Eaglehead Porphyry Copper Project

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 Eaglehead project; the future activities of the Eaglehead project; and the interpretation of data from the Eaglehead 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 Eaglehead 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 Eaglehead 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

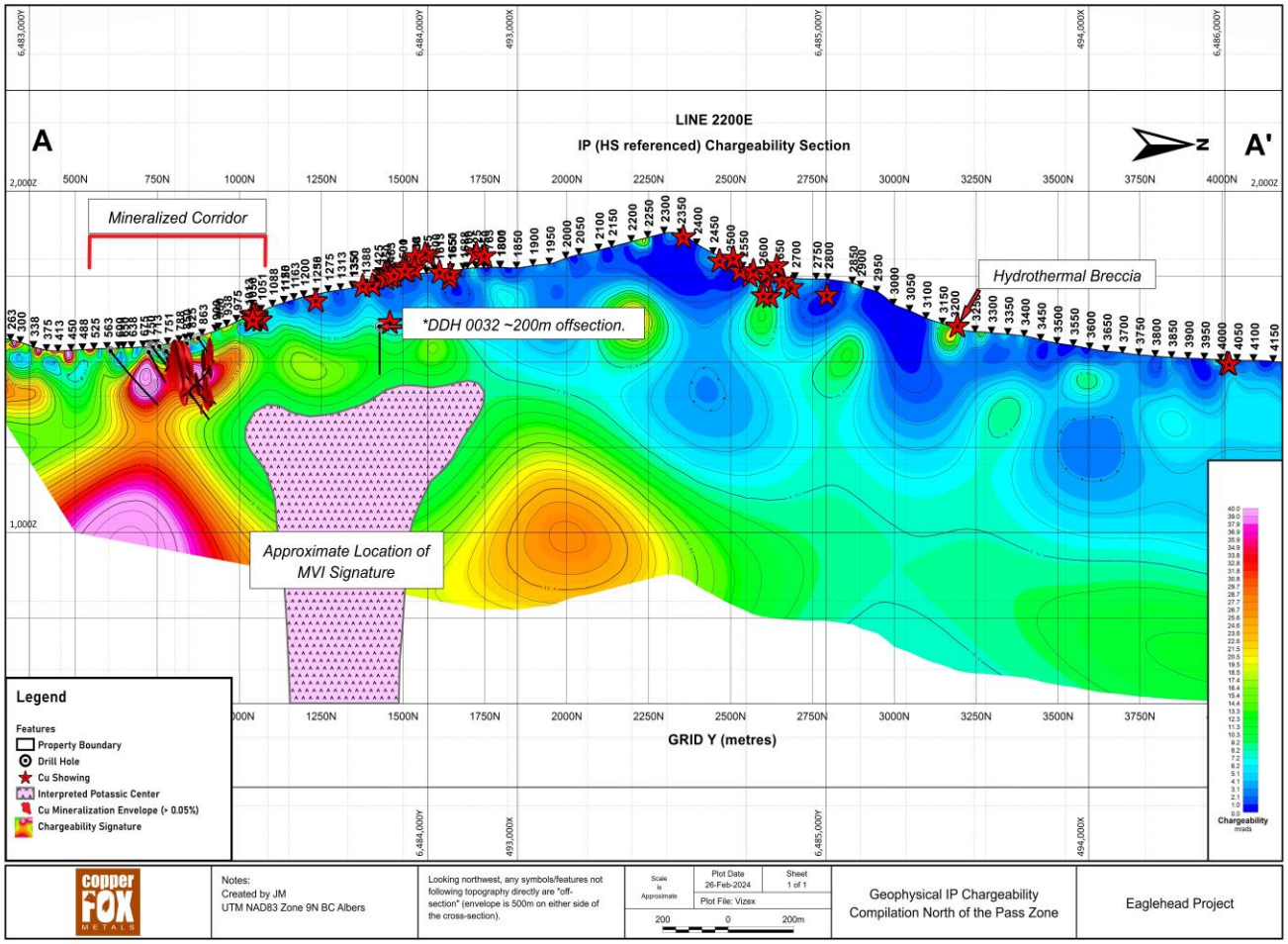
Project Location

- Located 50 km east of Dease Lake, British Columbia, Canada
- Covers 15,713 hectares (157.1 km2) on south side of Eaglehead pluton
- Access to seaport, highway, and renewable, reliable hydro-electric power grid
- Mining-friendly jurisdiction with local community support
- Tote road access
- Rolling topography

Overview

- **Regional Setting:** the Eaglehead Pluton is located in the Liard Mining District, British Columbia, 50 km east of Dease Lake
- **Structural Setting:** Hosted in the prolific Quesnel Terrain, in proximity to Quesnel/Cache Creek Terrain boundary, a major regional scale structure
- **Setting:** Four open-ended mineralized zones hosted within a 6 km long chargeability anomaly (>10mrds) exposed in northwest trending valley floor
- **Age:** Early Jurassic (195Ma) multi-phase intrusive system
- **Country rocks:** Porphyritic and non-porphyritic biotite granodiorite, hornblende quartz diorite, quartz porphyry and Kutcho Volcanics
- **Copper Footprint:** 8,000 m by 3,000 m porphyry copper footprint
- **Alteration:** Classical porphyry style alteration assemblage, potassic/propylitic/phyllic (with quartz-sericite)
- **Mineralization:** copper-gold-molybdenum-silver
- **Exploration Model:** Calc-alkalic, Plutonic sub-type porphyry copper deposit (i.e. Highland Valley - Gibraltar)

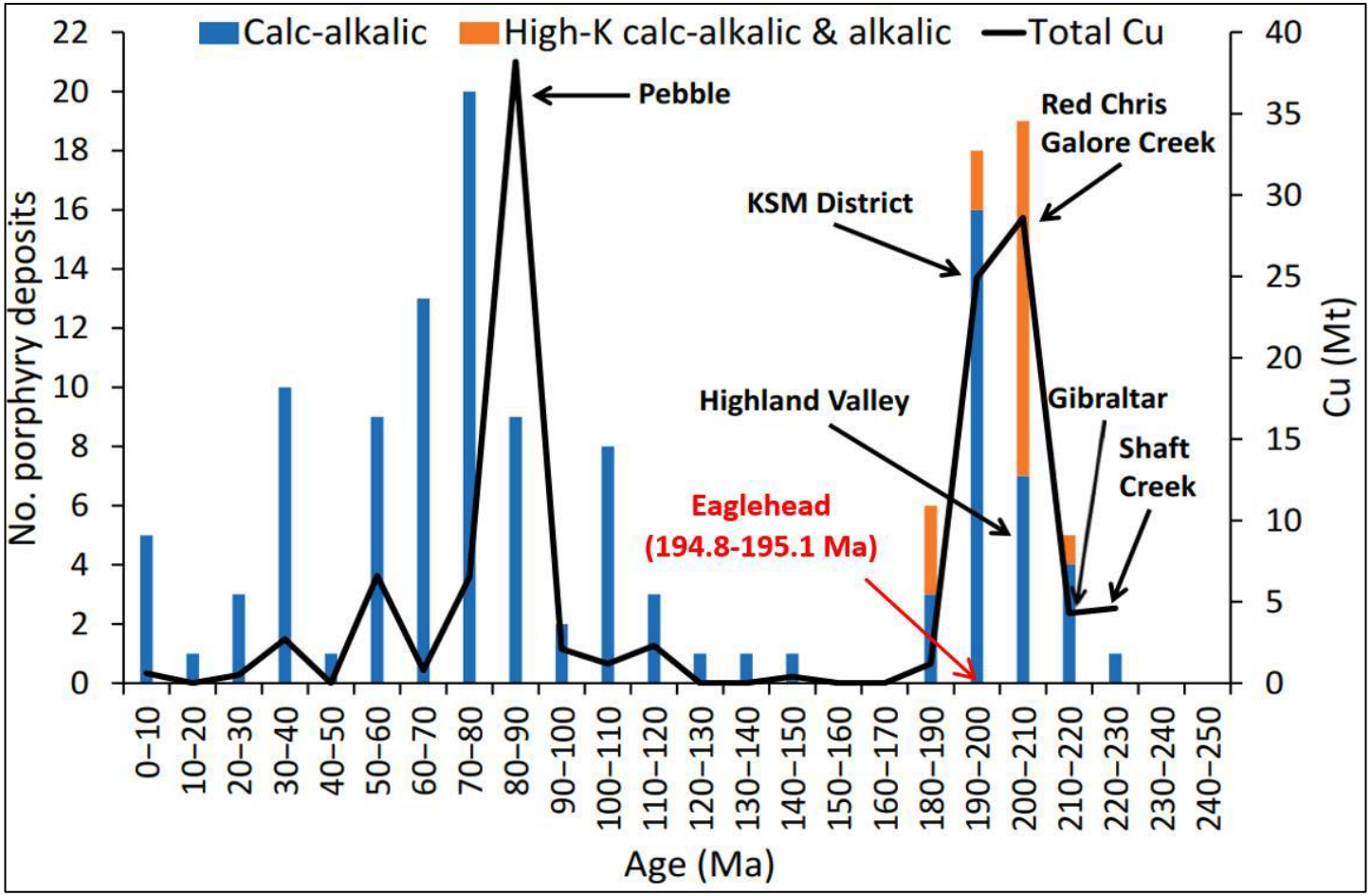
Schematic Exploration Model



- North dipping chargeability signature “wraps” interpreted MVI signature at depth
- Chargeability signature (>10 mrad) approximately 2,000 m wide, open-ended
- Mineralization exposed in valley floor
- Copper showings and hydrothermal breccia located above chargeability anomaly interpreted as “leakage” from buried porphyry system
- DDH 0032 intersected upper portion of chargeability signature and sporadic copper mineralization (max copper 0.48%)

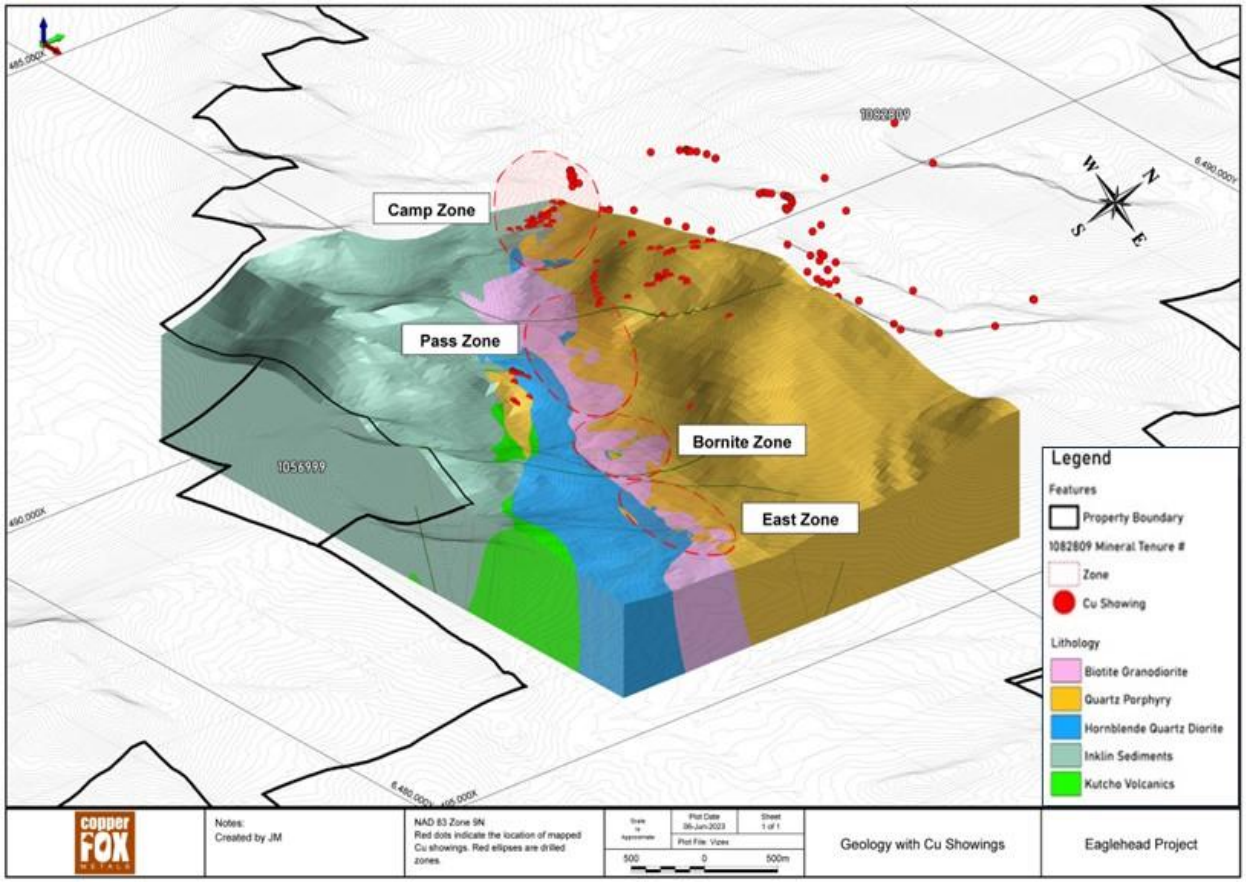
Eaglehead Timing

Timing of BC Porphyry Systems



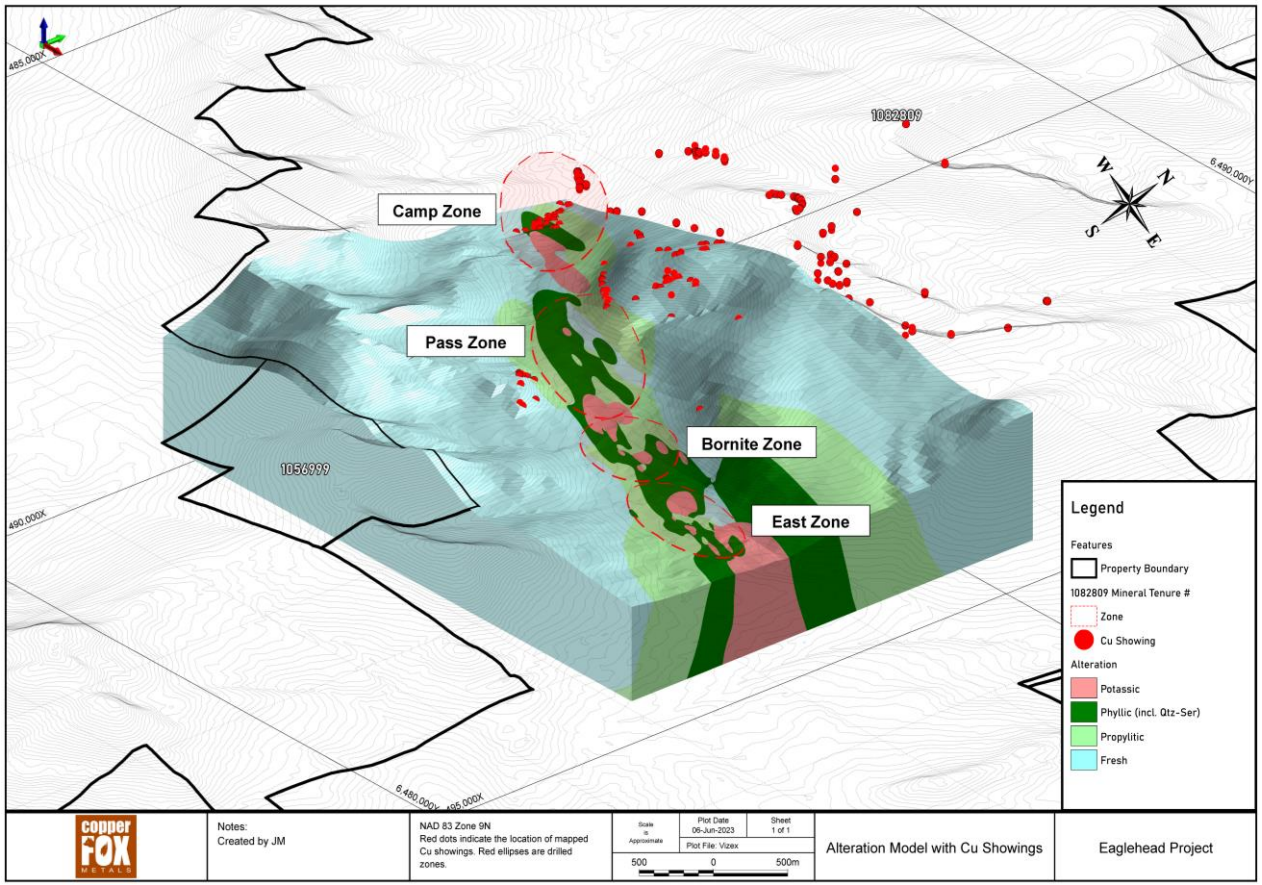
- Eaglehead intrusion and mineralization emplaced during major porphyry epoch in BC
- Similar age as other large BC deposits such as KSM, Highland Valley and Red Chris

Geology Model



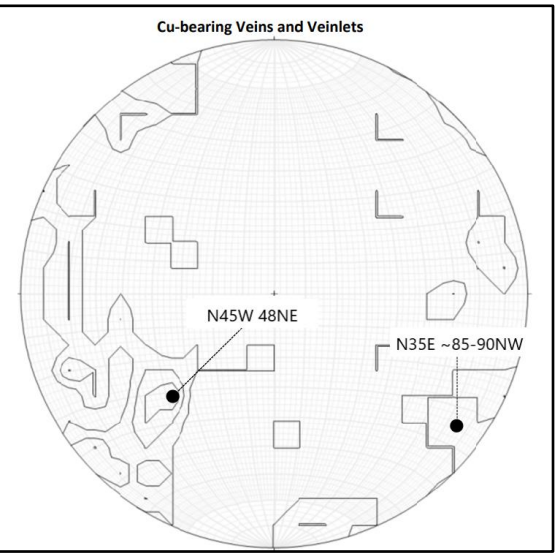
- Mineralization restricted to 8 km by 3 km area on the southern boundary of Eaglehead Pluton
- Intrusive contacts and near synchronous emplacement of intrusive phases
- Quartz porphyry most widespread (possible “parental” pluton)
- Biotite granodiorite is primary host to the mineralization
- Under explored area of copper mineralization (173 showings) north of Camp-Pass zones
- Kutcho Volcanics of the Cache Creek Terrain in contact with Hornblende Quartz Diorite

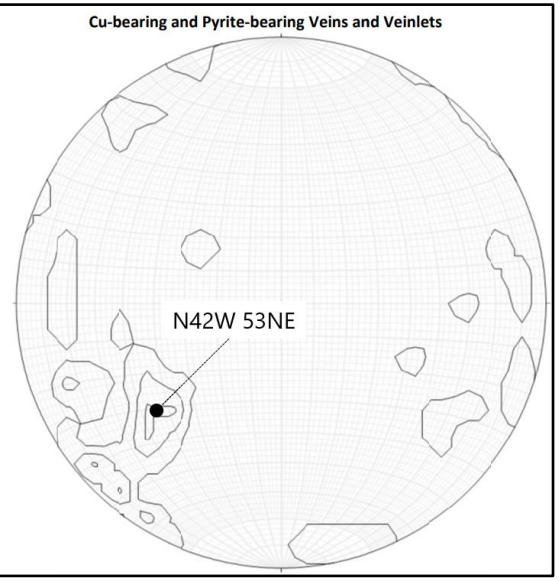
Alteration Model



- Strong spatial correlation between geology, alteration and mineralization
- Potassic alteration restricted to northwest trending valley
- Potassic (magnetite-K-spar-secondary biotite) primarily in biotite granodiorite
- Phyllic (quartz-sericite-muscovite-pyrite) mainly in the biotite granodiorite and quartz porphyry
- Propylitic (epidote-calcite-albite-actinolite) in all three intrusive phases
- Alteration transitions from Potassic in East zone to Phyllic in Pass zone
- Alteration exhibits spatial correlation with location and depth of MVI anomalies

Structural Analysis





Cu-bearing Veins and Veinlets

- Veinlets carrying chalcopyrite or copper oxide minerals show wide-ranging orientations, with one weak modal orientation at N45W 48NE. A very weak mode of mineralized veins, often thicker than average, dips nearly vertically and strike around N35E.
- The absence of a stronger mode in 49 copper-mineralized veinlets is consistent with the veinlets representing a randomized, stockwork system associated with porphyry emplacement rather than a strongly structurally controlled system.
- Orientation of the more dominant (N45W-48NE) and sub-ordinate (N35E-85-90NW) sets are consistent with the interpreted dip of mineralization in the East and Bornite zones.

Cu-bearing and Pyrite-bearing Veins and Veinlets

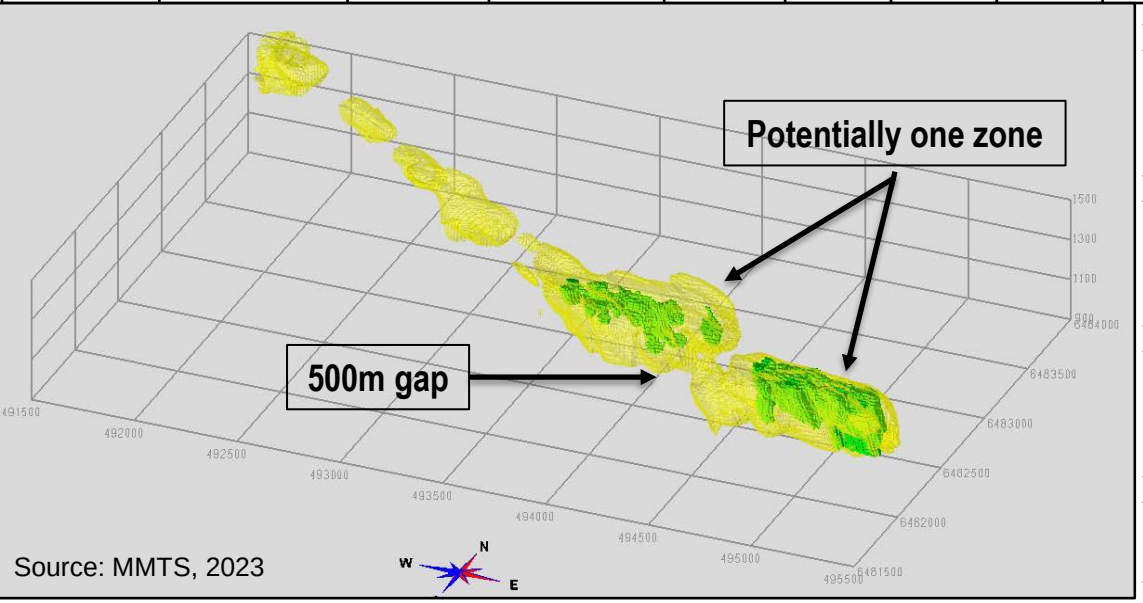
- Veinlets carrying chalcopyrite or copper oxide minerals or predominantly pyrite show a wide-ranging orientations, with one weak modal orientation.
- Addition of pyrite-only veinlets does not materially change the modal orientations.

Mineralization Characteristics

- **Primary sulphide minerals:** Cp-Bn-Mo-Py-Cc
- **Secondary copper minerals:** Mal-trace Cc
- **Veins (classification by Cernuschi et al., 2023):**
  - **A-type;** Cp-Bn-Mag (2-5mm thick up to >1.5m pseudo-brecciated vein zones); cross-cut by later-stage anh veins
  - **EDM-type;** Bio-Cp +/- Py; as stockwork, occasionally blebby
  - **B-type; A**nh +/- Cp +/- Bn occasionally associated with Qtz + Cal. Rare Mo in vein selvages
  - **QM-type;** Mo often associated with Py, Carb, Hem and Anh
  - **Qtz-Cp-Mo;** veinlets ranging from 5mm-10cm. Thick to densely veined zones
  - **C-Veins**; Qtz-Cp-Bn; offset by Ser-Hem-Calc (+/- Ep) coated fractures
  - **Py;** ~1cm thick and varying angles TCA
  - **Cal +/- Ep;** can reach densities up to >40/m, sometimes associated with potassic alteration and Anh veining
  - **Sericite;** tend to cross-cut all other vein types
- **Fractures:**
  - **Ep;** fractures (with potassic alteration) are sometimes crosscut by ~1cm thick veins of Anh
  - **Cal +/- Ser +/- Cp;** Occasionally offset by Qtz-feldspar (?) veins
  - **Py +/- Cp +/- Cn +/- Cc;** with potassic alteration, overprinting alteration (propylitic or phyllic)
  - **Mo+/- Chl +/- Cal +/- Anh;** also in fault gouge
- **Other:** Disseminated forms of Cp-Py-Bn mineralization are associated with mafic minerals

Mineral Resource Estimate

Class	NSR Cutoff (C$/tonne)	Tonnage (kt)	NSR (C$/tonne)	CuEq %	Cu %	Mo %	Au gpt	Ag gpt	NSR	CuEq Mlb	Cu Mlb	Mo Mlb	Au koz	Ag koz
Indicated	5	71,971	24.42	0.322	0.219	0.0107	0.06	0.9	1,758	510	347	17	139.8	2,159
	5.5	70,810	24.74	0.326	0.221	0.0108	0.061	0.9	1,752	509	345	16.9	139.6	2,151
	8	64,395	26.52	0.349	0.236	0.0118	0.066	1	1,708	496	335	16.8	137.5	2,093
Inferred	5	250,820	18.19	0.24	0.187	0.0035	0.042	0.6	4,562	1,325	1,036	19.4	339.5	5,024
	5.5	242,331	18.64	0.246	0.192	0.0035	0.043	0.6	4,517	1,312	1,025	18.7	335.8	4,971
	8	202,996	20.95	0.276	0.215	0.004	0.049	0.7	4,253	1,235	964	17.9	318.5	4,660

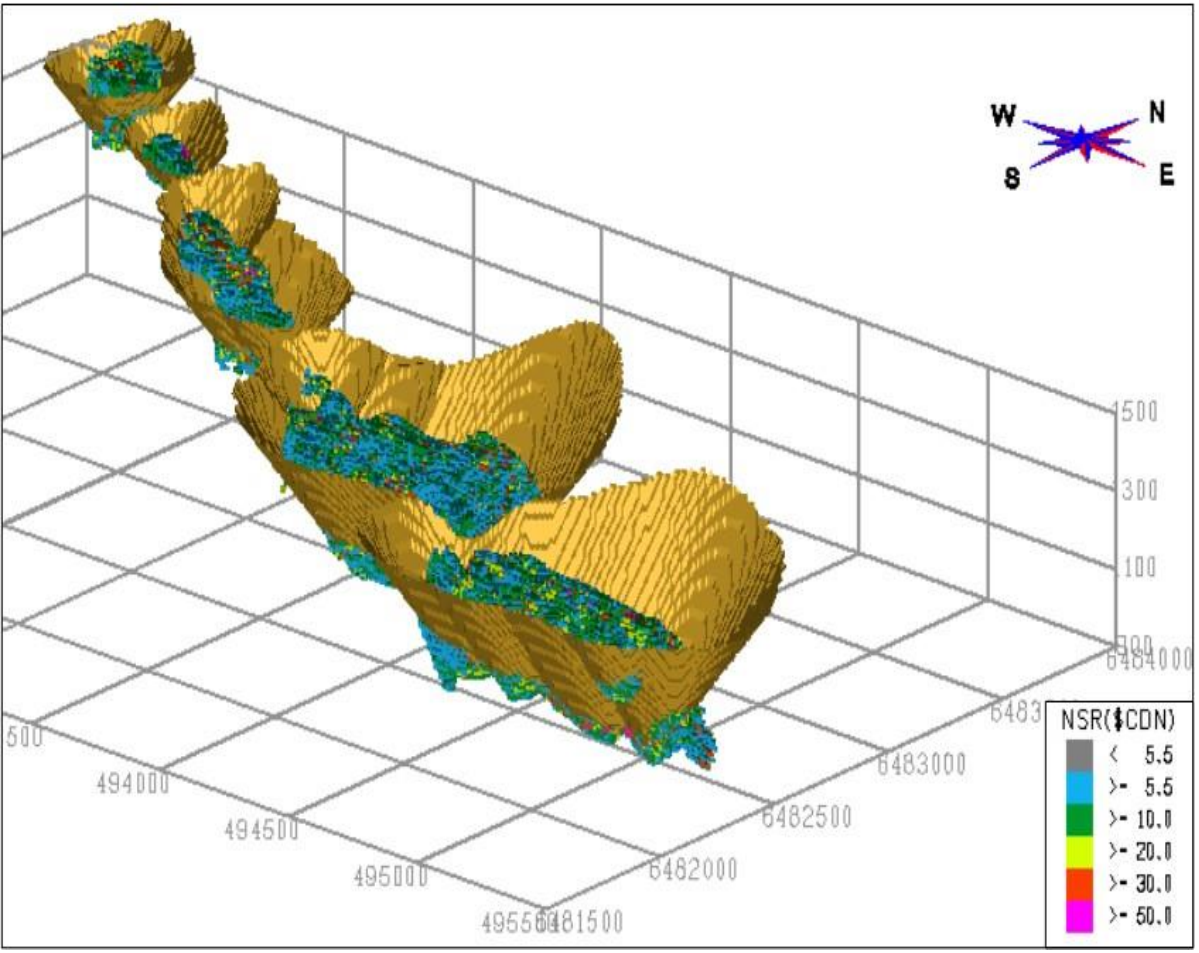


Source: MMTS, 2023

NSR=net smelter return, CuEq=copper equivalent, Cu=copper, Mo=molybdenum, Au=gold, Ag=silver. kt=thousands of tonnes, gpt=grams per tonne, Mlb=millions of pounds, koz=thousands of ounces.

- Three-dimensional view of pit constrained resource, Indicated resource in green, Inferred resource in yellow
- NSR value reflects $ value of metals received after smelting/refining costs and deductions.
- Mineral Resource Estimate based on 36,605 m of drilling in 126 holes of which 120 are mineralized
- Multiple mineralized intervals not included in Mineral Resource estimate
- 500 m gap untested, chargeability anomaly suggests the gap is mineralized

NSR Model

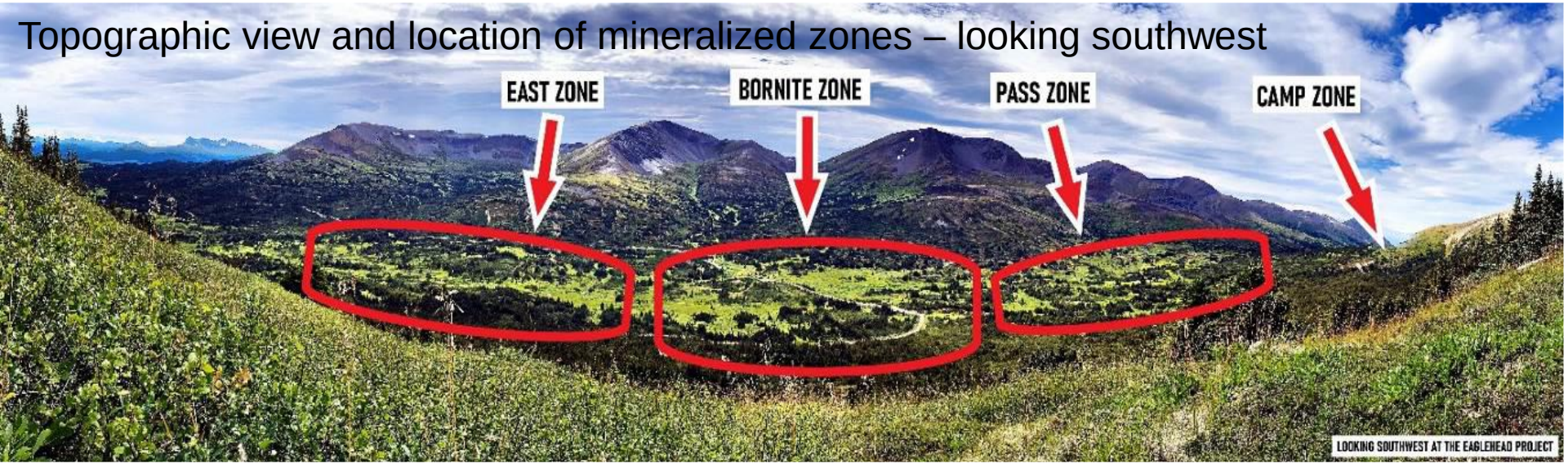


Source: MMTS, 2023

- Three-dimensional view of pit constrained resource showing estimated Net Smelter Return (NSR)
- NSR value/t represents $ value of metal after smelting deductions and costs
- Four open-ended mineralized zones
- Block model indicates mineralization open at depth below constrained pits, laterally and along strike
- Mineralization exhibits strong spatial association with 6 km long by 900 m wide, positive chargeability anomaly

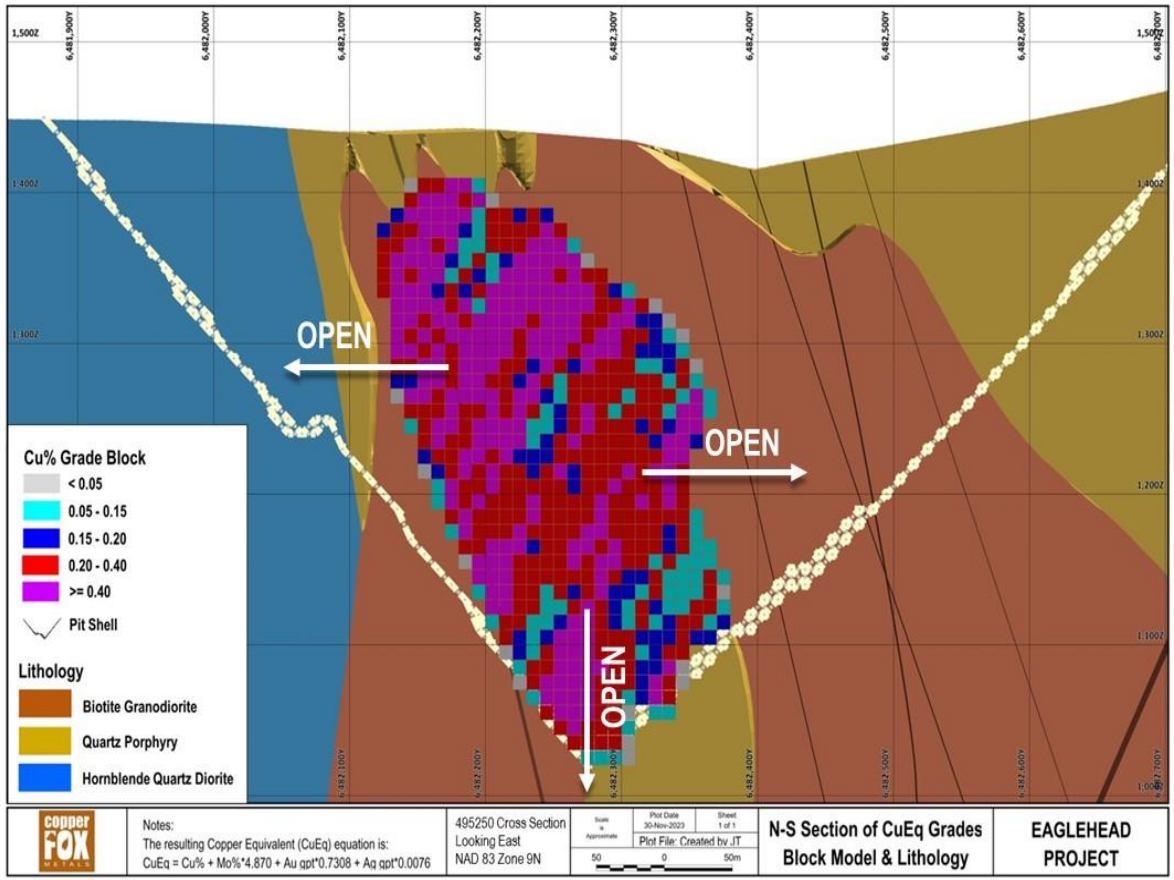
Mineralized Zones

Topographic view and location of mineralized zones – looking southwest



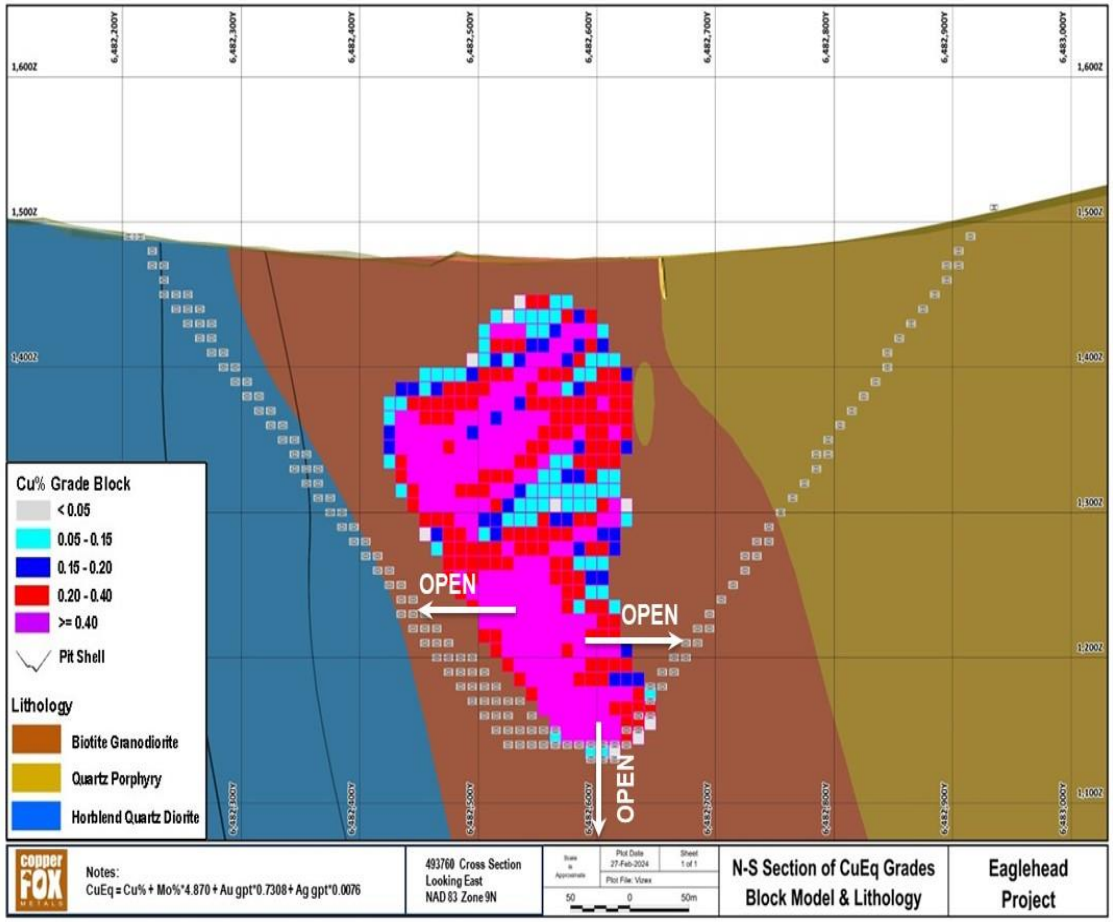
- Mineralized zones exposed in northwest trending valley floor
- Northwest trending 6,000 m long by 900 m wide chargeability anomaly follows valley floor
- Mineralization exhibits strong spatial correlation to >10mrds chargeability anomaly
- Alteration patterns primarily restricted to valley floor
- Coincident copper-molybdenum soil geochemical anomaly follows valley floor and upslope to the north

East Zone Block Model Cross Section



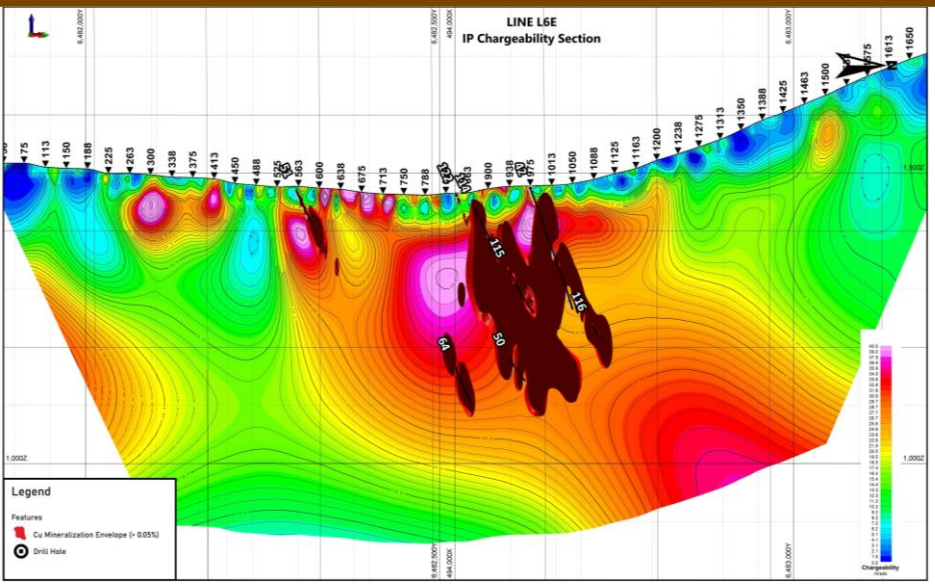
- Cu-Mo-Au-Ag mineralization hosted in biotite granodiorite
- Early-stage chalcopyrite veins cross-cut by later stage chalcopyrite-bornite-pyrite +/- molybdenite veins, quartz chalcopyrite veins and pyrite veins
- Metal grade generally increases with depth
- 45 drill holes totaling 17,532 m
- Mineralization exhibits strong spatial correlation to >10mrds chargeability contour
- Mineralization is open-ended

Bornite Zone Block Model Cross Section



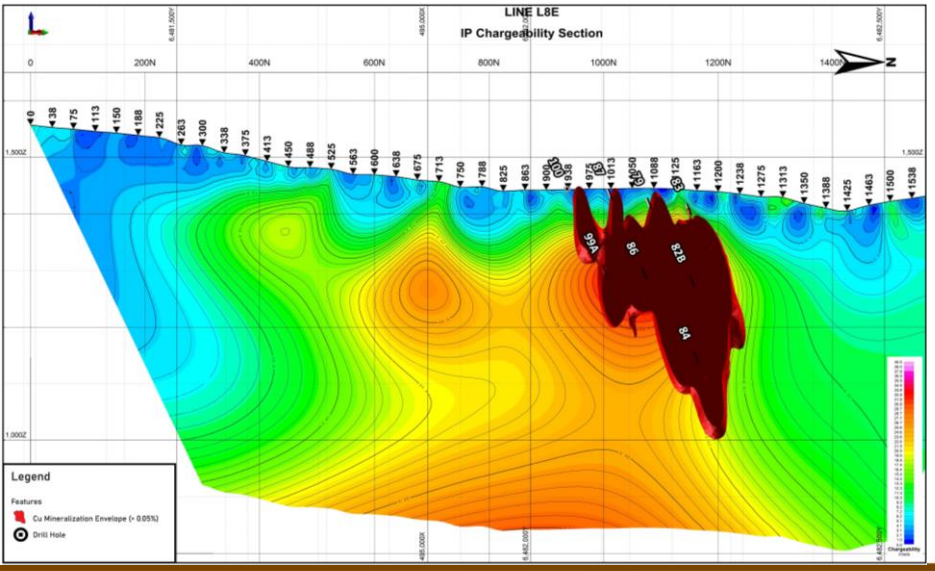
- Cu-Au-Mo-Ag mineralization hosted in biotite granodiorite
- Early-stage chalcopyrite filled veins cross-cut by chalcopyrite-bornite-pyrite +/- molybdenite veins, quartz-k-spar-chalcopyrite-bornite-pyrite veins, quartz-chalcopyrite-bornite veins, quartz chalcopyrite and pyrite veins
- Metal grade generally increase with depth
- Mineralization is open-ended
- 33 drill holes totaling 9,382.5m
- Mineralization exhibits strong spatial correlation to >10mrds chargeability anomaly

Chargeability Signature



Chargeability signature (Bornite zone)

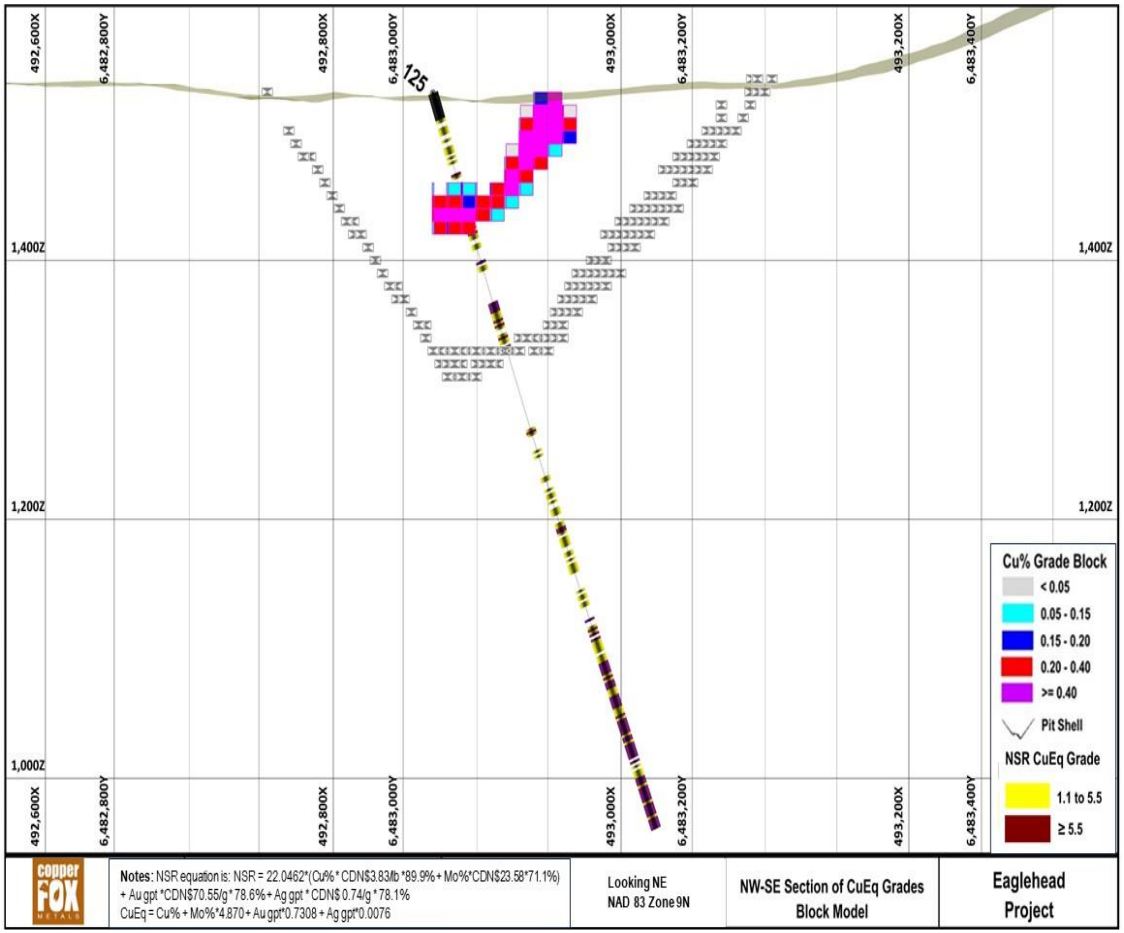
- Strong correlation with open-ended mineralization (laterally, horizontally and at depth)
- Chargeability “wraps” around higher resistivity core (MVI anomaly?) at depth
- Chargeability anomaly appears to dip to the north



Chargeability signature (East zone)

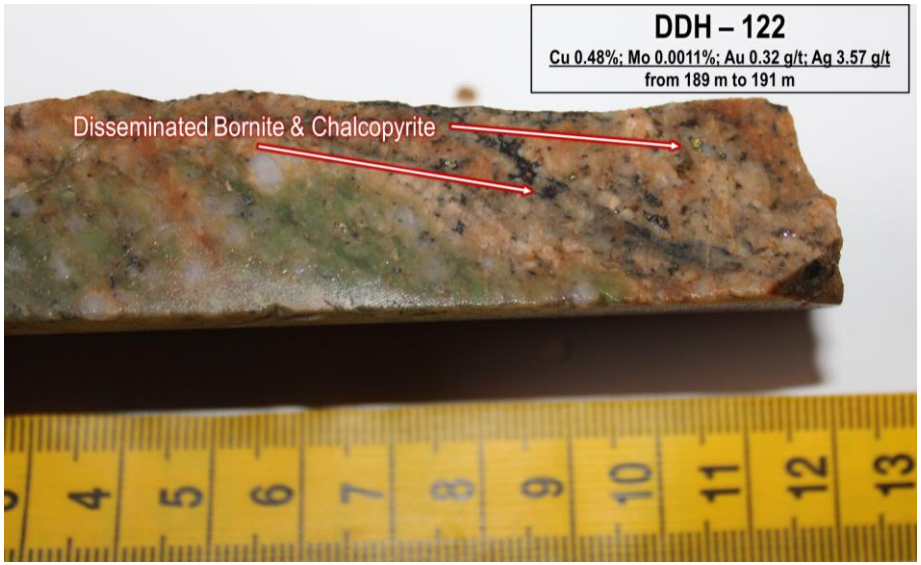
- High chargeability (>10 mrad) near surface (500 m wide) vertical signature merging with wider zone at depth
- Strong spatial correlation with open-ended mineralization (laterally, horizontally and at depth)
- Approximately 30% of chargeability signature tested on this section

Pass Zone Block Model Cross Section

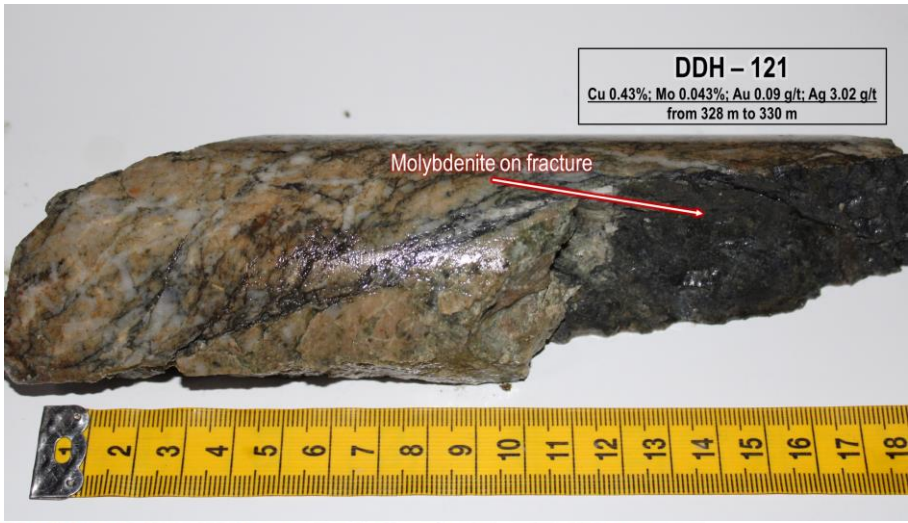


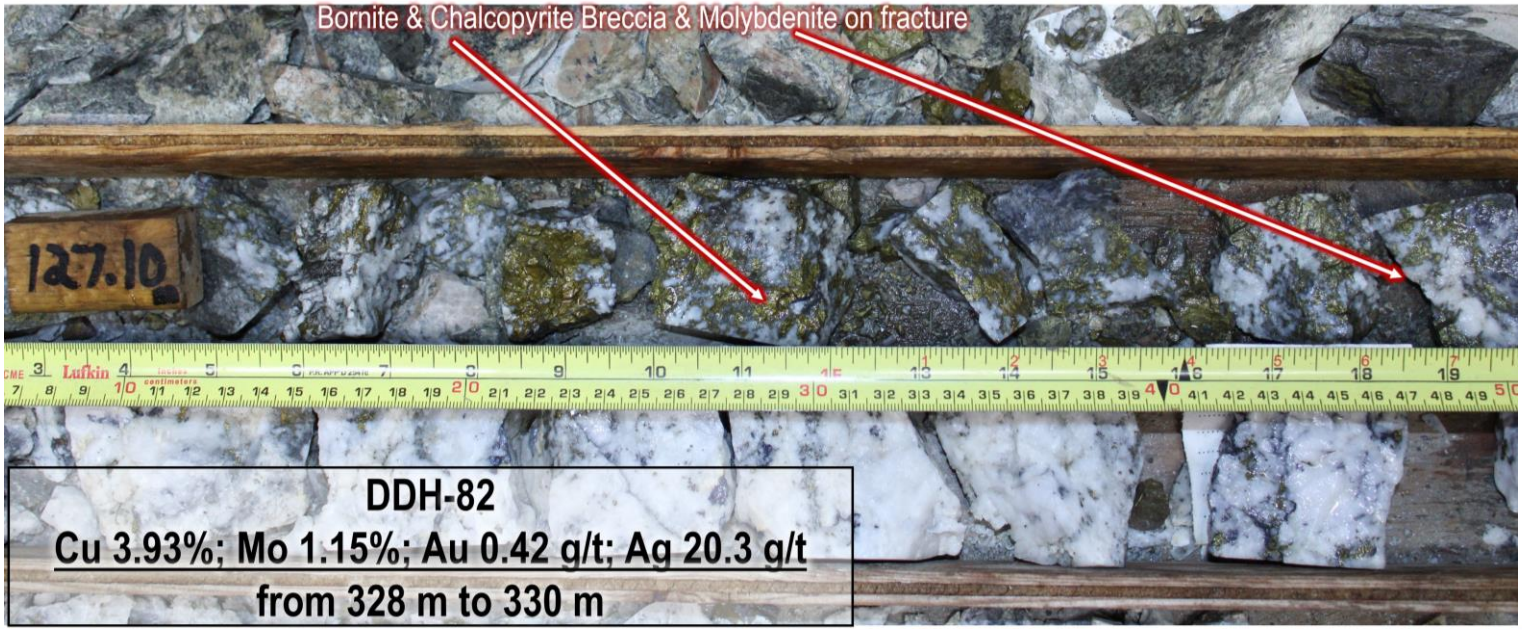
- Cu-Ag +/-Mo +/-Au mineralization primarily hosted in biotite granodiorite
- Early-stage chalcopyrite filled veins cross-cut by chalcopyrite-bornite-pyrite +/- molybdenite veins, quartz chalcopyrite veins and pyrite veins
- Mineralization is open-ended
- 24 drill holes totaling 4,819 m, mainly inclined short holes – one deep drill hole (DDH 0125)
- Deep mineralization in DDH 0125 (from 516 m to 606 m EOH) 0.21% Cu, 0.012% Mo, 0.12g/t Au, 0.95g/t Ag, open at depth
- Mineralization exhibits strong spatial correlation to >10mrds chargeability anomaly

Copper-Molybdenum Mineralization

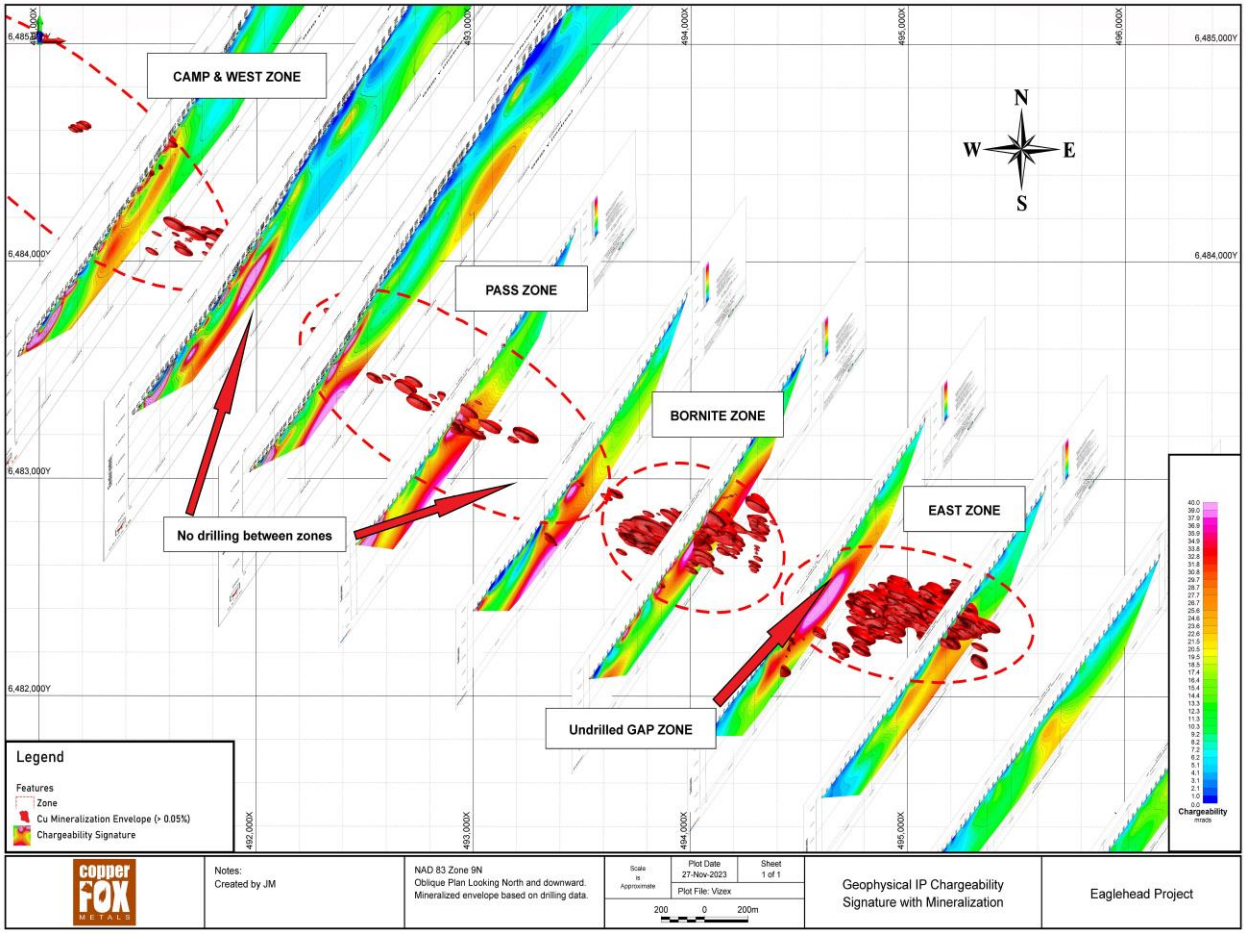


Copper-Molybdenum Mineralization



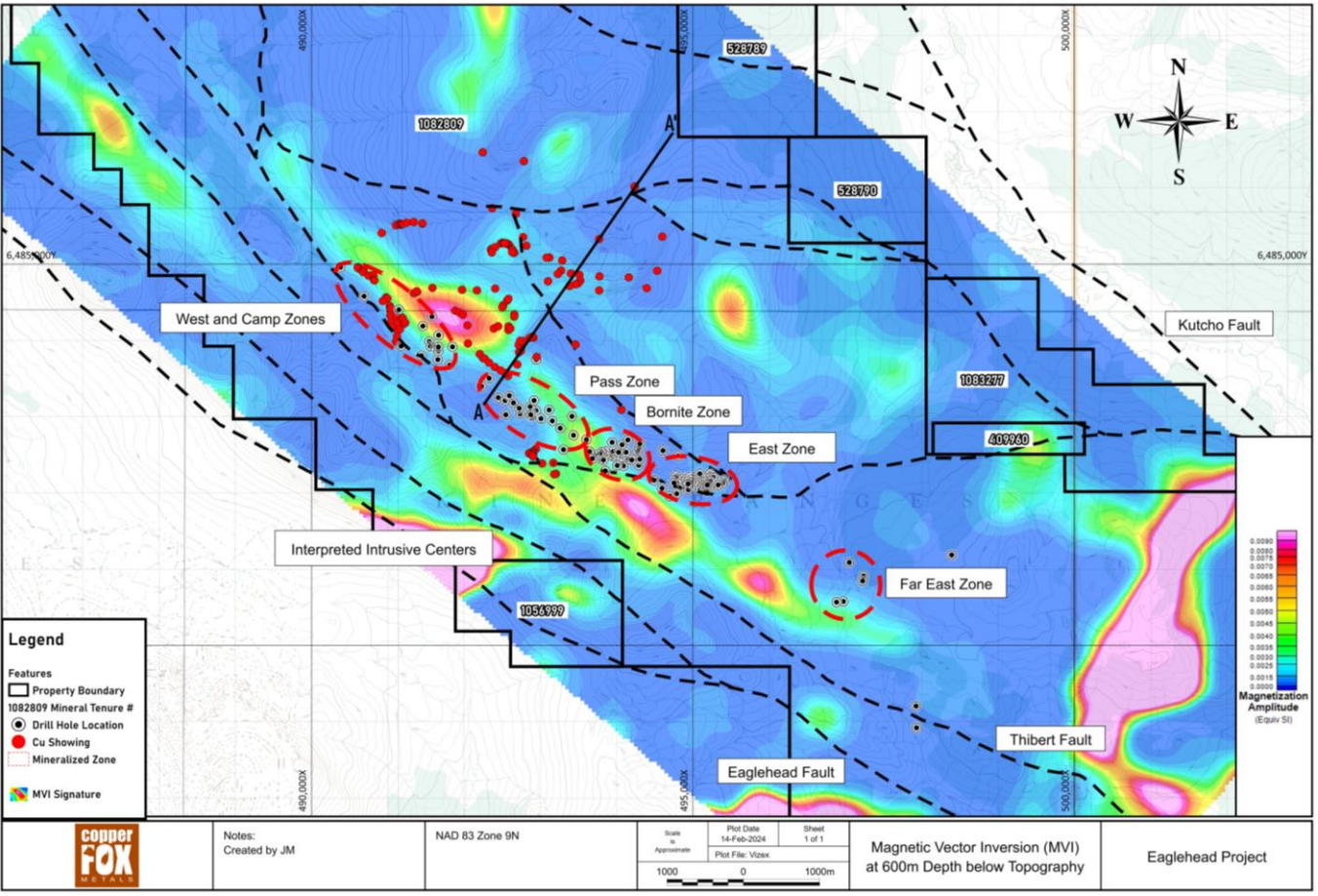


Chargeability Signature/Mineralized Zones



- Spatial correlation between chargeability/resistivity signatures and MVI anomalies
- Chargeability signature (>10mrds) suggests continuity of mineralization between mineralized zones
- 2,000 m wide, north dipping, open-ended chargeability anomaly in the Camp/Pass zone
- Chargeability anomaly in Camp-Pass zone underlies large area (3 km by 2 km) of copper mineralization in outcrop north of Camp/ Pass zones

MVI Anomalies



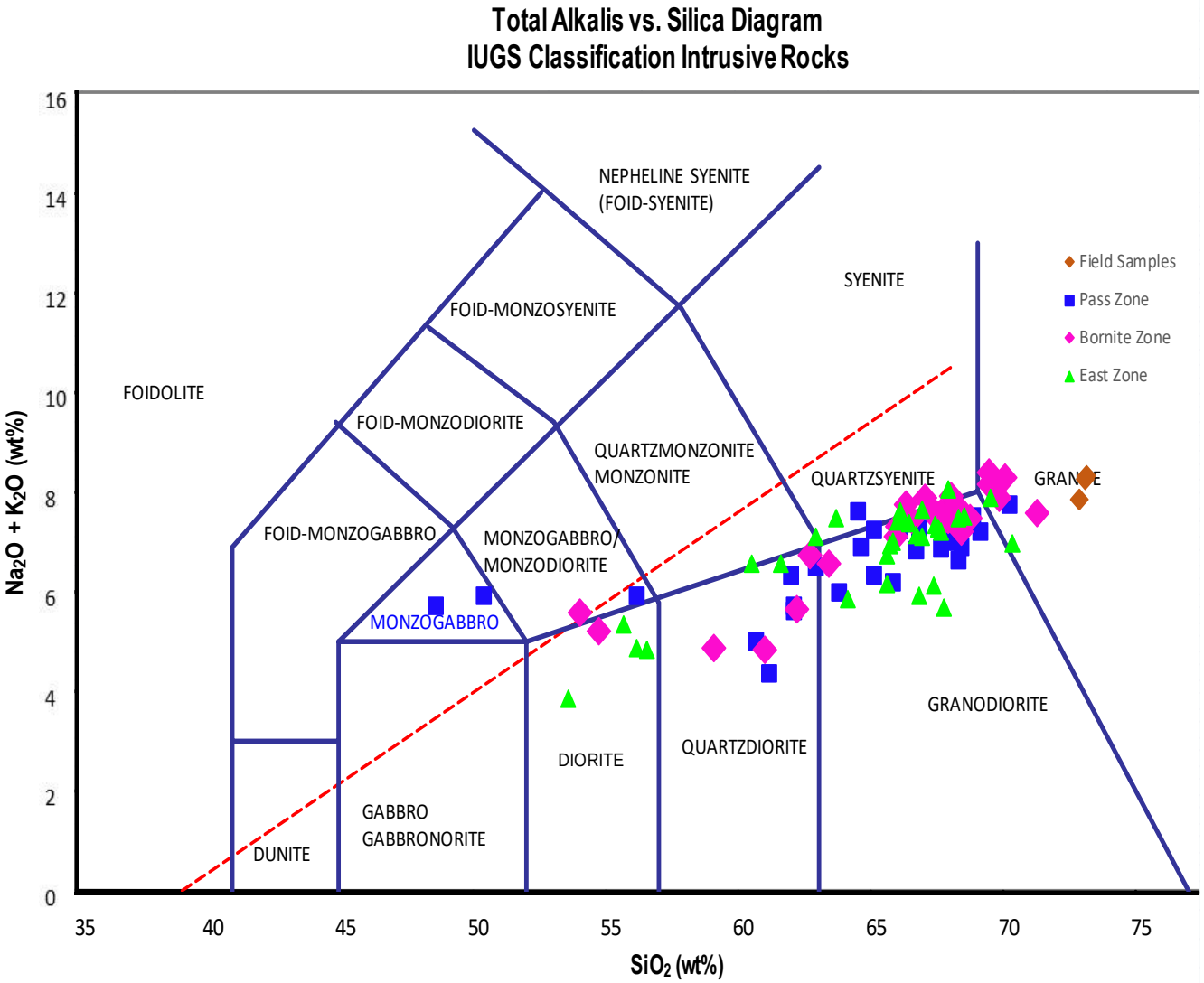
- Magnetic Vector Inversion (MVI) used to identify potassic altered late-stage felsic intrusives
- Spatial correlation between estimated “top” of MVI anomalies and mineralized zones
- Mineralization appears to “wrap” around the MVI anomalies
- Estimated “top” of MVI anomalies are:

  -600m below surface Pass zone

  -400m below surface Camp/West zone

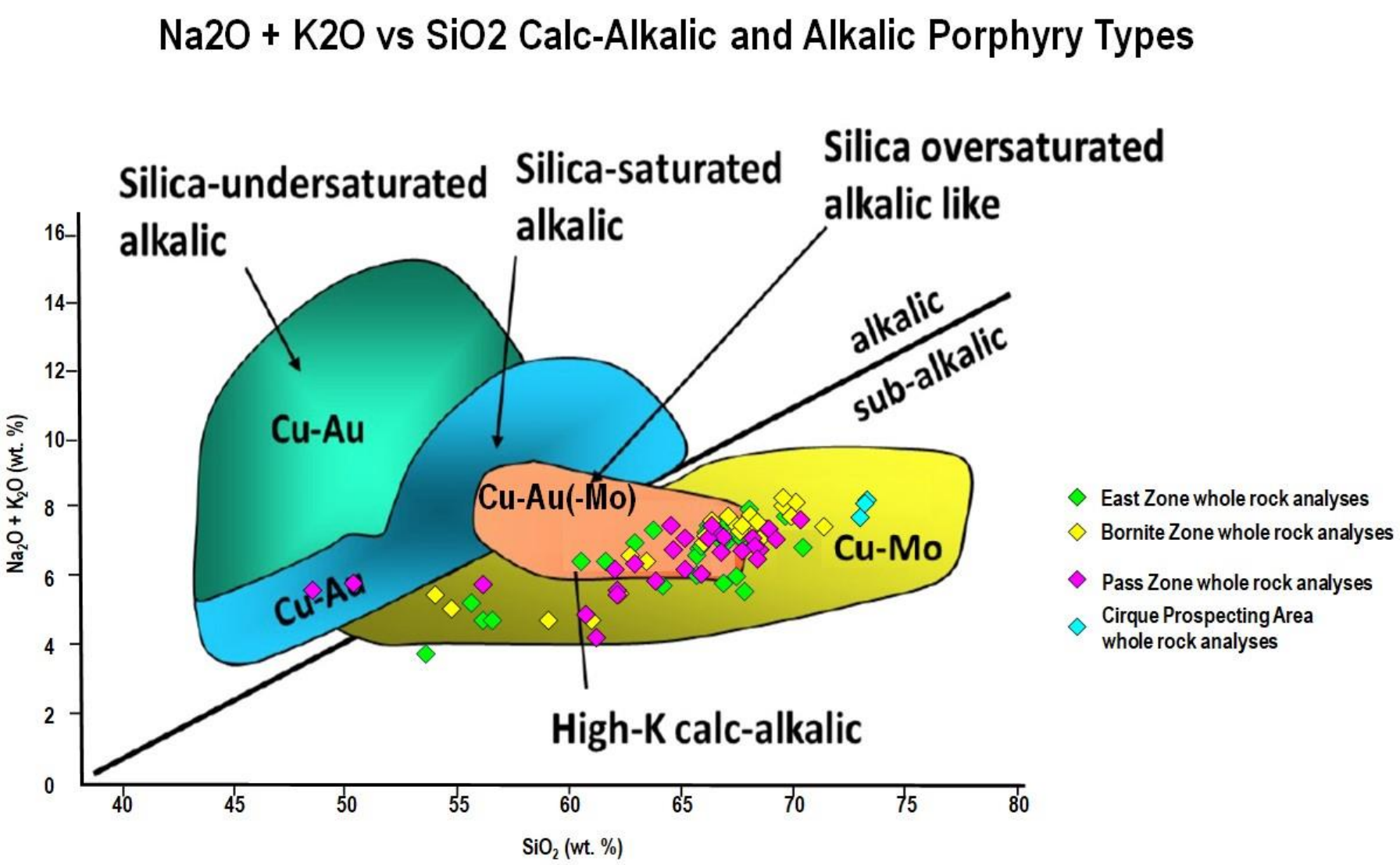
  <-100m below surface East/Bornite zone

TAS Diagram

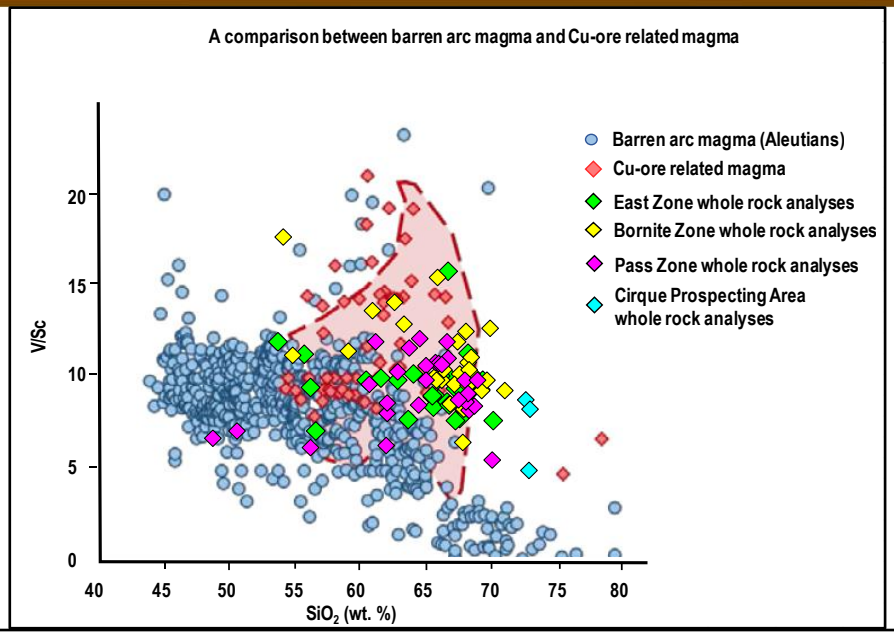


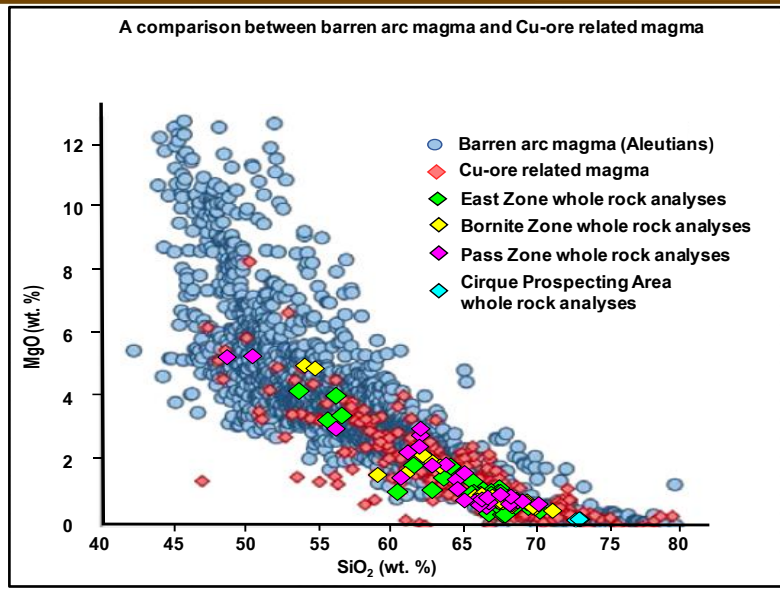
- Calc-alkaline series
- Diorite – Quartz Diorite – Granodiorite Differentiation sequence
- Granodiorite exhibits higher K+Na concentration, consistent with alteration model.
- Field samples represent Quartz Porphyry collected approximately 2kms north of mineralized corridor

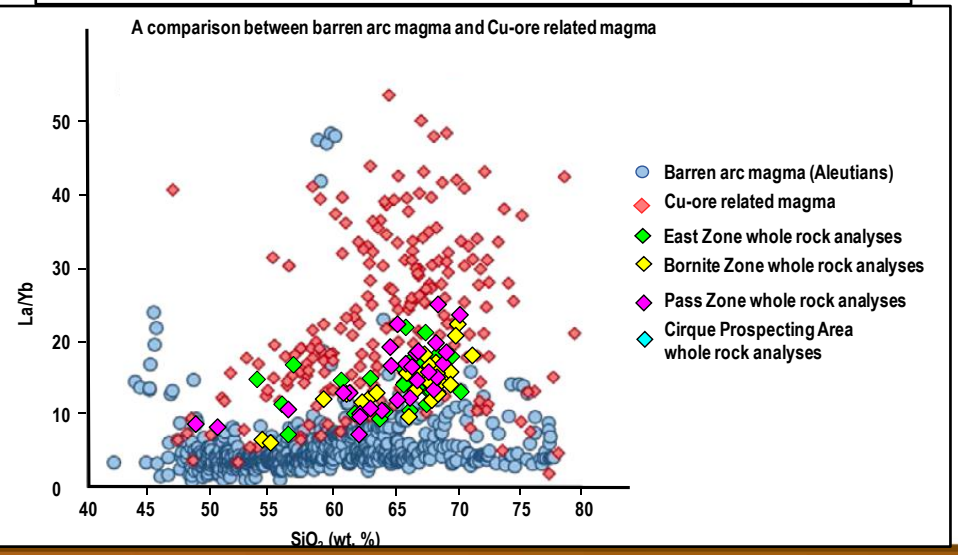
TAS Diagram/Porphyry Type



Fertility Indicators

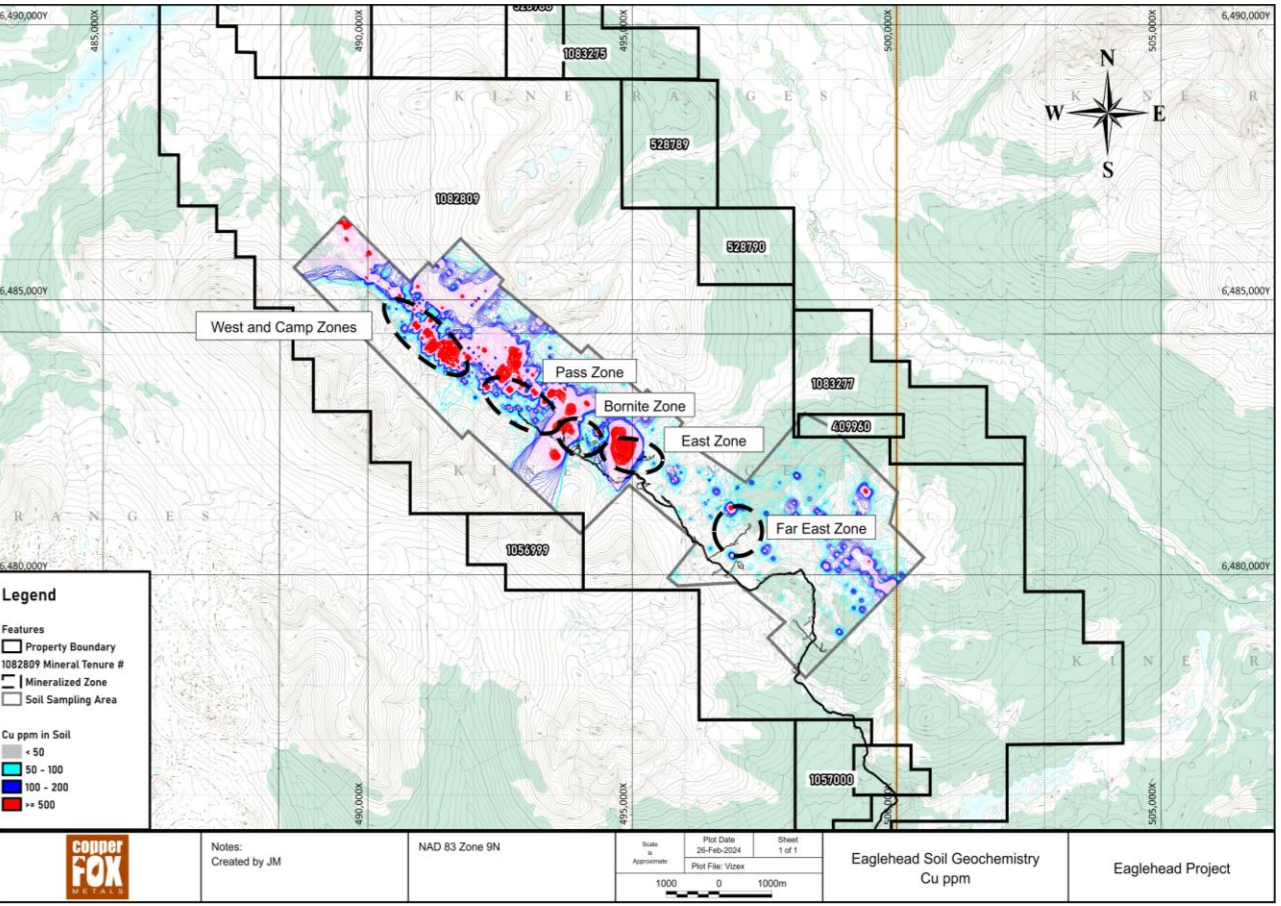






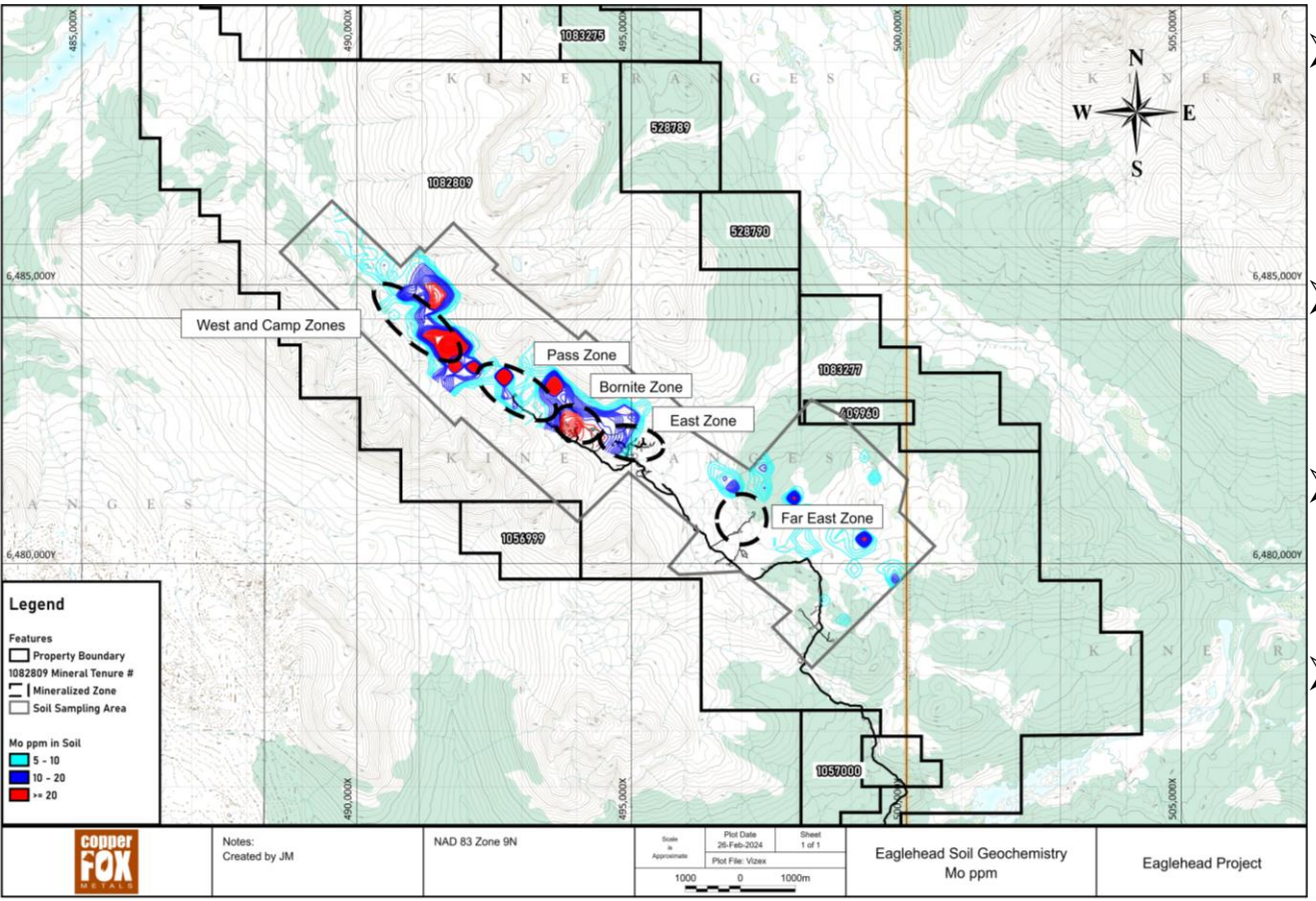
- Fertility Indicators are used to Identify porphyry-fertile plutons and distinguishing them from barren plutons
- Positive “fertility” indicators for Pass, Bornite, East zones, consistent with alteration and mineralization
- Samples outside mineralized corridor (Cirque area) not prospective

Soil Geochemistry (Copper)



- Strong correlation with mineralized zones
- Correlates with copper mineralization in outcrop north of Pass-Camp zones
- Copper anomaly extends upslope into unexplored area overlying chargeability signature
- Copper anomaly extend to the northwest past West-Camp zones
- Copper anomalies located in the Far East zone area interpreted to represent glacial dispersion

Soil Geochemistry (Molybdenum)



- Molybdenum (Mo) anomalies extends upslope north of Pass-Camp zones
- Mo anomalies restricted to mineralized zones (overlies MVI anomalies)
- Mo anomalies more restricted than Cu anomalies
- Mo anomalies located in Far East zone interpreted to represent glacial dispersion

Corporate Information

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