&P Market Intelligence, corporate disclosure

Note: Market capitalizations as at April 23, 2021

Note: Equivalencies based on long-term street consensus price forecasts of US\$1,615/oz Au and US\$20.84/oz Ag

- Precious metals production includes gold & silver
 Australia, Canada, New Zealand, USA, Western Europe
 Capital intensity = initial capex / life-of-mine average annual gold equivalent production
- Only includes publicly traded companies



What we know...

DeLamar has what it takes to be a mine. The PEA has demonstrated an economically robust, low cost operation.

This is just the tip of the iceberg. A land package that has quadrupled in size with multiple targets identified through IP, geochemistry, historical data compilation and mapping.

The PEA is preliminary in nature and includes inferred mineral resources that are too speculative geologically to have economic considerations applied to
them that would enable them to be categorized as mineral reserves. There is no certainty that PEA results will be realized. Mineral resources are not mineral
reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. Please refer to the "Technical Report and Preliminary Economic Assessment for the DeLamar and
Florida Mountain Gold – Silver Project, Owyhee County, Idaho, USA" dated October 22, 2019.



A look back – 3 years to today

3 Years Ago

- No Resource
- Unknown metallurgy
- Minimal understanding of exploration upside
- Treasury constrained, precious metals funds scarce
- Shareholder registry limited

End of 2020

- 3.9 M oz AuEq (M&I) and 0.5 M oz AuEq (Inf.)¹
- Large, heap leach operation plus mill
- Compelling PEA After-tax
 NPV(5%) US\$358 M / IRR 43% at US\$1,350 Au/US\$16.90 Ag²
- New discoveries (Henrietta, War Eagle) with multiple other high-grade targets
- Blue-chip institutional and corporate shareholder registry

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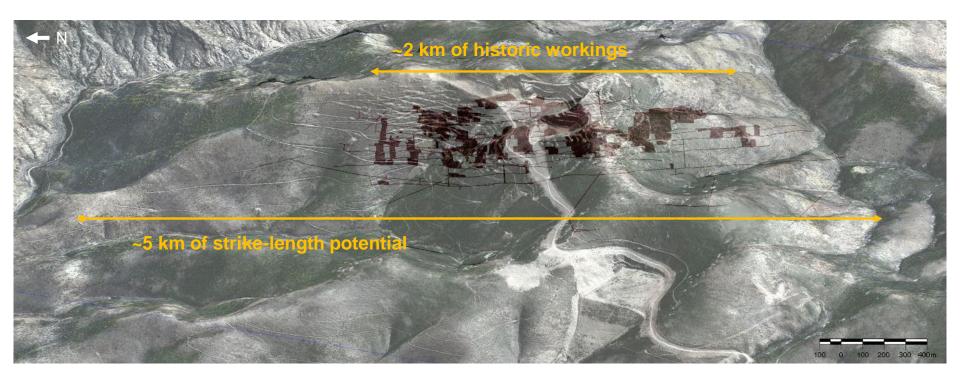


^{1.} Please refer to the "Technical Report and Preliminary Economic Assessment for the DeLamar and Florida Mountain Gold – Silver Projects, Owyhee County, Idaho USA" dated October 22, 2019 for information regarding the Resource Estimate and AuEq calculation.

Florida Mountain Deposit



Florida Mountain: Oblique View with Historic Underground Workings

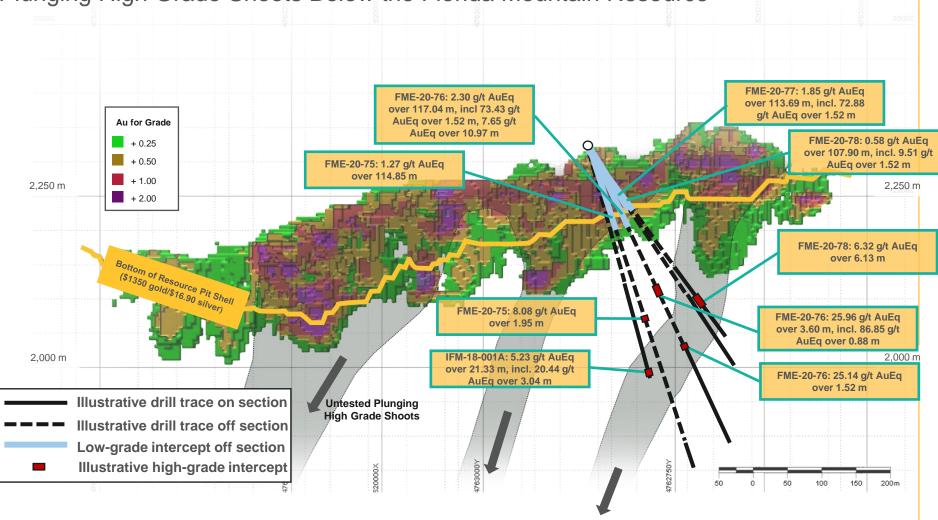


Between 1886 and 1914 Florida Mountain produced approximately 200,000 ounces of gold 1

- The majority of mining occurred along one 2,000 m long vein structure The Trade Dollar Black Jack Vein System (the historic workings shown above)
- This historic mining demonstrates the presence of an unusually large and productive Low-Sulphidation Epithermal System at Florida Mountain.
- The largest stope has dimensions of 200m long x 350m down plunge.

Florida Mountain: East Facing Long Section 1,2,3,4

Plunging High Grade Shoots Below the Florida Mountain Resource



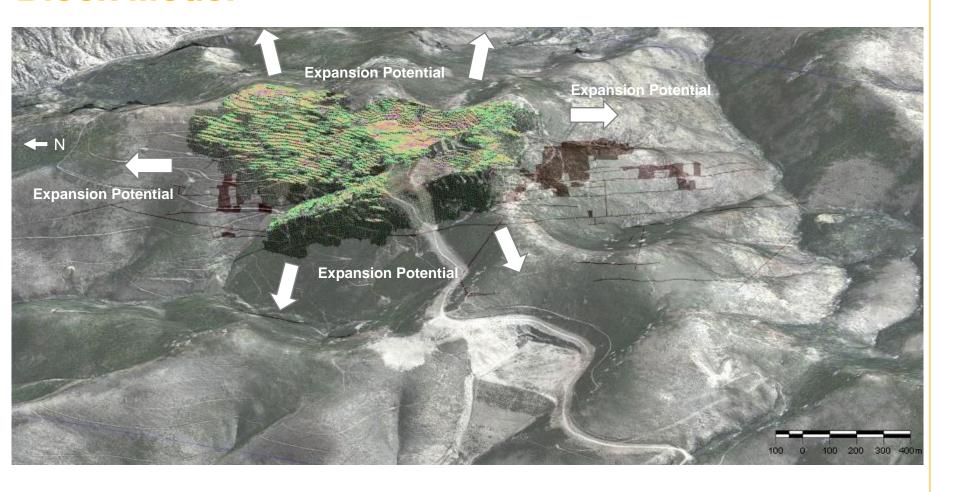
^{1.}Downhole thickness; true width varies depending on drill hole dip; most drill holes are aimed at intersecting the vein structures close to perpendicular therefore true widths are close to downhole widths (approximately 70% conversion ratio)

^{2.}Gold equivalent = g Au/t + (g Ag/t \div 77.70)

^{3.}Intervals reported are uncapped

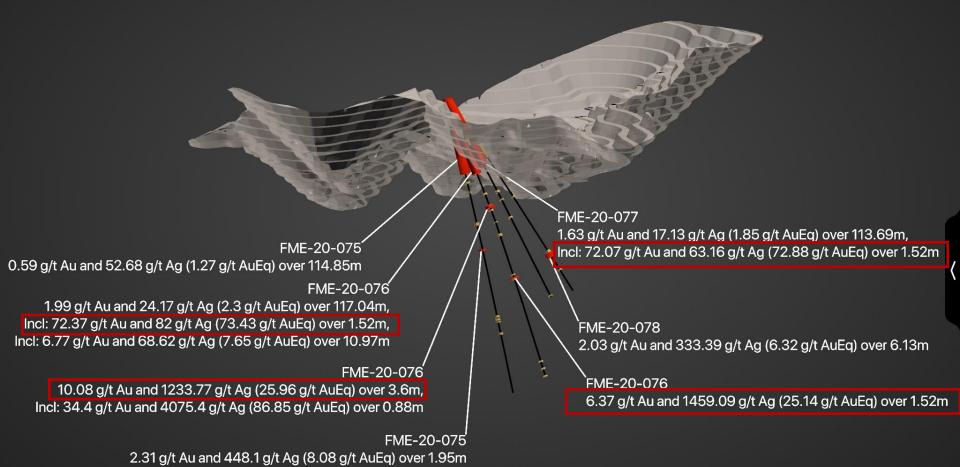
^{4.}See news release dated July 29, 2020

Florida Mountain Deposit: Oxide and Transitional Block Model



Extent of Historic Underground Workings Demonstrate the Potential for Expansion Beyond the Existing Oxide and Transitional Block Model at Florida Mountain.¹

Drilling Intersects High-grade Veins/Shoots (Looking North)





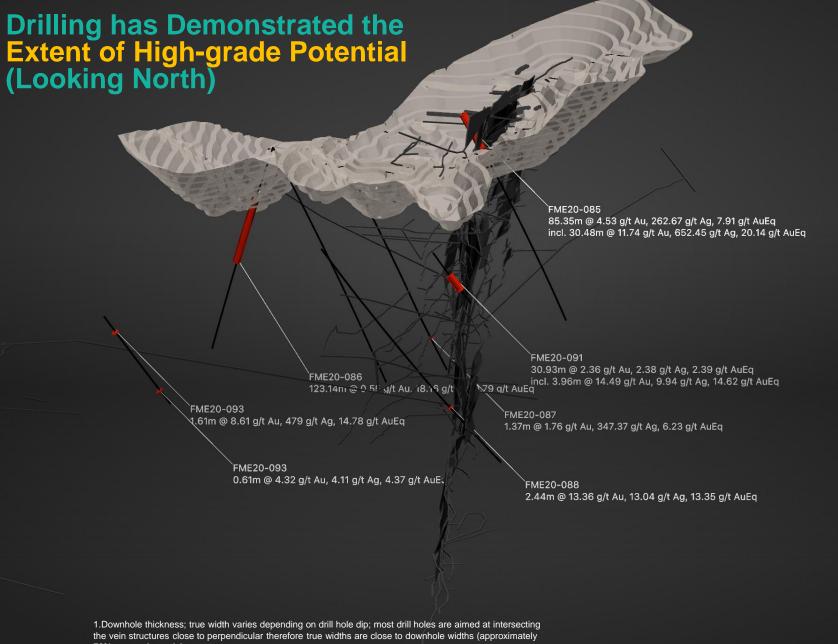


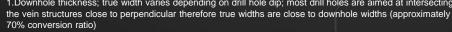


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^{3.}Intervals reported are uncapped





^{2.}Gold equivalent = $g Au/t + (g Ag/t \div 77.70)$

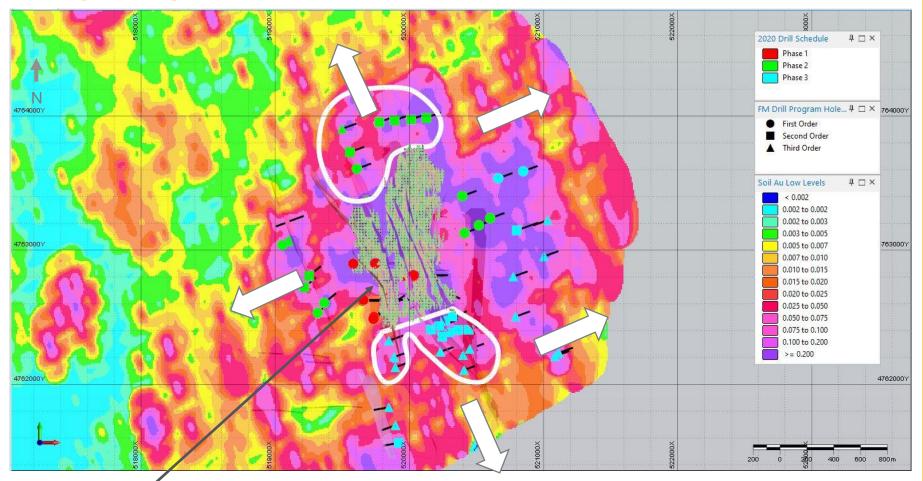






^{3.}Intervals reported are uncapped

Florida Mountain Deposit: Testing the Extensions of the Oxide/Transitional Resource

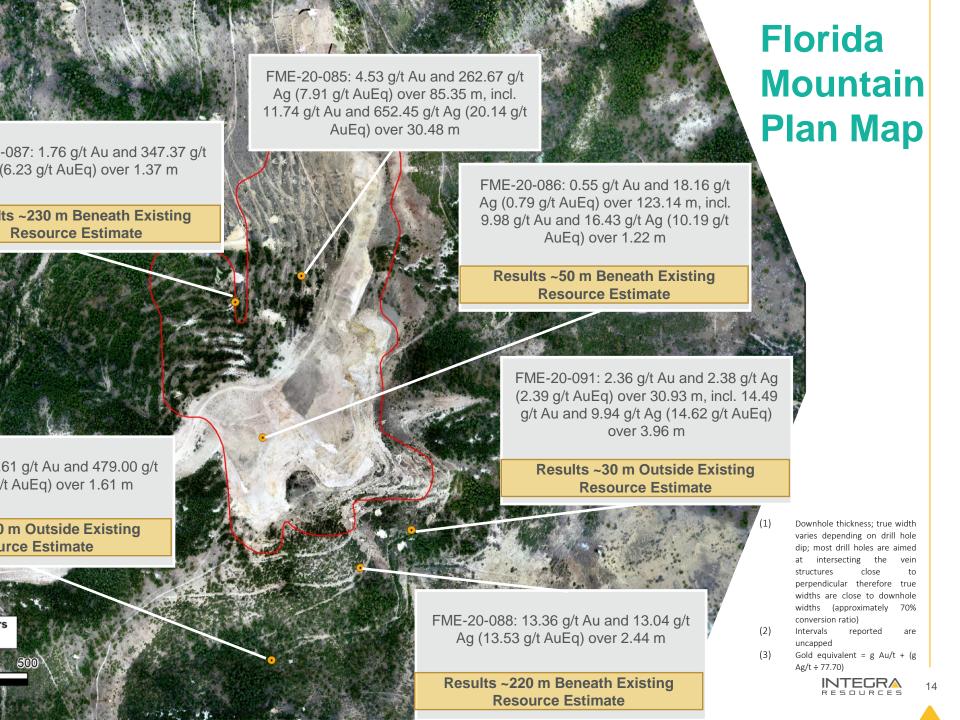


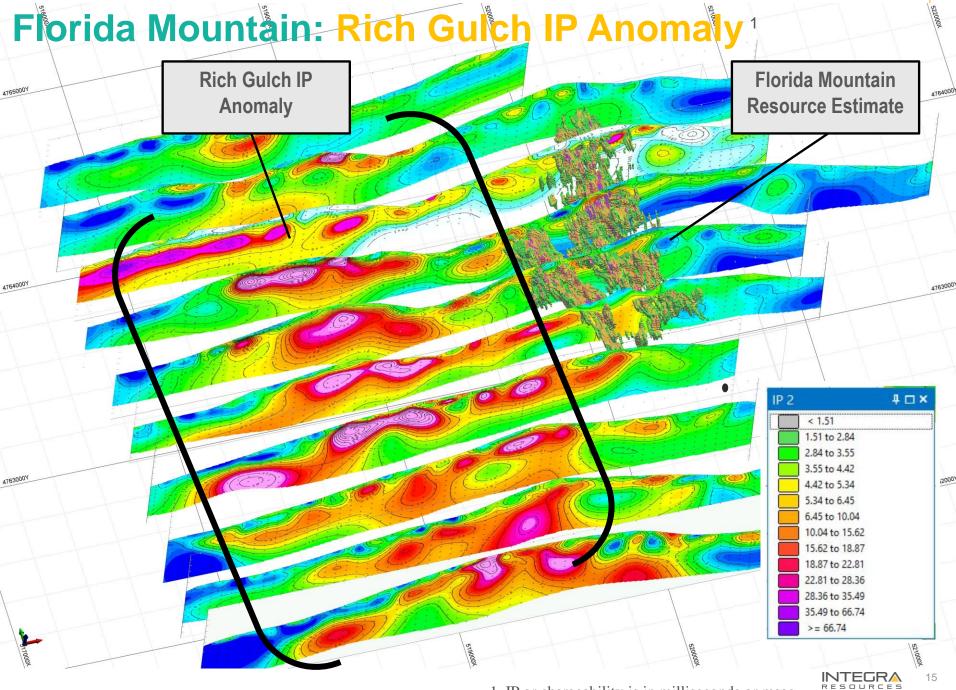
Existing Florida Mountain Resource Estimate

1,066,000 M&I 100,000 Inferred

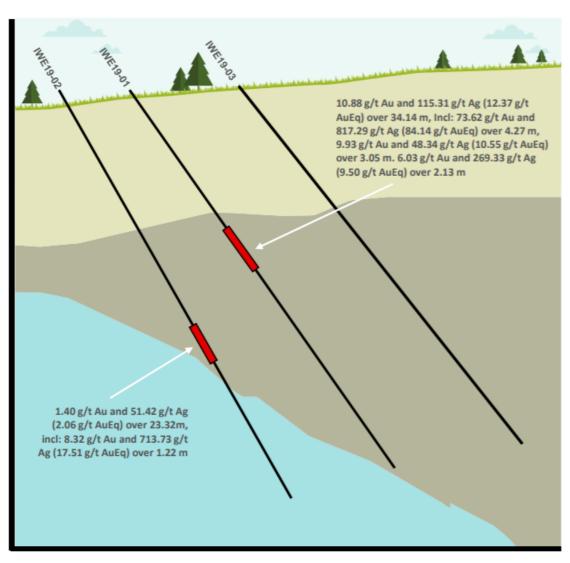
Soil Geochemistry has identified large Au anomalies surrounding the existing Florida Mountain Resource Estimate.

Dark purple anomalies represent the current cut-off grade for the proposed Florida Mountain Heap Leach in the Company's PEA.





War Eagle: 2019 Drill Results



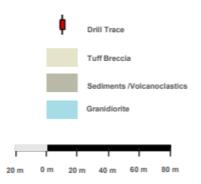
Drill hole IWE19-01 1,2,3

10.88 g/t Au and 115.31 g/t Ag (12.37 g/t AuEq over 34.14 m

- Including: 73.62 g/t Au and 817.29 g/t Ag (84.14 g/t AuEq) over 4.27 m
- Including: 9.93 g/t Au and 48.34 g/t Ag (10.55 g/t AuEq) over 3.05 m
- 6.03 g/t Au and 269.33 g/t Ag (9.50 g/t AuEq) over 2.13 m

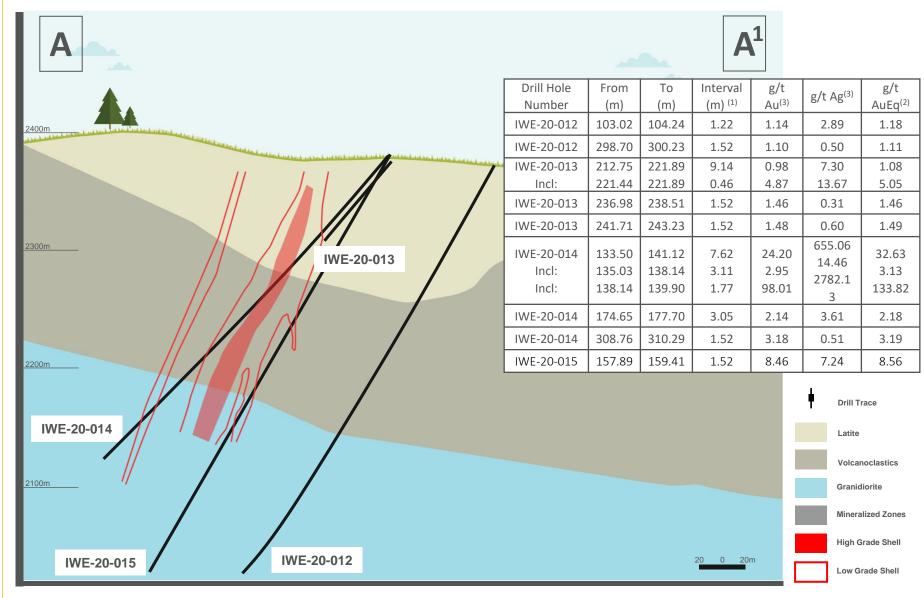
Drill hole IWE19-02

8.32 g/t Au and 713.73 g/t Ag (17.51 g/t AuEq) over 1.22 m



- 1. Downhole thickness; not yet able to estimate true width as drill hole data for only 7 drill holes has been received to date.
- 2. Gold equivalent = $g Au/t + (g Ag/t \div 77.70)$
- 3. Intervals reported are uncapped

War Eagle: 2020 Drill Results



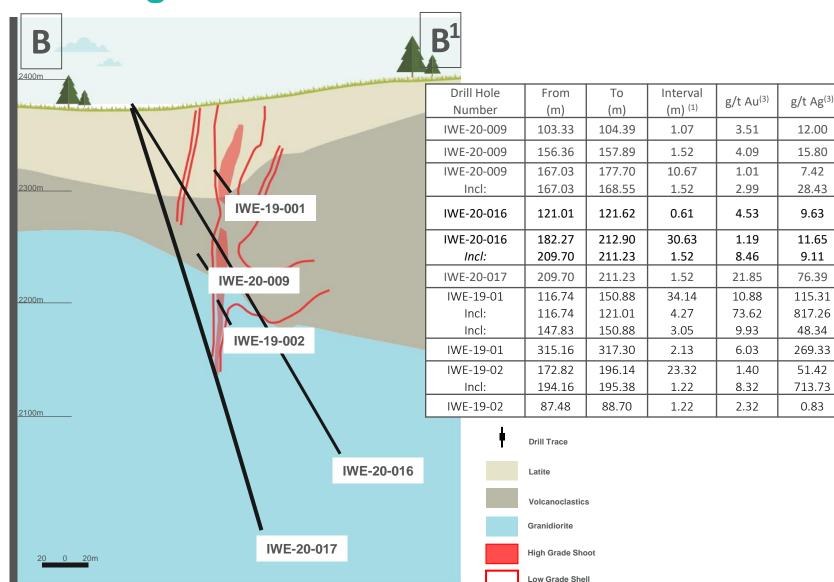


Downhole thickness; true width varies depending on drill hole dip; most drill holes are aimed at intersecting the vein structures close to perpendicular therefore true widths are close to downhole widths (approximately 70% conversion ratio)

⁽²⁾ Gold equivalent = $g Au/t + (g Ag/t \div 77.70)$

⁽³⁾ Intervals reported are uncapped

War Eagle: 2020 Drill Results





⁽¹⁾ Downhole thickness; true width varies depending on drill hole dip; most drill holes are aimed at intersecting the vein structures close to perpendicular therefore true widths are close to downhole widths (approximately 70% conversion ratio)

g/t

AuEq(2)

3.66

4.29

1.10

3.36

4.65

1.34

8.57

22.84

12.37

84.14

10.55

9.50

2.06

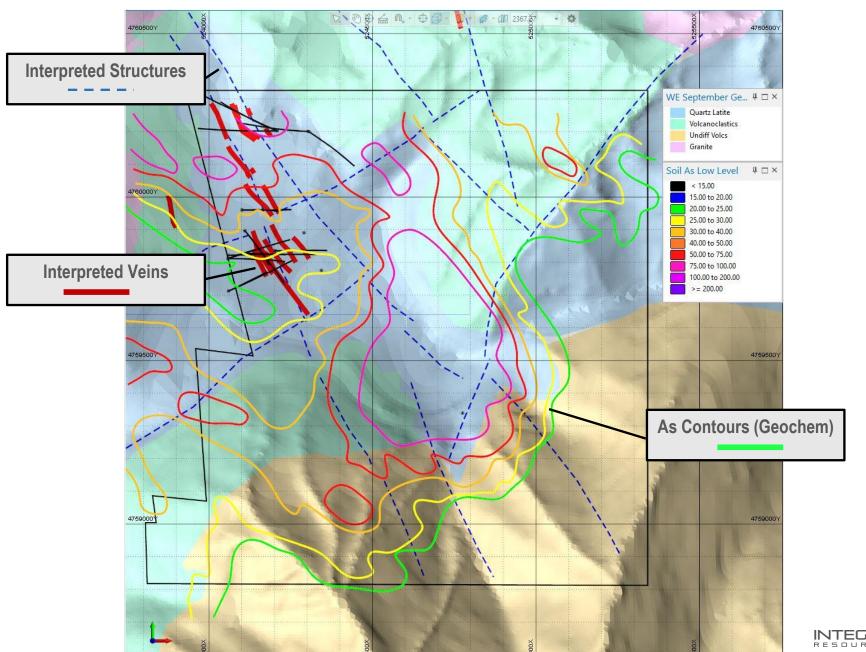
17.51

2.33

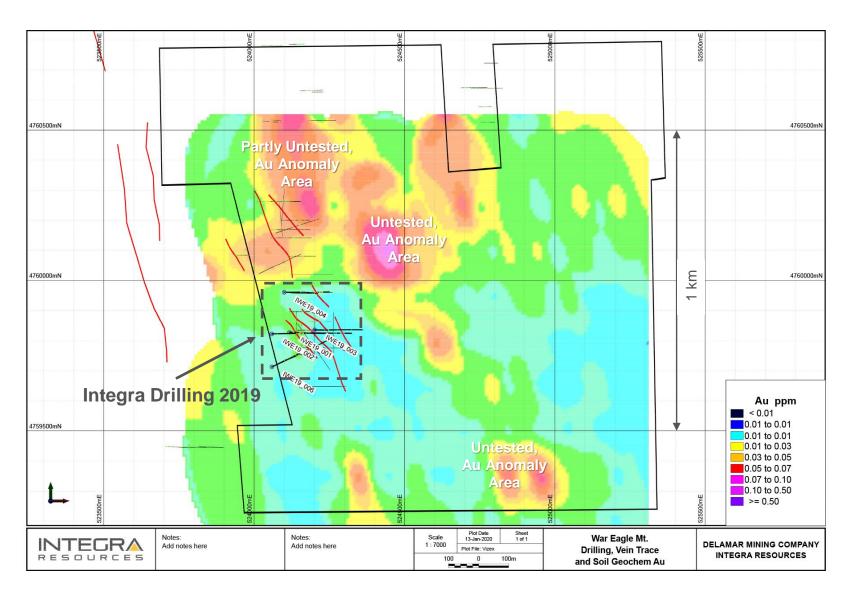
⁽²⁾ Gold equivalent = $g Au/t + (g Ag/t \div 77.70)$

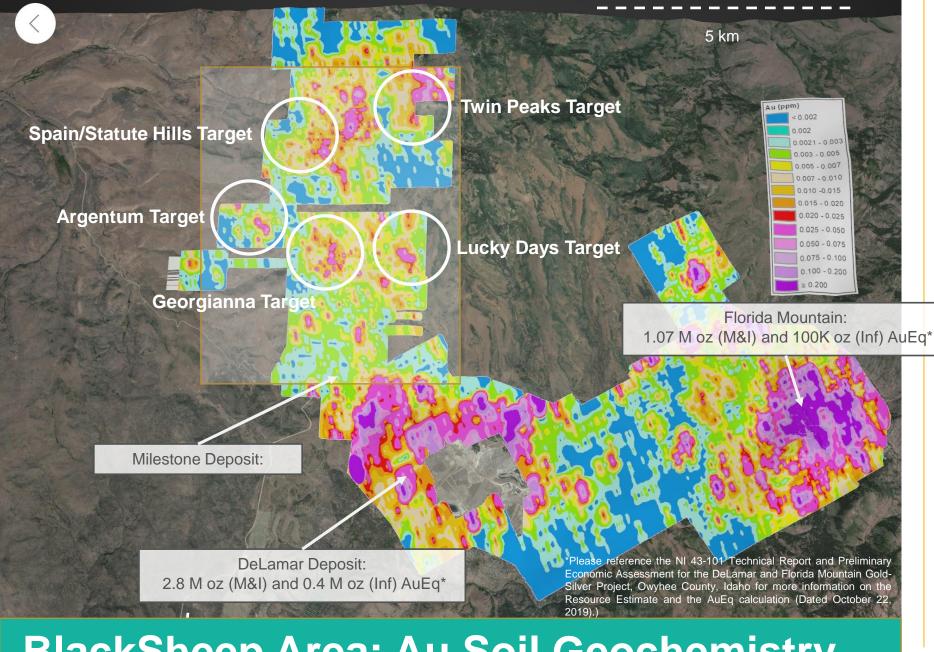
⁽³⁾ Intervals reported are uncapped

War Eagle: As Soil Geochemistry, Interpreted Structures, Geology

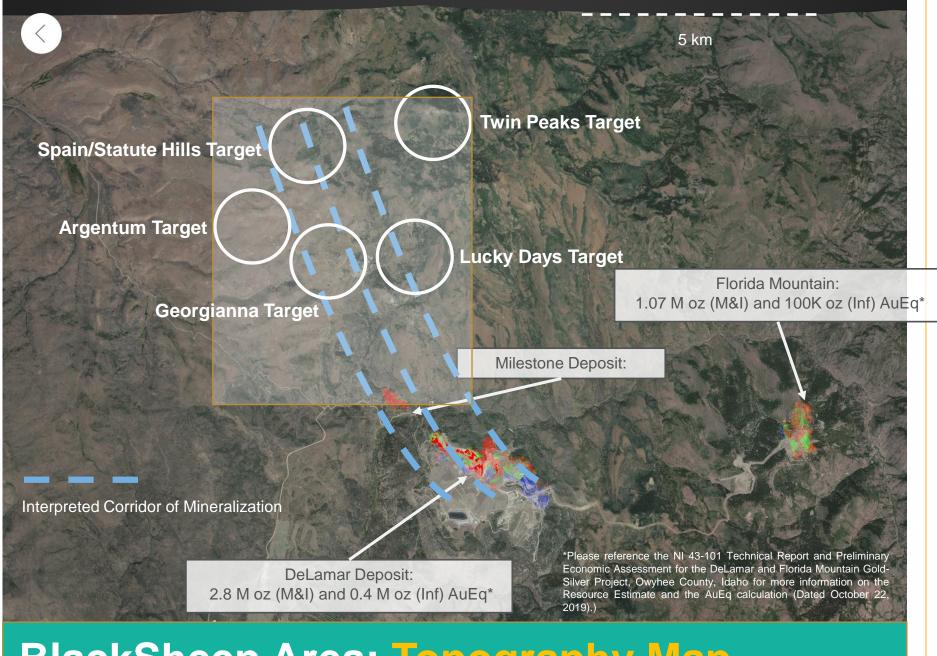


War Eagle Mountain: Gold Geochemical Anomaly

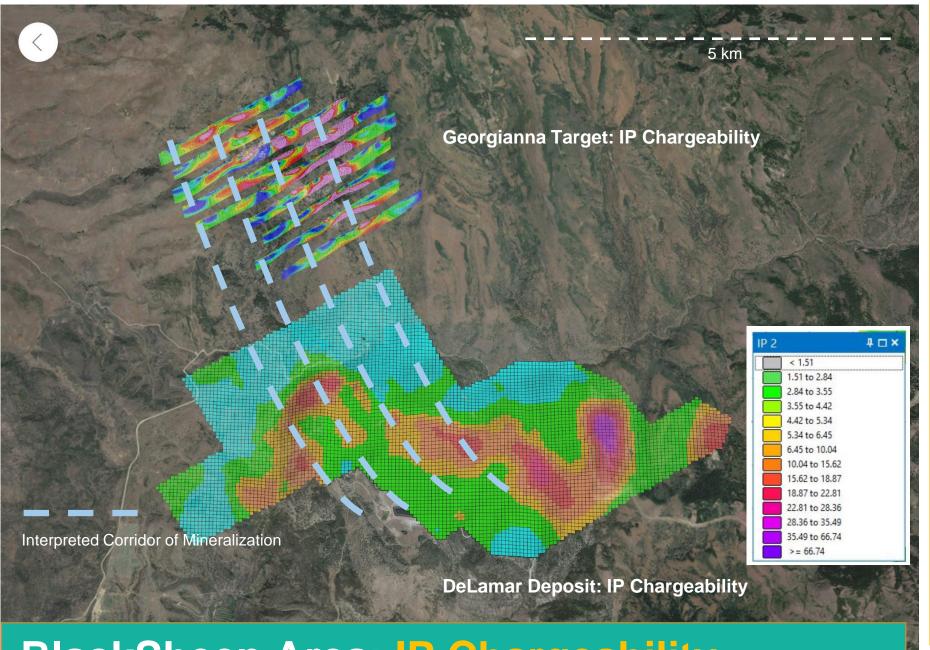




BlackSheep Area: Au Soil Geochemistry



BlackSheep Area: Topography Map



BlackSheep Area: IP Chargeability

Project Economics: Sept 2019 PEA

PEA Highlights

Preliminary Economic Assessment Highlights: 1

1.8 Moz AuEq²

Measured and Indicated

124 Koz AuEq

Annual Production Profile

C\$472 M (US\$358 M)

After-tax NPV (5%)

43%

After-tax IRR

US\$742 / oz AuEq

AISC (co-product)

| Gold Price / Silver Price (\$/oz) | US\$1350 / US\$16.90 |
|---|----------------------|
| Average Diluted AuEq Grade (g/t) - HL | 0.58 |
| Average Diluted AuEq Grade (g/t) - Milling | 1.02 |
| Gold Recovery: heap-leaching/milling | 83% / 90% |
| Silver Recovery: heap-leaching/milling | 34% / 80% |
| LOM Payable Gold ounces | 1,031,179 |
| LOM Payable Silver ounces | 16,602,692 |
| LOM Payable AuEq ounces | 1,239,020 |
| Mine Life | 10 years |
| LOM AISC (\$/oz) AuEq, co-product | US\$742 |
| Initial Capital Expenditures (incl. US\$19 M in | |
| working capital/environmental bonding) (\$ million) | US\$161.0 |
| Florida Mill (Plant & Tailings) (\$ million) | US\$41.3 |
| Other Production Capex / Sustaining Capital | |
| Expenditures | US\$93.4 |
| After-Tax IRR | 43% |
| After-tax NPV (5%) (US\$ million) | US\$357.6 |
| | |

2.4

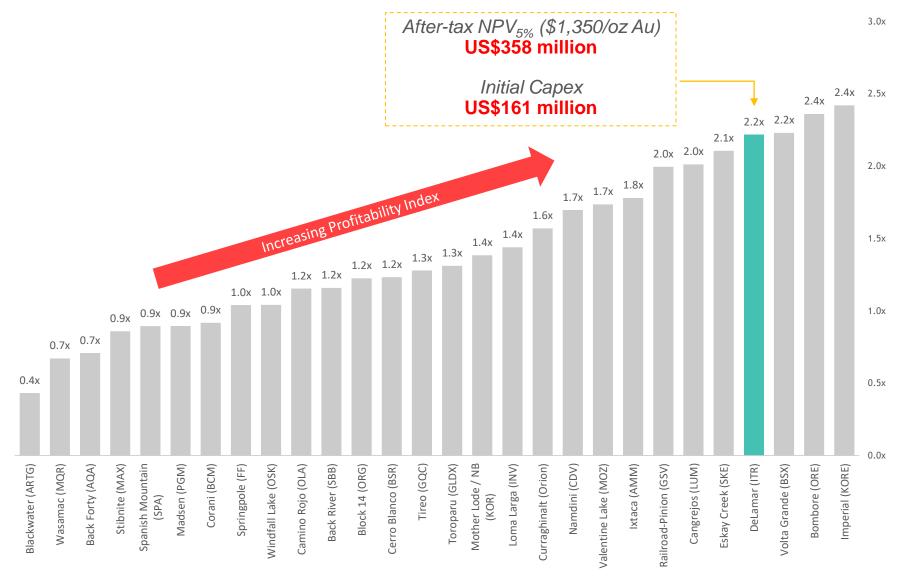
Payback period years

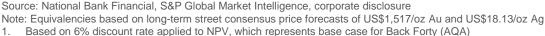


^{1.} The PEA is preliminary in nature and includes inferred mineral resources that are too speculative geologically to have economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be categorized as mineral reserves. There is no certainty that PEA results will be realized. Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. Please refer to the "Technical Report and Preliminary Economic Assessment for the DeLamar and Florida Mountain Gold – Silver Project, Owyhee County, Idaho, USA" dated October 22, 2019.

Please reference the "Technical Report and Preliminary Economic Assessment for the DeLamar and Florida Mountain Gold – Silver Project, Owyhee County, Idaho, USA" dated October 22, 2019 for breakdown of AuEq. The effective date of the DeLamar Deposit and Florida Mountain mineral Resource Estimate is May 1, 2019.

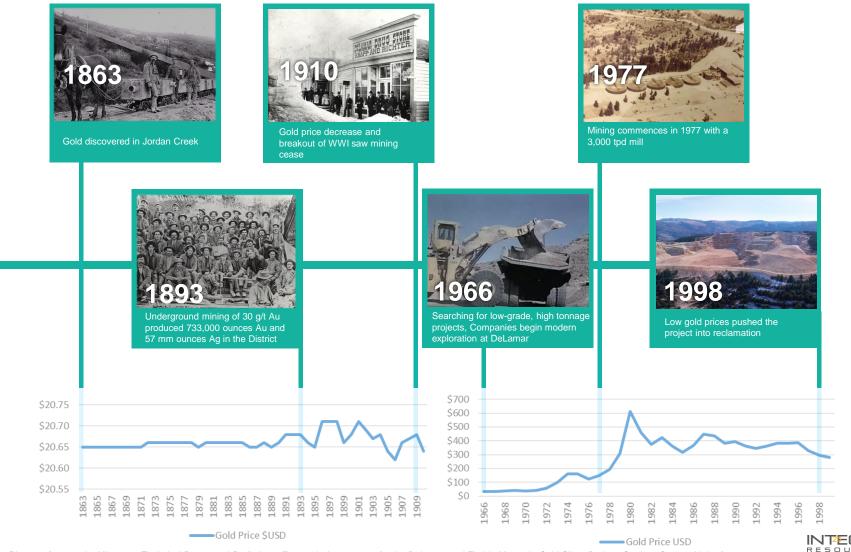
Profitability Index: How Much Value is Created per Dollar Invested?







DeLamar: A Two-Part History 1





Idaho is ranked 9th in the World for mining and exploration – Fraser Institute Survey 2020

The Fraser Institute also ranked Idaho #1 in the Policy Perception Index

The BLM mineral specialist has been hired and is working on the Integra file.

Strong support from politicians and the community for the project.

"Onerous and outdated regulations in state government present barriers to independence and prosperity for Idahoans. The two executive orders I signed today help simplify Idaho state government and make it more accountable."

Idaho Governor Brad Little, pictured above. (January 31, 2019, Idaho Statesman Online)

Summary of Mineral Resource Estimate

DeLamar and Florida Mountain Deposit Mineral Resource

- ✓ 3.9 million oz AuEq M&I and 500k oz AuEq Inferred: Total resource
 at DeLamar and Florida Mountain Deposits
- ✓ 90%: conversion from Inferred to M&I between 2018 and June 2019
 Resource Estimate

| Classification | Tonnes | g Au/t | oz Au | g/t Ag | oz Ag | g/t AuEq | oz AuEq |
|----------------------|-------------|--------|-----------|--------|-------------|----------|-----------|
| Measured | 16,078,000 | 0.52 | 270,000 | 34.3 | 17,726,000 | 0.96 | 498,000 |
| Indicated | 156,287,000 | 0.42 | 2,106,000 | 19.7 | 98,788,000 | 0.67 | 3,377,000 |
| Measured & Indicated | 172,365,000 | 0.43 | 2,376,000 | 21.0 | 116,514,000 | 0.70 | 3,875,000 |
| Inferred | 28,266,000 | 0.38 | 343,000 | 13.5 | 12,240,000 | 0.55 | 500,000 |

- 1. Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.
- Oxidized and Transitional Mineral Resources are reported at a 0.2 g AuEq/t cut-off in consideration of potential open-pit mining and heap-leach processing. Unoxidized
 Mineral Resources are reported at a 0.3 g AuEq/t cut-off in consideration of potential open pit mining a milling / agitated leaching or flotation processing. The Mineral
 Resources are constrained by pit optimizations.
- 3. Gold equivalent in the Resource Estimate is calculated by g Au/t + (g Ag/t ÷ 77.7). Metal prices used were US\$1,400 per oz Au / US\$18 per oz Ag. Please refer to the PEA for guidance on modeling and optimization parameters. The gold equivalent for the PEA was calculated by g Au/t + (g Ag/t ÷ 79.9). Metal prices used were US\$1,350 per oz Au / US\$16.90 per oz Ag.
- 4. Rounding may result in apparent discrepancies between tonnes, grade, and contained metal content.
- 5. The estimate of mineral resources may be materially affected by geology, environment, permitting, legal, title, taxation, sociopolitical, marketing or other relevant issues.
- The effective date of the DeLamar Deposit and Florida Mountain mineral resource estimate is May 1, 2019.
- Please reference the Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward Looking Information on page 2 for additional disclaimers regarding the Mineral Resource Estimate.



Production Profile

124 Koz AuEq per year for 10 years /

Yr 2 to Yr 6 annual average of 148 k oz Au Eq

Processing - Heap Leach

Throughput: 27,000 tpd

Average Au Recovery: 83%

Average Ag Recovery: 34%

Processing - Mill

Throughput: 2,000 tpd

Average Au Recovery: 90%

Average Ag Recovery: 80%

Production Profile:

Total: 196.2 Mt

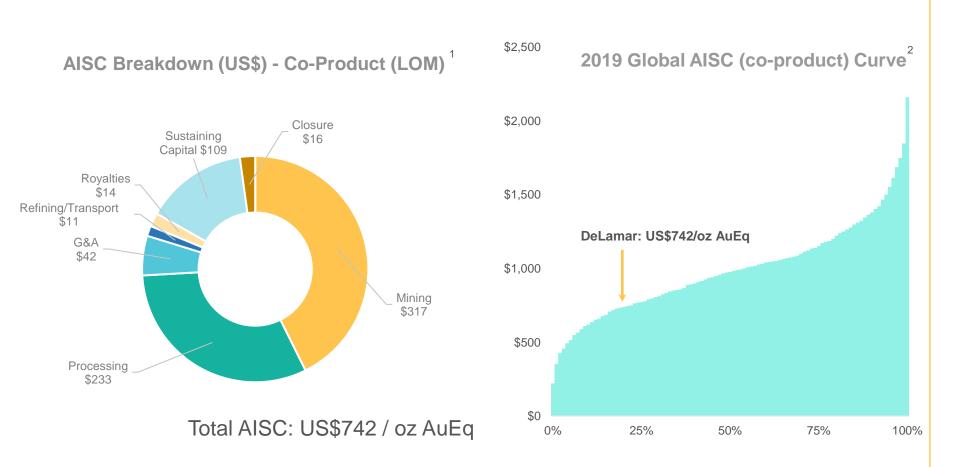
Strip Ratio: 1.09

Mine Life: 10 years



High-Margins, Low-Costs

AISC in lowest quartile



^{1.} Please refer to the "Technical Report and Preliminary Economic Assessment for the DeLamar and Florida Mountain Gold – Silver Project, Owyhee County, Idaho, USA" dated October 22, 2019 for additional information about the Preliminary Economic Assessment.



Strong Cash Flow Profile¹

124Koz AuEq

C\$81.1 M

C\$697.2 M

US\$61 M

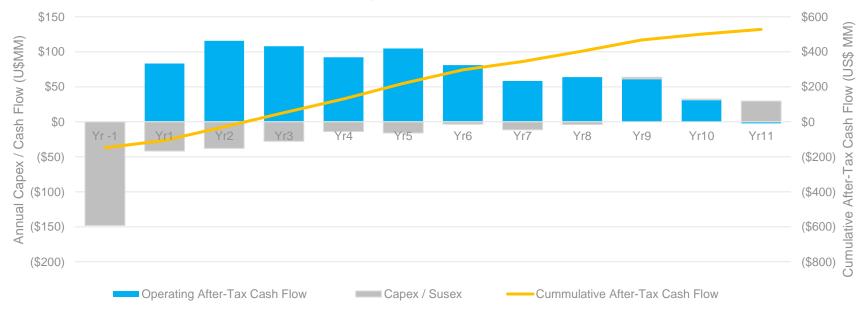
US\$528 M

Average Annual AuEq
Production

Average Annual After-Tax
Cash Flow once in
Production

Cumulative LOM Net After-Tax Cash Flow

Annual Operating After-Tax Cash Flow (US\$MM)



DeLamar in an Expanding Precious Metals Market

Base case After-Tax NPV(5%) of US\$358 M / IRR of 43% at a gold price US\$400+ below current spot gold prices.

After-Tax Figures

| US\$/oz Au | US\$/oz Ag | NPV (5%) – U\$S MM | IRR | Payback (Years) | Cumulative LOM Free Cash Flow (US\$ MM) | Average Annual Free Cash Flow Yr 1 to Yr 11 (US\$ MM) |
|------------|------------|-----------------------|-----|--------------------|---|---|
| \$1,250 | \$15.65 | \$286.4 | 36% | 2.72 | \$433.8 | \$52.9 |
| \$1,300 | \$16.27 | \$322.0 | 40% | 2.52 | \$481.0 | \$57.2 |
| \$1,350 | \$16.90 | \$357.6 | 43% | 2.35 | \$528.2 | \$61.5 |
| \$1,400 | \$17.53 | \$393.0 | 47% | 2.2 | \$575.2 | \$65.7 |
| \$1,500 | \$18.78 | \$463.9 | 54% | 1.94 | \$669.3 | \$74.3 |
| \$1,600 | \$20.03 | \$534.4 | 60% | 1.76 | \$763.2 | \$82.8 |
| \$1,700 | \$ 21.28 | \$604.9 | 67% | 1.61 | \$857.0 | \$91.4 |
| \$1,800 | \$22.53 | \$675.4 | 74% | 1.48 | \$950.7 | \$99.9 |
| \$1,900 | \$23.79 | \$746.0 | 80% | 1.37 | \$1,044.5 | \$108.4 |
| \$2,000 | \$25.04 | \$817.0 | 87% | 1.27 | \$1,139.0 | \$117.0 |

Please refer to the "Technical Report and Preliminary Economic Assessment for the DeLamar and Florida Mountain Gold – Silver Project, Owyhee County, Idaho, USA" dated October 22, 2019 for additional information about the Preliminary Economic Assessment.

After-Tax

Management



GEORGE SALAMIS, President, CEO, Director



ANDRÉE ST-GERMAIN,



TIM ARNOLD,



MAX BAKER, VP Exploration



JOSH SERFASS,



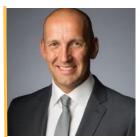
RANDALL OLIPHANT, Strategic Advisor to the Board

Board of Directors



STEPHEN DE JONG, Chairman

Former CEO Integra Gold



DAVID AWRAM, Director

Co-founder of Sandstorm Gold Ltd.



ANNA LADD-KRUGER, Director

CFO McEwen Mining Inc.



"BUTCH" OTTER, Director

Former Idaho Governor



TIMO JAURISTO,
Director

Executive Vice President with Goldcorp from 2009 to 2014



CAROLYN CLARK LODER

Director

Former head of Mineral Rights and Public Lands for Freeport-McMoRan

ESG INTEGRITY IS IN OUR NAME

Our reputation for doing business honestly, respecting our neighbours, minimizing our environmental impacts and keeping our people safe is essential to the sustainability of our business. Responsibility, integrity and accountability guide us each and every day.

Environment

- Strive to demonstrate that mining can be done responsibly by prioritizing environmental stewardship in all aspects of our business
- On-going data collection ensures our treatment, prevention, and mitigation programs are operating well
- Environmental baseline studies underway
- DeLamar is a fine example of what proper reclamation efforts can achieve

Social

- People come first. Community engagement began at day 1 of project acquisition, and is a top priority in all that we do
- Through clear, comprehensive disclosure, and open communication with stakeholders we will continue to drive confidence in our business practices
- We aim to create real, lasting and tangible benefits for the people whose lives our operations touch

Governance

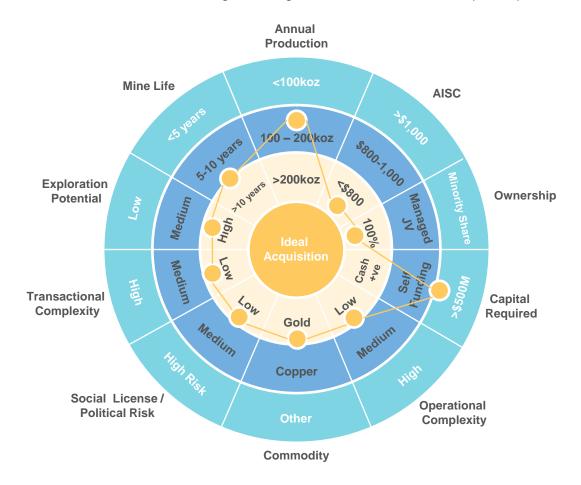
- We conduct our business with integrity and require the same from our suppliers, vendors and contractors
- We are committed to upholding the highest standards of governance and transparent disclosures
- Extensive corporate compliance policies, proud of our Board independence and diversity throughout the entire company



If We Don't Build It – DeLamar is an Ideal Acquisition Target

Integra has the characteristics of an ideal acquisition target

- The DeLamar deposit will become a key asset within any mid-tier/senior's portfolio
- Incorporating the un-oxidized resource into a larger milling scenario could further improve production, economics, etc.



Technical Inputs

| Economic Assumptions | |
|---|------------------------|
| Gold Price | US\$1,350/oz |
| Silver Price | US\$16.90/oz |
| Exchange Rate C\$/US\$ | 1.32 |
| Discount Rate | 5% |
| Contained Metals | |
| Contained Gold ounces | 1,243,820 |
| Contained Silver ounces | 46,129,538 |
| Contained AuEq ounces | 1,821,293 |
| Mining | |
| Mine Life | 10 years |
| Open Pit Mining Rate: min/waste tpd | 53,751 |
| Strip Ratio (Waste: Mineralization) | 1.09 |
| Total Tonnage Mined (t) | 196,190,238 |
| Total Mineralized Material Mined (t) | 93,749,888 |
| Processing | |
| Processing Throughput: Heap-leaching /Milling | 27,000 tpd / 2,000 tpd |
| Average Diluted Gold Grade (g/t) – HL | 0.39 g/t |
| Average Diluted Silver Grade (g/t) - HL | 15.21 g/t |
| Average Diluted AuEq Grade (g/t) - HL | 0.58 g/t |
| Average Diluted Gold Grade (g/t) - Milling | 0.80 g/t |
| Average Diluted Silver Grade (g/t) - Milling | 17.18 g/t |
| Average Diluted AuEq Grade (g/t) - Milling | 1.02 g/t |
| Production | |
| Gold Recovery: Heap-leaching/Milling | 83% / 90% |
| Silver Recovery: Heap-leaching/Milling | 34% / 80% |
| LOM Payable Gold ounces | 1,031,179 |
| LOM Payable Silver ounces | 16,602,692 |
| LOM Payable AuEq ounces | 1,239,020 |
| Years 1-10 Avg Annual Production - Gold | 103,118 |
| Years 1-10 Avg Annual Production - Silver | 1,660,269 |
| Years 1-10 Avg Annual Production - AuEq | 123,902 |
| Years 2-6 Avg. Annual Production - Au | 125,989 |
| Years 2-6 Avg. Annual Production - Ag | 1,795,845 |
| Years 2-6 Avg. Annual Production -AuEq | 148,471 |

| Coots nor Tonno | |
|---|------------|
| Costs per Tonne | 11000 00 |
| Mining Costs (\$/t mined) | US\$2.00 |
| Mining Costs (\$/t processed) | US\$4.18 |
| Processing Costs (\$/t processed) – HL | US\$2.79 |
| Processing Costs (\$/t processed) – Milling | US\$9.07 |
| Processing Costs (\$/t processed) – Combined | US\$3.08 |
| G&A Costs (\$/t processed) | US\$0.55 |
| Total Site Operating Cost (\$/t processed) | US\$7.82 |
| Cash Costs and All-in Sustaining Costs | |
| LOM Cash Cost (\$/oz) Au, net-of-silver by-product | US\$469/oz |
| LOM Cash Cost (\$/oz) AuEq, co-product | US\$617/oz |
| LOM AISC (\$/oz) Au, net-of-silver by-product | US\$619/oz |
| LOM AISC (\$/oz) AuEq, co-product | US\$742/oz |
| Capital Expenditures | |
| Pre-Production Capital Expenditures (\$ million)* | US\$142.0 |
| Working Capital / Cash for Reclamation Bond (\$ million) | US\$19.0 |
| Florida Mill (Plant & Tailings in Yr 2) (\$ million) | US\$41.3 |
| Other Production Capex / Sustaining Capital Expenditures (\$ | US\$93.4 |
| million) | |
| Reclamation Cost (\$ million) | US\$20.0 |
| Economics | |
| After-Tax IRR | 43% |
| After-Tax NPV (5%) (US\$ million) | US\$357.6 |
| After-Tax NPV (5%) (C\$ million) | C\$472.0 |
| After-Tax NPV (8%) (US\$ million) | US\$284.4 |
| After-Tax NPV (8%) (C\$ million) | C\$375.5 |
| Pre-Tax IRR | 49% |
| Pre-Tax NPV (5%) (US\$ million) | US\$437.3 |
| Pre-Tax NPV (5%) (C\$ million) | C\$577.3 |
| Pre-Tax NPV (8%) (US\$ million) | US\$351.2 |
| Pre-Tax NPV (8%) (C\$ million) | C\$463.6 |
| After-Tax Payback period (years) | 2.4 |
| Average Annual after-tax net free cash flow (Year 1 to year 10) | C\$81.1 |
| (\$ million) | |
| LOM net after-tax free cash flow (\$ million) | C\$697.2 |
| | |

^{*}Mobile equipment financing would reduce the pre-production capex by ~C\$34.8 million (US\$26.4 million), assuming a 20% cash down.



Capital Costs (US\$ 000s)

| | Pre | -Production | Capex Once in Production / SUSEX | | | |
|--|-----|-------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|----|----------|
| | | Capex (1) | | (1) | | LOM (1) |
| Mine | | • | | | | |
| Mining Equipment | \$ | 32,980 | \$ | 52,014 | \$ | 84,994 |
| Pre-Stripping | \$ | 7,514 | \$ | _ | \$ | 7,514 |
| Other Mine Capital | \$ | 6,027 | \$ | 746 | \$ | 6,773 |
| Sub-Total Mine | \$ | 46,521 | \$ | 52,760 | \$ | 99,281 |
| Processing | | | | | | |
| Heap Leach Pad | \$ | 14,130 | \$ | 19,178 | \$ | 33,308 |
| Heap leach Plant (Incl Crushing and Stacking) | \$ | 48,449 | \$ | 19,170 | \$ | 48,449 |
| Heap leach: Agglomeration / Crushing (DeLamar Ore) | \$ | 40,443 | \$ | 20,518 | \$ | 20,518 |
| Florida Mill: Plant | \$ | _ | \$ | 34,354 | \$ | 34,354 |
| Florida Mill: Tailings Storage Facility | \$ | _ | \$ | 6,990 | \$ | 6,990 |
| Sub-Total Processing | \$ | 62,579 | \$ | 81,039 | \$ | 143,618 |
| Sub-Total Frocessing | Ψ | 02,313 | Ψ | 01,039 | Ψ | 143,010 |
| Infrastructure | | | | | | |
| Power | \$ | 21,714 | \$ | - | \$ | 21,714 |
| Assay Lab | \$ | 2,804 | \$ | - | \$ | 2,804 |
| Other | \$ | 2,552 | \$ | 974 | \$ | 3,526 |
| Sub-Total Infrastructure | \$ | 27,070 | \$ | 974 | \$ | 28,044 |
| Owner's Costs | \$ | 5,819 | \$ | - | \$ | 5,819 |
| SUB-TOTAL | \$ | 141,989 | \$ | 134,773 | \$ | 276,761 |
| | | , | | ŕ | | ŕ |
| Other | | | | | | |
| Working Capital (2) | \$ | 13,024 | \$ | (13,024) | \$ | - |
| Cash Deposit for Reclamation Bonding (3) | \$ | 6,000 | \$ | (6,000) | \$ | - |
| Reclamation | \$ | - | \$ | 20,000 | \$ | 20,000 |
| Salvage Value (4) | \$ | - | \$ | (26,426) | \$ | (26,426) |
| TOTAL | \$ | 161,013 | \$ | 109,323 | \$ | 270,336 |

⁽¹⁾ Figures in the table include contingency(2) Working capital returned in Yr 11

RESOURCES

⁽³⁾ Cash deposit = 30% of bonding requirement. Released once reclamation is completed

⁽⁴⁾ Salvage value for mining equipment and plant

Operating Costs (US\$)

| | per t | |
|--|------------|-------------|
| LOM Operating Costs | Mined | Processed |
| Mining | \$2.00 | \$4.18 |
| Processing | | \$3.08 |
| G&A | | \$0.55 |
| Total Site Costs | | \$7.82 |
| | | |
| | per oz Au | per oz AuEq |
| LOM Cash Costs and All-in Sustaining Costs | By-Product | Co-Product |
| Mining | ¢390 | ¢217 |

| | per oz Au | per oz AuEq |
|--|------------|-------------|
| LOM Cash Costs and All-in Sustaining Costs | By-Product | Co-Product |
| Mining | \$380 | \$317 |
| Processing | \$280 | \$233 |
| G&A | \$50 | \$42 |
| Total Site Costs | \$711 | \$592 |
| Transport & Refining | \$13 | \$11 |
| Royalties | \$17 | \$14 |
| Total Cash Costs | \$741 | \$617 |
| Silver By-Product Credits | (\$272) | \$0 |
| Total Cash Costs Net of Silver by-Product | \$469 | \$617 |
| Sustaining Capital | \$131 | \$109 |
| Reclamation | \$19 | \$16 |
| All-in Sustaining Costs | \$619 | \$742 |

Production Profile

AuEq Production and AISC (co-product) per Year

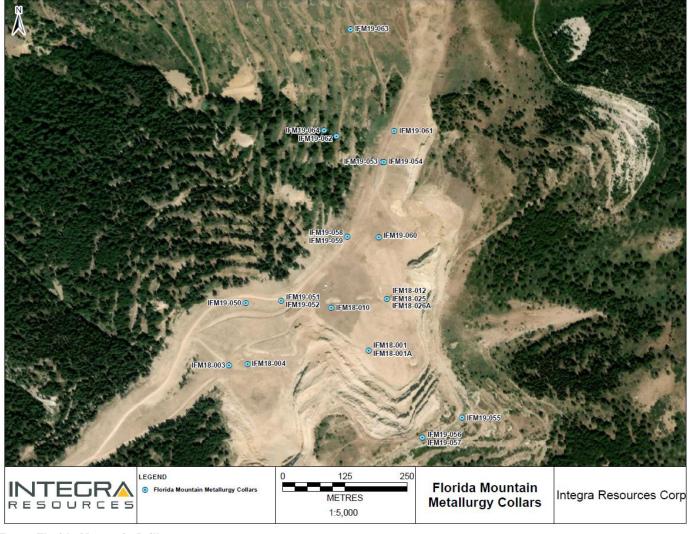


Au Production and AISC (by-product) per Year



Detailed Cash Flow Summary (US\$MM)

| | | Yr -1 | Yr 1 | Yr 2 | Yr 3 | Yr 4 | Yr 5 | Yr 6 | Yr 7 | Yr 8 | Yr 9 | Yr 10 | Yr 11 | Total |
|--------------------------------------|------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| Revenue | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gold Payable | k Au oz | | 96 | 130 | 136 | 129 | 133 | 102 | 88 | 94 | 87 | 36 | | 1,031 |
| Silver Payable | k Ag oz | | 1,229 | 1,262 | 1,491 | 1,560 | 2,051 | 2,616 | 1,774 | 1,787 | 1,845 | 989 | | 16,603 |
| Gold Equivalent Payable | k Au Eq oz | | 112 | 146 | 155 | 149 | 158 | 134 | 111 | 116 | 110 | 48 | | 1,239 |
| Gold Revenue | \$ MM | | \$130.1 | \$175.3 | \$184.1 | \$174.7 | \$179.1 | \$137.2 | \$119.3 | \$127.0 | \$117.1 | \$48.2 | | \$1,392.1 |
| Silver Revenue | \$ MM | | \$20.8 | \$21.3 | \$25.2 | \$26.4 | \$34.7 | \$44.2 | \$30.0 | \$30.2 | \$31.2 | \$16.7 | | \$280.6 |
| Total Revenue | \$ MM | | \$150.9 | \$196.6 | \$209.2 | \$201.1 | \$213.8 | \$181.4 | \$149.3 | \$157.2 | \$148.3 | \$64.9 | | \$1,672.7 |
| Costs | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mining Costs | \$ MM | | (\$37.7) | (\$43.8) | (\$53.2) | (\$56.2) | (\$47.2) | (\$37.3) | (\$35.0) | (\$36.0) | (\$34.3) | (\$11.5) | | (\$392.2) |
| Processing Costs - Heap leach | \$ MM | | (\$19.9) | (\$22.3) | (\$22.4) | (\$22.3) | (\$25.3) | (\$31.3) | (\$32.1) | (\$32.0) | (\$32.0) | (\$10.3) | | (\$249.9) |
| Processing Costs - Mill | \$ MM | | | | (\$5.4) | (\$6.5) | (\$6.5) | (\$6.5) | (\$6.5) | (\$6.5) | (\$1.0) | | | (\$39.0) |
| G&A | \$ MM | | (\$5.5) | (\$5.2) | (\$5.6) | (\$5.5) | (\$5.4) | (\$5.3) | (\$5.2) | (\$5.1) | (\$5.1) | (\$4.1) | (\$0.1) | (\$52.0) |
| Total Site Costs | \$ MM | | (\$63.0) | (\$71.4) | (\$86.6) | (\$90.5) | (\$84.4) | (\$80.3) | (\$78.8) | (\$79.7) | (\$72.4) | (\$25.9) | (\$0.1) | (\$733.2) |
| Transport and Refining | \$ MM | | (\$1.1) | (\$1.3) | (\$1.4) | (\$1.4) | (\$1.7) | (\$1.8) | (\$1.3) | (\$1.4) | (\$1.4) | (\$0.7) | | (\$13.5) |
| Royalties | \$ MM | | (\$0.5) | (\$1.2) | (\$1.2) | (\$0.5) | (\$2.3) | (\$3.8) | (\$3.4) | (\$3.0) | (\$1.4) | (\$0.6) | | (\$17.8) |
| Total Costs | \$ MM | | (\$64.6) | (\$73.8) | (\$89.2) | (\$92.4) | (\$88.3) | (\$85.9) | (\$83.5) | (\$84.0) | (\$75.2) | (\$27.2) | (\$0.1) | (\$764.5) |
| Cash From Ops Before Capex and Taxes | \$ MM | \$ - | \$86.3 | \$122.8 | \$120.0 | \$108.7 | \$125.5 | \$95.5 | \$65.7 | \$73.2 | \$73.0 | \$37.7 | (\$0.1) | \$908.2 |
| Capital expenditures | \$ MM | (\$142.0) | (\$28.6) | (\$37.9) | (\$27.8) | (\$13.8) | (\$16.0) | (\$3.3) | (\$7.5) | | | | | (\$276.8) |
| Working Capital | \$ MM | | (\$13.0) | | | | | | | | | | \$13.0 | š - |
| Cash deposit bonding | \$ MM | (\$6.0) | , | | | | | | | | \$2.3 | | \$3.8 | \$ - |
| Reclamation | \$ MM | | | | | | | | (\$3.8) | (\$3.8) | | | (\$12.5) | (\$20.0) |
| Salvage Value | \$ MM | | | | | | | | ** | | | \$1.1 | \$25.3 | \$26.4 |
| Cash Flow Before Tax | \$ MM | (\$148.0) | \$44.6 | \$84.9 | \$92.2 | \$94.9 | \$109.5 | \$92.2 | \$54.5 | \$69.4 | \$75.3 | \$38.8 | \$29.5 | \$637.9 |
| Federal Tax | \$ MM | • | | (\$2.3) | (\$7.6) | (\$12.8) | (\$15.9) | (\$11.7) | (\$6.2) | (\$7.4) | (\$8.5) | (\$4.5) | (\$1.5) | (\$78.5) |
| State Tax | \$ MM | | (\$2.4) | (\$4.1) | (\$3.7) | (\$3.1) | (\$4.1) | (\$2.4) | (\$1.0) | (\$1.6) | (\$2.7) | (\$1.5) | (\$0.5) | (\$27.2) |
| Idaho Mining Tax | \$ MM | | (\$0.5) | (\$0.6) | (\$0.5) | (\$0.5) | (\$0.6) | (\$0.4) | (\$0.1) | (\$0.2) | (\$0.4) | (\$0.2) | (\$0.1) | (\$4.0) |
| Cash Flow Net of Tax | \$ MM | (\$148.0) | \$41.7 | \$78.0 | \$80.4 | \$78.5 | \$88.8 | \$77.7 | \$47.1 | \$60.3 | \$63.7 | \$32.5 | \$27.4 | \$528.2 |



Column Leach Tests, Florida Mountain Drill Core Composites, 80%-12.5mm Feed Size

| | | Au | Ag | |
|------------|--------------|-------|-------|--|
| Drill Hole | Material | Rec.% | Rec.% | |
| IFM18_003 | Oxide/Trans | 94.7 | 37.5 | |
| IFM18_012 | Transitional | 91.3 | 43.3 | |
| IFM18_025 | Transitional | 85.5 | 39.0 | |
| IFM18_001A | Transitional | 87.2 | 41.3 | |
| IFM18_010 | Transitional | 90.2 | 26.3 | |
| | | | | |

Met Bottle Roll Tests, Florida Mountain Drill Core Composites, 80%-12.5mm Feed Size

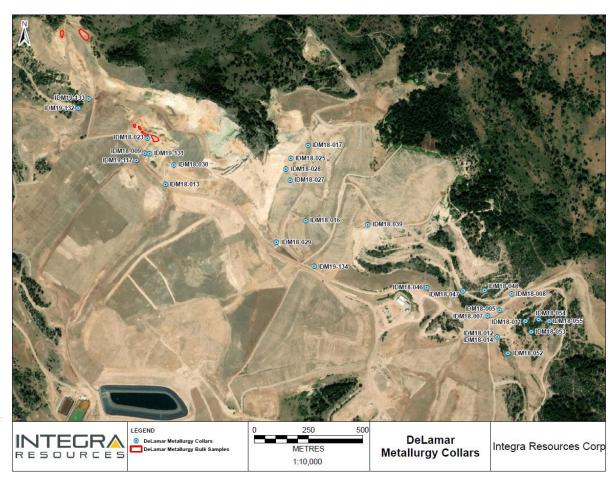
| | | Au | Ag | | | Au | Ag |
|--------------|--------------|-------|--------|--------------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Drill Hole # | Material | Rec.% | Rec. % | Drill Hole # | Material | Rec.% | Rec. % |
| IFM18_003 | Oxide | 80.0 | 37.5 | IFM18-010 | Transitional | 82.0 | 48.3 |
| IFM18_001A | Transitional | 84.1 | 52.4 | IFM18-010 | Transitional | 89.8 | 46.2 |
| IFM18-001A | Transitional | 74.0 | 56.8 | IFM18-012 | Transitional | 90.1 | 42.7 |
| IFM18-001A | Transitional | 46.4 | 25.0 | IFM18-025 | Transitional | 86.2 | 51.1 |
| IFM18-003 | Transitional | 87.8 | 30.0 | IFM18-025 | Transitional | 86.1 | 54.7 |
| IFM18-010 | Transitional | 81.3 | 53.3 | IFM18_025 | Transitional | 85.4 | 57.5. |
| | | | | IFM18-026A | Transitional | 86.0 | 58.8 |

Bottle Roll Tests, DeLamar Core Composites, 80%-12.5mm Feed Size

| | | | Au | Ag |
|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|------|------|
| | | | Rec. | Rec. |
| Location | Drill Hole # | Material | % | % |
| DeLamar | Bulk | Oxide | 75.0 | 40.0 |
| DeLamar | IDM18_028 | Oxide | 58.1 | 41.7 |
| DeLamar | IDM18_028 | Oxide | 27.5 | 45.7 |
| DLM Trans Clay | Bulk | Transitional | 66.4 | 53.3 |
| DLM Trans Hard | Bulk | Transitional | 81.0 | 43.3 |
| DLM Trans Hard | Bulk | Transitional | 56.5 | 30.0 |
| DeLamar | IDM18_017 | Transitional | 83.3 | 55.7 |
| DeLamar North | IDM18-027 | Transitional | 13.6 | 42.9 |
| Sommercamp | IDM18-029 | Oxide | 80.0 | 42.1 |
| Sommercamp | IDM19_134 | Oxide | 77.8 | 32.6 |
| Sommercamp | IDM19_134 | Oxide | 72.9 | 33.3 |
| Sommercamp | IDM19_134 | Oxide | 67.7 | 25.0 |
| Sommercamp | IDM19_116 | Transitional | 5.3 | 20.0 |
| Sommercamp | IDM19_116 | Oxide | 80.8 | 35.7 |
| Glen Silver | IDM18-009 | Oxide | 72.9 | 45.5 |
| Glen Silver | IDM18-009 | Oxide | 83.7 | 35.7 |
| Glen Silver | IDM18-009 | Oxide | 90.5 | 37.5 |
| Glen Silver | IDM18-023 | Oxide | 80.8 | 42.3 |
| Glen Silver | IDM19_117 | Oxide | 79.7 | 14.6 |
| Glen Silver | IDM19_117 | Oxide | 85.3 | 30.0 |
| Glen Silver | IDM18-009 | Oxide/Trans | 75.0 | 33.3 |
| Glen Silver | IDM19_117 | Transitional | 62.0 | 50.0 |
| Sullivan Gulch | IDM19-131 | Oxide | 76.9 | 16.7 |
| Sullivan Gulch | IDM19-131 | Oxide | 71.9 | 19.4 |
| Sullivan Gulch | IDM19-131 | Oxide | 77.6 | 76.2 |
| Sullivan Gulch | IDM18_005 | Oxide/Trans | 55.3 | 30.0 |
| Sullivan Gulch | IDM18_005 | Transitional | 76.7 | 50.0 |
| Sullivan Gulch | IDM19-131 | Transitional | 33.3 | 50.0 |
| | | | | |

Column Leach Tests, DeLamar Bulk Samples, 80%-12.5mm Feed Size

Bulk Sample Material Au Rec.% Ag Rec.% 4307-B Oxide 85.5 25.0 Transitional 4307-A 73.4 50.0 Transitional 4307-C 92.5 20.0 4307-D Transitional 67.7 19.5



Sensitivity Analysis - Recovery

Gold Recovery Sensitivity

| Recovery Change | NPV (5%) | NPV (8%) | NPV (10%) | IRR | Payback |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----|---------|
| -5% | \$309,790 | \$243,558 | \$207,400 | 38% | 2.59 |
| -4% | \$319,347 | \$251,736 | \$214,811 | 39% | 2.54 |
| -3% | \$328,903 | \$259,914 | \$222,222 | 40% | 2.49 |
| -2% | \$338,459 | \$268,092 | \$229,632 | 41% | 2.44 |
| -1% | \$348,025 | \$276,278 | \$237,051 | 42% | 2.40 |
| 0% | \$357,572 | \$284,448 | \$244,454 | 43% | 2.35 |
| 1% | \$367,104 | \$292,607 | \$251,848 | 44% | 2.31 |
| 2% | \$376,632 | \$300,763 | \$259,240 | 45% | 2.27 |
| 3% | \$386,385 | \$309,111 | \$266,807 | 46% | 2.22 |
| 4% | \$395,689 | \$317,075 | \$274,025 | 47% | 2.18 |
| 5% | \$405,216 | \$325,231 | \$281,416 | 48% | 2.14 |

Silver Recovery Sensitivity

| Recovery Change | NPV (5%) | NPV (8%) | NPV (10%) | IRR | Payback | |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----|---------|--|
| -5% | \$336,945 | \$267,257 | \$229,139 | 42% | 2.42 | |
| -4% | \$341,070 | \$270,695 | \$232,202 | 42% | 2.40 | |
| -3% | \$345,196 | \$274,134 | \$235,265 | 42% | 2.39 | |
| -2% | \$349,321 | \$277,572 | \$238,328 | 43% | 2.38 | |
| -1% | \$353,447 | \$281,010 | \$241,391 | 43% | 2.36 | |
| 0% | \$357,572 | \$284,448 | \$244,454 | 43% | 2.35 | |
| 1% | \$361,686 | \$287,877 | \$247,509 | 44% | 2.34 | |
| 2% | \$365,796 | \$291,303 | \$250,562 | 44% | 2.33 | |
| 3% | \$369,906 | \$294,729 | \$253,614 | 44% | 2.31 | |
| 4% | \$374,015 | \$298,154 | \$256,667 | 45% | 2.30 | |
| 5% | \$378,125 | \$301,580 | \$259,719 | 45% | 2.29 | |

Peer Heap Leach Recoveries

| Company | Project | Country | State | Technical Report Au Recovery (%) | Technical Report Ag Recovery (%) |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|---------|------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Kinross | Bald Mountain | USA | Nevada | n/a | n/a |
| Alio Gold | Florida Canyon | USA | Nevada | 71% | n/a |
| Barrick / Newmont | Long Canyon | USA | Nevada | 87% | - |
| SSR Mining | Marigold | USA | Nevada | 75% | - |
| Coeur Mining | Rochester | USA | Nevada | 92% | 61% |
| Kinross | Round Mountain | USA | Nevada | 93% | - |
| Premier / Barrick / Newmont | South Arturo | USA | Nevada | 80% | - |
| Equinox | Castle Mtn | USA | California | 83% | 34% |
| Otis Gold | Kilgore | USA | Idaho | 82% (Crushed) / 50% (ROM) | - |
| Orla | Camino Rojo | Mexico | Zacatecas | 64% | 17% |
| Corvus | North Bullfrog/Motherlode | USA | Nevada | 74% | 6% |
| Liberty | Goldstrike | USA | Utah | 78% | - |
| Integra | DeLamar | USA | Idaho | 83% | 34% |