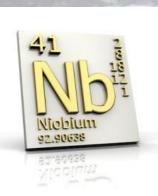


The Bandito Intrusive Related Rare Earth-Niobium (Nickel-Copper) Project, Yukon January 2023





TSX.V: EDG



CORPORATE DISCLOSURE

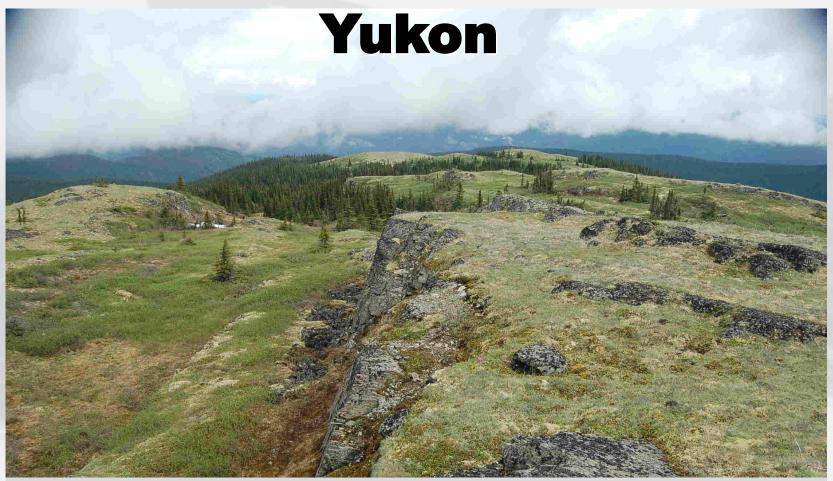
The information contained herein, while obtained from sources which we believe are reliable, is not guaranteed as to its accuracy or completeness. The company is an exploration stage mineral resource exploration company and none of its mineral projects have yet to be proven to be economic. The contents of this presentation is for information purposes only and does not constitute an offer to sell or a solicitation to purchase any securities referred to herein.

Forward-looking Statements

This presentation contains "forward-looking information" within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities regulations. All statements other than statements of historical fact herein, including, without limitation, statements regarding the company's plans, goals or objectives and future exploration, development, potential mineralization, exploration results and future plans are forward-looking statements that involve various risks and uncertainties. There can be no assurance that such statements will prove to be accurate, and actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Readers are advised not to place an undue reliance on forward-looking statements.



BANDITO REE-Nb PROJECT

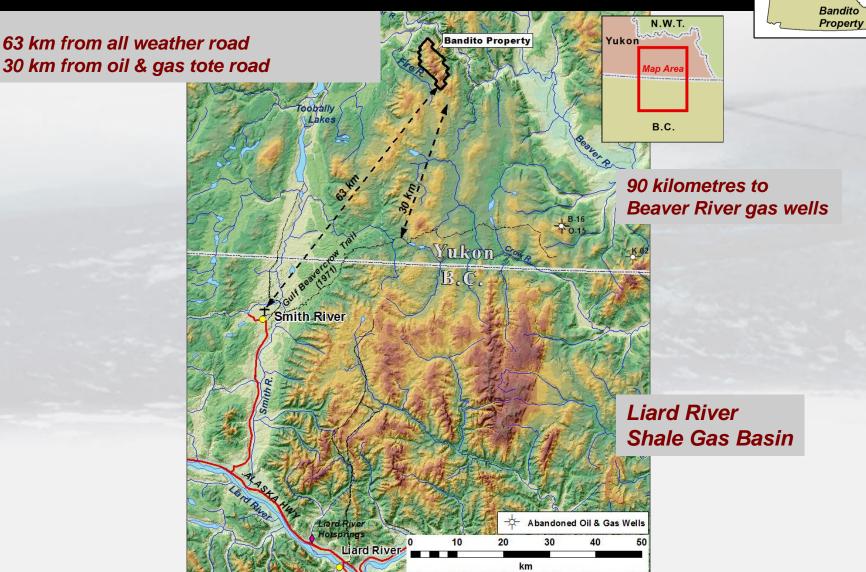


100% Endurance Owned Rare Earth-Niobium-(Nickel-Copper) Target



Location Map

Yukon





Deal Terms



3,700 hectare property located in the Yukon.

Endurance purchased 100% interest in the Bandito Property in 2013

The Vendor, retains a 1% Net Smelter Returns Royalty ("NSR"). Endurance has the option to purchase ½ of the NSR at any time.

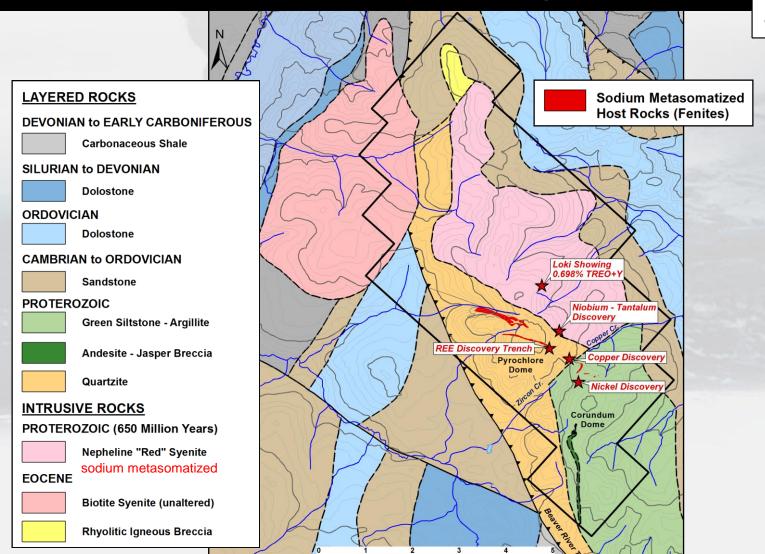
Endurance is required to pay the Vendor an additional \$150,000 on completion of a Bankable Feasibility Study and a further \$350,000 on securing mine production financing.



Property Geology

Yukon

Bandito Property





Geological Setting



- Represents a Proterozoic aged alkaline intrusive related REE-Niobium system whole rock indicates both agpaite & miaskite affinity.
- Analogies to other large intrusive related REE and Niobium systems (i.e. Thor Lake, NWT and Strange Lake, Quebec) or possibly carbonatite hosted systems.
- The Proterozoic-aged sandstone, argillite, carbonates, and breccia sequence is intruded by Proterozoic-aged (650 Ma) sericite-altered metasomatized nepheline syenite about three kilometres across.
- Wall rock alteration extends for multiple kilometres in the "Red Syenite" and for about 500 metres ("m") outwards from the intrusive contact.
- The nickel and copper association with an alkalic related system is atypical and studies are required to determine the genetic relationship.



Historic Rare Earth Exploration Activity



Original exploration based on radiometric anomalies commencing in the mid-1970s. The nepheline syenite and altered host rocks have been previously explored for uranium, thorium, niobium and rare earth elements (and possibly copper).

Consolidated Silver Standard Mines (CSSM) and E&B Exploration explored parts of the property for rare earth elements and niobium in 1980 and 1986. Some pack-sack drilling.

Unocal-Molycorp evaluated the project for acquisition in 1987 and completed a confirmatory sampling program and report.

The 1980's programs mapped large areas of "fenitized" host rocks and returned grab sample values estimated to exceed 3% TREO + Y, based on the x-ray fluorescence analysis.

Exploration prior to Endurance focused on confirmation of nickel mineralization. No rare earth or niobium evaluation.



Rare Earth & Niobium Results, Syenite Host Highlights

Studies indicate REE are associated with fluorine-associated sodium metasomatized nepheline syenite with fine-grained hematite alteration, hydrothermal zircon, monazite and bastnasite.

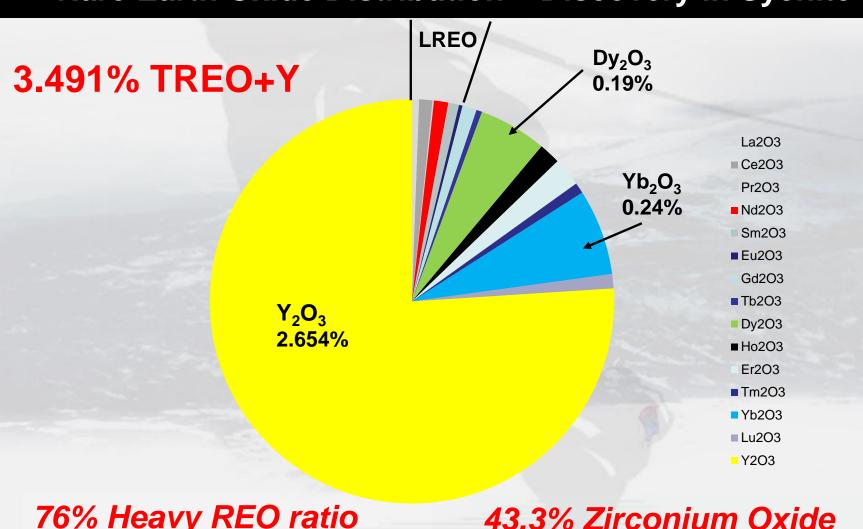
The altered syenite covers at least a 4 square kilometer ("km") area.

Prospecting of the kilometre scale soil anomaly returned grab samples over a 3 square km area:

- highly metasomatized syenite 3.491% TREO+Y with 76.7% HREO ratio, 0.887% Nb₂O₅, including 43.2% ZrO₂.
- highly metasomatized syenite 1.978% TREO+Y with 74.9% HREO ratio, 0.958% Nb₂O₅, including 43.6% ZrO₂.
- hematite altered syenite 0.698% TREO+Y with 46% HREO ratio.
- altered syenite with fluorite 0.323% Nb₂O₅.
- hematite and fluorite altered and fractured syenite 0.316% Nb₂O₅.



Rare Earth Oxide Distribution – Discovery in Syenite



76% Heavy REO ratio

43.3% Zirconium Oxide



Rare Earth Results – Wall Rock Alteration



Studies indicate REE are associated with fenite-hosted fine-grained hematite, hydrothermal zircon, monazite and bastnasite

Within 1 square km area

South Fenite Trend

Trench - 2.65% TREO+Y over 6 m including 3.85% over 4 m*

* 10.3% HREO – as percentage of total rare earth oxides

* 9.8% Nd_2O_3 – as percentage of total rare earth oxides

Trench - 1.38% TREO+Y over 8 m including 2.08% over 5 m

North Fenite Trend

Trench – 2.56% TREO+Y over 0.5 m Grab Samples (areas of poor exposure)

- 3.36% TREO+Y
- 2.23% TREO+Y
- 1.34% TREO+Y
- 1.26% TREO+Y

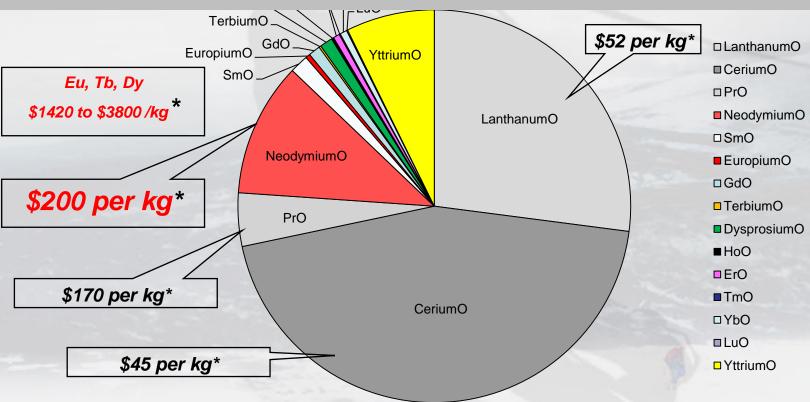


Rare Earth Oxide Distribution





Wall Rock-South Fenite Trench 3.32% TREO+Y over 4 m



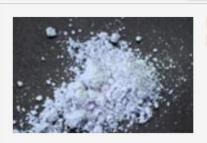
10.8% Heavy REO

10.8% Neodymium Oxide

^{*}Price Sources (Jan 2012): Metal Pages, Asian Metals and Technology Metals Research



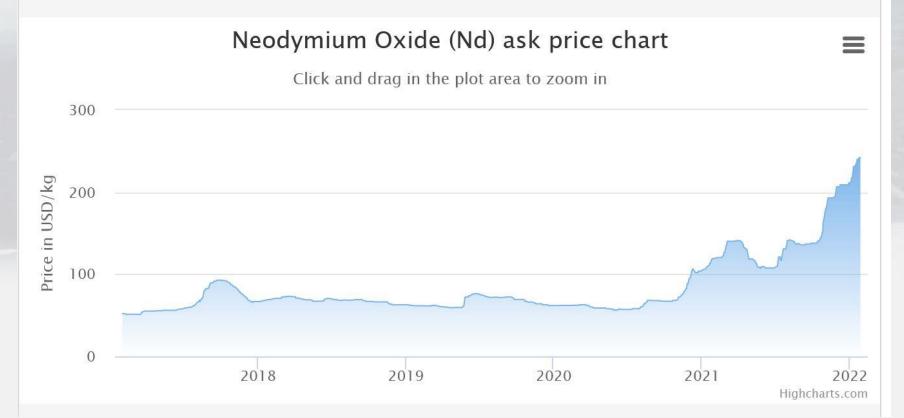
2022 Neodymium Oxide



Form of delivery: Powder Purity: min. 99.0%

Used in:

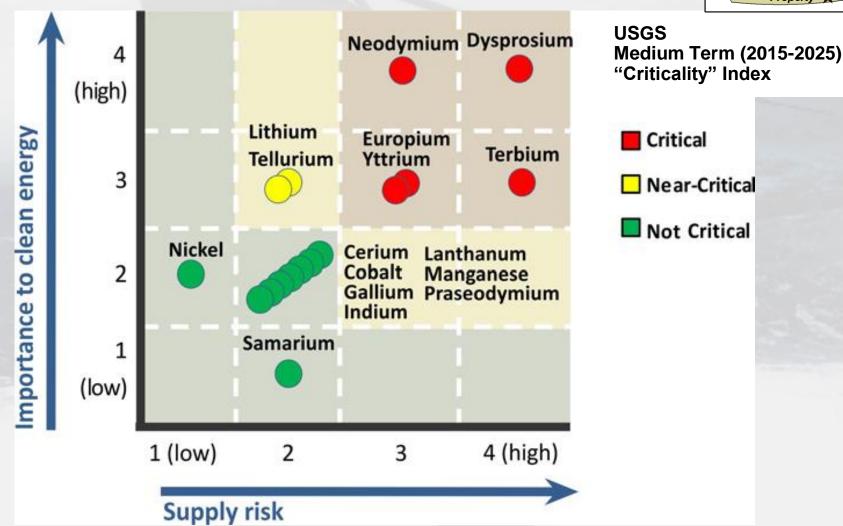
- Permanent magnets
- Dyeing of glass
- Lasers, infrared lasers
- Permanent magnets and wind turbines





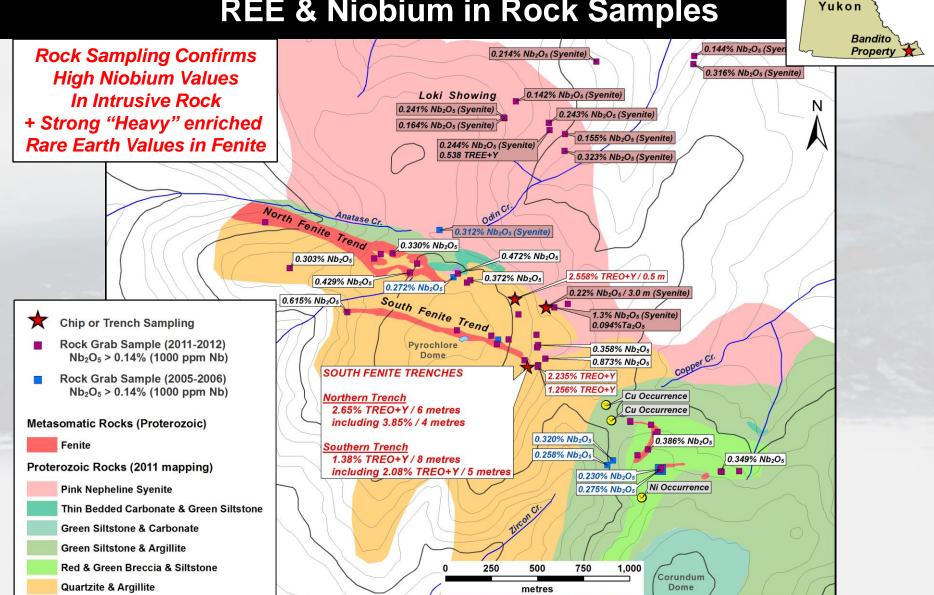
Rare Earth for Magnets in Short Supply





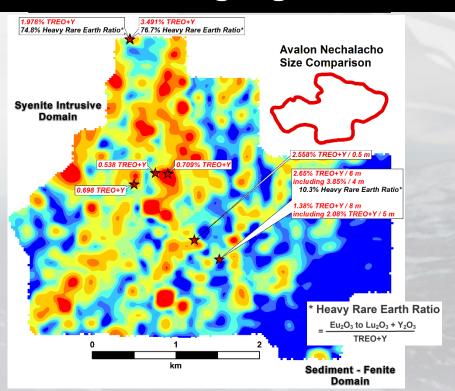


REE & Niobium in Rock Samples





Highlights REE & Niobium in Soil





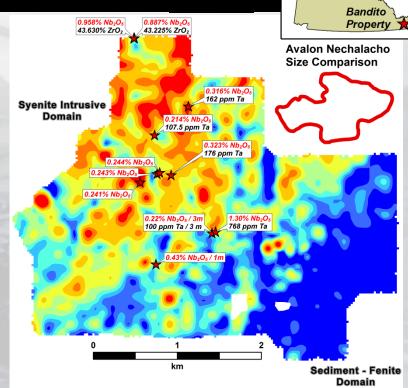
40 - 218

TREE+Y (ppm) Percentile 600 - 3,534 > 95th > 90th 496 - 600 > 80th 389 - 496 > 70th 322 - 389 280 - 322 > 60th > 50th 256 - 280 233 - 256 > 40th 218 - 233 > 30th < 30th

2011 and 2012 Grab or Chip Sampling (% TREO+Y / metres)

Large Rare Earth and Niobium Soil Anomalies related to High REE-Nb bedrock values in Syenite

Soil Grid Sample Density 2011 Grid = 100 m x 100 m





> 30th

< 30th

29 - 34

5 - 29

Niobium in Soil Tantalum in Soil Nb (ppm) Percentile 196 - 575 > 95th 146 - 196 > 90th 96 - 146 > 80th 68 - 96 > 70th 50 - 68 > 60th 40 - 50 > 50th 34 - 40 > 40th

Ta (ppm)		<u>Percentile</u>
	9.4 - 54	> 95th
	6.9 - 9.4	> 90th
	4.7 - 6.9	> 80th
	3.4 - 4.7	> 70th
	2.7 - 3.4	> 60th
	2.3 - 2.7	> 50th
	2.1 - 2.3	> 40th
	1.8 - 2.1	> 30th
	0.1 - 1.8	< 30th

(% Nb₂O₅ / metres)

2011 and 2012 Grab or Chip Sampling

Soil Grid Sample Density 2006 Grid = 50 m x 25 m 2011 Grid = 100 m x 100 m

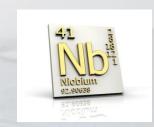
Yukon



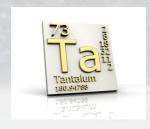
Niobium – Tantalum Primer



Niobium Prices - US\$40 to US\$56 per kilogram Nb₂O₅ *
Primarily used in high strength low alloy steels



Tantalum Prices - US\$110 to US\$256 per kilogram $Ta_2O_5^*$ Primarily used in the electronics industry



*From Avalon and MDN Inc. NI 43-101 reports



Niobium Results Highlights



Intrusive "Pink Syenite" Hosted (over 4 square km area)

Trench - 0.22% Nb₂O₅ over 3 m – metasomatized "mafic" syenite

Chip – 0.43% Nb₂O₅ over 1 m – potassium feldspar intrusive/fenite

Grab Samples

- 1.30% and 0.90% Nb₂O₅ altered specular hematite-rich syenite
- 0.98% Nb₂O₅ altered zircon rich syenite
- 0.47% Nb₂O₅ altered potassium feldspar syenite
- 0.33% Nb₂O₅ altered potassium feldspar syenite
- 0.24% Nb₂O₅ altered banded specular hematite-rich syenite

Best Fenite Hosted (within one square km area)

- Chip 0.24% Nb₂O₅ over 6 m pink albite-zircon fenite
- 0.87% and 0.61% Nb₂O₅ chlorite-albite and zircon-albite fenite
- 0.39%, 0.27%, 0.35%, 0.30%, 0.29%, 0.28%, 0.27% Nb₂O₅- albite fenite



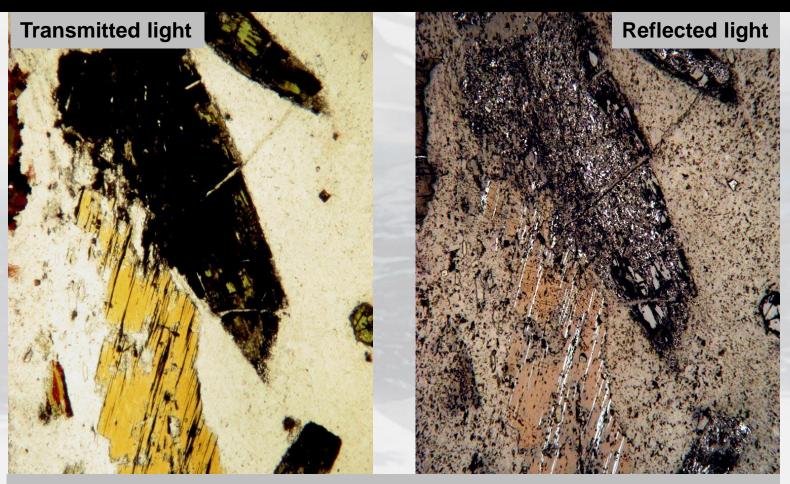
Alkaline Alteration



- Sericite alteration and fluorite is pervasive throughout the nepheline syenite intrusive which has been mapped as "red syenite". The syenite is interpreted as the source of alteration fluids.
- Host rock and syenite has been intensely sodium and potassium metasomatized and hydrothermally altered over a 9 square km area as mapped by the government.
- Iron Oxide is pervasive in the form of coarse crystalline to fine grained hematite and is an intrusive related alteration.
- The altered wall rocks include "fenites". The fenites are characterized by replacement of host rocks and high-level fine grained intrusives by albite, kspar, aegirine, riebeckite, with replacement of mafics by FeOx, and REE & niobium minerals.
- Cross-cutting the larger REE-Niobium alteration system, a latter Quartz Sericite Pyrite (QSP) alteration forms a sulphide gossan and is host to elevated nickel, copper and zinc mineralization.



Sodium Metasomatized Sediments + REE



Albite(85%) - biotite-aegirine(?) fenite with aegirine altered & replaced by hematite magnetite and rutile
0.56% TREO+Y 1925 ppm niobium



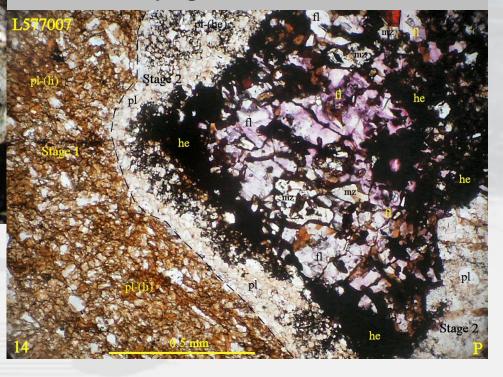
Sodium and Potassium Metasomatism



Albite – potassium feldspar Fenite or fenitized intrusive dykes



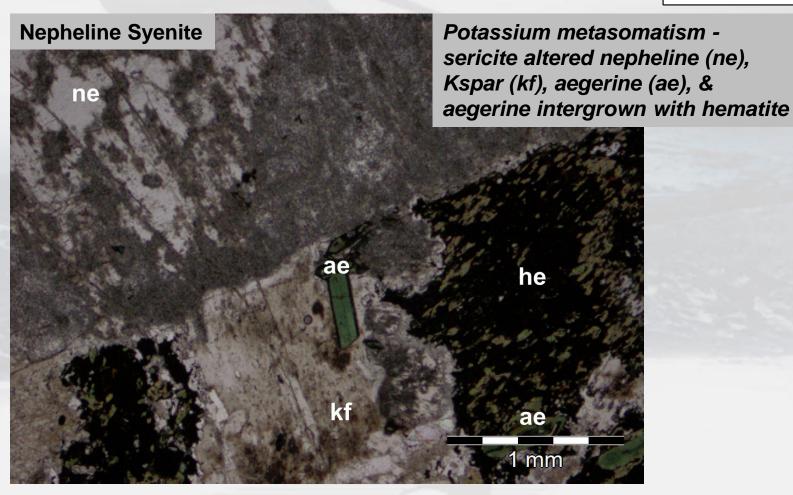
Multistage fluorite hematite monazite plagioclase Fenite





Potassium Metasomatism

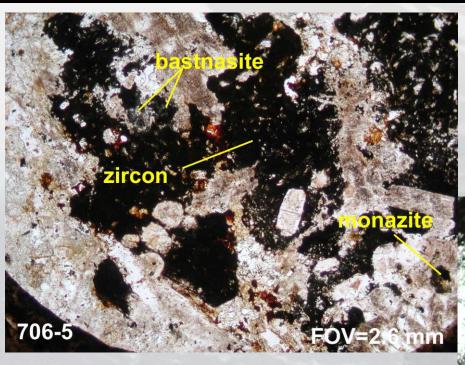






Mineral Bastnasite





Bastnasite (a REE carbonate-fluoride)





Rare Earth Niobium Preliminary Studies



Petrographic studies of fenite have observed that:

- REE bearing minerals bastnasite(Ce), monazite(Ce), xenotime, and zircon with associated minerals fluorite and fluorapatite.
- Niobium is contained in ferrocolumbite and niobian rutile and possible pyrochlore.
- Bastnasite replaces, or is associated with, zircon aggregates, rutile, and possibly monazite.
- Monazite is intimately associated with hydrothermal hematite
- The rutile is interpreted to replace titanite, ilmenite, Ti-rich mica, or Ti-rich ferromagnesian minerals.

Further Petrographic studies required on syenite-hosted mineralization.



Nickel and Copper Results



No documented exploration for copper or nickel prior to 2004.

Grab samples up to 11.35% nickel, 2.07% copper, 27.1% bismuth, and 1.88% lead at the Gossan Target. One sample returned 1,125 ppm Cobalt

Endurance field work has identified 7 nickel and copper prospects over a 580 by 200 metre area hosted within a quartz-sericite-pyrite (QSP) alteration.

Representative chip and pit sampling:

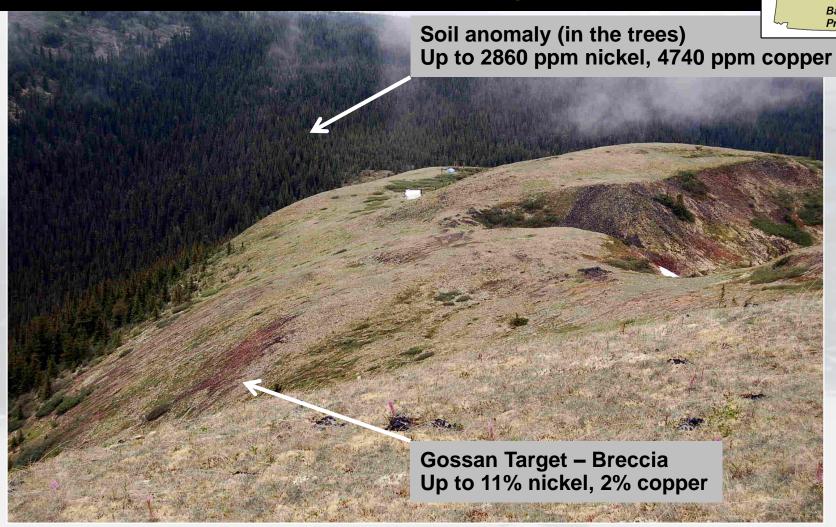
- 0.8% nickel over 13 m hosted in polymict breccia
- 2,460 ppm copper over 10 m.
- 1,251 ppm copper over 5 m.
- 1,294 ppm copper (0.21% Nb₂O₅, 0.28% TREO+Y) over 6 m.

Alteration mapping and soil sampling indicate potential to expand QSP Alteration and base metal target to 1 km by 600 m width. *Two large Cu-Ni soil anomalies suggest new zones.*



Gossan Target

Yukon





Gossan in Hornfels







Nickel Mineralization



Iron Oxide, Manganese, Nickel Stained Breccia



Silicified Nickel Stained Breccia





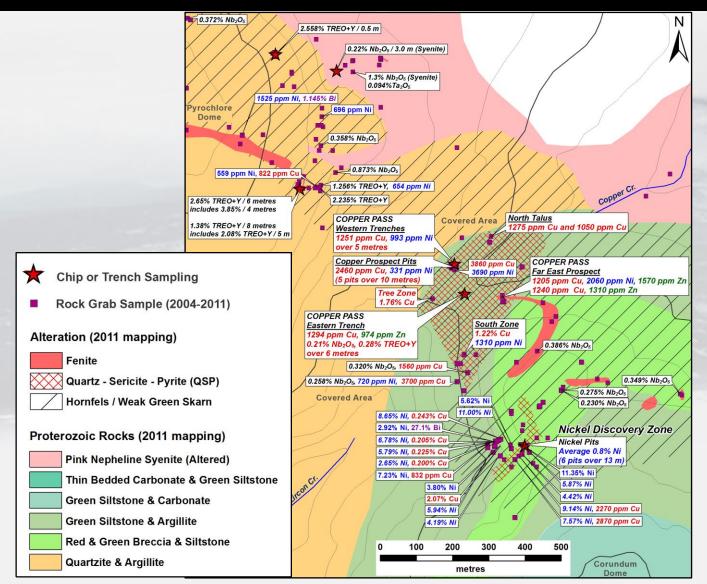
Breccia in Hornfelsed Sediments

Yukon





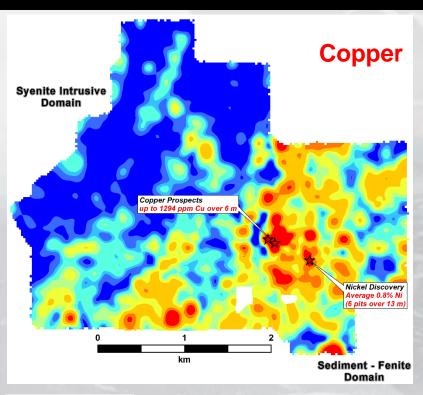
Nickel – Copper – Niobium in Rocks

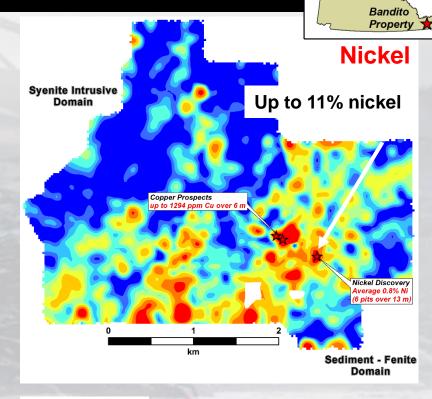


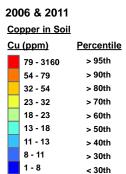


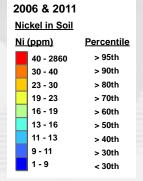


Highlights Copper & Nickel in Soil











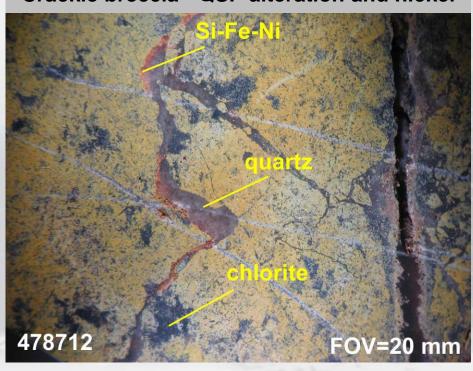
Yukon



Nickel – Copper Mineralization



Crackle breccia - QSP alteration and nickel



Silicified Nickel Stained Breccia



Project Highlights



- 1. Drill Ready REE target 3.0 by 0.5 Km Rare Earth System in Fenite 2.3% TREO+Y over 6 m with 10.8% Heavy Rare Earths in Fenite plus consistently high niobium values in Fenite.
- 2. Drill Ready Nb-Ta targets Over 30 chip & grab samples contain in excess 0.143% Nb₂O₅ with values up to 1.3% Nb₂O₅ and 0.094%Ta₂O₅ in syenite.
- 3. Up to 1.8 km by 600 m TREE+Y and Niobium-Tantalum soil anomalies in +4 square km altered "Red Syenite" together with values up to 3.49% TREO+Y with 76% Heavy Rare Earth and 0.96% Nb₂O₅ indicate discovery potential for volumetrically large Syenite-Intrusive hosted REE-niobium-tantalum deposits. Drill Ready after intensive prospecting and trenching.
- 4. The alteration and "pregnant" rare metals system remains open to expansion within the current property.
- 5. The Copper-Nickel "Discovery" soil anomaly is 1000 by 600 m, much larger that the area of known mineralization (580 by 200 metres). Drilling warranted.



Next Steps



- 1. LiDAR Completed in 2022 assist with defining lithological contacts, intrusive contacts
- 2. Airborne + Ground Geophysics To define system size with radiometrics.
- 3. Additional soil & rock sampling To define limits of the large intrusivehosted rare earth, niobium, and tantalum system.
- 4. Yukon Class 1 Permit granted.
- 5. Class 3 Drill and Trench permit application under consideration.
- 6. Drilling Several rare earth, niobium/tantalum and nickel-copper targets warrant drill testing.
- 7. Trenching To identify controls and extent of rare earth and niobium-tantalum mineralization in intrusive-hosted and fenite targets.



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