TSXV: BRVO | OTCQX: BRVMF

BRAVO. MINING CORP.

Green Metals For A Green Future

Advancing The Emerging Tier 1 Luanga PGM+Au+Ni Deposit in Brazil

Forward Looking Statement

This presentation contains “forward-looking information” (also referred to herein as “forward-looking statements”) under the provisions of applicable Canadian securities legislation regarding Bravo Mining Corp. (“Bravo” or the “Company”). Generally, these forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of words such as “plans”, “expects”, “is expected”, “budget”, “scheduled”, “estimates”, “forecasts”, “intends”, “anticipates”, “believes” or variations of such words and phrases or statements that certain actions, events or results “may”, “could”, “would”, “might” or “will”, “occur” or “be achieved” or the negative connotation thereof.

Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, those in respect of: expectations, project development, permits and licenses; the current and planned initiatives and objectives in respect of Bravo’s Luanga Project located in Brazil; Bravo's capitalization, liquidity, capital resources and expenditures; mineral resource expansion potential and other growth opportunities; development timelines; business development strategies and outlook; planned capital expenditures planned work programs and targets, drilling programs and other initiatives in respect of the Luanga Project and economic performance, financial conditions and expectations.

Forward-looking statements also include, but are not limited to, factors and assumptions in respect of: the ultimate determination of mineral resources and mineral reserves, if any; the availability and final receipt of required approvals, licenses and permits; sufficient working capital to explore, develop and operate any proposed mineral projects; access to adequate services and supplies; economic and political conditions in the local jurisdictions where any proposed mineral projects are located, including the Luanga Project; commodity prices; foreign currency exchange rates; interest rates; access to capital and debt markets and associated costs of funds; availability of a qualified work force; the ultimate ability to mine, process and sell mineral products on economically favourable terms; and the effects of COVID-19 on the global economy and the operations of Bravo.

Forward-looking statements are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other important factors that may cause the actual results, level of activity, performance or achievements of Bravo and/or the Luanga Project to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements, including but not limited to, those in respect of: liabilities inherent in the Company’s operations and mineral projects in the exploration stage; fluctuations in metal or mineral prices (including, in particular platinum-group (palladium, platinum and rhodium), gold silver and/or nickel prices); uncertainties associated with mineral exploration and estimates of mineral deposits; dependence on the success of the Luanga Project; substantial capital expenditures will be required; management experience and dependence on key personnel and employees; future acquisitions; uncertainty of additional funding; negative cash flow; historical information being inaccurate or incomplete; having a significant shareholder; risks inherent in legal proceedings; fluctuations in currency exchange rates; competition; title matters; environmental risks and other regulatory requirements; industry regulation; operating hazards and uninsured or uninsurable risks; global economy risk; dividend risk; share price and stock market volatility; currently no existing market for the common shares of the Company; increased costs of being a reporting issuer and publicly traded company; speculative nature of investment; liquidity and future financing risk; going concern risk; conflicts of interest; tax regulations risks; foreign operations risks; general business risks; risks related to general economic factors; competition for, among other things, capital, acquisitions, equipment and skilled personnel; and Bravo may not use the proceeds as described in the preliminary prospectus, as well as those factors discussed in the section entitled “Risk Factors” in Bravo’s preliminary prospectus available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Although Bravo has attempted to identify important factors, assumptions and risks that could cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in forward-looking statements, there may be others that cause results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended. There can be no assurance that such forward-looking statements will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such forward-looking statements. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are made as of the date hereof and, accordingly, are subject to change after such date. Forward-looking statements are provided for the purpose of providing information about management’s current expectations and plans and allowing investors and others to get a better understanding of Bravo’s operating environment. Bravo does not intend or undertake to publicly update any forward-looking statements that are included in this presentation, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except in accordance with applicable securities laws.

This presentation includes market and industry data obtained from various publicly available sources and other sources believed by the Company to be true. Although the Company believes it to be reliable, the Company has not independently verified any of the data from third-party sources referred to in this presentation or analyzed or verified the underlying reports relied upon or referred to by such sources, or ascertained the underlying assumptions relied upon by such sources. The Company does not make any representation as to the accuracy of such information. Some numbers in this presentation may not be exact or add consistently due to rounding.

Technical Disclosure

Historical Estimate: This presentation contains information on a historical estimate for the Luanga Project prepared in 2017 (the "Historical Estimate") prepared internally by prior owners VALE SA in 2017 and reported in Mansur E.T., Ferreira Filho C.F., Oliveira D.P.L. (2020). The Luanga deposit, Carajás Mineral Province, Brazil: Different styles of PGE mineralization hosted in a medium-size layered intrusion. Ore Geology Reviews. 18p. A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the Historical Estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves under National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101") and Bravo is not treating the Historical Estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves. Bravo cautions that the Historical Estimate is not NI 43-101 compliant. There can be no certainty, following further evaluation and/or exploration work, that the Historical Estimate can be upgraded or verified as mineral resources or mineral reserves in accordance with NI 43-101. Further, the assays values used to calculate the nickel content in the Historical Estimate are total nickel, and thus contain both sulphide nickel (recoverable) and silicate nickel (unrecoverable). It is unknown to Bravo whether the nickel content in the Historical Estimate has been modified to account for this or not.

Historic Sampling & Assay Methodology: Historic core was logged with 30 different lithologies identified, after which the core was sawn in half and sampled in 1m intervals, with few exceptions. Chemical analysis was performed for Au, Pd, Pt, Rh, Cu, Ni, Cr and Co for all samples. A portion of the samples were also analysed for Bi, Ag, As, Te, Ti, V, S, Sb and Zn. During the drill program, different commercial and independent laboratories, including Nomos, SGS Lakefield (Ontario, Canada) and SGS Brasil were used, all of which were independent of VALE SA. SGS Lakefield and SGS Brazil are ISO 9001:2015, ISO 14001:2015 and ISO/IEC 17025:2005 accredited today. The status of their accreditation in 2001 to 2003, which pre-dates current ISO standards, is not known. Over that period, a variety of digestion and assay methods were used, including atomic absorption, fire assay atomic absorption, aqua regia atomic absorption and aqua regia ICP with varying detection limits. Certain of the assay methods used had upper limits of 5,000ppm for Cu, Ni, and Cr. Blanks and duplicates were utilized for quality control and quality assurance.

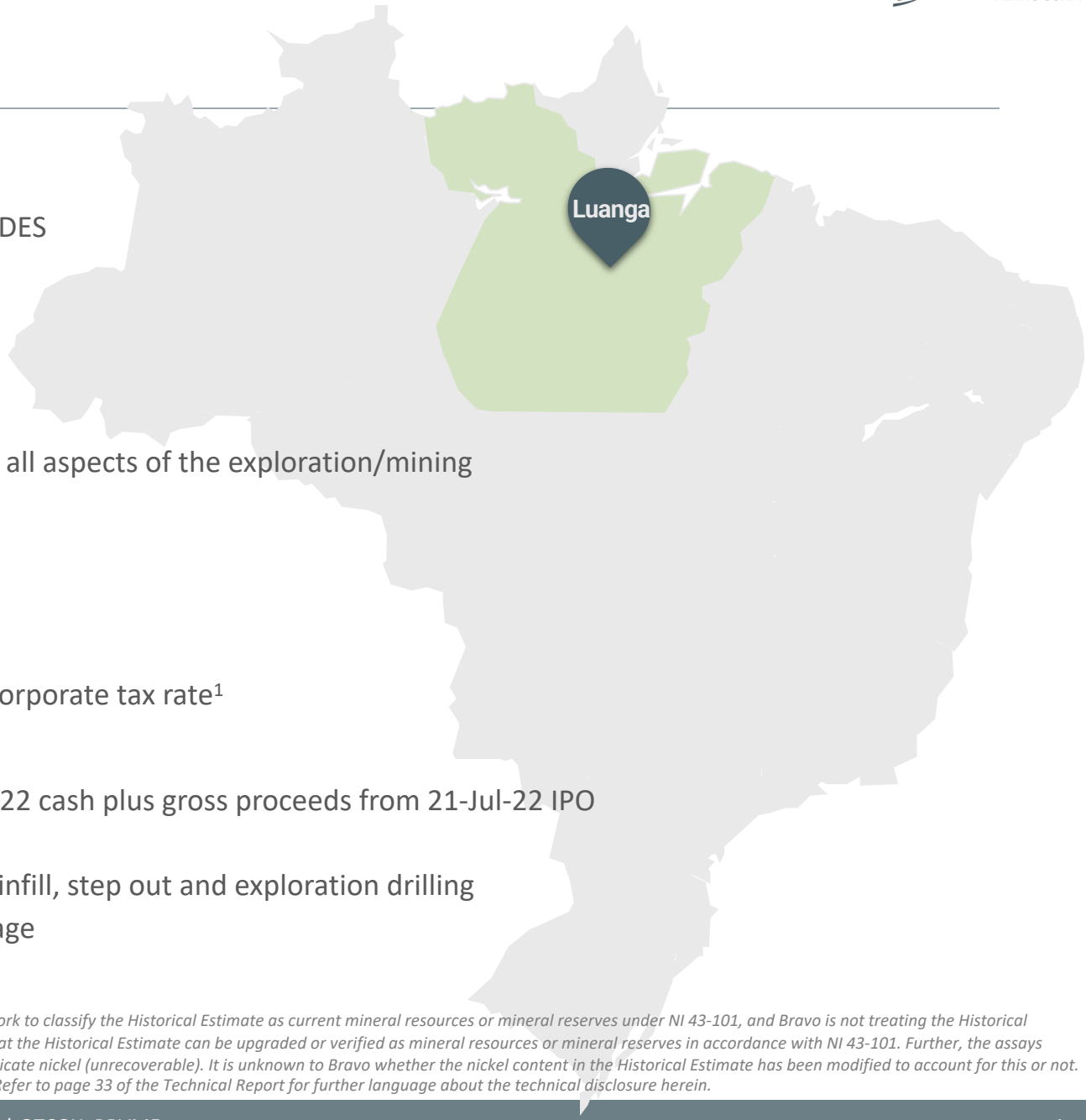
All scientific and technical information relating to the Luanga Project contained in this presentation is derived from the Technical Report dated May 29, 2022 (with an effective date of April 12, 2022) titled "Independent Technical Report for the Luanga PGE+Au+Ni Project, Pará State, Brazil" (the "Technical Report") prepared by Ednie Rafael Fernandes (B.Sc. Geology, MAIG) and Marlon Sarges Ferreira (B.Sc. Geology, MAIG) of GE21 Consultoria Mineral. The information contained herein is subject to all of the assumptions, qualifications and procedures set out in the Technical Report and reference should be made to the full text of the Technical Report, a copy of which has been filed with the securities regulators in each of the provinces of Canada (except Québec) and is available on www.sedar.com.

The scientific and technical information in this presentation has been reviewed, verified and approved by Simon Mottram, F.AusIMM (Fellow Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy), President of Bravo Mining Corp. who serves as the Company's qualified person, as defined in NI 43-101, and no limitations were imposed on the verification process. Mr. Mottram is not independent of Bravo as he is an officer and shareholder of Bravo.

Mineral Exploration and Inferred Mineral Resources: Bravo is a mineral exploration focused company and the Company's Luanga Project is in the mineral exploration stage only. The degree of risk increases substantially where an issuer's properties are in the mineral exploration stage as opposed to the development or operational stage. Confidence in an inferred mineral resource estimate is insufficient to allow meaningful application of the technical and economic parameters to enable an evaluation of economic viability sufficient for public disclosure, except in certain limited circumstances set out in NI 43-101. There is no assurance that mineral resources will be converted into mineral reserves. Inferred mineral resources are considered too speculative geologically to have economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be categorized as mineral reserves.

Opportunity

Low risk strategy with the right project, people & place



PGM+Au+Ni Luanga Project – Acquired from VALE

- 100% owned subject to 1% royalty to VALE and 2% royalty to BNDES
- Platform for growth, Pd dominant with Pt+Rh+Au+Ni
- Historical Estimate* of mineral resources 142Mt @ 1.24g/t Pd+Pt+Au & 0.11% Ni using a cut-off grade of 0.5g/t PGM + Au

People – Fit For Purpose

- Experienced leadership team with successful track record across all aspects of the exploration/mining development cycle in Brazil and globally
- Board/Management own ~62M shares (61.20%)

Place – Low Economic Hurdle

- Access, existing infrastructure/hydro power, local skilled labor
- Attractive fiscal jurisdiction – eligible for 75% reduction of 25% corporate tax rate[1]

Strategy – Low Risk

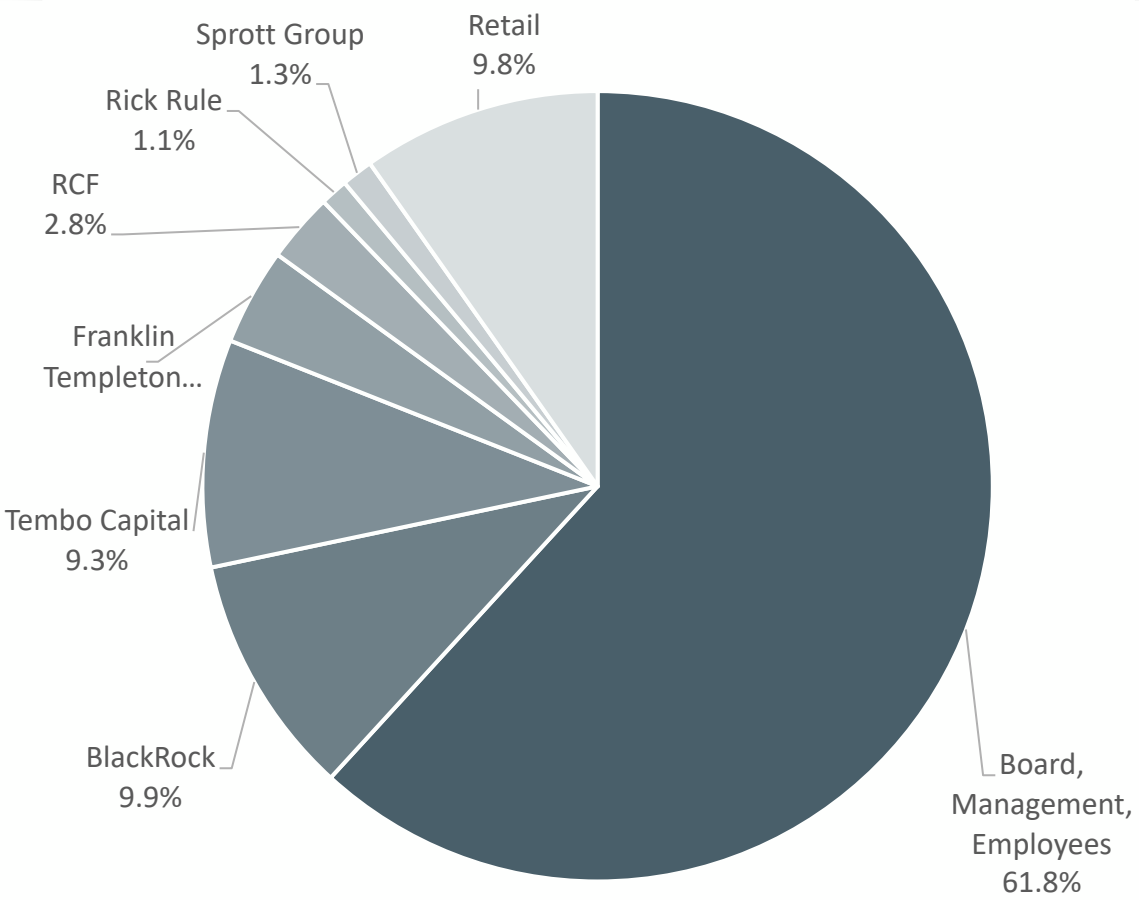
- Strong balance sheet with ~US$36.1M cash (includes end of Q2/22 cash plus gross proceeds from 21-Jul-22 IPO financing of C$40.3M)
- Execute on organic growth potential with 47,000m Phase 1 & 2 infill, step out and exploration drilling
- Limited exposure to inflationary pressures as in “exploration” stage

Bravo cautions that the **Historical Estimate of mineral resources is not NI 43-101 compliant, and a qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the Historical Estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves under NI 43-101, and Bravo is not treating the Historical Estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves. There can be no certainty, following further evaluation and/or exploration work, that the Historical Estimate can be upgraded or verified as mineral resources or mineral reserves in accordance with NI 43-101. Further, the assays values used to calculate the nickel content in the Historical Estimate are total nickel, and thus contain both sulphide nickel (recoverable) and silicate nickel (unrecoverable). It is unknown to Bravo whether the nickel content in the Historical Estimate has been modified to account for this or not. See also Slide 3 of this presentation and pages 19 and 20 of the Technical Report for further language about the technical disclosure herein. [1]Refer to page 33 of the Technical Report for further language about the technical disclosure herein.*

Capital Structure – Clean, No Warrants Issued

Supported by renowned resource investors

Bravo Share Ownership – Post IPO



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First Day of Trading	July 25,2022
Share Price (as of October 31, 2022)	C$1.72
52 Week High/Low	C$1.95/ C$1.53
Shares Issued & Outstanding	101.0M
Options (Issued @ IPO price of C$1.75)	3.1M
Fully Diluted	104.1M
Market Capitalization	C$185.8M
Cash Position As of Q2/22 Financials	US$6.4M
IPO Financing (Closed 21-7-22)	C$40.3M

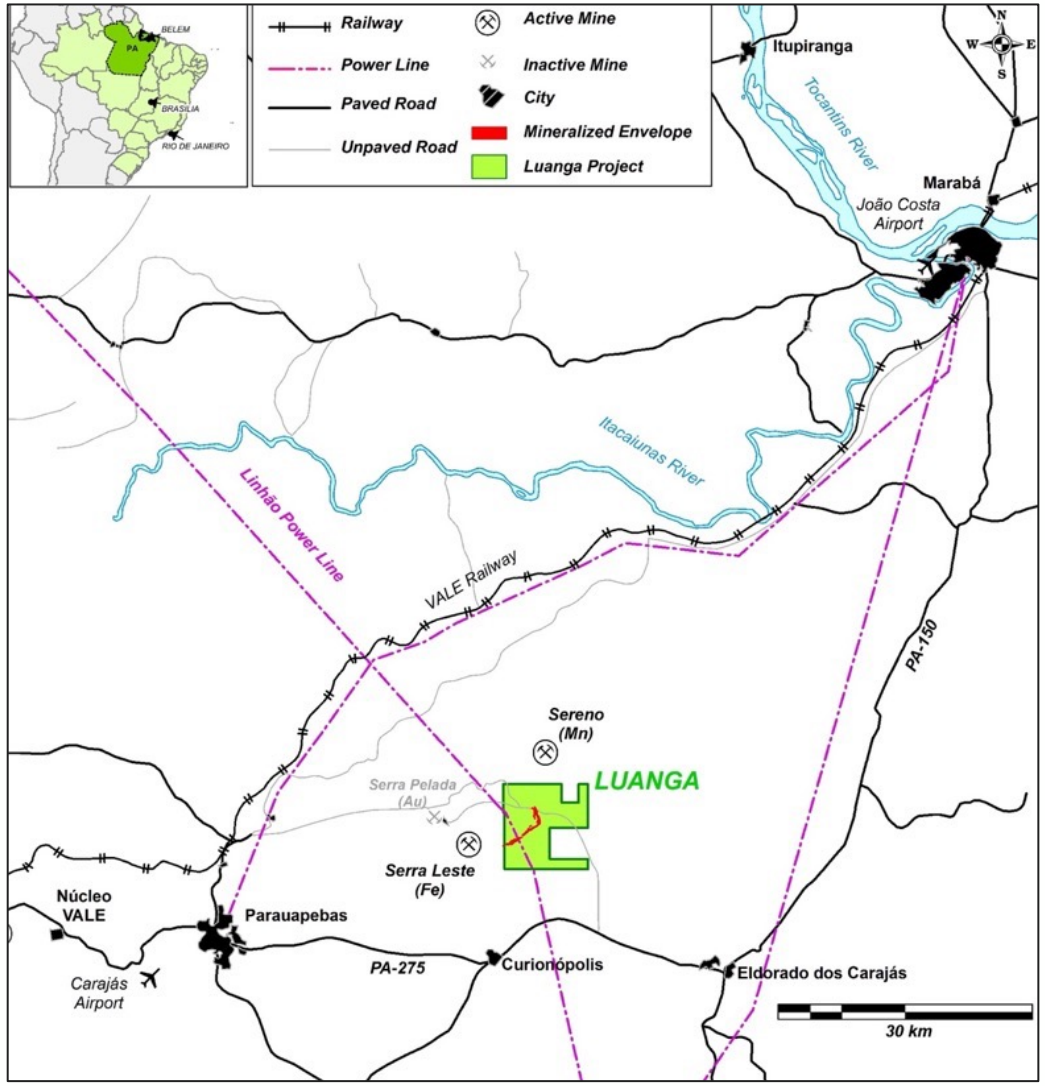
Analyst Coverage

NATIONAL BANK OF CANADA FINANCIAL MARKETS — Lola Aganga, M.Eng.

cg Canaccord Genuity Capital Markets — Dalton Baretto, CFA

Location Advantage

Low economic hurdle due to abundant infrastructure, simple land status, favourable fiscal regime



Infrastructure

Air ✦ Road ✦ Rail ✦ Power

Parauapebas – Mining Capital of Pará

Regional centre for mining people, services & logistics

Existing ESG Attributes[1]

Privately Owned ✦ Key Surface Rights Negotiated ✦ No Communities On/Close To Project ✦ No Proximal Indigenous Communities ✦ Disturbed & Deforested ✦ Sufficient Water/No Major Rivers ✦ +80% Renewable & Abundant Grid Power ✦ Local Labour ✦ Local Suppliers/Services

Fiscal – SUDAM Zone

15.25% Tax ✦ CFEM Govt Royalties 2% PGMs/Ni, 1.5% Au ✦ Awarded Strategic Minerals Project Status By Brazilian Govt

Geography & Topography

Property size 7,810 ha/78 km^2 ✦ Amenable topography with sufficient space for any future mining activity

References to active mines and other mineral projects is for illustration purposes only. There can be no assurances the Company will achieve comparable results.

[1]Refer to Technical Report for additional information on Infrastructure, ESG Attributes, Fiscal/SUDAM Zone, Geography & Topography

Historic High-Quality Exploration by VALE in Early 2000s

Classic Neoarchean PGM mafic-ultramafic complex, mineralized zones 10-50m thick

Surface Work

- Mapping, surface sampling, geophysics defined multiple anomalous zones

Historical Drilling by VALE

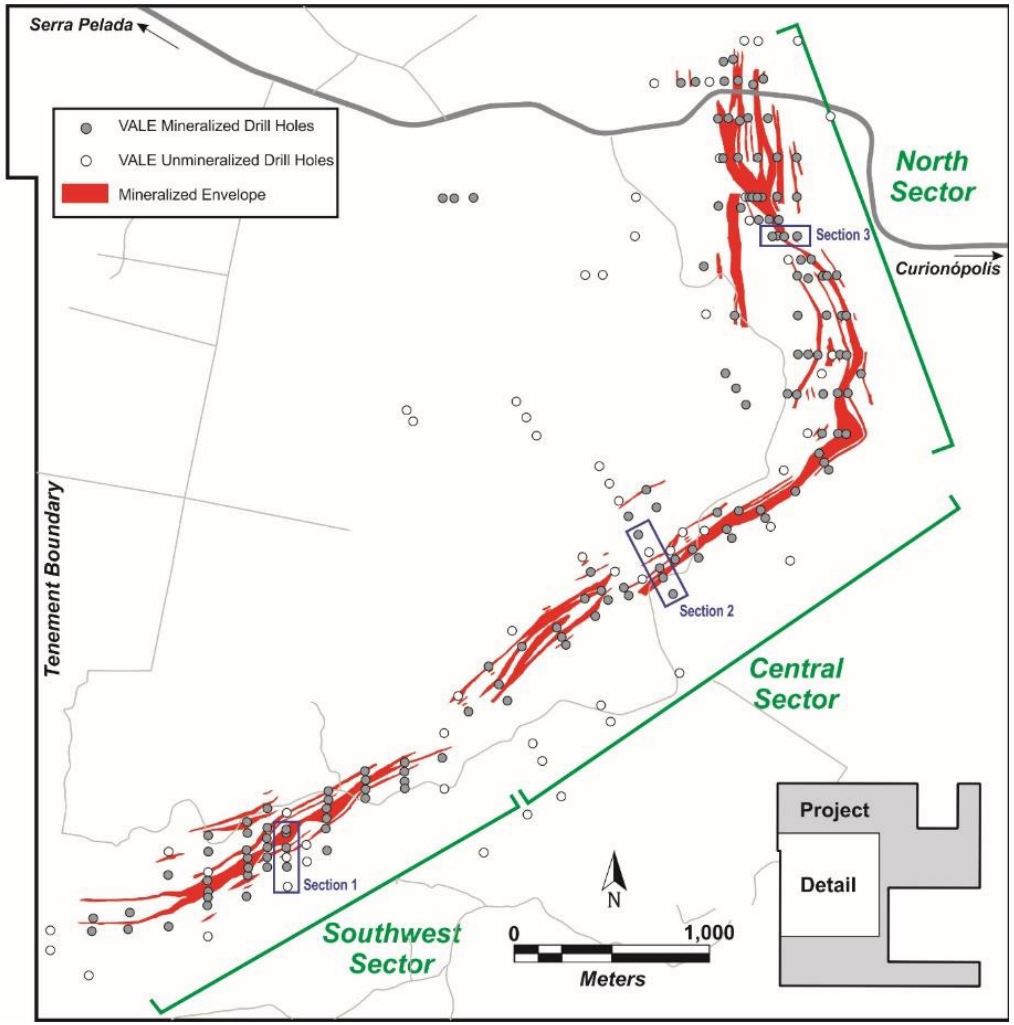
- Focused on outcropping PGM+Au+Ni mineralization
- Completed wide spaced (100-200m lines), shallow diamond drilling, averaged 200m for 248 holes (49,709m)
- All available core is currently undergoing re-logging and re-assaying

Historical Estimate*

- 142Mt @ 1.24g/t Pd+Pt+Au & 0.11% Ni (using a cut-off grade of 0.5g/t PGE + Au)
- Pd dominant, Rh is NOT included in the Historic Estimate* and was not systematically assayed

Metallurgical Testwork[1]

- VALE's fatal flaw metallurgical testwork demonstrated ~70% PGM recoveries and "saleable" bulk Pd+Pt+Rh+Au+Ni concentrate



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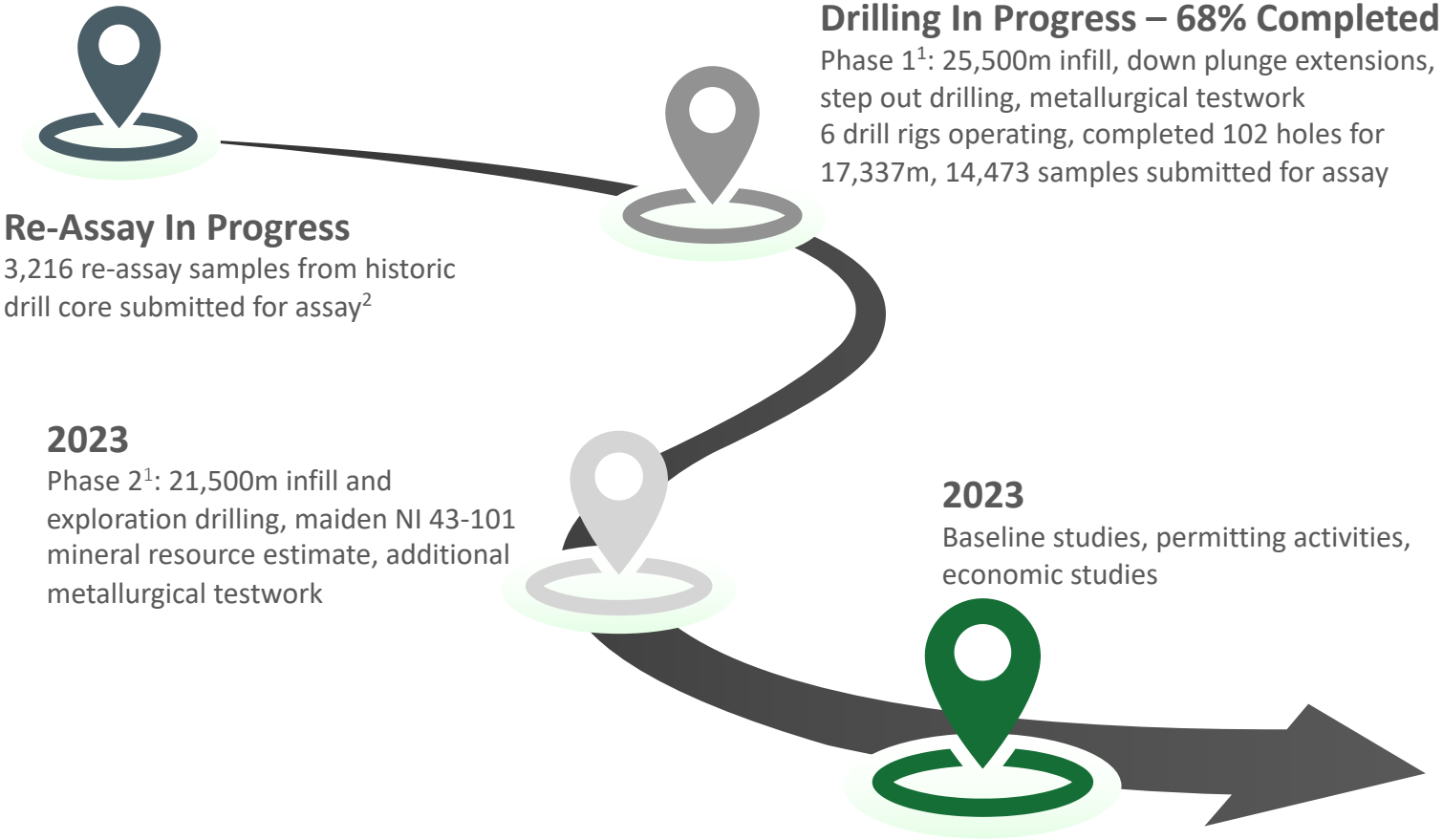
Simple Strategy – Confirm, Upgrade & Grow Historic Resources

Leveraging historic exploration activities to reduce risk for a high value opportunity, maintain development optionality and flexibility

Confirm, Upgrade & Grow Historic Resource Estimate



Re-Assay In Progress
3,216 re-assay samples from historic drill core submitted for assay[2]

Drilling In Progress – 68% Completed
Phase 1[1]: 25,500m infill, down plunge extensions, step out drilling, metallurgical testwork
6 drill rigs operating, completed 102 holes for 17,337m, 14,473 samples submitted for assay

2023
Phase 2[1]: 21,500m infill and exploration drilling, maiden NI 43-101 mineral resource estimate, additional metallurgical testwork

2023
Baseline studies, permitting activities, economic studies

Permitting Expertise

- Designated Strategic Mineral Project
- Received Terms of Reference from Pará Environmental Agency
- Simple land status
- Extensive in-country permitting experience as Management/Board have permitted, constructed and operated 13 projects in Brazil

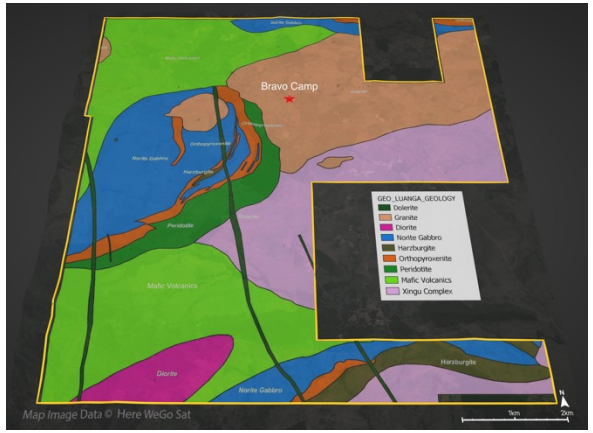
Development Optionality

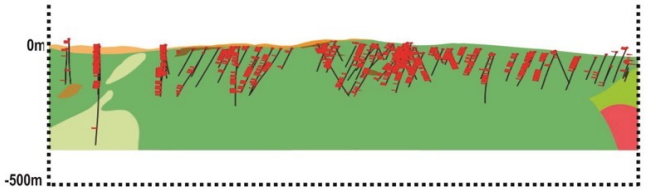
- Concurrently advancing permitting activities to ensure development timeline is under BRAVO's control
- Will only make decision to develop if commodity cycle is favourable
- Existing infrastructure decreases economic hurdle

[1]Refer to Technical Report for additional disclosure on recommended Phase 1 and Phase 2 work programs.

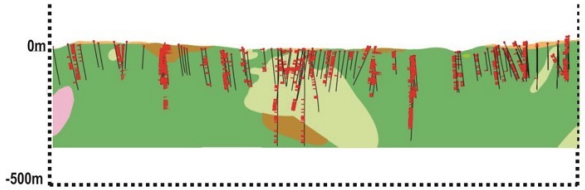
Luanga Is An Unusually Large Mineralized System

Mineralized envelope is ~8.1km long, only drilled to average depth of <200m, local deeper drilling intersected mineralization

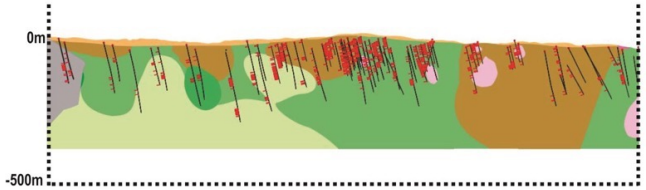




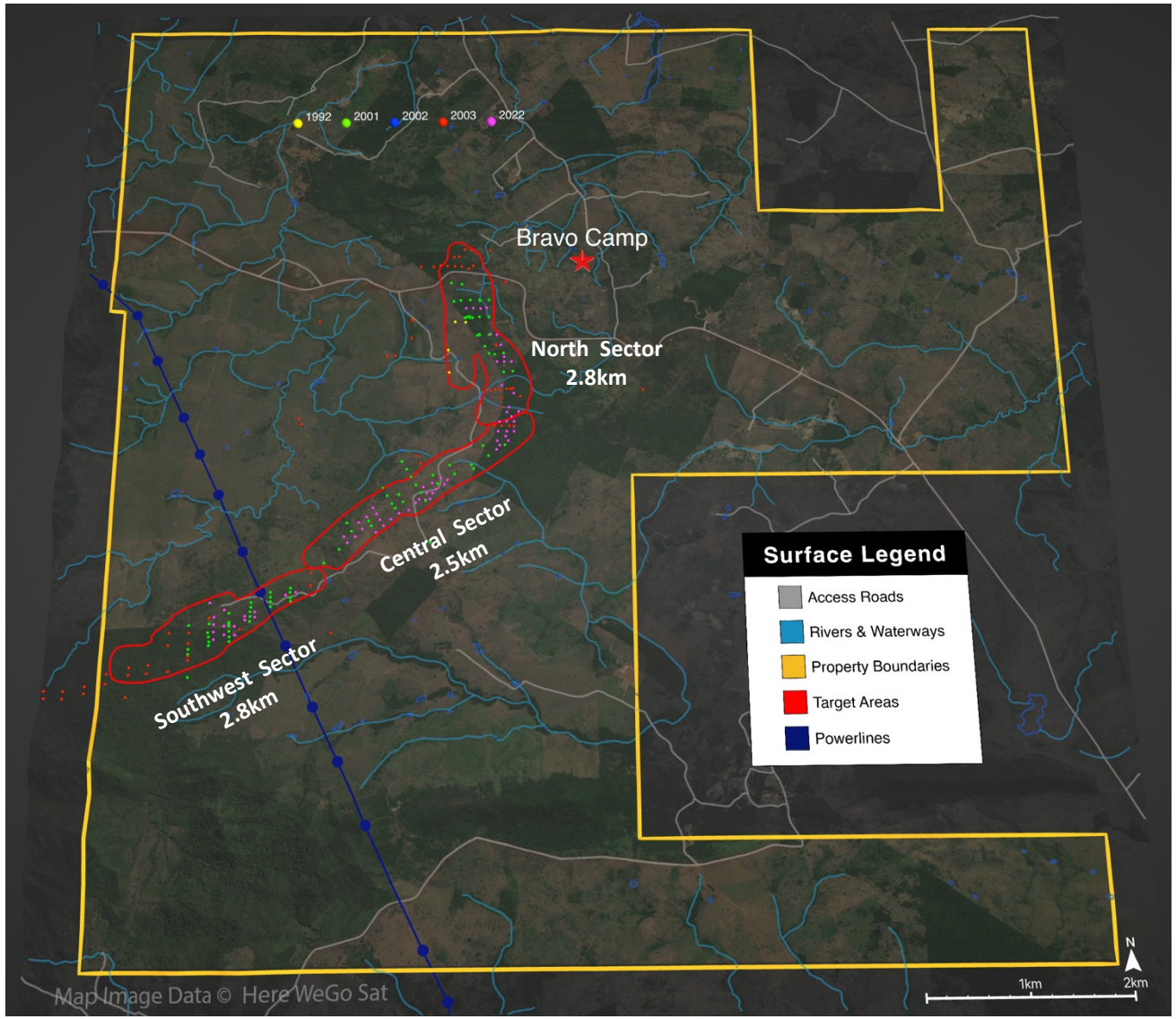
North Sector - 2.8km



Central Sector - 2.5km

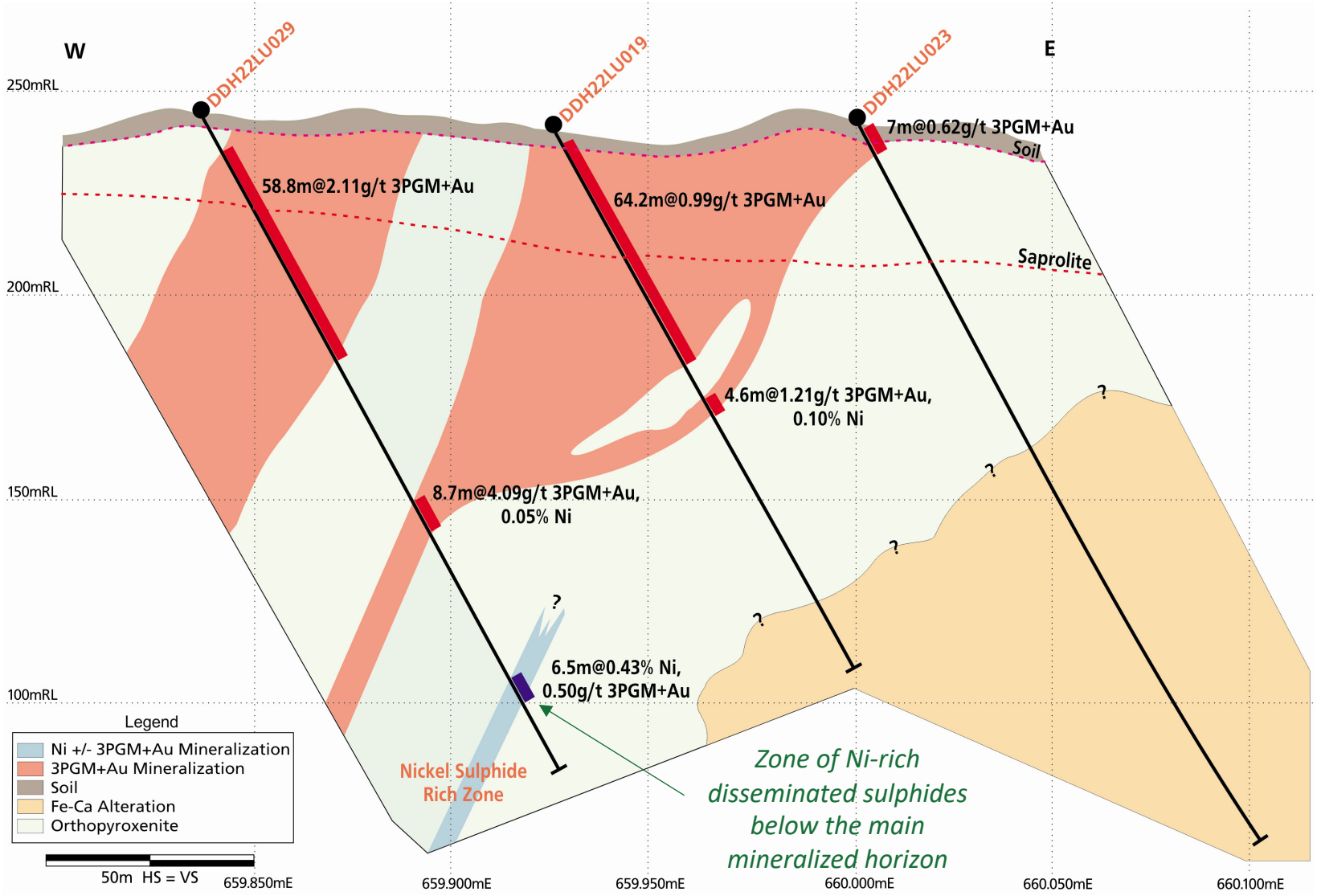


Southwest Sector - 2.8km



Bravo's Drilling Shows Exceptional Thickness of High Grade PGMs

Multiple stacked 3PGM+Au+Ni zones occur stratigraphically above and below previously defined mineralized horizons



Top 20 Bravo Mining Drill Intercepts

Demonstrates Luanga size and grade potential

Hole ID	From m	To m	Thickness m	Pd g/t	Pt g/t	Rh g/t	Au g/t	3PGM +Au g/t	Ni Sulphide %	Type
DDH22LU029	**9.7**	**68.5**	**58.8**	**1.33**	**0.64**	**0.09**	**0.06**	**2.11**	**NA**	**Ox/FR**
DDH22LU003	33.2	70.0	36.8	1.53	0.70	0.10	0.30	2.63	0.17	FR
DDH22LU007	**100.6**	**131.0**	**30.4**	**1.90**	**0.97**	**0.17**	**0.14**	**3.18**	**0.20**	**FR**
Including	105.6	131.0	25.4	2.17	1.11	0.19	0.17	3.64	0.20	FR
Including	120.0	131.0	11.0	3.84	1.98	0.34	0.33	6.49	0.32	FR
DDH22LU029	29.1	68.5	39.4	1.12	0.48	0.07	0.07	1.74	0.16	FR
DDH22LU019	0.0	64.2	64.2	0.58	0.29	0.04	0.07	0.98	NA	Ox/FR
DDH22LU005	93.0	124.0	31.0	1.19	0.59	0.09	0.11	1.98	0.16	FR
DDH22LU008	**0.0**	**8.6**	**8.6**	**3.39**	**2.66**	**0.36**	**0.03**	**6.44**	**NA**	**Ox**
DDH22LU016	55.5	75.3	19.8	0.48	1.94	0.26	0.01	2.68	0.06	FR/LS
DDH22LU018	90.8	107.7	16.9	1.60	0.89	0.22	0.10	2.81	0.23	FR
DDH22LU022	81.2	101.0	19.8	1.27	0.77	0.12	0.05	2.21	0.23	FR
DDH22LU020	55.4	117.4	62.0	0.35	0.25	0.01	0.01	0.62	0.01	FR
DDH22LU019	50.6	64.2	13.6	1.58	0.80	0.14	0.16	2.68	0.22	FR
DDH22LU029	108.4	117.1	8.7	2.12	1.70	0.24	0.03	4.09	0.05	FR
DDH22LU004	78.6	91.6	13.0	1.63	0.77	0.14	0.06	2.60	0.13	FR
DDH22LU017	126.0	141.0	15.0	1.22	0.54	0.10	0.08	1.94	0.17	FR
DDH22LU020	13.0	31.7	18.7	0.98	0.38	0.07	0.04	1.47	NA	Ox/FR
DDH22LU009	47.6	62.4	14.8	1.01	0.55	0.08	0.02	1.66	0.20	FR
Massive Sulphide Intercept										
DDH22LU047	**131.1**	**142.2**	**11.0**	**3.56**	**0.57**	**0.07**	**0.04**	**4.24**	**2.03% Ni; 1.23% Cu**	**FR**
Including	132.3	136.8	4.5	4.03	0.07	0.10	0.03	4.23	2.77% Ni; 0.54% Cu	FR
Including	136.8	137.6	0.8	4.68	0.31	0.08	0.16	5.23	0.98% Ni; 10.82% Cu	FR

Ox: Oxide FR: Fresh Rock LS: Low Sulphur
All From, To and Thickness are downhole. Given the orientation of the holes and the mineralization, the intercepts are estimated to range from ~75 to 95% of true thickness for infill.
Recovery methods and results will differ based on the type of mineralization. NA: Not Applicable as intercept is oxide or a mix of oxide and fresh rock mineralization.

Comparison of Historic Assays & Bravo's Re-Assays

Bravo's ALS/SGS and historic intercepts closely relate and ~80% of Bravo's 3PGM+Au exceed historic values

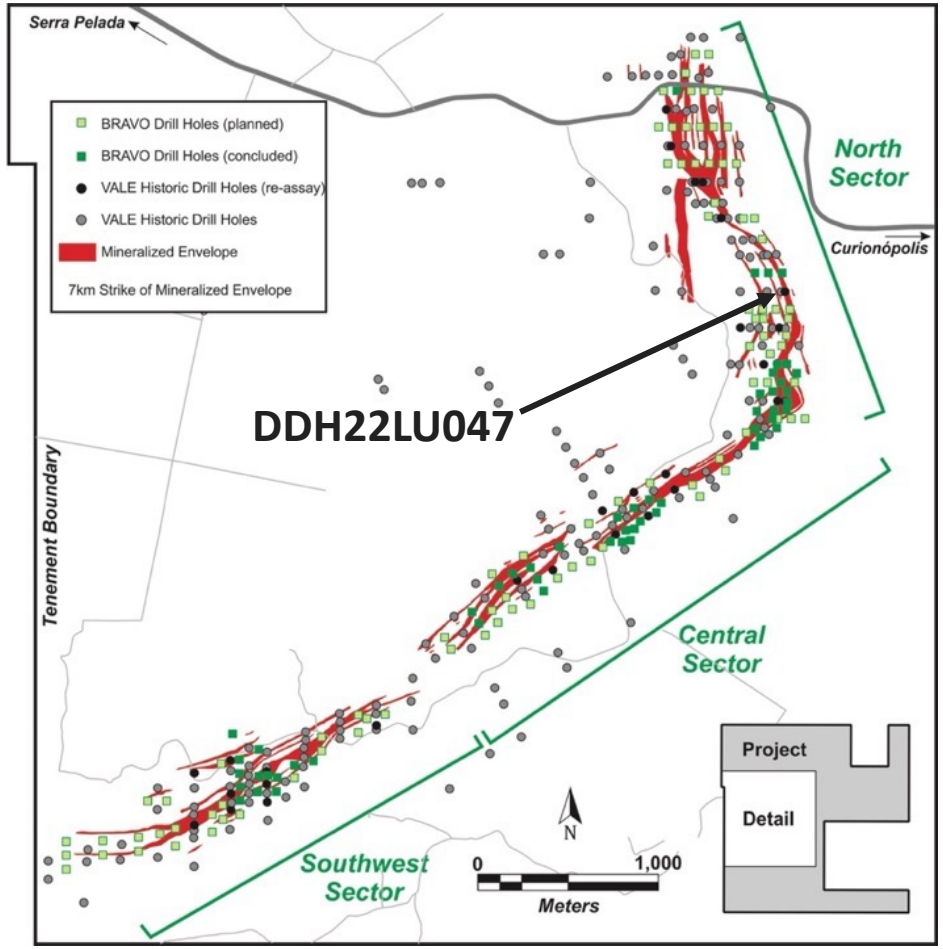
Hole ID	From m	To m	Thickness m	Historic 3PGM+Au g/t	BRAVO 3PGM+Au g/t ALS	BRAVO 3PGM+Au g/t SGS
PPT-LUAN-FD0018[#]	0	50	50	3.54	3.81	3.62
And	63	95	32	1.58	1.50	1.45
PPT-LUAN-FD0019	49	109	60	2.19	2.60	2.51
PPT-LUAN-FD0033	103	112	9	1.55	1.65	1.50
PPT-LUAN-FD0059	52	101	49	1.62	1.77	1.57
PPT-LUAN-FD0085	90	103	13	1.67	2.24	1.81
PPT-LUAN-FD0113	118	129	11	0.98	1.79	1.57
PPT-LUAN-FD0121	83	92	9	1.25	2.69	2.47
PPT-LUAN-FD0131	57	65	8	3.67	2.93	3.56
PPT-LUAN-FD0133	0	66	66	1.73	1.69	1.64
PPT-LUAN-FD0167	68	83	15	1.39	1.76	1.60
PPT-LUAN-FD0173	0	35	35	2.00	1.49	1.45
And	44	84	40	2.26	1.68	1.77
PPT-LUAN-FD0187	388	405	17	1.24	1.17	1.38
PPT-LUAN-FD0188	113	125	12	1.99	1.04	1.00
PPT-LUAN-FD0189	121	131	10	3.76	4.31	3.97
And	140	154	14	2.88	2.71	2.68
PPT-LUAN-FD0220	89	100	11	1.69	2.35	2.59
And	105	160	55	1.90	1.94	1.90
And	178	192	14	1.62	2.00	2.09
PPT-LUAN-FD0221	0	25	25	1.45	1.57	1.44
And	68	78	10	1.56	1.68	1.35
And	98	106	8	2.55	2.36	1.74

All From, To and Thickness are downhole. Given the orientation of the holes and the mineralization, the intercepts are estimated to range ~80 to 95% of true thickness..

High Grade Ni+Cu Massive Sulphide Mineralization Intercepted

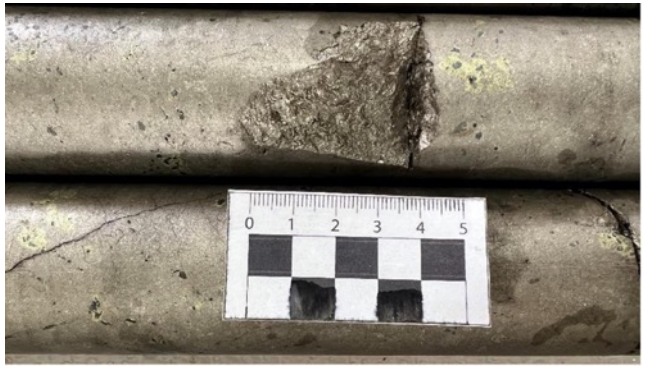
Results include 11m @ 2.04% Ni + 1.23% Cu + 4.24g/t 3PGM+Au

Pending Holes on the same section: DDH22LU052 & DDH22LU049



Hole ID	From m	To m	Thickness m	Pd g/t	Pt g/t	Rh g/t	Au g/t	PGM + Au g/t	Ni Sulphide %	Cu %	Type
DDH22LU047	131.11	142.15	11.04	3.56	0.57	0.07	0.04	**4.24**	**2.04**	**1.23**	FR
Including	*132.26*	*136.80*	*4.54*	*4.03*	*0.07*	*0.10*	*0.03*	***4.23***	***2.77***	***0.54***	*FR*
Including	*136.80*	*137.60*	*0.80*	*4.68*	*0.31*	*0.08*	*0.16*	***5.23***	***0.98***	***10.82***	*FR*

High grade massive sulphide Ni mineralization at 136.0m



Drill core showing massive and brecciated semi-massive sulphides, from 131.1m to 142.1m

FR: Fresh Rock

All From, To and Thickness are downhole. Given the orientation of the holes and the mineralization, the intercepts are estimated to range from ~80 to 90% of true thickness .

High Value Rh Delivers Exceptional Results From Overlimit Assays

Results include 6m @ 8.93g/t 3PGM+Au (with 1.81g/t Rh) including 2m @ 24.4 g/t 3PGM+Au (with 5.07g/t Rh)

Comparison of Re-Assayed Intercepts

Historic Intercepts (SGS Laboratory) versus Bravo Intercepts (ALS Laboratory)

Hole ID	From m	To m	Thickness m	Historic 3PGM + Au g/t	BRAVO 3PGM+ Au g/t	Historic Ni % Total	BRAVO* Ni Sulphide %	Type
PPT-LUAN-FD0065	**21.0**	**27.0**	**6.0**	**7.74**	**8.93**	**0.03**	**NA**	**Ox/LS**
Including	***25.0***	***27.0***	***2.0***	***18.29***	***24.42***	*0.04*	*NA*	*Ox/LS*
And	109.0	120.0	11.0	0.85	0.85	0.09	0.09	FR

Detail of Re-Assayed Intercept Due to Rh Overlimit Reached

ALS capable of assaying for Rh >1 g/t

Hole ID	From m	To m	Thickness m	Pd g/t	Pt g/t	Rh g/t	Au g/t	3PGM+Au g/t	Ni %	Type
PPT-LUAN-FD0065	21.0	27.0	**6.0**	0.95	6.16	**1.81**	0.01	**8.93**	NA	Ox/LS
Including	*25.0*	*27.0*	***2.0***	*2.28*	*17.06*	***5.07***	*0.01*	***24.42***	*NA*	*Ox/LS*

FR: Fresh Ox: Oxide LS: Low Sulphur

*All From, To and Thickness are downhole. Given the orientation of the holes and the mineralization, the intercepts are estimated to range from ~85% of true thickness for infill. Recovery methods and results will differ based on the type of mineralization. NA: Not Applicable as intercept is oxide or a mix of oxide and fresh rock mineralization. * = Note that Bravo's nickel grades are for sulphide nickel, which is representative of potentially recoverable (by froth flotation treatment) nickel, and does not include non-recoverable silicate nickel, unlike historic total nickel assays.*

Luanga Metallurgy – Derisked by VALE, Improved by BRAVO

Luanga mineralized material amenable to producing saleable flotation concentrates

VALE Testwork (2002 to 2003)

- Extensive test work completed ore across various grade profiles between 2002 and 2003
- Bench to pilot scale testwork completed by Mintek in South Africa, SGS Lakefield in Canada and VALE
- Saleable concentrates produced, with 130-150 g/t PGM with Ni concentration 4 to 6%
- High concentrate quality with low deleterious values

BRAVO Testwork (2022)

- Access to state of the art facilities
- >1000 kg of ore material undergoing testing with Bravo technical oversight and management
- Designed to replicate and optimize historic results using updated approach
- Several areas of optimization and modernization already identified: including milling, flotation reagent suite and process configuration
- Program includes milling, gravimetric, granulometric, flotation, thickening and rheology testing
- Initial results highly encouraging

ESG – Trust is the Rarest Commodity

Foundation of Bravo, formed ESG Board Committee

ENVIRONMENTAL

Water/Land Impact

- Disturbed land; predominantly used for cattle grazing
- Abundant water due to high annual rainfall
- Deforested ~ 40 years ago with no rivers in immediate vicinity

Energy

- +80%* of Brazil grid power renewable (mostly hydro)

Mitigation

- Aim to mitigate environmental impacts with best-in-class approach
- Commitment to reforestation efforts, including planting a minimum of 10 trees for every drill hole (over 3,000 trees planted year to date)

SOCIAL

People

- Brazilian employees & contractors
- All employees and consultants were issued options at IPO price to ensure diversified economic benefit
- High level of local training and hiring
- Community support via indirect/direct employment training and social programs

Fiscal

- Municipal, state and federal taxes (direct & employee), royalty payments

Health & Safety

- Commitment to health and safety of employees, contractors and impacted communities

Supply Chain Management

- Aim to source in-country goods and services

GOVERNANCE

Independence

- Board that is majority independent from Management and each other
- Foundation of transparency

Diversity In Interests of All Stakeholders

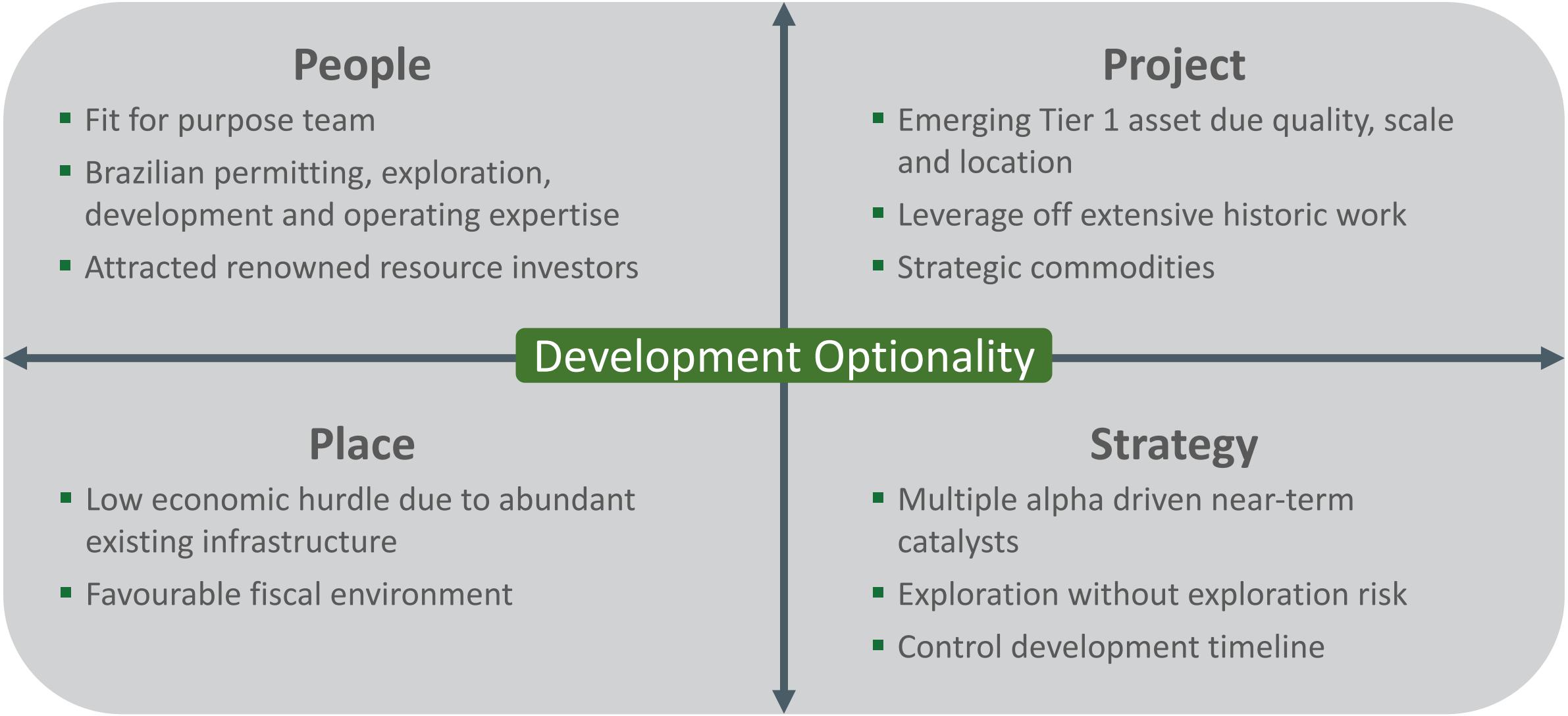
- Company-wide, not just Board
- Widening participation
- Directors have diverse mining industry experience

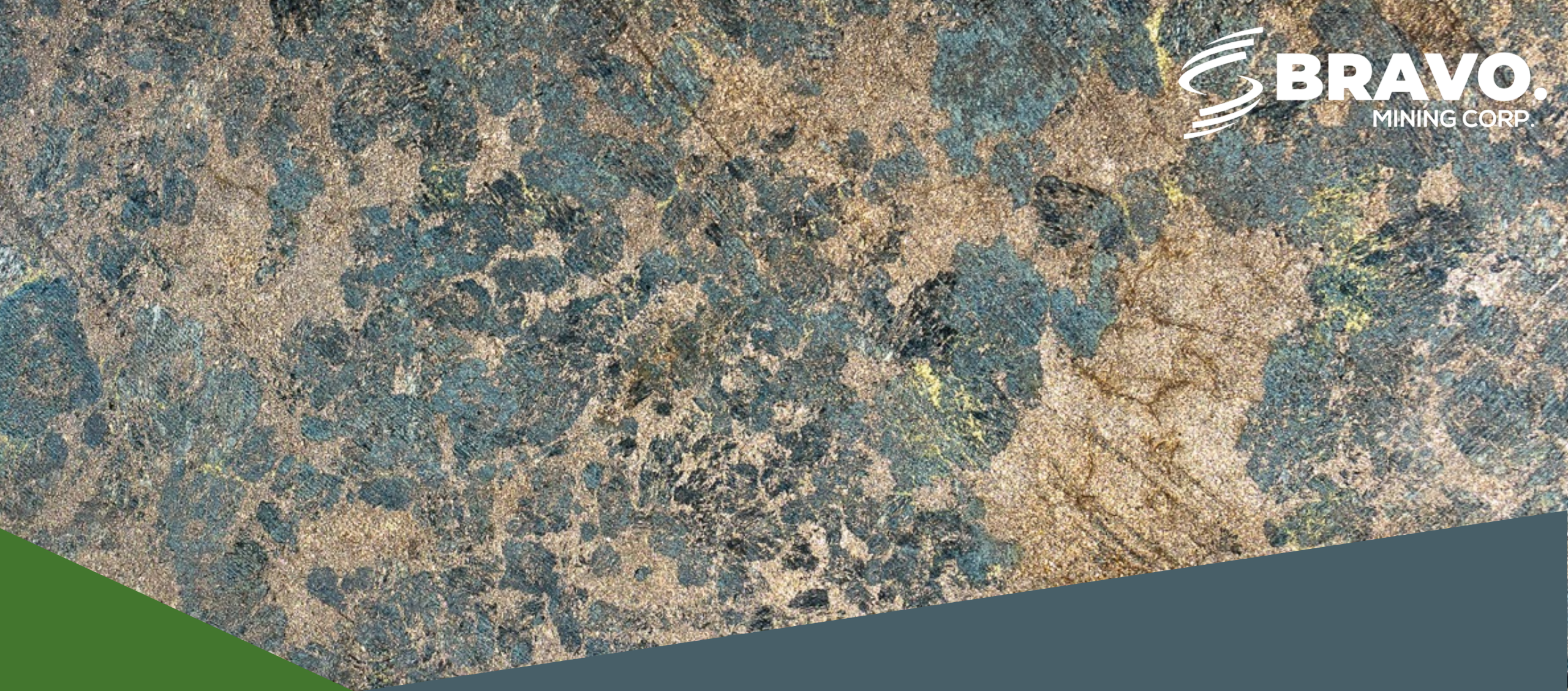
Industry Leading Share Ownership Policy

- Executive and board compensation geared to equity over cash

BRAVO: People, Project, Place, Strategy

Fully funded to execute on Phase 1 and Phase 2 exploration activities





Appendices

Leadership Strategy – Fit for Purpose Board

Global, Brazilian & PGM exploration, permitting, development, construction & operation expertise

Luis Azevedo
Ex. Chairman & CEO

- Brazilian, based in Brazil
- Lawyer with +30 years experience across Brazilian mining cycle
- Founder & Exec. Director of Avanco (sold to Oz Minerals for ~A$418M)
- Experienced resource company director, owns ~52.2M shares

Dr Nicole Adshead-Bell
Lead Director

- Australian/Canadian, based in Canada
- Geologist with +26 years mining sector corporate, institutional investor, investment banking and debt advisory experience
- Former CEO of Brazilian gold producer
- Experienced resource company director, owns ~1.34M shares

Stuart Comline
Director

- British, based in South Africa
- Mining executive and director with >40 years of international experience
- Expertise across spectrum of PGM project development, from exploration to operations
- Experienced resource company director, owns ~1.01M shares

Tony Polglase
Director

- British/Australian National, based in Australia, fluent Portuguese
- 40 years multi-disciplined mining experience across 10 countries, including Brazil; mechanical and electrical engineer, former Founder & Managing Director Avanco
- Experienced resource company director, owns ~1.03M shares

Stephen Quin
Director

- British/Canadian National, based in Canada
- Mining geologist, mining executive and director with +40 years of international experience, former President Midas Gold, Capstone, Sherwood, Director Chalice Mining (PGMs)
- Experienced resource company director, owns 1.06M shares

Leadership Strategy – Brazilian Expertise Key to Success

Brazilian & PGM, financial, exploration, permitting & development expertise

Simon Mottram
President

- Australian/British, permanent resident Carajás, Brazil; fluent Portuguese
- Geologist with 29 years of international experience, including +10 years in Brazil as VP Executive Director Exploration of Avanco
- Led projects from exploration to production, multiple commodities/jurisdictions
- Owns 1.5M shares

Manoel Cerqueira
CFO

- Brazilian National, fluent English
- +27 years of experience Brazilian accounting and finance experience
- Previously VP Finance, Kinross Brazil, Talon Metals and Amazon Mining and former CFO of Eldorado Gold, Avanco Resources and Luna Gold
- Owns 750k shares

Alex Penha
EVP Corporate Development

- Brazilian/Canadian, based in Canada
- >15 years mining capital markets experience, founder & Director 4B Mining Corp., former VP Corp. Dev. Rio Verde Minerals, GM Corp. Dev Rio Novo Gold, CFO GK Resources
- Experienced resource company director
- Owns 750k shares

Heinrich Muller
VP Technical Services

- South African National, based in South Africa, fluent Portuguese
- Mining executive and geologist with global PGM expertise including senior roles with Anglo American Platinum in Brazil and COO of Jangada Mines with its flagship PGM project in Brazil
- Owns 750k shares

Paulo Ilidio de Brito
VP Exploration

- Brazilian National, fluent English
- Geologist with >35 years experience in Brazilian mining industry
- Held exploration management positions with Western Mining Corporation, Talon Metals Corp, Rio Verde Minerals, Paringa Resources and Five Star Diamond
- Owns 750k shares

Bravo Metallurgical & Concentrate Marketing Expertise

Exceptional professionals with successful test-design-build track records

Tony Polglase, Director

- Metallurgist with >40 years experience in mine project design, construction and operations,, including seven mine and plant builds
- Founding director of Avanco, led the company from exploration, through project construction and production, culminating in 2018 sale to Oz Minerals for A$420M

Heinrich Müller, VP Technical Services

- Geologist with >16 years PGM and base metals experience in southern Africa and Brazil
- Formerly with Anglo Platinum Brazil, involved in numerous metallurgical test programs from exploration to development to operations
- Part of commissioning team for multiple PGM projects

Wayne Philips, Senior Consulting Metallurgist

- Metallurgist with >40 years experience including PGM deposits
- Expert in chemical analytics, flow sheet and plant design, flotation, leaching, construction, commissioning and operations, chemical
- Extensive Brazil experience including, Kinross, Avanco, Oz Minerals, SNC Lavalin, Minproc, Kvaerner

Alan De'Ath, Marketing Consultant

- Experienced mining industry executive, advisor and director
- Over 35 years international financial, offtake marketing, corporate, business development and operational experience
- Heida Mani, Marketing & Geometallurgical Consultant
- Geometallurgist and concentrate marketing expert with >32 years experience in global markets
- Specialist in concentrate market dynamics, business development, and commercial strategies for base and precious metals

Antas Cu-Au Plant, Carajas, Brazil

800ktpa plant was constructed in 11 months – under budget and ahead of schedule

Antas was discovered, permitted, developed and operated by key members of Bravo Management and Board

Luanga Select Historic Drill Intersections[1] – High Grade Potential

Phase 1 designed to confirm, infill and step out historic drilling, will form basis for NI43-101 resource estimate

Hole ID	From m	To m	Thickness m[2]	Pd g/t	Pt g/t	Rh g/t	Au g/t	3PGM+Au	Ni Total %	Ni Sulphide %	Pd Eq g/t
FD0136	0	17	17	17.36	18.36	2.94	0.06	38.72	0.17	Ox	47.72
FD0036	0	71	71	2.22	1.10	0.10	0.28	3.70	0.14	Ox/FR	3.70
FD0124	0	12	12	9.97	6.12	1.02	0.07	17.18	0.25	Ox	20.43
FD0018^	0	47	47	1.98	1.36	0.13	0.25	3.72	0.15	Ox/FR	3.78
FD0035	3	18	15	6.18	2.49	0.00	0.64	9.31	0.14	Ox	7.84
FD0095	28	59	31	2.55	1.61	0.21	0.03	4.40	0.29	NRY	4.88
And	*71*	*93*	*22*	*2.63*	*1.59*	*0.09*	*0.02*	*4.33*	*0.15*	*NRY*	*4.04*
FD0145	0	40	40	1.88	0.69	0.08	0.27	2.92	0.41*	Ox/FR	3.02
FD0132	0	65	65	0.80	0.91	0.04	0.00	1.75	0.03	0.01	1.51
FD0068	75	89	14	4.04	3.16	0.00	0.18	7.38	0.25	NRY	5.62
FD0220	108	157	49	1.09	0.62	0.25	0.12	2.08	0.25	0.25	3.35
FD0069	99	124	25	2.10	1.39	0.24	0.15	3.88	0.23	0.16	4.65
FD0019	79	109	30	1.76	0.97	0.12	0.06	2.91	0.16	0.13	3.15
FD0014	11	21	10	5.65	2.61	0.41	0.05	8.72	0.11	Ox	9.94
FD0059	55	98	43	0.78	0.93	0.01	0.00	1.72	0.03	0.02	1.27
FD0173	0	35	35	0.26	1.16	0.58	0.00	2.00	0.03	Ox	5.13
And	*44*	*77*	*33*	*0.23*	*0.78*	*0.56*	*0.00*	*1.57*	*0.01*	*0.00*	*4.78*
FD0026	6	20	14	2.00	1.79	0.26	0.08	4.13	0.23	Ox	4.82
FD0218	41	53	12	1.98	1.51	0.98	0.16	4.63	0.19	NRY	10.15
FD0137	76	93	17	2.05	0.76	0.12	0.03	2.96	0.12	NRY	3.32

Ox: Oxide FR: Fresh Rock
**High Laterite Nickel in oxide at surface. NRY: Not Re-Assayed Yet. Pd Eq Calc based on: Pd @ $2,000, Pt @ $900, Rh @ $15,000 and Au $1700*
[1]VALE historic assay results, grades are uncut, depths and thicknesses are downhole. [2]Unless otherwise indicated, reported intercepts are estimated to range from ~70 to 100% of true thickness. Holes marked with ^ were drilled sub-parallel to mineralization and therefore do not represent true thicknesses.

Comparison of Re-Assay Intercepts – Historic (SGS) vs Bravo (ALS)

Over 80% of re-assay intersections received to date have returned better grades as compared to historic results

Hole ID	From m	To m	Thickness m	Historic SGS 3PGM+Au g/t	BRAVO ALS 3PGM+Au g/t	Historic Ni Total %	BRAVO** Ni Sulphide %	Type
PPT-LUAN-FD0029	63.0	76.0	13.0	1.04	1.13	0.12	0.09	FR
And	91.0	120.0	29.0	0.62	0.78	0.05	0.04	FR
PPT-LUAN-FD0030	85.0	95.0	10.0	1.44	1.63	0.20	0.15	FR
PPT-LUAN-FD0035	**3.0**	**19.0**	**16.0**	***9.32***	**9.39**	***0.14***	**NA**	**Ox**
Including	***6.0***	***15.0***	***9.0***	**14.18**	***14.48***	**0.19**	***NA***	***Ox***
PPT-LUAN-FD0053	0.0	12.0	12.0	0.88	1.12	0.13	NA	Ox
And	16.0	25.0	9.0	1.65	1.93	0.05	NA	Ox
PPT-LUAN-FD0058	0.0	8.0	8.0	1.66	2.03	0.09	NA	Ox
PPT-LUAN-FD0060	**0.0**	**41.0**	**41.0**	**1.41**	**1.52**	**0.22**	**NA**	**Ox**
Including	***18.0***	***41.0***	***23.0***	**1.66**	***1.85***	**0.26**	***0.32***	***FR***
And	80.0	85.0	5.0	0.99	0.92	0.10	0.07	FR
PPT-LUAN-FD0065	**21.0**	**27.0**	**6.0**	**7.74**	**7.57**	**0.03**	**NA**	**Ox/LS**
Including	***25.0***	***27.0***	***2.0***	**18.29**	***20.45****	**0.04**	***NA***	***Ox/LS***
And	109.0	120.0	11.0	0.85	0.85	0.09	0.09	FR
PPT-LUAN-FD0071	**0.0**	**13.0**	**13.0**	**3.69**	**3.76**	**0.18**	**NA**	**Ox**
Including	***0.0***	***8.0***	***8.0***	**5.66**	***5.70***	**0.24**	***NA***	***Ox***
And	101.0	113.0	12.0	0.64	0.75	0.03	0.02	FR/LS

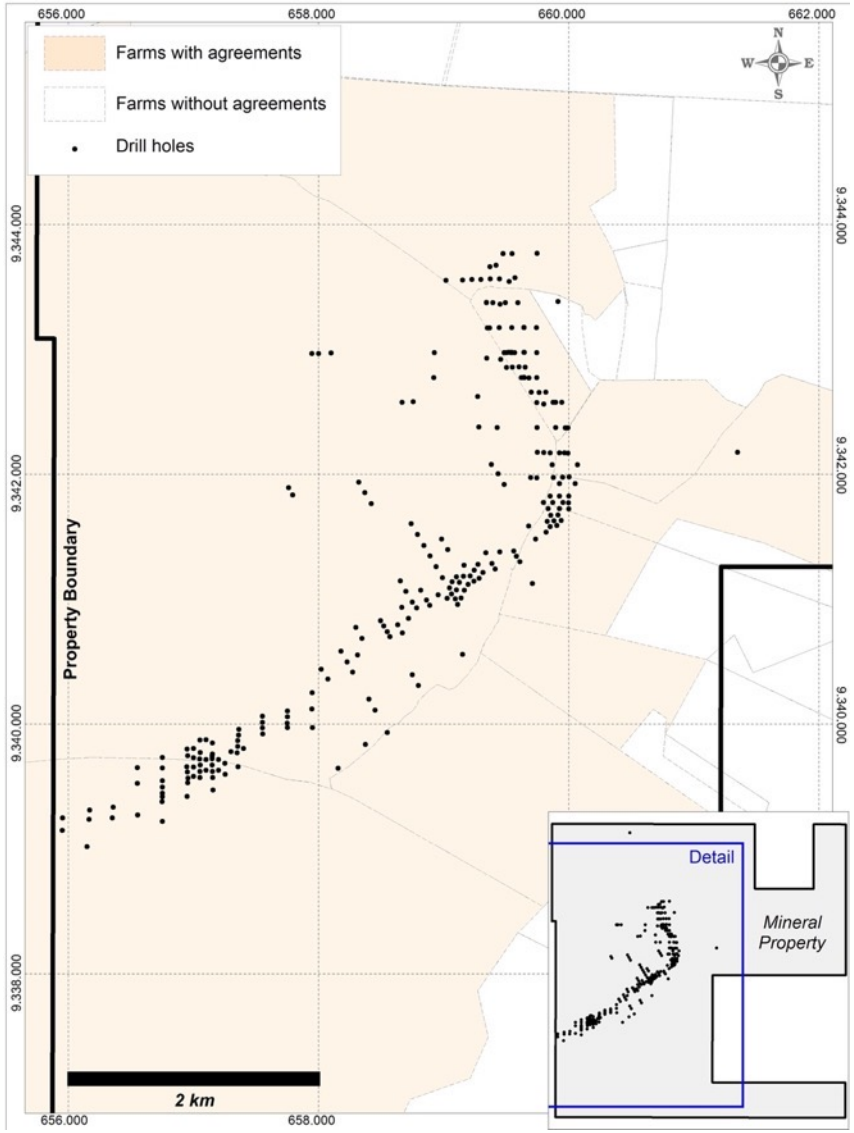
Ox: Oxide FR: Fresh Rock LS: Low Sulphur

All From, To and Thickness are downhole. Given the orientation of the holes and the mineralization, the intercepts are estimated to range from ~80 to 95% of true thickness .

*Recovery methods and results will differ based on the type of mineralization. NA: Not Applicable as intercept is oxide or a mix of oxide and fresh rock mineralization. ** Bravo's nickel grades are for sulphide nickel, which is representative of potentially recoverable (by froth flotation treatment) nickel, and does not include non-recoverable silicate nickel, unlike historic total nickel assays.*

Permitting and Access

De-risked future permitting process | Surface access agreements for 100% of Luanga Deposit



Luanga added to Brazilian Government's list of Strategic Minerals Projects

- Strategic Minerals Policy aims to prioritize development of mineral projects that are strategic for Brazil's growth

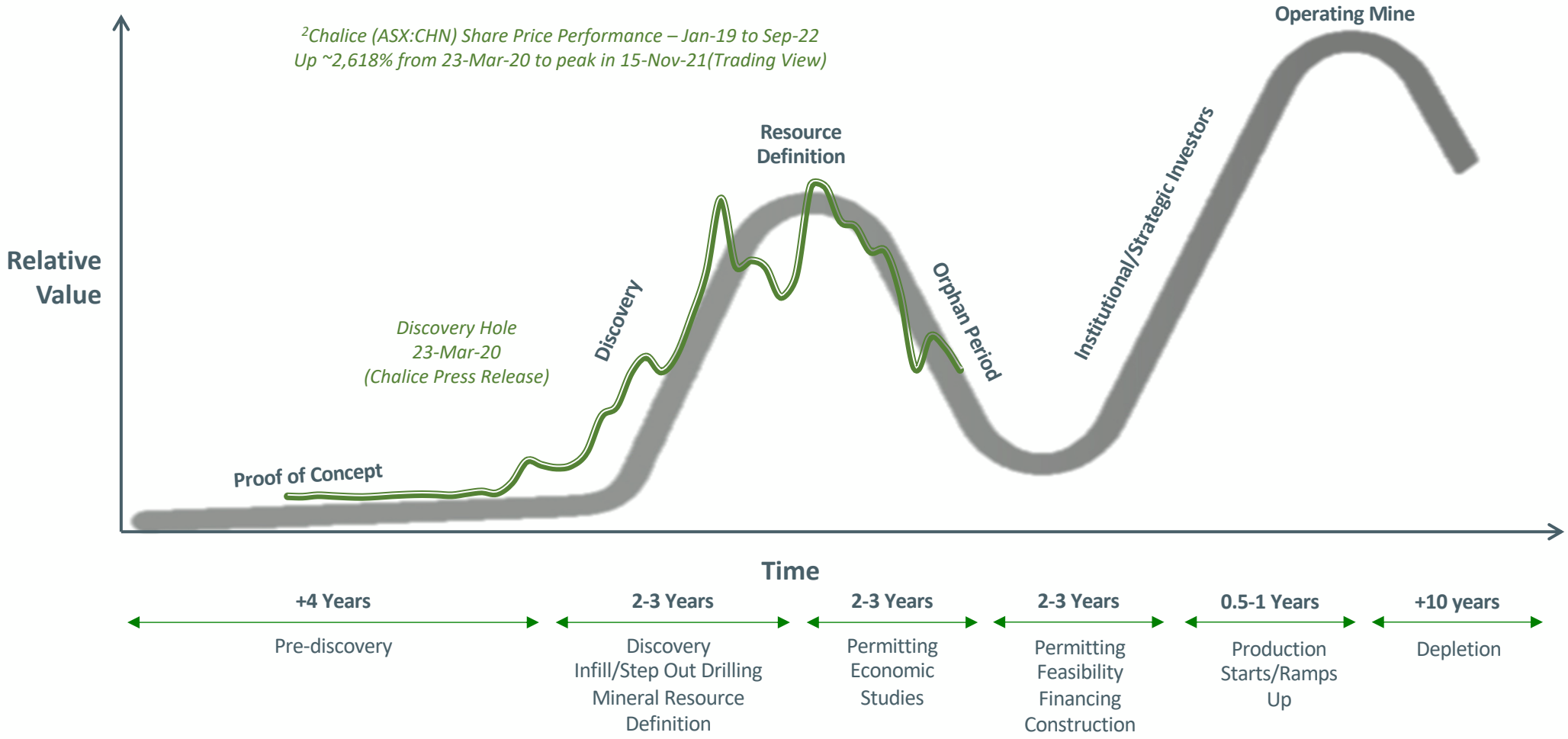
Pará State Environmental Agency issued "Terms of Reference" for Luanga

- Simplifies and accelerates work and time required to obtain environmental licencing for future project implementation
- Government's "streamlined" licencing process is available to Luanga for the next 5 years, de-risking the future permitting process for any mining development at Luanga

Land access agreements in place for 100% of the Luanga mineralized envelope

Discovery Lifecycle[1]

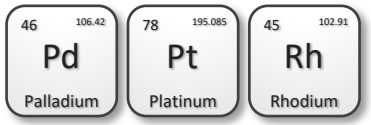
Bravo not exposed to discovery risk as Pd+Pt+Rh+Au+Ni mineralization intersected across ~8.1km mineralized envelope



Cautionary Note Regarding the Use of Comparables: *The analysis above outlines certain "comparables" for Chalice Mining Ltd. ("Chalice"). Comparables are intended to permit investors to assess the discovery lifecycle of a PGM project and the relative share performance of the operator. Chalice was considered appropriate for comparison with the Company as it has the recent Julimar PGM+Ni+Cu discovery. This information has been obtained from public sources and has not been independently verified by Bravo or the Agents. A potential investor should not place undue reliance on these comparables when making an investment decision and comparables should not be the sole criteria used for making investment decisions. If any comparable information included herein contains a misrepresentation, investors do not have a remedy therefor under securities legislation.* [1]*https://www.visualcapitalist.com/visualizing-the-life-cycle-of-a-mineral-discovery/* [2]*All information pertaining to Chalice Mining Ltd were taken from the company's website and corporate presentations at https://chalicemining.com.*

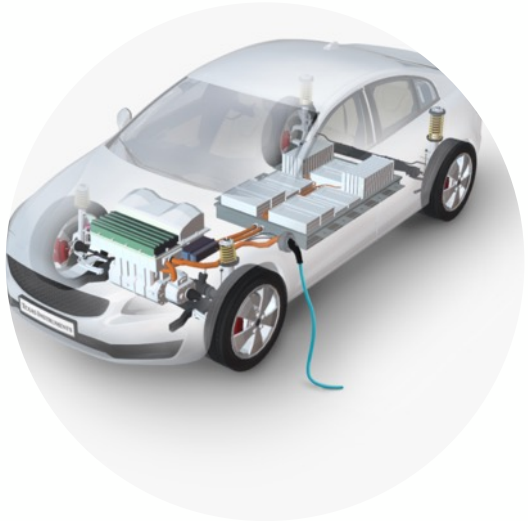
Luanga: Contributing to the De-Carbonization Solution

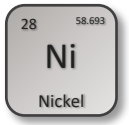
Existing infrastructure and hydro power minimize environmental footprint



The "Other" Precious Metals

- Versatile and rare metals used to remove harmful emissions from exhausts
- Essential in hydrogen value chain and production of fuel cells
- PGM supply dominated by South Africa1, with ~40% of global palladium supply from Russia[1]
- Paucity of new discoveries, incentive pricing required to bring on new "safe" production





Powering a Green Future

- Total Ni demand forecast to grow by ~167% by 2040, EV-driven nickel demand forecast to increase ~41x by 2040, share of total nickel demand used in "clean technologies" forecast to grow from 8% in 2020 to 61% in 20402
- Paucity of new discoveries, created material deficit in Class 1 nickel supply; key for production of high nickel batteries[2]
- Wood Mackenzie forecast deficit by 2025[3]

[1] Johnson Matthey PGM Market Report May 2022 [2] https://www.iea.org/data-and-statistics/charts/total-nickel-demand-by-sector-and-scenario-2020-2040 [3]https://www.woodmac.com/news/opinion/nickel-and-copper-building-blocks-for-a-greener-future/

Palladium Primary Supply 2022

Limited palladium supply from stable jurisdictions, paucity of new material discoveries with low economic hurdle

Palladium – Supply Concentration Risk

- Russia supplied ~40% of primary Pd supply in 2021[1]

Right Commodity Mix – Something for Everyone

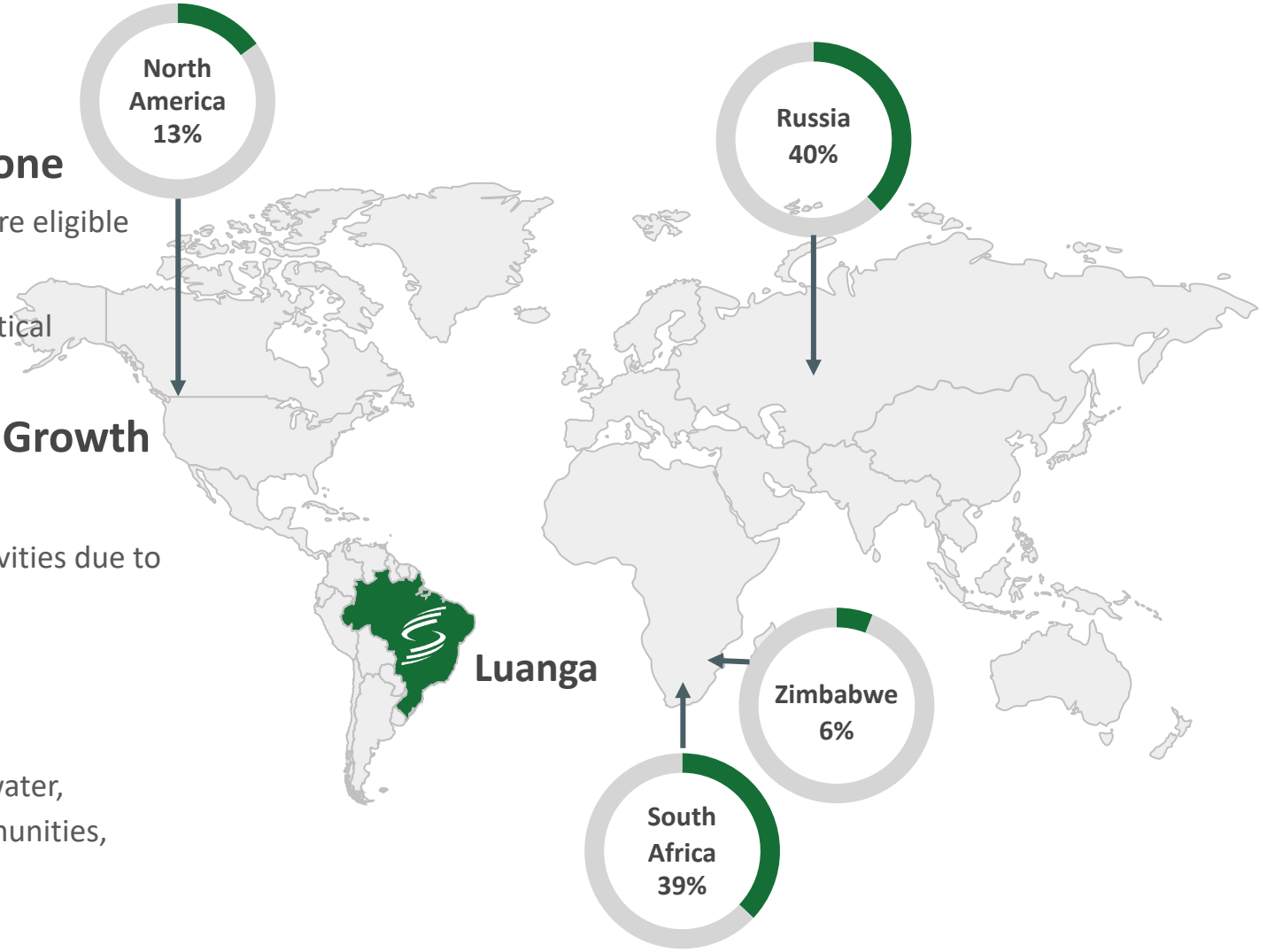
- Brazil classified Pd, Pt, Rh, Ni as Strategic Minerals and are eligible for fast track permitting2
- Many western governments classify Pd, Pt, Rh, Ni as 'Critical Minerals'3

Luanga – Platform for Brazilian Pd+Pt+Rh+Ni Growth

- Benefit from extensive historic work completed by VALE
- Potential to fast-track exploration and development activities due to existing infrastructure

Location

- Low economic hurdle due to existing infrastructure
- Existing ESG attributes include hydro power, abundant water, deforested (Bravo committed to reforestation), no communities, local skilled labour

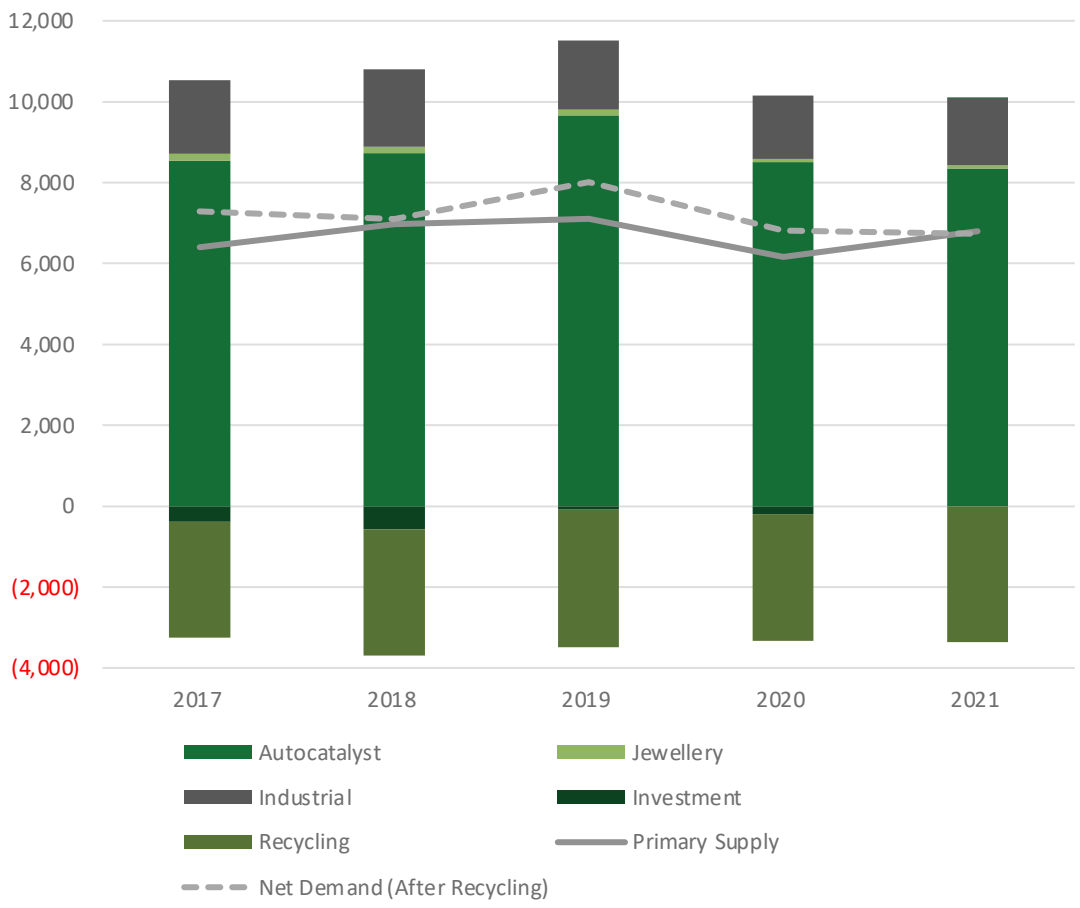


[1]Johnson Matthey PGM Market Reports 2022 [2]https://www.mining.com/brazil-to-ease-licencing-of-newly-listed-strategic-minerals/ [3]https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8283336/

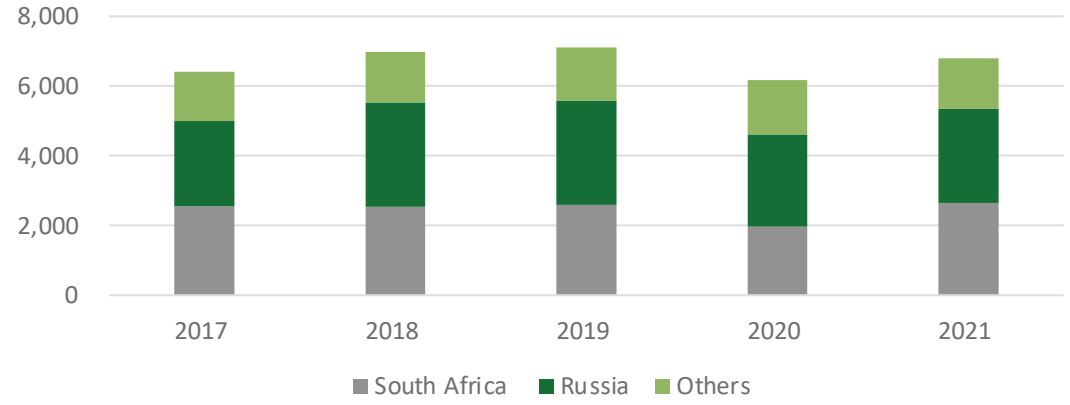
Palladium Supply & Demand Summary

Demand driven by automotive industry; 2022 primary supply uncertain due to Russian sanctions

Palladium Supply & Demand[1]



Palladium Primary Supply By Jurisdiction[1]



Palladium Supply/Demand Summary

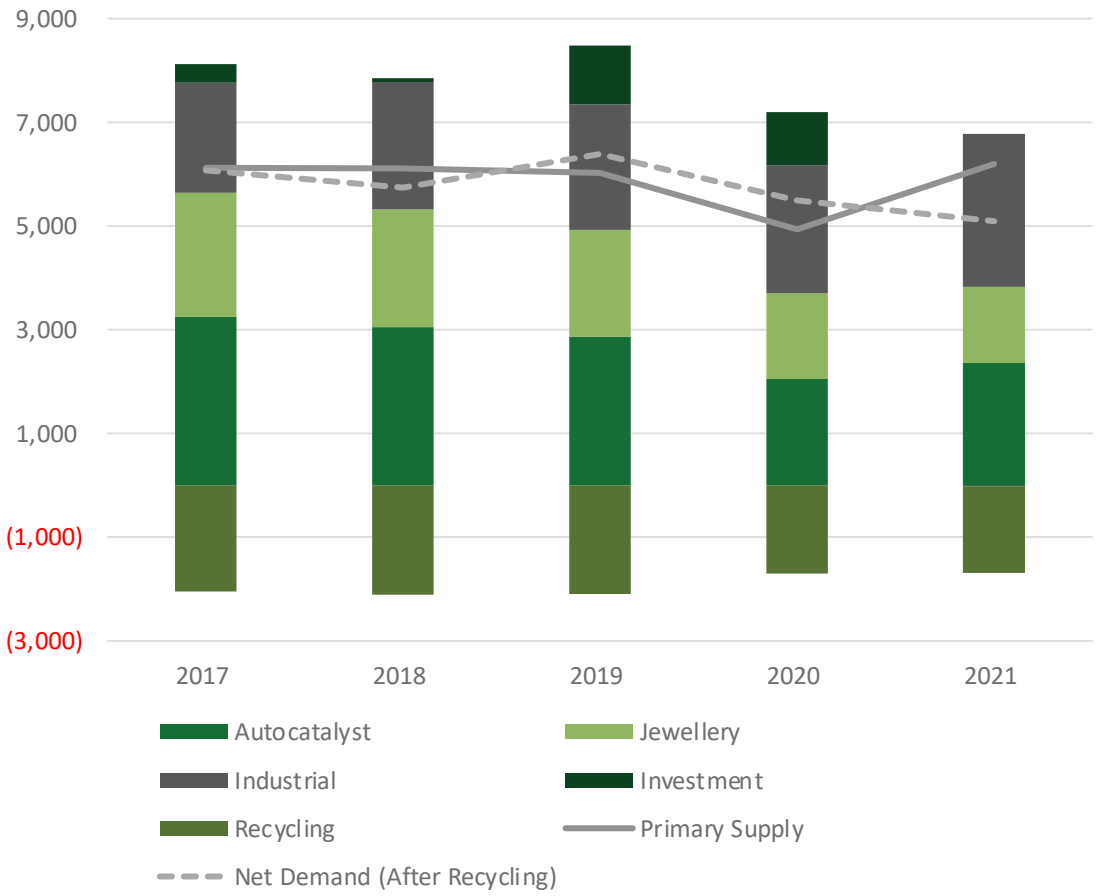
- 79% of supply from high risk jurisdictions, Russia and South Africa[3], supply diversification required
- Recycling capacity constrained[3], limited new planned supply from 2021 to 2032[2], near and medium term Russian supply uncertain[2,3]
- Stricter global ICE vehicle emission standards have resulted in increased demand[3]
- Despite increased EV vehicle build out in “developed” counties rest of the world had increased Pd demand due to 9% increase in light vehicle production[3]
- Industrial Pd demand increasingly dominated by the relatively price-insensitive chemicals sector[3]

[1]Johnson Matthey PGM Market Reports May 2020 and 2022 [2]SFA (Oxford) [3]Johnson Matthey PGM Market Report May 2022[3]

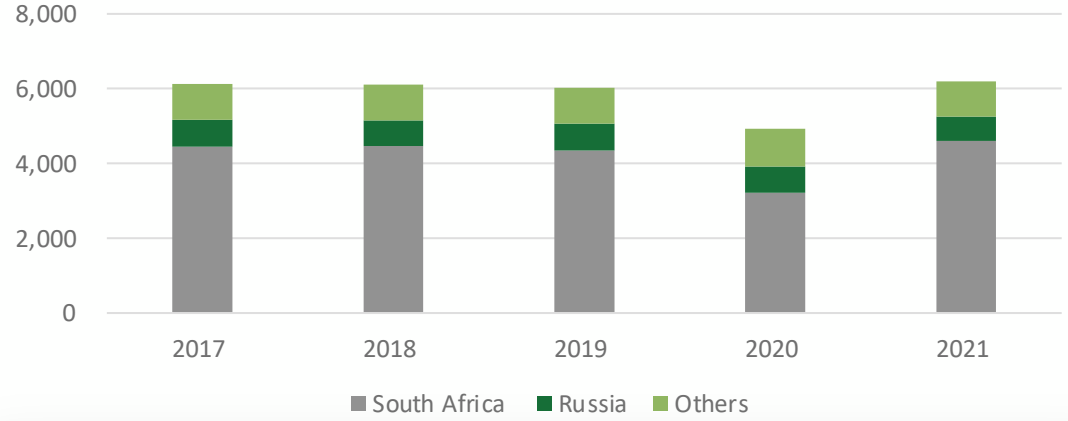
Platinum Supply & Demand Summary

Demand driven by automotive and industrial applications, with increased industrial demand in numerous areas

Platinum Supply & Demand[1]



Platinum Primary Supply By Jurisdiction[1]



Platinum Supply/Demand Summary

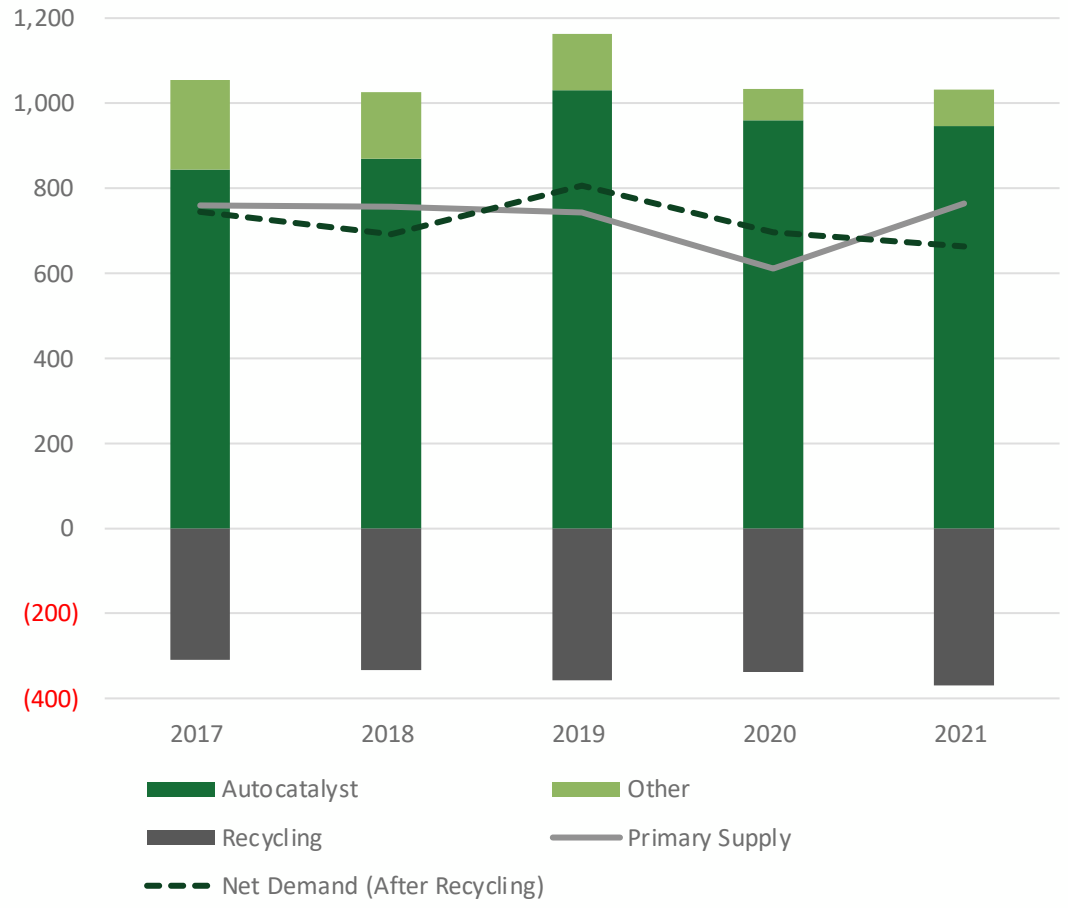
- 85% of supply from high risk jurisdictions, Russia and South Africa[3], supply diversification required
- Recycling capacity constrained[3], primary supply forecast to decline from 2021 to 2032[2], near and medium Russian supply uncertain[2,3]
- Stricter global ICE vehicle emission standards have resulted in increased demand3
- Industrial platinum demand set new record of ~3Moz in 2021, dominated by glass industry[2]
- Future demand driven by hydrogen economy

[1]Johnson Matthey PGM Market Reports May 2020 and 2022 [2]SFA (Oxford) [3]Johnson Matthey PGM Market Report May 2022[3]

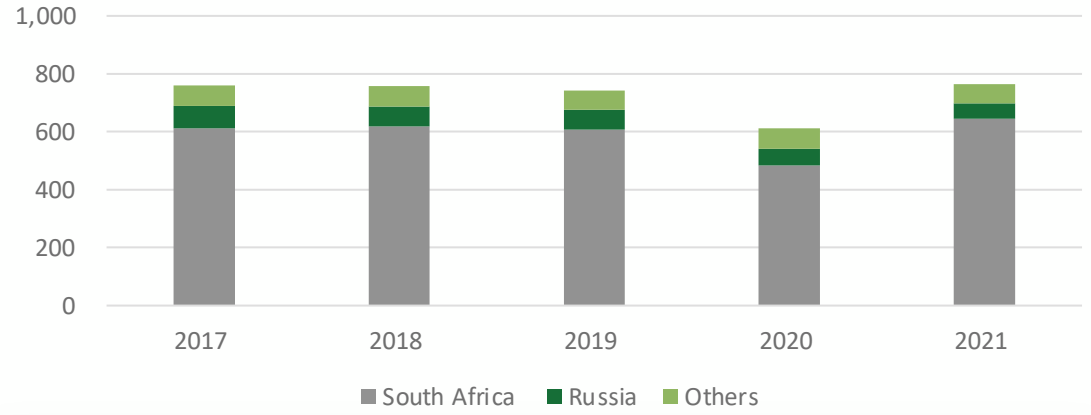
Rhodium Supply & Demand Summary

Demand driven by automotive industry; swing supply driven by recycling

Rhodium Supply & Demand[1]



Rhodium Primary Supply By Jurisdiction[1]



Rhodium Platinum Supply/Demand Summary

- Essential in treating NOx emissions from gasoline engines[3]
- 91% of supply from high risk jurisdictions, Russia and South Africa[3], supply diversification required
- Recycling capacity constrained[3], primary supply forecast to decline from 2021 to 2032[2] with biggest declines in South Africa, near and medium term Russian supply uncertain[2,3]
- Stricter global ICE vehicle emission standards have resulted in increased demand[3]
- Limited opportunities to reduce rhodium in industrial use, except in glass sector[3]

[1]Johnson Matthey PGM Market Reports May 2020 and 2022 [2]SFA (Oxford) [3]Johnson Matthey PGM Market Report May 2022[3]

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