SORRENTO
RESOURCES

Gold & Copper Exploration in Newfoundland

CSE:SRS | OTCQB:SRSLF

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This presentation contains “forward-looking information” within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities legislation, and “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of applicable United States securities legislation (collectively referred to as “forward-looking information” ("FLI")). All statements, other than statements of historical fact, are FLI and can be identified by the use of statements that include words such as "anticipates", "plans", "continues", "estimates", "expects", "may", "will", "projects", "predicts", “proposes”, "potential", "target", "implement", “scheduled”, "intends", "could", "might", "should", "believe" and similar words or expressions. FLI in this presentation includes, but is not limited to: exploration of the Wing Pond project, including expected costs of drilling and timing to achieve certain milestones, including timing for completion of drilling programs; the Company’s ability to successfully fund, or remain fully funded for exploration of any of the Projects (including with any potential strategic partners); the Company's financial position or operations, and the expected timing of announcements in this regard;

The projects involves known and unknown risks, assumptions and other factors that may cause actual results or performance to differ materially. This FLI reflects the Company’s current views about future events, and while considered reasonable by the Company at this time, are inherently subject to significant uncertainties and contingencies. Accordingly, there can be no certainty that they will accurately reflect actual results. Assumptions upon which such FLI is based include, without limitation: current technological trends; the business relationship between the Company and its business partners and vendors; ability to fund, advance and develop each of the Projects, including results therefrom and timing thereof; the ability to operate in a safe and effective manner; uncertainties related to receiving and maintaining exploration, environmental and other permits or approvals in the respective jurisdictions; any unforeseen impacts of COVID-19; demand for gold, silver and base metals; impact of increasing competition in the mineral exploration business, including the Company’s competitive position in the industry; general economic conditions, including in relation to currency controls and interest rate fluctuations;

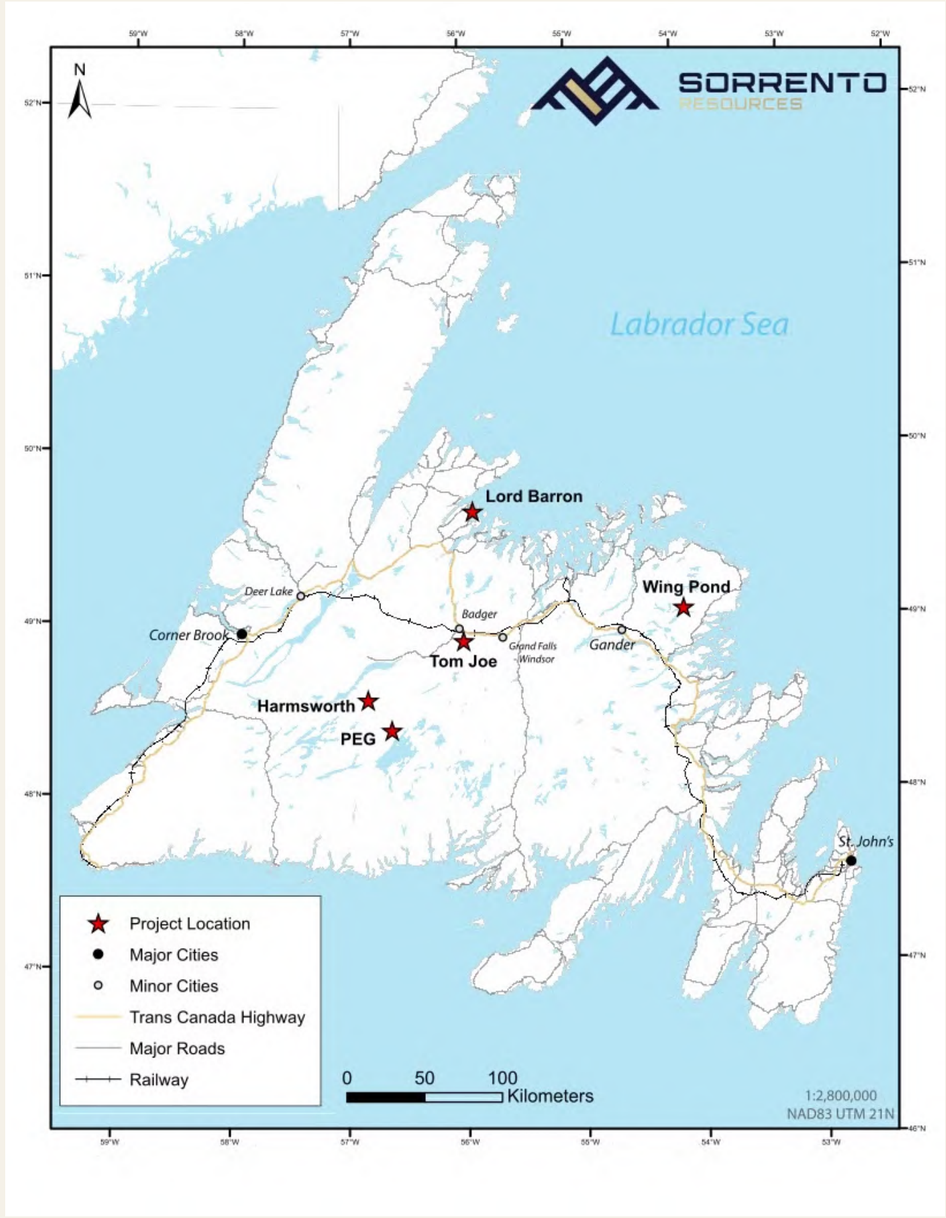
Sorrento's actual results, programs and financial position could differ materially from those anticipated in such FLI as a result of numerous factors, risks and uncertainties, many of which are beyond Sorrento's control. These include, but are not limited to: neither of the Projects may be explored or developed as planned; uncertainty as to whether cost-overruns; market prices affecting development of the Projects; the availability and ability to secure adequate financing and on favorable terms; risks to the growth of the gold markets; inability to obtain required governmental permits; any limitations on operations imposed by governments in the jurisdictions where we operate; technology risk; inability to achieve and manage expected growth; political risk associated with foreign operations; changes in government regulations, including currency controls; changes in environmental requirements; failure to obtain or maintain necessary licenses, permits or approvals; insurance risk; litigation risk.

Qualified Person; The technical information contained in this website has been reviewed and approved by Alex Bugden, P.Geo., a Qualified Person for the purposes of the Canadian Securities Administrators’ National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure of Mineral Projects (“NI 43-101”).

CONTENTS

PROJECTS OVERVIEW

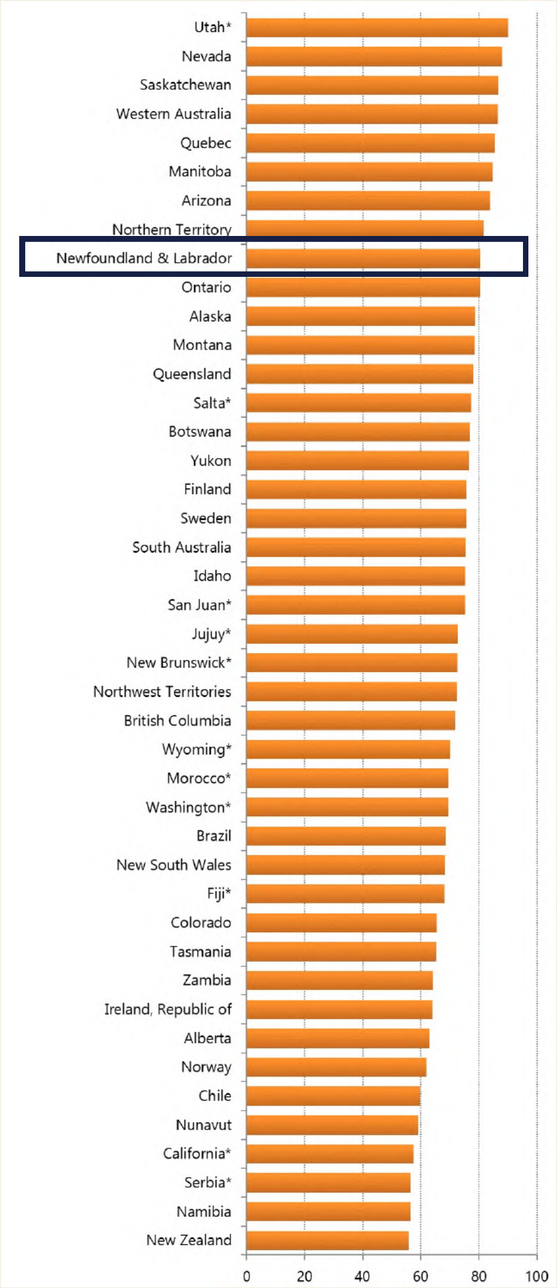
PROJECT NAME	No. LICENSES	No. CLAIMS	No. HECTARES	COMMODITY
Wing Pond	9	513	12,825	Orogenic Au
PEG	1	181	4,525	LCT Pegmatite
Tom Joe	3	92	2,300	Orogenic Au
Harmsworth	1	50	1,250	VMS (Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag)
Lord Barron	13	226	5,650	Cu-Au (VMS)



Newfoundland & Labrador

In 2023 the Fraser Institute ranked Newfoundland & Labrador 9th out of 86 countries worldwide on the Investment Attractiveness Index.

Newfoundland and Labrador remains the top choice in Atlantic Canada for mining investment



Wing Pond Property

The Wing Pond Property is a camp-scale exploration opportunity in Eastern Newfoundland, located roughly 40 km east-northeast of Gander, Newfoundland, Canada. The Property consists of seven (9) mineral licenses comprising 513 Newfoundland and Labrador mineral claims and covers an area of approximately 12,825 hectares.

LOCATION

Newfoundland: The Island of Gold

Newfoundland is rated 9th in the world as a mining jurisdiction by the Fraser Institute in 2023. It is a mining-friendly jurisdiction with very reliable transportation and excellent power infrastructure.

The Province is host to a strong workforce and is very business friendly, which is why the provincial government has announced an initiative to build 5 new mines by 2030.

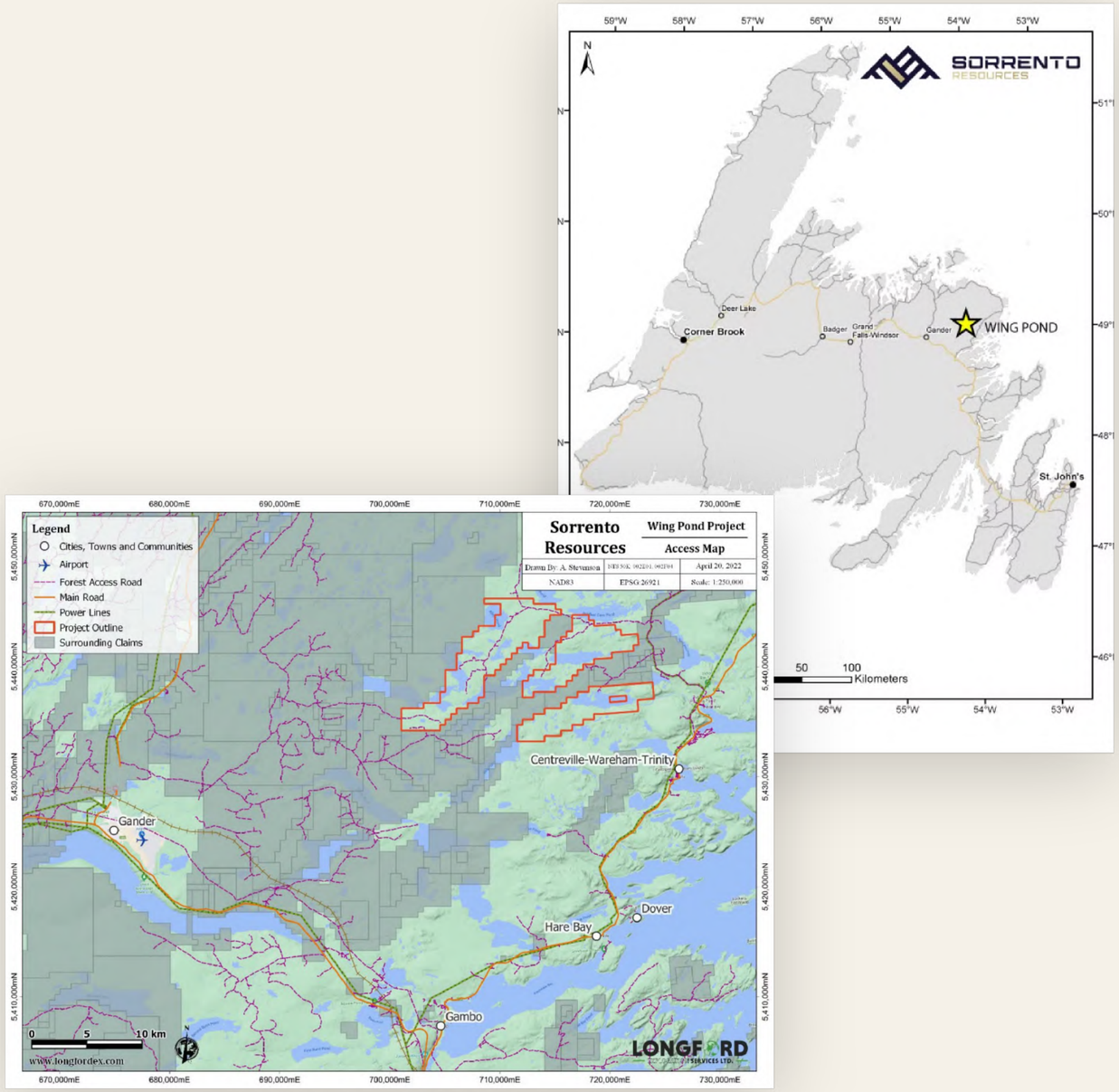


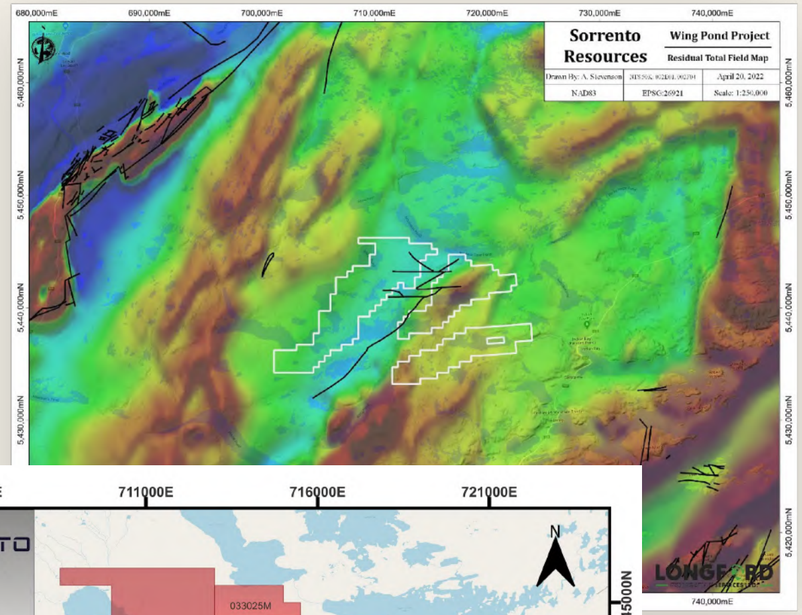
Figure 5-1: Wing Pond Property Location and Access Map

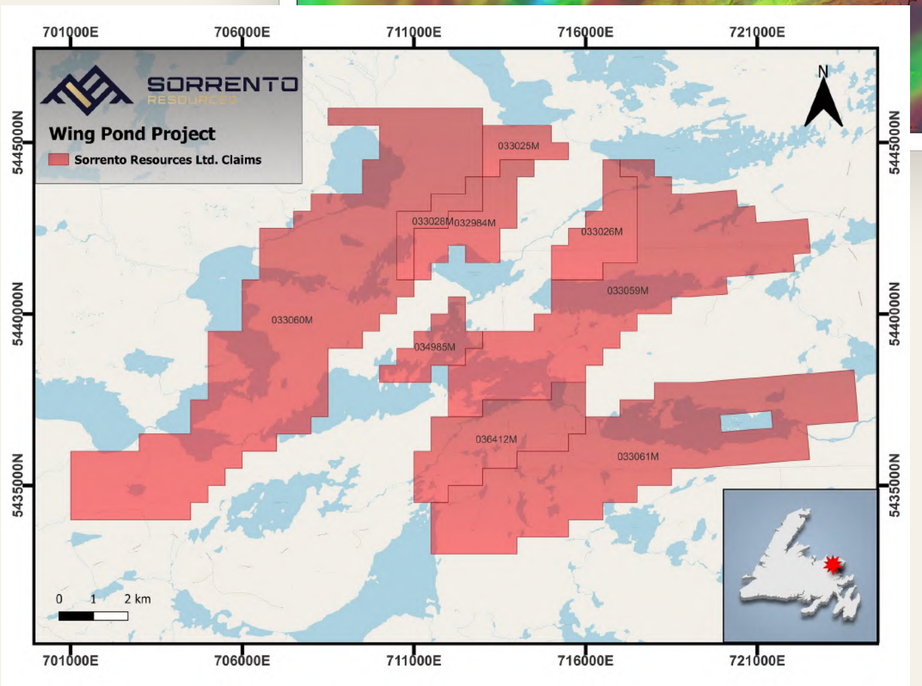
HISTORY

The Gander Gold Belt

The Gander Gold Belt is one of Newfoundland's largest and most prospective land packages for new grassroots discoveries, with several developing high-grade zones including New Found Gold's spectacular Keats Zone as well as the Valentine Lake Deposit.

Historical exploration is indicative of auriferous perspectivity, with several gold discoveries in the Gander Gold District that are being actively developed. These encouraging discoveries have positioned Newfoundland as one of the world's most prolific emerging gold districts.



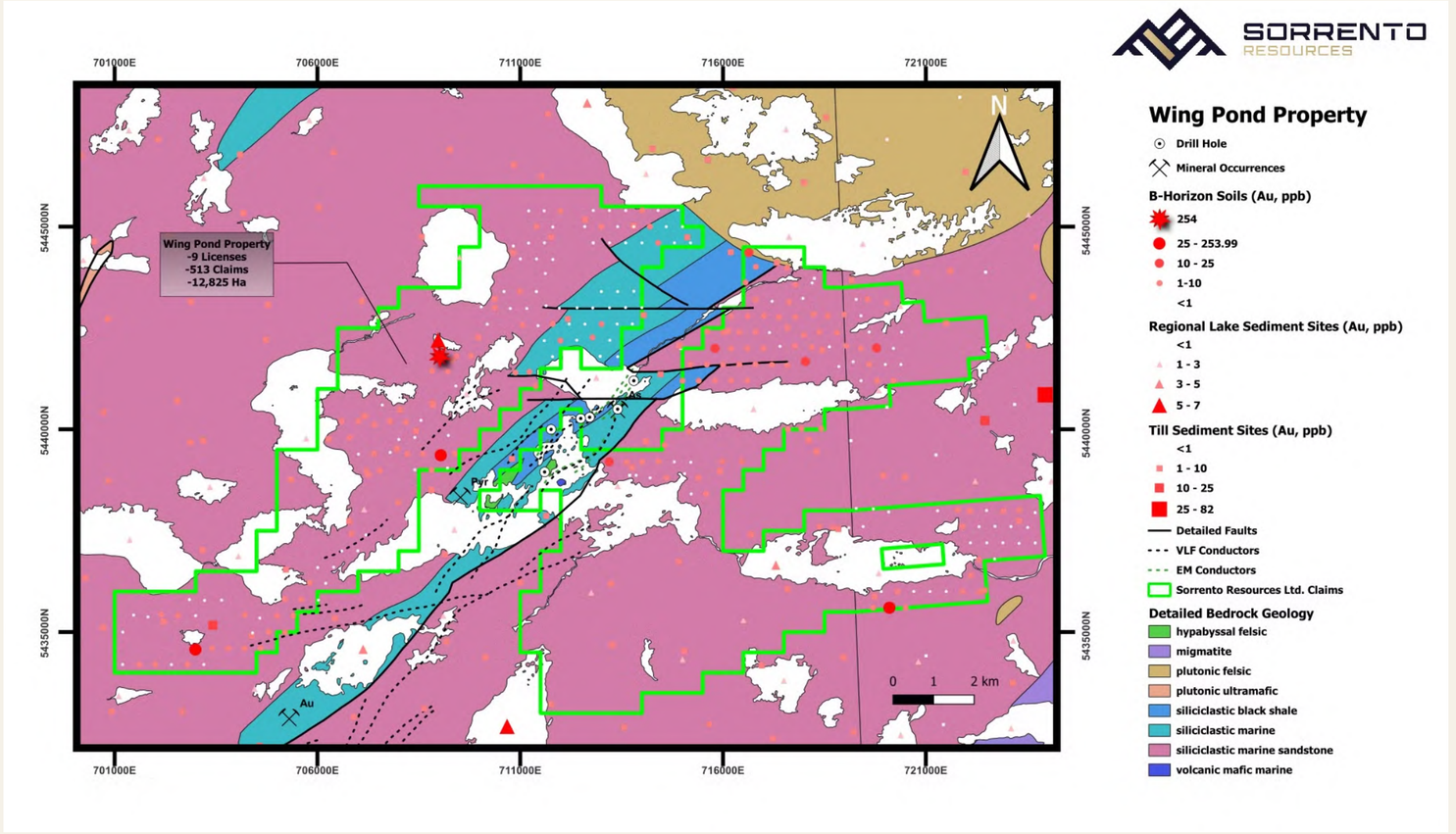


GEOLOGY

Promising Geochemistry

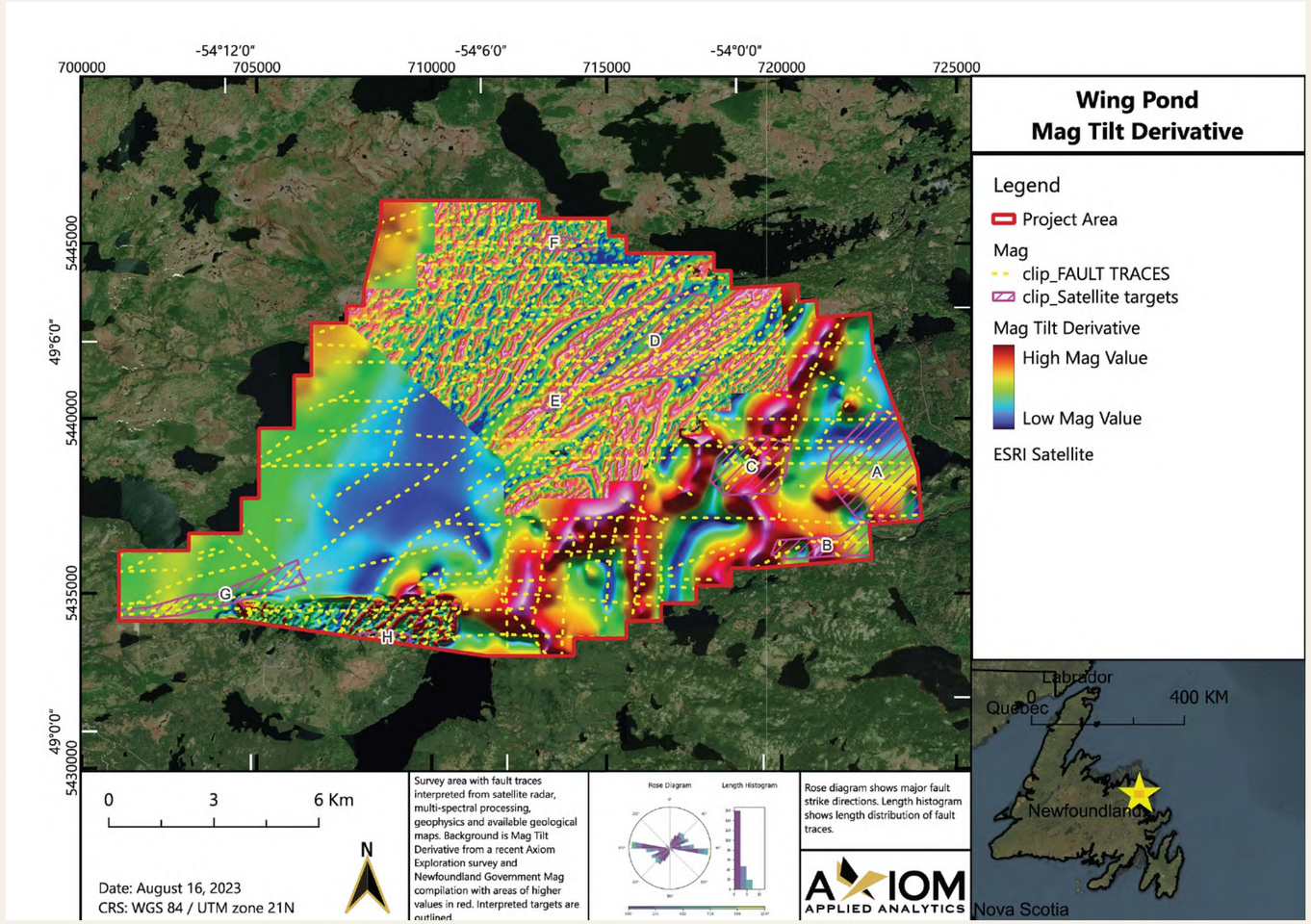
The Wing Pond project is located in well-known geology that is host to multiple epithermal systems that are yet to be explored. Gold-arsenic anomaly zones have been identified from soil sampling that relate to potential shear hosted gold mineralization.

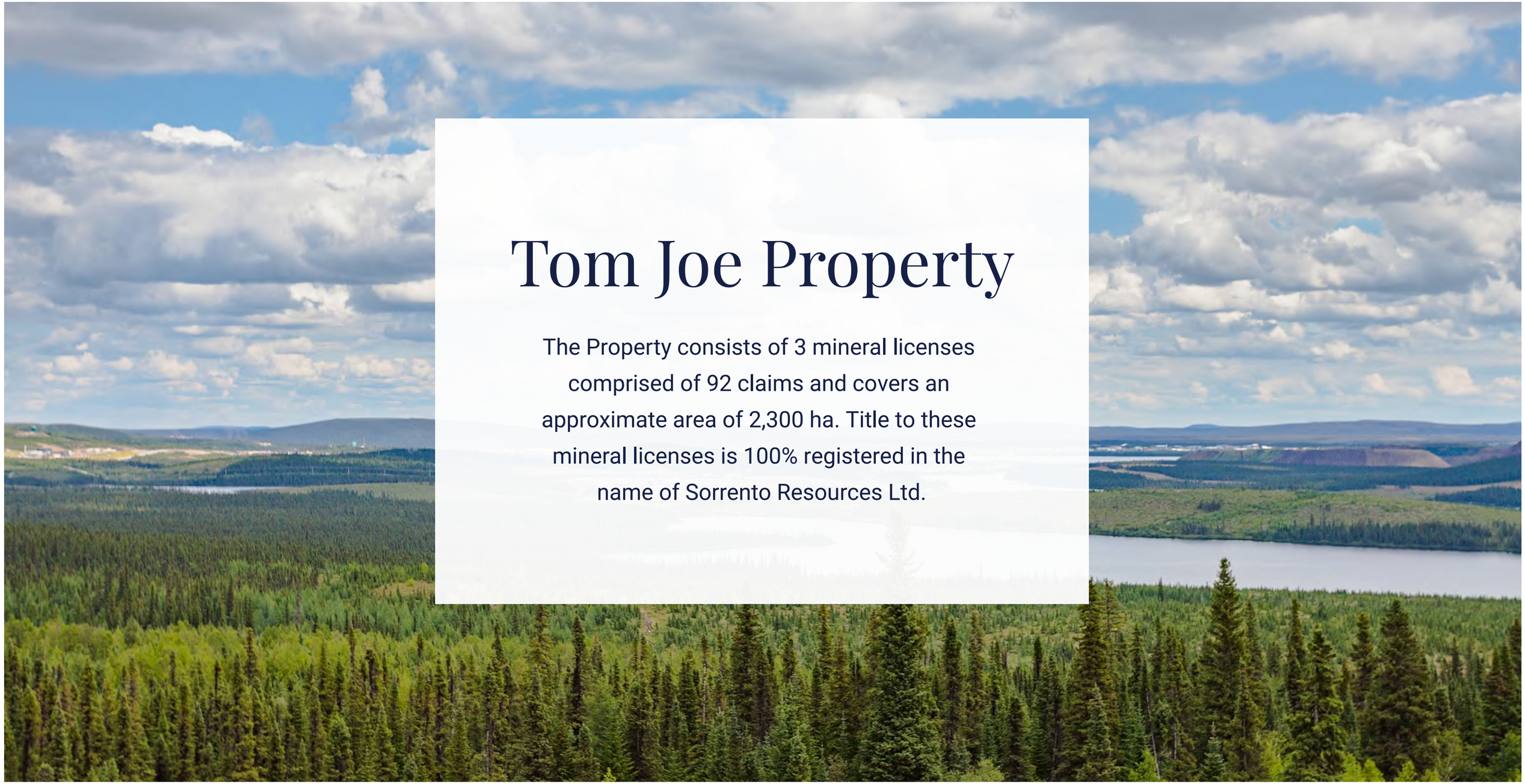
Key features of the site include a series of deep crustal breaks formed by the opening and closing of the Iapetus Ocean about 400 million years ago. Deep crustal breaks are often associated with potential high-grade gold deposits, confirmed by the number of large gold systems that have been found along these major suture zones in recent times.



Lithostructural Interpretation

- Eight target areas (Target A through H) were identified based on the highest concentrations of ferric oxides, such as hematite, primarily located along fault traces.
- It is evident that the anomalies originate from fault lines, suggesting that faults are likely focal points for potential mineralization.
- The study has successfully identified several faults structures in the area, characterized by two predominant orientations: NW and ENE.





Tom Joe Property

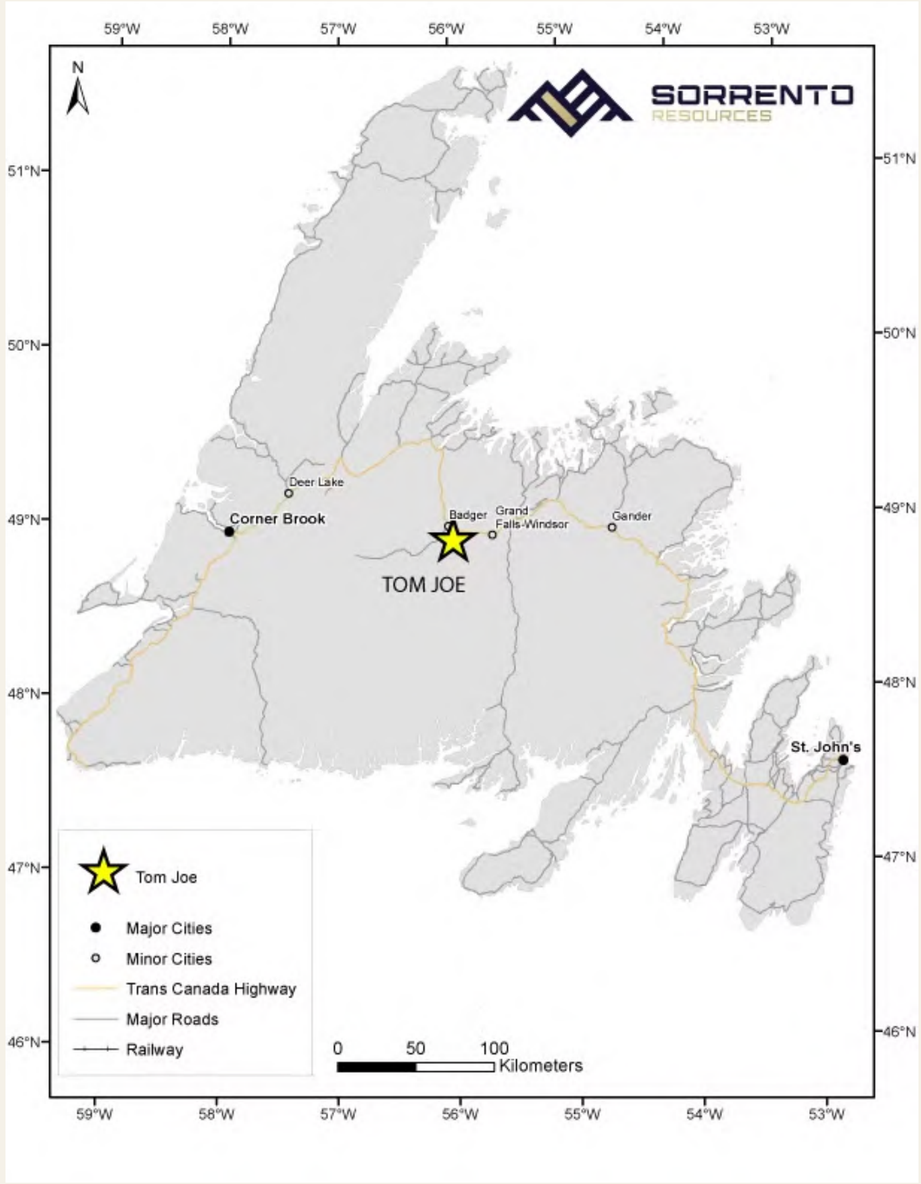
The Property consists of 3 mineral licenses comprised of 92 claims and covers an approximate area of 2,300 ha. Title to these mineral licenses is 100% registered in the name of Sorrento Resources Ltd.

Tom Joe

Au

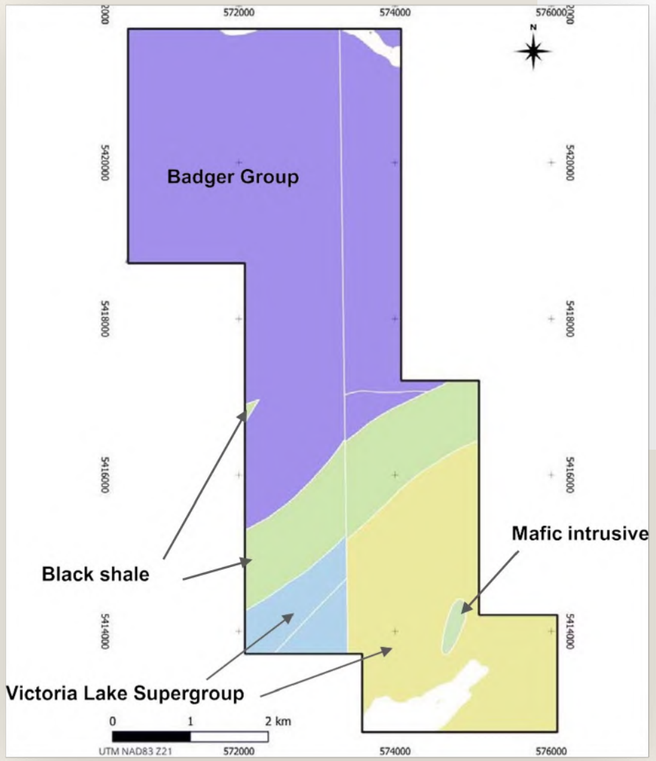
The Tom Joe Property is located Central Newfoundland, just south of the community of Badger, NL; however, the easiest access point is via Grand Falls Windsor.

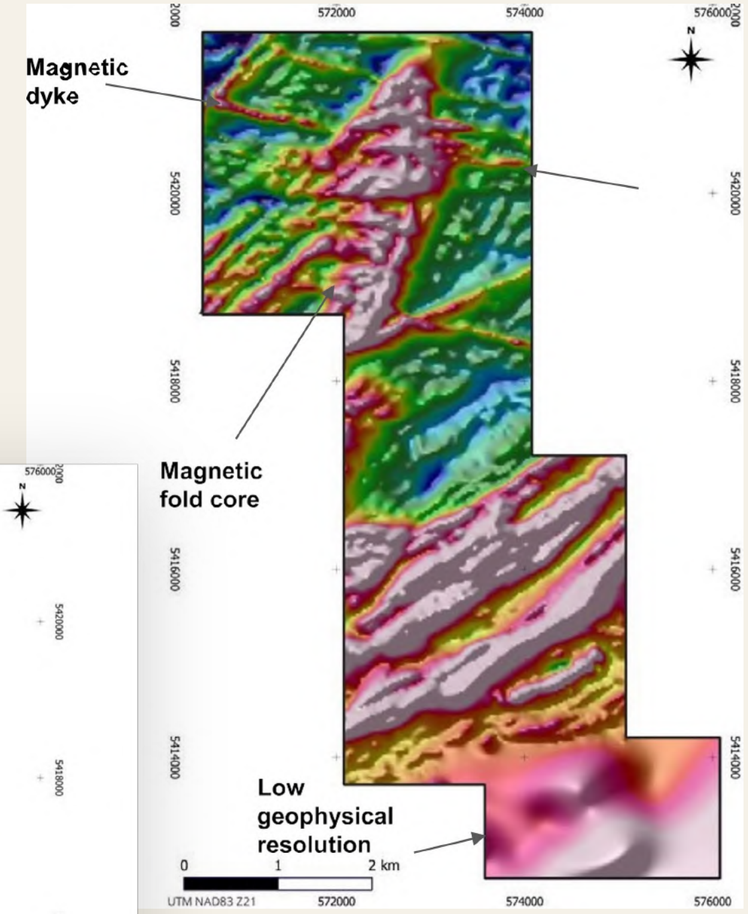
The Property covers geophysical and structural features indicative of known gold prospects and deposits in the area such as the nearby Golden Promises Prospect to the west and the Moosehead and Cripplebacks Lake gold zones to the east.



Property Geology

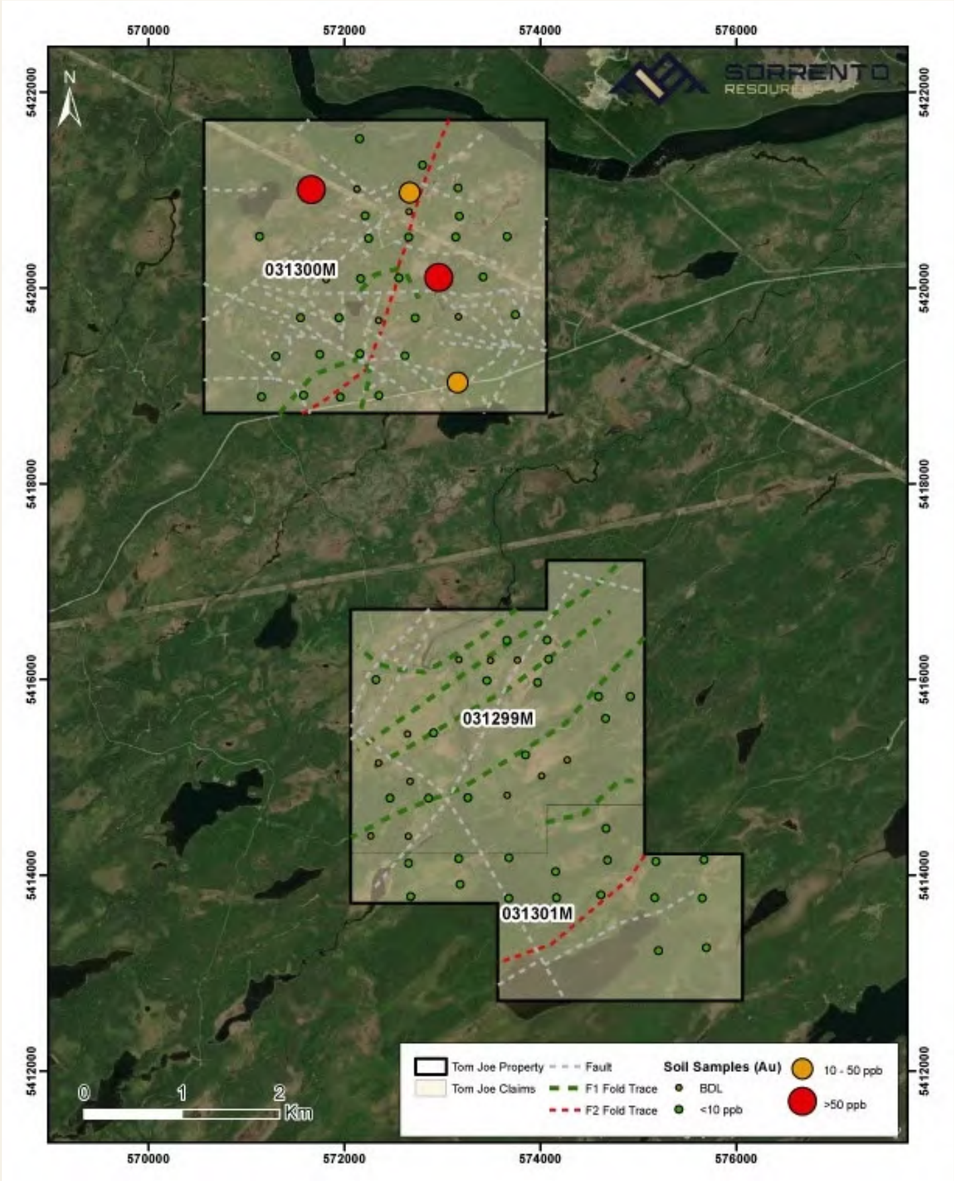
- The Property lies within the Notre Dame Subzone
- Early Cambrian-Mid Ordovician Victoria Lake Supergroup marine sedimentary rocks and basalt (Harpoon Brook Basalt) dominate the southeastern half of the Property.
- Late Ordovician-Early Silurian Badger Group marine sandstones dominate the northwestern half of the Property. Rocks of the Victoria Lake Supergroup are separated from the Badger Group by a NE-trending late-Ordovician black shale.
- A previously unmapped fold hinge in the northern part of the Property suggests that mafic volcanics associated with the Victoria Lake Supergroup in the south of the Property are folded and may be repeated to the north in an area of mapped Badger Group.
- Mesothermal gold sites are particularly prospective within the main F2 structure in the north.





2023 Exploration

- In total 77 soil samples and 18 grab samples were collected and sent for analysis. The soil samples were collected over an ~400m x 400m spaced grid.
- The objective of the work program was to investigate the perspectivity of the fold hinges and structures identified in previous work and their potential to host gold mineralization.
- Four (4) soil samples returned values above background levels of gold in proximity to the fold hinge on claim 031300M.



Lord Barron Property

The Property consists of 15 mineral license comprised of 256 claims and covers an approximate area of 6,400 ha. The Property is located on the Springdale peninsula, approximately 15km Northeast from the town of Springdale.

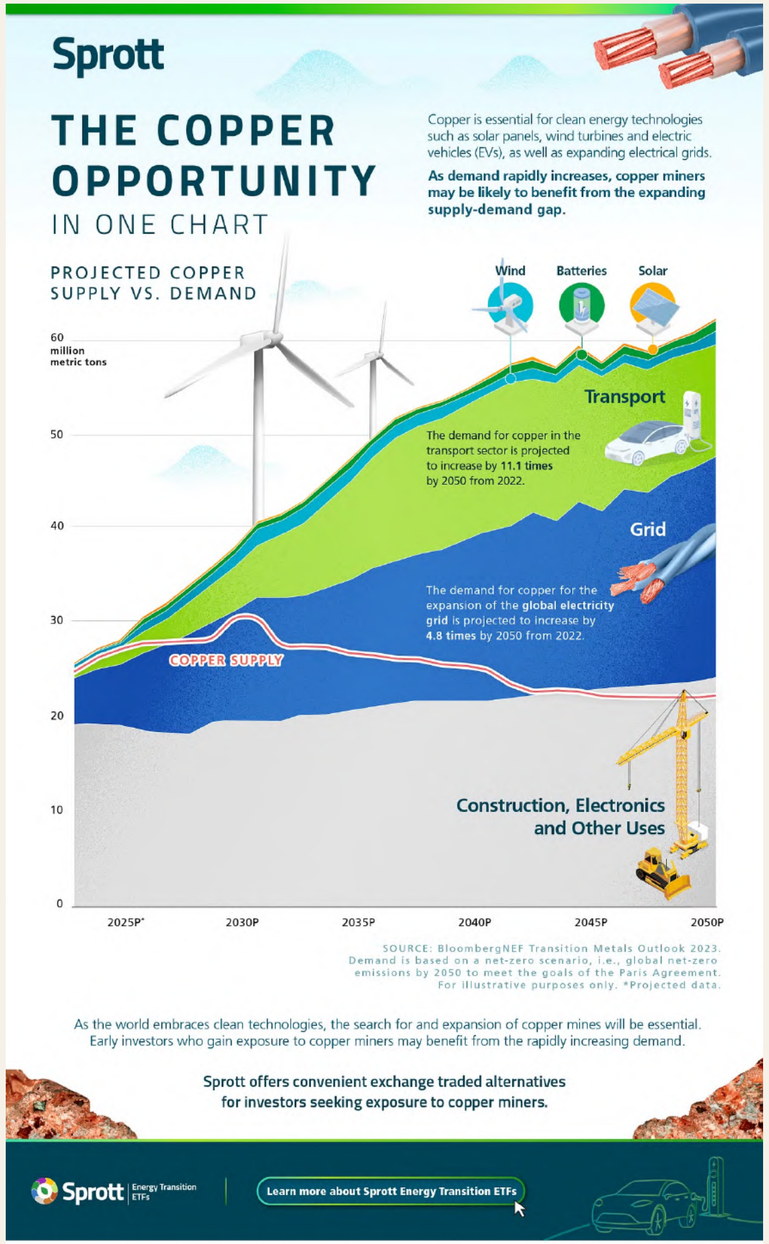
Cu – "The metal of electrification"

Copper is essential to all energy transition plans. But the potential supply-demand gap is expected to be very large as the transition proceeds. Substitution and recycling will not be enough to meet the demands of electric vehicles (EVs), power infrastructure, and renewable generation. Unless massive new supply comes online in a timely way, the goal of Net-Zero Emissions by 2050 will be short-circuited and remain out of reach.

Copper demand is projected to grow from 25 million metric tons (MMt) today to about 50 MMt by 2035, a record-high level that will be sustained and continue to grow to 53 MMt by 2050. Power and automotive applications will have to be deployed at scale by 2035 in order to meet the 2050 net-zero targets.1

S&P Global (2022); The Future of Copper

1. A metric ton is a metric unit of mass equal to 1,000 kilograms. It is also referred to as a tonne. It is equivalent to approximately 2,204.6 pounds; 1.102 short tons; and 0.984 long tons.

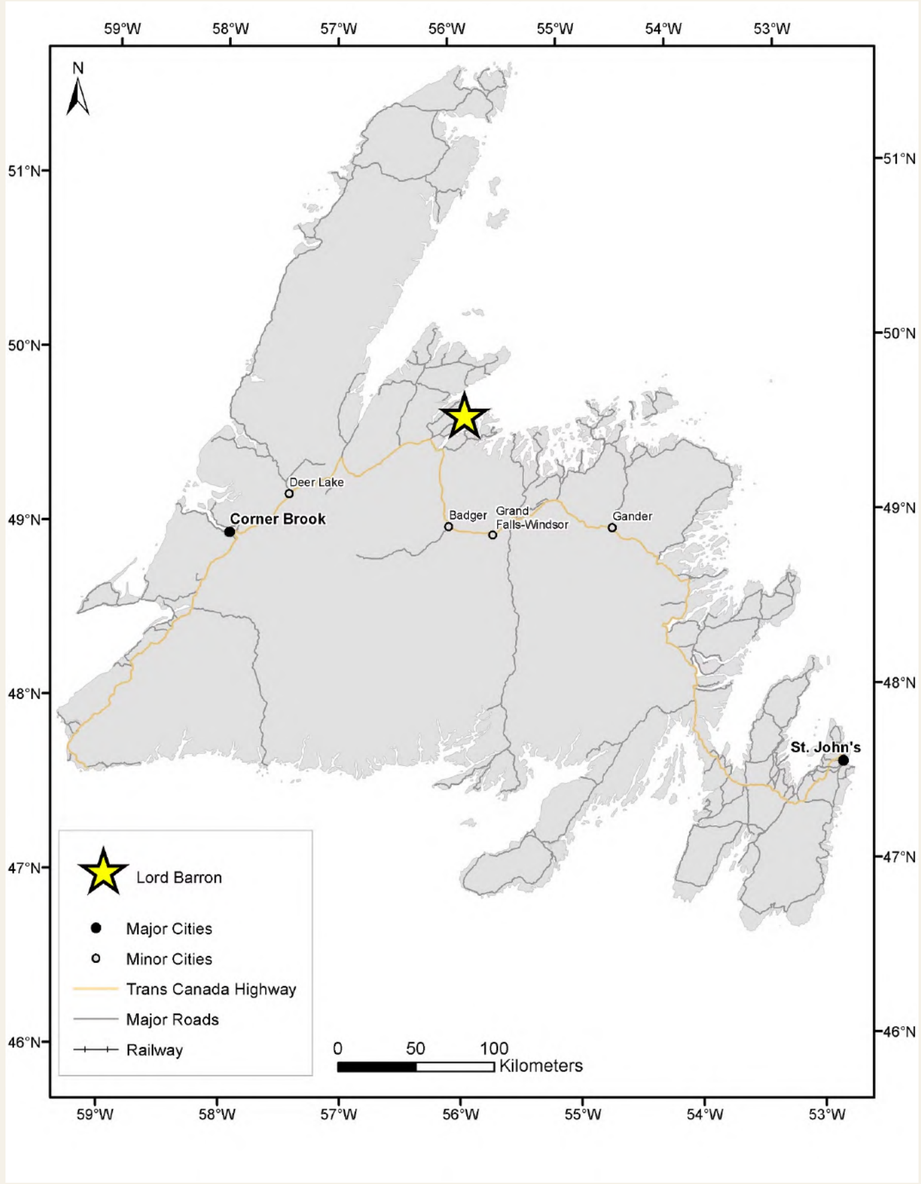


Lord Barron

Cu-Au

The nearby town of Springdale is home to an analytical Assay lab, mining equipment and parts suppliers, diamond drill contractors, geological, and many other exploration resources.

The Property is near and along strike of the historic Little Bay, Whalesback, and Little Deer mines and hosts several additional exploration targets.



Property Geology

The Project is predominately underlain by rocks of the Lush's Bight Group of the tectonostratigraphic Dunnage Zone of the Appalachian Orogen. The Lush's Bight Group is a Cambro-Ordovician sequence of ophiolitic metavolcanic rocks representing a portion of the oceanic crust of the proto-Atlantic Ocean, the Iapetus Sea. The group has been metamorphosed to greenschist facies and has undergone extensive faulting related to the initial formation of oceanic crust as well as the Taconic and Acadian Orogenies. (Kean et al, 1995)

The Lush's Bight Group contains more base metal sulphide showings per square kilometer than any other group of rocks in Newfoundland. The showings typically occur in an envelope of chlorite schist. (Dean, 1978)

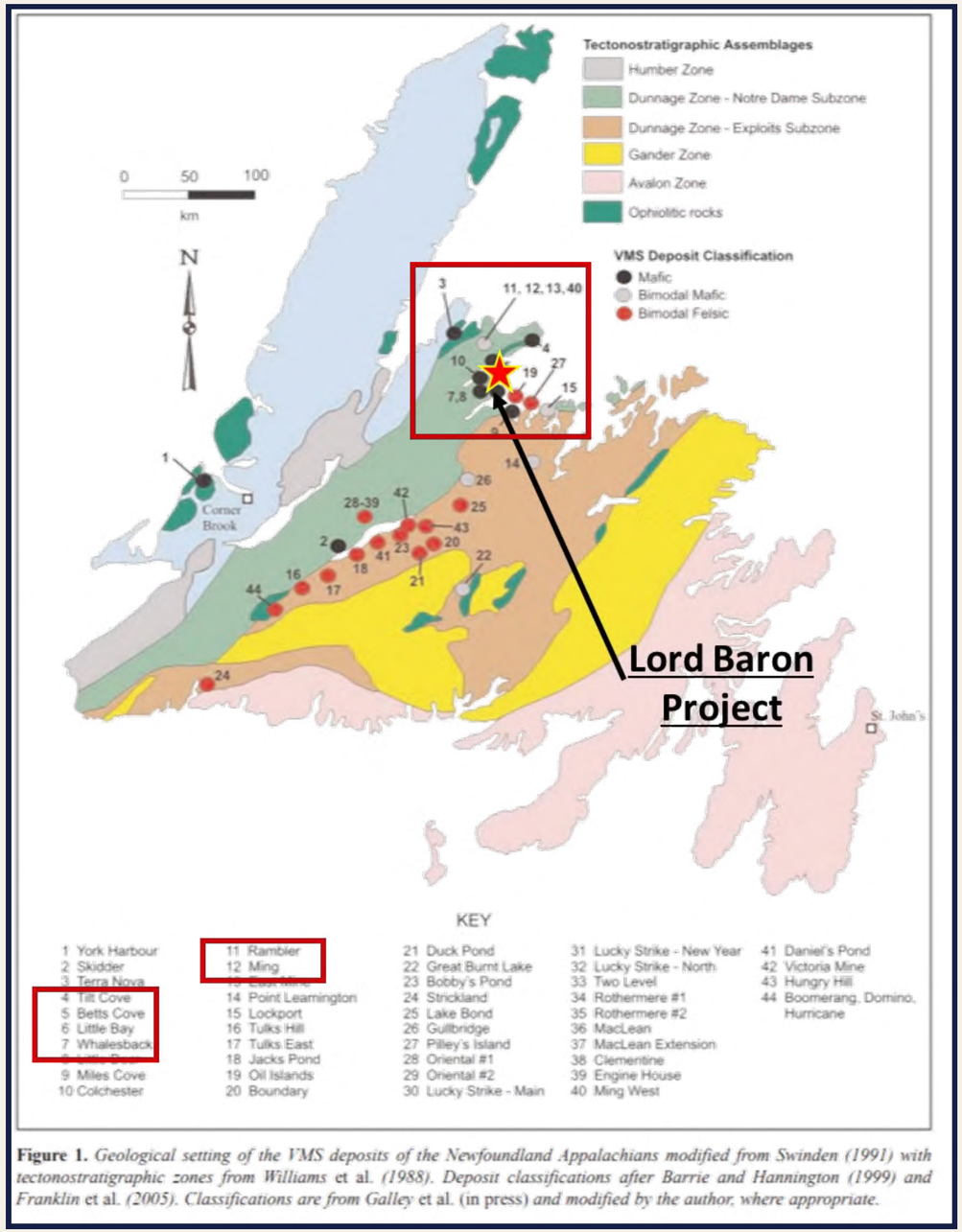


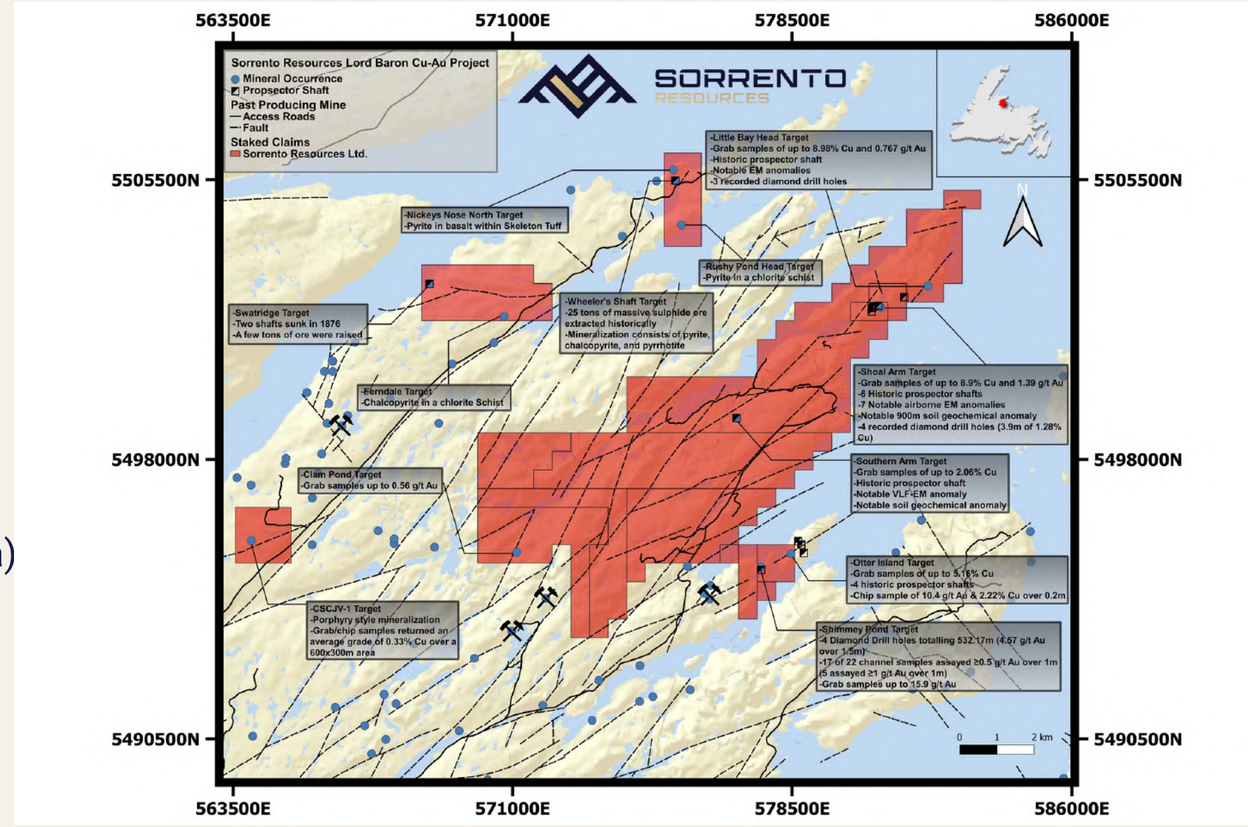
Figure 1. *Geological setting of the VMS deposits of the Newfoundland Appalachians modified from Swinden (1991) with tectonostratigraphic zones from Williams* et al. *(1988). Deposit classifications after Barrie and Hannington (1999) and Franklin* et al. *(2005). Classifications are from Galley* et al. (in press) *and modified by the author, where appropriate.*

Exploration Targets

A total of 12 known mineral occurrences on the Property

- Shimmey Pond (grab samples up to 15.9 g/t Au)
- Shoal Arm (grab samples up to 8.9% Cu and 1.39 g/t Au)
- Little bay Head (grab samples up to 8.98% Cu and 0.767 g/t Au)
- Southern Arm (grab samples up to 2.03% Cu)
- Otter Island (grab samples up to 2.03% Cu and 10.4 g/t Au)
- CSCJV-1 (grab samples averaged 0.33% Cu over a 600x300m area)
- Clam pond (grab samples up to 0.56 g/t Au)
- Ferndale (Chalcopyrite in a chlorite schist)
- Swatridge (Two historic shafts)
- Wheelers Shaft (~25 tons historically raised)
- Nickeys Nose North (Pyrite in basalt)
- Rushy Pond (Pyrite in a chlorite schist)

The results of historic sampling completed on the Project have not been verified by the Company.



Harmsworth Property

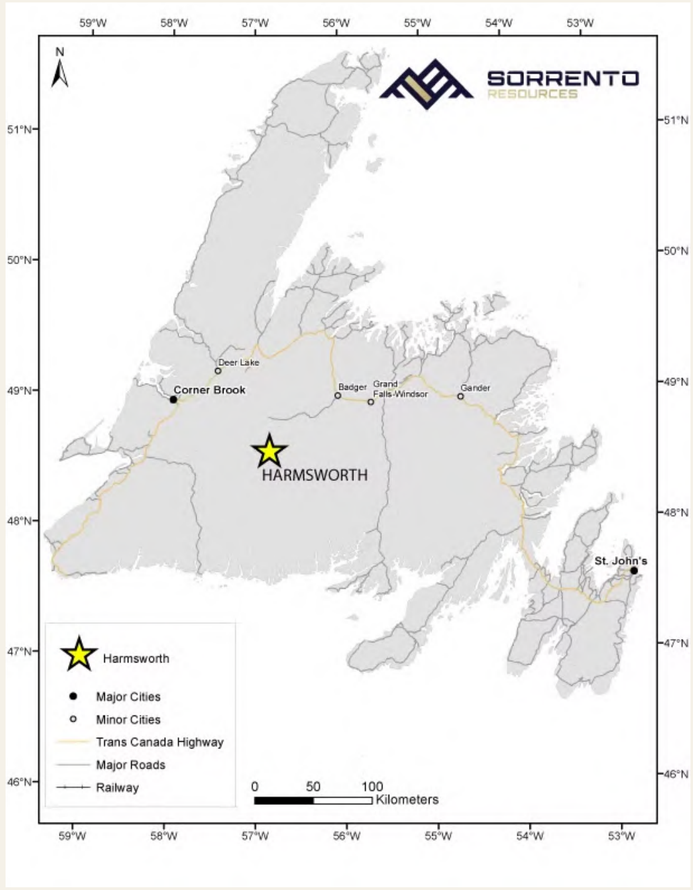
The Harmsworth Property is located in central Newfoundland, approximately 102 km southwest of the town of Badger. The Property consists of 1 mineral license comprised of 50 claims and covers an approximate area of 1,250 ha.

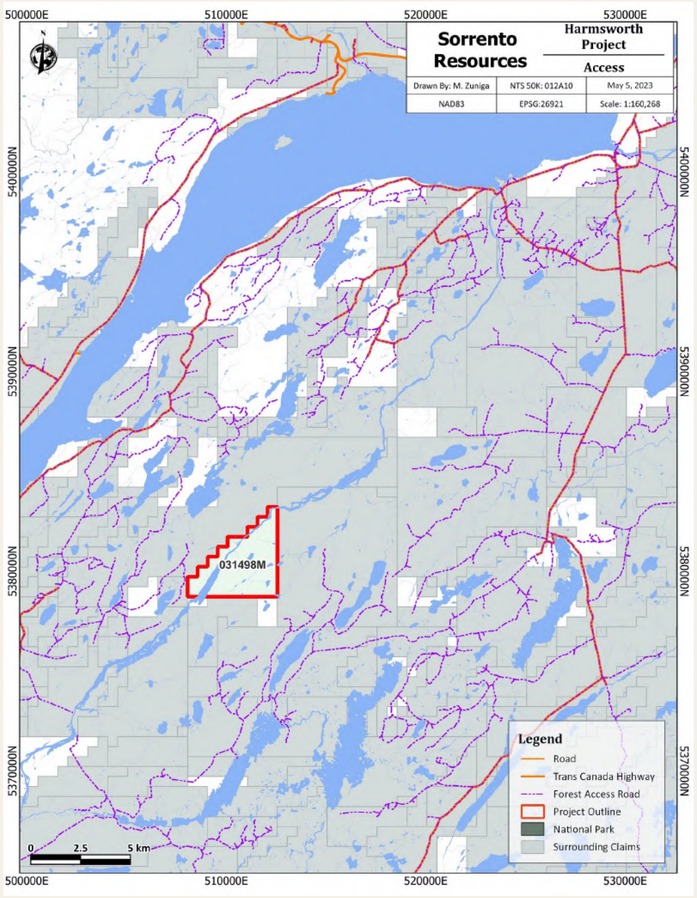
Harmsworth

VMS

Access to the Property is excellent, with an extensive network of logging in the area. The Property itself has a logging road covering the central portion of the claim block.

Tulks Belt hosts four (4) significant VMS deposits (Jack's Pond, Daniel's Pond, Bobby's Pond and Victoria Mines). Potential for Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS) deposits.





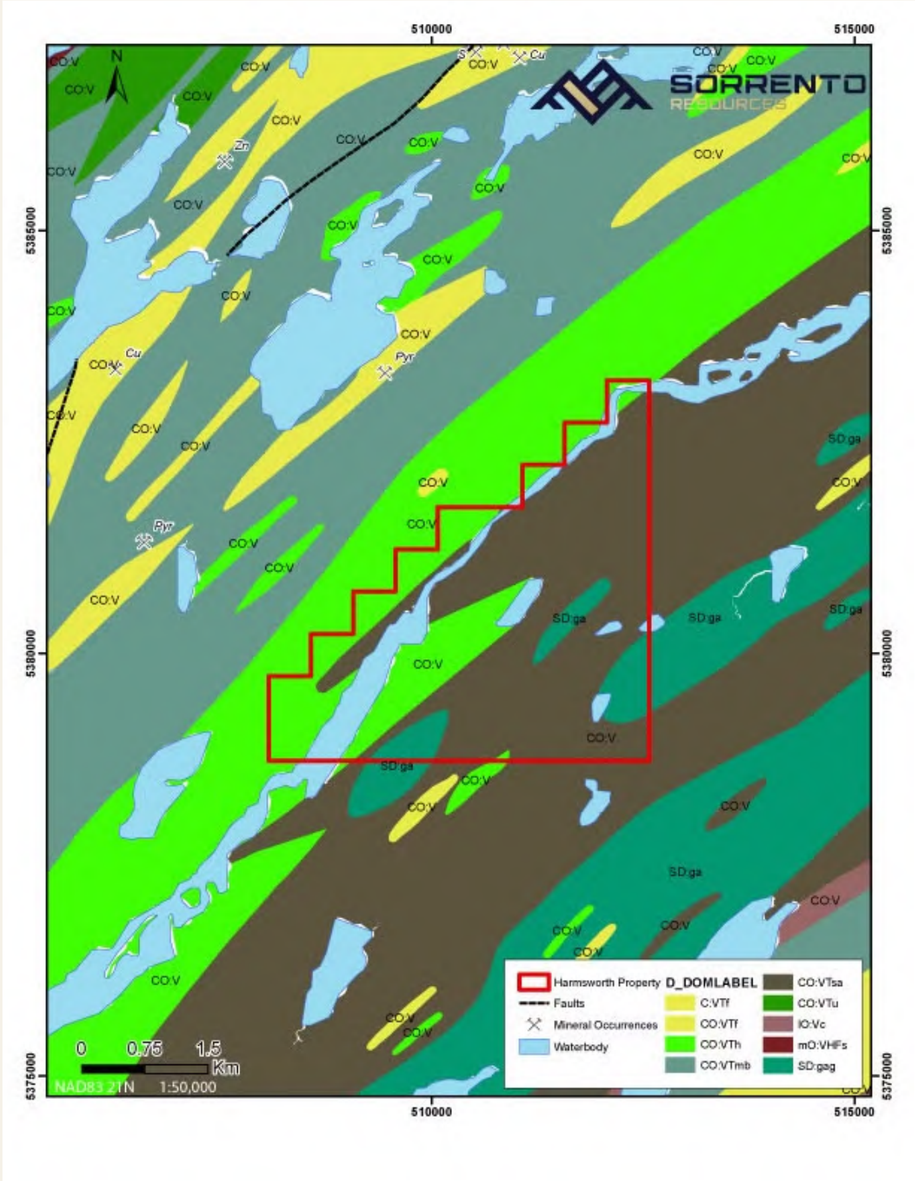
Property Geology

The Property is underlain by the northeast portion of the Tulks Volcanic Belt; an informally named formation belonging to the Victoria Lake Group. Regionally, the 498 Ma sequence consists of felsic pyroclastics and flows with interbedded mafic volcanic units and fine grained, commonly graphitic, sediments. The felsic volcanic rocks are typically dacitic to rhyolitic in composition.

The northern portion of the Tulks Belt hosts 4 significant volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits; Jack's Pond, Daniel's Pond, Bobby's Pond and Victoria Mines as well as numerous showings such as the Roebuck, Sutherland Alteration Zones and the Parking Lot Showing

2022 Exploration Highlights

- Ag assays from grab samples up to 19.7g/t.
- Structurally complex corridor
- Recent logging in the area will allow for excellent access to the project



PEG Property

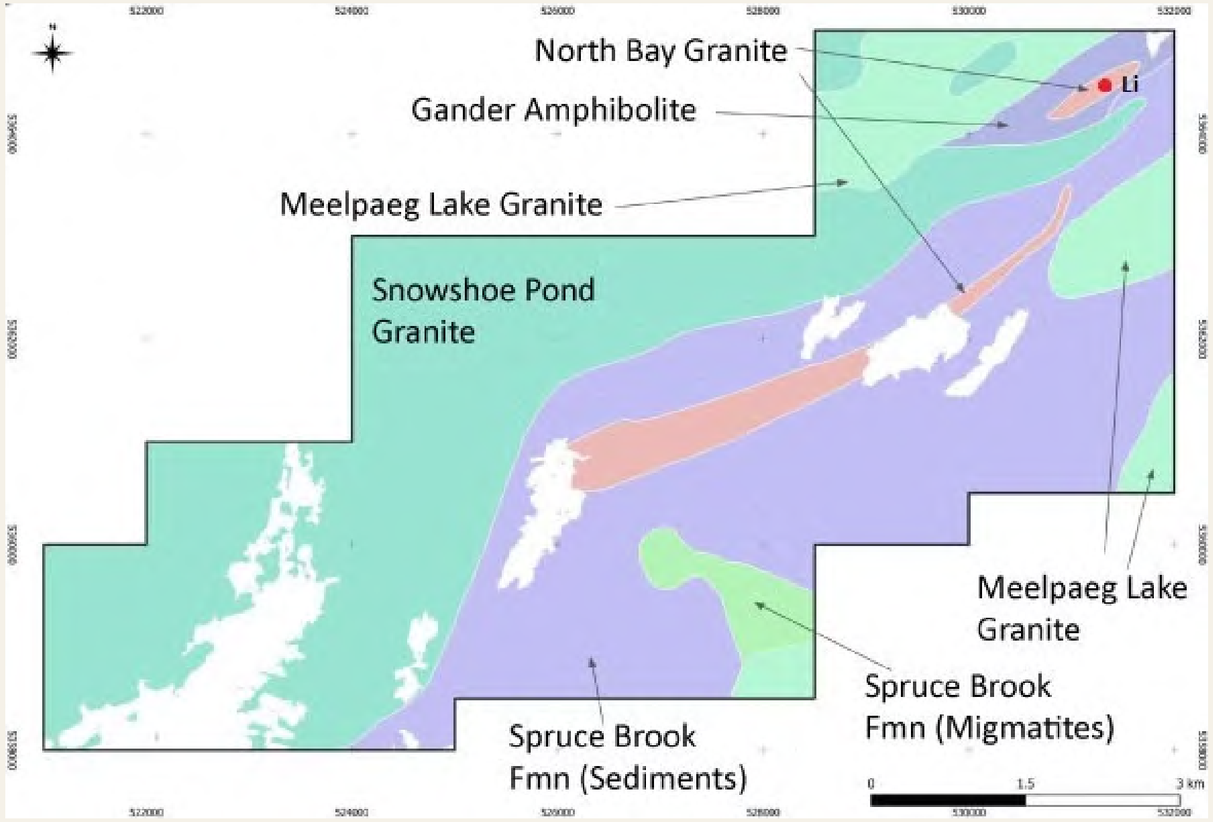
The Property consists of 1 mineral license comprised of 181 claims and covers an approximate area of 4,525 ha. The Property is located in Central Newfoundland, approximately 100 km southwest of the community of Badger.

Property Geology

THE PROPERTY LIES WITHIN THE GANDER ZONE

Early Cambrian-Early Ordovician Spruce Brook Formation metasediments and migmatite form a belt that crosses the SE half. In the north Early Cambrian-Mid Ordovician mafic plutonic rocks of the Gander Amphibolite (incl. Gabbro, diabase) occur. Ordovician Snowshoe Pond Granite dominates the northwestern half of the Property. Late Silurian-Early Devonian North Bay Granite Suite (Meelpaeg Granite) occur in the north and east. NE-trending lenses of Late Silurian-Mid Devonian North Bay Granite intrude the Gander Amphibolite and Spruce Brook Formation.

The geological setting of the Snowshoe Pond pegmatite dykes is similar to that of the Superior Province pegmatites. They are located close to a major structural boundary between the Exploits and Meelpaeg subzones, and several are hosted in metasedimentary rocks of the Spruce Brook Formation.

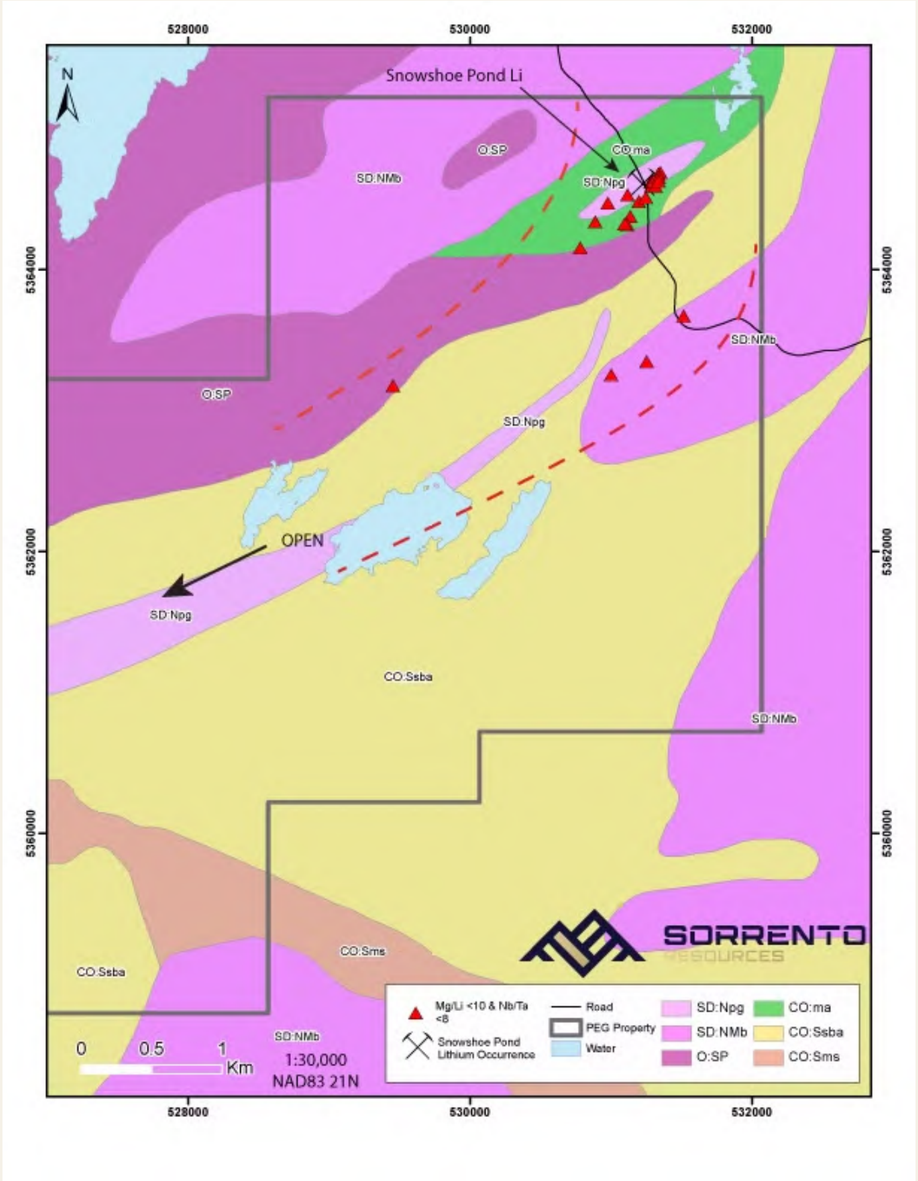


2023 Exploration

The presence of fertile granite has been confirmed on the Property. Fertile granites have elevated rare element contents, Mg/Li ratios <10, and Nb/Ta ratio <8 (Selway, 2005). These ratios are also used to determine the degree of fractionation of the melt and area useful vectors LCT Pegmatite exploration.

An area of high fractionation has been defined on the Property that is approximately 1.5km in width and 3km in length and is open along strike to the southwest. This area contains mapped pegmatite dikes that are highly fractionated which is an indicator that this area is prospective for LCT mineralization.

The highest value returned from the program was 0.16% Li2O, taken from close proximity to the known Snowshoe Pond Lithium Occurrence. However, 71 samples collected returned >0.01% Li2O, which is considered anomalous, and fall within the defined fractionation corridor which is believed to be the metasomatic alteration halo.



J. Selway, F. Breaks, A. Tindle, 2005; A Review of Rare-Element (Li-Cs-Ta) Pegmatite Exploration Techniques for the Superior Province, Canada, and Large Worldwide Tantalum Deposits. Exploration and Mining Geology. Vol 14. Nos. 1-4pp. 1-30, 2006 Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy, and Petroleum.

Brayden Sutton

CEO, President & Director

Brayden Sutton has been an independent investor and analyst for over 17 years. During that time he has advised over 50 public companies and raised over $100 million for Canadian start-ups.

T. Joshua Taylor

Director

Mr. Taylor has several years of experience in sales and marketing within the junior capital markets as well as the CPG and pharma industries.

Brent M. Clark

Director

Mr. Clark is a professional geologist and has been active in the exploration and mining industry for the past 10 years throughout Canada and Internationally.

Samantha L. Shorter

Director

Ms. Shorter is a senior finance and accounting professional with 15 years of experience in the mineral exploration sector and has served as CFO of venture companies.

Bobby S. Dhaliwal

CFO & Corporate Secretary

Mr. Dhaliwal is an accountant with Red Fern Consulting Ltd. and works as a financial consultant with a number of TSX-V and CSE listed companies in the resources sector.

Alex Bugden

Director, Q.P

Mr. Bugden is a professional geologist with over 5 years of experience in exploration, mining, and the oil and gas sectors in Canada with a particular focus in Newfoundland and Labrador

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