New Laramide age porphyry discovery in Arizona

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.

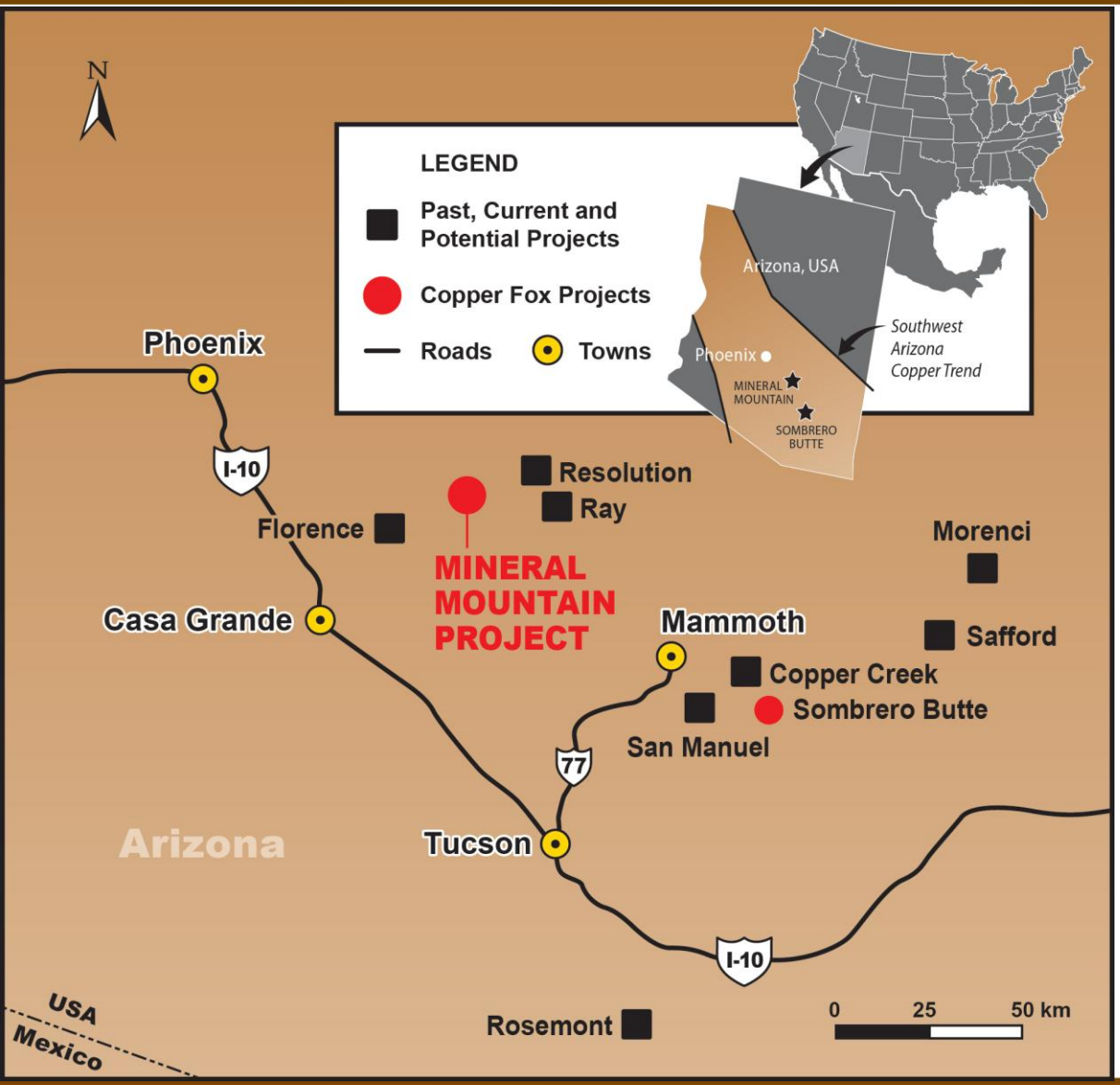
A more complete discussion of the risks and uncertainties facing Copper Fox is disclosed in Copper Fox's continuous disclosure filings with Canadian securities regulatory authorities at www.sedar.com. All forward-looking information herein is qualified in its entirety by this cautionary statement, and 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

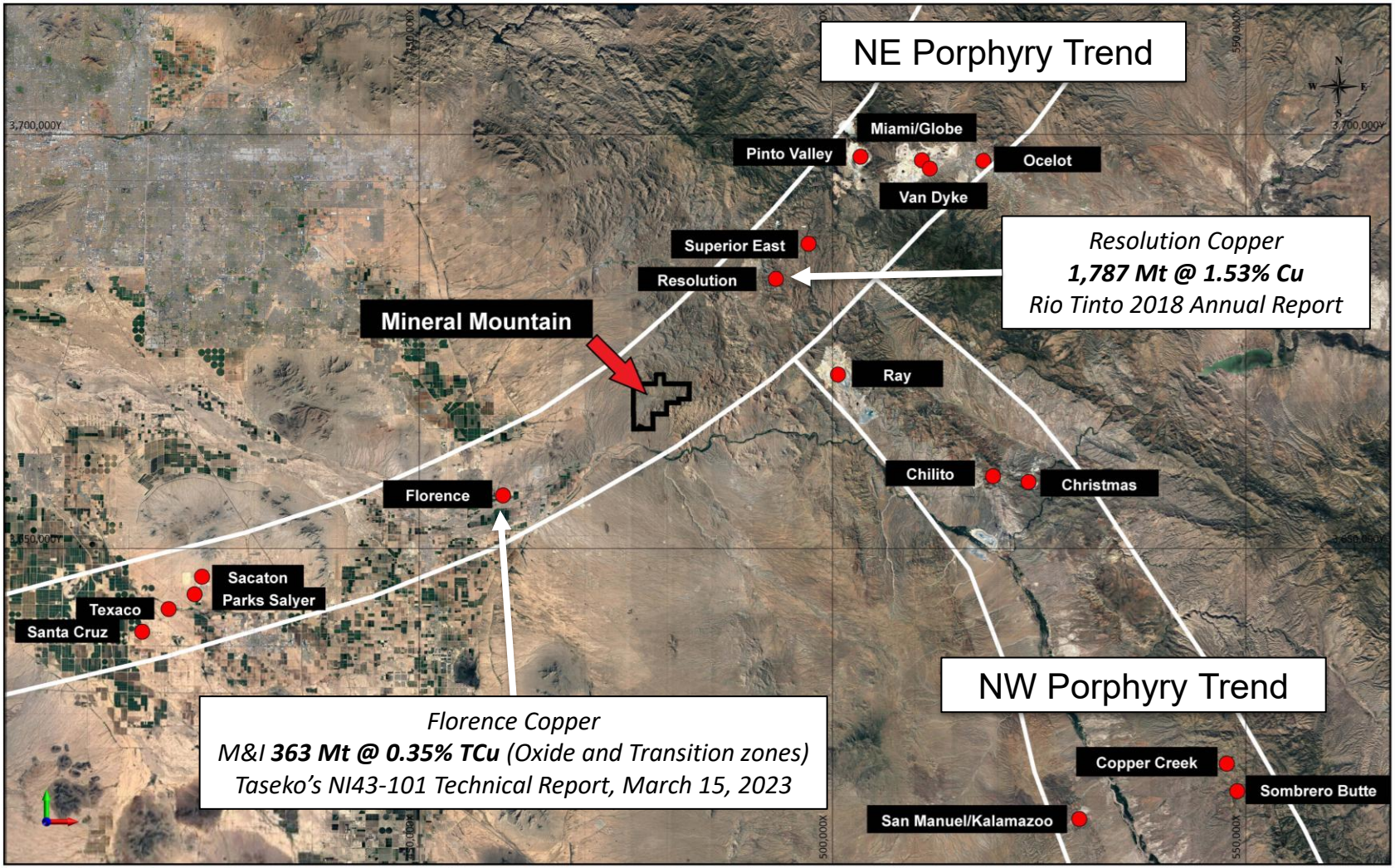
- Committed to sustainability best practices as a responsible mineral exploration and development company
- Work programs meet or exceed environmental regulations
- Early engagement with stakeholders is the best approach
- Preservation of wildlife and aquatic habitat fundamental to our philosophy
- Transparency,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

Project Overview



- 100% owned (6,523 acres).
- New Laramide age porphyry Cu-Mo discovery.
- Significant intervals of Cu-Mo in DDH MM-02-2025 (8.0m core interval returned 0.709% Cu, 0.052% Mo, 2.3ppm Ag and 0.53ppm Re within a 55.88m core interval).
- Located on prolific NE trending porphyry copper belt.
- Excellent infrastructure; easy access, highways, power.
- Mining-friendly jurisdiction, local community support.

Strategic Regional Setting

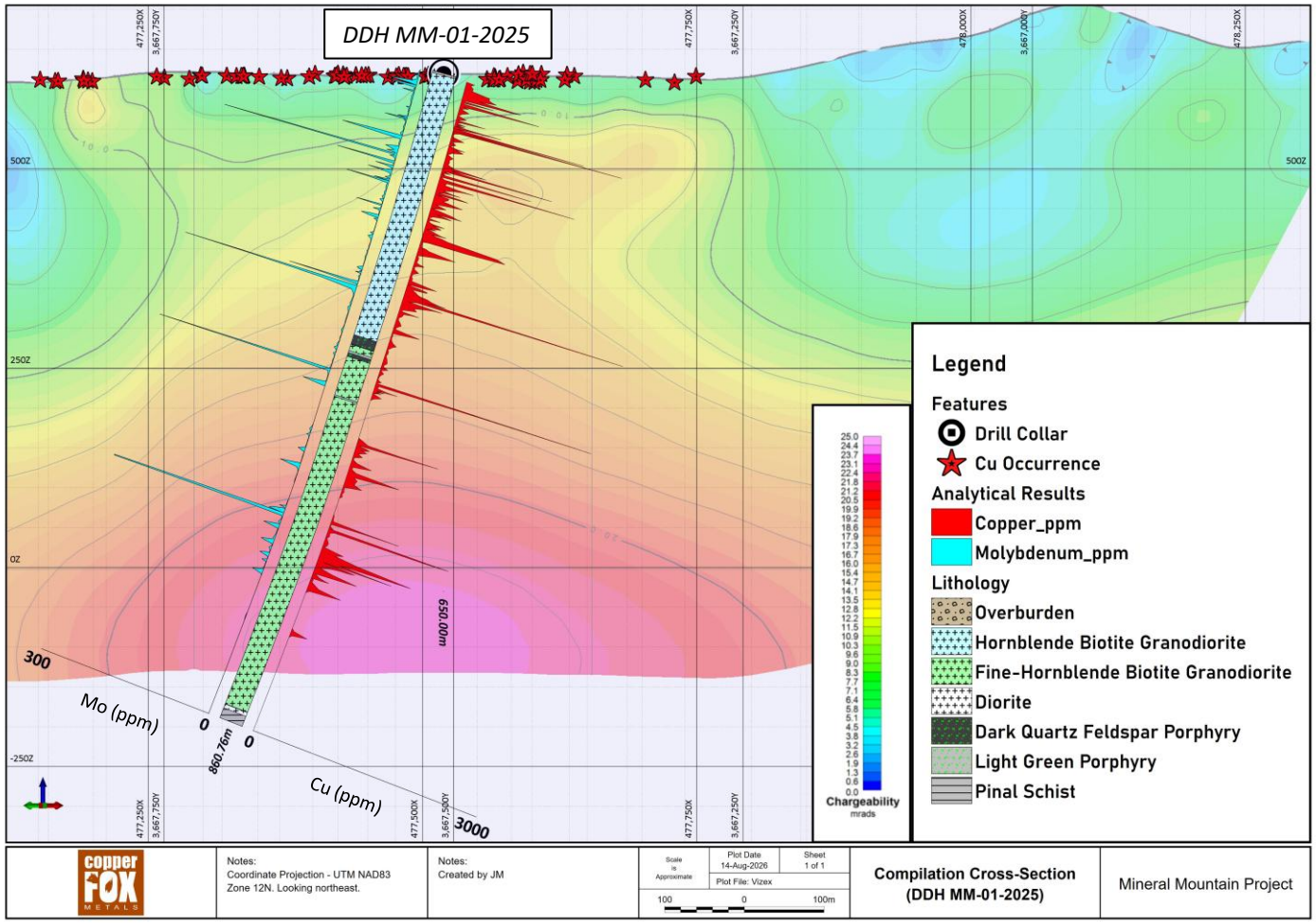


copper FOX METALS	Notes: Created by JM	NAD 83 Zone 12N Red dots describe the approximate location of some copper deposits in Arizona, USA.	Scale is Approximate; Plot Date 27-Nov-2023; Sheet 1 of 1; Plot File: Vizex; 5000 0 5000m	Copper Deposits in Arizona	Mineral Mountain Project

Technical Overview

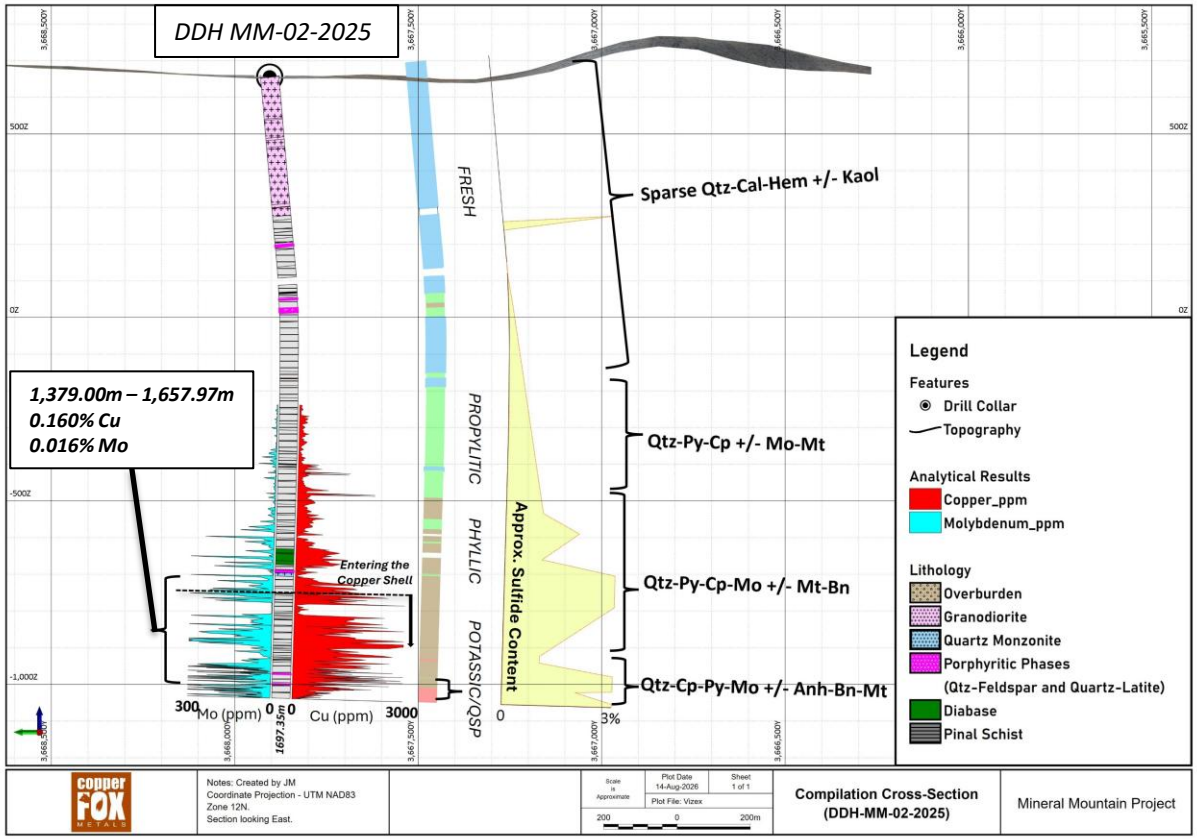
- **Regional Setting:** in NE trending porphyry copper belt (Santa Cruz, Resolution and Miami-Globe deposits) in Laramide copper province, Arizona.
- **Country Rocks:** Composite Laramide stock intruding Precambrian lithologies. Multiple late-stage dikes.
- **Laramide Age:** Intrusives range from 69.37 (+/- 0.51Ma) to 71.7 (+/- 2.1Ma) (U/Pb zircon). Late dike range from 64.7 (+/-0.64Ma) to 66.6 (+/-1.5Ma).
- **Copper Footprint:** Oxidized copper-magnetite (now hematite) association approximately 4,500 meters (m) long, up to 2,000m wide.
- **Geophysical Signature:** Northeast trending, open-ended 3,200m long by 1,200m wide positive (>14mrad) chargeability anomaly.
- **Alteration:** Potassic (K-spar-magnetite-biotite) – Phyllic (Sericite-chlorite) – Propylitic (epidote-chlorite-tremolite-actinolite-calcite).
- **Mineralization:** malachite-chrysocolla-azurite-chalcocite-covellite-chalcopyrite.
- **Multiple Targets:** three porphyry targets identified.

Porphyry Features DDH MM-01-2025



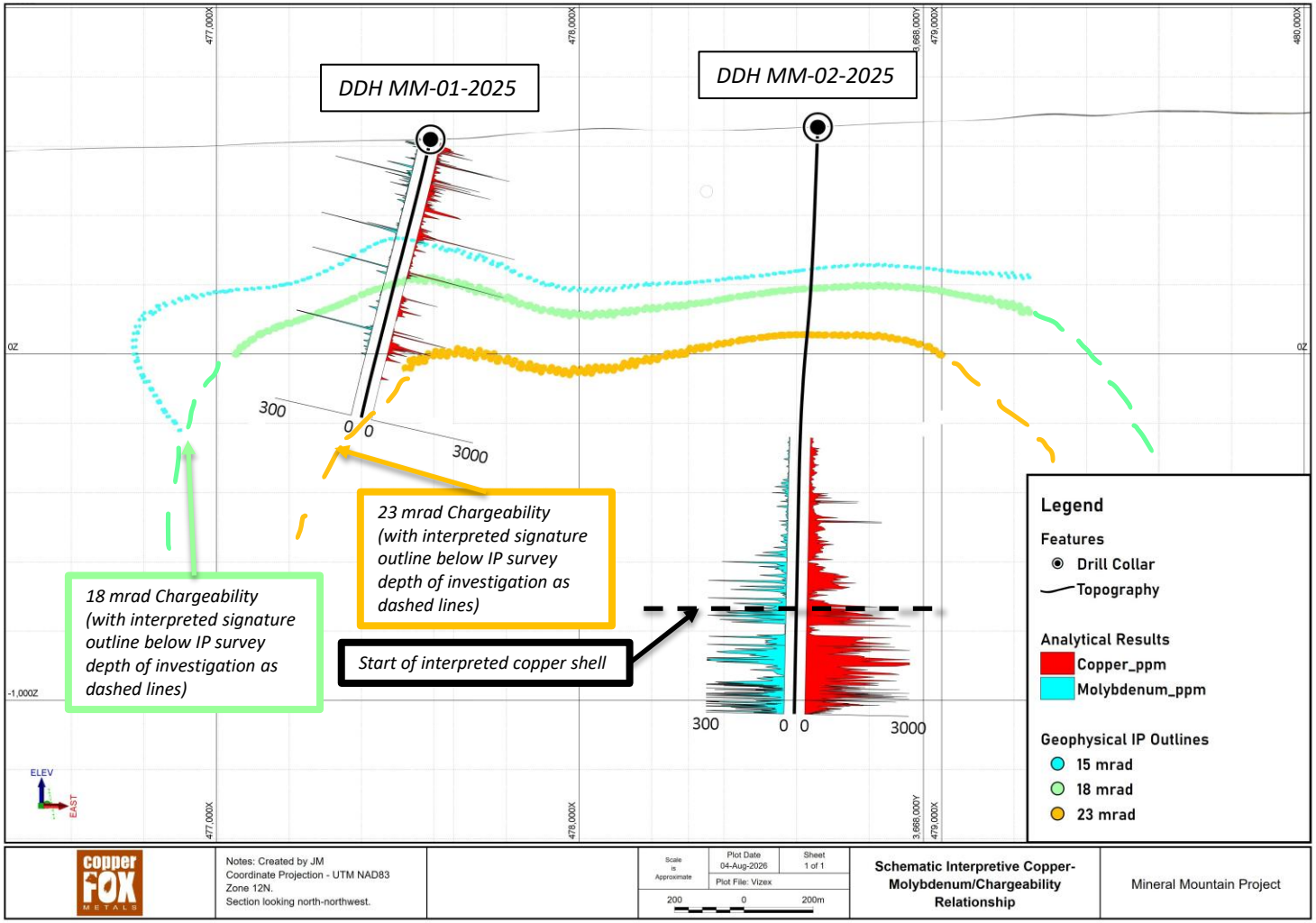
- Biotite-hornblende granodiorite with late, hornblende and quartz-feldspar porphyry dikes.
- Mineralization occurs in quartz veins (+/- potassic halos), quartz vein selvages and fractures.
- Mineral associations include Cu-Mo, Cu and Mo.
- Multiple alteration styles.

Porphyry Features DDH MM-02-2025



- Intersected two different host-rock phases (biotite-granodiorite, and Pinal schist), quartz latite dikes, granodiorite dikes, and quartz-feldspar porphyry dikes.
- Mineralization increases in abundance downhole via fractures and veins (associations include Cu-Mo, Cu and Mo).
- Alteration transitions from fresh to propylitic to phyllic with relic potassic.
- Quartz-veining and sulfide contents increases significantly downhole.

Chargeability/Mineralization Model



- Chargeability signature interpreted to reflect large body of buried sulphides.
- Buried chargeability anomaly; 18mrad at +/- 450m below surface; 23mrad signature arrives at approximately 600m depth.
- Geophysical signature open at depth.
- The highest chargeability signature is hosted in the Pinal Schist.

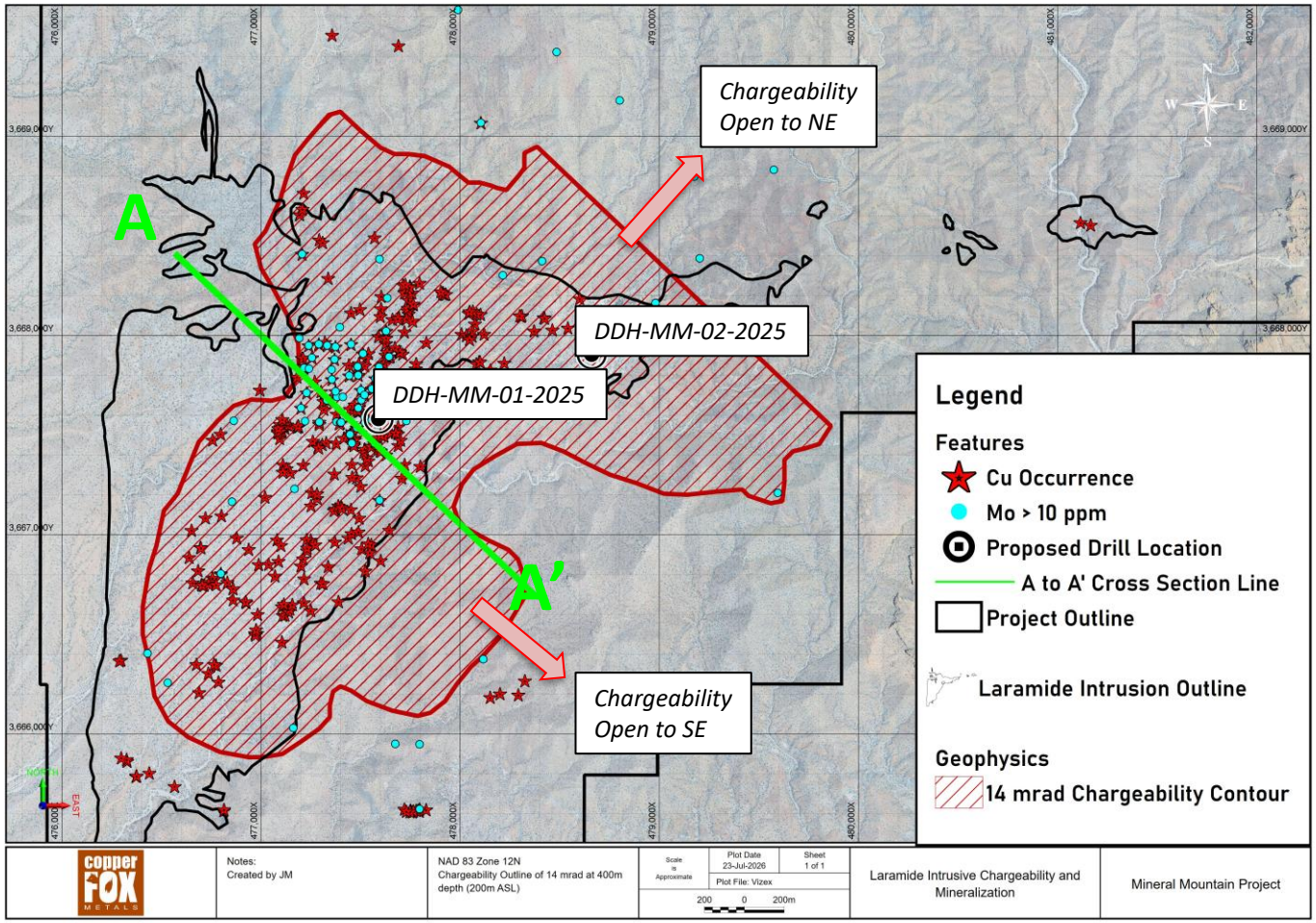
Selected Drilling Results

DDH MM-01-2025 Metal Enrichment Interval	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Comments
Interval 1 (14 - 34m)	20	26	481	34	0.52	
Interval 2 (61 - 68m)	61	68	654	8.2	2.06	1 sample yielded 10ppm Ag
Interval 3 (111 - 118m)	113	118	553	204.6	1.3	1 sample > 1000ppm Mo
Interval 4 (124 - 176m)	124	125	1179	100	4.2	
Interval 4 (124 - 176m)	130	131	1765	30.7	1.1	
Interval 5 (187 - 211m)	200	211	435	4.5	1.48	
Interval 6 (269 - 299m)	283	293	526	64.3	0.71	
Sporadic qtz-cpy-bn-mo veins	399	400	2840	446	2.6	
Sporadic qtz-cpy-mo veins	479	480	1065	2.1	18.3	
Interval 7 (591 to 593m)	591	593	1430	>1000	7.25	1 sample yielded 11ppm Ag
Interval 8 (616 to 648m)	622	635	613	7.2	2.03	

DDH MM-02-2025	From(m)	To (m)	Int. (m)	Cu (ppm)	Cu (%)	Mo (ppm)	Mo (%)	Ag (ppm)	Re (ppb)	Re (ppm)
	1259.30	1379.00	119.70	590	0.060	51.6	0.005	0.45	120	0.120
	1379.00	1437.00	58.00	1,441	0.144	136.5	0.014	0.62	128	0.130
including	1382.00	1385.00	3.00	2,032	0.203	101.0	0.010	0.90	49	0.049
including	1415.00	1418.00	3.00	2,547	0.255	583.0	0.058	1.30	624	0.624
including	1435.80	1437.00	1.20	4,330	0.433	9.8	0.001	0.60	<5	<5
	1469.89	1657.97	188.08	1,894	0.190	187.9	0.019	0.57	124	0.124
including	1499.12	1555.00	55.88	2,641	0.264	360.0	0.036	0.80	235	0.235
including	1541.00	1549.00	8.00	7,090	0.709	524.0	0.052	2.28	531	0.414

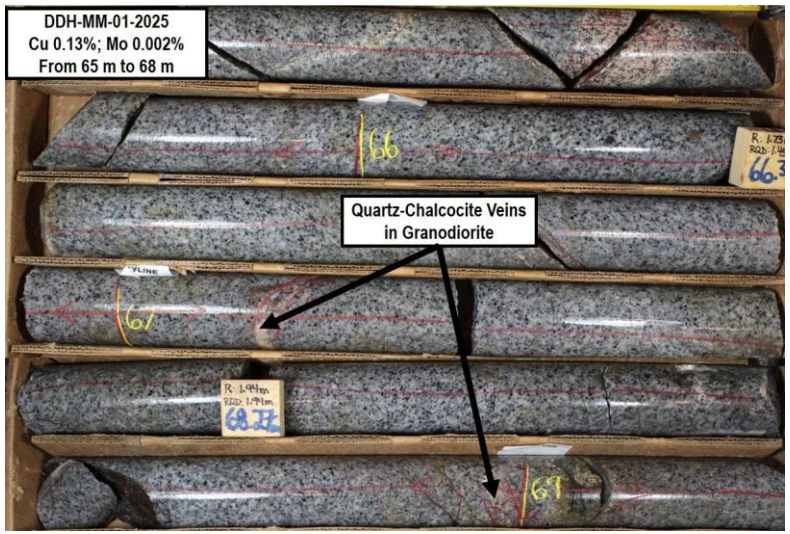
Notes: Cu = copper, Mo = molybdenum, Ag = silver, Re = rhenium, m = meters, ppm = parts per million, % = percent, ppb = parts per billion.
True thickness/widths of the mineralization are unknown.

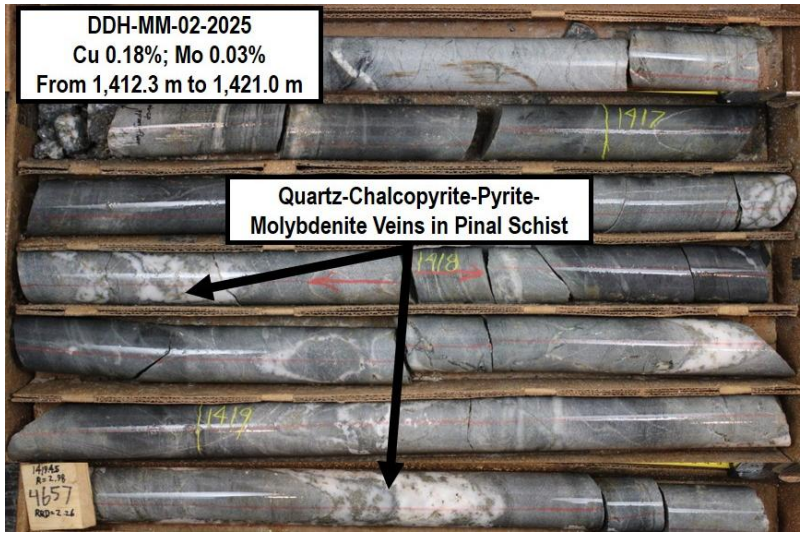
Chargeability/Mineralization Correlation

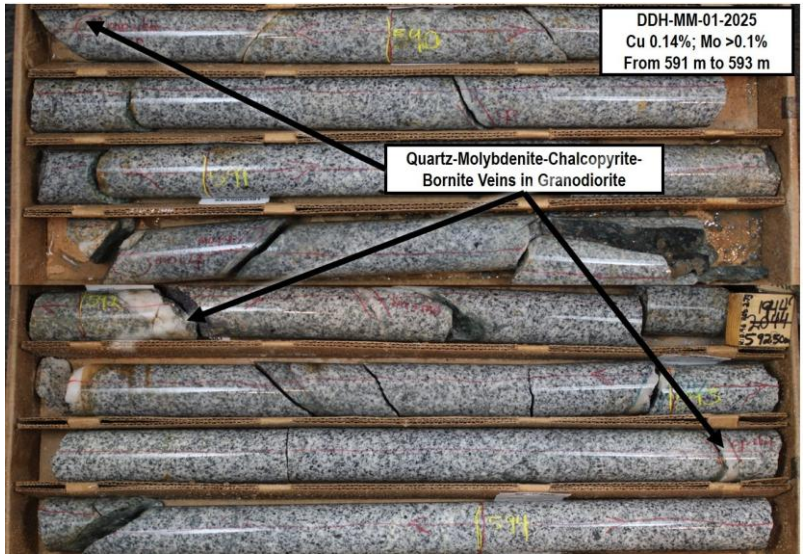


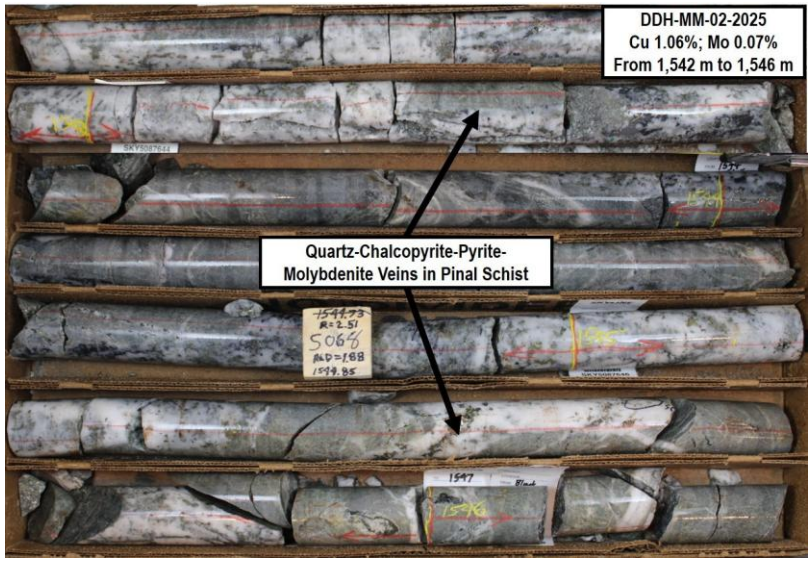
- The chargeable component of an IP survey responds to disseminated/vein/fracture -controlled sulphide minerals.
- The chargeability anomaly interpreted to represent a volumetrically significant accumulation of sulfide minerals, predominantly chalcopyrite.
- Open-ended 3,200m long by 1,200m wide (>14mrad) chargeability/ resistivity anomaly.
- Three areas of higher (>18mrad) chargeability within larger chargeability anomaly.

Drill Core Mineralization

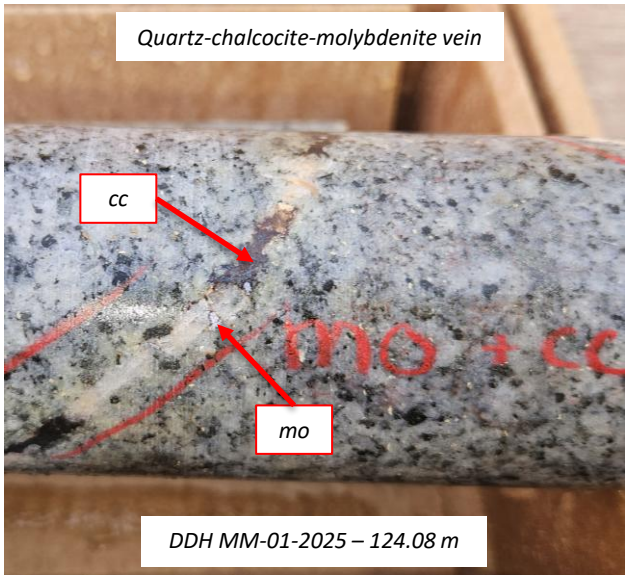


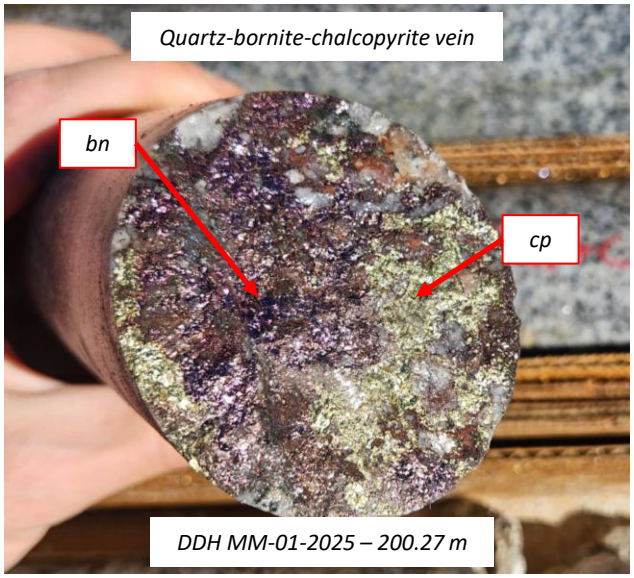


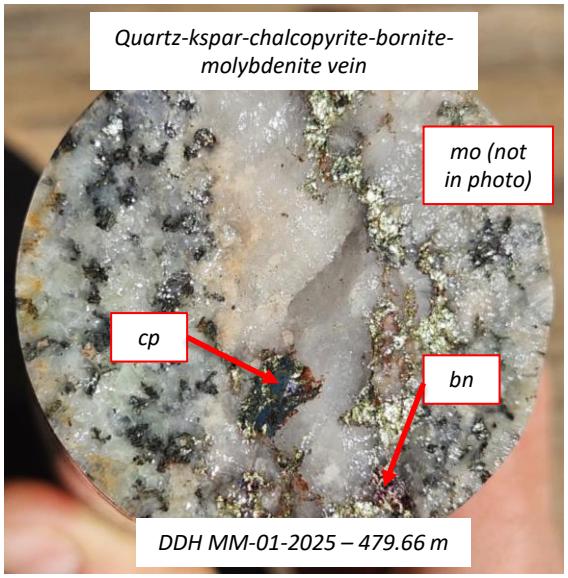


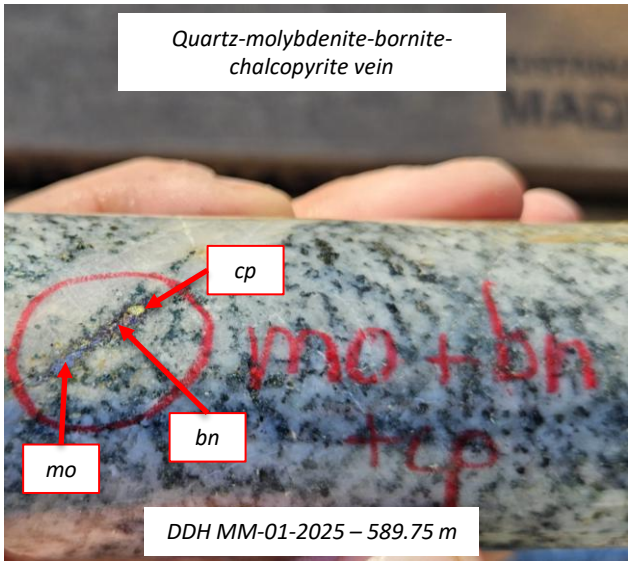


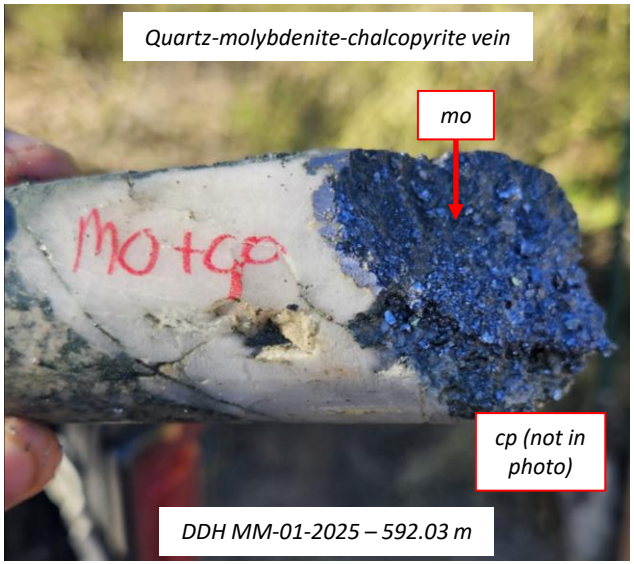
DDH MM-01-2025 Mineralization

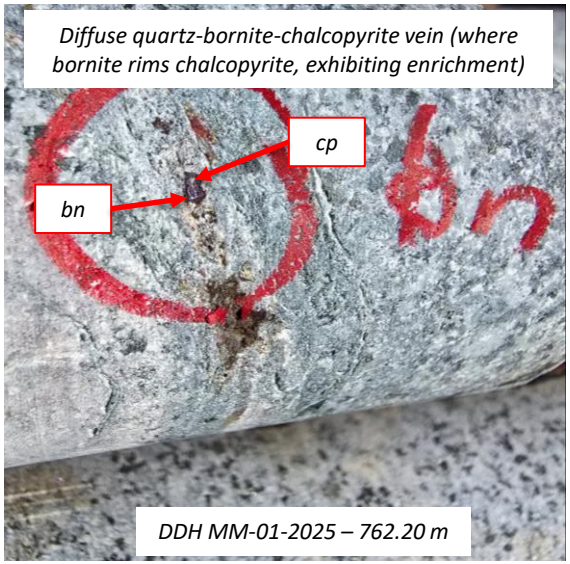




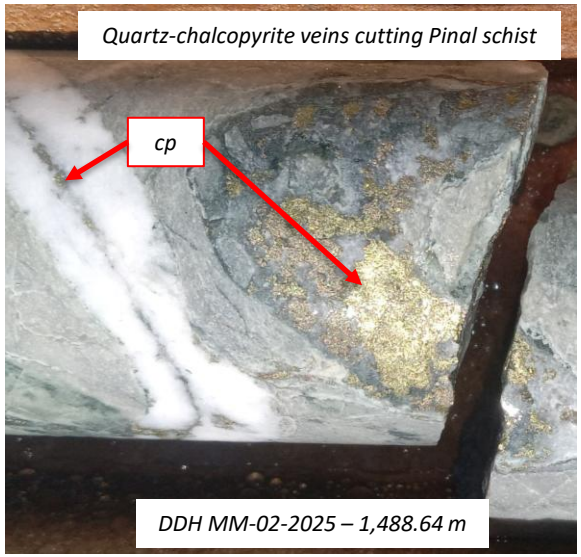


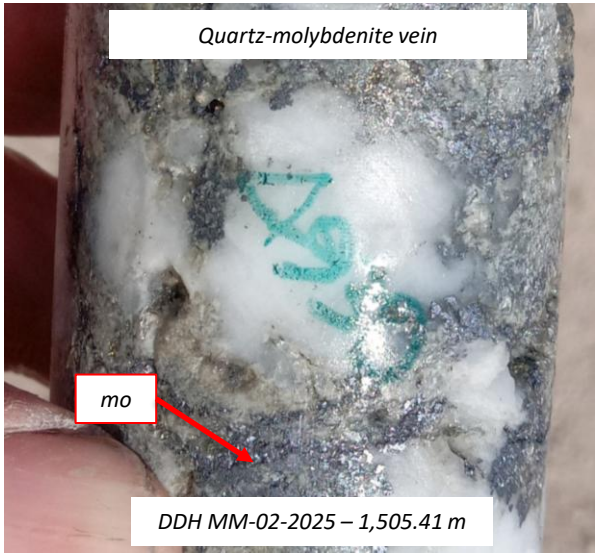


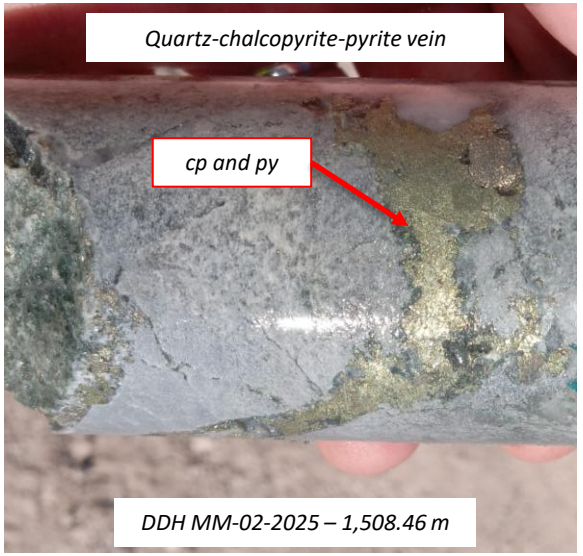


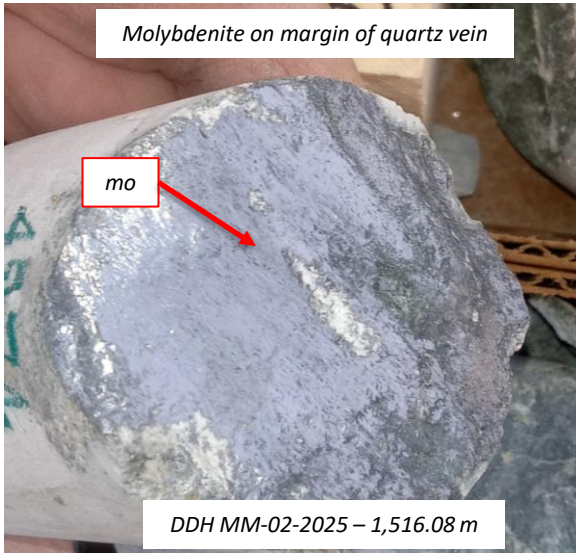


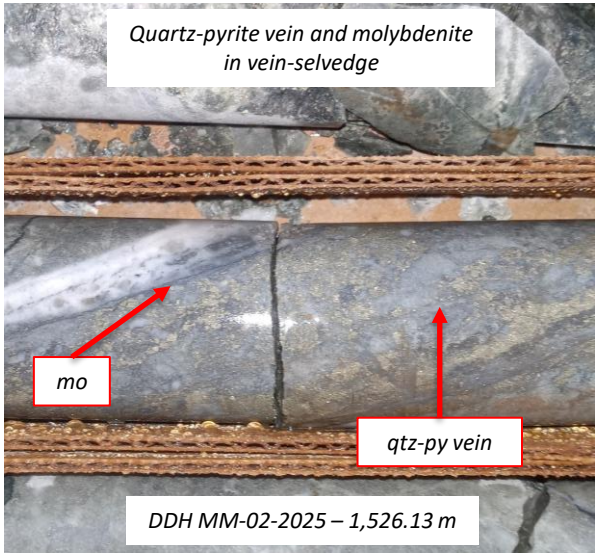
DDH MM-02-2025 Mineralization

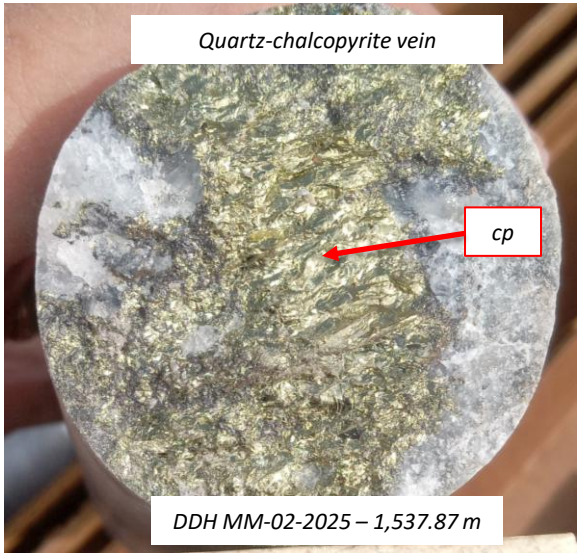






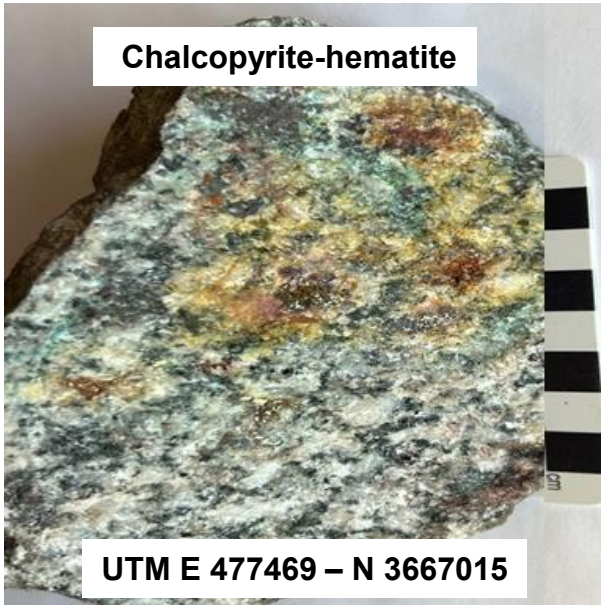




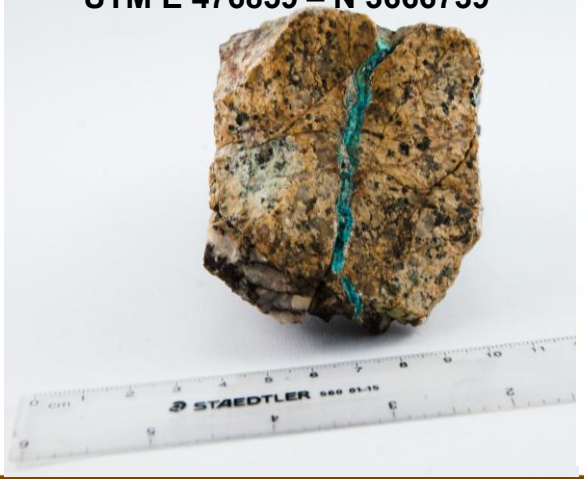


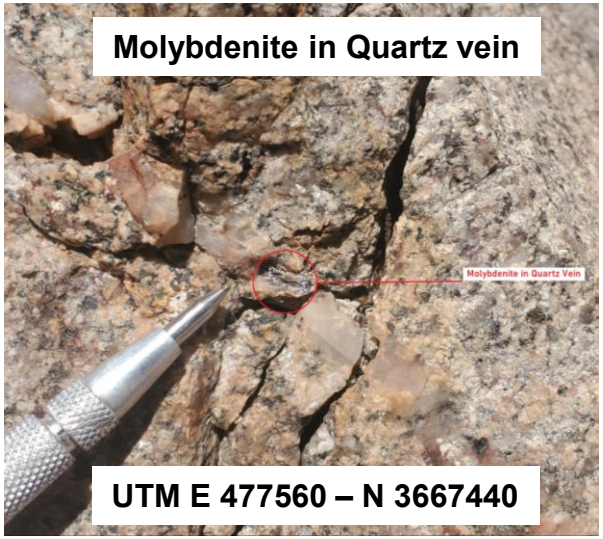
Copper-Molybdenum Mineralization

Quartz-chalcocite-hematite vein
UTM E 476859 – N 3666730

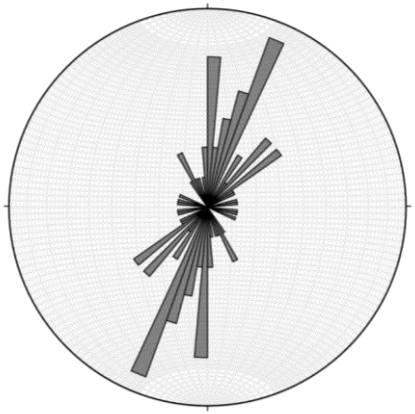


Fracture controlled Malachite
UTM E 476859 – N 3666739

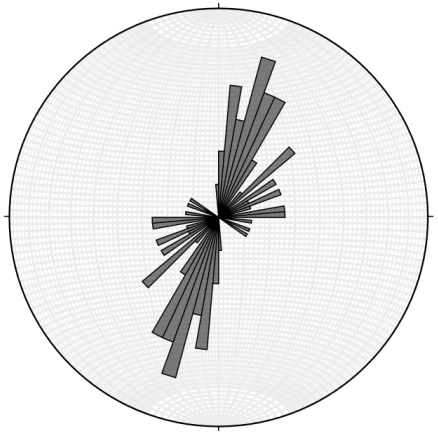




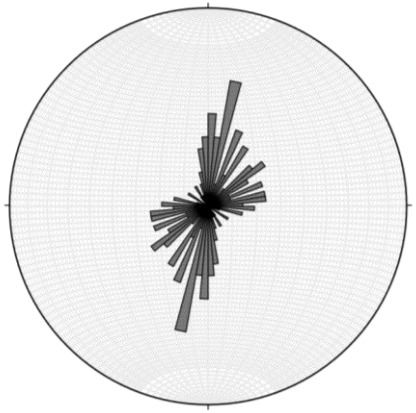
Mineralized Vein Trends



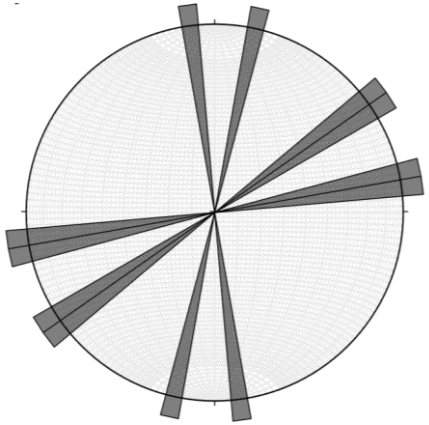
QTZ-KSPAR-HEM +/- Cu
Dominant Trend: between 021/75 and 025/75



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

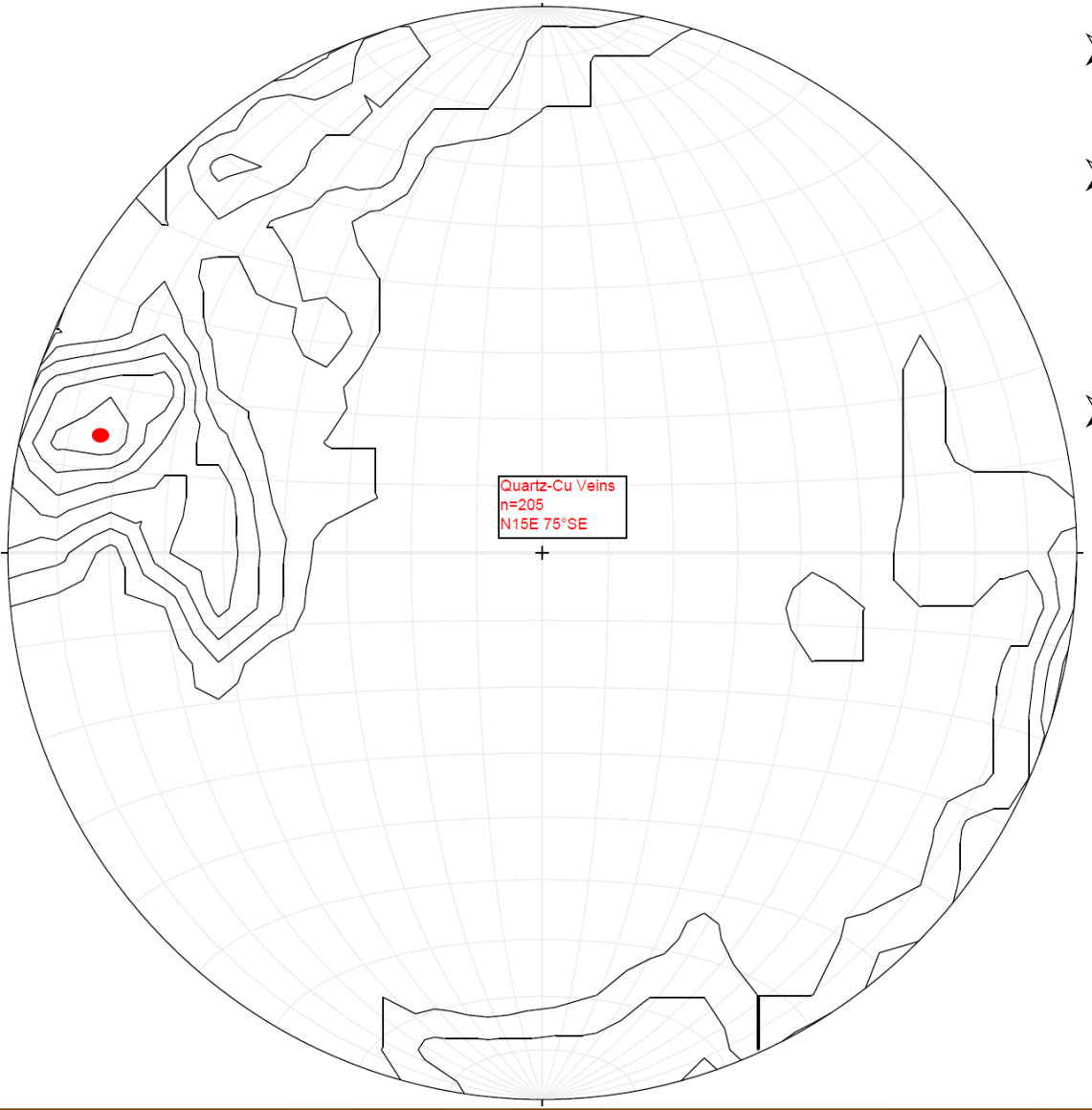


QTZ-HEM +/- Cu
Dominant Trend: between 011/85 and 015/85



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

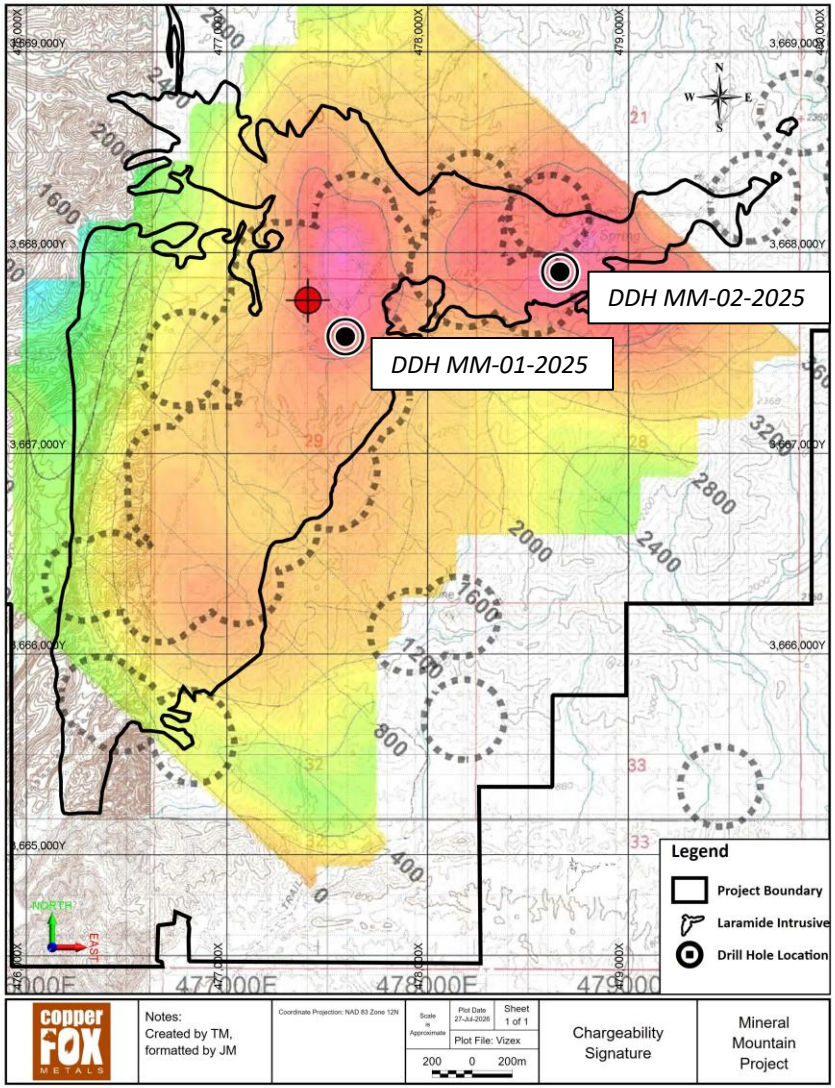
Structural Analysis



- 779 measurements of Intrusive dikes and 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

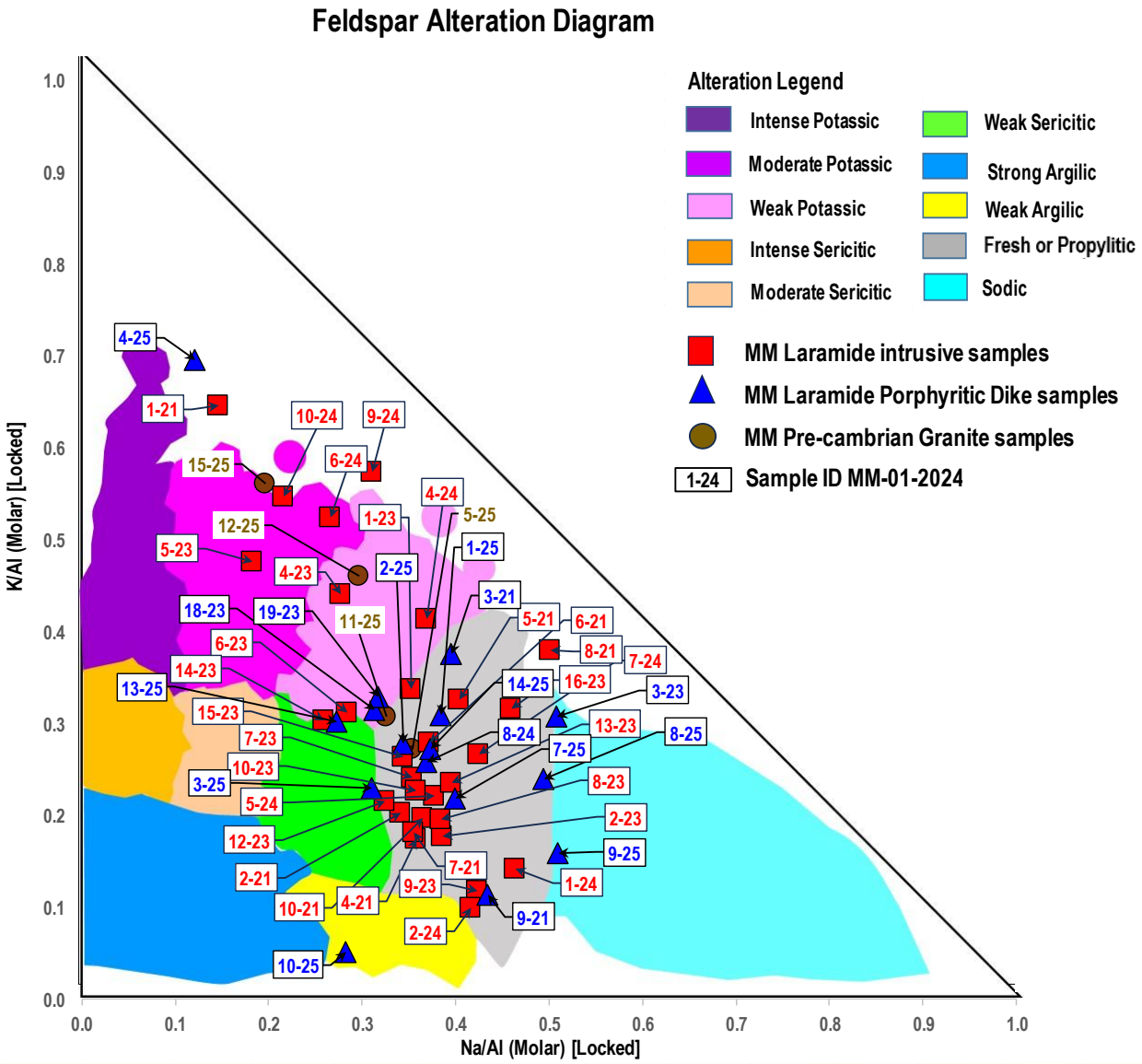
Chargeability/Geochemical Vector Correlation



- Open-ended NE trending chargeability body (>14mrad) anomaly.
- Strong correlation with Cu-Te-Bi-Ag geochemical vector (dotted patterns) suggests proximal porphyry style mineralization.
- Central area of higher chargeability (1,000m x 400m) exhibits strong correlation to Cu-Mo footprint ('leakage halo') and alteration.
- NE area of higher chargeability (1,000m x 700m) open-ended to the NE.
- SW area of higher chargeability (300m x 300m) exhibit alteration features seen in inner propylitic zone and secondary copper mineralization.

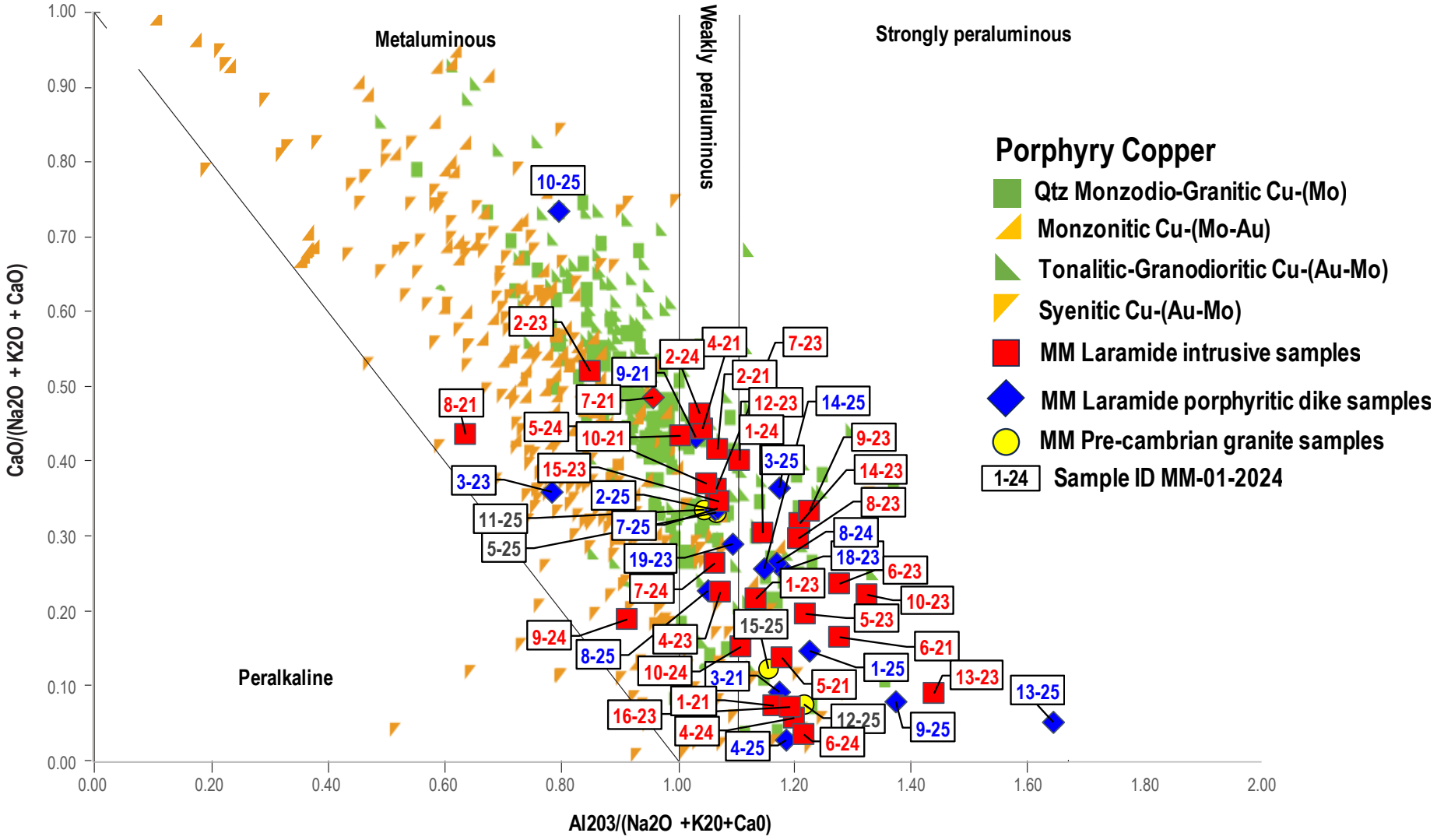
Note: Chargeability signature shown at 600m below surface: Dotted circles show location of geochemical vector for proximal mineralization .

Feldspar Alteration Diagram

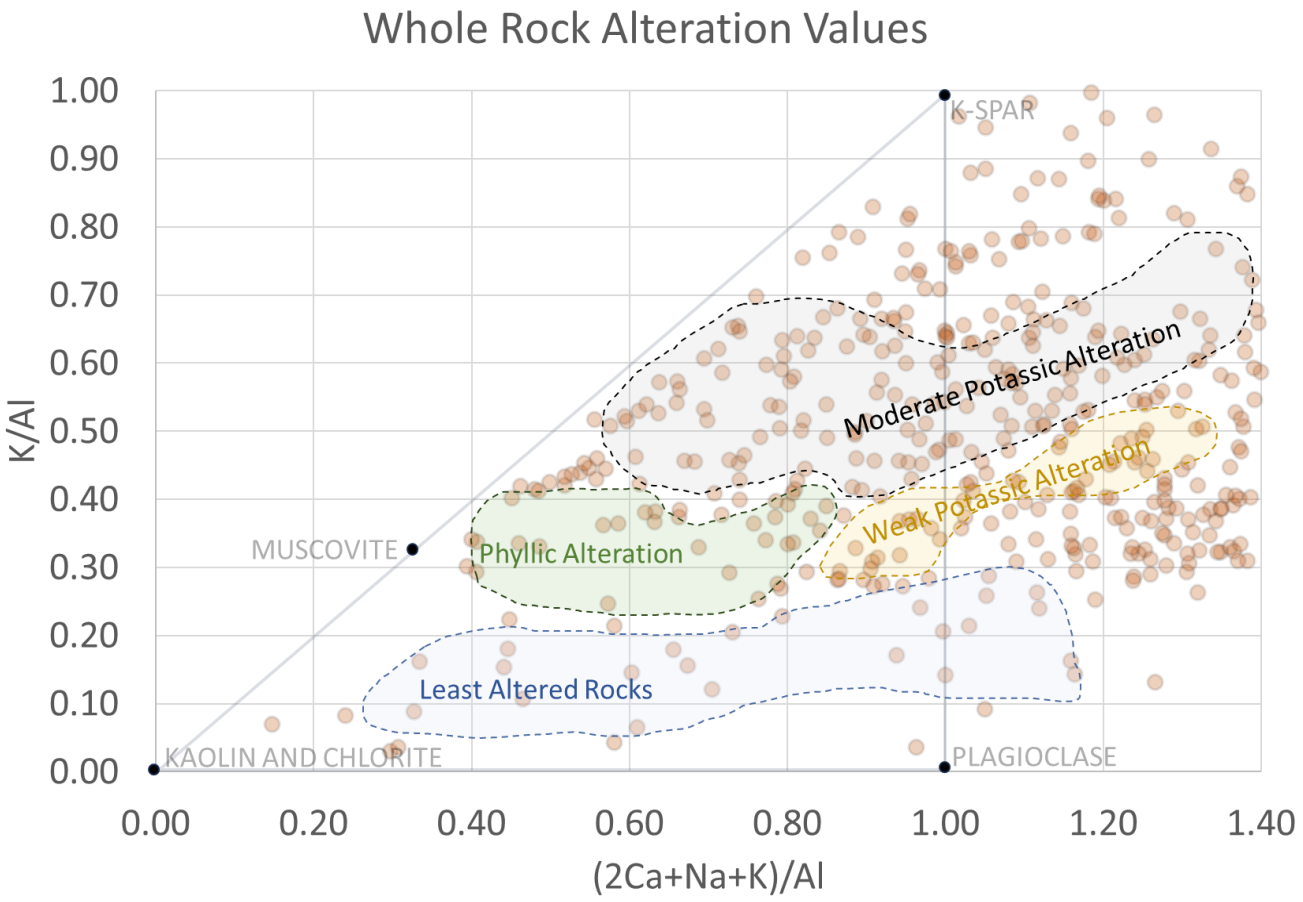


- Felspar Alteration Diagram shows alteration trends of rock units.
- Intrusives exhibit dominantly potassic to propylitic alteration.
- Porphyritic dikes exhibit dominantly propylitic alteration.
- Pre-Cambrian granite samples exhibit potassic and propylitic alteration.

Alumina Saturation Diagram

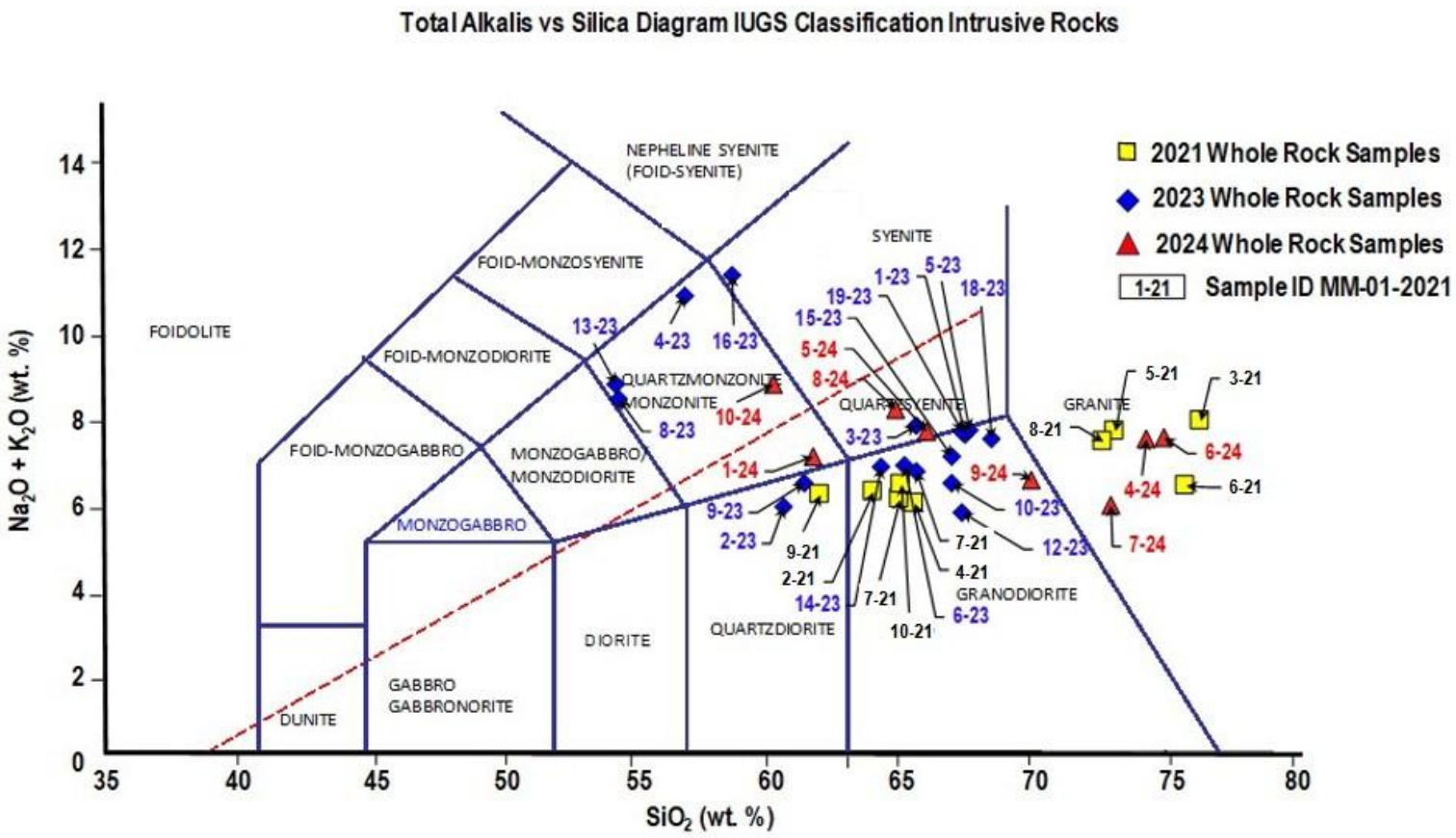


PER Diagram



- Discriminates between fresh and altered rocks.
- Alteration Values show strong correlation with petrographic, geochemical and field observations.
- Diagram shows alteration assemblages for rock samples within the porphyry footprint.
- Least altered rocks correlate with propylitic alteration.

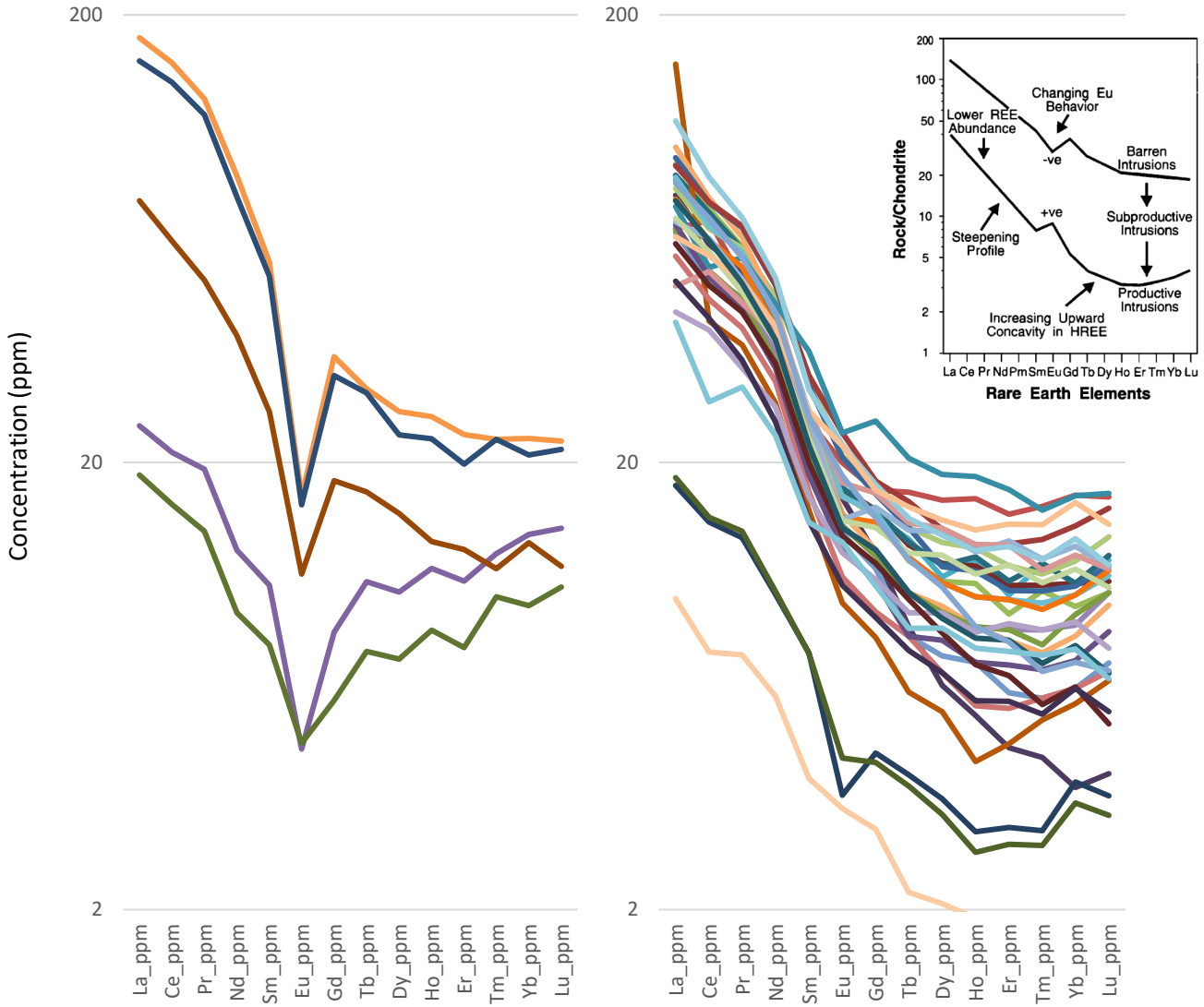
TAS Diagram



Note: Sample MM-01-2021, MM-16-2023 and MM-04-2023 contain in excess of 5 wt.% K_2O and exhibit strong K-spar alteration in outcrop

- Calc-alkaline and alkalic affinities.
- Multiple intrusive phases includes multiple late-stage porphyritic dikes.
- Presence of magnetite and hornblende suggests oxidized-hydrous melt.
- Increased La/Yb and V/Sc ratios indicate increased water content in melt.

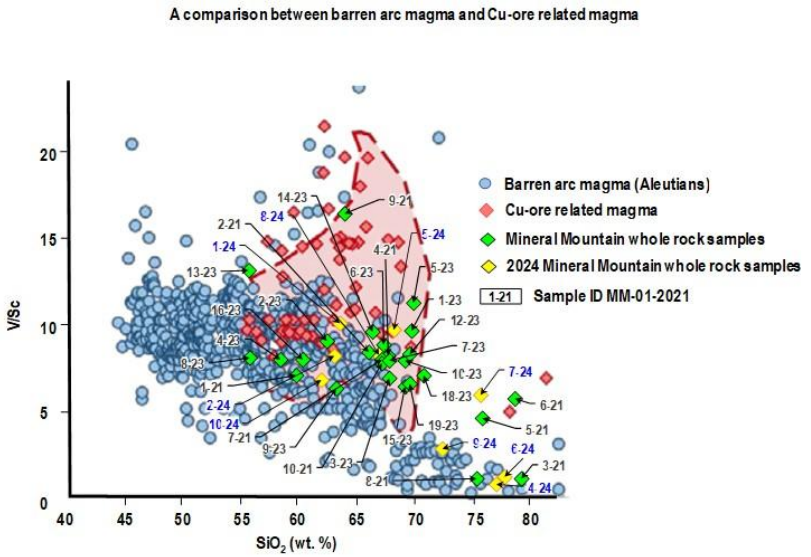
Mineral Mountain REE Geochemistry

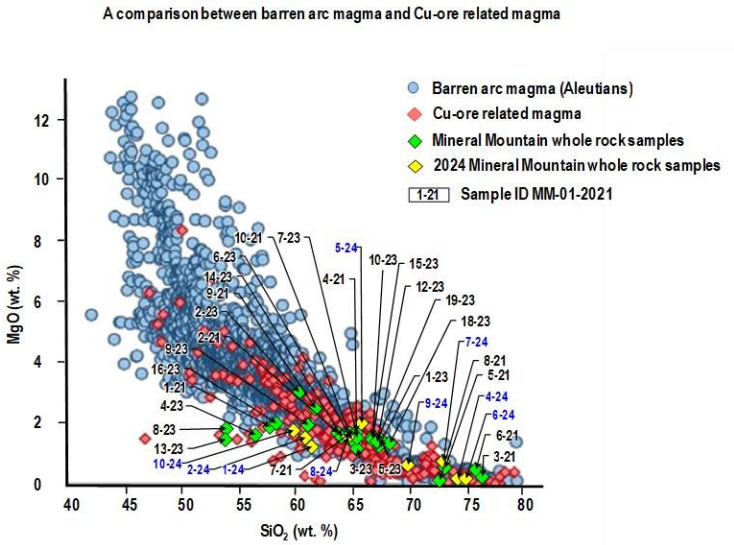


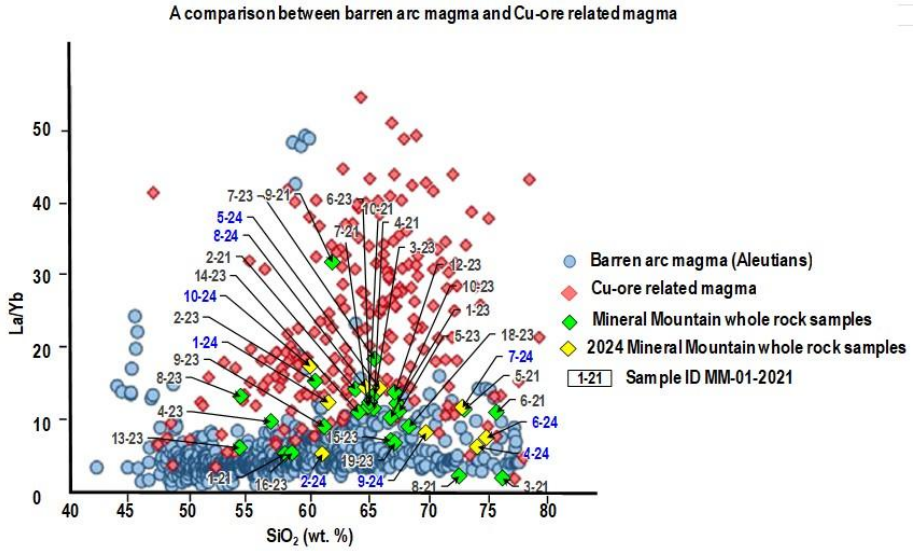
- Results exhibit three distinctly separate intrusive events.
- Two intrusions have marked europium (Eu) deficiency (shown on the left).
- Most samples exhibit steep decline in LREE and significant HREE tail.
- Most samples show a REE pattern consistent with that of a productive intrusion (shown on the inset) (Lang and Titley, 1998).

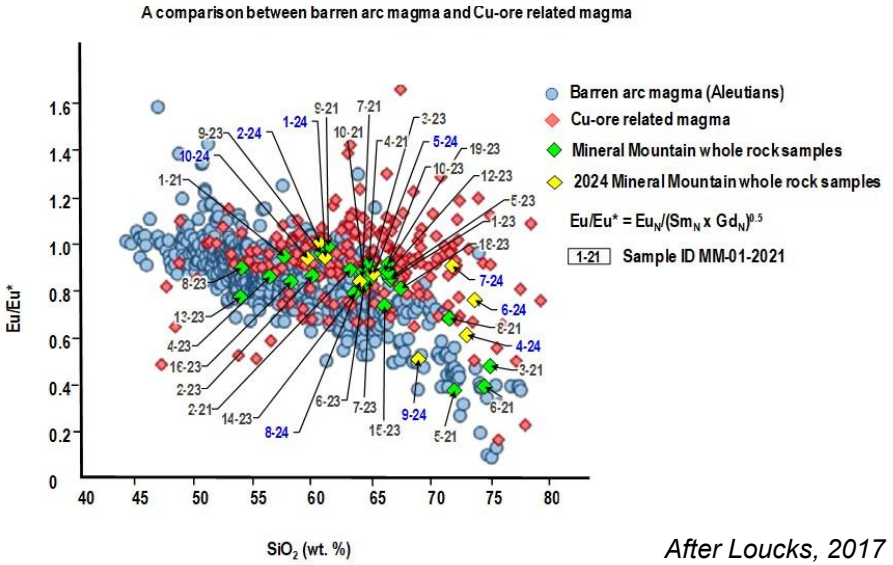
The REE data from 29 samples have been chondrite normalized (Boynton, 1985)

Fertility Indicators





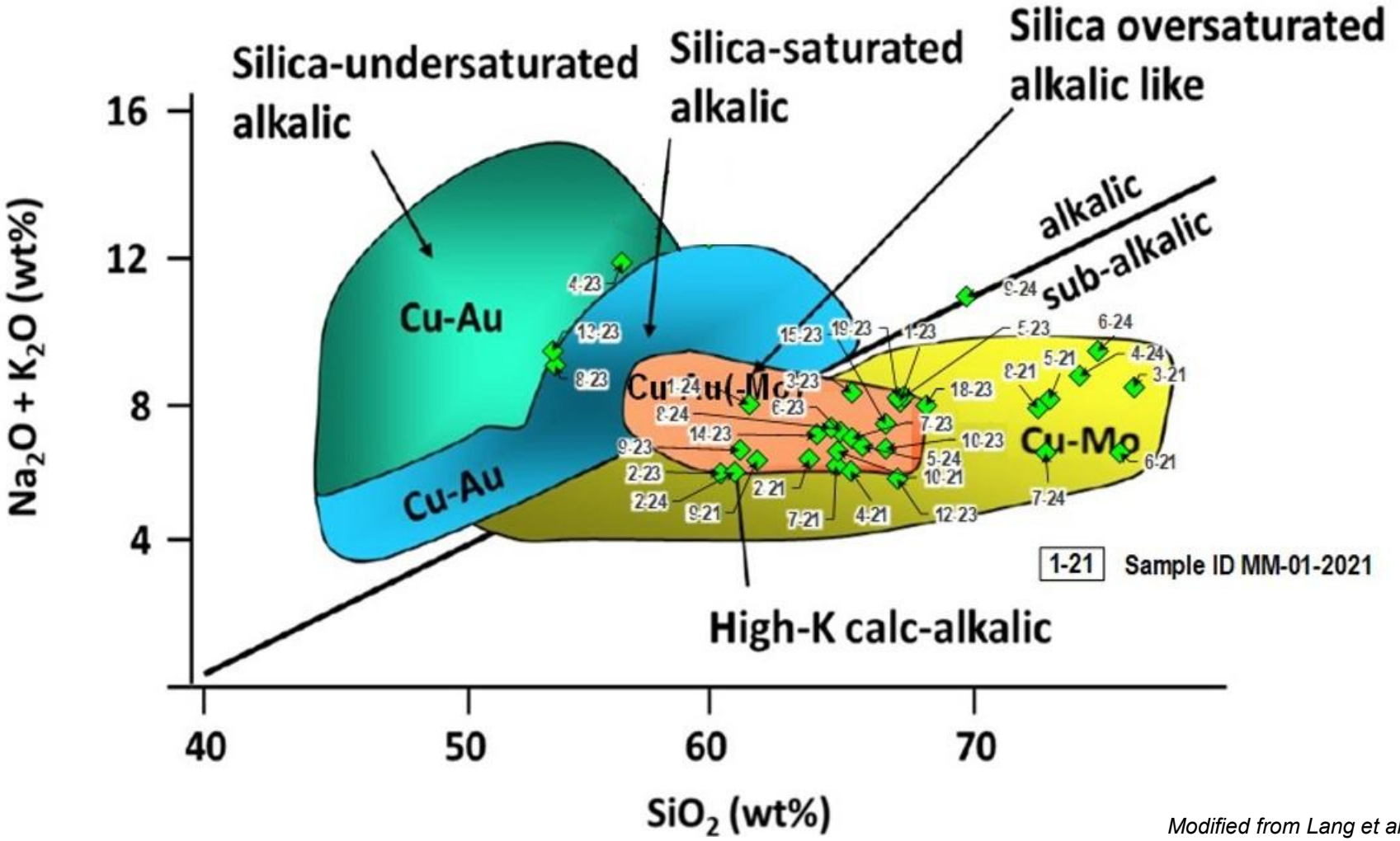




After Loucks, 2017

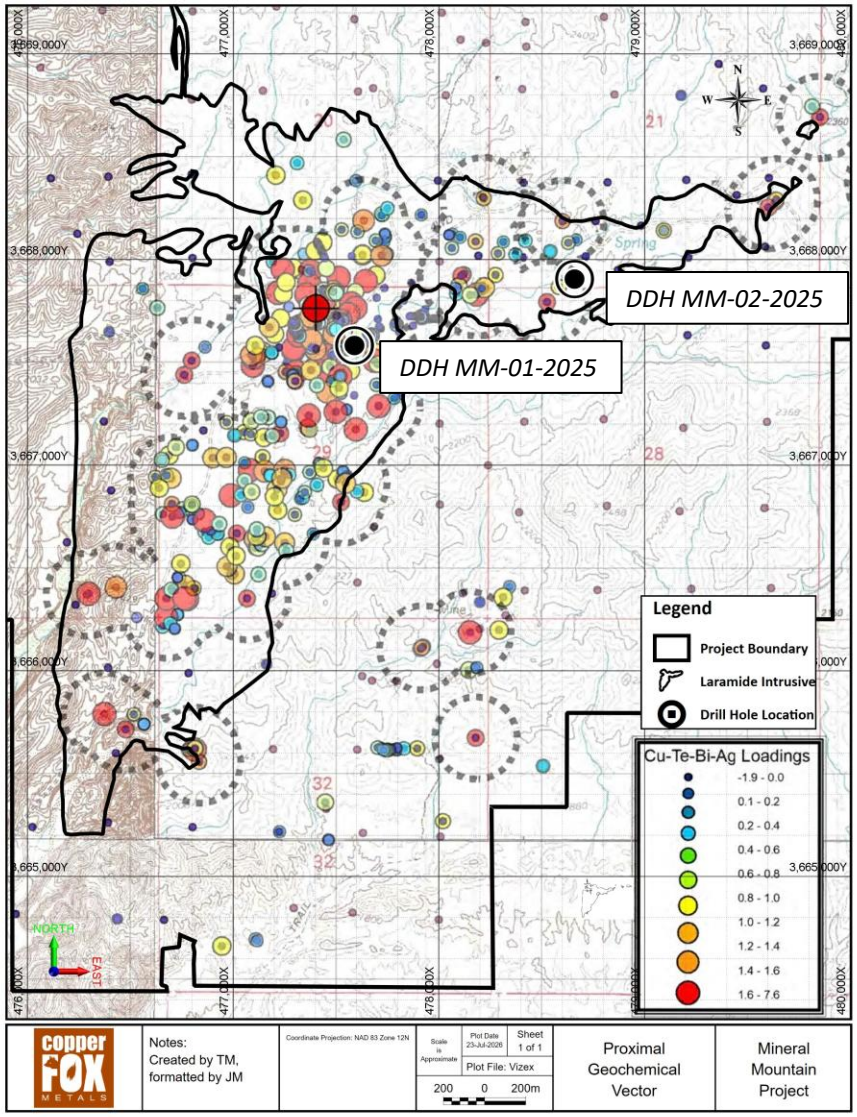
TAS Diagram/Porphyry Type

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



Modified from Lang et al., 1995

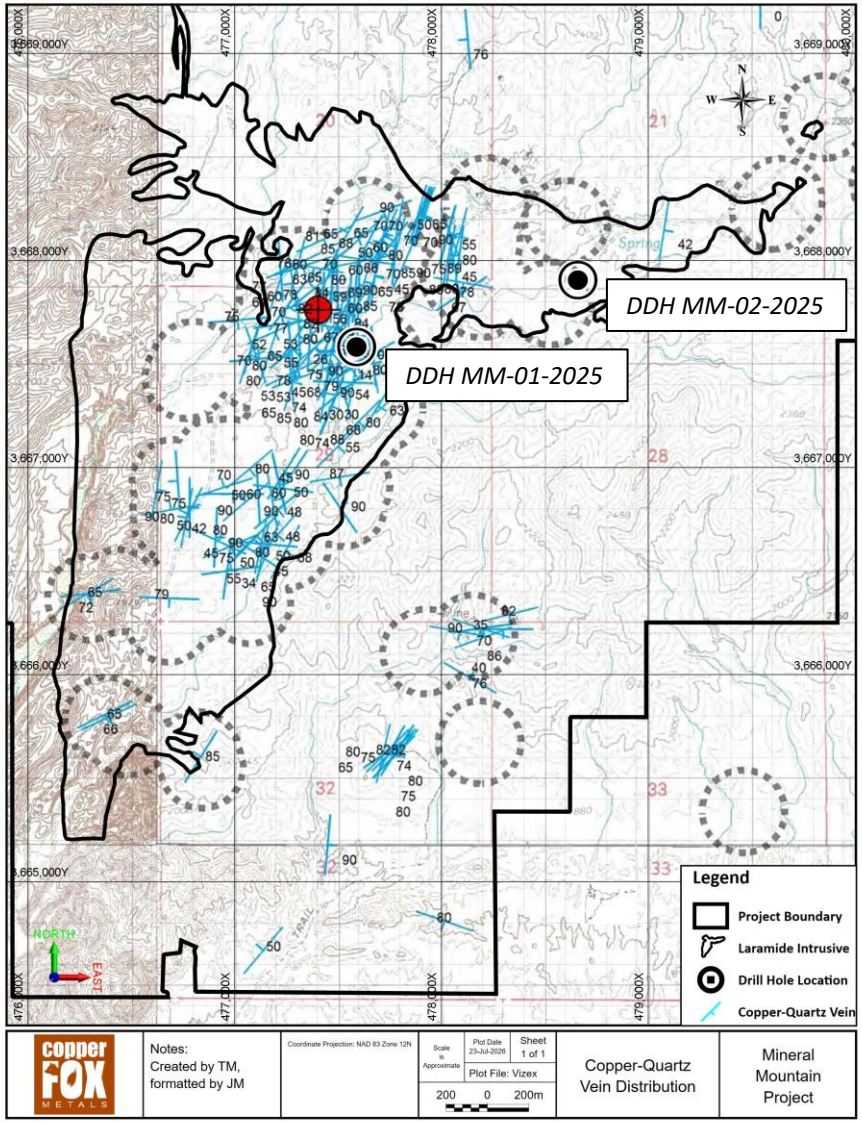
Proximal Geochemical Vector



- Multi-element Q-Mode factor analysis identified: early Cu-Te-Bi-Ag, intermediate Re-S, and late stage Pb-Cd-Zn mineralization.
- Cu-Te-Bi-Ag factor interpreted to represent proximal porphyry copper type mineralization.
- Strong Cu-Te-Bi-Ag signature measuring about 1,000m north-south by 500m east-west, strongest near 447,400E 3,667,760N.
- Factors (i.e., Cu-Te-Bi-Ag, Te-Bi-In-V-Li, and As-Sb-W) consistent with evolved porphyry copper system.
- The mineralization interpreted to represent leakage from a buried porphyry copper system.

Geochemical vector study based on 618 samples. Red dot indicates UTM co-ordinate indicated above.

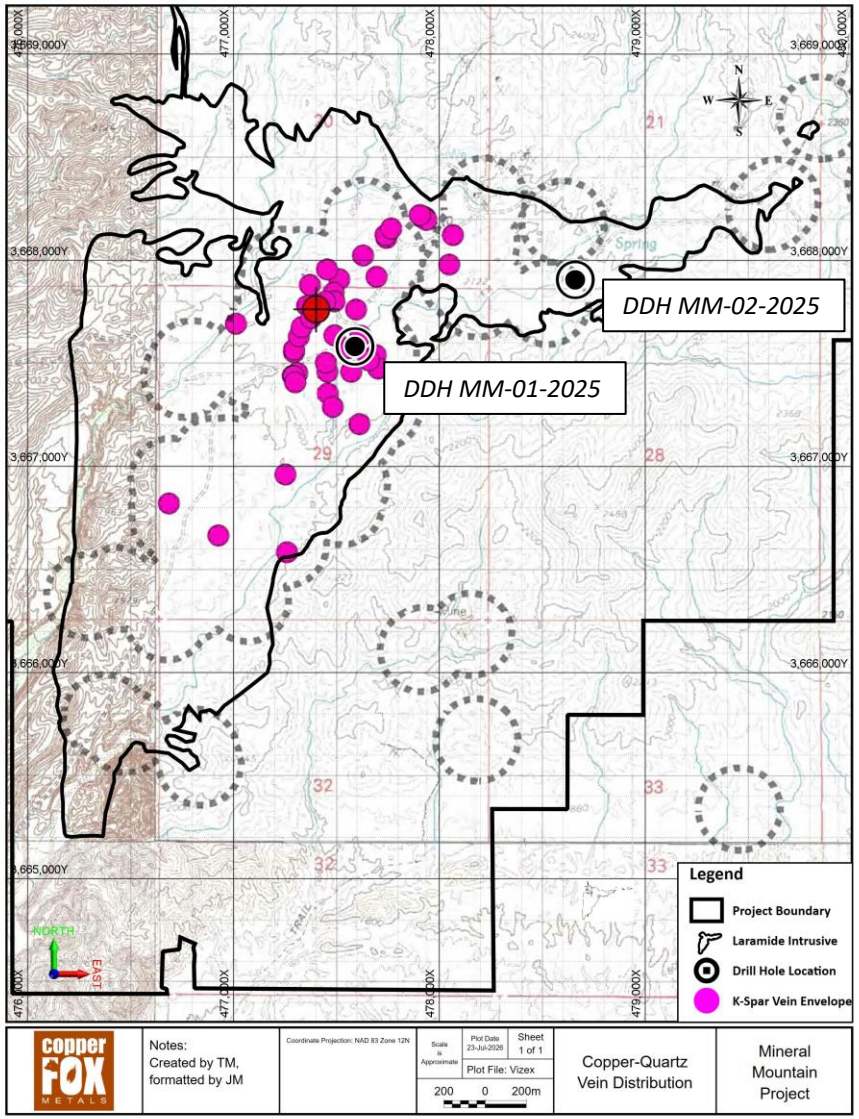
Copper-Quartz Veins



- Abundant copper-quartz veins coincident with Cu-Te-Bi-Ag geochemical factor.
- Copper-quartz veins exhibit dominant NE trend and sub-ordinate NNW trend.
- Distribution of copper-quartz veins suggested continuity of mineralization to the northeast.
- Copper-quartz vein clustering suggest two and possibly three potential porphyry centers.

Red dot indicates UTM co-ordinate of interpreted apex of the buried porphyry system. Dotted circles show location of geochemical vector for proximal mineralization.

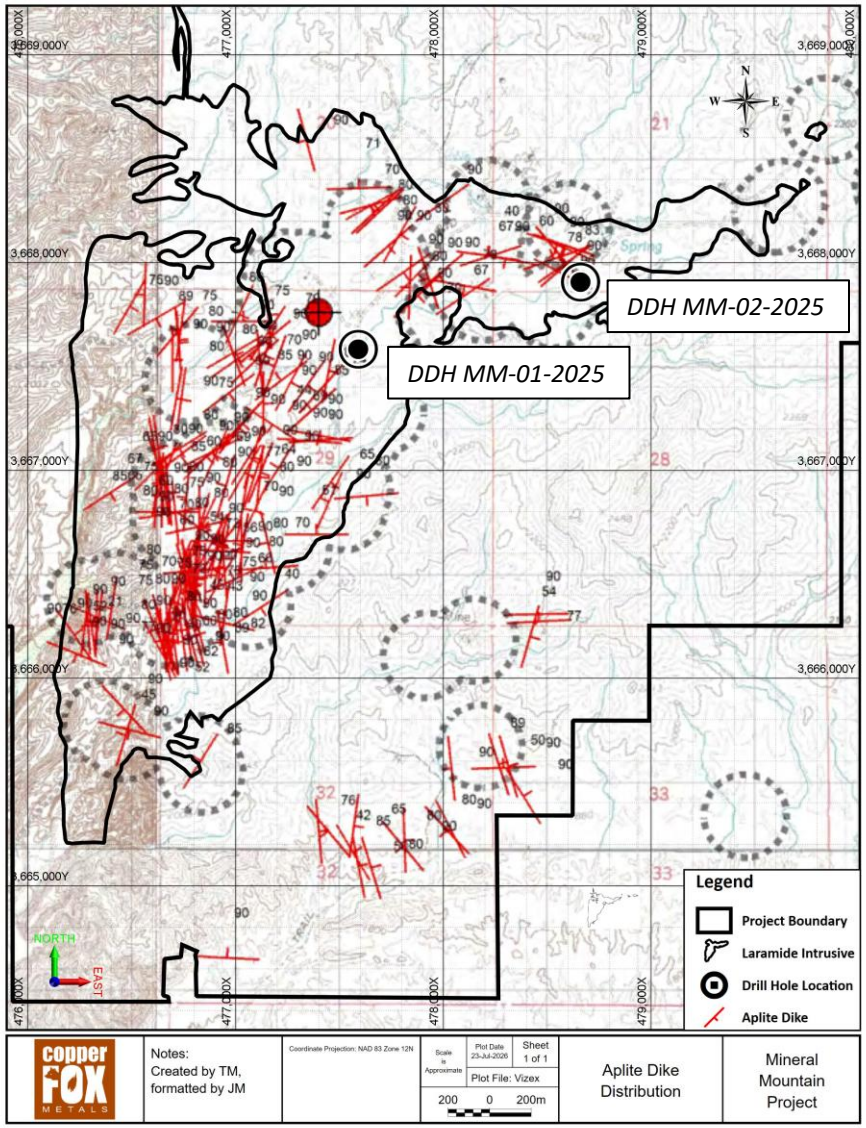
K-spar Vein Envelopes



- Strong spatial correlation with Cu-Te-Bi-Ag geochemical vector.
- Strong spatial correlation with positive chargeability anomaly.
- Distribution of K-spar vein envelopes suggest several potential porphyry centers.

Note: Dotted circles show location of geochemical vector for proximal mineralization.

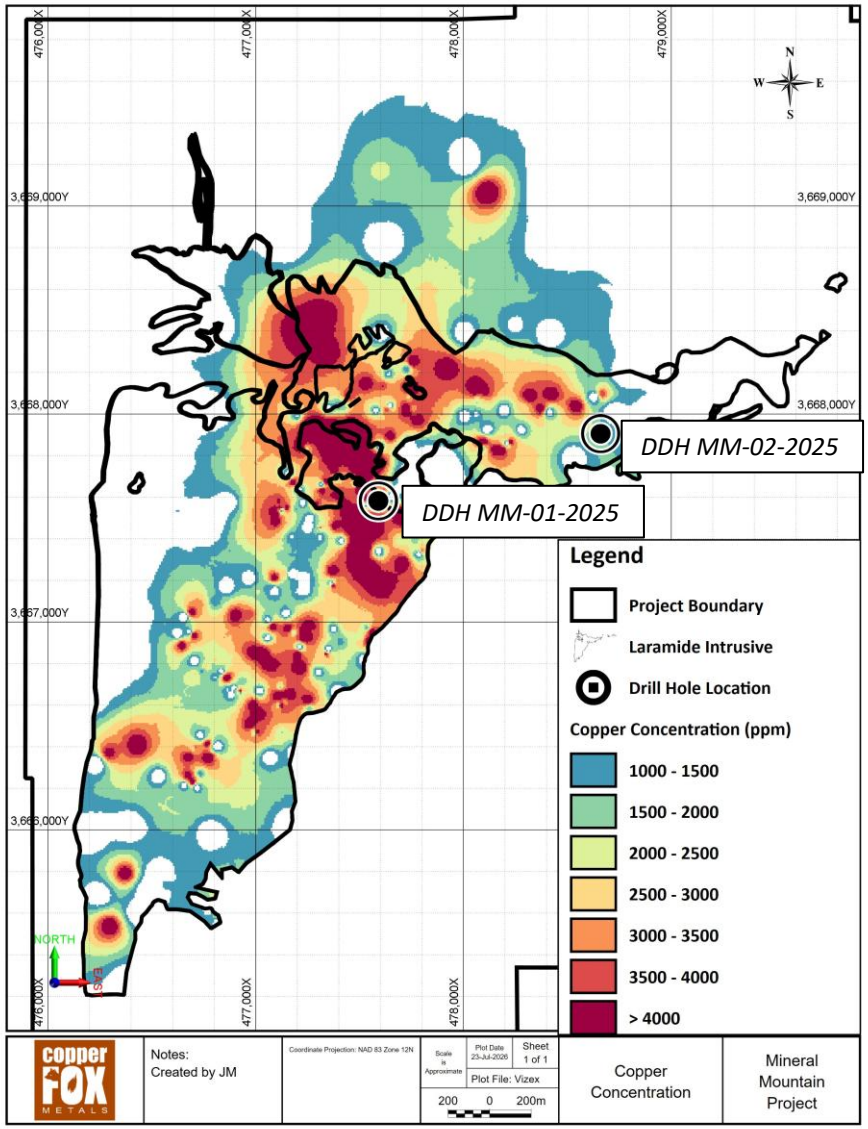
Aplite Dike Distribution



- Types of aplite dikes:
  - a) fine-grained
  - b) pegmatitic
  - c) fine-grained grading inward to pegmatitic
- Several phases [NE and NNW trends] of aplite emplacement.
- Inter-mineral and post mineral phases of aplite emplacement; evidenced by aplite cross-cut by malachite veinlets & fractures.
- Two clusters of aplite within main Cu-Te-Bi-Ag geochemical vector and coincident zones of copper–molybdenum mineralization.

Note: Dotted circles show location of geochemical vector for proximal mineralization

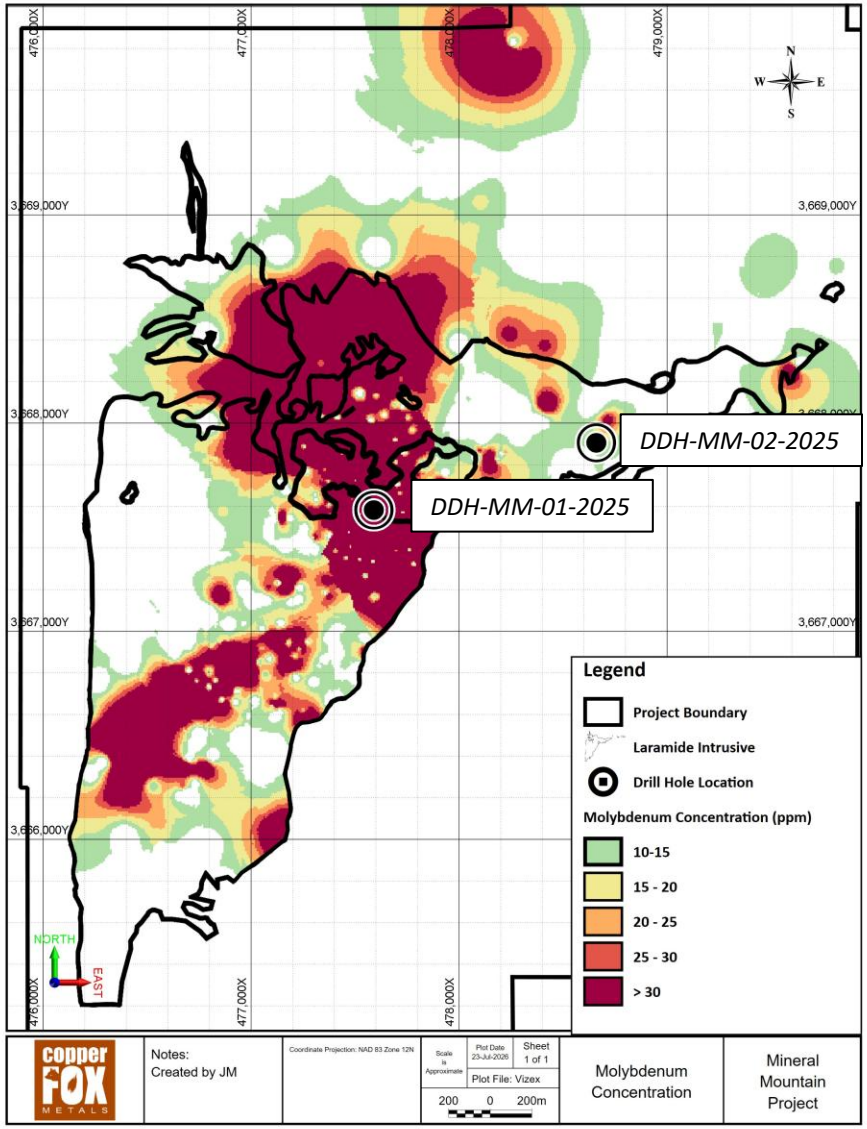
Copper Distribution



- Cu mineralization underlain by chargeability anomaly (>14mrad).
- Cu concentrations ('leakage halo') strongest in centre of project.
- Mineralized vein density is higher in center of project within the Laramide intrusive.
- The high Cu concentration north of the Laramide intrusion located near a Precambrian Diabase dike.
- Cu values capped at 5,000ppm for modelling purposes.

Note: All suspected Miocene-age veins have been removed from the analysis.

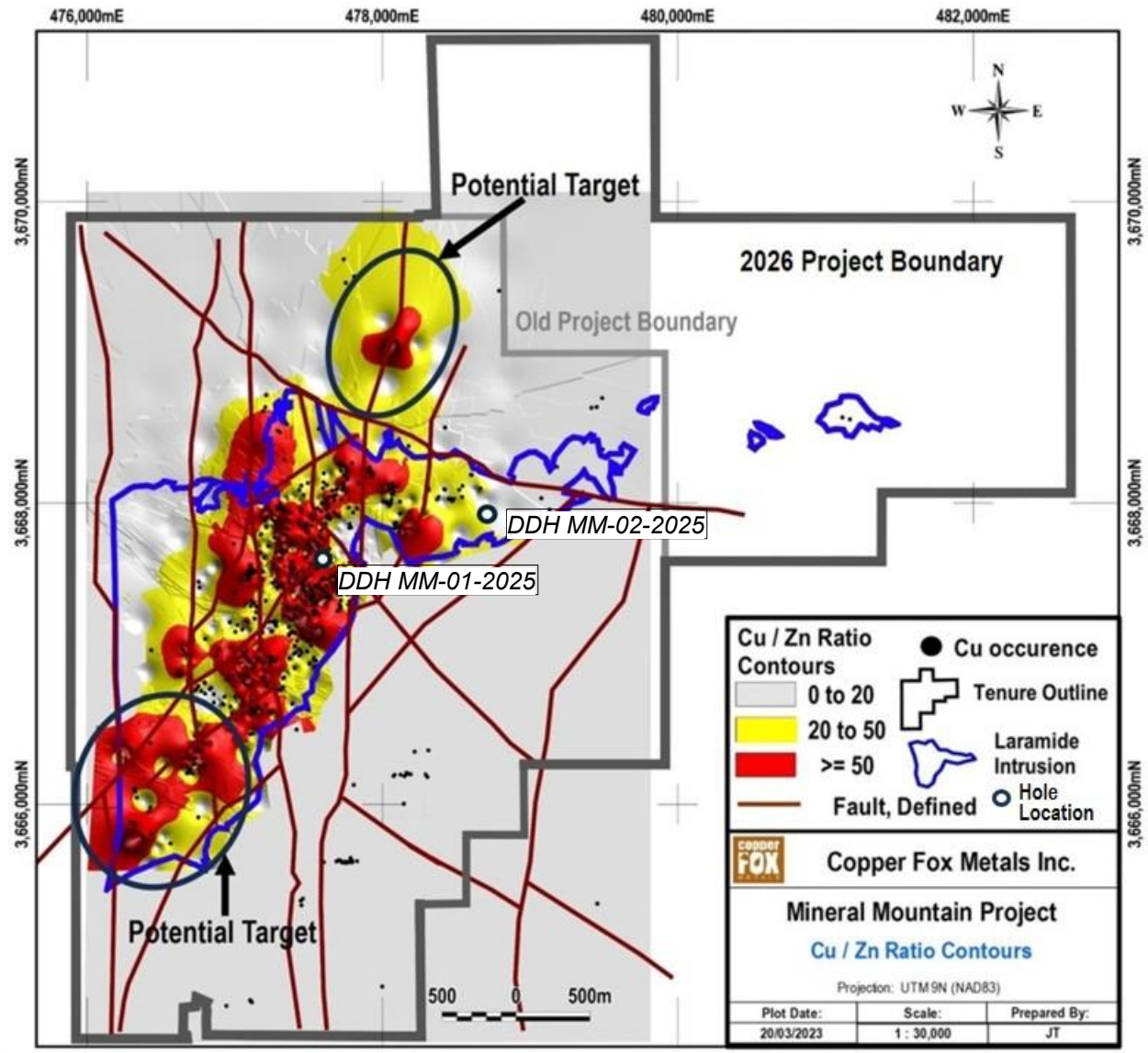
Molybdenum Distribution



- Mo concentrations strongest in central and SW portion of project.
- Quartz-molybdenite vein density higher in central portion of project.
- The high Mo concentration to the north of the Laramide intrusion occur near a Precambrian Diabase dike.
- Mo concentrations capped at 100ppm for modelling purposes.

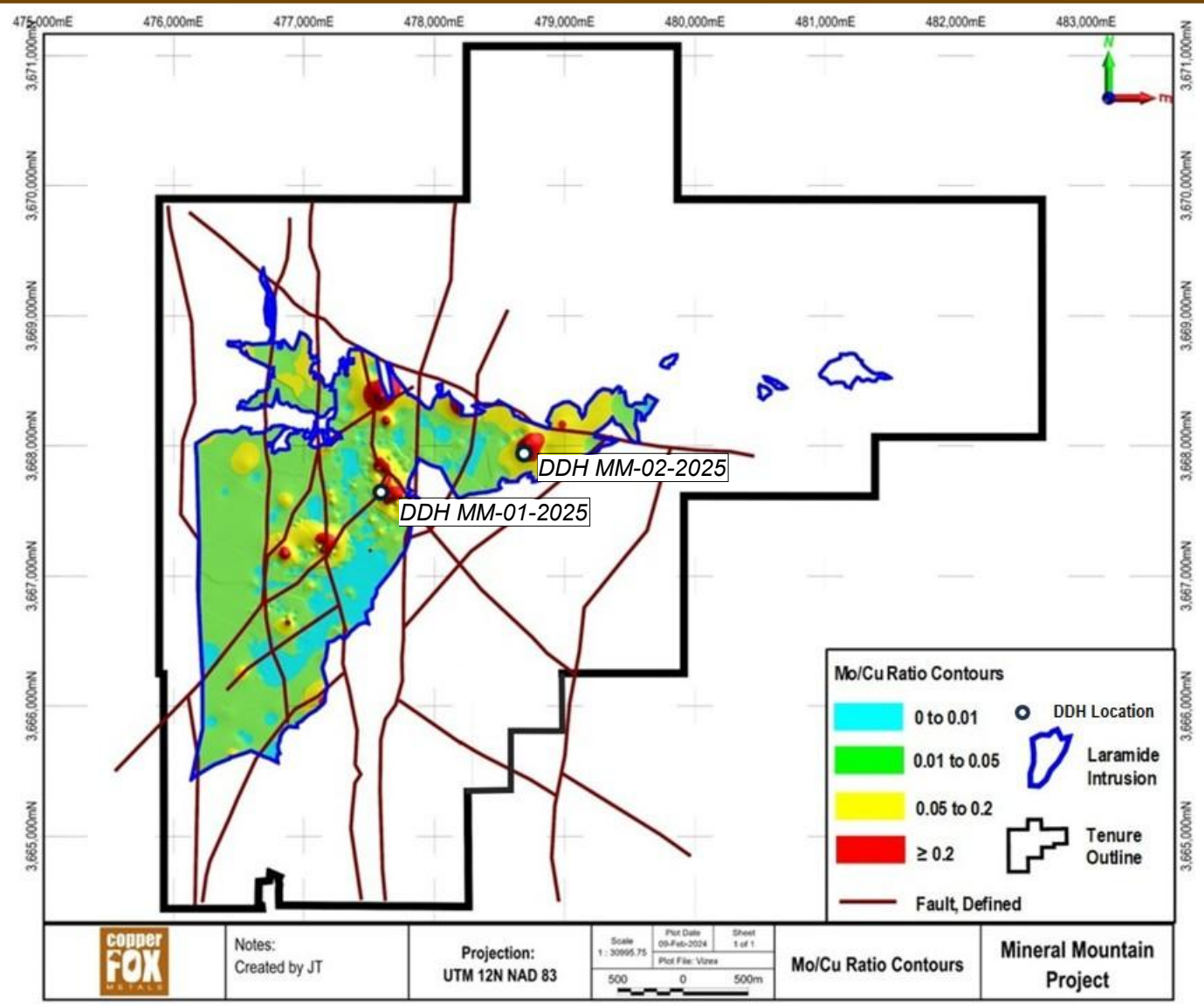
All suspected Miocene-age veins have been removed from the analysis.

Cu/Zn Zonation



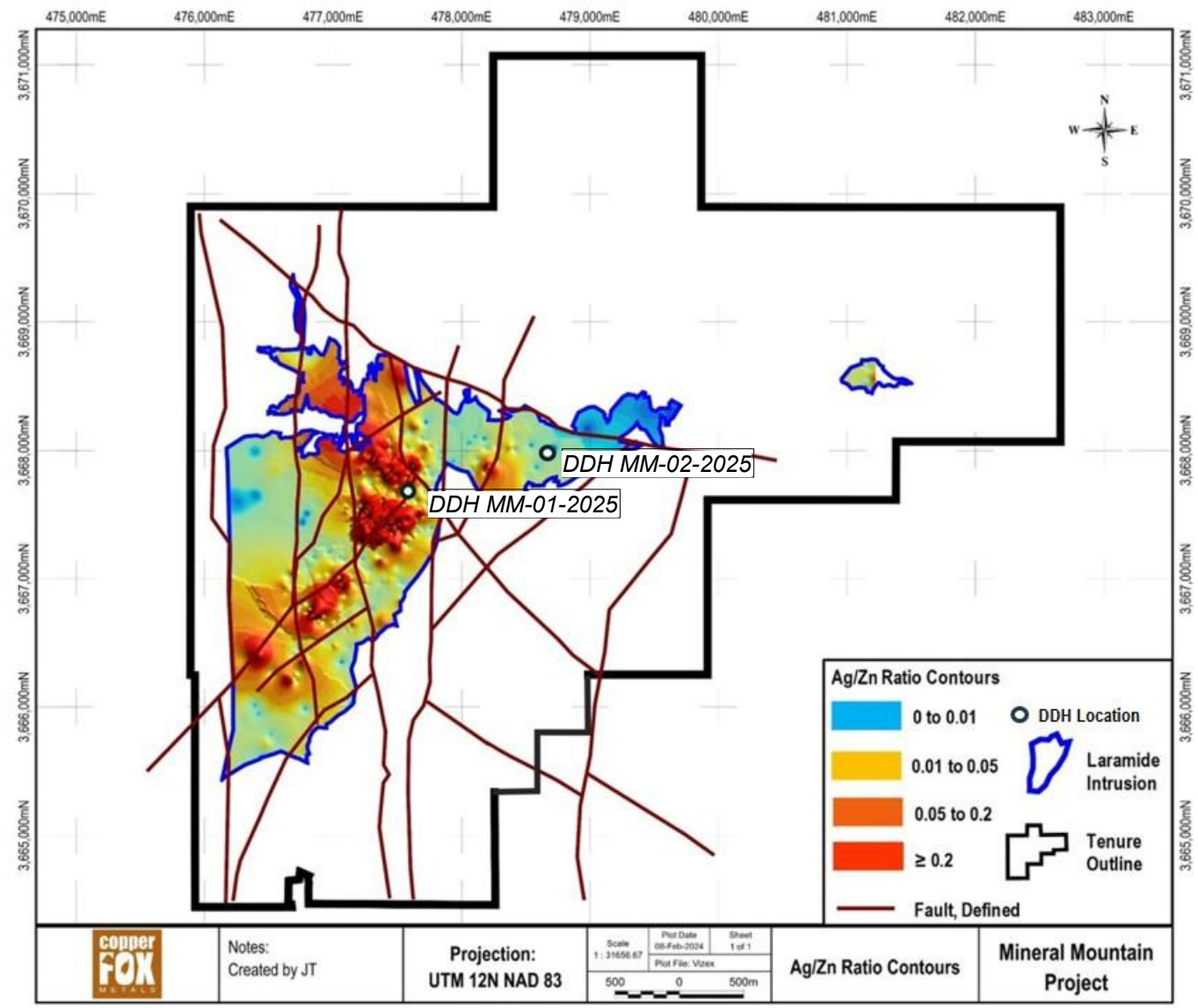
- Higher Cu/Zn ratio indicates proximity to the center of the porphyry system.
- Cu/Zn ratio trend consistent with the copper mineralization and alteration patterns.
- Cu/Zn ratio > 50 exhibits a strong spatial association to copper mineralization.
- Cu/Zn ratio identified potential for two additional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

Mo/Cu Zonation



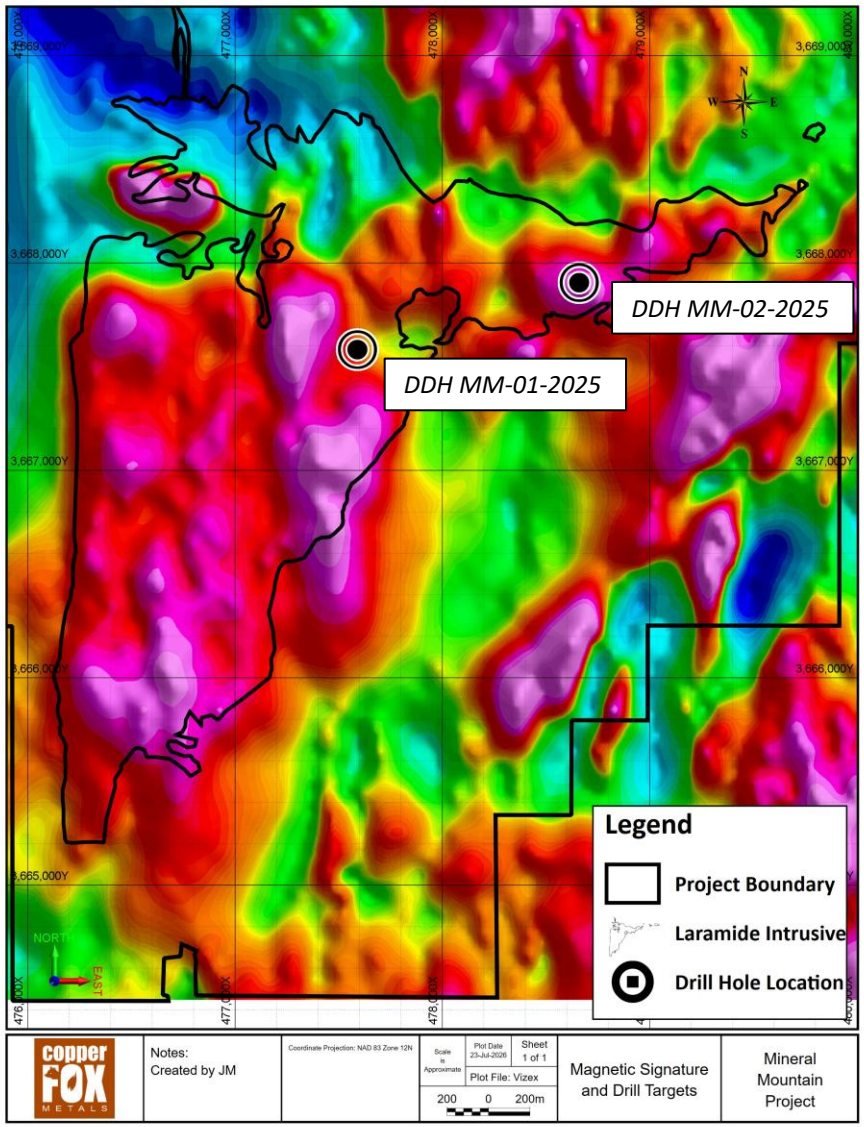
- Higher Mo/Cu ratio indicates higher temperature part of the system.
- Mo mainly at geochemical level.
- Quartz-molybdenite veinlets.
- Indicates possible additional targets.
- N-S structural trend.

Ag/Zn Ratio



- Modelling restricted to Laramide age intrusive.
- Similar pattern as Cu/Zn ratio.
- Potential 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.
- Hydrothermal magnetite (now hematite) occurs in quartz veinlets, fractures blebs and disseminations.
- Cu-Mo associated with potassic (K-spar-magnetite-biotite) and phyllic (sericite-chlorite) alteration.
- Outlying positive magnetic signatures indicate potential buried porphyry center.

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