



Oweegee Copper-Gold Project



Delta Target

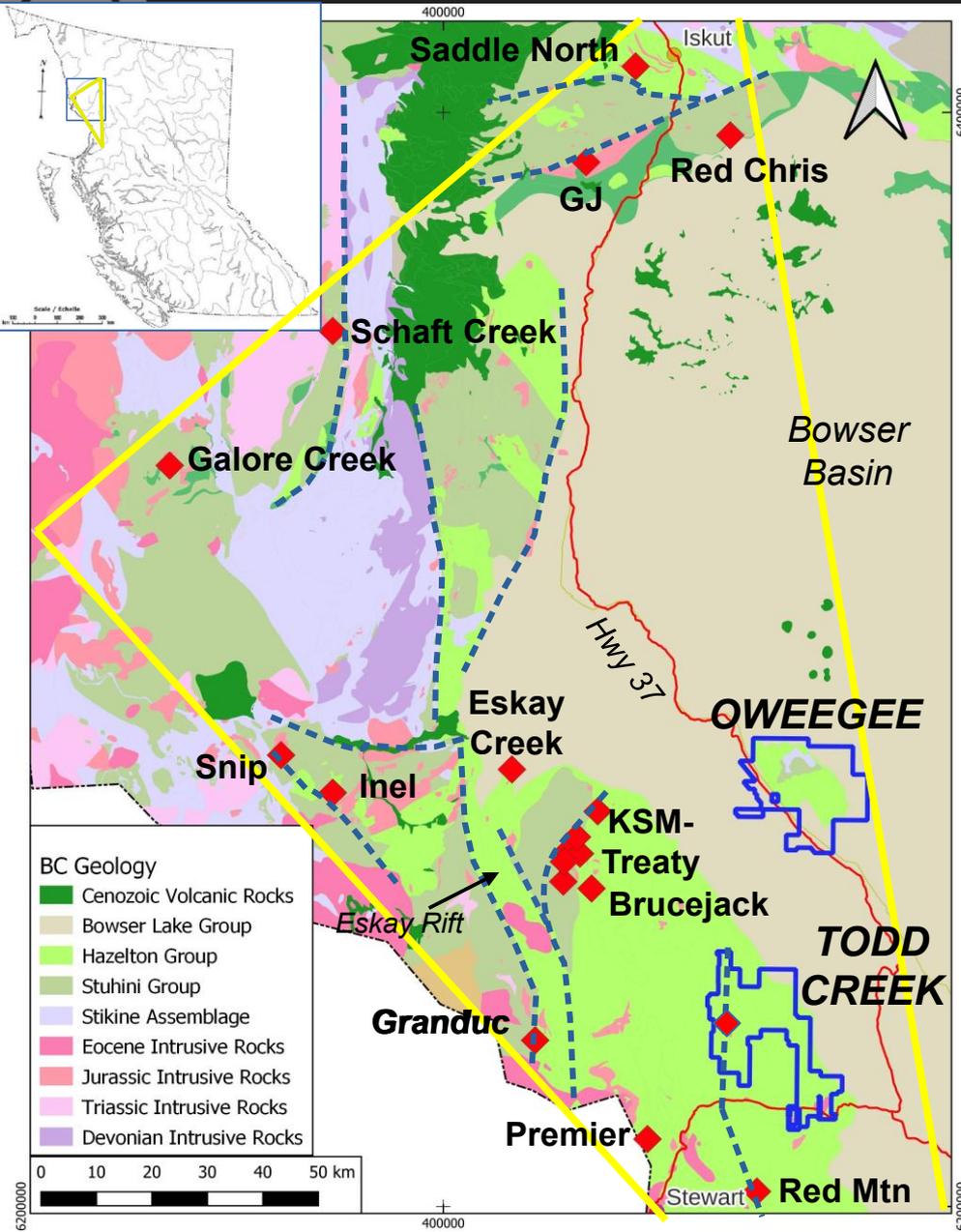
June 2025

Cautionary and Forward-Looking Statement Information

This presentation includes certain statements that may be deemed "forward-looking statements". All such statements, other than statements of historical facts that address exploration drilling, exploitation activities and other related events or developments are forward-looking statements. Although ArcWest Exploration Inc. ("ArcWest") believes the expectations expressed in such forward-looking statements are based on reasonable assumptions, such statements are not guarantees of future performance and actual results or developments may differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements. Assumptions used by ArcWest to develop forward-looking statements include the following: ArcWest's projects will obtain all required environmental and other permits and all land use and other licenses, studies and exploration of ArcWest's projects will continue to be positive and no geological or technical problems will occur. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those in forward-looking statements include market prices, potential environmental issues or liabilities associated with exploration, development and mining activities, exploitation and exploration successes, continuity of mineralization, uncertainties related to the ability to obtain necessary permits, licenses and tenure and delays due to third party opposition, changes in and the effect of government policies regarding mining and natural resource exploration and exploitation, the exploration and development of properties located within Aboriginal groups asserted territories may affect or be perceived to affect asserted aboriginal rights and title, which may cause permitting delays or opposition by Aboriginal groups, continued availability of capital and financing and general economic, market or business conditions. Investors are cautioned that any such statements are not guarantees of future performance and actual results or developments may differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements. For more information on ArcWest, investors should review the Company's filings that are available at www.sedar.com.

Technical information contained in this presentation has been reviewed and approved by Nigel Luckman, P.Geo., a Qualified Person who is not independent of ArcWest.

ArcWest's Golden Triangle Assets: Todd Creek and Oweegee

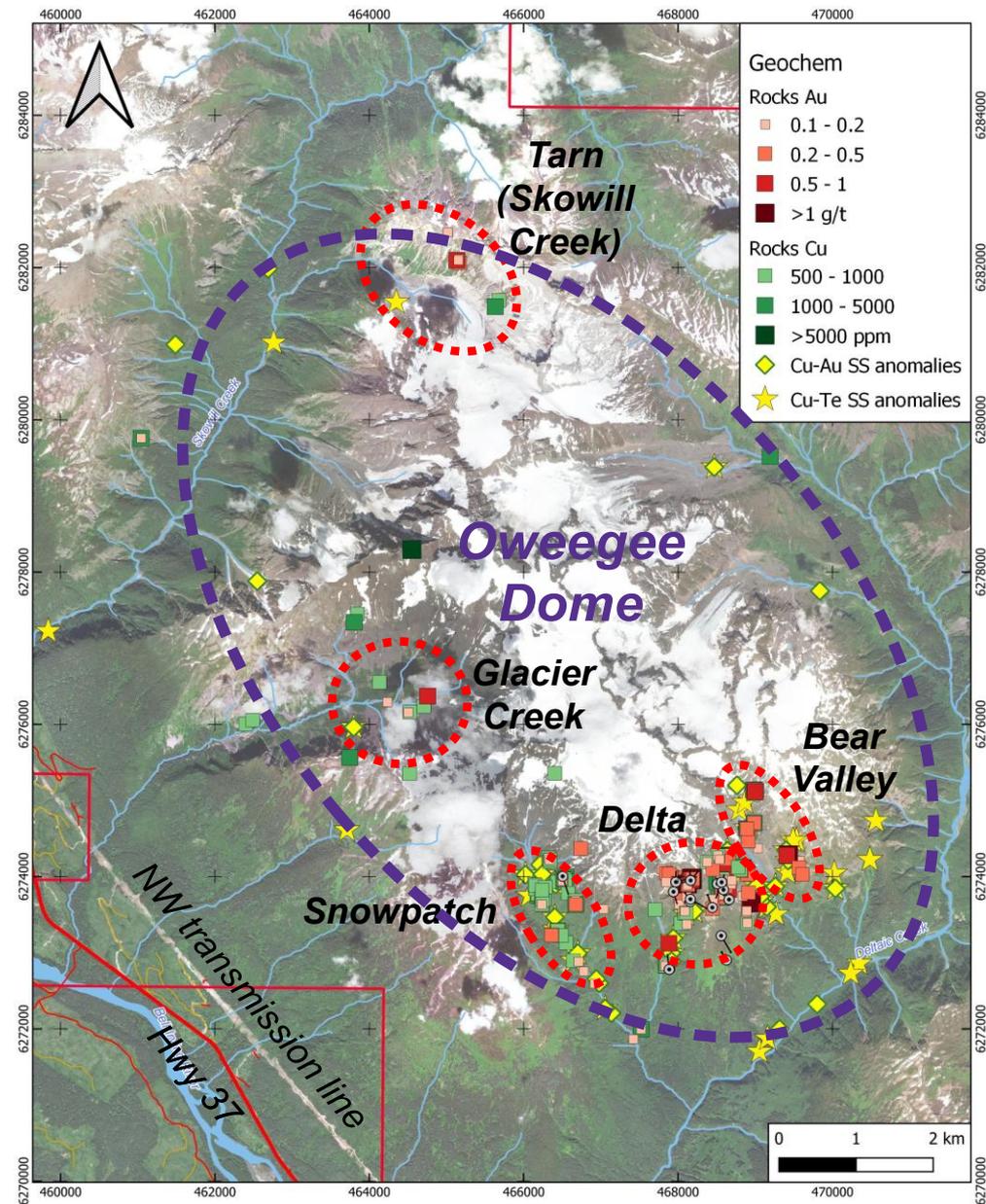


ArcWest's two large land packages in B.C.'s Golden Triangle are close to one of the world's largest clusters of unmined gold-copper deposits (Seabridge's KSM project) and several producing and past-producing gold-silver mines (Brucejack, Premier, Scottie Gold).

Both projects are crossed by paved highways and contain large underexplored copper-gold systems.

In July 2021, ArcWest partnered with Sanatana Resources to explore the Oweegee Project. To date, Sanatana has funded extensive geological mapping and sampling, induced polarization ("IP") geophysical surveys, and 6,038 metres of drilling.

Oweegee Cu-Au Project – Porphyry Country



The 31,000 hectare Oweegee Cu-Au Project is 45 km east of the supergiant KSM porphyry deposits (Seabridge) and covers a structural culmination exposing Stikine Terrane volcanics and intrusive rocks below Bowser Lake Group sediments.

The regionally significant Stuhini - Hazelton contact, closely associated with major porphyry copper-gold deposits, bisects the culmination and overlies the Delta-Snowpatch-Bear Valley porphyry system.

Highway 37 and the NW Transmission line transect the SE corner of the property.

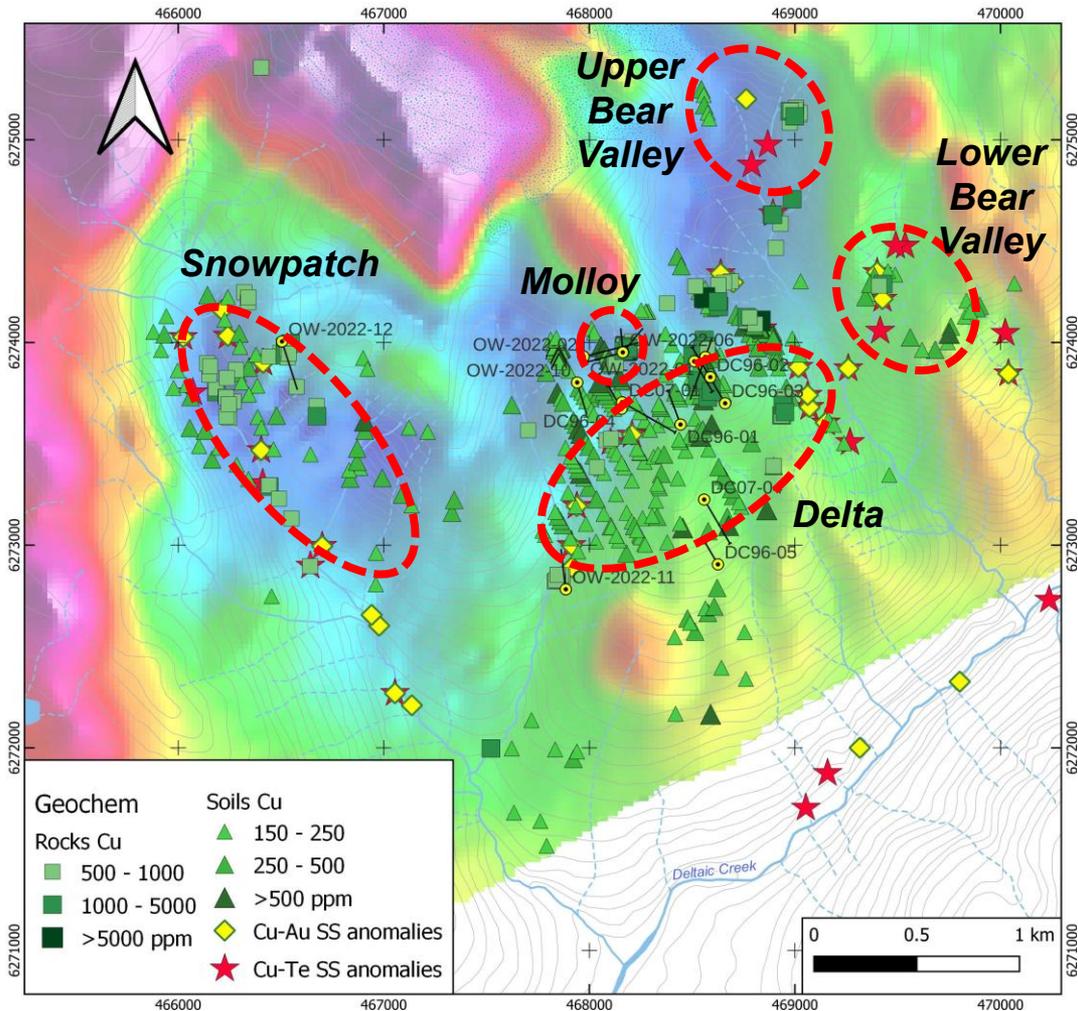
Recent exploration has identified a large, multiphase Late Triassic intrusive porphyry and breccia complex within the Delta target containing multiple zones of porphyry-style “A” and “B” veins.

Drilling in 2022 intersected Cu-Au-Ag-Mo mineralized breccias, including 214.5m @ 0.10% Cu, 0.204 g/t Au (OW22-08) and 196m @ 0.10% Cu, 0.123 g/t Au (OW22-09), typical of the upper levels of large porphyry systems.

Other targets, including multiple IP chargeability anomalies in the Delta area and new mineralized porphyry discoveries in Bear Valley and Skowill Creek, are untested.

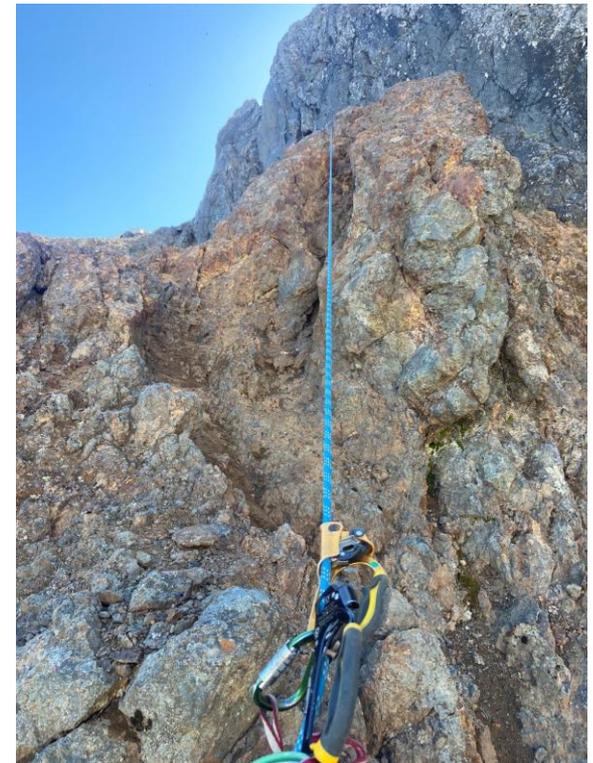
Fully permitted for drilling and IP.

Delta-Snowpatch-Bear Valley Porphyry System



The Deltaic Creek area is underlain by a highly underexplored porphyry Cu-Au system of significant size with predominantly breccia-hosted Cu-Au mineralization over an area of at least 10 square km.

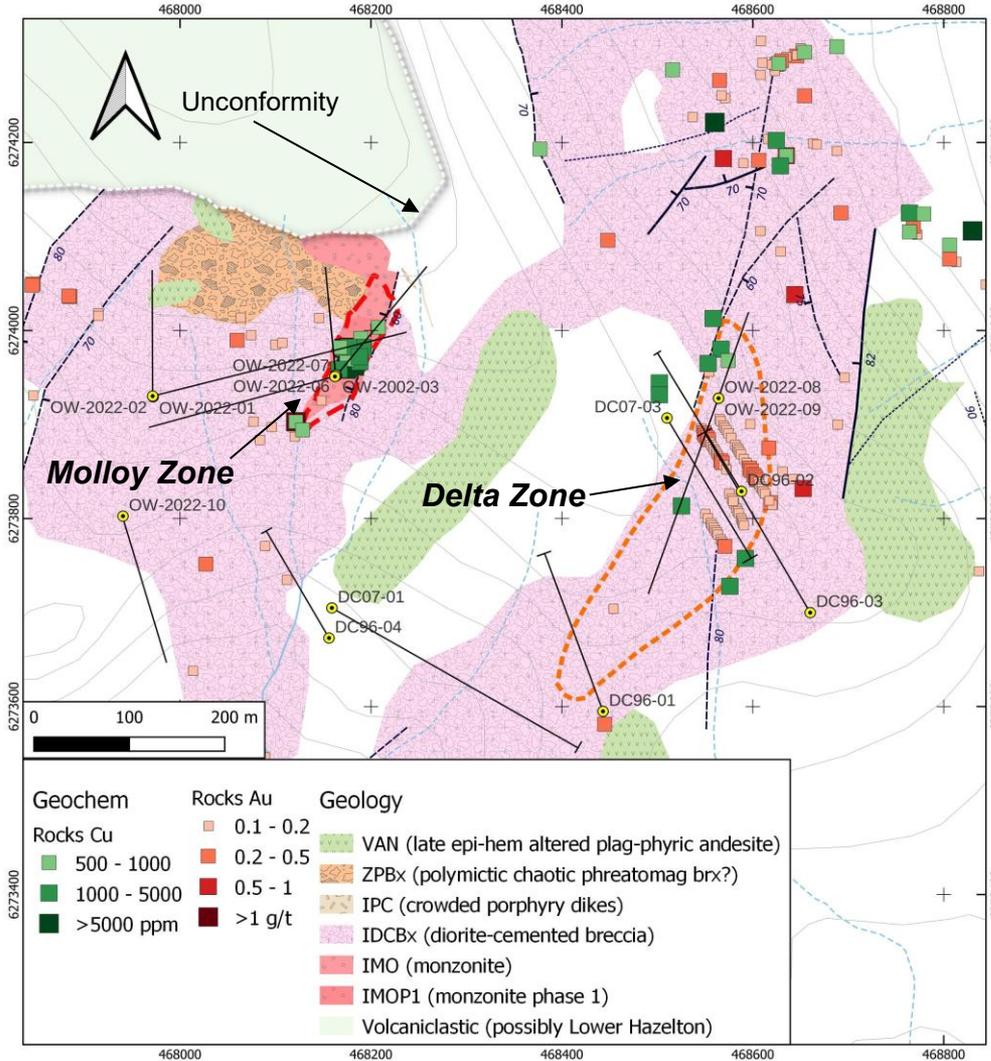
The porphyry target lies within a large magnetic low, consistent with widespread magnetite - destructive quartz-sericite-pyrite (QSP) alteration.



Anomalous rock, soil and stream sediment geochemistry on airborne magnetics (RTP)

OW22LJ0170 – Metre size monzonite clasts within QSP altered breccia; 0.32% Cu, 0.13 g/t Au

Delta Zone: Cu-Au Mineralized Breccias



Geology and Cu and Au geochemistry, Delta and Molloy Zones

Delta Zone drill intercepts

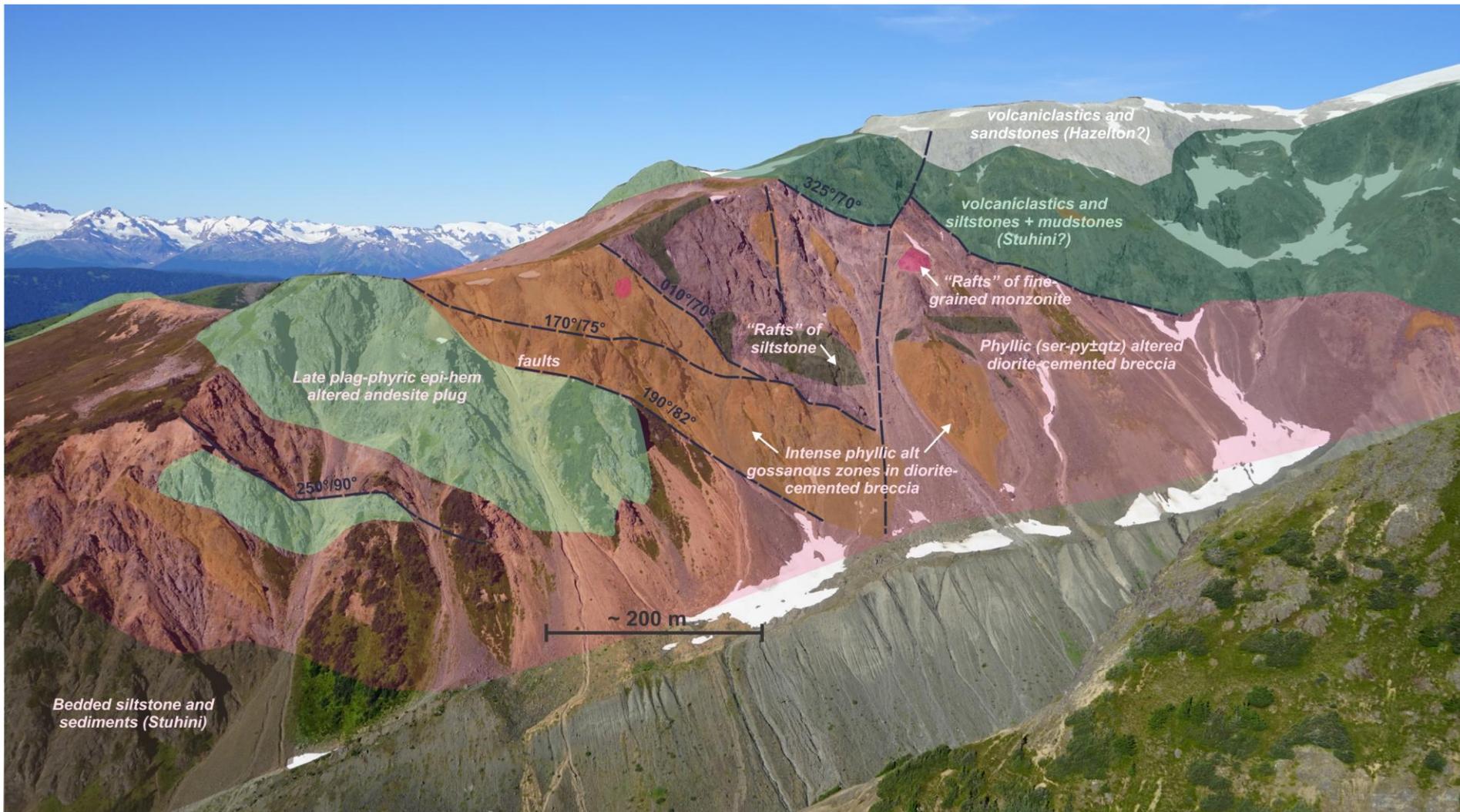
Exploration in 2022 showed that Cu-Au mineralization in the Delta and Molloy Zones is associated with a large diorite to monzonite breccia complex (pink and orange colors in map opposite).

Altered intrusive rocks in the Molloy Zone have been dated at 217-219 Ma, part of the Stikine Plutonic Suite (age equivalent to Teck/Copper Fox's large Schaft Creek porphyry Cu-Au-Ag-Mo deposit).

Drilling in the Delta Zone in 2024 intersected the highest grade mineralization seen to date – 0.47% Cu and 0.37 g/t Au over 17.1m, at very shallow depth.

DDH	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)
DC96-02	3.05	73.45	70.40	0.263	0.12
Incl.	7.55	28.45	20.90	0.520	0.15
and	174.30	197.10	22.80	0.276	0.17
DC07-03	59.26	145.56	86.30	0.228	0.10
Incl.	80.16	95.80	15.64	0.442	0.10
OW22-08	4.50	219.00	214.50	0.204	0.10
Incl.	74.50	90.35	15.85	0.333	0.34
and	145.00	157.37	12.37	0.435	0.45
OW22-09	4.00	200.00	196.00	0.123	0.10
OW24-03	291.00	337.00	46.00	0.148	0.22

Delta Zone: Huge breccia zone dips beneath unconformity



Sectional view of the Delta Zone looking west across the Bear Valley.

Photo shows the north dipping zone of intensely altered diorite breccia containing rafts of siltstone and monzonite, intruding Stuhini Group volcaniclastics and unconformably overlain by Hazelton Group(?).

Delta Zone: OW22-08 Mineralized Breccias



88.8m: 0.32 g/t Au, 0.33% Cu. Pervasively QSP altered diorite breccia cut by py-cp veinlets



94m: 0.29 g/t Au, 0.15% Cu strongly milled diorite breccia



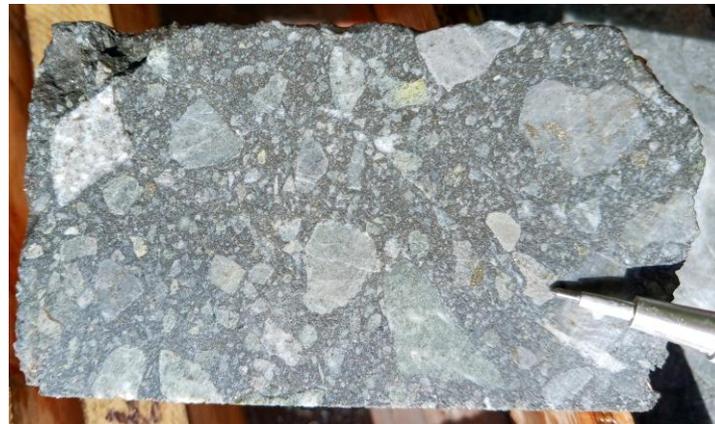
155.5m: 0.46 g/t Au, 0.54% Cu, 278 ppm Mo. Pervasively QSP altered diorite breccia with py-cp veinlets

Delta Zone Cu-Au mineralization is hosted in variably brecciated and altered monzonite to diorite, diorite breccia, polymictic breccia and diorite porphyry.

Alteration is moderate to intense phyllic (sericite-pyrite-quartz) and in places causes total textural destruction of the host rock. The higher grade (>0.2% Cu) zones often contain weak "B" vein mineralized stockworks.



83m:
0.30 g/t Au,
0.33% Cu,
31 ppm Mo.
QSP altered diorite breccia



161.3m:
0.19 g/t Au,
0.21% Cu.
QSP altered polymictic breccia

Delta Zone: DC07-03 Mineralized Breccias



61m: 0.59 g/t Au, 0.07% Cu. Polymictic breccia sulfide-quartz



86.5m: 0.59 g/t Au, 0.11% Cu. QSP altered breccia with sulfide clasts.



141m: 0.18 g/t Au, 0.2% Cu. QSP altered breccia with porphyry style vein fragments with pyrite centre lines



127m: 0.14 g/t Au, 0.15% Cu QSP altered intrusion with pyrite-chalcopyrite veins and crackle breccia



143m: quartz vein with sulfide centerline (arrow) in intrusive clast



142.3m: 0.12 g/t Au, 0.15% Cu. Big quartz vein clast (Q) with sulfides in QSP altered breccia with sulfide rich matrix

Molloy Zone

MOLLOY



The Molloy Zone contains the highest grade surface porphyry Cu-Au mineralization in the Deltaic Creek area: a 145 x 40m zone of sheeted porphyry-style quartz-chalcopyrite “A” veins averaging 0.83 g/t Au, 0.343% Cu and 4.2 g/t Ag (15 samples) – outlined in red above.

The zone is hosted by a small monzonite intrusive body flanked by diatreme breccias and intruded by porphyry dykes.

Molloy Zone: Porphyry Cu-Au veins



Sheeted qtz-cp "A" veins, 0.71% Cu, 1.12 g/t Au (sample 420169)



Stockwork qtz-cp "A" veins, 0.36% Cu, 0.70 g/t Au (sample 420171)



Stockwork qtz-cp "A" veins, 0.83% Cu, 2.37 g/t Au, 16.2 g/t Ag (sample 420023)



Quartz stockwork veins in outcrop



Polymetallic hydrothermal breccia, 12.4% Zn, 0.20% Cu, 0.31 g/t Au, 9.7 g/t Ag (sample 420062)



Sheeted qtz-cp "A" veins, 0.53% Cu, 0.62 g/t Au (sample 420063)

Molloy Zone: A veins and Mineralized Breccias



OW22-04 12m: 0.51 g/t Au, 0.44% Cu
qtz-sulfide stockwork in monzonite



OW22-06 13m:
0.11 g/t Au, 0.11% Cu
qtz-sulfide stockwork in monzonite



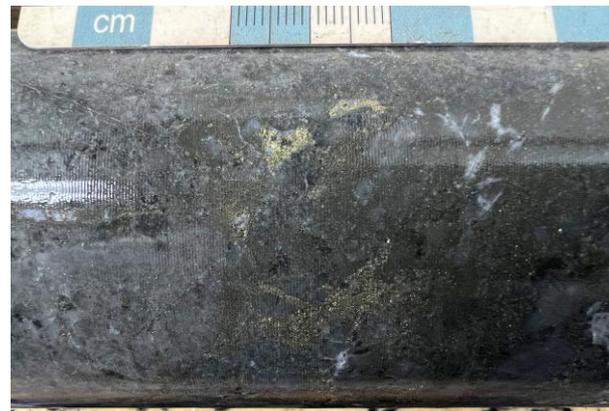
OW22-04 28.1m: 0.16 g/t Au, 0.05% Cu
Intensely brecciated monzonite



OW22-07 51.4m: 0.11 g/t Au, 0.03% Cu
Breccia zone at crowded porphyry-monzonite contact

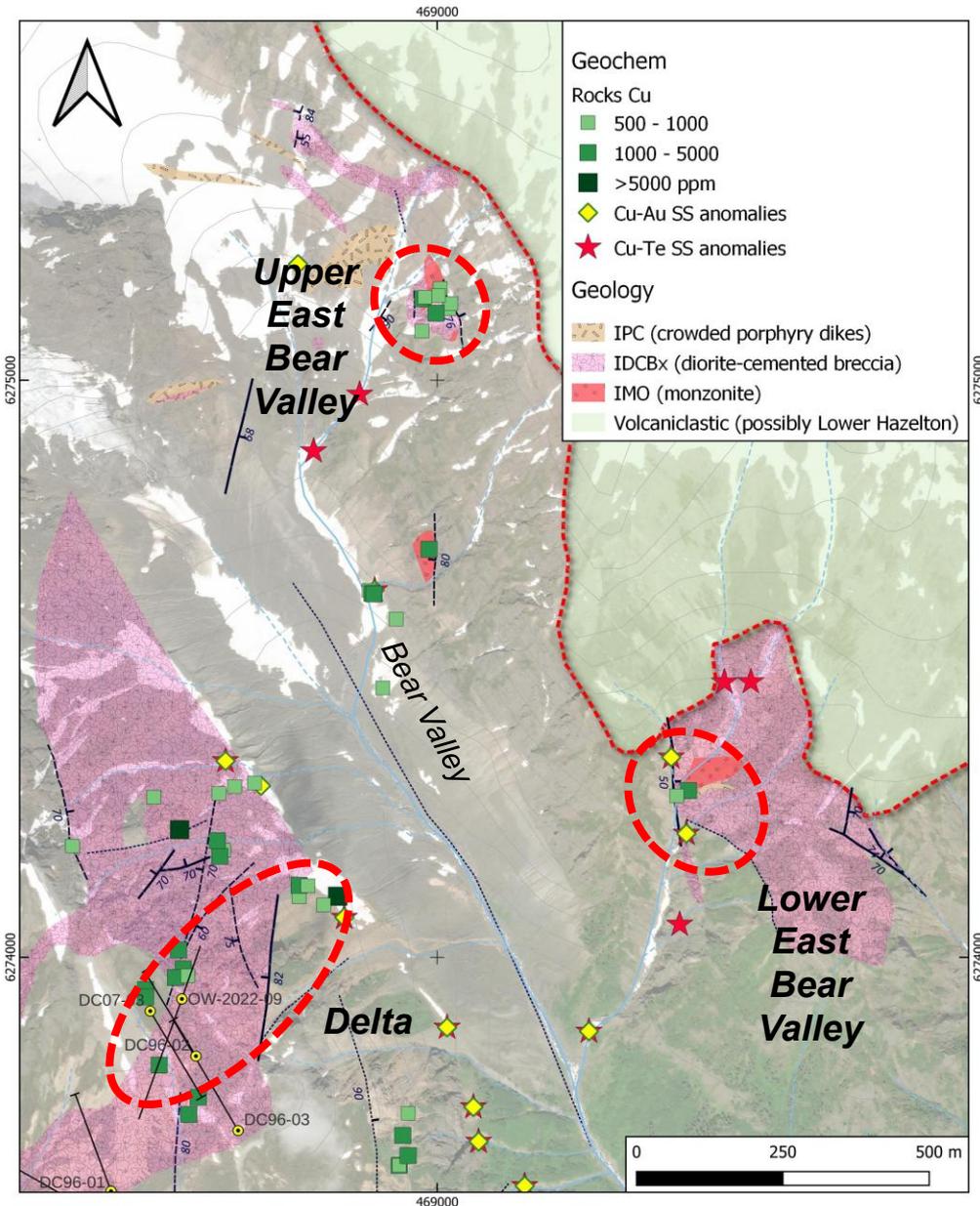


OW22-05 171.2m: 0.09 g/t Au, 0.05% Cu, 14 ppm Mo
Mineralized intrusive clast in polymictic breccia



OW22-05 174.45m:
0.08 g/t Au, 0.06% Cu
Breccia clast with blebby and disseminated chalcocopyrite

Upper East Bear Valley: New Cu-Au Porphyry Discovery



A newly discovered zone of Cu-Au mineralized “A” and “B”-style porphyry stockwork veining returning assays up to 0.42% Cu and 0.44 g/t Au was mapped on the east side of Bear Valley 1.3 km NE of the Delta Zone in 2022.

The Upper East Bear valley (UEB) zone contains multiple intrusive and breccia phases and in some cases with weakly potassic altered clasts in a strongly QSP altered matrix.

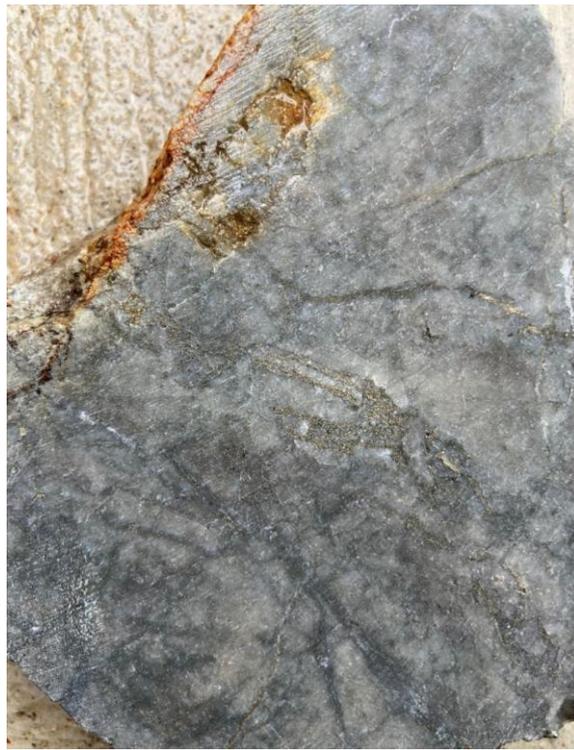
Continuity between the UEB and Delta Zones is obscured by the glacial deposits in the floor of the valley.

About 1 km SE of this zone, the Lower East Bear Valley zone is an extensive area of diorite to monzonite breccia associated with polymetallic veins assaying up to 3.03 g/t Au, 24.9 g/t Ag, 8.72% Zn, and 0.68% Cu.

Upper East Bear Valley: New Cu-Au Porphyry Discovery



OW22LJ0230 (J000046)
0.12% Cu, 0.1 g/t Au
*Polymictic breccia containing
clasts with truncated "B" veins*

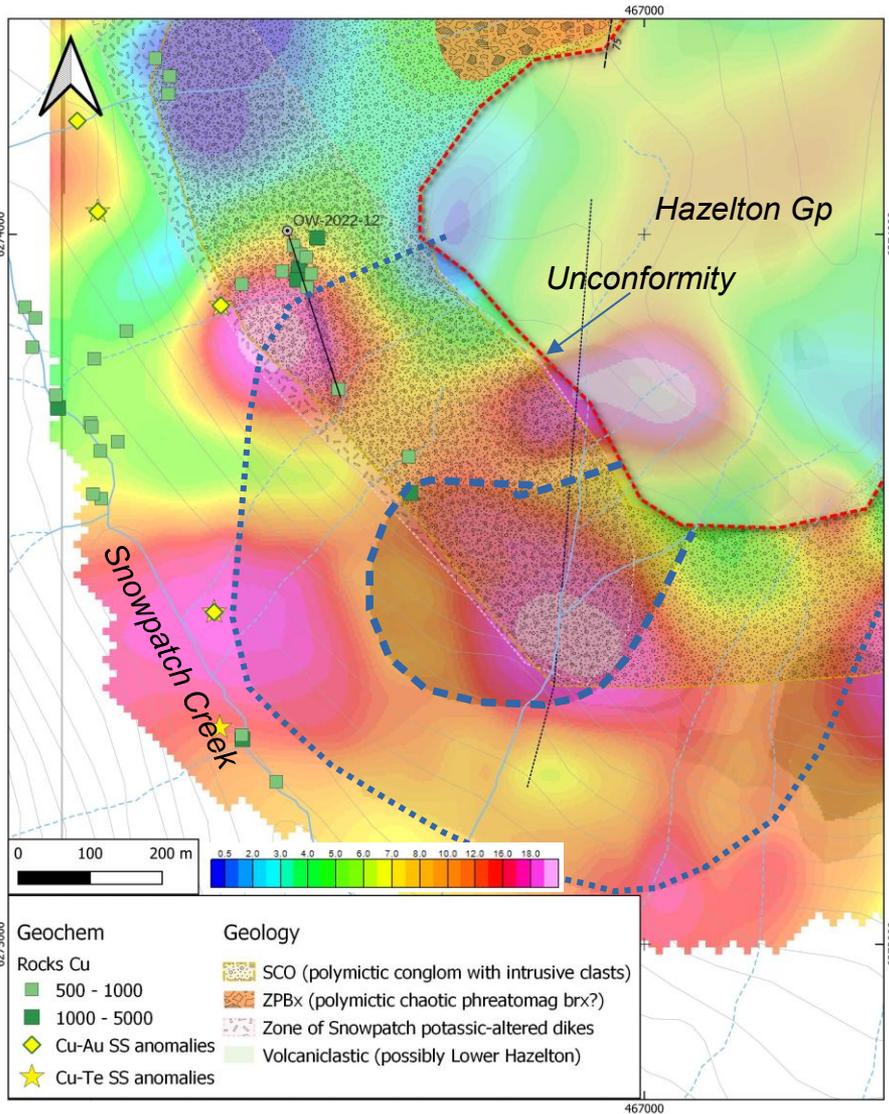


OW22LJ0267 (J000179)
0.21% Cu, 0.21 g/t Au
*Weakly potassic altered monzonite
clast in breccia with QSP altered
matrix; 400m S of main UEB
outcrops*



OW22SM506 (J000219) **0.42% Cu, 0.44 g/t Au**
*Irregular dark grey qtz-cpy "A"-style veinlets in
fine grained monzonite porphyry*

Snowpatch Zone: Breccias, Dykes and Untested IP Anomalies



Cu in rocks, stream sediment anomalies, and shallow (200m depth slice) and deep chargeability (dashed outline 14 mV/V, dotted outline 11 mV/V)

On the west side of the Delta porphyry system, the Snowpatch Zone contains dykes and intrusive breccias mapped over 1 km, associated with poorly sorted angular conglomerates or phreatic breccias locally containing mineralized intrusive clasts.

A shallow IP anomaly tested by OW22-12 intersected dominantly polymictic breccias between 255 and 435m with multiple zones of anomalous Au and Cu (e.g. 19m of 0.11 g/t Au, 379 ppm Cu, 290-309m).

The 2022 IP modelling outlines a larger deeper chargeability high that has not been tested.



Breccia with potassic altered quartz latite and quartz vein clasts in hydrothermal matrix of quartz-biotite/chlorite-anhydrite-pyrite±chalcopyrite; 1340 ppm Cu, 68 ppb Au; sample 420184

Snowpatch Zone: Breccias in Outcrop and Drill Core

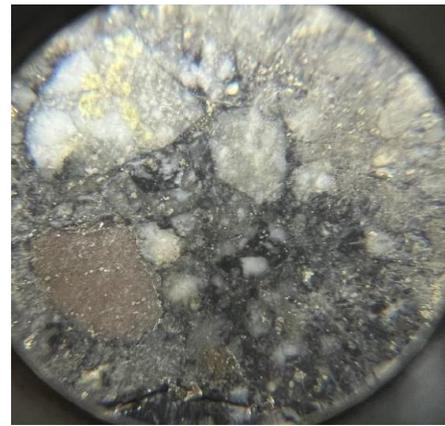
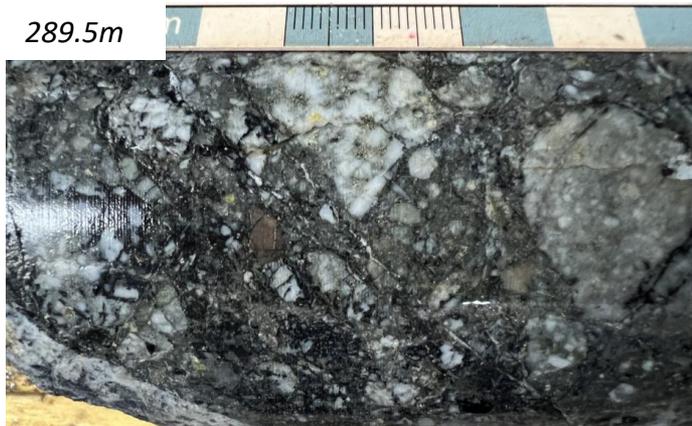


Chaotic angular breccias/conglomerate, east side of Snowpatch Creek

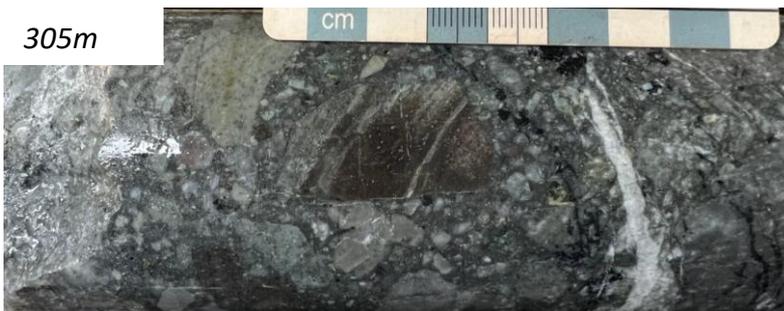


Strongly potassic (albite-Kspar-quartz-biotite-anhydrite-pyrite) altered breccia with latite porphyry clasts in matrix of Kspar-quartz-secondary biotite-anhydrite-pyrite: 996 ppm Cu, 53 ppb Au; sample 420185

289.5m



305m



OW22-12 290-309m: Polymictic breccias 0.115 g/t Au, 379 ppm Cu

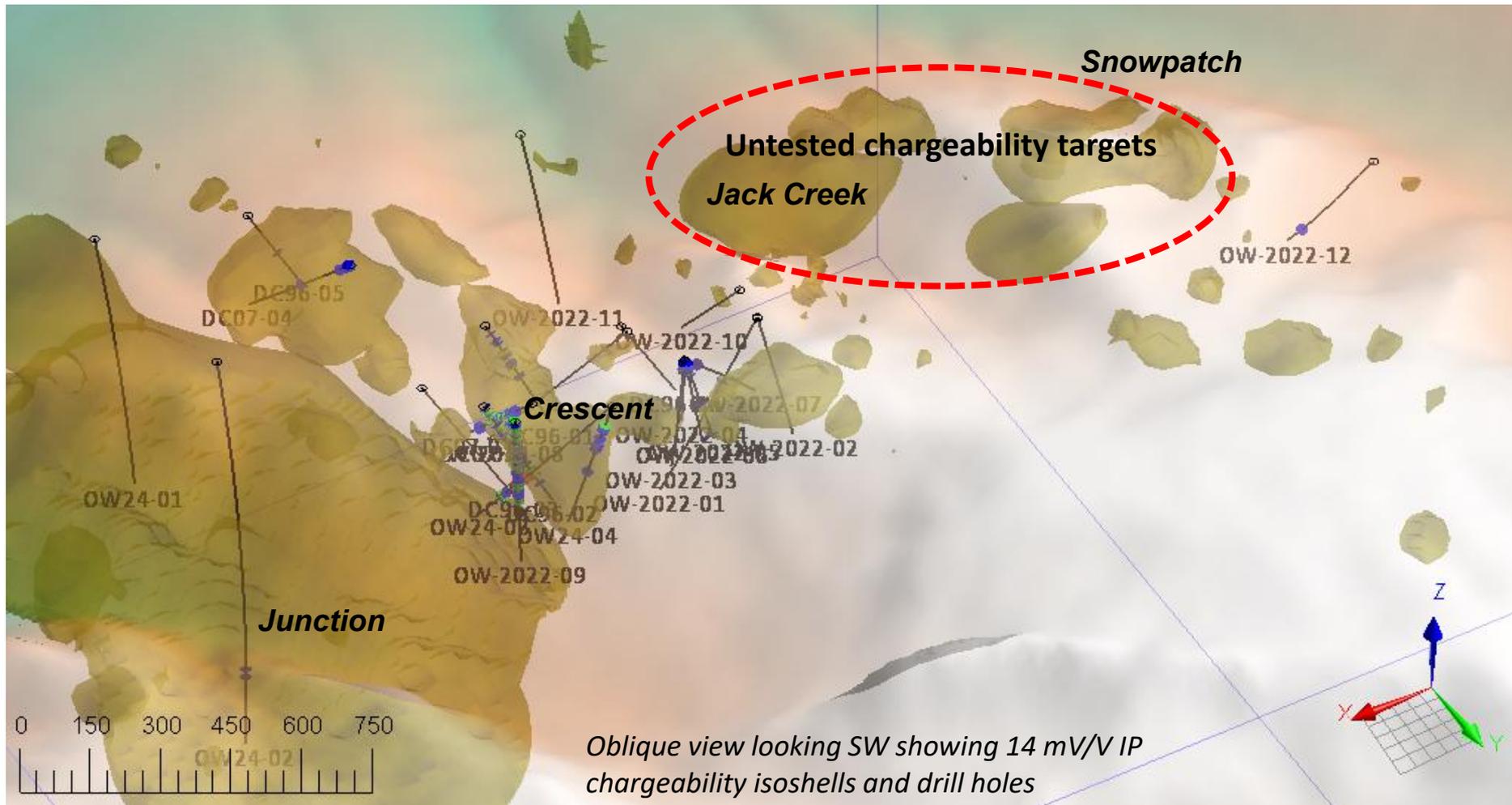
389.5m



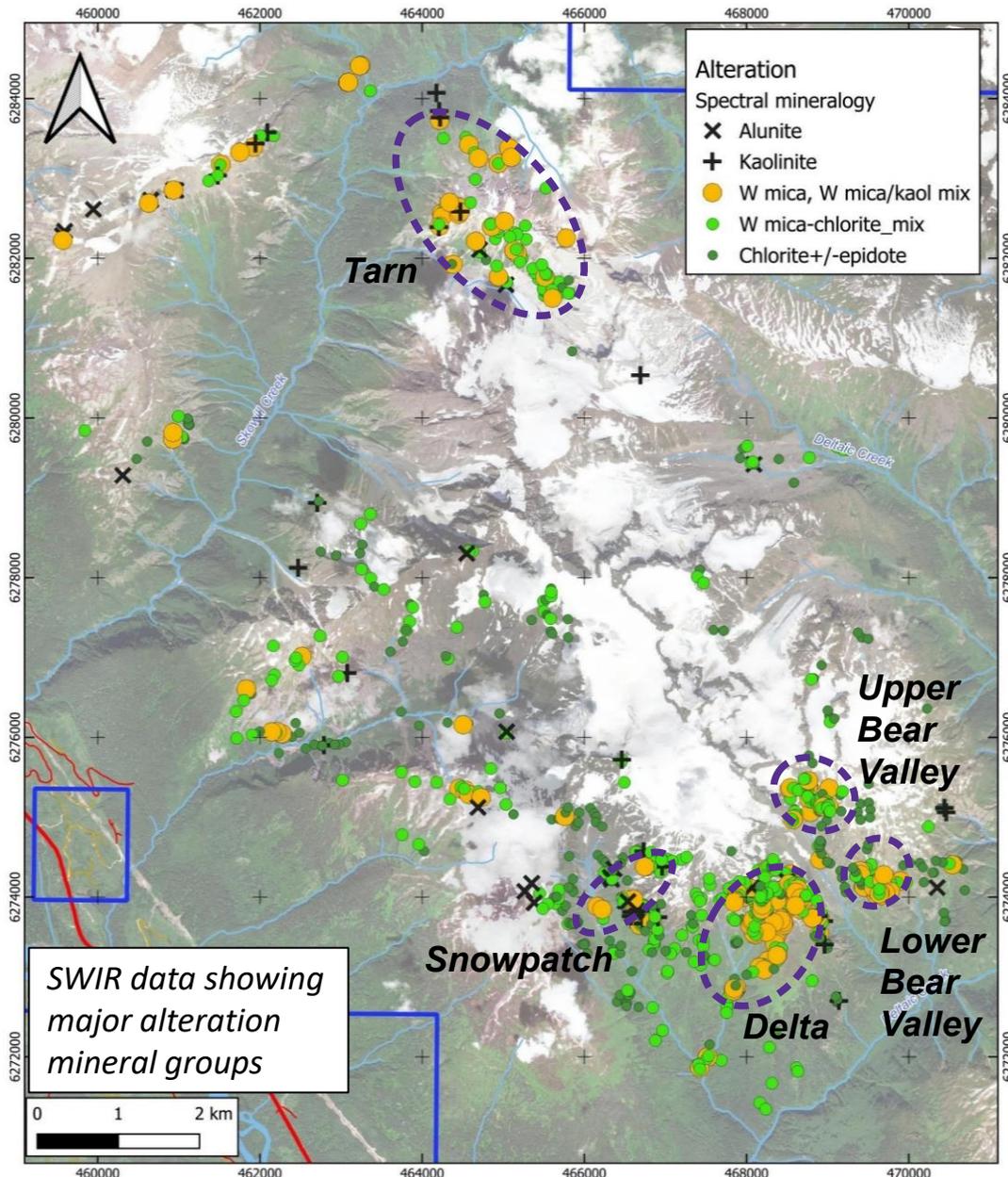
**OW22-12 410-414m
Polymictic breccia
0.11 g/t Au,
573 ppm Cu**

Oweegee: Untested IP chargeability targets

The shallow Crescent and deep Junction IP chargeability targets were tested by drill holes in 2024. Significant mineralization was intersected only in the Crescent target. The remaining shallow IP targets Jack Creek and Snowpatch in the 1.8 km gap between drill holes 2022-11 and 2022-12 remain untested.



Oweegee: Alteration Centers (SWIR Data)



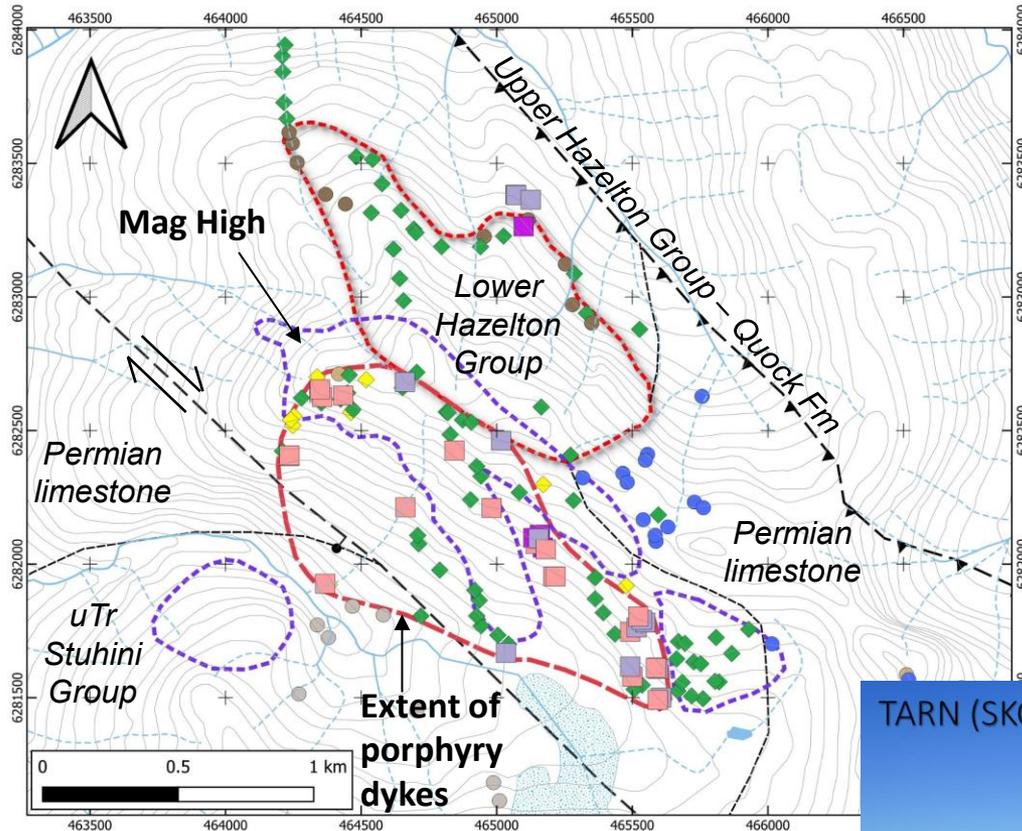
Extensive analyses of SWIR spectral data shows two large areas of QSP (quartz-sericite/white mica-pyrite) to SCP (sericite/white mica-chlorite-pyrite) alteration in the southern (Delta-Bear Valley) and northern (Tarn-Skowill Creek) parts of the property.

The southern area contains a number of discrete alteration centers dominated by white micas. Colluvial cover in Bear Valley obscures the possible connection between the Delta and Upper and Lower Bear Valley alteration centers.

The Delta alteration center has been primary focus of exploration to date, with just a single drill hole at Snowpatch.

The Tarn, and Upper and Lower Bear Valley centers remain untested by drilling and have not been surveyed by induced polarization methods.

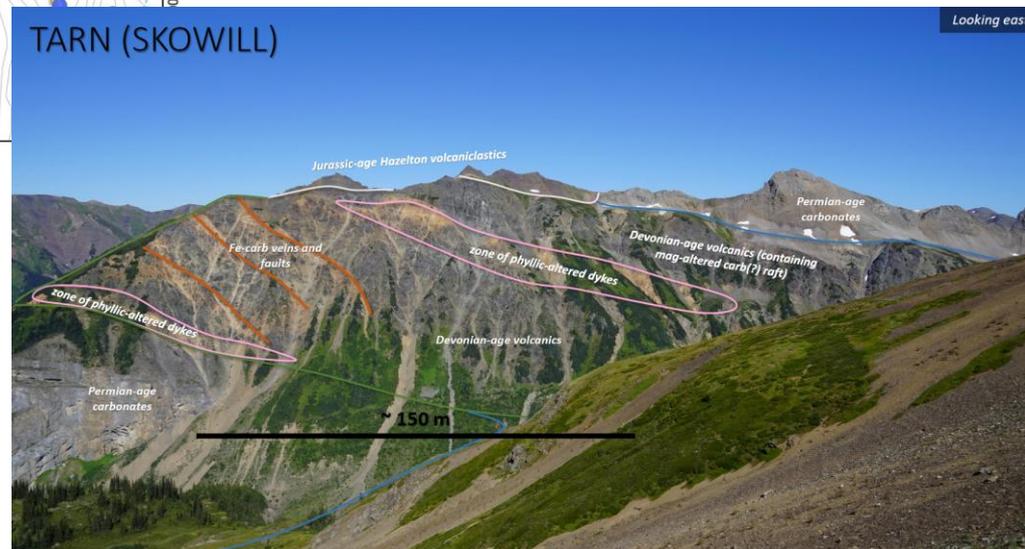
Tarn (Skowill Creek): Geology of an Underexplored Porphyry Target



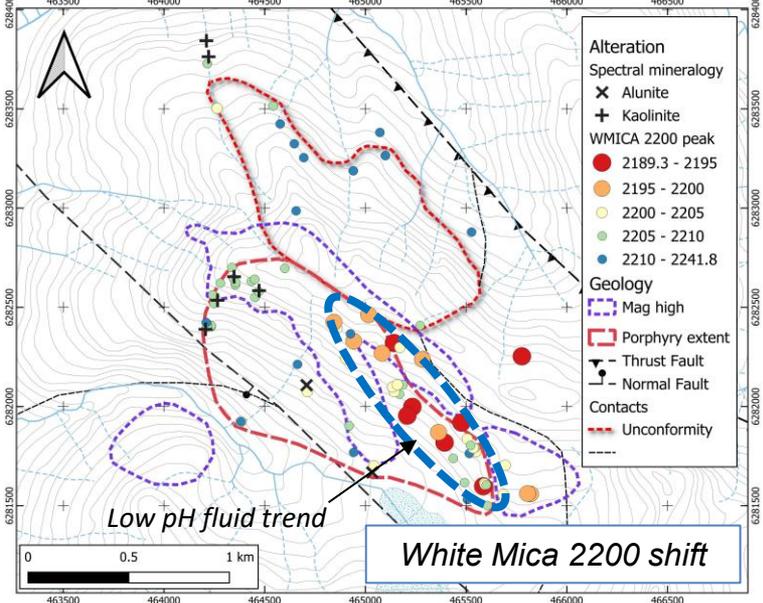
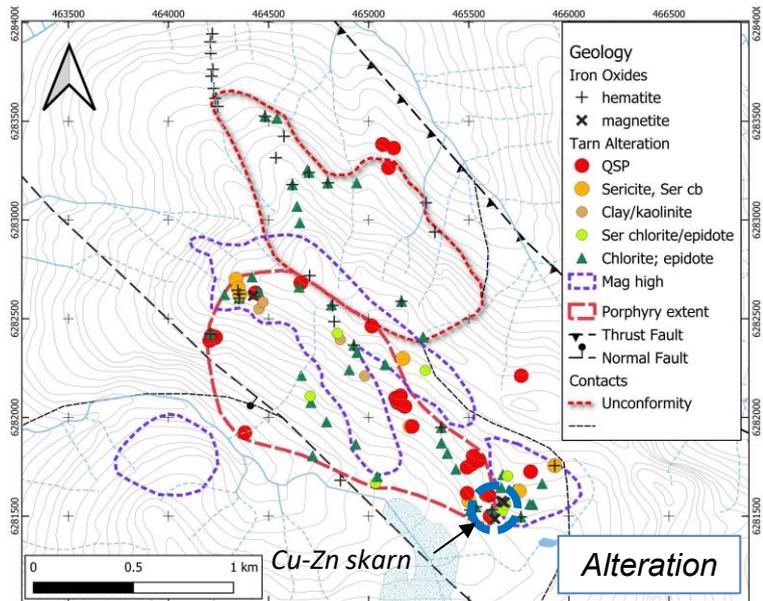
Geology	
■ Porphyritic intrusives	 Mag high
■ Diorite Breccia	 Porphyry extent
■ Diorite	 Thrust Fault
◆ Rhyolite	 Normal Fault
◆ Volcanics, volcanoclastics	 Unconformity
● Conglomerate	 Contacts
● Clastic sedimentary rocks	 Unconformity
● Stuhini Group clastic sedimentary rocks	
● Permian Stikine Assemblage limestone	

In the northern part of Oweege, 2022 mapping at the Tarn Zone outlined a zone of leached QSP altered porphyry dykes and breccias which overlaps a 2 km long dyke-like mag high.

The dykes intrude an Upper Paleozoic volcanic and sedimentary unit which is unconformably overlain by Early Jurassic Lower Hazelton Group conglomerates and volcanics.



Tarn (Skowill Creek): Alteration in an Underexplored Porphyry Target



A 1.5 km long zone of strong QSP to sericite-chlorite alteration extends along the north side of the mapped extent of porphyry dykes.

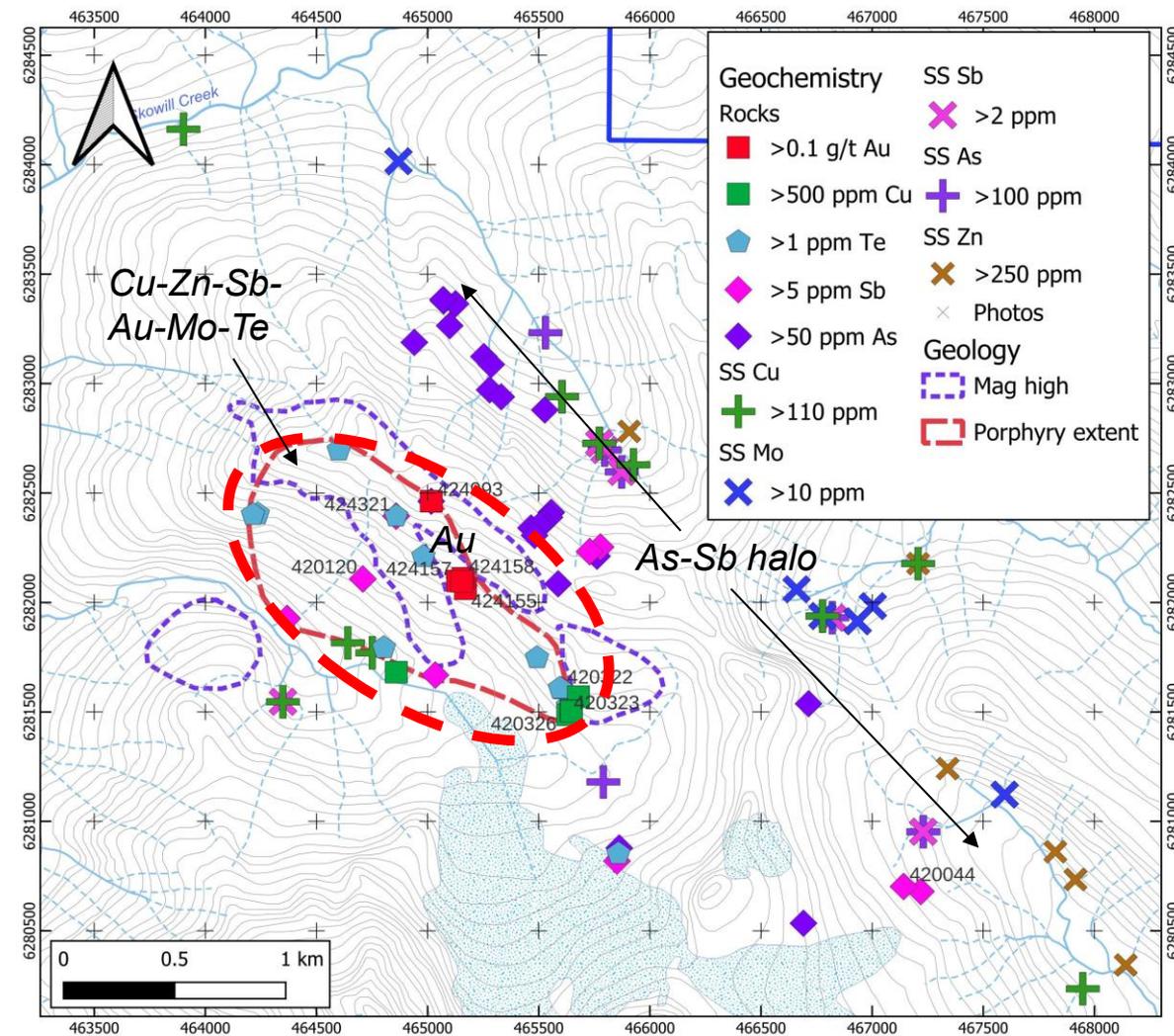
SWIR analysis of white micas has defined a central zone of <2200 nm peaks, indicative of highly acid hydrothermal fluids.

A small zone of Cu and Zn-bearing magnetite-hematite skarn at the SE end of the altered dyke trend occurs in a carbonate pod in the volcanics.

Intensely QSP altered leached dykes and breccias, Tarn Zone



Tarn (Skowill Creek): Geochemical Zonation



Geochemical zonation and location of photos on following pages

Rock geochemistry at Tarn defines a clear geochemical zonation around the zone of altered porphyry. A central zone of elevated Au returned anomalous values up to 0.78 g/t. This is contained within a broad, 1.5 km long zone of anomalous Cu, Zn, Sb, Bi, Mo and Te which is roughly coincident with the mapped extent of porphyry dykes. A halo of anomalous As±Sb extends over 3.5 km to the NE and SE of this central anomaly.

In the magnetite skarn zone at the SE end of the altered trend, magnetite-specular hematite - chalcopyrite - sphalerite mineralization returned assays up to 5.72% Zn, 0.44% Cu and 4.2 g/t Ag.

The Tarn intrusive center has an extensive polymetallic stream sediment geochemical footprint (Cu-Mo-Zn-As-Sb).



Tarn (Skowill Creek)

424155: 0.33 g/t Au



424157: 0.78 g/t Au



420322: 3.5 ppm Te



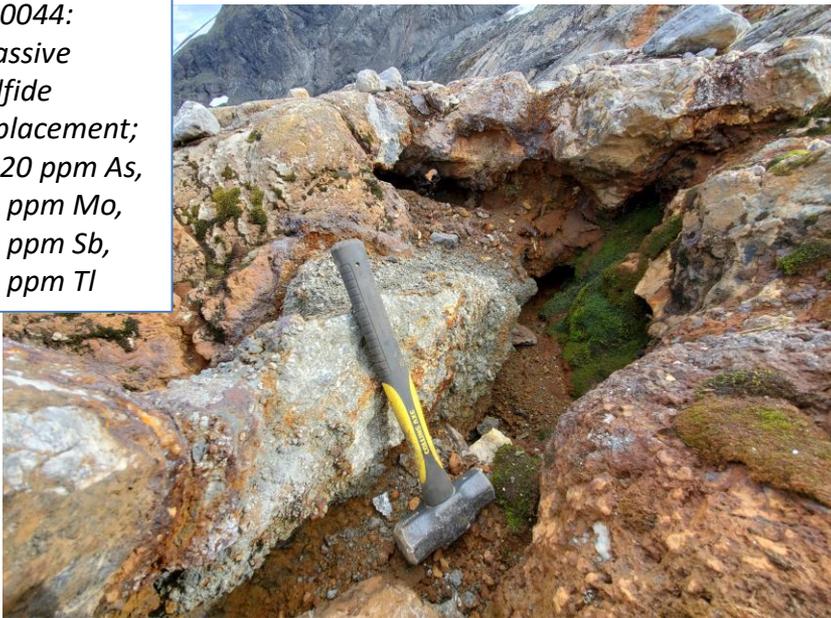
424158: 0.11 g/t Au,
142 ppm Cu, 379 ppm Pb



424993:
0.13 g/t Au,
52 ppm As,
26 ppm Mo,
360 ppm Zn

Tarn (Skowill Creek)

420044:
massive
sulfide
replacement;
2920 ppm As,
54 ppm Mo,
29 ppm Sb,
29 ppm Tl



420323:
0.274% Cu,
0.85% Zn



420326: 342 ppm Cu



424321:
47 ppb Au,
132 ppm As,
224 ppm Cu,
7.8 ppm Sb,
2.8 ppm Te

420120 ser-py
altered
intrusion;
57 ppb Au,
7.3 g/t Ag,
147 ppm As,
9.3 ppm Sb



Oweege Cu-Au Project: Summary

Exploration at Oweege Dome has outlined two main targets. In the southern part of the property, the Deltaic Creek area comprises a number of Late Triassic Cu-Au porphyry and breccia occurrences over an area of approximately 10 square kilometres. Drilling and mapping has demonstrated that the porphyry system consists of multiple overprinting breccia and intrusive events. Widespread, phreatomagmatic polymictic breccias contain Cu-Au mineralized intrusive clasts, including strongly Cu-Au mineralized porphyritic intrusive clasts. The roots of this porphyry system have yet to be discovered after drilling the Delta and Molloy zone breccias, but significant targets on the east side of Bear valley and between Delta and Snowpatch Creek remain untested.

In the northern part of the property, significant sericitic alteration and small magnetite skarn bodies are associated with intrusive dykes at the grass-roots Tarn prospect. Geochemical sampling has outlined a central zone of elevated Au±Cu/Zn/Sb/Te/As below an extensive halo of anomalous As and Sb. The As-Sb halo is associated with hematite alteration and local sulfide replacement bodies. The As-Sb halo extends over 3.5 km strike length, including into an overlying Permian limestone cap, suggesting that the alteration system may be larger than it appears.

In 2022-2024, Sanatana completed 6,038 metres of drilling in 16 drill holes, along with a major program of geological mapping, rock and soil geochemical sampling, SWIR analyses, and IP surveying. This work has resulted in a new understanding of the geological setting of the property, outlining extensive multiphase breccia/intrusive bodies of the Delta, Molloy, Snowpatch and Bear Valley Zones within the context of a large porphyry Cu-Au system below the Hazelton unconformity. An additional porphyry/skarn target has been outlined in the northern part of the project (Tarn Zone).