Mineral Mountain Copper Project

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Forward Looking Statements

This Power Point presentation contains certain forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and forward-looking information within the meaning of the Canadian securities laws (collectively, “forward-looking information”). This forward-looking information includes statements relating to management’s expectations with respect to our projects based on the beliefs, estimates and opinions of the Company’s management or its independent professional consultants on the date the statements are made.

Forward-looking information in this presentation includes statements about the potential growth and exploration of Copper Fox’s investments; expected supply and demand for copper in the years to come; the copper refined balance forecast; potential economic enhancements to the Mineral Mountain project; the future activities of the Mineral Mountain project; and the interpretation of data from the Mineral Mountain project. Information concerning exploration results and mineral resource estimates may also be deemed to be forward-looking statements, as it constitutes a prediction of what might be found to be present when and if a project is actually developed.

With respect to the forward-looking statements contained in this presentation, Copper Fox has made numerous assumptions regarding, among other things: metal price assumptions used in mineral reserve estimates; the continued availability of project financing; the geological, metallurgical, engineering, financial, and economic advice that Copper Fox has received is reliable, and is based upon practices and methodologies which are consistent with industry standards; the availability of necessary permits; and the stability of environmental, economic, and market conditions. While Copper Fox considers these assumptions to be reasonable, these assumptions are inherently subject to significant business, economic, competitive, market and social uncertainties and contingencies.

Additionally, there are known and unknown risk factors which could cause Copper Fox’s actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking information contained herein. Known risk factors include, without limitation: uncertainties related to raising sufficient financing to fund the planned work in a timely manner and on acceptable terms; changes in planned work resulting from logistical, technical or other factors; the possibility that results of work will not fulfill projections/expectations and realize the perceived potential of Copper Fox’s; financing commitments may not be sufficient to advance the Mineral Mountain project as expected, or at all; uncertainties involved in the interpretation of surveys and other tests; the possibility that there may be no economically viable mineral resources discovered; risk of accidents, labour disputes or other unanticipated difficulties or interruptions; the possibility of environmental issues at the Mineral Mountain project; the possibility of cost overruns or unanticipated expenses in work programs; the need to obtain permits and comply with environmental laws and regulations and other government; ongoing relations with our partners and joint ventures; performance by contractors of their contractual obligations; unanticipated developments in the supply, demand, and prices for metals; changes in interest or currency exchange rates; legal disputes; and changes in general economic conditions or conditions in the financial markets.

A more complete discussion of the risks and uncertainties facing Copper Fox is disclosed in Copper Fox's continuous disclosure filings with Canadian securities regulatory authorities at www.sedar.com. All forward-looking information herein is qualified in its entirety by this cautionary statement, and Copper Fox disclaims any obligation to revise or update any such forward-looking information or to publicly announce the result of any revisions to any of the forward-looking information contained herein to reflect future results, events or developments, except as required by law except as may be required under applicable securities laws. All figures are in United States dollars unless otherwise indicated.

Elmer B. Stewart, MSc. P. Geol., President of Copper Fox, is the Company’s non-independent nominated Qualified Person pursuant to Section 3.1 of National Instrument 43-101, *Standards for Disclosure for Mineral Projects*, and has reviewed and approved the technical information disclosed in this presentation.

Sustainability Policy

- Committed to sustainability best practices as a responsible mineral exploration and development company
- Work programs meet or exceed environmental regulations
- Early engagement with stakeholders is the best approach
- Preservation of wildlife and aquatic habitat fundamental to our philosophy
- Transparency, inclusivity, and respect, to enhance social and economic benefits for communities and stakeholders
- Corporate Governance Mandate and Corporate Management System in place

Overview

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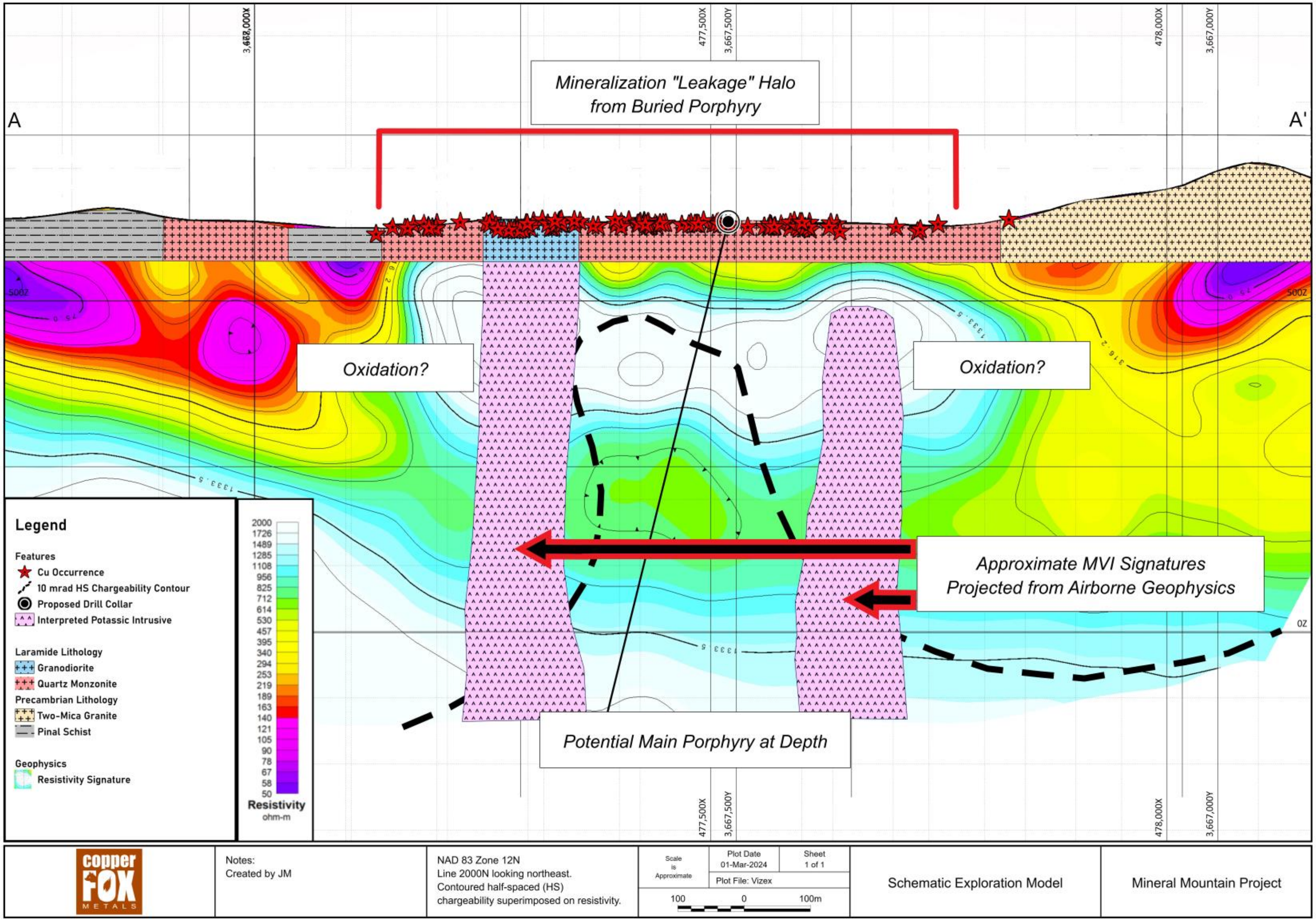
- Regional Setting: Laramide copper province, Arizona
- Structural Setting: Located on NE trending belt of porphyry copper deposits (Santa Cruz-Resolution-Miami-Globe)
- Laramide Age: 69.7 +/- 0.4 Ma (U/Pb zircon)
- Country rocks: Multi-phase intrusive consisting of porphyritic and non-porphyritic biotite and biotite-hornblende granodiorite, quartz monzonite, quartz diorite and multiple late-stage dikes (granodioritic, dacitic, quartz-feldspar porphyry, quartz-latite-aplite)
- Copper Footprint: Copper-magnetite (now hematite) style porphyry mineralization approximately 3,500 meters ('m') long, up to 2,000 m wide
- Alteration: Potassic (K-spar-magnetite-biotite) core – Phyllic (Sericite-chlorite) – outer Propylitic (epidote-chlorite-actinolite-calcite)
- Mineralization: gold enriched copper-molybdenum mineralization

  Secondary: malachite-chrysocolla- azurite-chalcocite-covellite

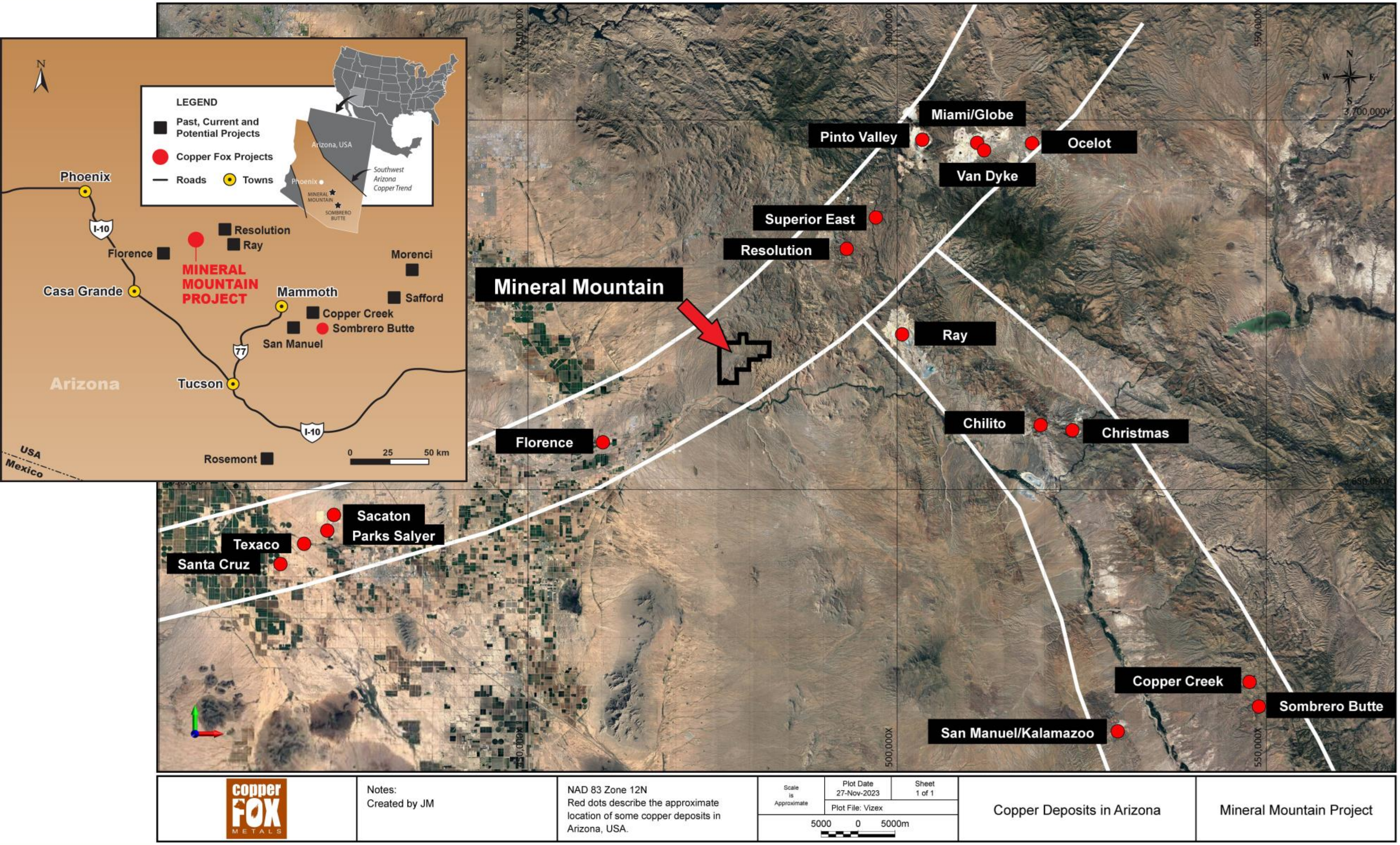
  Primary: chalcopyrite, chalcocite
- Exploration Model: Porphyry deposits in the Safford Mining District, Arizona

Schematic Exploration Model



**See "Chargeability Anomaly" slide for cross-section location in plan-view.*

Project Location



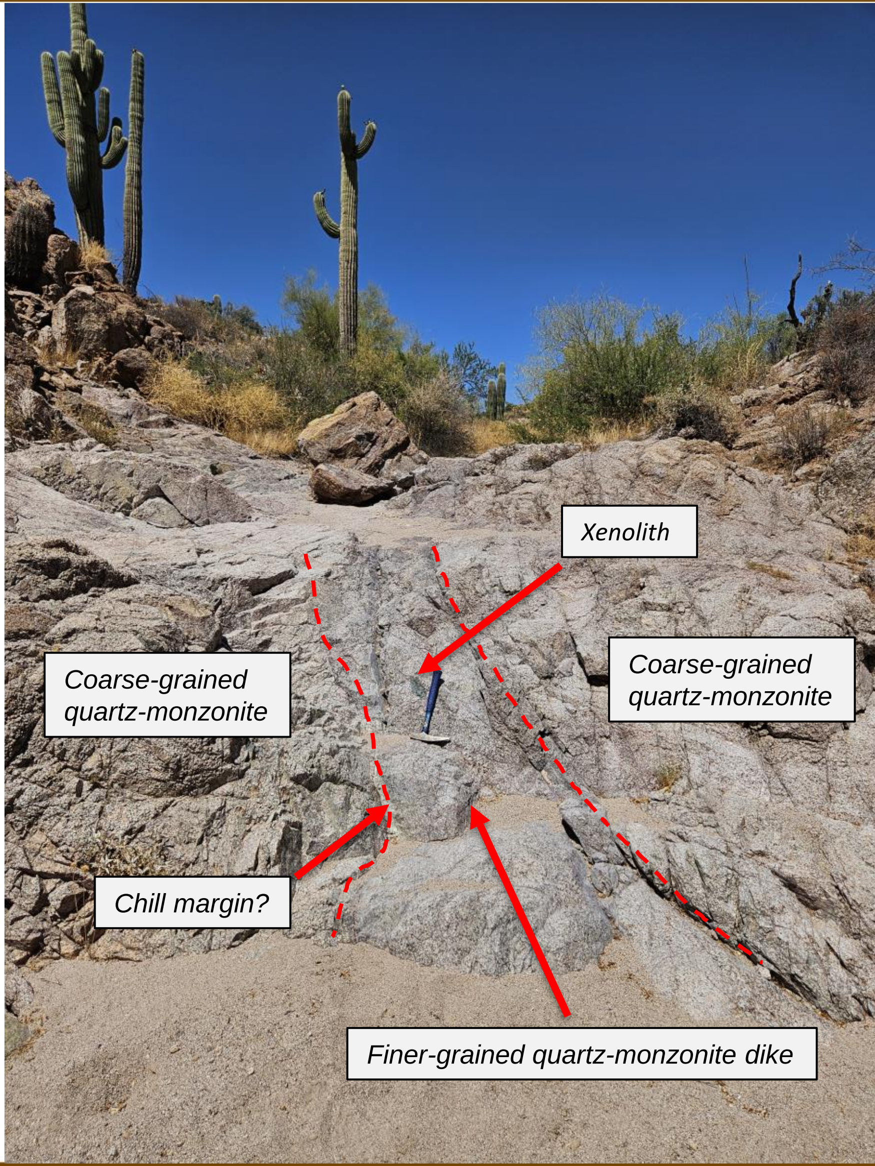
Metal Concentrations

Element	Average	Median	Min	Max
Copper (ppm)	6,438	1,905	10	100,300
Molybdenum (ppm)	52	5.7	0.2	2,080
Gold (ppb)	72	14	<5	1,661
Silver (ppm)	7	1.6	<0.1	120

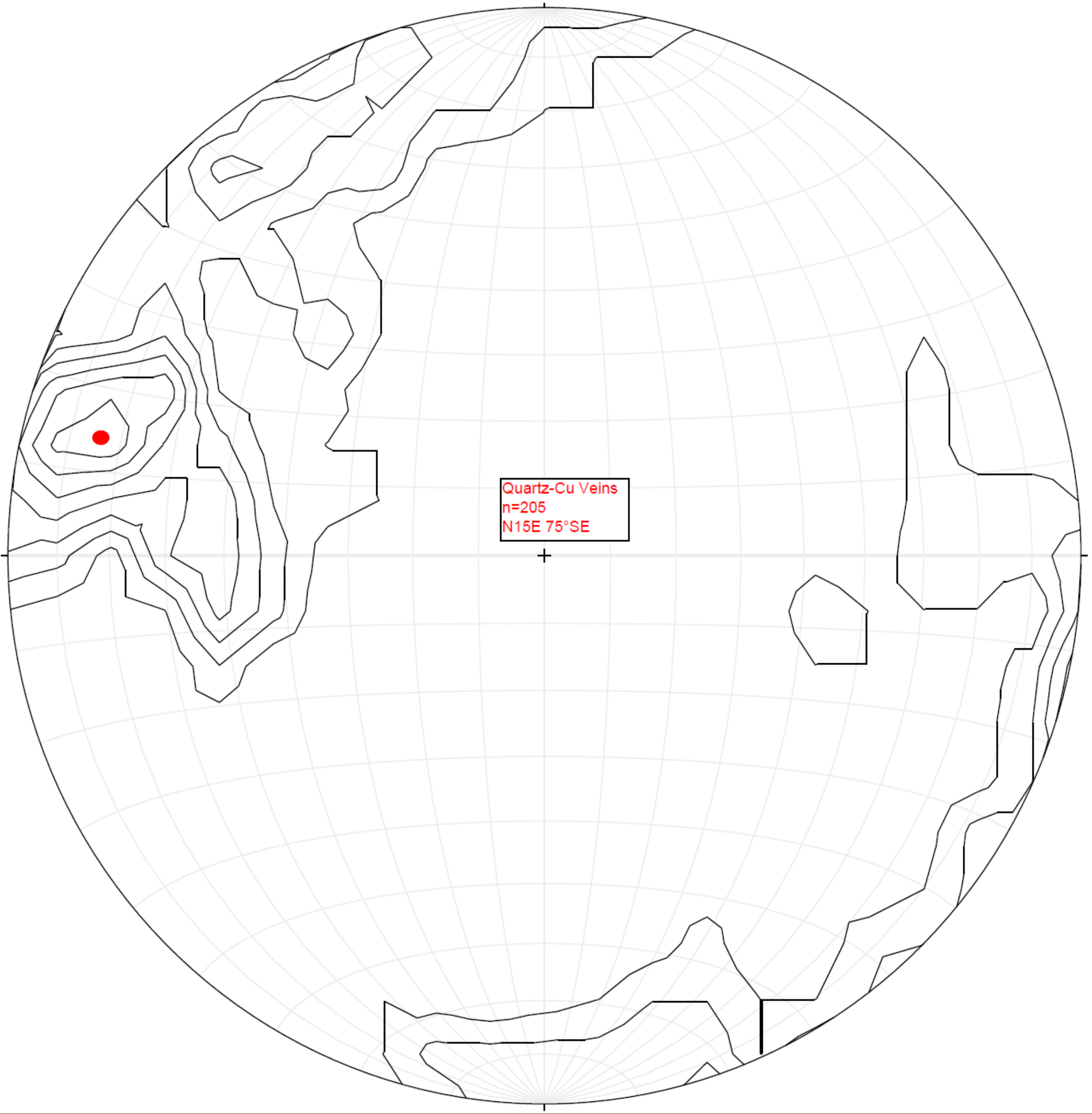
- Geochemical stats based on 344 samples
- 884 copper showings located to date
- Copper-magnetite (now hematite) mineralization primarily hosted in quartz veinlets/fractures and associated with mafic minerals
- Mineralized structures (veinlets/fractures) exhibit extensive leaching
- The presence of secondary chalcocite could affect the above noted copper concentrations

Vein Assemblages

- **Primary sulphide minerals**
  - Chalcopyrite-chalcocite-molybdenite-pyrite
- **Secondary copper minerals**
  - Malachite-chrysocolla-chalcocite-covellite
- **Veins**
  - Quartz-K-spar-Hematite-Copper
  - Quartz-Hematite-Copper
  - Quartz-Copper
  - Hematite-Copper
  - Quartz-Molybdenite
- **Fractures**
  - Malachite-chrysocolla-trace chalcopyrite
  - Copper-hematite
- **Associated with Mafic Minerals**
  - Malachite
  - Chrysocolla



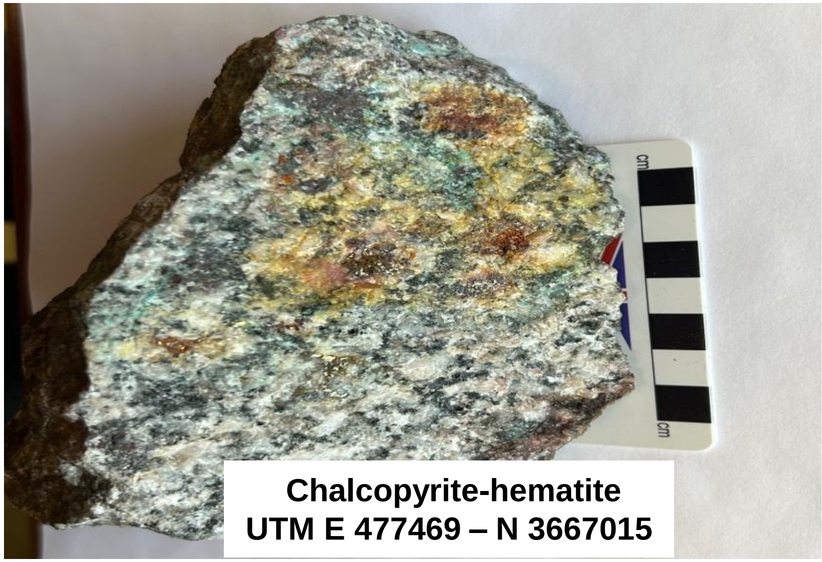
Structural Analysis

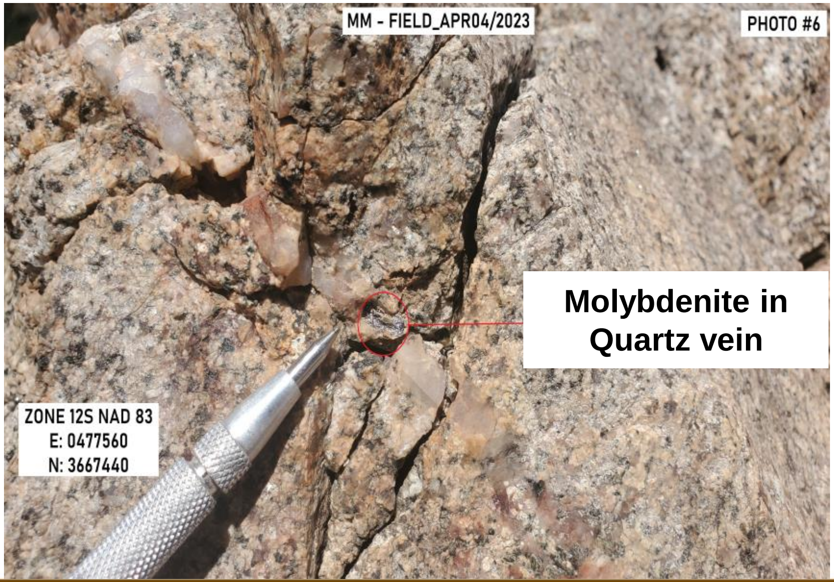


- 1,110 measurements of distinctive dike and vein types
- Intrusive dikes/hydrothermal veins
- Data indicates no significant post Laramide age tilting in the immediate Mineral Mountain district
- Locus of copper, molybdenum, and gold mineralization should lie directly above its Laramide source

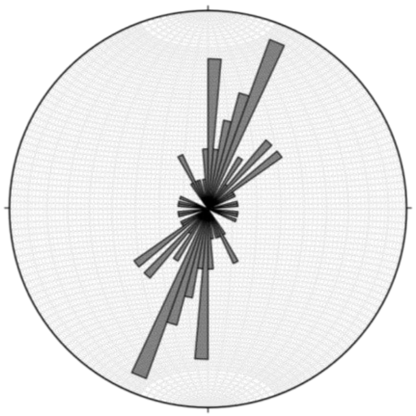
Veins	# of points	Strike	Dip
Qtz-Cu	205	N15E	75SE
Kspar	151	N55E	77SE
Chlorite	33	N63E	80SE
Epidote	92	N60E	70SE
Dikes			
Qtz-Kspar porphyry	34	N58E	85SE
Hornblende Porphyry	14	N68E	78SE
Aplite	210	N	-90
Pegmatite	40	N16W	-90

Copper-Molybdenum Mineralization

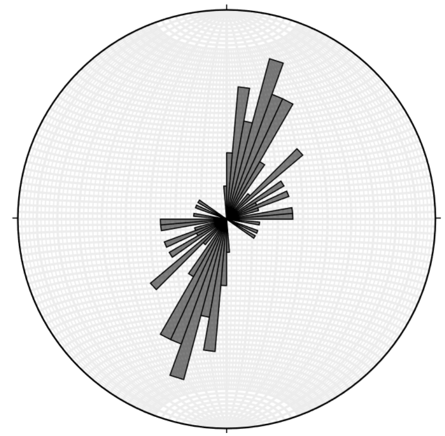




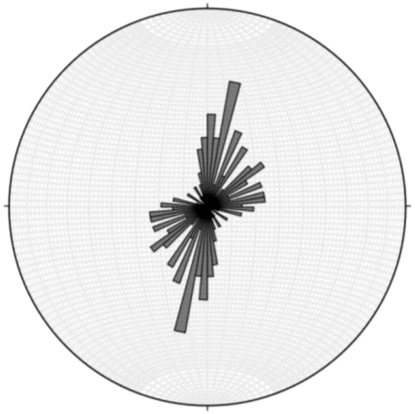
Mineralized Vein Trends



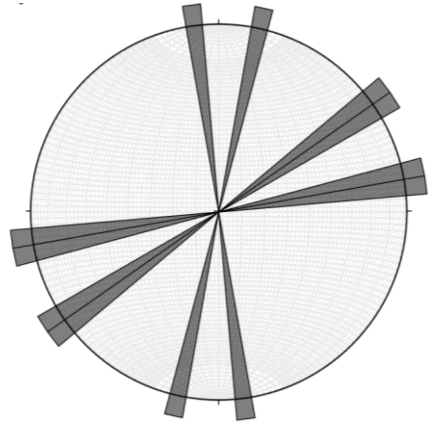
QTZ-KSPAR-HEM +/- Cu
Dominant Trend: between 021/75 and 025/75



QTZ +/- Cu
Dominant Trend: between 016/78 and 020/78



QTZ-HEM +/- Cu
Dominant Trend: between 011/85 and 015/85



HEM +/- Cu
Dominant Trend: approximately 070/80

Alteration Pattern

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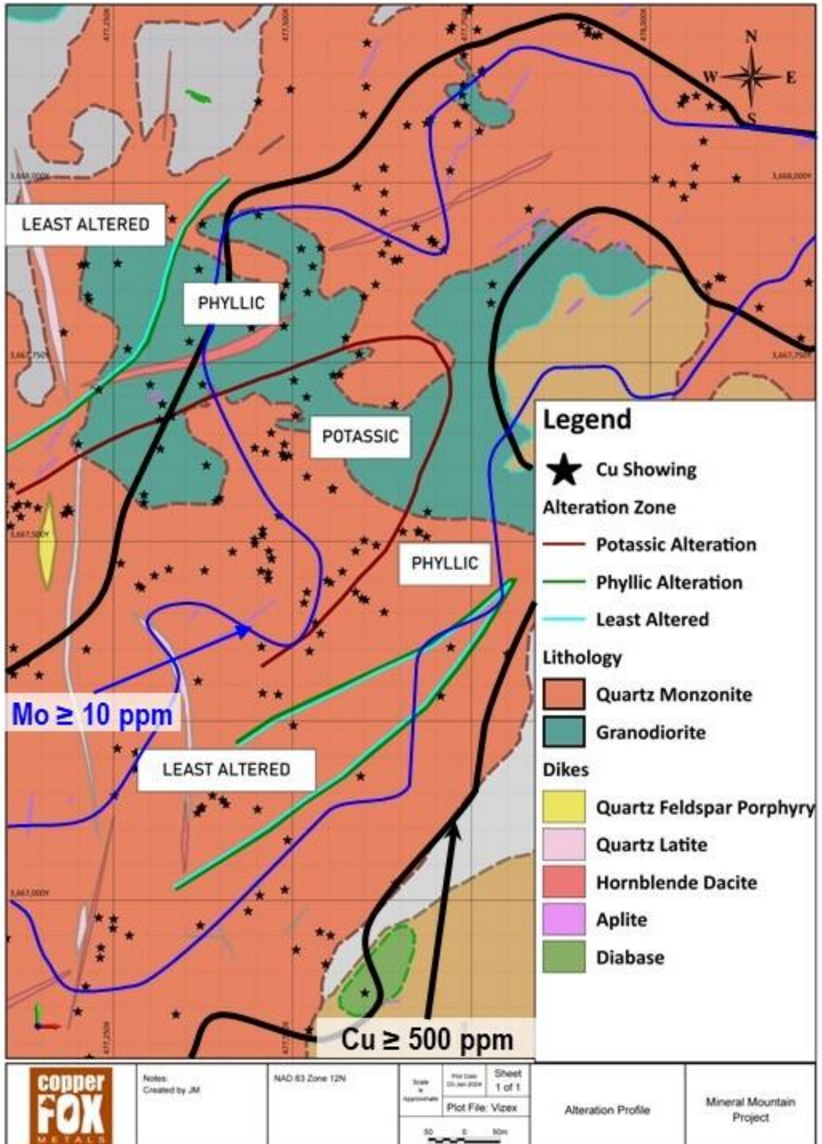
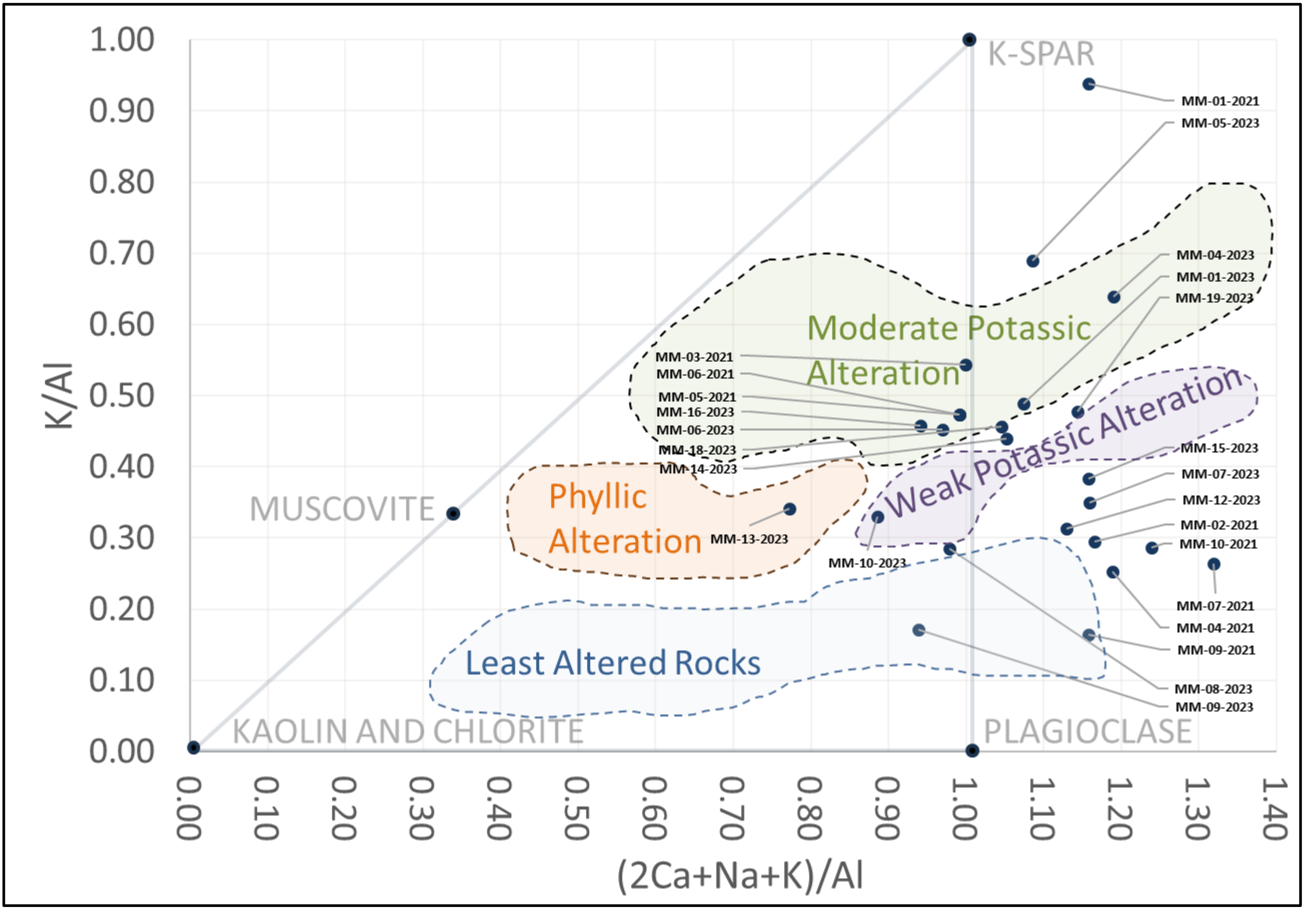


- ➢ Potassic core grading outward to phyllic and peripheral propylitic alteration (Least Altered)
- ➢ Potassic and phyllic alteration open along strike
- ➢ Multiple phases of quartz veining/veinlets with potassic and sericitic envelopes
- ➢ Strong correlation between with copper mineralization and potassic-phyllic alteration

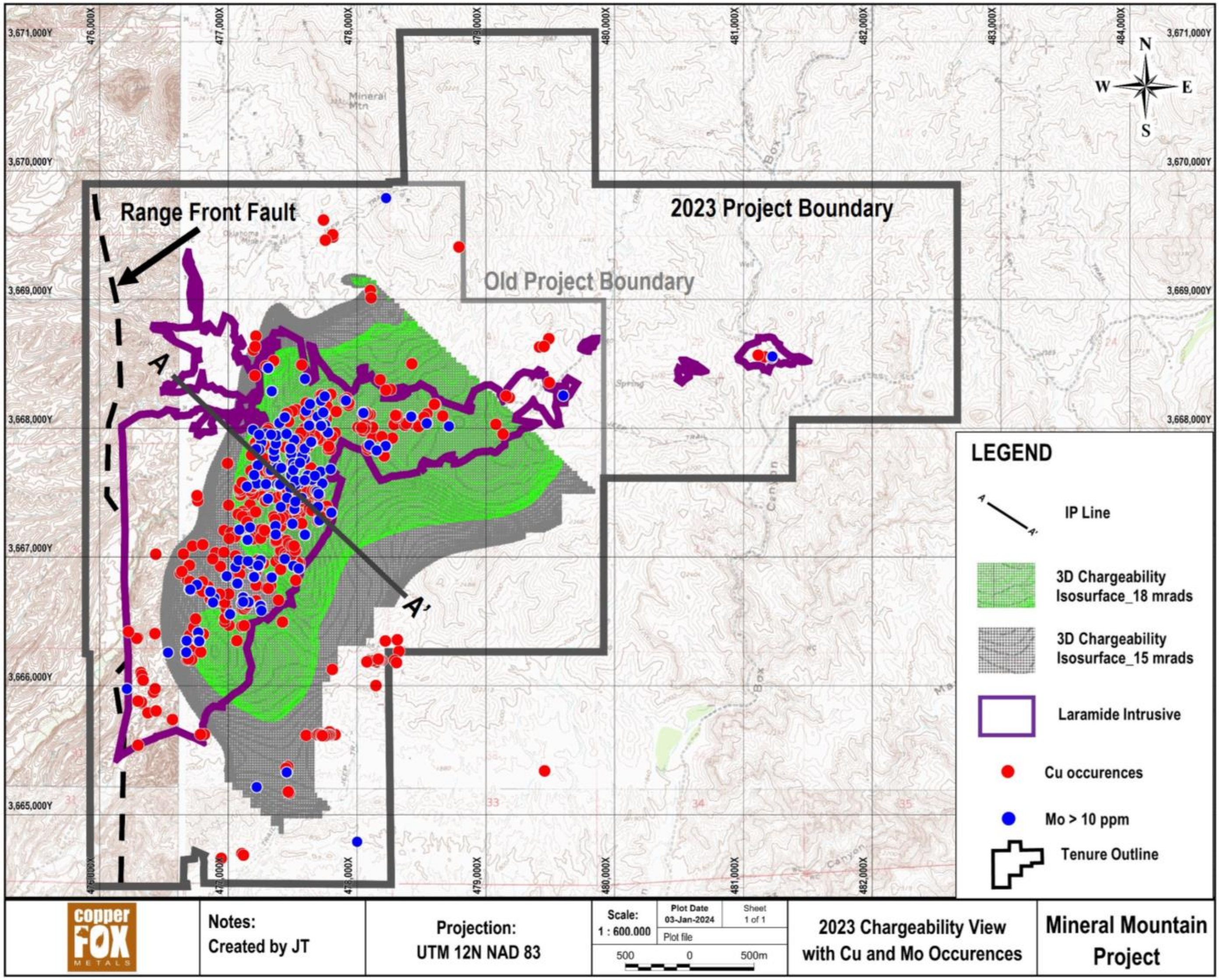
Note: Map shows that portion of the Mineral Mountain project covered by petrographic and whole rock studies. Copper mineralization extends beyond map area to NE and SW. Boundaries of alteration facies based on half the distance between petrographic sample locations.

PER Diagram



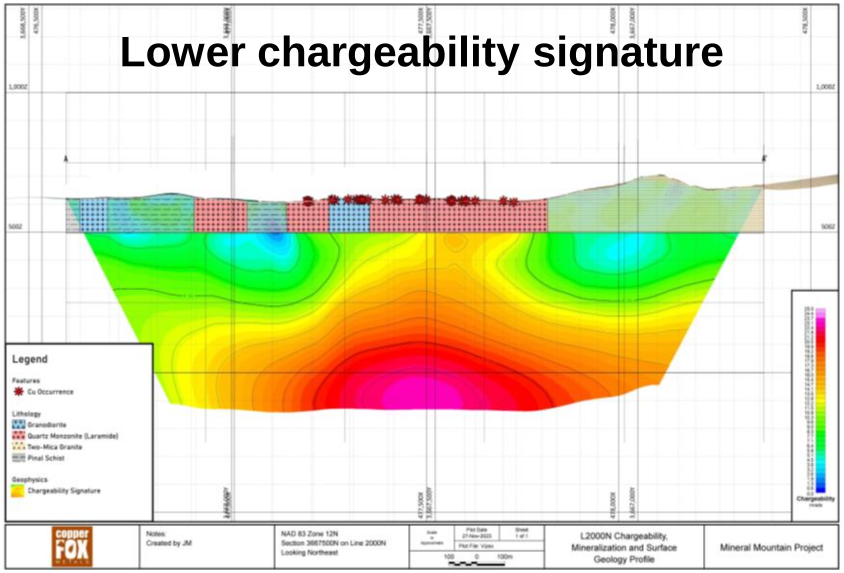
- Discriminates between fresh and altered rocks
- Samples MM-01-2021 and MM-05-2023 exhibit intense potassic alteration
- Alteration Values show strong correlation with petrographic, geochemical and field observations
- Potassic core grading outward to phyllic (sericite-chlorite) and marginal Least Altered rocks exhibiting propylitic alteration (epidote, actinolite calcite, chlorite)

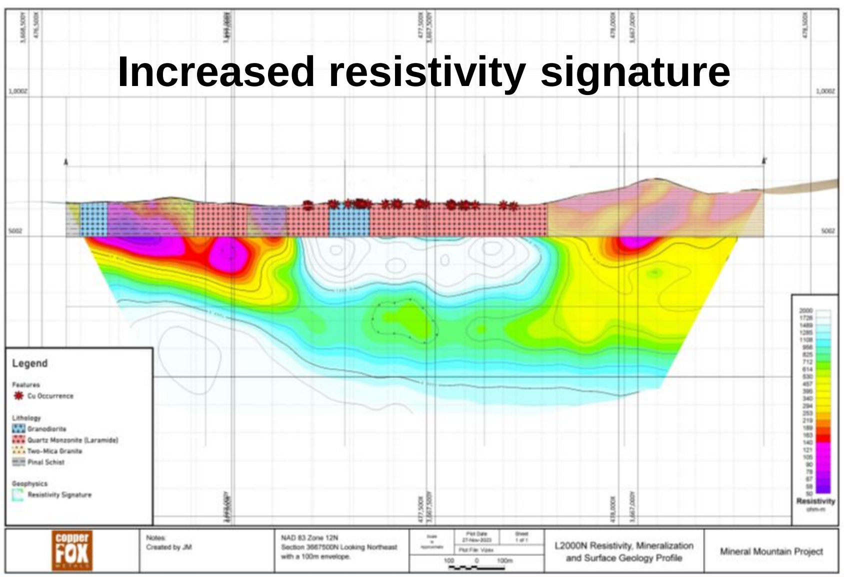
Chargeability Anomaly



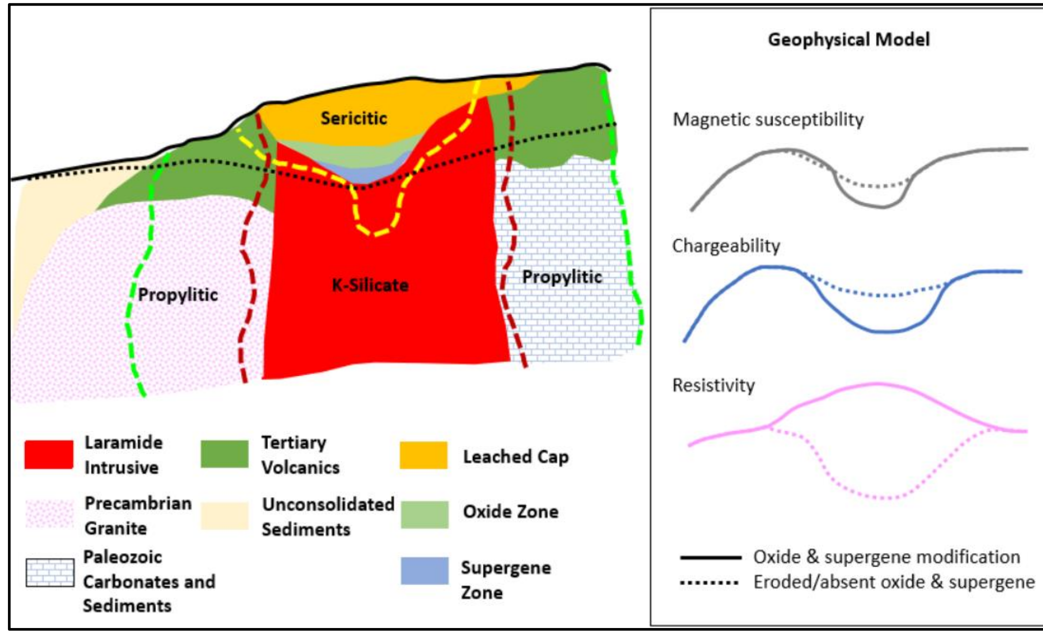
- Open-ended 3,200 m long by 1,200 m wide (>18mrad) chargeability/ resistivity anomaly
- Similar to chargeability/ resistivity signatures at other oxidized/ supergene enriched porphyry copper deposits in Arizona
- Strong correlation with porphyry footprint
- 80 mineral claims (1,653 acres) acquired to cover the interpreted extension of the northeast trending chargeability/resistivity anomaly
- Mineral Exploration Permit acquired to cover the interpreted northern extension of the geophysical anomaly

Geophysical Section and Model



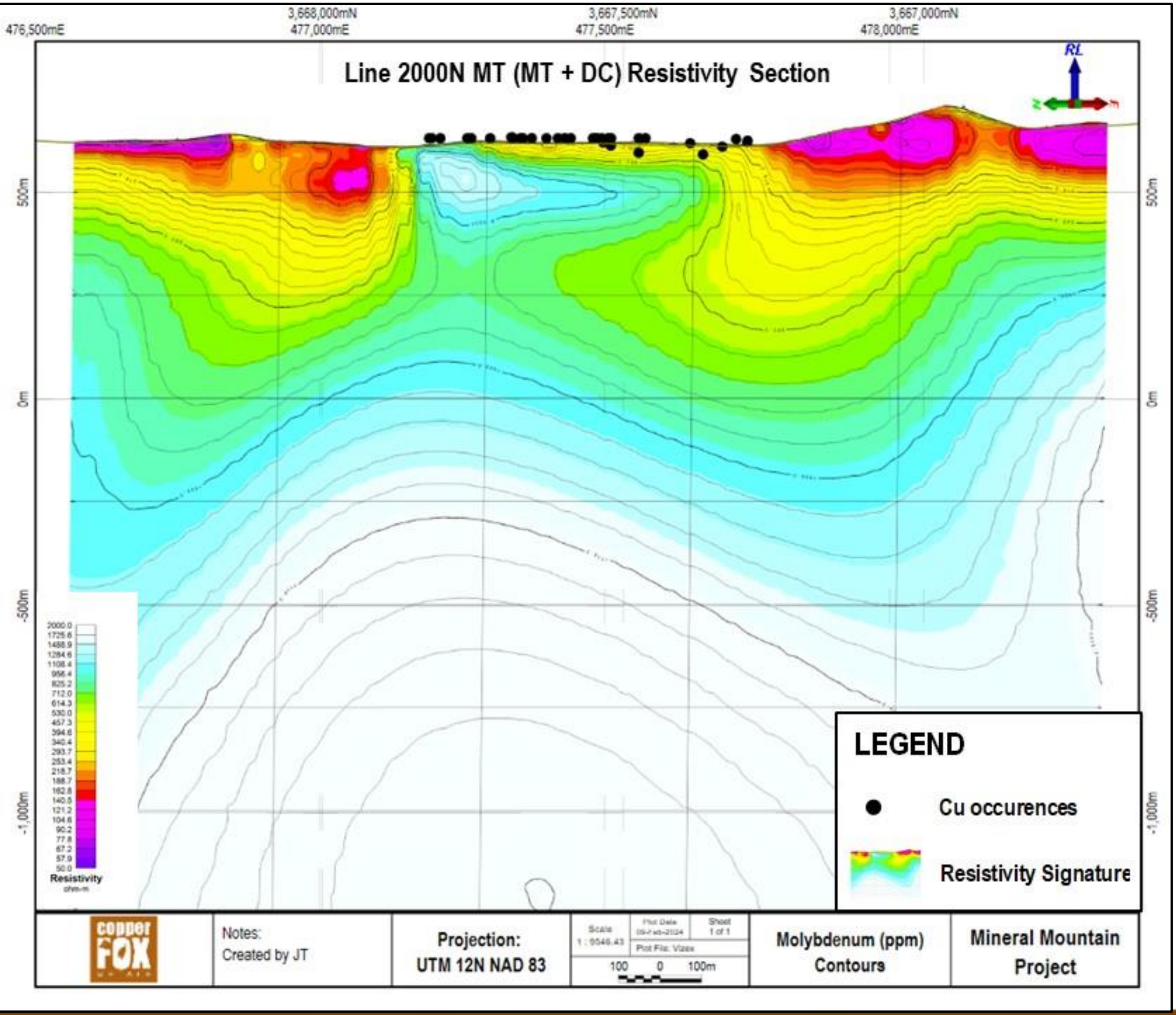


Geophysical model for Laramide porphyry copper deposits



Source: An Empirical Geophysical Model for Porphyry Copper Deposits in the Laramide Copper Province; Brendan Howe Sarah G. R. Devriese, Teck Resources Limited

MT Geophysical Profile



- Low resistivity shell flanking deeper higher resistivity core
- Low resistivity shell vertical extent +/- 800 meters
- Resistivity increases in upper oxidized zone consistent with geophysical model for oxidized porphyry copper deposits in Arizona

TAS Diagram

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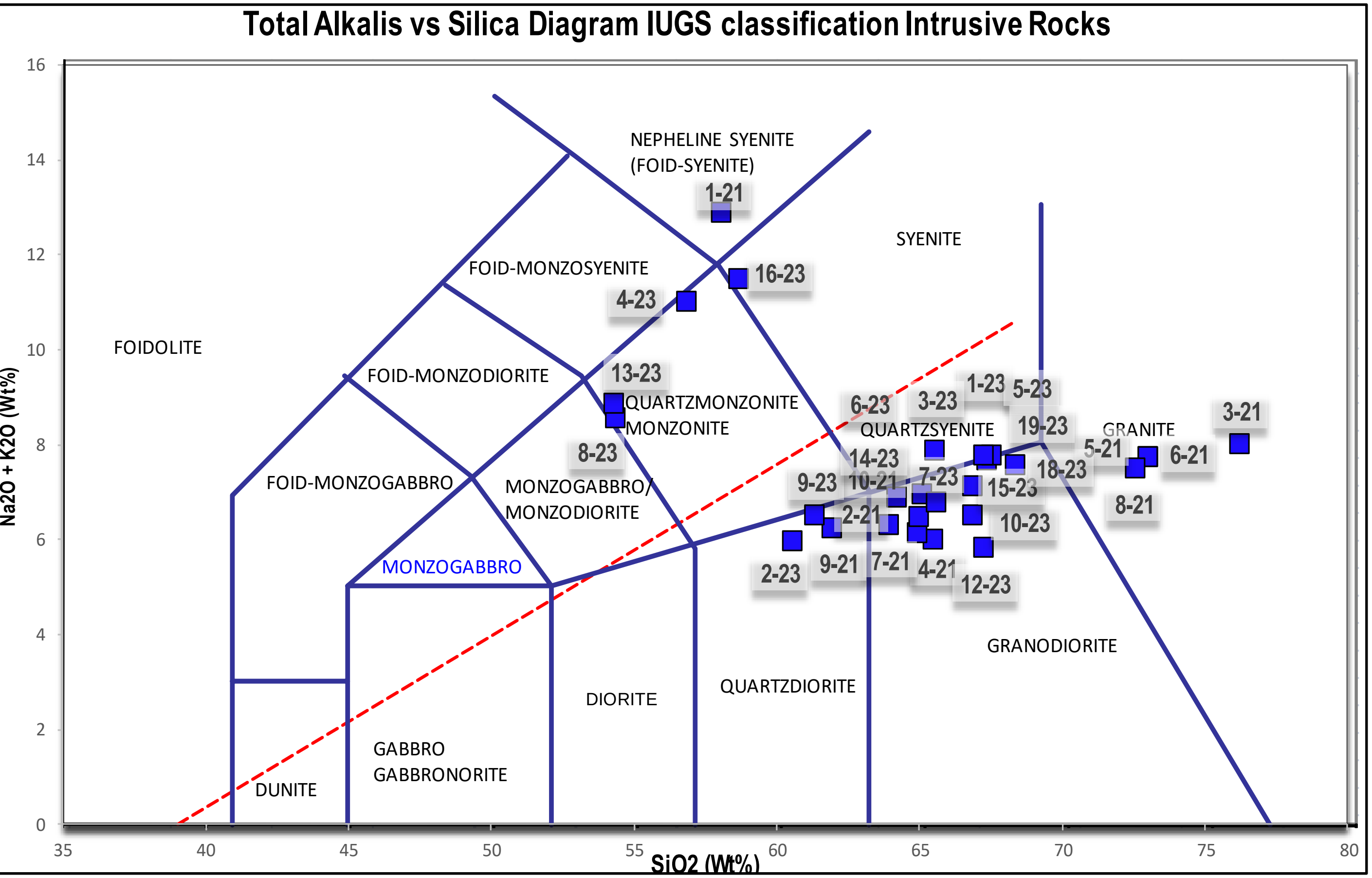

- Calc-alkaline and alkalic affinities
- Multiple intrusive phases includes late-stage porphyritic dikes:

  Calc - alkaline:
    granodiorite/quartz diorite

  Alkalic:
    quartz monzonite/ monzonite
- Presence of magnetite and hornblende suggests oxidized-hydrous melt
- Increased La/Yb and V/Sc ratios indicate increased water content in melt

Note: Sample MM-01-2021, MM-16-2023 and MM-04-2023 contain in excess of 5 wt% K2O and exhibit strong K-spar alteration in outcrop

Whole Rock Analyses

SAMPLE	Petrology	SiO2%	TiO2%	Al2O3%	Fe2O3%	BaO%	CaO%	Cr2O3%	Na2O%	K2O%	MgO%	MnO%	P2O5%	SrO%	LOI %	Total %	Cu (ppm)
MM-01-2021	Syenite	58.13	0.71	18.74	4.48	0.18	0.66	0.01	1.67	11.20	1.83	0.10	0.25	0.05	1.51	100.10	3650
MM-08-2021	Syenogranite	72.64	0.07	11.38	0.72	0.03	4.29	0.01	3.47	4.00	0.08	0.03	0.09	0.02	3.21	100.10	11
MM-03-2021	Syenogranite	76.25	0.07	13.59	0.85	0.02	0.59	0.01	3.27	4.71	0.20	0.02	0.10	0.01	0.45	100.20	20
MM-02-2021	Bi-granodiorite	63.97	0.50	15.85	4.63	0.09	3.40	0.01	3.29	2.98	1.62	0.11	0.22	0.07	3.12	99.95	22
MM-04-2023	Bi-granodiorite	56.89	0.58	19.05	3.71	0.18	2.21	NA	3.22	7.76	1.55	0.10	0.23	0.05	3.59	98.88	6270
MM-04-2021	Bi-granodiorite	65.53	0.52	15.77	4.77	0.08	3.68	0.01	3.44	2.54	1.65	0.10	0.20	0.06	1.00	99.45	184
MM-07-2023	Bi-granodiorite	65.62	0.47	15.42	4.34	0.15	2.89	NA	3.32	3.44	1.46	0.14	0.21	0.07	2.84	100.10	90
MM-16-2023	Bi-granodiorite	58.70	0.58	20.10	4.81	0.09	0.68	<0.002	5.62	5.86	1.92	0.08	0.23	0.05	2.44	101.16	7130
MM-12-2023	Bi-granodiorite	67.30	0.40	14.60	4.46	0.09	2.92	NA	2.88	2.91	1.31	0.08	0.16	0.06	1.76	98.78	180
MM-07-2021	Bi-hbld granodiorite	64.99	0.51	15.90	4.79	0.09	4.43	0.01	3.43	2.67	1.62	0.11	0.19	0.06	1.10	100.00	18
MM-01-2023	Bi-hbld granodiorite	67.43	0.37	14.53	3.32	0.13	1.53	NA	3.11	4.53	1.21	0.07	0.12	0.05	2.65	98.86	1620
MM-06-2023	Bi-hbld granodiorite	65.15	0.47	15.01	4.92	0.09	1.53	NA	2.59	4.33	1.41	0.14	0.17	0.04	2.96	98.69	240
MM-10-2023	Bi-hbld granodiorite	66.90	0.46	15.19	4.43	0.07	1.41	NA	3.31	3.19	1.49	0.10	0.28	0.04	3.09	99.86	60
MM-14-2023	Bi-hbld granodiorite	64.27	0.49	15.69	5.73	0.13	2.27	NA	2.48	4.39	1.48	0.14	0.18	0.05	2.74	99.85	2280
MM-02-2023	Granodiorite	60.62	0.62	14.86	4.97	0.11	4.99	NA	3.49	2.44	2.94	0.12	0.19	0.08	2.74	97.99	20
MM-03-2023	Granodiorite	65.59	0.31	13.24	2.88	0.09	3.33	NA	4.09	3.77	1.11	0.09	0.10	0.04	3.85	98.35	10
MM-15-2023	Granodiorite	66.90	0.46	15.70	4.29	0.07	2.80	<0.002	3.28	3.83	1.40	0.10	0.19	0.05	1.83	100.90	7.63
MM-18-2023	Granodiorite	68.40	0.46	15.65	4.49	0.08	1.86	<0.002	2.99	4.55	1.28	0.09	0.18	0.04	1.70	101.77	3230
MM-19-2023	Granodiorite	67.30	0.44	15.55	4.01	0.07	2.27	0.00	3.01	4.73	1.36	0.11	0.19	0.04	2.20	101.28	38
MM-10-2021	Monzogranite	65.05	0.49	15.94	4.61	0.10	3.78	<0.01	3.54	2.91	1.50	0.13	0.20	0.07	1.84	100.25	29
MM-05-2023	Qtz-monzonite	67.57	0.47	14.07	3.95	0.10	1.25	NA	1.56	6.19	1.42	0.17	0.17	0.04	2.29	99.12	2120
MM-08-2023	Leuco diorite	54.43	0.59	20.50	5.91	0.06	2.77	NA	4.80	3.72	1.76	0.08	0.25	0.02	5.38	100.20	130
MM-09-2023	Bi-Qtz diorite	61.38	0.58	17.68	5.62	0.06	2.65	NA	4.56	1.93	1.86	0.11	0.24	0.08	3.52	100.10	4430
MM-13-2023	Bi-diorite	54.33	0.51	19.33	5.82	0.83	0.67	NA	4.65	4.20	1.42	0.09	0.21	0.05	4.23	95.45	27200
MM-09-2021	Diorite	62.01	0.83	16.86	5.06	0.08	3.89	0.01	4.46	1.76	2.41	0.15	0.24	0.09	2.04	100.05	52
MM-05-2021	Alkali-feldspar granite	73.08	0.28	14.10	2.07	0.06	0.91	0.01	3.46	4.25	0.51	0.06	0.13	0.02	0.84	99.87	71

TAS Diagram/Porphyry Type

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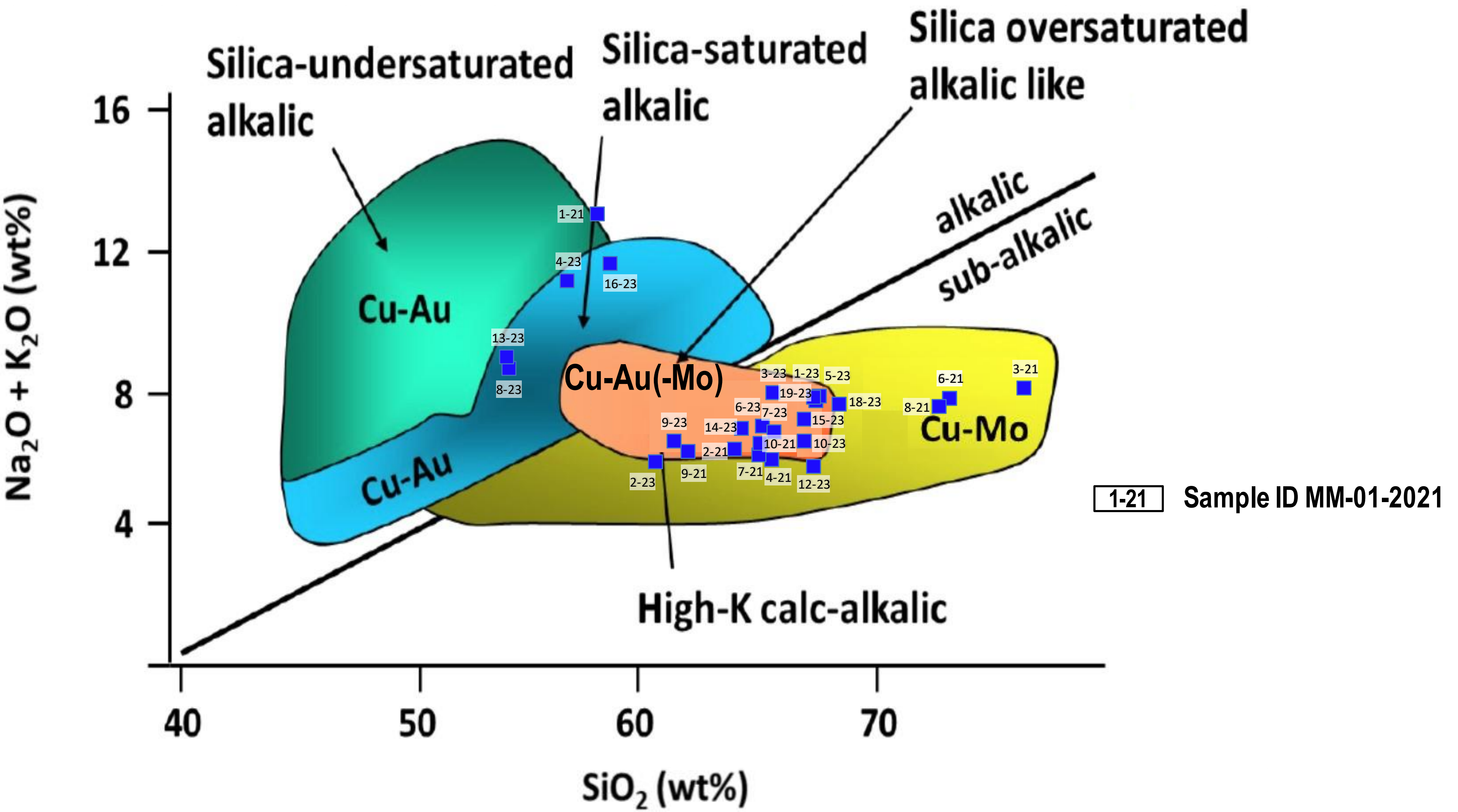
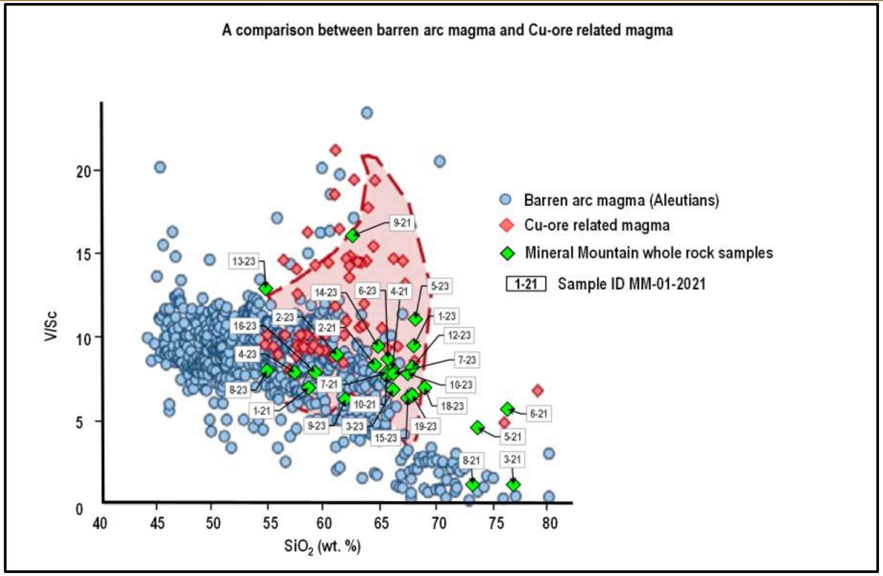
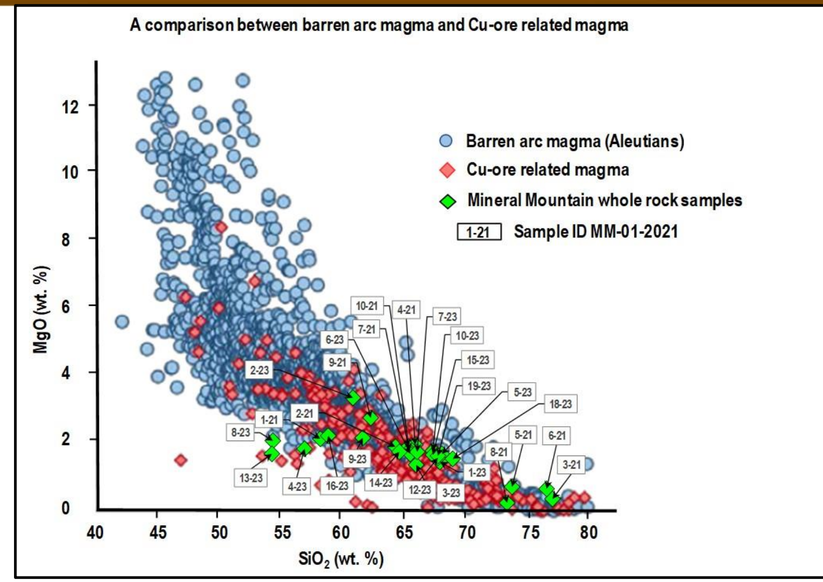
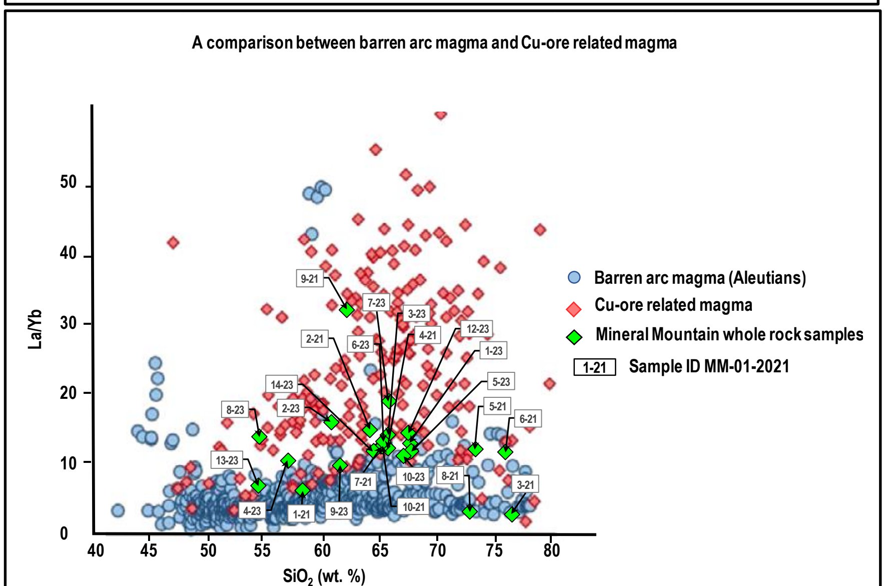
Na2O + K2O vs SiO2 Calc-Alkalic and Alkalic Porphyry Types

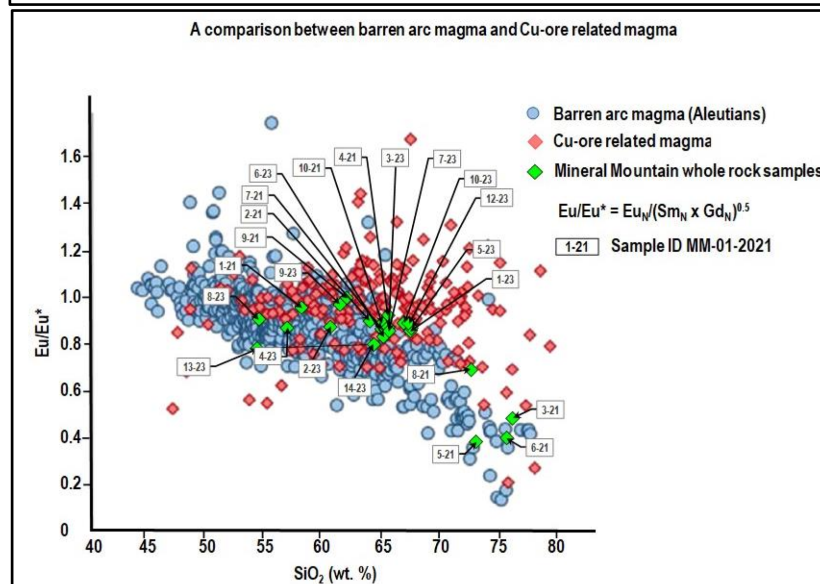


Fertility Indicators









Geochemical Vector Study

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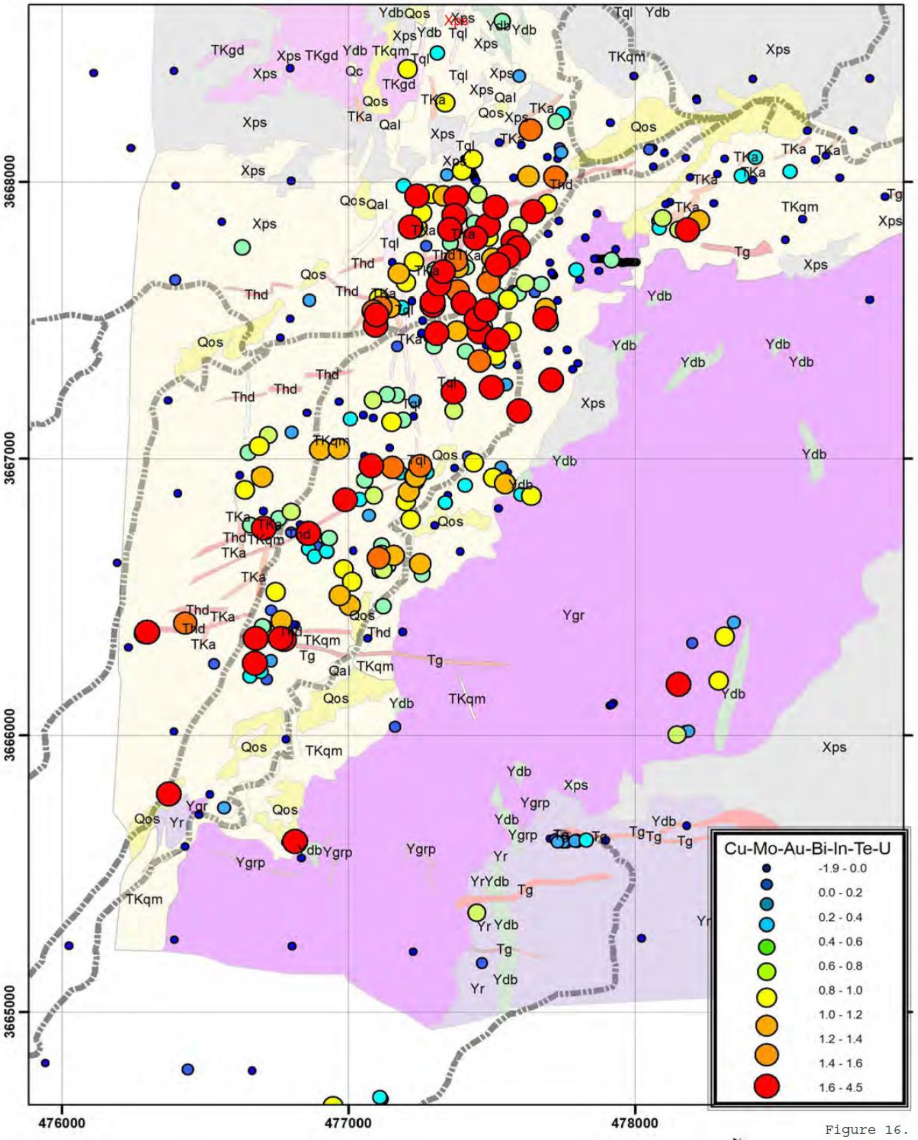
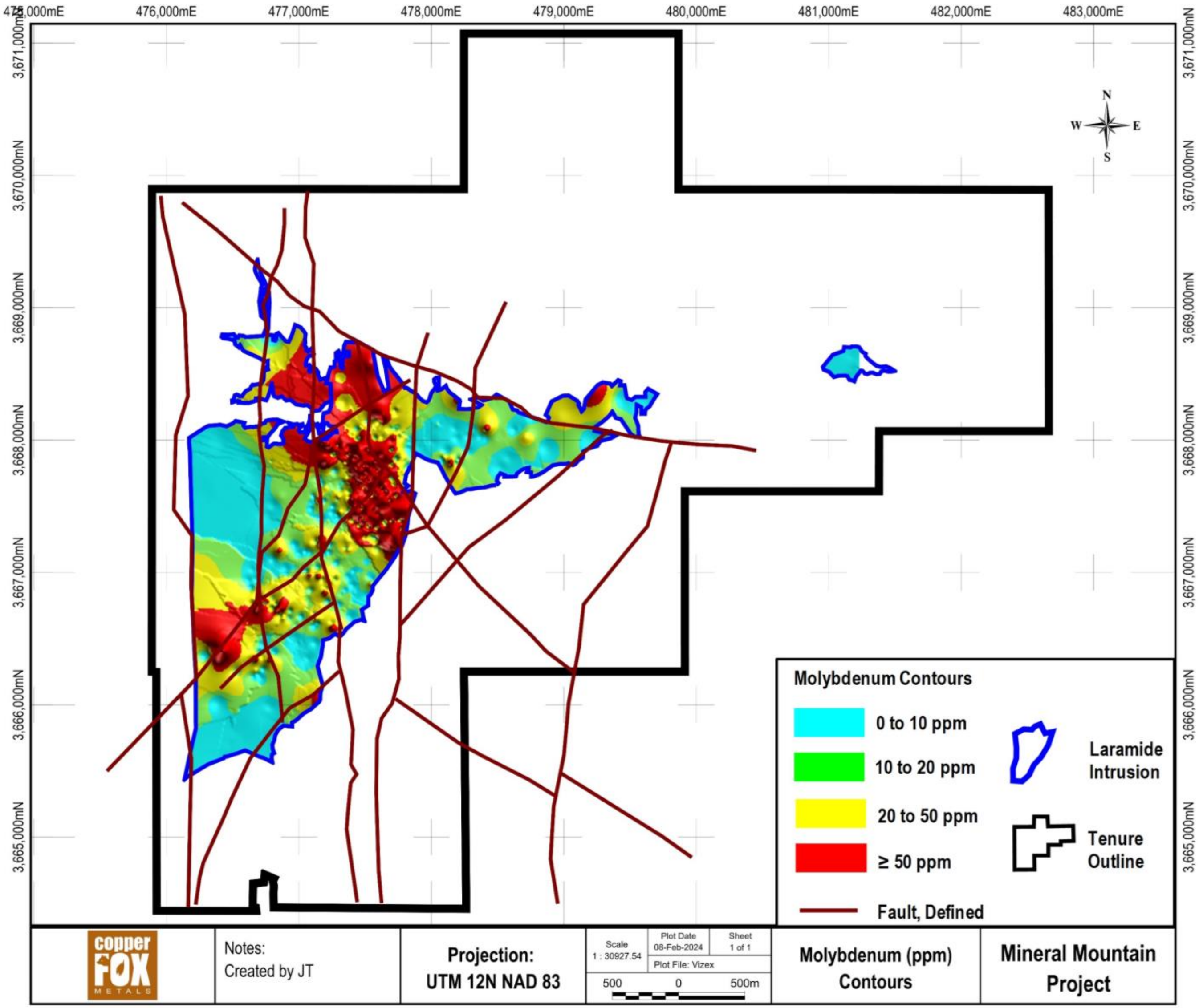


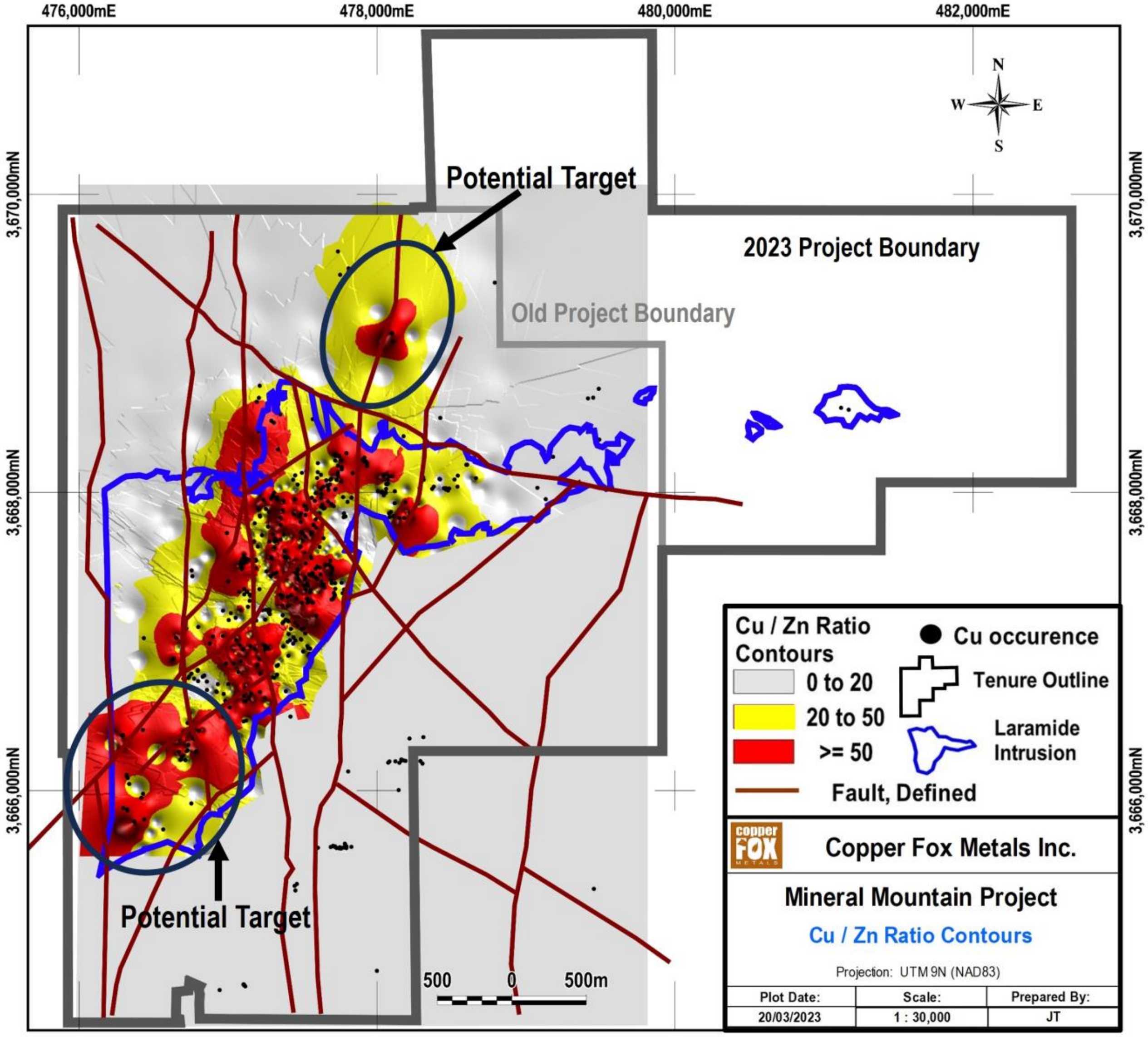
- Multi-element geochemical data (618 samples) analyzed by Q-Mode factor analysis identified early CuMoAuTe, intermediate ReS, and later stage PbCdZn mineralization
- CuMoAuTe factor is interpreted to represent proximal porphyry copper type mineralization
- Strong CuMoAuTe signature measuring about 2,000 meters north-south by 500 meters east-west, strongest near 447,400E 3,667,760N
- Factors (i.e. CuMoAuAg, TeBiInVLi, and AsSbW) consistent with temporally evolved porphyry copper system
- The mineralization represents leakage from a buried porphyry copper system

Molybdenum Contours



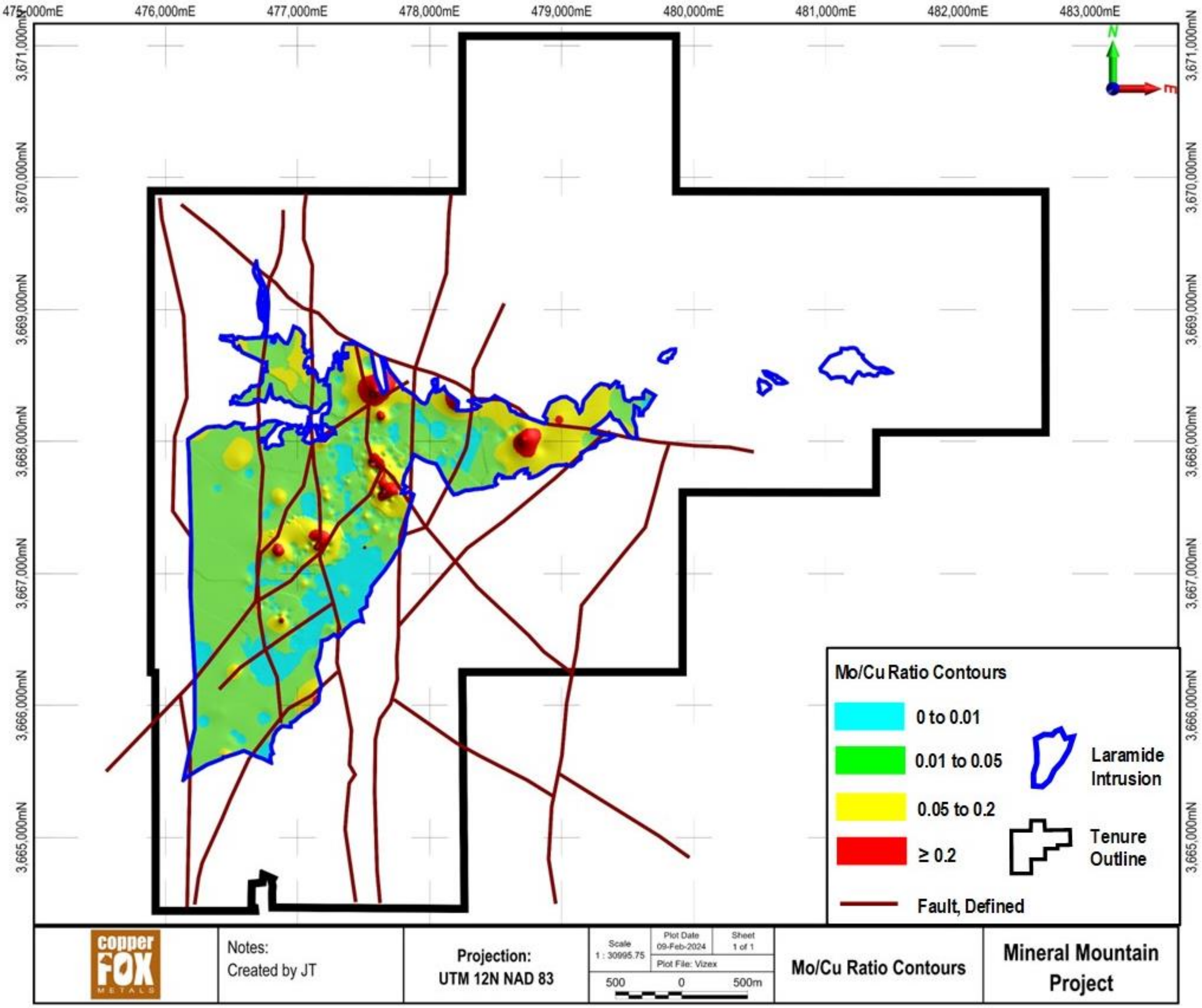
- Sampling restricted to Laramide age intrusive
- Mo mainly at geochemical level and in quartz-molybdenite veinlets
- Strong correlation to higher copper concentrations
- Mo concentration could be proxy to higher temperature portion of the porphyry
- Potential new target located in SW portion of property

Cu/Zn Zonation



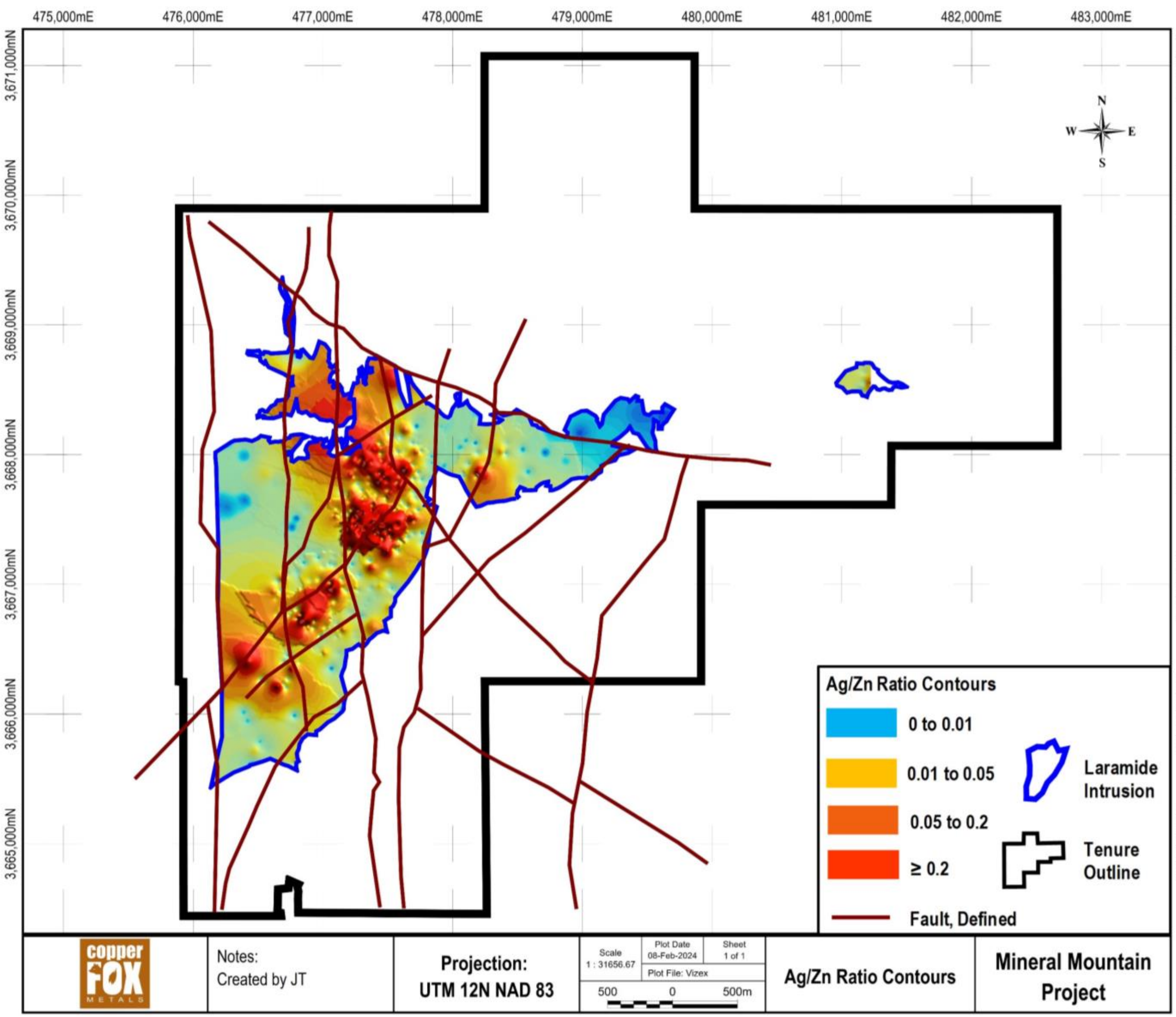
- Higher Cu/Zn ratio indicates proximity to the center of a porphyry system
- Cu/Zn ratio trend consistent with the copper mineralization and alteration patterns
- Cu/Zn ratio > 50 exhibits a strong spatial association to the known copper occurrences
- Cu/Zn ratio identified potential for two additional porphyry centers

Mo/Cu Zonation



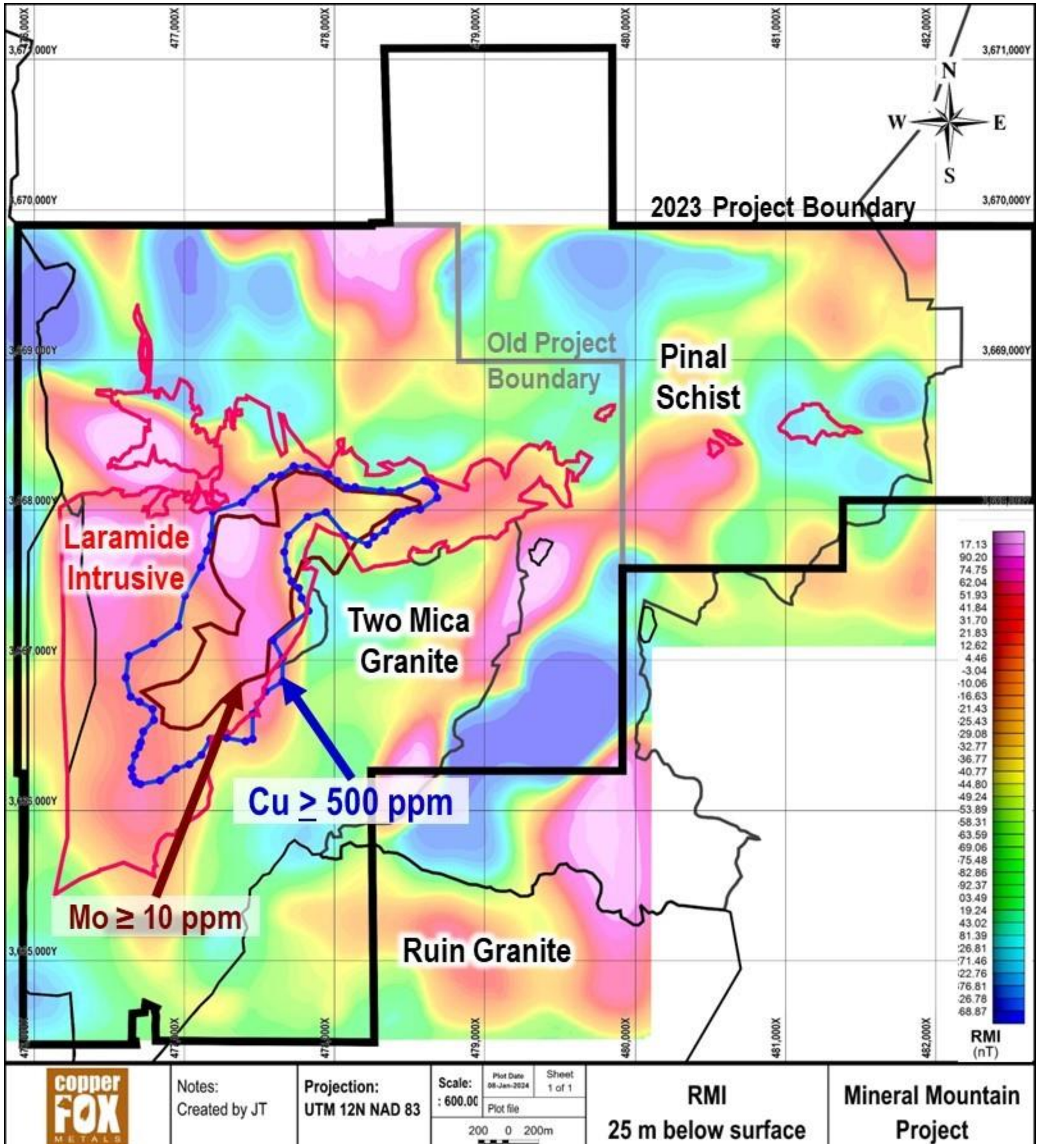
- Higher Mo/Cu ratio indicates higher temperature portion of the system
- Mo mainly at geochemical level, Mo also occurs in quartz-molybdenite veinlets
- Indicates possible additional target NE of main porphyry footprint
- N-S structural trend related to extensional tectonics +/- 20Ma

Ag/Zn Ratio



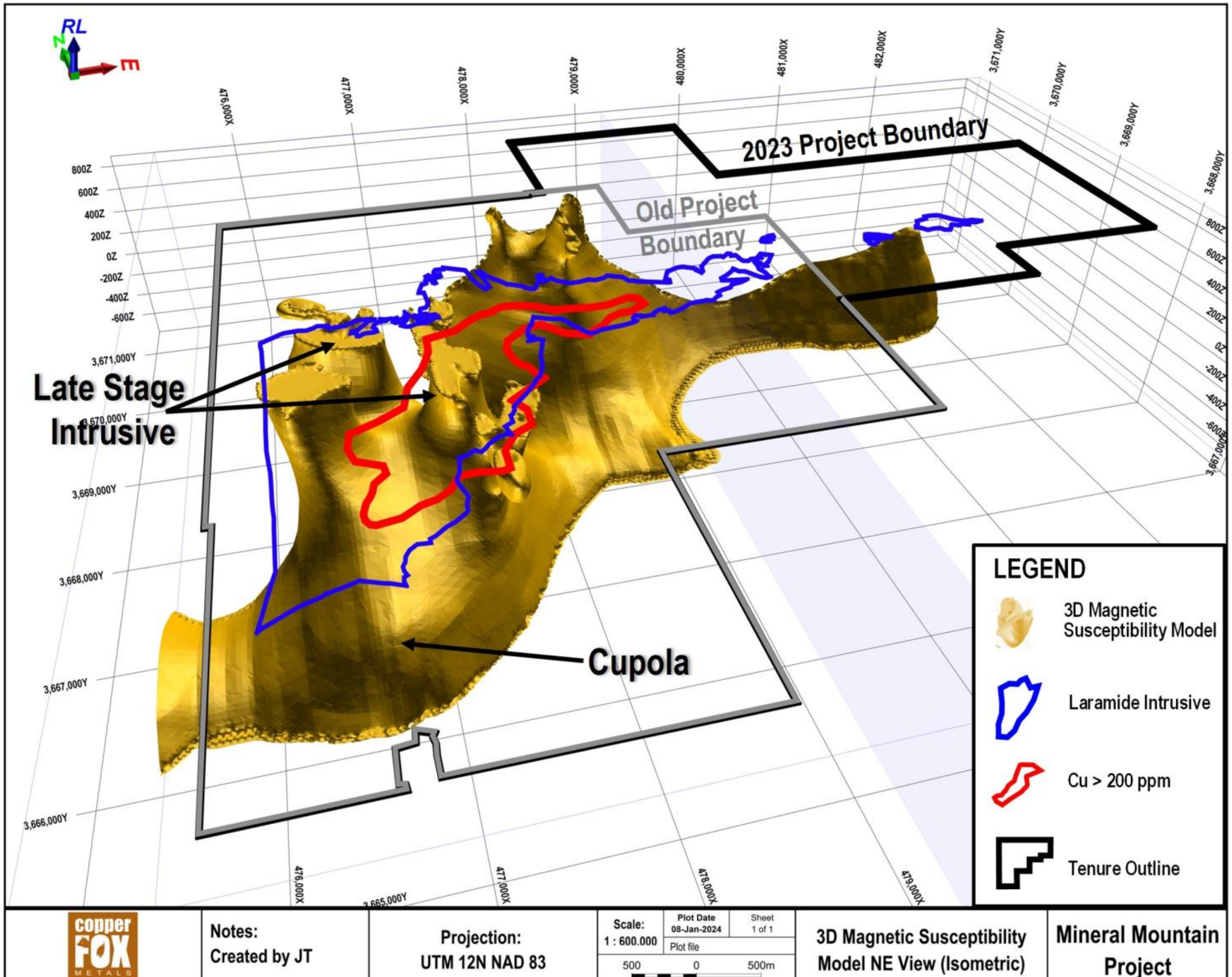
- Sampling restricted to Laramide age intrusive
- Similar pattern as Cu/Zn ratio
- N-S structural trend related to extensional tectonics +/- 20Ma
- Potential new target located in SW portion of property

Magnetic Data



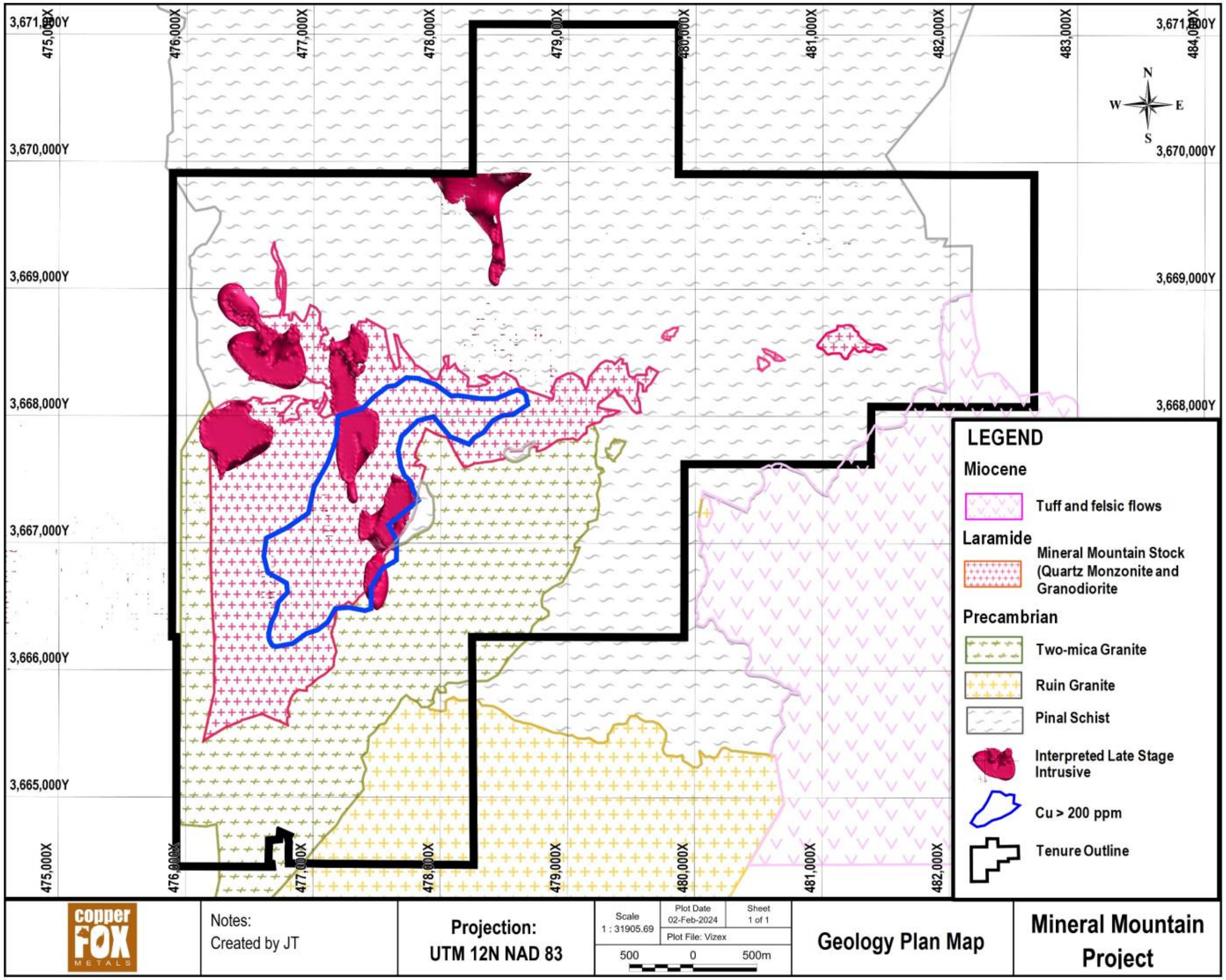
- ➢ Copper-magnetite (now hematite) mineral association
- ➢ Porphyry footprint exhibits strong spatial correlation to positive magnetic signature
- ➢ Magnetite (now hematite) veinlets/fractures blebs and disseminations mapped in outcrop
- ➢ Copper-molybdenum mineralization associated with potassic (K-spar-magnetite-biotite) and phyllic (sericite-chlorite) alteration
- ➢ Outlying positive magnetic signatures indicate potential buried porphyry center

Magnetic Susceptibility Model



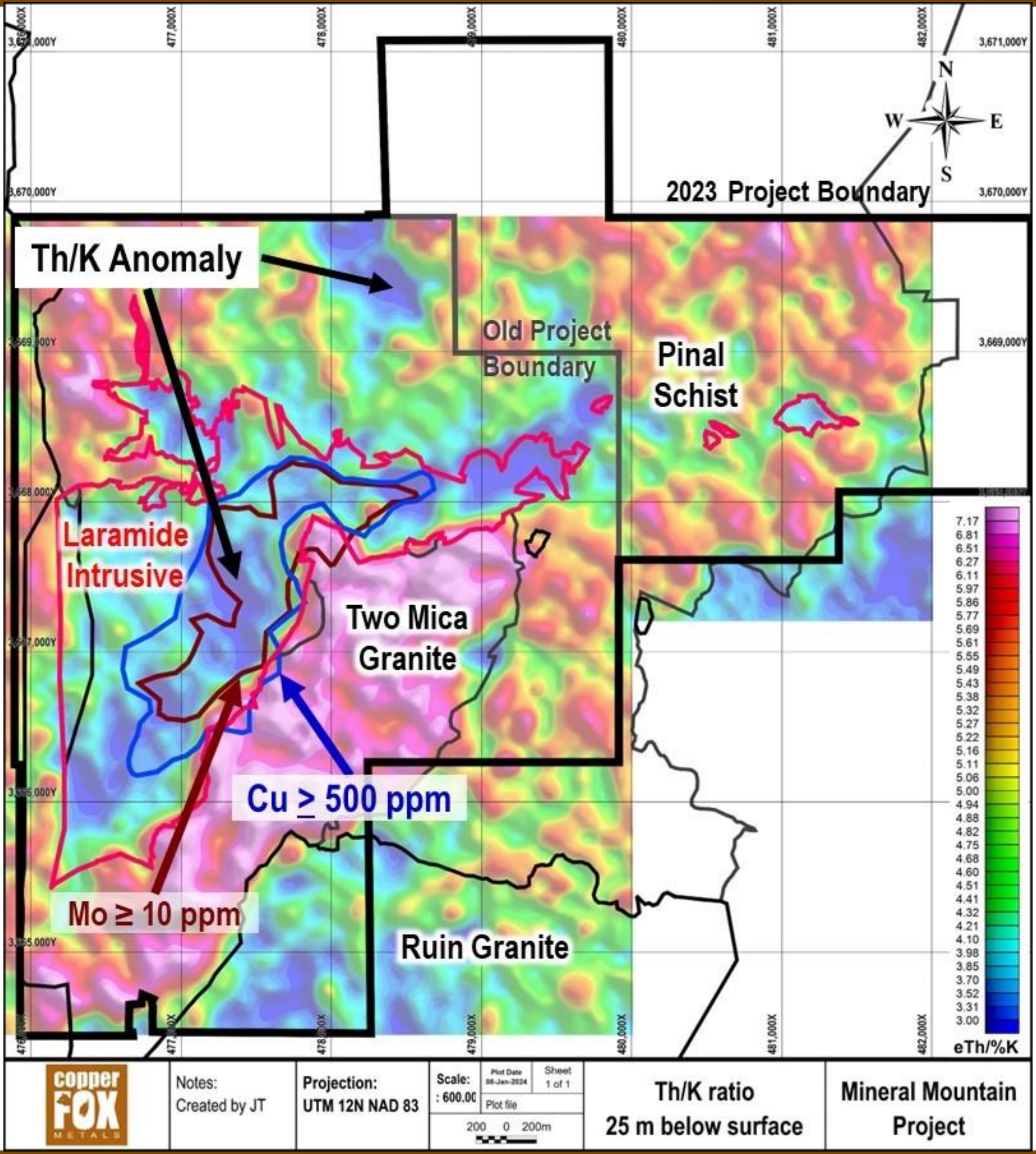
- Parental Intrusion (non-magnetic) represented by Mineral Mountain Intrusive (outlined in blue)
- Late stage intrusives (plugs) into Parental Intrusion (outlined in yellow)
- Copper mineralization restricted to several late stage intrusives plugs on eastern side of the Mineral Mountain Intrusive
- Buried late stage intrusives underlying eastern most Laramide age Intrusive and potential target at north end of project

Late-stage Intrusives



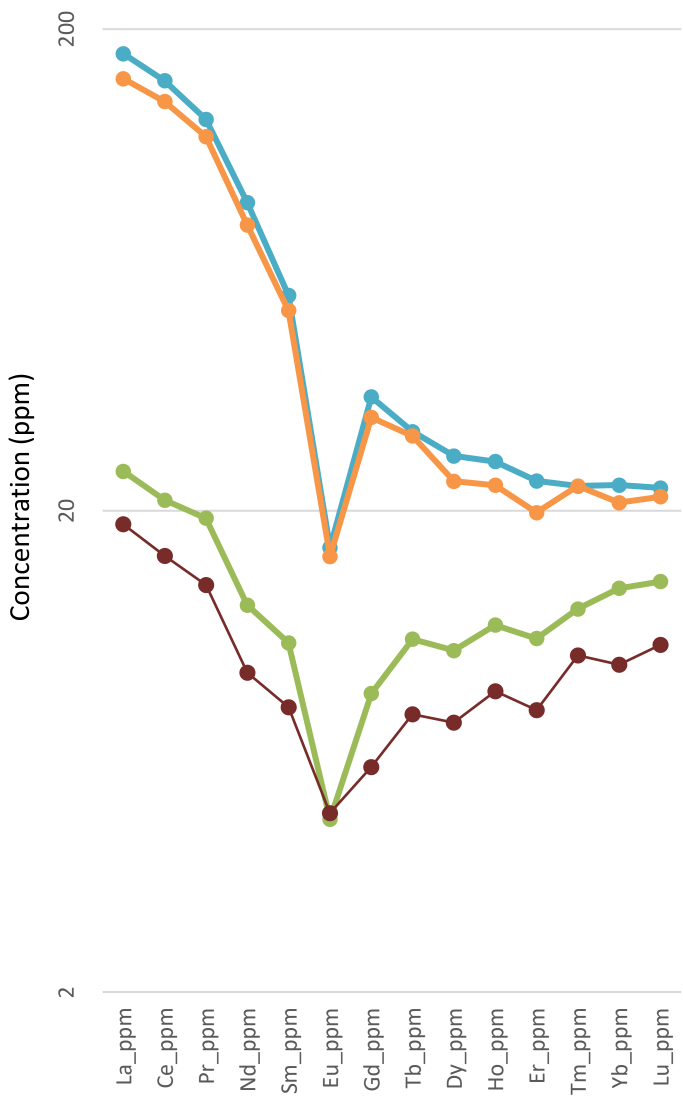
- Parental Intrusion represented by surface exposure of Mineral Mountain Intrusive
- Not all late stage intrusives (outlined in red) are mineralized
- Several buried magnetic signatures located in eastern and northern portion of property (potential targets)

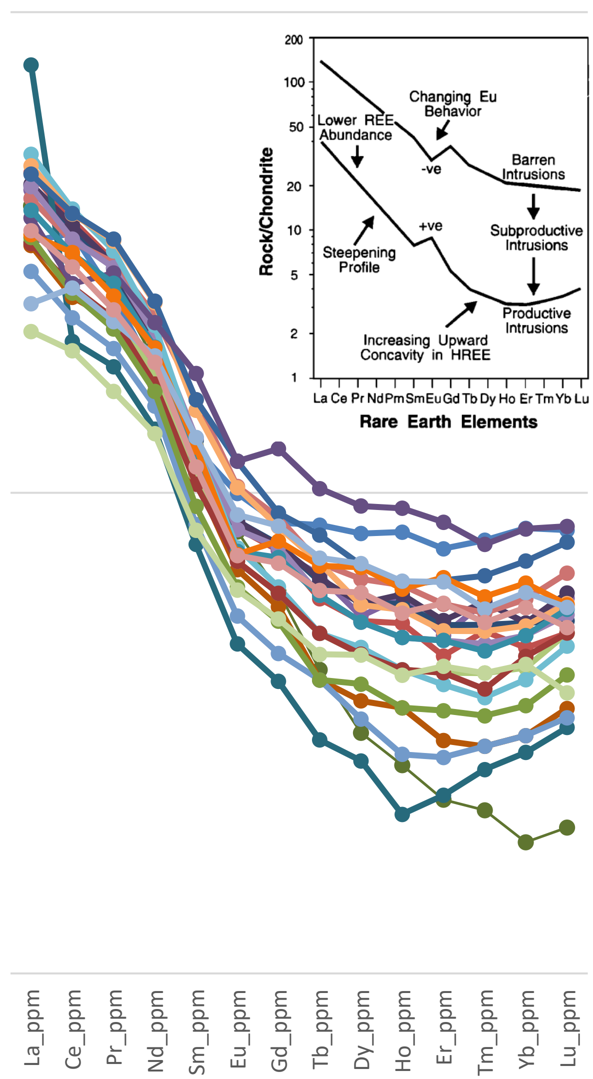
Th/K Anomalies



- Negative Th/K anomaly attributed to increased potassium content due to potassic alteration
- Northeast trending negative Th/K anomaly on eastern/northern portions of Laramide age intrusive
- Th/K anomaly exhibits strong spatial correlation to porphyry copper-molybdenite mineralization
- Th/K anomaly exhibits strong spatial correlation to +10 ppm Mo geochemical signature
- Additional Th/K anomalies in northern-southern and eastern portion of property

Mineral Mountain REE Geochemistry





- Results exhibit three distinctly intrusions
- Two intrusions have marked europium (Eu) deficiency (shown on the left)
- The majority of samples show a REE pattern consistent with that of a productive intrusion (shown on the right) (Lang and Titley, 1998)
- The REE data from 27 samples have been chondrite normalized (Boynton, 1985)

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