Todd Creek: One of the Largest Underexplored Copper-Gold Systems in British Columbia's Golden Triangle

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

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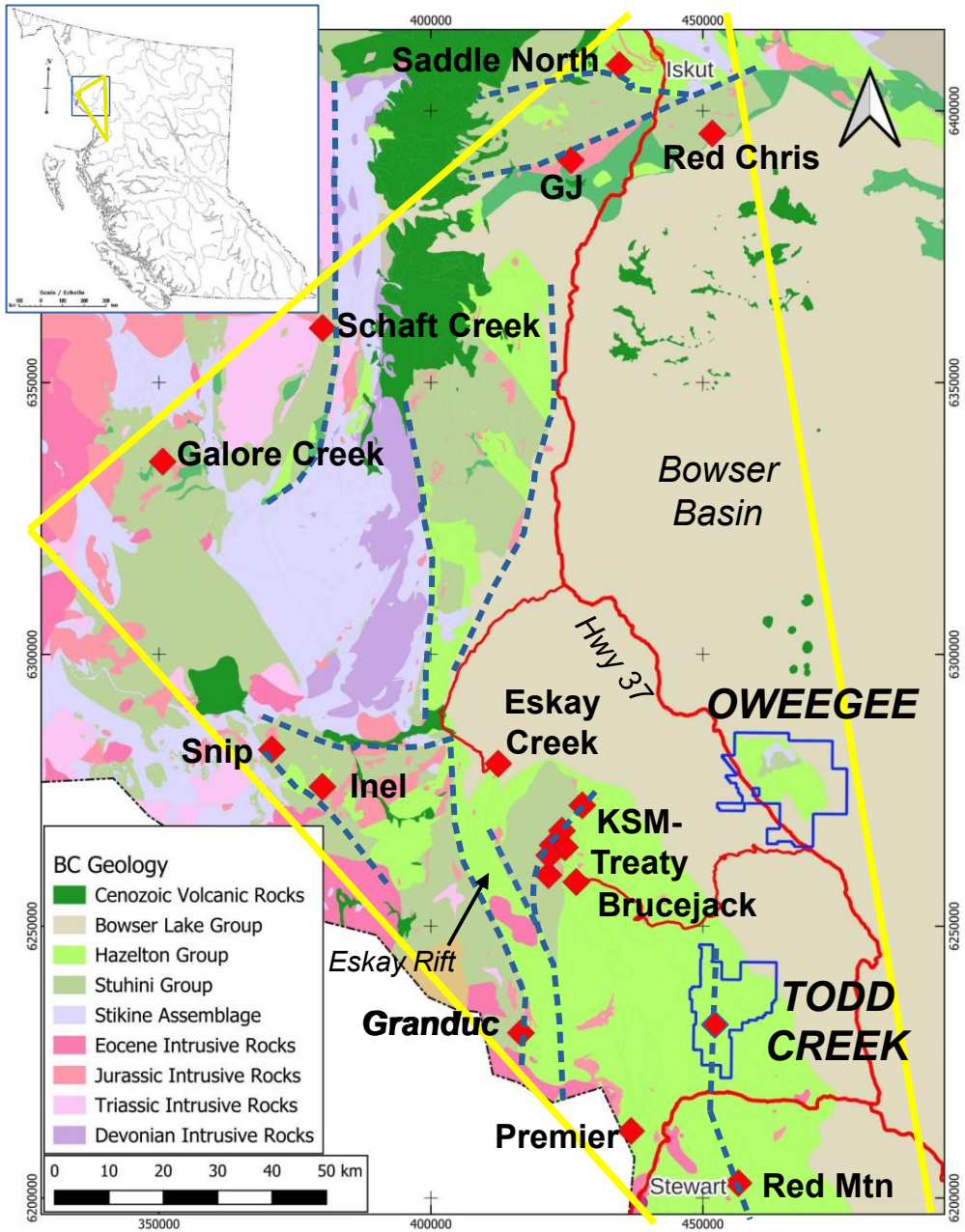
ArcWest's Golden Triangle Assets: Todd Creek and Oweegee



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 close to paved highways and contain large underexplored copper-gold systems.

ArcWest announced an earn-in agreement with Freeport-McMoRan to explore Todd Creek in March, 2023. Freeport could earn a 51% interest in the project by spending $20M over a five-year period and making staged cash payments.

In 2025, Freeport funded a $4M drill program at Todd Creek, completing 4614 meters of drilling in nine widely spaced drill holes, testing targets at South Zone, Lorenzo, Yellow Bowl, Ice Creek, Fall Creek and Orange Mountain. The program resulted in the discovery of a massive sulfide system at the Orange Mountain Main target, in addition to porphyry Cu-Au-like veining and alteration at the Orange Mountain North target. Multiple porphyry Cu-Au and VMS targets on the project remain untested by drilling. Large areas containing coincident colour and satellite SWIR sericite anomalies have yet to be groundtruthed. The highly prospective Todd Creek Alteration Corridor is open for expansion in multiple directions.

In May 2026 Freeport relinquished its option on the project. ArcWest is now seeking new funding partners for the advancement of the Todd Creek project.

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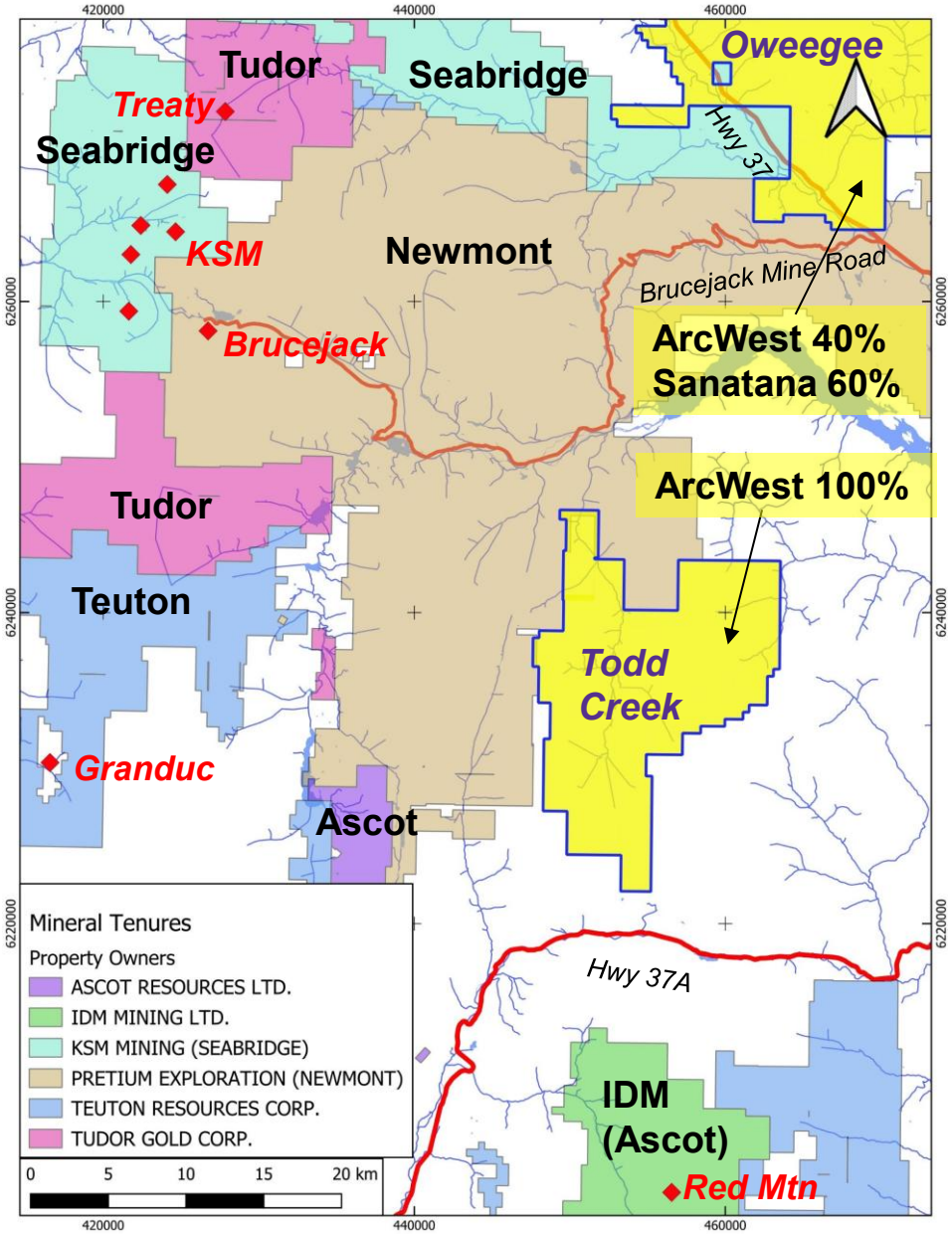
ArcWest Exploration: An Undervalued Copper-Gold Explorer



ArcWest's Oweegee Dome and Todd Creek projects are located in one of the most sought after addresses in mineral exploration, adjacent to Newmont's high-grade Brucejack gold mine property and close to the KSM-Treaty copper-gold district, a world-class gold and copper resource.

Selected mineral tenure land packages of the Brucejack/KSM district

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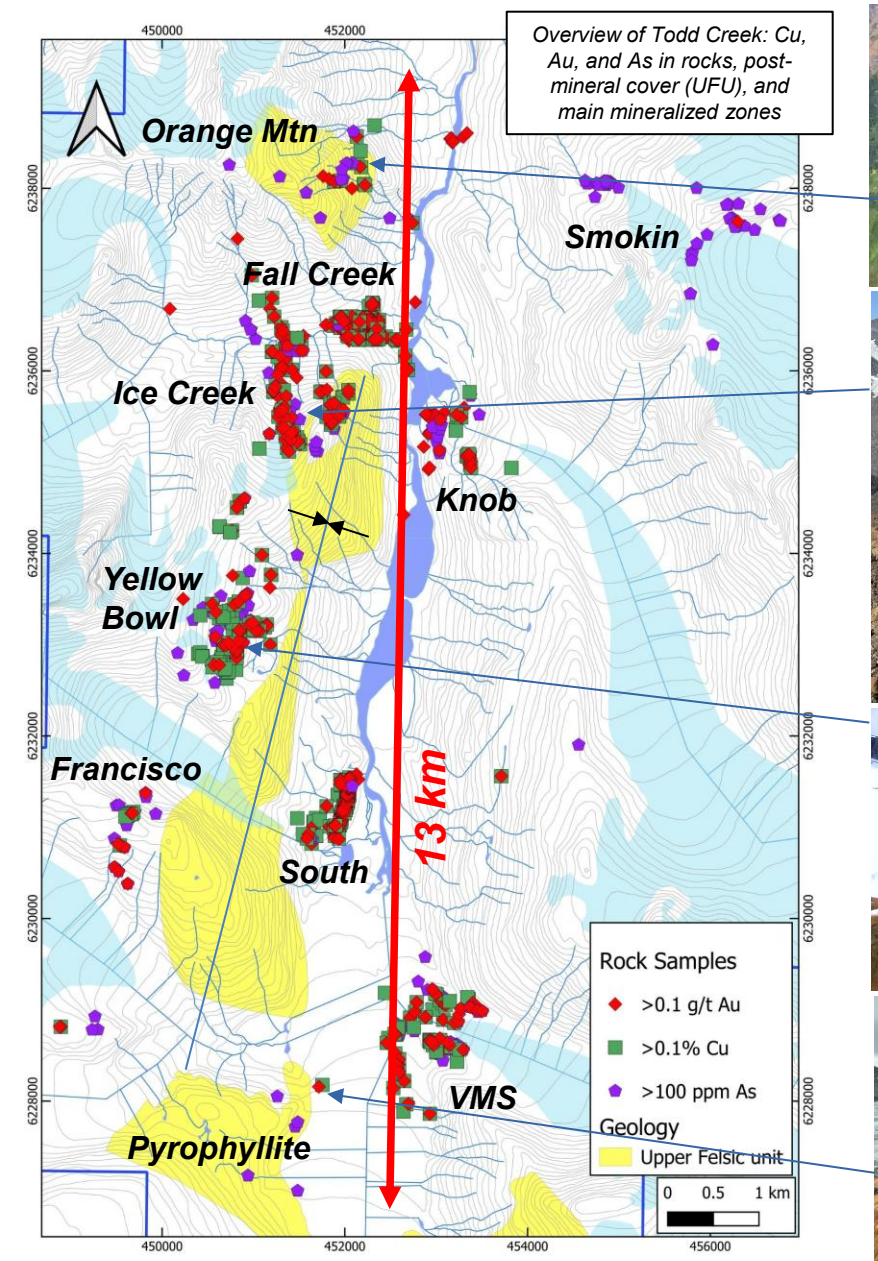
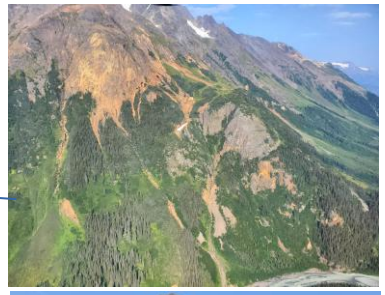
Todd Creek Alteration Corridor

Todd Creek's 13 km Long Alteration Corridor





Todd Creek comprises a 13 km long corridor with extensive phyllic to advanced argillic alteration and multiple Cu-Au (Ag-Zn-Pb) mineralized zones. A felsic volcanic package (Upper Felsic unit) cores a central syncline and represents late to post-mineral cover.

The underexplored nature of the Todd Creek system is underlined by the fact that large new zones were discovered in 2019 (Smokin) and 2023 (Lorenzo).

Most zones have received limited (Orange Mtn, Yellow Bowl, VMS, Pyrophyllite) or mainly shallow (Fall Creek, Ice Creek, South) drilling.

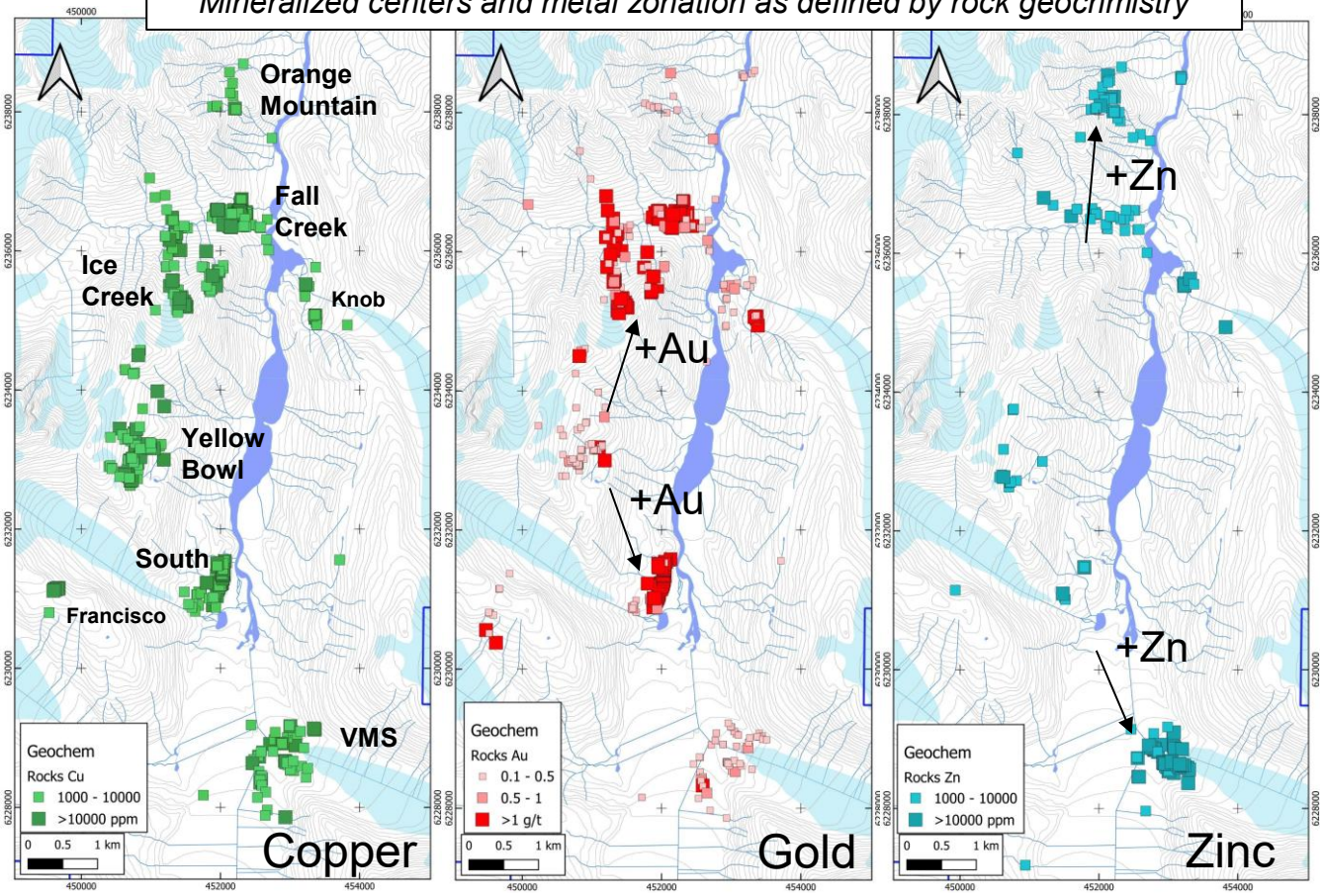
The Todd Creek system contains diverse styles of mineralization, including epithermal, porphyry and VMS.

Todd Creek: Geochemical Zonation

A central zone of Cu>Au (Yellow Bowl) is flanked north and south by zones of Au>Cu (Fall Creek, Ice Creek, South) and by more distal zones of zinc enrichment (Orange Mountain, VMS)

This metal zonation and the associated phyllic alteration define a huge Cu-Au system, with multiple mineralized centers.

Mineralized centers and metal zonation as defined by rock geochmistry

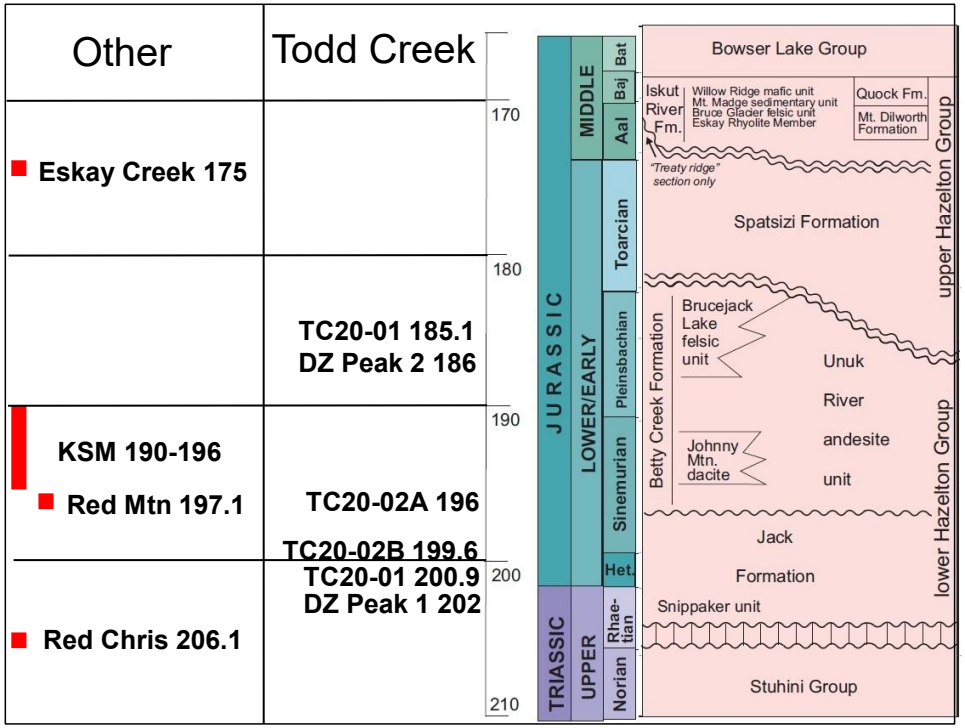


Orange Mountain
Quartz-barite-sulfide epithermal vein

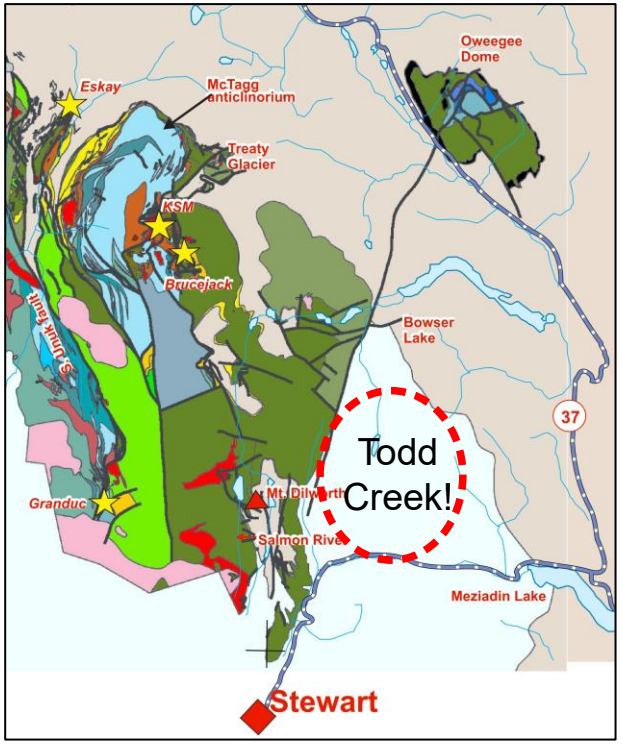
Yellow Bowl Quartx-sulfide vein breccia , 2.92% Cu 25 g/t Ag

VMS Zone massive sulfide 3.73% Cu, 6.46% Zn, 0.447 g/t Au, 58.2 g/t Ag

Todd Creek: The Unknown Arc



Geochronology Todd Creek and elsewhere in the Hazelton Arc
Nelson et al., BCGS Paper 2018-1 and Van Straaten and Nelson, 2020.

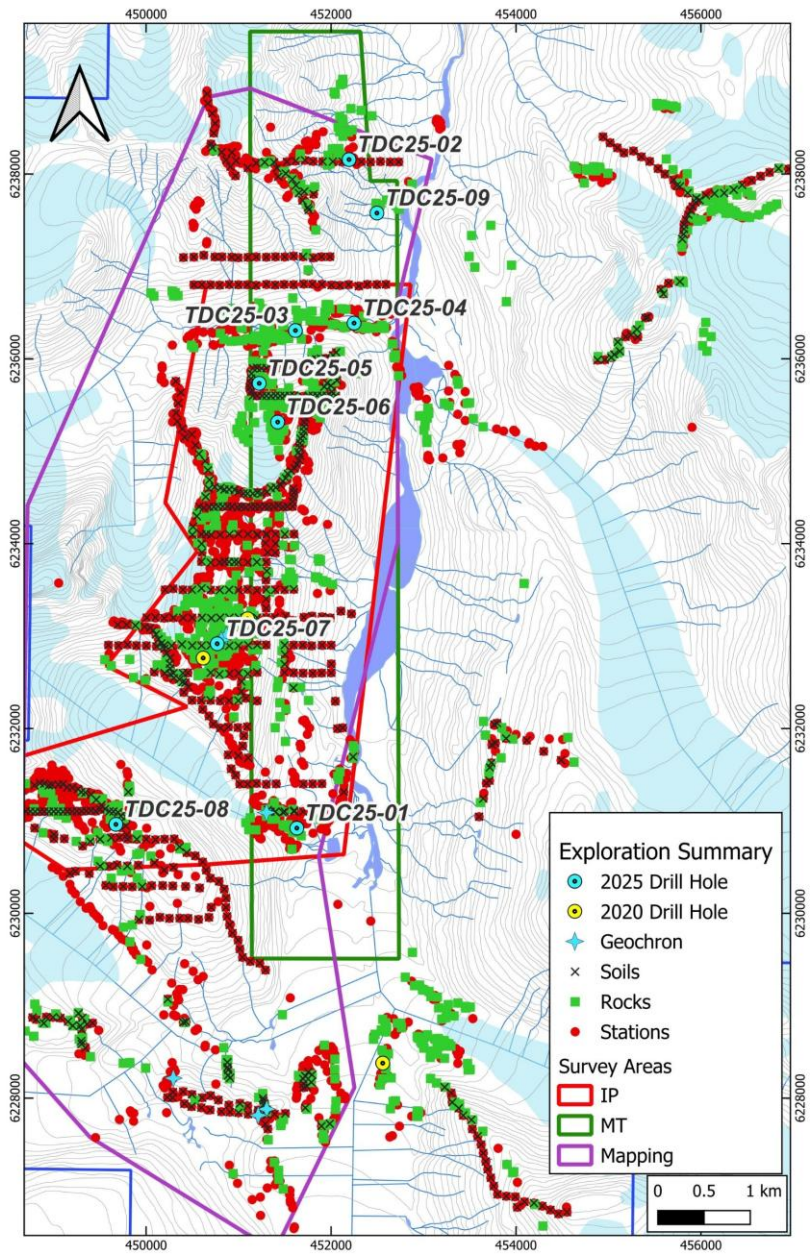


Map of Hazelton Group, Nelson et al., BCGS Paper 2018-1.

Despite its proximity to infrastructure and major gold and copper deposits, little is known about Todd Creek's place in the Hazelton Arc. For example, in Nelson et al.'s definitive 2018 Hazelton Arc map, Todd Creek is literally terra incognita!

Limited U/Pb geochronology at Todd Creek has indicated two separate ages for volcanic rock units, at 200-196 Ma and 185-186 Ma. The earlier age range overlaps the interpreted ages of the Jack and Betty Creek Formations (Nelson et al., 2018, as well as the Texas Creek intrusive suite, and the Au-Cu systems at nearby Red Mountain and KSM. Mineralization has not been directly dated at Todd yet. Based on geochron samples from 2023, **the age of the Upper Felsic unit averages 186.2 Ma (four samples) and for the lower Ridge unit averages 186.4 Ma (two samples), within the age range of the Brucejack Lake felsic unit.**

Todd Creek Exploration Since AWX Acquisition



Since 2019, ArcWest has successfully completed multiple exploration campaigns including partner funded programs in 2020-2021 (P2 Gold) and 2023-2025 (Freeport).

Exploration work has included the following:

Diamond Drilling – three drill holes, 1,028m (2020), nine drill holes, 4614m (2025).

Geophysics – 6 by 2-3 kilometre 3D induced polarization (IP) survey, using Dias Geophysical's distributed array deep IP survey system; MT survey.

Geology – Geological mapping completed over a 12 by 4 kilometre area with 4,042 geological stations.

Geochemistry – 1,096 rock samples, 673 soil/talus fine samples.

Hyperspectral – 1186 rock samples and 670 soil sample pulps analyzed using a TerraSpec 3 hyperspectral analyzer to determine alteration mineralogy. WorldView 3 satellite imagery analysis.

Petrography – 16 drill core samples from the South, Fall Creek and Orange Mountain zones analyzed by independent expert petrographer Craig Leitch.

Geochronology – 10 U/Pb zircon dates (several more in process).

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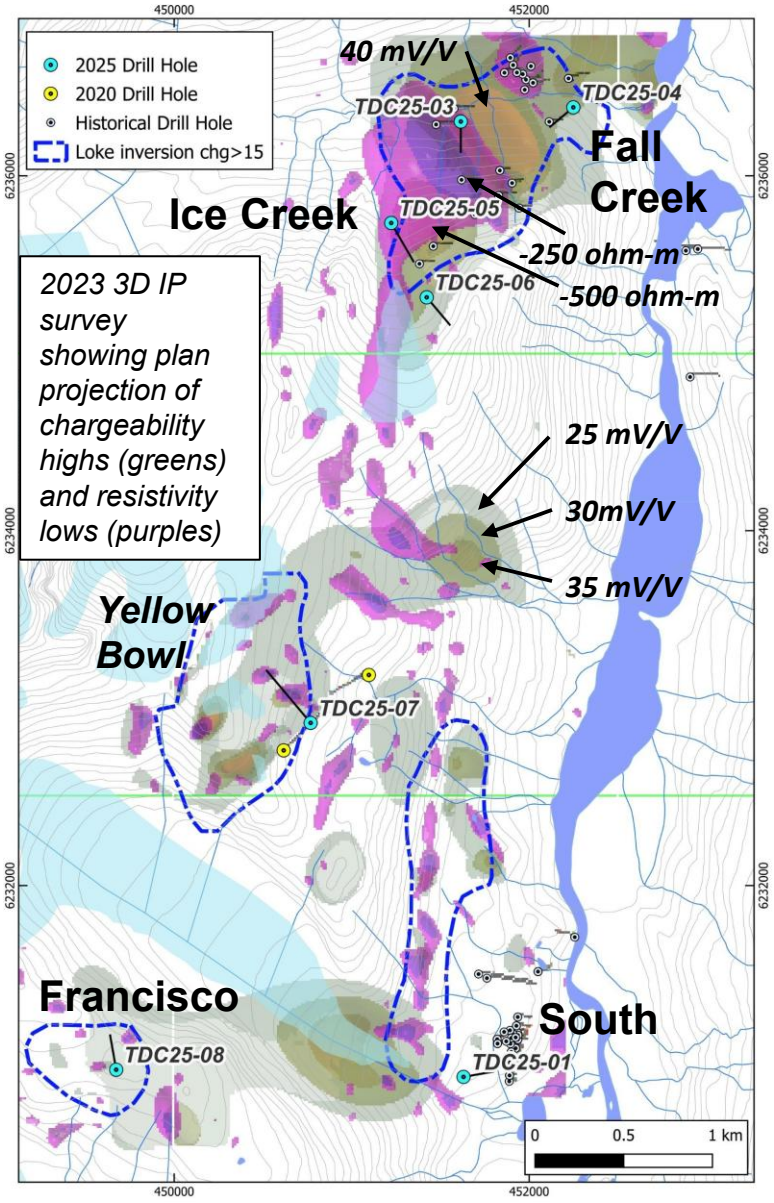
Todd Creek 2023 3D IP Survey

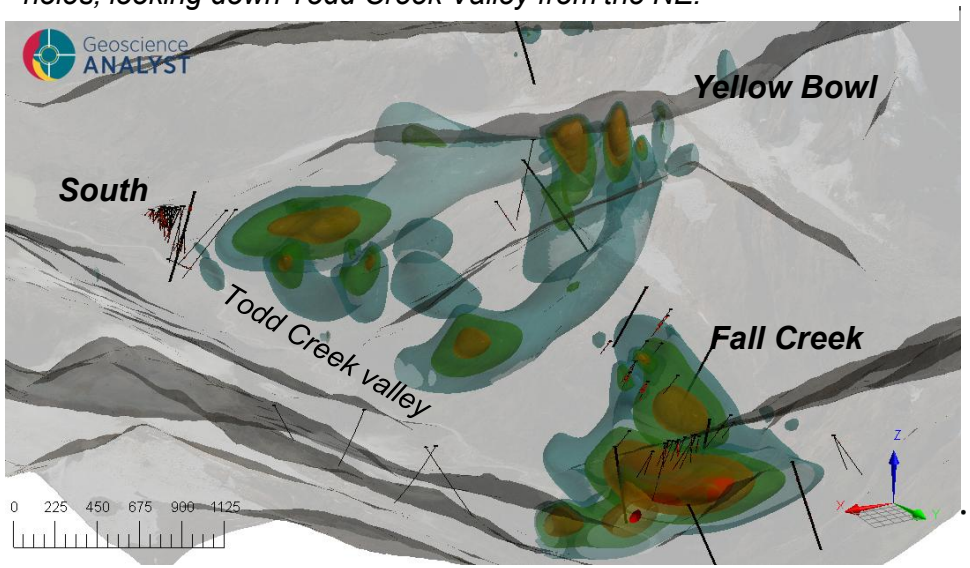


The 2023 exploration season saw the completion of the first 3D IP survey of the Todd Creek system, from Fall Creek to Francisco.

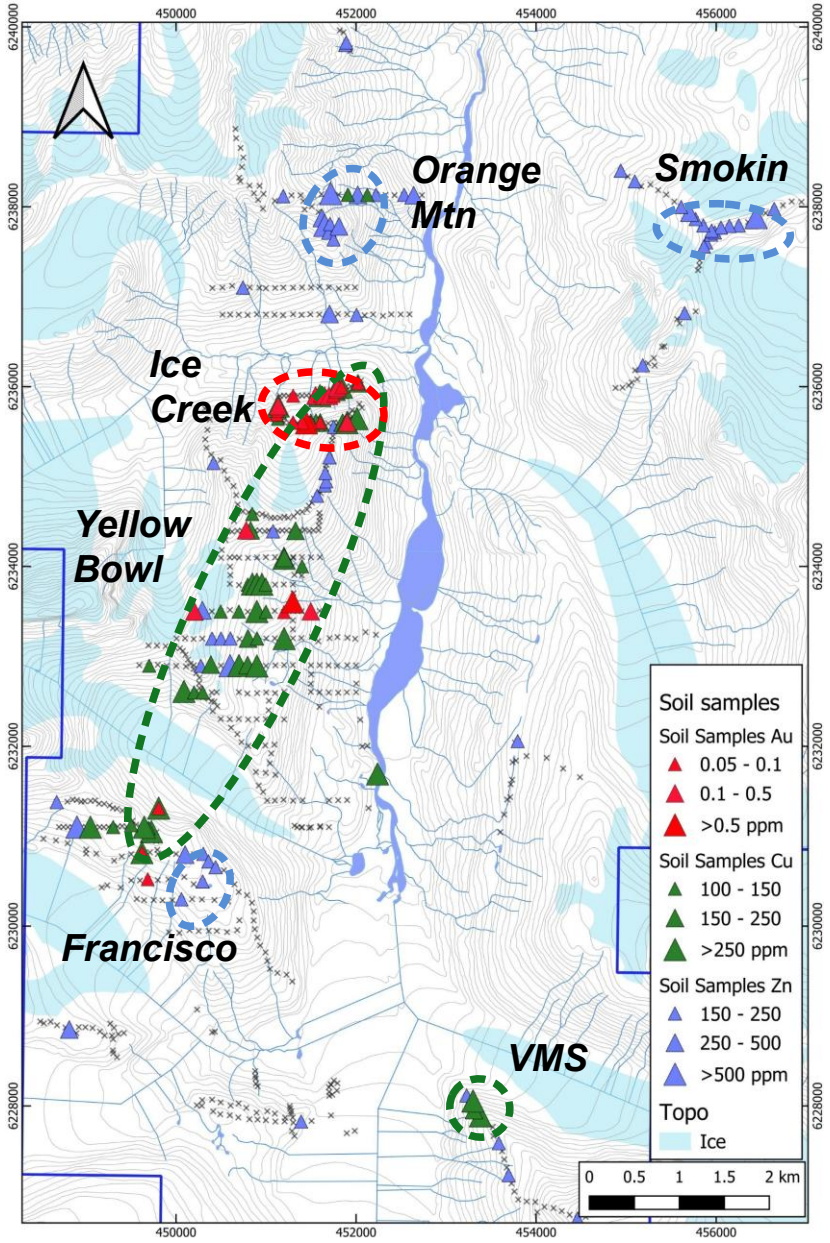
The survey outlined multiple chargeability highs using both UBC and Loke inversions. The strongest and largest anomaly extends beneath the Fall Creek and Ice Creek Cu-Au mineralized zones and overlaps a very strong (<250 ohm-m) resistivity low (conductivity anomaly)

Drill testing in the Ice Creek, Fall Creek and Yellow Bowl areas in 2025 confirms the correlation of chargeability with strong pyrite alteration. The strongest conductors have yet to be tested by drilling. DH TC25-03 intersected ancreasingly anomalous Au, Te and Bi as it approached the conductor at the bottom of the hole.

3D view of 25, 30, 35 and 40 mV/V chargeability isosurfaces and drill holes, looking down Todd Creek Valley from the NE.



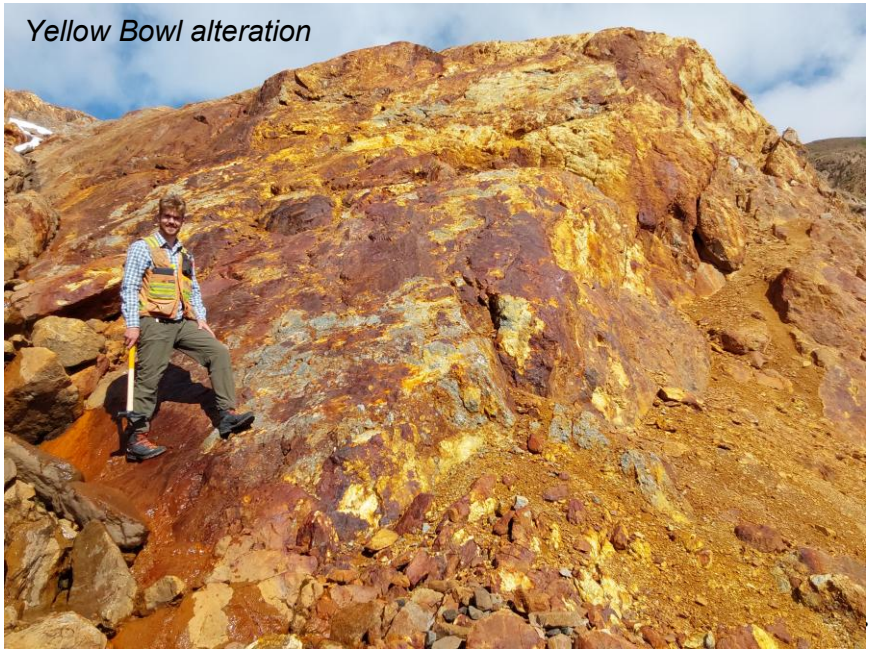
Todd Creek 2023-2024 Soil Sampling



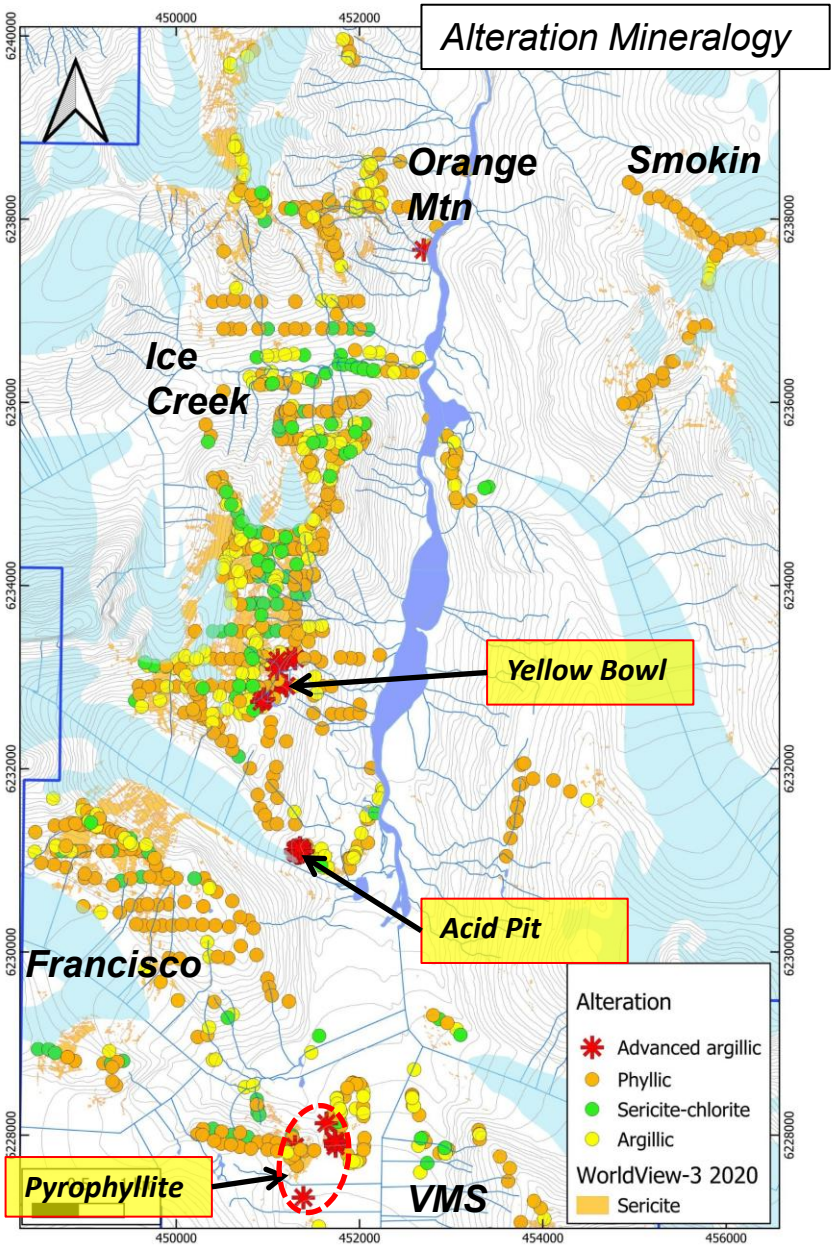
A program of systematic soil/talus fines sampling in 2023-2024 clearly delineates a **6 x 1 km Cu anomaly** encompassing the alteration and mineralization at Yellow Bowl, Ice Creek and extending across a glacier to the Francisco Zone.

Smaller Zn-Cu anomalies are defined at Orange Mountain and VMS Zone.

High Au samples are concentrated in the Ice Creek / Fall Creek area at the north end of the main Cu anomaly.



Todd Creek 2023-2024 Alteration Survey (TerraSpec Analyses)



Alteration at Todd Creek is dominated by widespread phyllic (white mica), with lesser sericite-chlorite and argillic (illite) alteration.

More restricted zones of advanced argillic alteration (pyrophyllite / alunite / diaspore) have been outlined at Yellow Bowl, Acid Pit and Pyrophyllite Zone.

High crystallinity values for white micas point to higher temperature alteration centers at Ice Creek, Yellow Bowl, Acid Pit / South Zone, and Pyrophyllite Zone, while AlOH wavelength data shows smaller zones typically generated by low pH (acidic) fluids, especially at Ice Creek.

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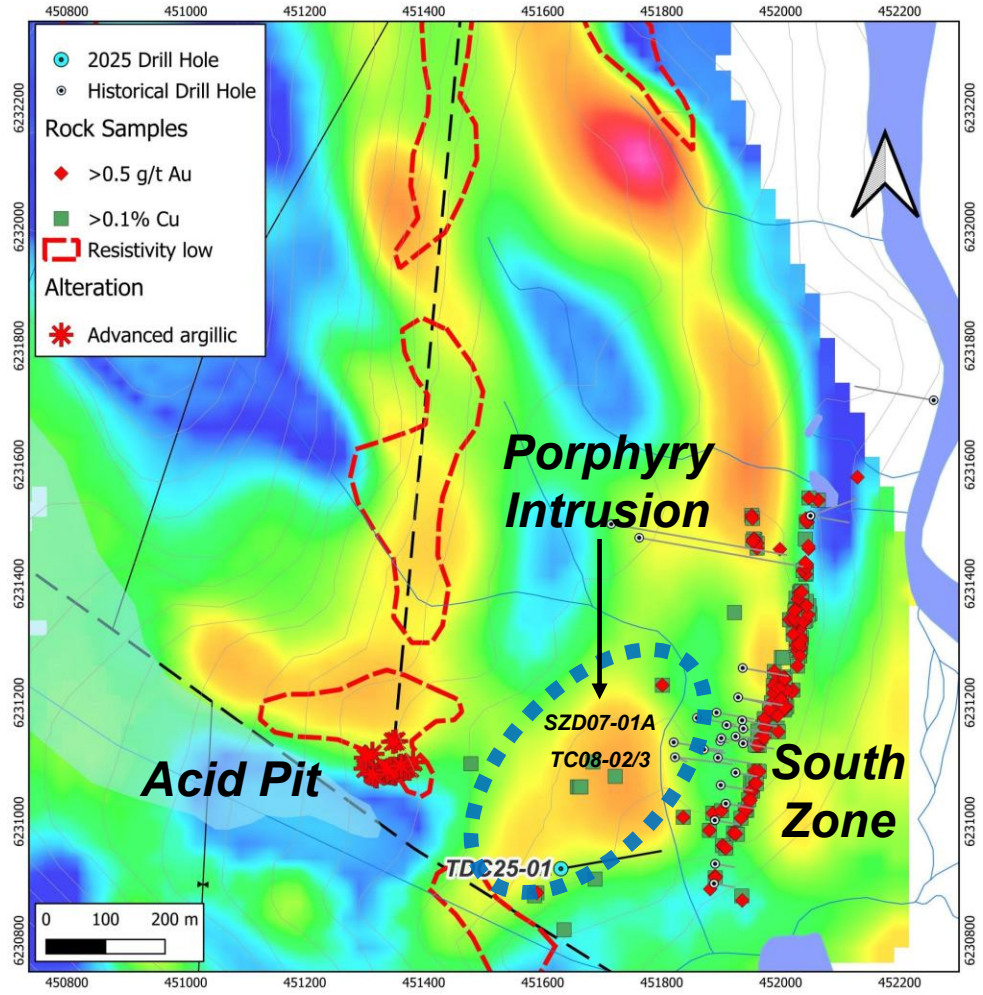
South Zone, Acid Pit, and Porphyry Intrusion



Location of unmapped porphyry intrusion in relation to South Zone Au-Cu lode and Acid Pit alteration zone. Map shows chargeability (-200m drape) and resistivity lows extending north from Acid Pit. Surface trace of South Zone is shown by historical samples with >0.5 g/t Au and shallow drill hole collars. Advanced argillic alteration from SWIR analyses of Acid Pit samples.

Drilling in 2025 (TDC25-01) confirmed an unmapped porphyry intrusion located between South Zone Au-Cu lodes and advanced argillic alteration at Acid Pit. Previous relogging of historical drill holes demonstrated that altered intrusive rocks were intersected in SZD07-01A and potassic alteration was intersected in SZD07-01A and TC08-03. All three drill holes are collared between South Zone and Acid Pit.

The 2023 IP survey shows a series of shallow, untested chargeability highs and coincident resistivity lows extending from Acid Pit to the north over a strike length of 3 km. Other untested chargeability and resistivity anomalies are located north of TC25-01 and NW of South Zone.

Both South Zone and Acid Pit may represent high level / lateral expressions of a much larger porphyry system at depth.

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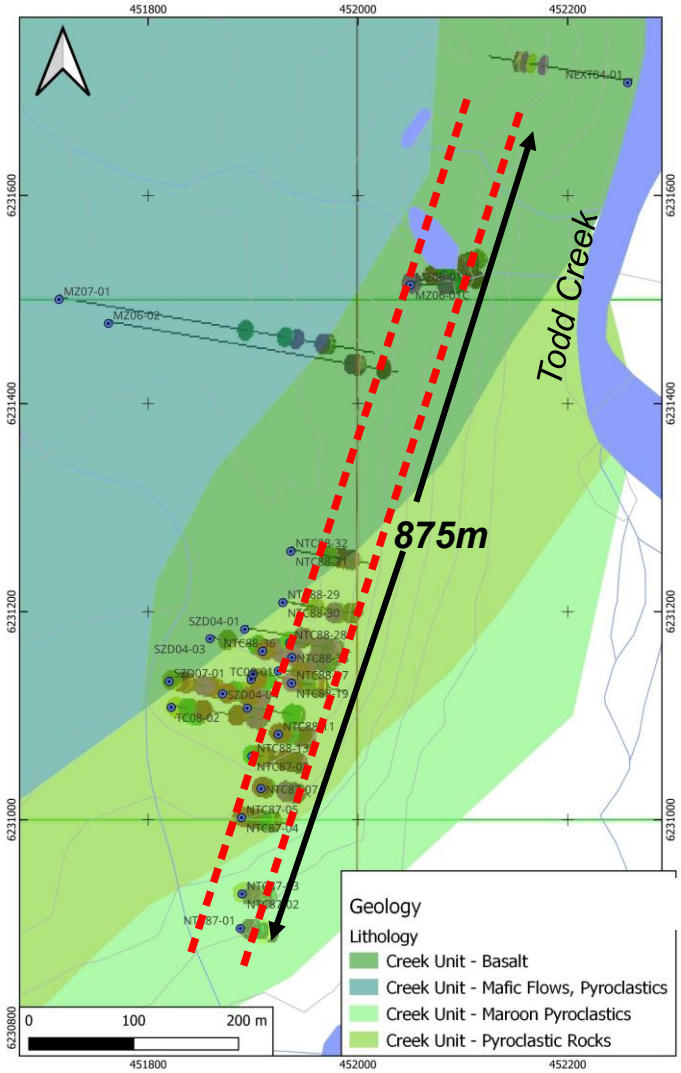
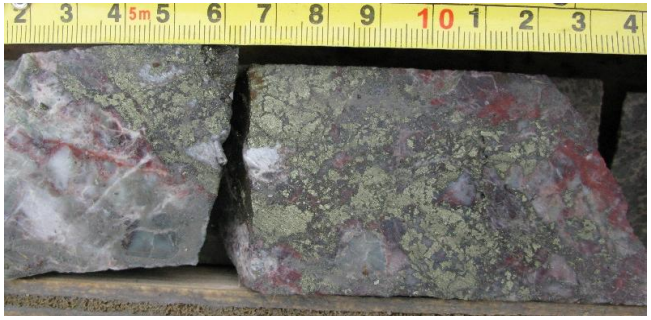
South Zone: High Grade Au-Cu Lodes



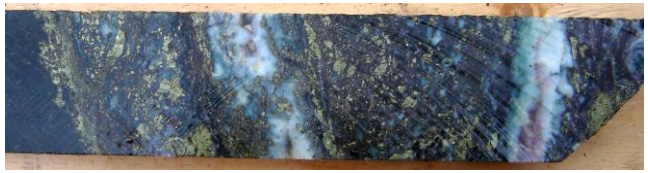
South Zone geology and drill holes (33 Noranda 1987-8; 10 Geofine 2004-2008) showing all Au>0.2 g/t

Historical drilling at South Zone has consistently intersected epithermal Au-Cu mineralization over a strike length of 875m and up to 250m down dip, with intercepts up to **3.6 g/t Au and 0.37% Cu / 27.75m** in NTC88-19 (not true width).

Au and Cu occurs in banded to coxcomb multistage quartz-sulfide veins and breccias with abundant chalcopyrite, hematite and jasper. Mineralization has similarities to high grade Au-Cu epithermal systems such as Kora (PNG) and Hod Maden (Turkey).

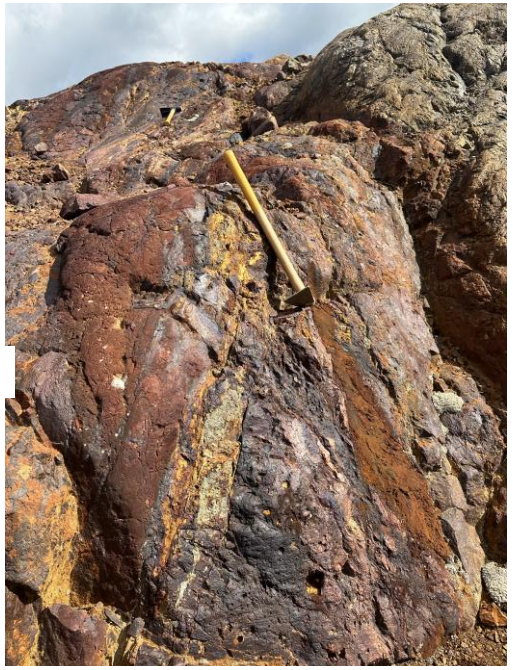


TC08-01 1.83% Cu, 7.06 g/t Au / 0.86m (60.2-61.06m)



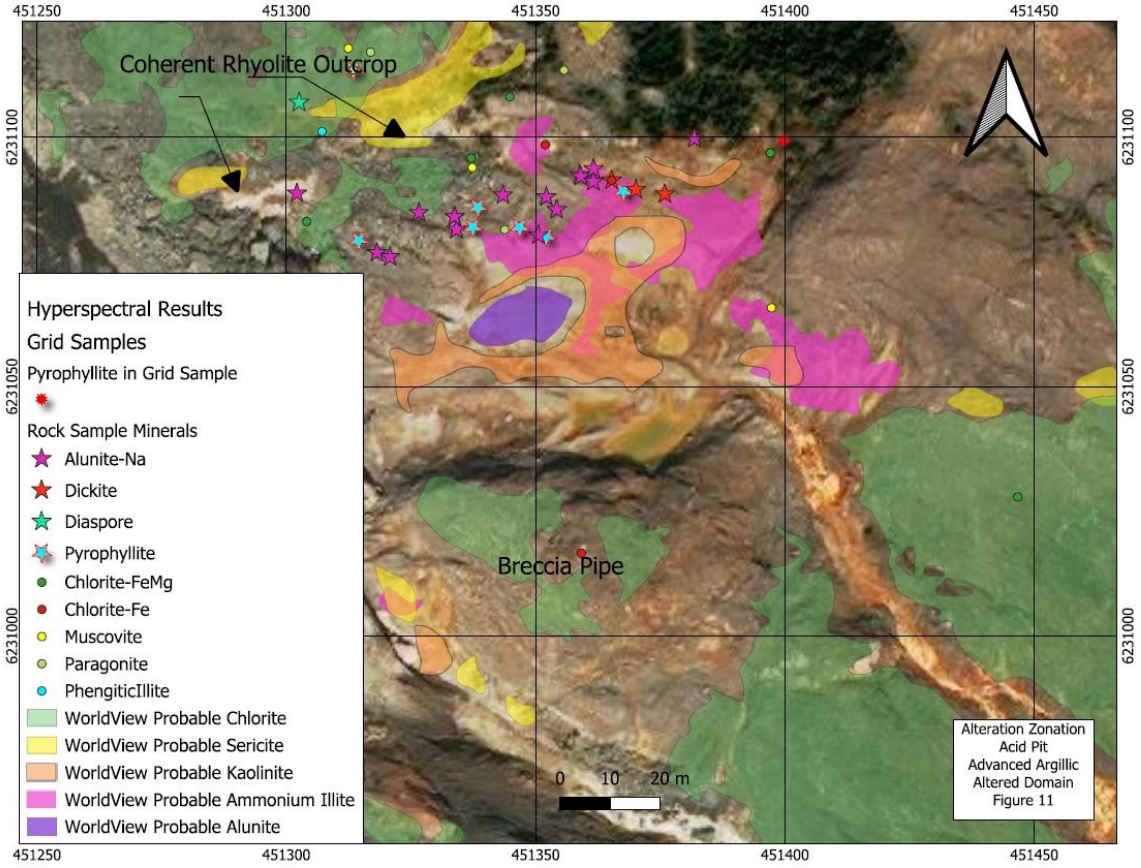
MZ06-01D 5.35% Cu, 7.67 g/t Au / 0.35m (67-67.35m)

Drill hole photos of NQ core, diameter 47.6 mm



South Zone outcrop

Acid Pit: Advanced Argillic Alteration



Acid Pit advanced argillic alteration

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TDC25-01: QSP and Argillic Altered Porphyry Intrusion

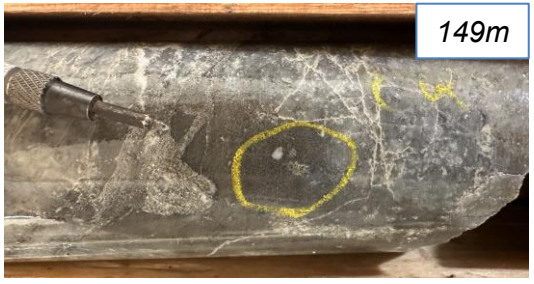
Moderately to strongly QSP altered feldspar-hornblende porphyry

0.11 g/t Au 604 ppm Cu / 3m (83-86m)

Quartz-sulfide and quartz-carbonate veins
0.38 g/t Au 2190 ppm Cu / 3m (149-152m)

1.67 ppm Au 243 ppm Cu 33 ppm Sb / 3m (95-98m)

Quartz-carbonate veins and breccia
2.7 ppm Ag 54 ppm Sb / 3m (194-197m)

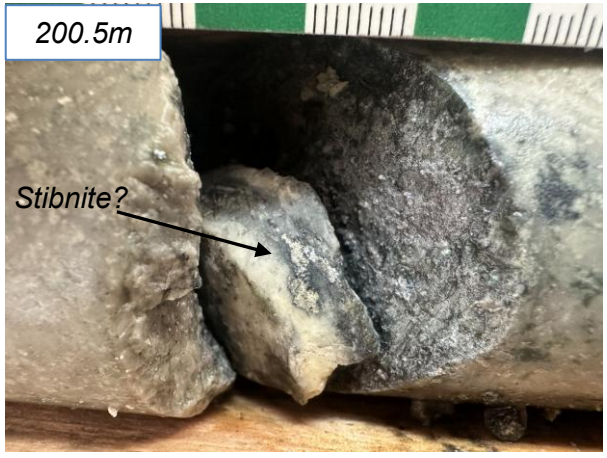


0.38 g/t Au 2190 ppm Cu / 3m (149-152m)

14.4 ppm Ag 560 ppm Cu 294 ppm Sb / 3m (200-203m)

TC25-01, collared 270m SW of the west dipping South Zone and 300m SE of the advanced argillc altered Acid Pit, intersected a moderately to strongly sericite altered feldspar porphyry intrusion from surface to 401m depth.

Best mineralization: 15m of 0.73 g/t Au and 345 ppm Cu (83-98m). A 114m interval from 140 to 254m averages 27 ppm Sb.



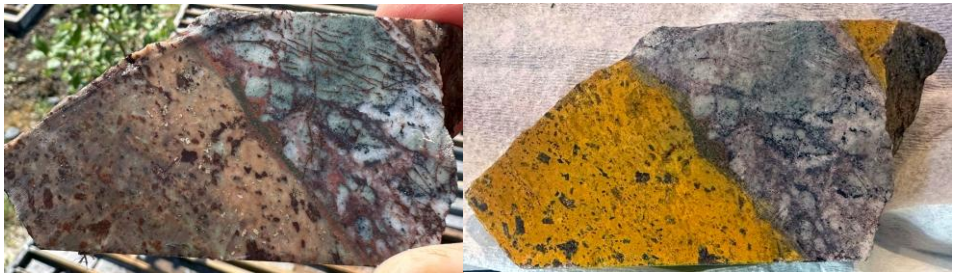
SZD07-01A: QSP and Potassic Altered Intrusion

Crustiform hematite and cockade quartz veining, QSP alteration; 2.99 g/t Au (122-123m)

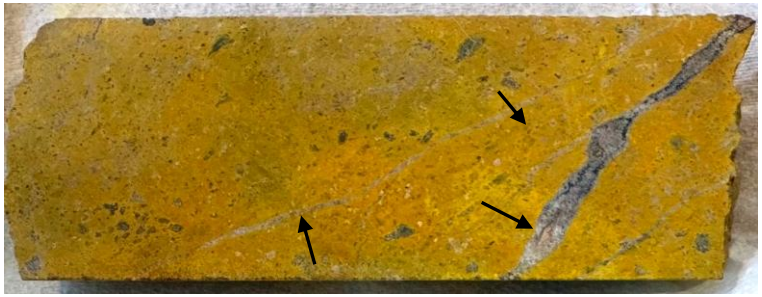
Relogging shows South Zone drill hole SZD07-01A intersected intrusive rocks from surface to 227.95m and 252-255m, with an aplitic intrusive border phase from 227.95-228.6m.

QSP alteration from surface to 123m is accompanied by epithermal crustiform veining, with K-feldspar alteration dominating below. K-feldspar alteration accompanies polyphase quartz-sulfide and carbonate veining and brecciation.

Intense K-feldspar selvages (yellow stain) around qtz-sulfide vein 189.5m

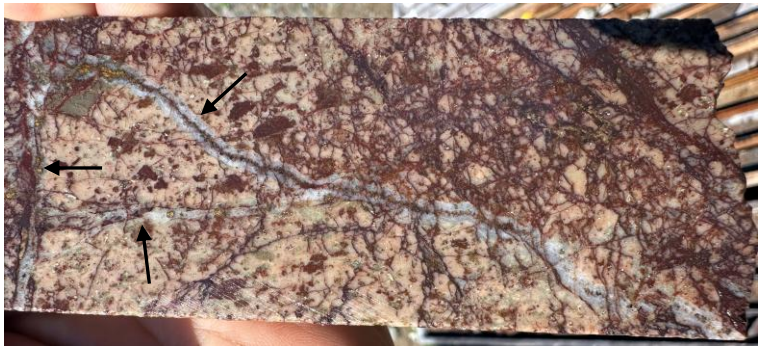


Intense K-feldspar alteration and micro-brecciation 0.166 g/t Au 0.23% Cu; 227.95m



Intense K-feldspar alteration (yellow stain) with quartz-sulfide veins (arrows) 0.13 g/t Au 0.11% Cu; 203m

Quartz-sulfide veins cut by carbonate stockwork 0.303 g/t Au 0.19% Cu; 253.1m



K-feldspar alteration with quartz-sulfide B veins (arrows) cutting intense hematite stockwork 0.166 g/t Au 0.23% Cu; 227-229.95m

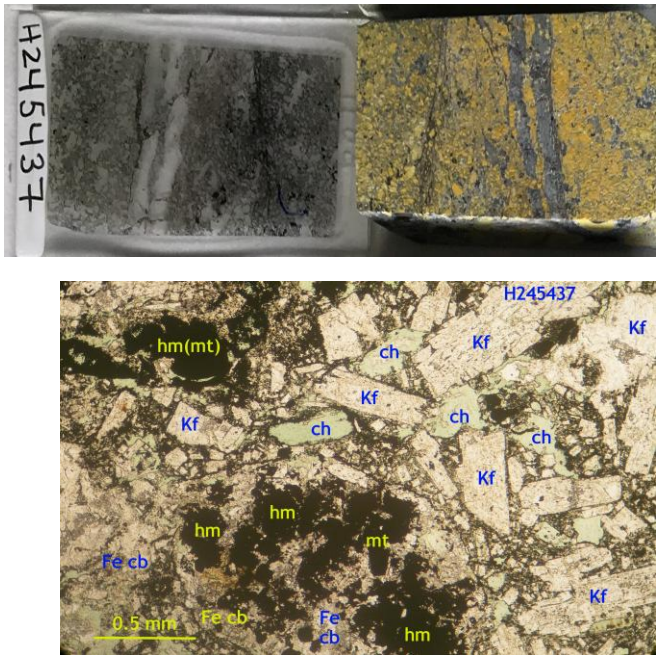
TC08-03: Potassic Alteration

Drilling in 2008 successfully intercepted the South Zone 250m down dip in TC08-03 . **0.11% Cu, 0.23 g/t Au / 27m (246-273m)**

A 2023 petrographic study of **TC08-03** showed at 278m **well-developed, partly preserved potassic alteration** around quartz-carbonate-chalcopyrite-pyrite veins with central partings of similarly altered rock (Leitch, 2023).

The potassic alteration {K-feldspar-chlorite (after biotite?)-quartz-hematite (after magnetite)-pyrite-rutile (after ilmenite)} contains relict magnetite which is mostly replaced by hematite, a typical “retrograde” alteration in a highly oxidized porphyry system.

The presence of a relict potassic assemblage at depth in this hole suggests a strong link between the epithermal Au-Cu lodes at South Zone and a deeper porphyry system.



Offcuts and thin section showing potassic alteration at 278m, TC08-03

H425417-H42521: 0.41% Cu 1.36 g/t Au / 2.08m (262.54-264.62m)

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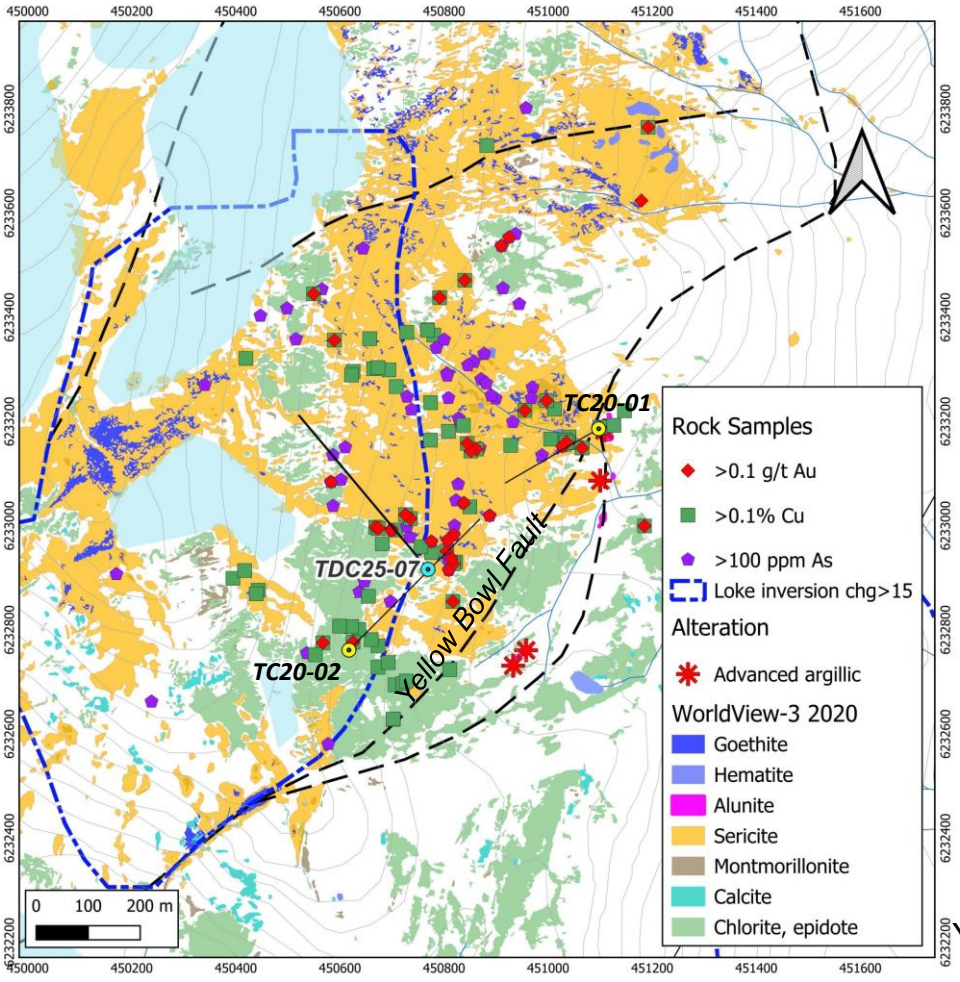
Yellow Bowl Cu-Au Zone

Alteration (WorldView 3), Cu/Au/As in rocks and Loke chargeability high



The largest gossanous area on the property hosts strong Cu-Au values in rocks over a 1 by 2 km area and has been tested by just three drill holes to date.

Pyrite and chalcopyrite are associated with strong QSP alteration with up to 10% or more disseminated sulfides.

Larger gossans are associated within “blow-outs” along intersecting structures.

Polylithic hydrothermal breccias are significant in the southern part of Yellow Bowl.

Yellow Bowl main gossan looking west

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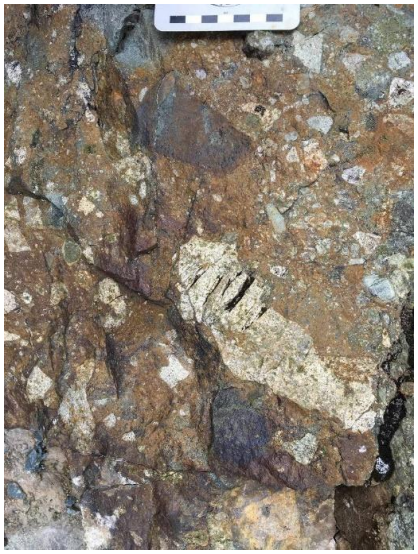
Yellow Bowl Alteration and Breccias



Polymictic breccia with intrusive, volcanic, quartz vein clasts

Sulfide replaced fault breccia

Quartz-chalcopyrite vein clasts

Intrusive clasts

Quartz-sulfide matrix hydrothermal breccias

The presence of breccias with intrusive, quartz-sulfide vein and porphyry clasts strongly suggests the potential for a buried porphyry at Yellow Bowl

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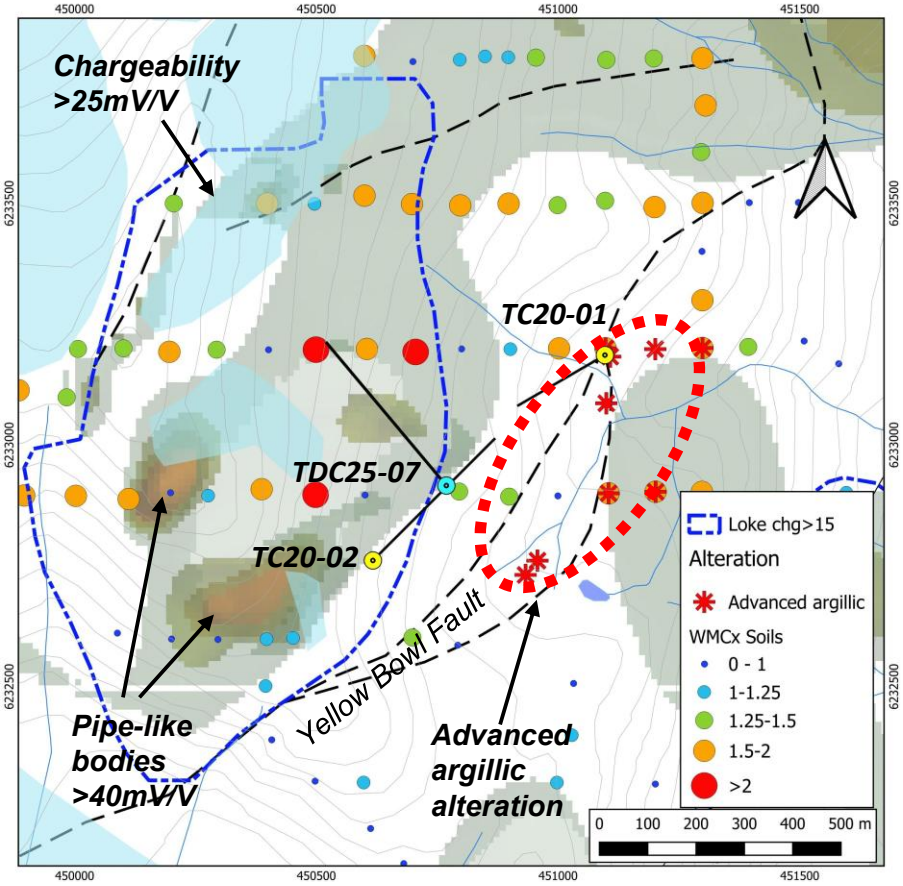
Yellow Bowl Alteration and Chargeability



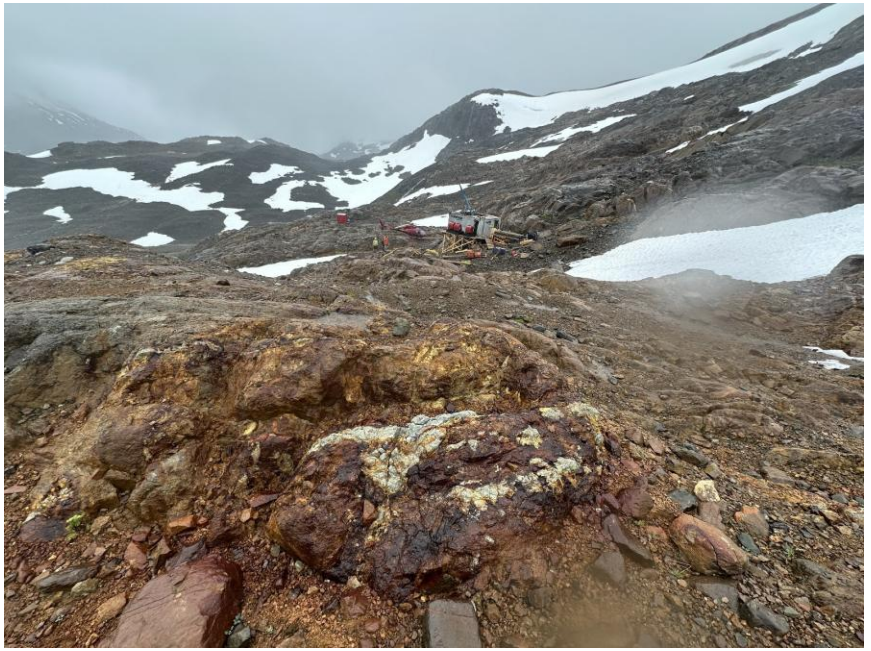
Advanced argillic and sericite alteration showing white mica crystallinity values with plan projection of chargeability highs in green (Loke inversion blue dashed line)

TerraSpec based alteration studies in 2023-2024 showed that extensive sericite alteration has high white mica crystallinity values (>1.5) signifying higher temperatures and/or a long lasting system which extends over a broad area west and north of the two 2020 drill holes and overlying the chargeability highs.

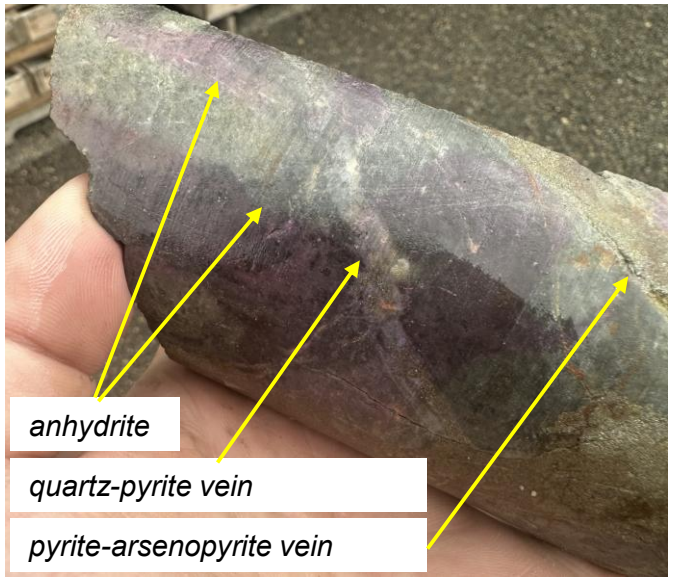
Advanced argillic alteration is also present but largely confined to the vicnity of the Yellow Bowl Fault.

TDC25-07 provided the first test of the main chargeability high, which was missed by 2020 drill holes

TC25-07 drill setup and mineralized zone, Yellow Bowl



Yellow Bowl 2020 Drilling

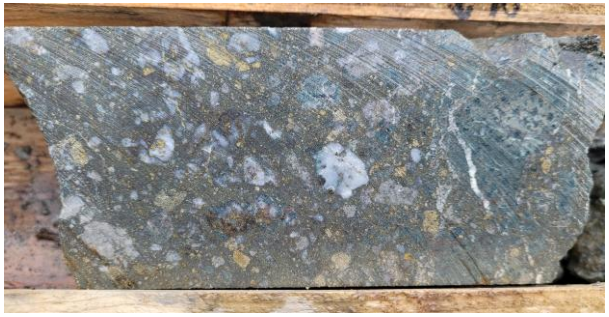


TC20-01 (156m) *py-aspy and quartz veins in tuff with disseminated py and purple anhydrite*

Two 2020 drill holes (-50 dip) tested a small part of the Yellow Bowl zone just east of the chargeability high.

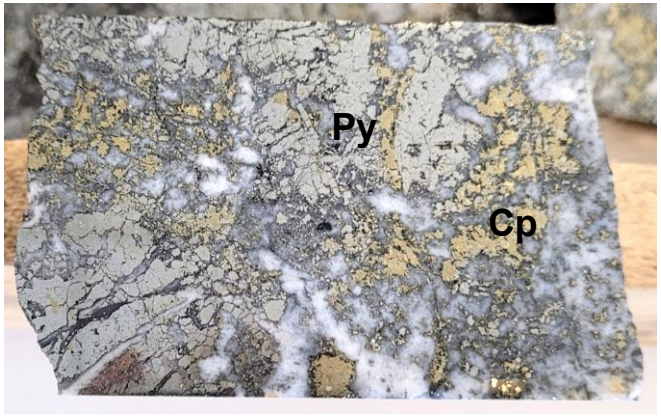
Both drill holes intersected broad zones of intense sericite alteration and multiple sulfide-quartz+/-carbonate veins and breccias with copper values up to 4.2%/1.78m and anomalous Au, Ag, Pb, Zn, As Sb, Bi, Te and Mo.

TC20-02 (18.6m) *quartz-carbonate-sulfide epithermal vein (0.798% Cu, 23.6 g/t Ag, 0.96% Zn / 0.5m , 18.43-18.93m)*



TC20-02 (69.8m) *Polymictic breccia (0.85% Cu, 0.11 g/t Au, 20.2 g/t Ag / 1.12m (69-70.12m))*

TC20-01 (176 and 219m) *quartz calcite and sulfide veins with sericite-pyrite envelopes*



TC20-02 (340.7-342.5m) *quartz-sulfide breccia vein (2.3% Cu, 0.16 g/t Au, 5.5 g/t Ag / 4.58m, 339.47-344.05m)*

Drill hole photos of HQ core, diameter 63.5 mm

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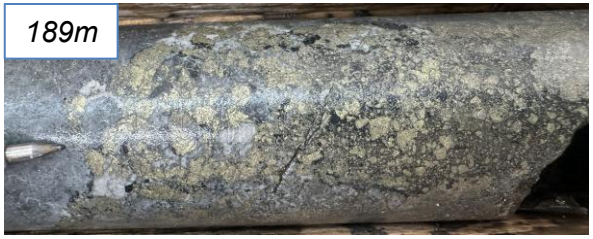
TDC25-07: Copper-silver mineralization

34 g/t Ag 1.27% Cu 0.2% Zn / 1.24m (157.47-158.71m)



0.62% Cu / 1m (189-190m)

45 g/t Ag 3.76% Cu 54 ppm Sb / 1m (159.74-160.74m)

1955 ppm Cu / 2m (228-230m)

13 g/t Ag 2.58% Cu / 1m (252.28-253.28m)

TDC25-07 intersected two significant zones of Cu-Ag mineralization: 10.3 m of 0.61% Cu 10.3 g/t Ag (157.47-167.77m) and 11.72m of 0.65% Cu 3.6 g/t Ag (250.28-262m) consisting of **multiphase brecciated quartz-sulfide veins.**

Mineralization is hosted by mafic volcanics and underlying bedded volcano-sedimentary rocks which are **intruded by altered feldspar porphyry** similar to that seen at South Zone.

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TDC25-07: VMS environments and mineralization

Sulfides and chlorite with felsic wallrock clasts

Mudstones with sulfide laminae
3.5 ppm Ag 859 ppm Cu / 2m (228-228m)

Layered chert, jasper, magnetite - exhalite

649 ppm Cu 30 ppm Mo 7 ppm Sb / 2m
(502-504m)

1220 ppm Cu 51 ppm Mo 12 ppm Sb / 2m
(508-510m)

655 ppm Cu 26 ppm Mo 25 ppm Sb / 2m
(512-514m)

419 ppm Cu 37 ppm Mo 15 ppm Sb / 2m
(526-528m)

703 ppm Cu 36 ppm Mo 53 ppm Sb / 2m
(530-532m)

A volcano-sedimentary section from 180 to 543m contains mudstones with sulfide layers, fragmented felsic volcanics, and layered chert, jasper and magnetite consistent with a submarine volcanogenic massive sulfide (VMS) environment.

A 40+m section of VMS-style silica-oxide-sulfide exhalites (502-543m) with anomalous Cu-Mo-Sb-(As-Bi-Se) occurs near the base of the volcano-sedimentary section overlying dacites.

TDC25-07 confirms the theory that copper-rich veins and breccias at Yellow Bowl are overprinting a syngenetic sulfide VMS system, and that both are valid targets at Todd Creek

TDC25-07: Altered porphyries

376m

Quartz-chalcopyrite vein in porphyry
86 ppb Au 674 ppm Cu / 3m (373-376m)

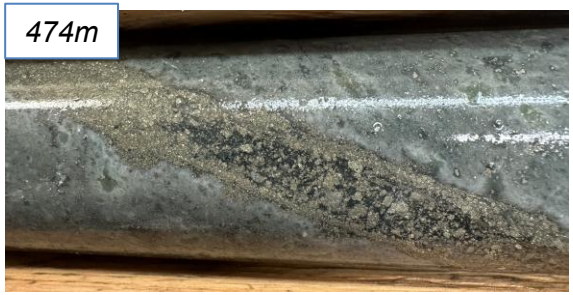
391m

392m

Black chlorite-sulfide veins
358 ppm As 18 ppm Sb / 3m (391-394m)

469m

474m



478.6m

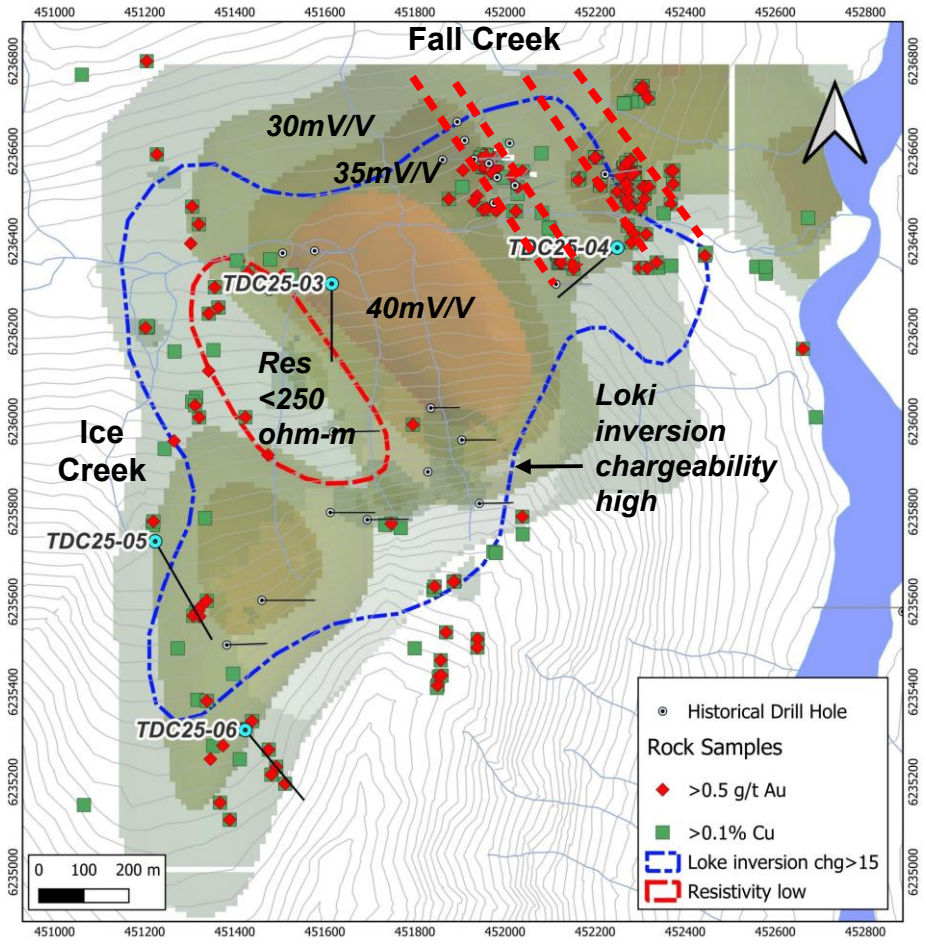
480m

Between 300 and 490m the volcano-sedimentary section is intruded by phyllic and argillic altered feldspar porphyry similar to that seen at South Zone in TDC25-01.

Significant sections of the altered porphyry are cut by chlorite-sulfide and quartz-sulfide veins, locally with chalcopyrite (up to 674 ppm Cu and 86 ppb Au over 3m).

TDC25-07 is the first drill hole at Yellow Bowl to establish a potential connection between the mineralized veins and breccias and a previously unknown porphyry system

Ice Creek and Fall Creek Zones: Mineralized Trends and IP Targets

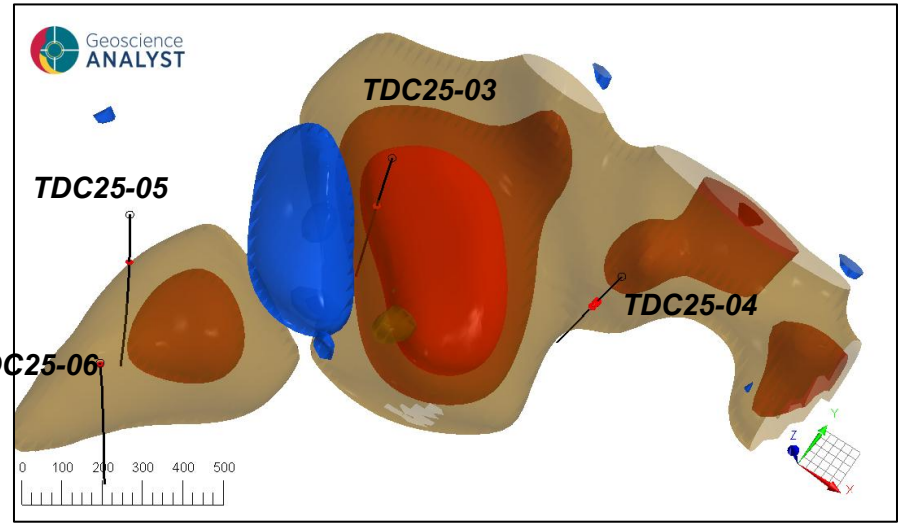


IP anomalies, DH collars and rock samples with Cu>0.1% or Au>0.5 g/t

The Ice Creek and Fall Creek Zones include multiple linear trends of Cu and Au-bearing epithermal quartz-sulfide veins, breccias and breccia dykes. These overall NNW trends contain secondary NE-trending structures as well as stratabound zones within permeable volcanic and sedimentary units.

These mineralized trends are underlain by extensive chargeability highs cored by a resistivity low. The chargeability highs were tested by three drill holes in 2025 but the 600x250m resistivity low remains untested.

Isometric view of 2025 drill holes and untested -250 ohm-m resisivity low (conductor blue) flanked by chargeability highs (+40, 35,30 mV/V)



Fall Creek / Ice Creek Mineralization

Fall Creek

Quartz-hematite-chalcopyrite breccia

Massive sulfide
5.9 g/t Au 6.1% Cu

Breccia dyke between Fall Creek A and B zones. Contains quartz, felsic volcanic, shallow intrusive and altered porphyry volcanic clasts. L615143: ***1.15 Au 0.76% Cu, 80 ppm Mo***

Ice Creek

L615116: QSP altered conglomerate cut by NNW trending shear
5.8 g/t Au, 3.31% Cu

L615115: QSP altered conglomerate
1.03 g/t Au, 1.28% Cu

L615119: hydrothermal breccia with chalcopyrite-pyrite rich matrix ***262 g/t Au, 2.46% Cu***

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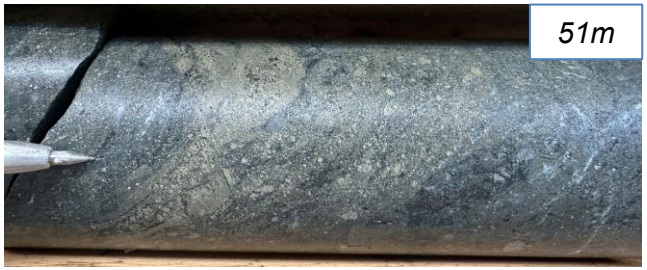
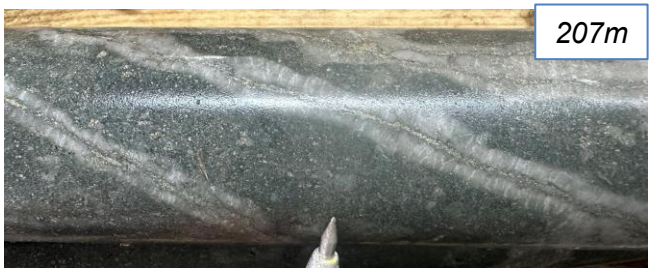
Ice Creek chargeability high: TDC25-03



Sufide flooded domain in chlorite altered andesite fragmental:
0.085 g/t Au 410 ppm Cu / 3m (48-51m)



Carbonate-pyrite veins: 0.02 g/t Au 785 ppm Cu / 3m (204-207m)

Chlorite-sericite-pyrite-carbonate altered feldspar phyric andesite: 0.11 g/t Au 3 ppm Bi 6 ppm Te / 3m (300-303m)

Pyrite-calcite vein in sericite-pyrite-calcite altered volcanics:
18.2 ppm Te / 3m (477-480m)

Sericite-pyrite-calcite altered volcanics:
75 ppb Au 13.2 ppm Te / 3m (480-483m)

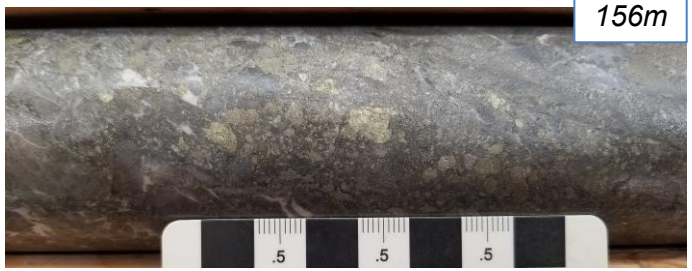
Pyrite flooded feldspar phyric andesite:
0.15 g/t Au 2.5 ppm Bi 14.1 ppm Te 23 ppm Se / 3m (495-498m)

TDC25-03 tested a large +40mV/V chargeability high southwest of the Fall Creek epithermal Au-Cu veins. Although no significant Cu-Au mineralization was intersected, TC25-03 intersected the strongest pyrite alteration in the 2025 program, averaging almost 9% pyrite over the entire 500m drill hole.

In the lower part of the hole, intense pyrite was accompanied by significant Au-Te-Se-Bi anomalism, including: 62 ppb Au 12.5 ppm Te 12.7 ppm Se 1.8 ppm Bi / 45m (372-417m) and 74 ppb Au 11.2 ppm Te 14.4 ppm Se 3.2 ppm Bi / 38m (462-500m/EOH).

These anomalous zones may be part of a geochemical halo to untested massive sulfides corresponding to the large resistivity low to the west.

Ice Creek chargeability high: TDC25-05



Vein breccia with pyrite, chalcopyrite clasts:
2.18 g/t Au 4.6 ppm Ag 0.72% Cu 355 ppm Te /
0.75m (155.62-156.37m)

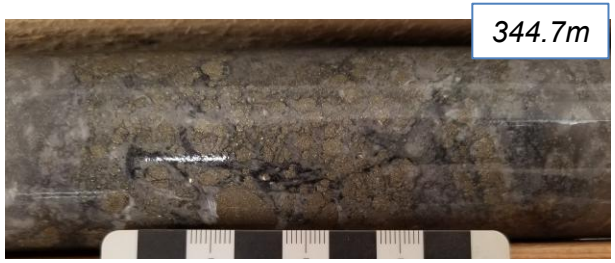
Quartx-calcite-pyrite vein breccia
82 ppb Au 320 ppm As / 3m (174-177m)

Breccciated semi-massive sulfides with
sericite-pyrite altered dacite clasts:
96 ppb Au 29 ppm Mo 343 ppm As
10 ppm Te / 1.68m (197-198.68m)

Dacite flow breccia with silicified
mudstone matrix

Breccia with pyrite matrix

Sericite-pyrite altered dacite
5 pm Bi 5 ppm Te/ 3m (282-285m)

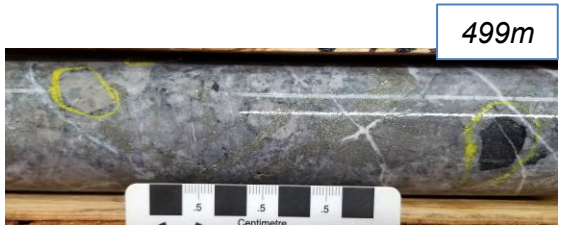


Pyrite-calcite-molybdenum vein
30 ppm Mo / 2.6m (344.4-347m)

TDC25-05 tested the west side of a chargeability high underlying part of the Ice Creek mineralized trend, and like TDC25-03, intersected strong pyrite alteration averaging >7% over the entire 500m drill hole.

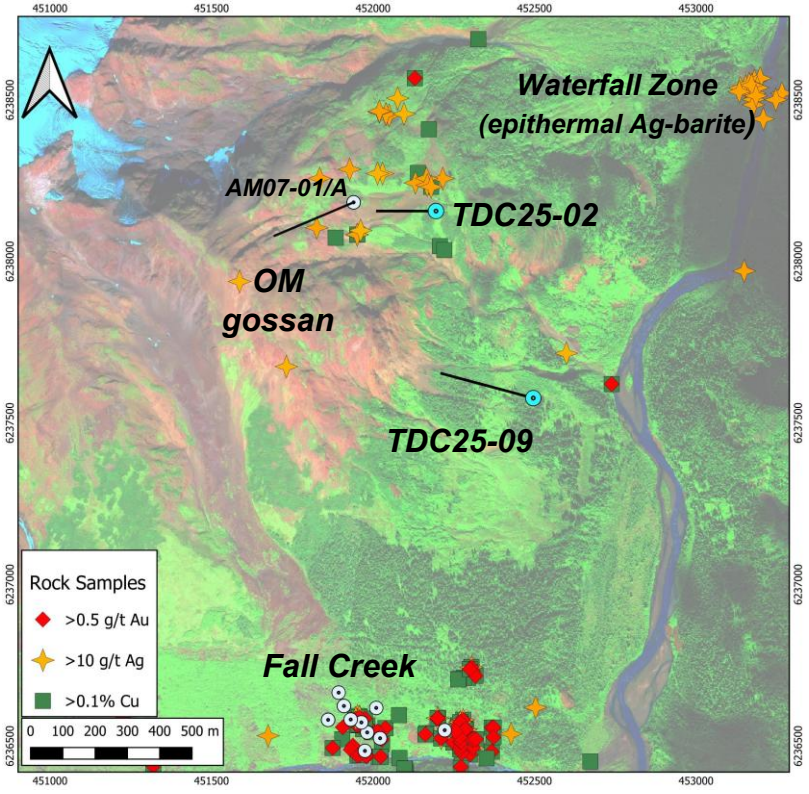
The hole contains a thick section of QSP altered dacitic volcanics with evidence of hyaloclastite breccias.

Significant As anomalism is found in the upper 200m (190m averaging 129 ppm As); while at 279-282 and 350-358m quartz-molybdenite veins were intersected, averaging 150 ppm Mo/3m and 88 ppm/8m respectively.



Felsic tuff with mudstone clast, pyrite
veins

Orange Mountain: Porphyry-Style Veins in AM07-01/01A



Orange Mountain is the northernmost gossanous zone in the Todd Creek corridor that has been tested by drilling.

AM07-01 and 01A intersected variably altered and mineralized volcanics with up to 0.59 g/t Au, 30.3 g/t Ag, 0.47% Cu, 92 ppm Mo, 593 ppm Pb, 3410 ppm Zn, 1060 ppm As and 82 ppm Sb over assay intervals of 1-1.5m.

Intervals with banded quartz-magnetite/hematite-chalcopyrite veins, and sulfide stockworks with QSP alteration resemble typical porphyry vein styles.

Sulfide stockwork, QSP alteration 0.14% Cu, 0.23% Zn

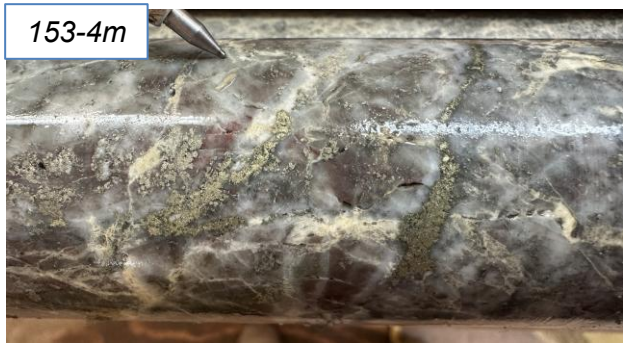
Drill hole photos of NQ core, diameter 47.6 mm

Banded qtz-mt/ht-cb-chl+/-cp veins

Sulfide veins with sericite haloes

TDC25-02: Orange Mountain epithermal and porphyry-style veins

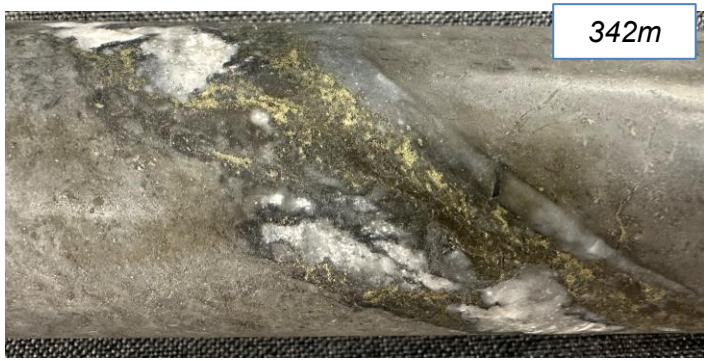
Banded epithermal quartz-carbonate veins:10.8 g/t Ag 405 ppm Cu 919 ppm Pb 1035 ppm Zn 119 ppm Sb 119 ppm As / 1.m (10-11m)



Quartz-pyrite-chalcopyrite-siderite-hematite vein breccia 0.55 g/t Au 2810 ppm Cu / 1.37m (153-154.37m)

Chalcopyrite veins in andesite breccia 930 ppm Cu / 3m (308-311m)

Leucite? feldspar porphyry with coarse chalcopyrite veins
0.07 g/t Au 4480 ppm Cu / 1.36m (191.64-193m)



332-348m interval of quartz-pyrite-chalcopyrite-hematite veins and hydrothermal breccia
342m: banded quartz-chalcopyrite-hematite-chlorite? vein in andesite+ breccia
0.04 g/t Au 1105 ppm Cu / 3m (341.2-344.2m)

TDC25-02 was collared 250m east of and 140m elevation below historical DH AM07-01/A. TC25-02 intersected a broad zone of epithermal Ag-Pb-Zn-Sb-As mineralization from surface to 311m as well as multiple zones of Cu-Au-As mineralization between 107 and 344m.

Best mineralization: 0.97 g/t Au 0.13% Cu / 3m (311-314).

Multiple breccia dykes and local banded quartz-chalcopyrite-hematite-chlorite (after magnetite-biotite?) veins are possible indicators of a porphyry environment below 300m.

TDC25-09: New Orange Mountain Sulfide Discovery on 650m Stepout

1.07 g/t Au 2220 ppm Cu 3370 ppm As 12 ppm Sb 5.2 ppm Te / 1.94m (537.06-539m)

0.39 g/t Au 151 ppm Cu 1090 ppm Zn 642 ppm As / 3m (574-577m)

0.09 g/t Au 310 ppm Cu 413 ppm Pb 544 ppm Zn 613 ppm As / 2.35m (613.55-615.9m)

Collared 650m SE of and 330m elevation below TC25-02, TDC25-09 intersected a thick sequence of mafic volcanics (140-544m) overlying a dacitic volcanic sequence with mafic dykes (544-640) which transitions at depth into bedded volcanosedimentary rocks.

Close to the dacite-mafic transition are multiple intervals of massive sulfides and sulfide veins and breccias which locally contain significant Au, Cu, Pb, Zn and As (e.g. **0.484 g/t Au 907 ppm Cu / 8m, 531-539m; 0.30 g/t Au 2480 ppm Zn / 13m, 569-582m**).

TDC25-09: New Orange Mountain Sulfide Discovery on 650m Stepout

Intensely sericite altered andesite, breccias with sulfide clasts / matrix, anomalous Cu-As(±Au)

236.1m

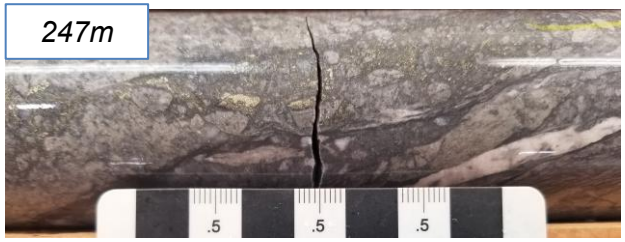
Brecciated andesite flow with mud matrix
190 ppm As / 3m (236-239m)

471.9m

122 ppm Cu 314 ppm As / 1.68mm
(471.45-473.13m)

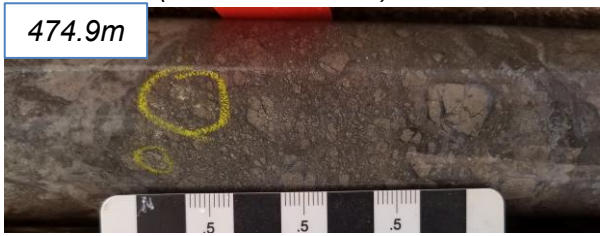
549 ppm As / 2.53m (519.47-522m)

247m



Quartz-carbonate-pyrite-chalcopyrite breccia
378 ppm Cu 267 ppm As/ 3m (245-248m)

474.9m



588 ppm Cu 296 ppm As / 3.59m
(473.13-476.72m)

0.13 g/t Au 339 ppm Cu 875 ppm As / 3m
(528-531m)

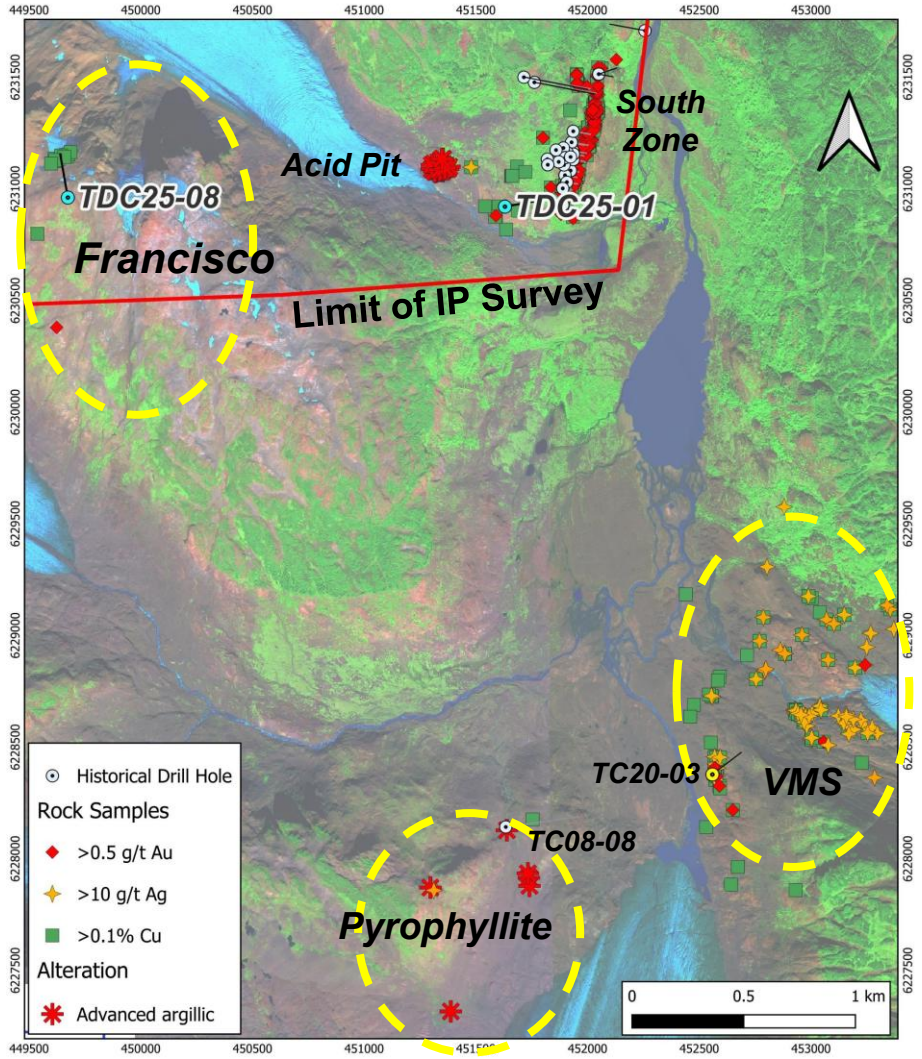
285.8m

Hyaloclastite with chlorite-sulfide matrix
410 ppm Cu 224 ppm Pb 584 ppm Zn / 3m
(283-286m)

533m

Altered volcanic clasts in sulfide matrix breccia
0.23 g/t Au 498 ppm Cu 2650 ppm As / 3m (531-534m)

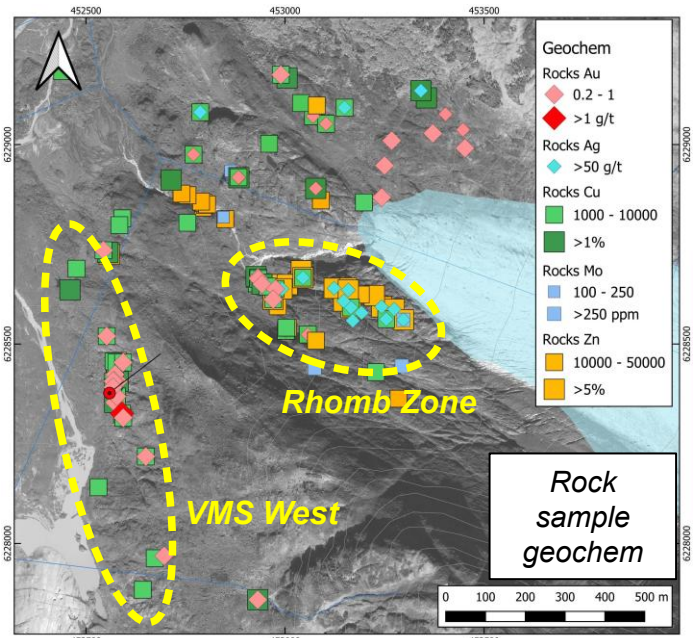
Francisco, VMS and Pyrophyllite Zones

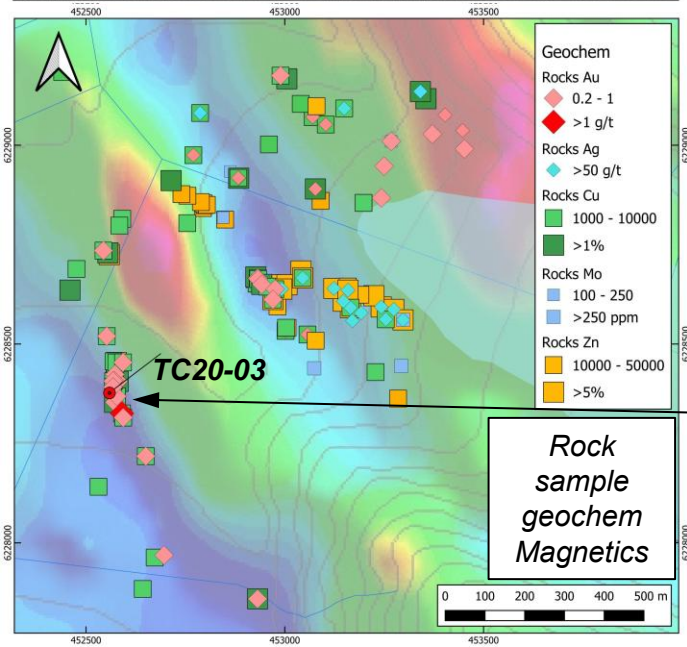


In the southern part of the Todd Creek corridor three large highly prospective areas have each been tested by a single drill hole to date. The VMS and Pyrophyllite Zones lie outside the limit of the 2024 IP survey and have only been prospected in addition to the single drill hole. Both are proximal to Todd Creek valley in areas of relatively low relief.

Basalt extruding over siliceous mudstones with syngenetic sulfide layers, Lorenzo

VMS Zone: An Underexplored Cu-Zn-Pb-Au-Ag VMS System





Volcanogenic Massive Sulfide (VMS) mineralization was discovered in 2008 at the toe of a receding glacier 2.5 km SE of the South Zone. Additional massive sulfide exposures discovered in 2019 extended the zone further to the west. Sulfide veins and replacements as well as bedded massive sulfide boulders are documented over a 1 x 1.2 km area.

In 2024, the Rhomb Zone was mapped in the core of the VMS Zone, consisting of multiple sets of intersecting 2-100 cm thick polymetallic quartz-sulfide veins. The contrast in tenor between the VMS West (Cu-Au-Bi) and Rhomb Zones (Zn-Pb-Ag-Mo) is consistent with a different style of mineralization (average element values):

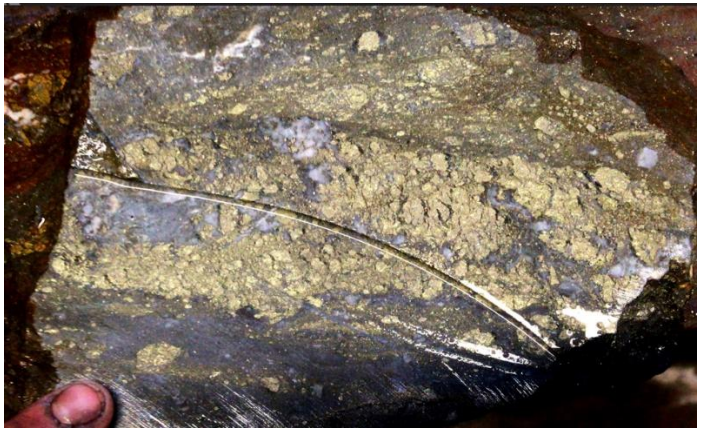
	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu%	Pb%	Zn%	As ppm	Bi ppm	Mo ppm
Rhomb	0.088	54.5	0.19	1.66	9.62	1096	0.87	35.8
VMS West	0.233	5.8	0.50	0.11	0.53	1059	3.50	8.5

VMS Zone Mineralization

Sample 427004: **3.73% Cu, 6.46% Zn, 0.447 g/t Au, 58.2 g/t Ag**

Sample 850915: **0.824% Cu, 0.513 g/t Au**

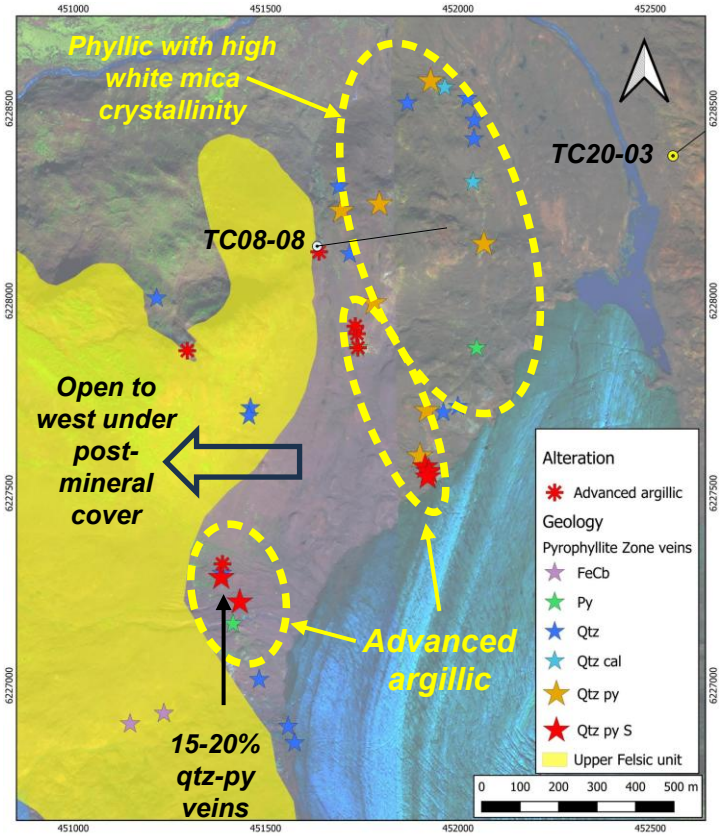
Rhomb Zone sample A0420653: **16.6% Zn, 0.6% Pb, 74 g/t Ag**



Sample 851083**: 1.98% Cu, 3.14% Zn, 0.38 g/t Au, 36.6 g/t Ag**

Sample 850920: **0.564% Cu, 2.05 g/t Au, 5.1 g/t Ag**

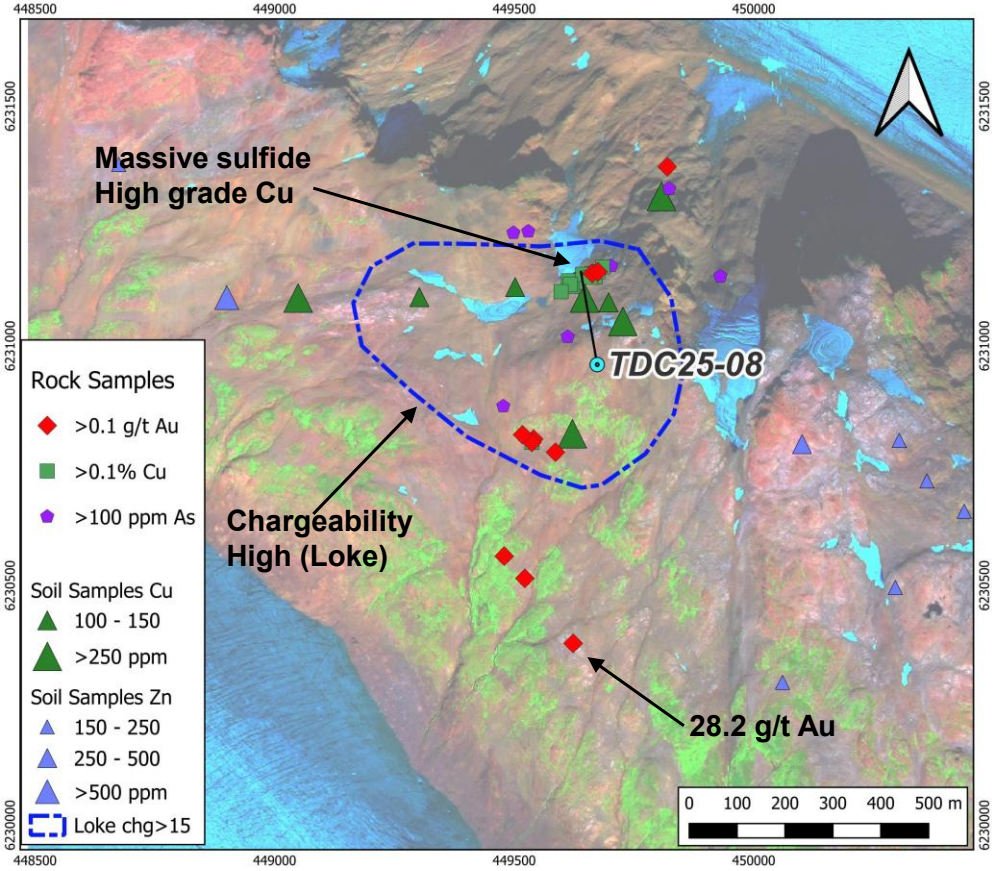
Pyrophyllite Zone: Advanced Argillic alteration



Pyrophyllite Zone showing vein and alteration types, upper felsic unit, and drill holes

Located 3 km south of South Zone, Pyrophyllite Zone contains pervasive phyllic to advanced argillic alteration with sooty pyrite and quartz-pyrite veins and may represent the upper expression of a porphyry system. The zone is open to the west beneath the upper felsic unit and to the southeast under the Todd Creek glacier.

Francisco Zone – Copper-Rich Massive Sulfide Target



Lorenzo Zone showing location of massive sulfides, chargeability highs and anomalous Cu and Au in rocks, soils

The Francisco Zone, discovered in 2023, contains outcropping massive sulfides over 100m in a highly prospective sedimentary and volcanic unit with significant QSP and chlorite alteration. Rock samples in the massive sulfide zone assay up to 8.64% Cu while Au values up to 28.2 g/t have been obtained on the south side of the ridge.

Soil samples indicate an 800m wide central zone of anomalous Cu (to 666 ppm) flanked by a 2 km wide zone of anomalous Zn (to 834 ppm). The anomalous Cu zone is coincident with a chargeability high (Loke inversion) that encompasses the outcropping massive sulfides.

A single drill hole (TC25-08) into the zone intersected mixed volcanics until 142m, underlain by sedimentary rocks (mudstone, arkose) intruded by feldspar porphyries similar to those seen in South Zone and Yellow Bowl. Unfortunately the copper-rich massive sulfides targeted by the drill hole were blocked by porphyry. However, in the sedimentary section **a 65m interval (250-315m) includes layered semi-massive sulfides highly anomalous in Cu, Mo, As, Bi and Sb, similar to the VMS environment at Yellow Bowl, 2.2 km to the north**. Anomalous horizons include:

461 ppm Cu, 29 ppm Mo / 27m (249-276m); and

349 ppm Cu 37 ppm Mo / 15m (197-312m).

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Francisco Zone – Alteration and Mineralization

Well bedded siliceous mudstones with pyrite laminae

A0420662: brecciated mudstone+sulfides 2.87% Cu

A0420664: 1.78% Cu 0.11 g/t Au

Massive sulfide lens in siliceous sedimentary rock

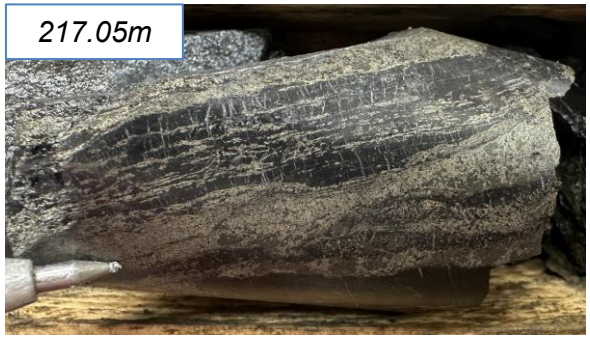
A0420669: 8.79% Cu

TC25-08: Francisco Zone VMS stratigraphy and mineralization

Feldspar porphyry intrusion with pyrite-chalcopyrite blebs

Sulfide band in mudstone

Hematitic mudstone with pyrite 189 ppm Cu 15 ppm Mo 173 ppm As / 3m (207-210m)

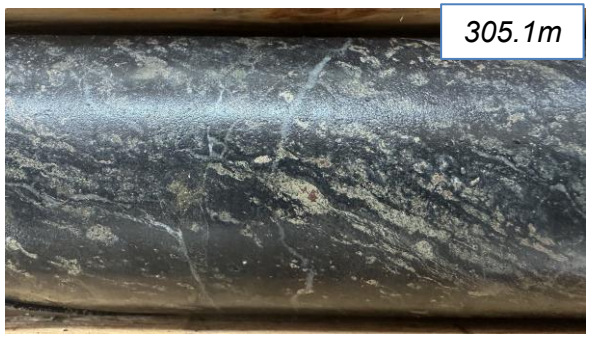


Hematitic mudstone with semi-massive sulfide layers

Mudstone with pyrite-chalcopyrite 282 ppm Cu 32 ppm Mo 122 ppm As / 3m (258-261m)

Semi-massive sulfides in mudstone 83 ppb Au 786 ppm Cu 38 ppm Mo 164 ppm As / 3m (270-273m)

Hydrothermal breccia 444 ppm Cu 14 ppm Mo / 3m (276-279m)



Mudstone with sulfide laminae 538 ppm Cu 36 ppm Mo 17 ppm Sb / 3m (303-306m)

Epidote altered porphyry intruding mudstone 494 ppm Cu 25 ppm Mo 7 ppm Sb / 3m (309-312m)

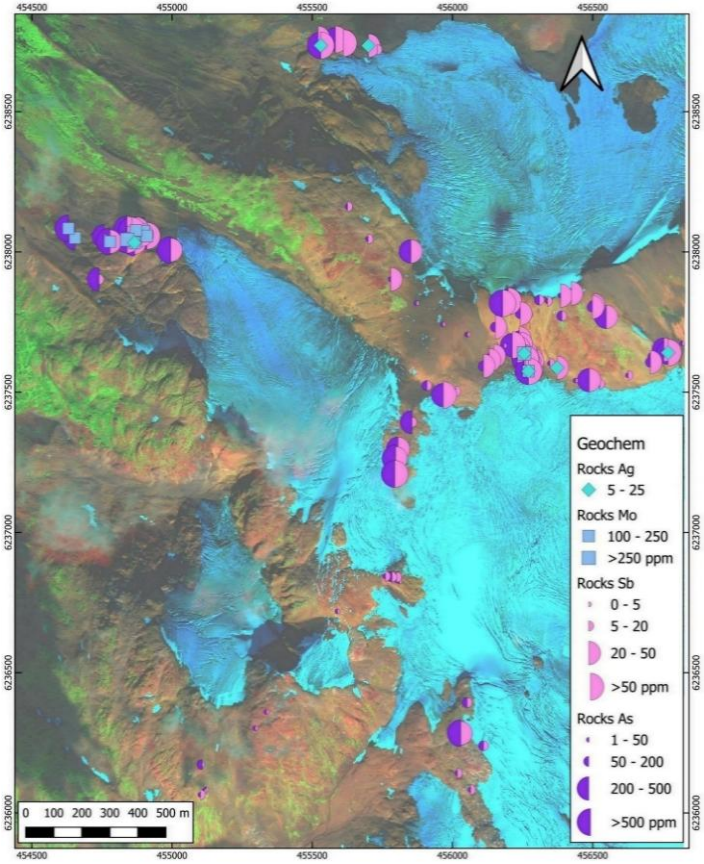
Smokin Zone – Newly Discovered VMS Target

In 2018, ArcWest discovered a new zone of possible shallow VMS mineralization in 3-4 km east of Orange Mountain; the zone was expanded with the discovery of outcropping massive sulfides in 2024

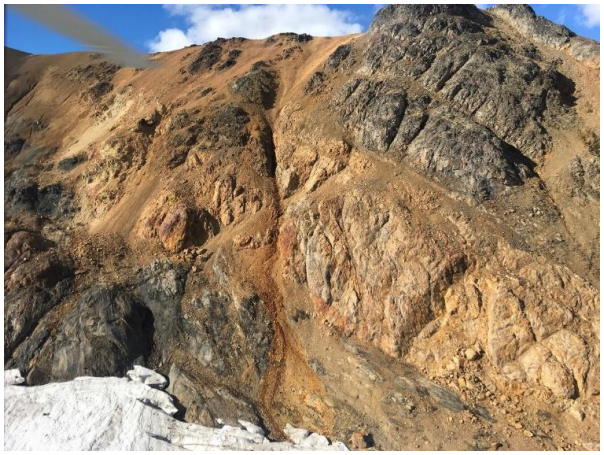
Massive sulfide mineralization is associated with a contact between pillow basalt and black limestone / calcareous mudstone in uppermost Hazelton Group stratigraphy (Eskay Creek equivalent?); very strong Mo signature

Abundant sooty pyrite with chalcedonic silica matrix-fill and veinlets, minor carbonaceous fragments with anomalous As, Sb, Ag, Mo, Zn and Mn values

Potential Eskay Creek analogue



Smokin Zone widespread gossans with anomalous As, Sb, Ag, Mo



Bivalve fossil

Outcropping massive sulfides

Summary

- ✓ The Todd Creek project is 100% owned by ArcWest Exploration.
- ✓ 13 by 3-5 km corridor of underexplored mineral showings with an extensive alteration footprint
- ✓ New 3D IP survey has delineated untested anomalies associated with known mineralization
- ✓ Strong copper – gold grades in rocks at surface
- ✓ 2025 drilling intersected altered porphyritic intrusive rocks in the South Zone, Francisco and Yellow Bowl – first well documented occurrence of porphyries spatially associated with mineralization
- ✓ Multiple underexplored target areas with potential for the discovery of multiple porphyry Cu-Au centres
- ✓ Stratigraphy and mineralization highly prospective for VMS deposits now documented at VMS, Francisco, Yellow Bowl and Orange Mountain
- ✓ 30 km from shipping port (Stewart), 5 km from Brucejack mine road
- ✓ Permitted for drilling, camp and geophysics

ArcWest EXPLORATION INC.