



Lemare Cu-Au-Ag Porphyry Project



December 2024

Cautionary and Forward-Looking Statement Information

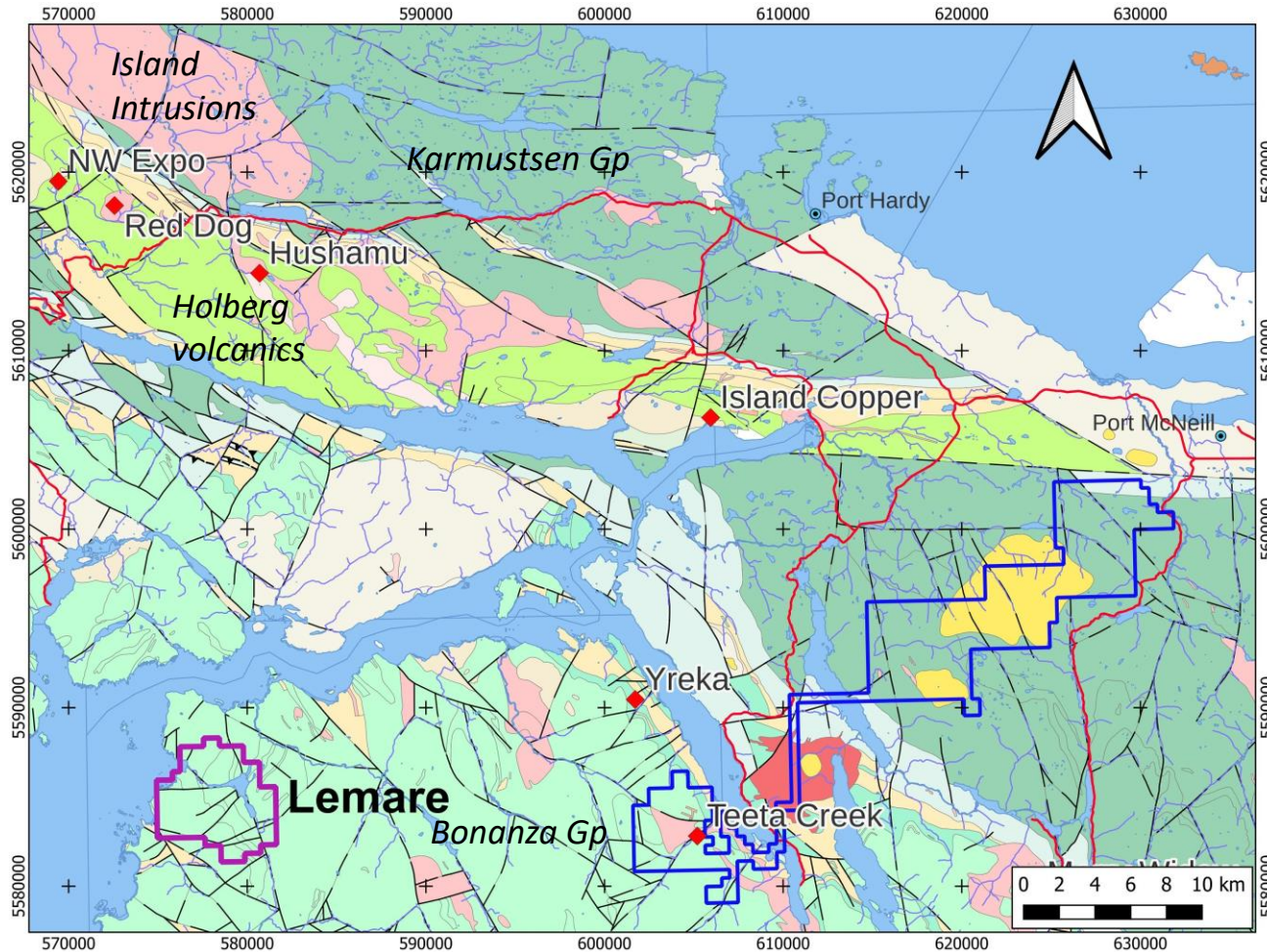
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Technical information contained in this presentation has been reviewed and approved by John Bradford, P.Geo., a Qualified Person who is not independent of ArcWest.

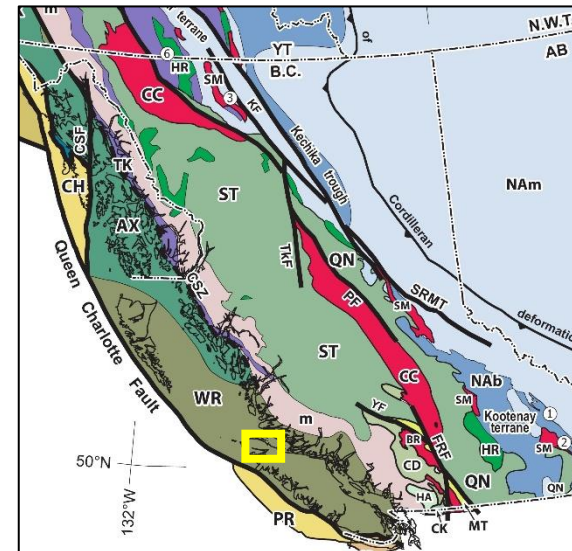
Lemare Cu-Au Porphyry Project

Lemare is a Cu-Au porphyry prospect in the Jurassic Bonanza arc of northern Vancouver Island

Significant past producing copper mines (Island Copper, Yreka), resources (Hushamu, Red Dog and NW Expo) and younger (Miocene) porphyry prospects (including ArcWest's Teeta Creek project) are located nearby

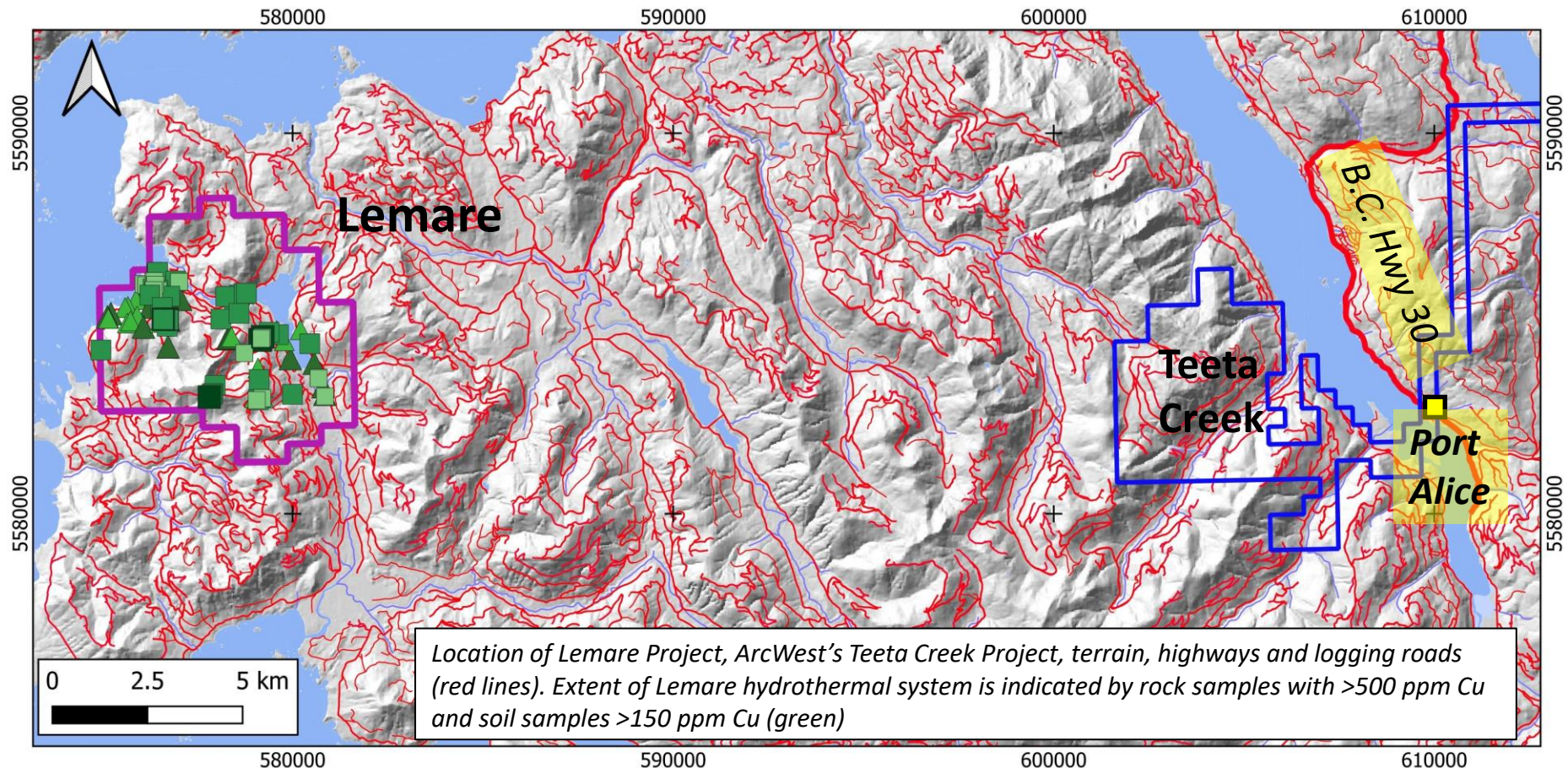


Lemare Project regional geology, past producing mines and significant deposits

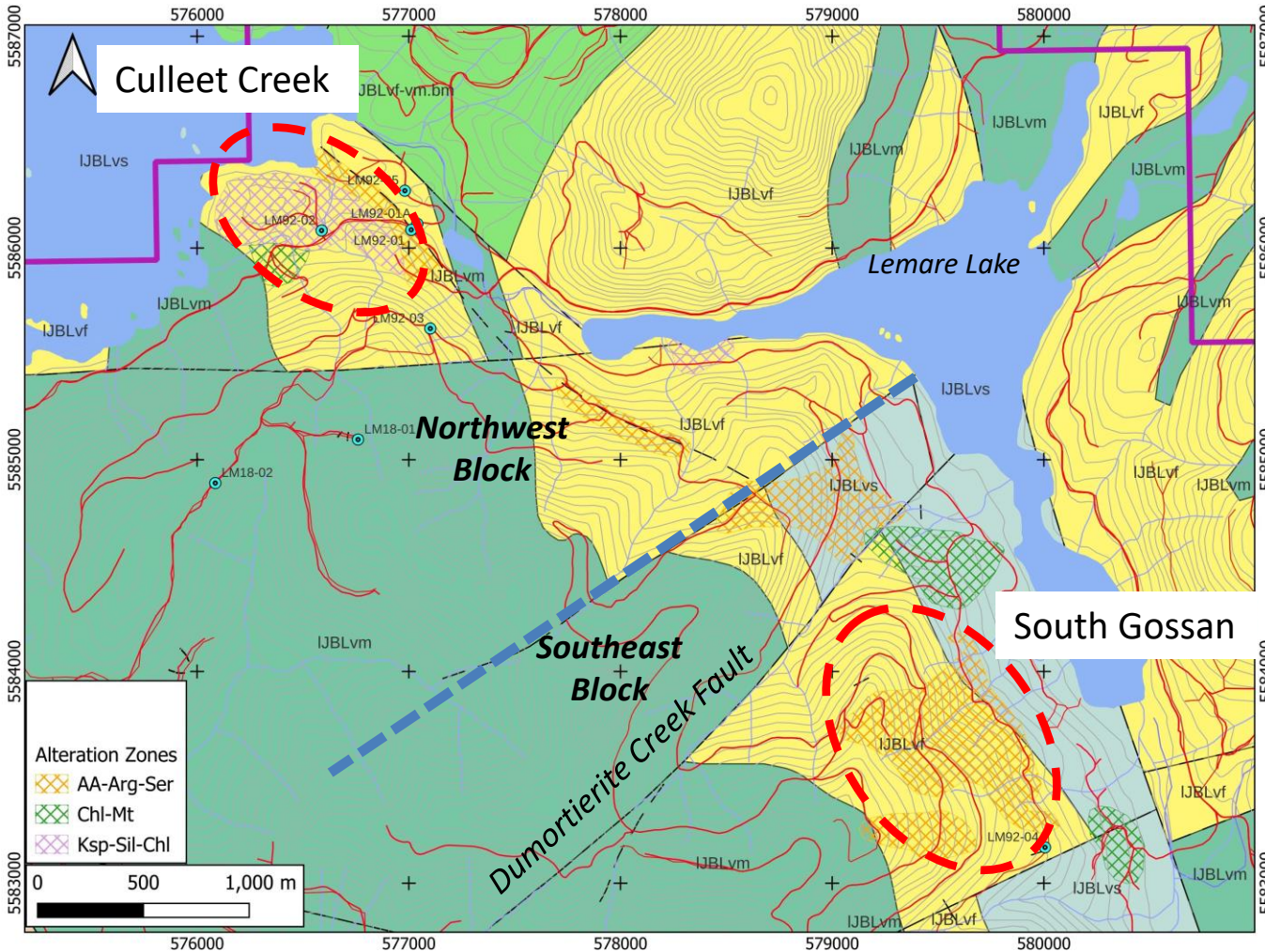


Lemare Porphyry Cu-Au Project

- Lemare is a large (5 x 3 km) alteration system in Jurassic Bonanza volcanic arc rocks of northern Vancouver Island.
- Potential Island Copper / Hushamu porphyry copper analogue includes 10 MINFILE Cu and Au occurrences
- A large lithocap is preserved on the property; a creek cutting the lithocap contains high grade Cu-Au occurrences and porphyry-like alteration, suggesting potential for the discovery of an underlying porphyry Cu-Au system.
- Road access by extensive logging road network (>2 hours) from Port Alice, on a paved highway at tidewater
- Large claim block covers an area of 3274 Hectares.



Lemare Porphyry Cu-Au Project: Geology



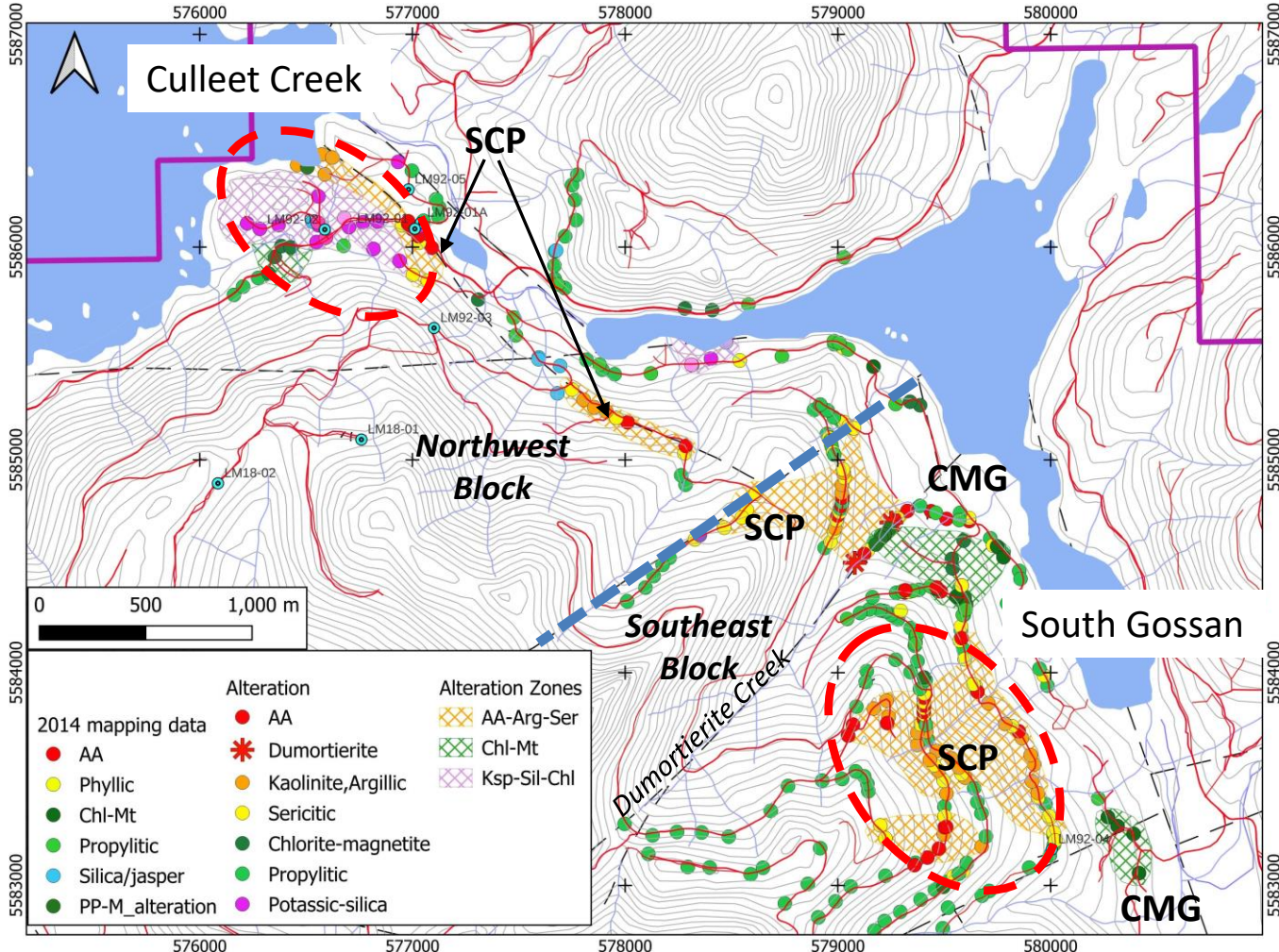
IJBL – Lower Jurassic Bonanza Group, Lemare Lake Unit; *vm* – mafic volcanics (medium green); *vf* – felsic volcanic (yellow); *vs* – volcanics and sedimentary rocks (pale green); *vf-vm.bm* – bimodal mafic and felsic volcanics (apple green) (Nixon et al., 2011)

Lower Jurassic Bonanza arc volcanics at Lemare are contained in two structural blocks separated by a NE trending fault.

Alteration in the Culleet Creek zone is hosted mainly in felsic volcanic unit *IJBLvf*.

Alteration in the Southeast block straddles the contact between *IJBLvf* and underlying interbedded volcanic and sedimentary rocks (*IJBLvs*).

Lemare Porphyry Cu-Au Project: Alteration



Abbreviations. AA – advanced argillic, PH – phyllic/sericitic, Chl-Mt – chlorite-magnetite (CMG), Arg – argillic, Ser – sericite.

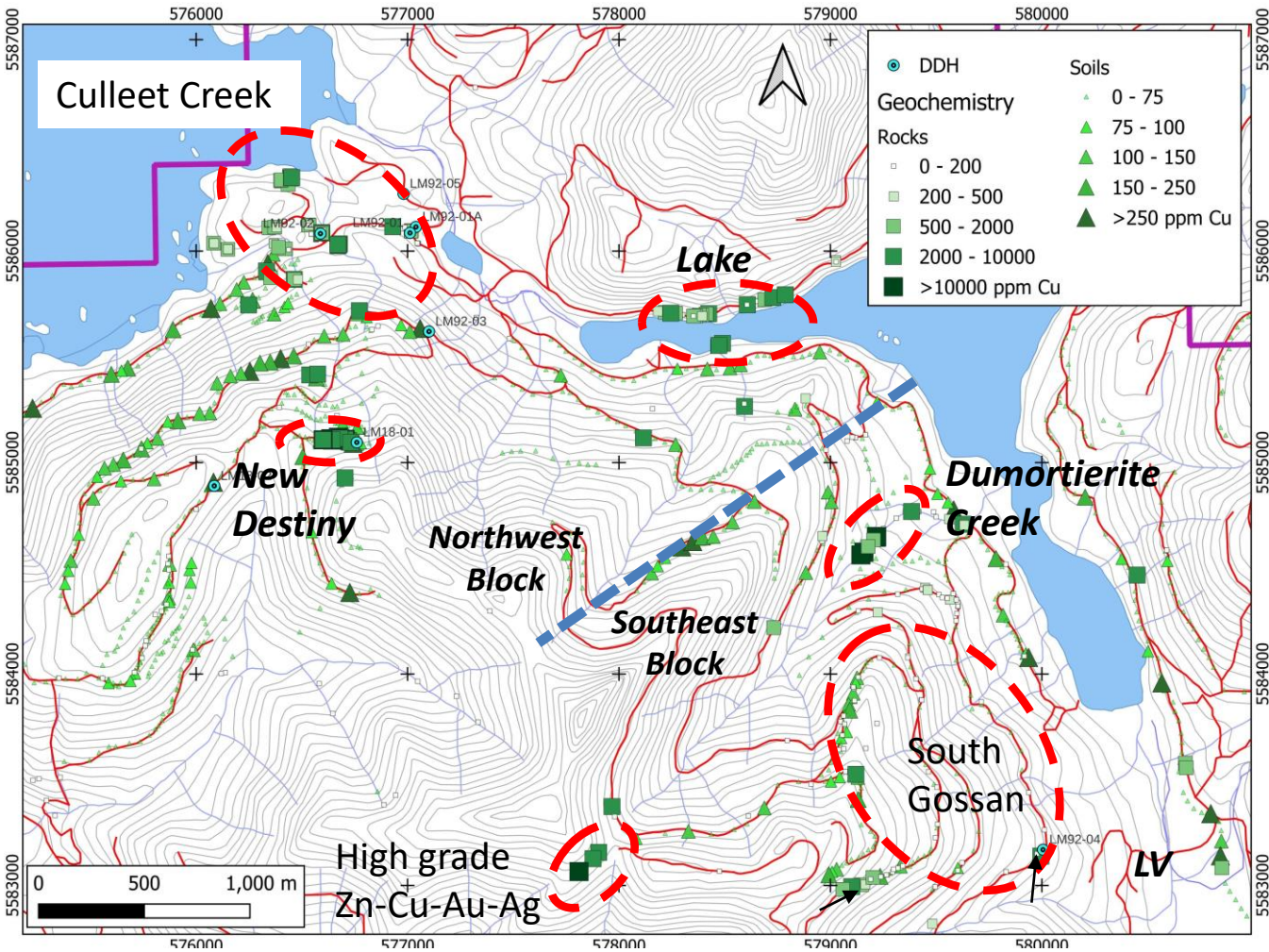
SCP alteration = kaolinite/argillic, sericitic, AA. CMG alteration = chlorite-magnetite

A lithocap is preserved in the Southeast Block. Here, extensive SCP (silica-clay / sericite-pyrite) alteration includes advanced argillic alteration minerals : **kaolinite, pyrophyllite, muscovite, illite, diaspore and zunyite** (Keewatin and Anne Thompson data).

SCP alteration in the SE block flanks and lies above a **500m wide zone of porphyry-like chlorite-magnetite (CMG) alteration** which is associated with high grade Cu mineralization along the Dumortierite Creek fault. This association is typical of Bonanza arc porphyries. CMG alteration is also mapped SE of South Gossan.

At Culleet Creek, intense early K-feldspar-silica+chlorite is cut cut by narrow zones of later SCP. Copper mineralization clearly postdates early K-feldspar.

Lemare Porphyry Cu-Au Project: Cu in rocks, soils



Cu in rocks and soils

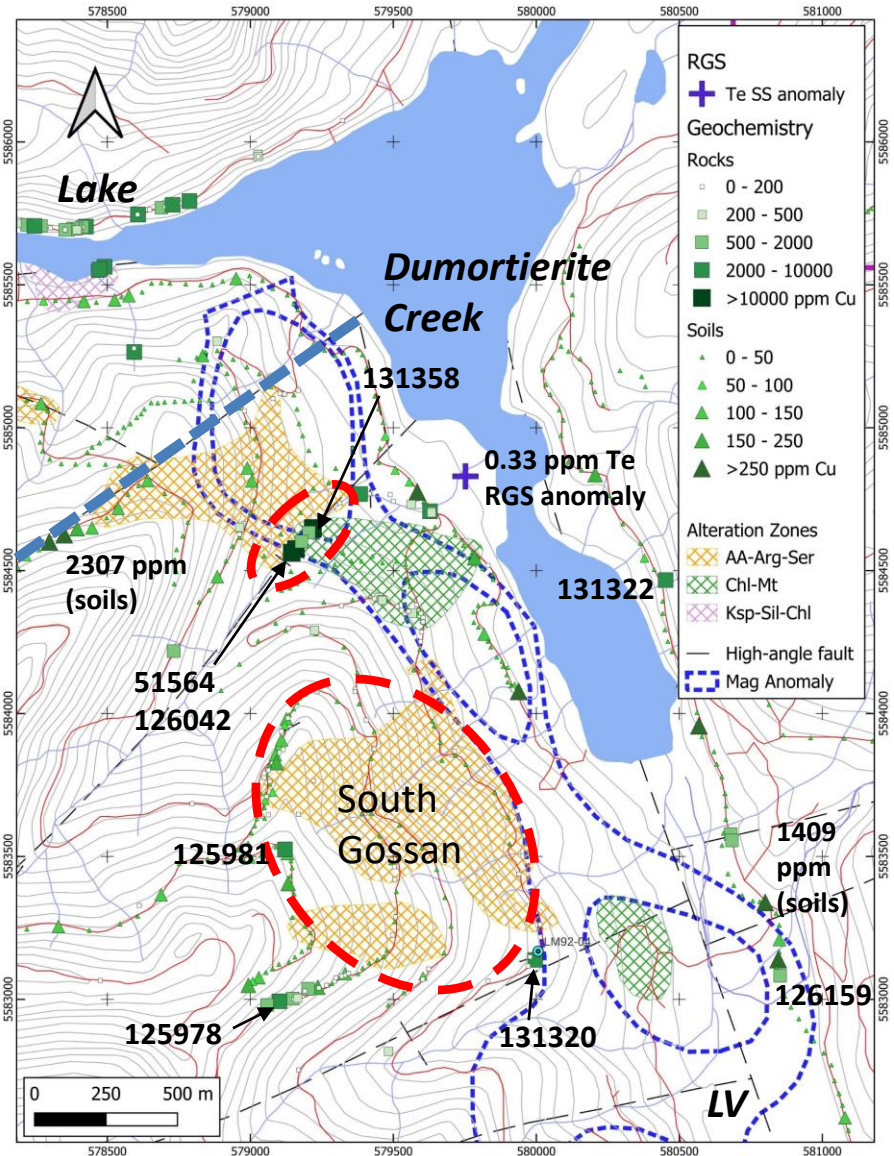
Copper mineralization at Lemare occurs in the Northwest Block at the Culleet Creek, New Destiny and Lake Zones

In the Southeast Block, copper is depleted (possibly leached) in the South Gossan Zone lithocap, but significant copper mineralization has been documented at lower elevations around it, associated with porphyry-like alteration



High grade Cu, New Destiny

Lemare Porphyry Cu-Au Project: Southeast Block



North of South Gossan in **Dumortierite Creek**, high grade copper mineralization is associated with porphyry-like CMG chlorite-silica-magnetite/hematite-pyrite (epidote, carbonate) alteration:

131358 – 5.96% Cu, 154 ppb Au; coarse cpy-spec hematite; **51564 – 2.73% Cu, 17 ppm Mo, 35 ppb Au, 3.9 ppm Ag;** cpy bands in breccia dyke;
126042 – 2.95% Cu, 17 ppm Mo, 16 ppb Au, 4.5 ppm Ag in chl-sil-mt-py altered andesite

Southeast and below South Gossan, CMG alteration is mapped on the west side of **Lemare Valley (LV)** while copper mineralization crops out in the valley floor, including
126159 – 0.11% Cu in fractured/sheared granodiorite; soil samples proximal to the mineralized intrusion assayed up to **1409 ppm Cu**

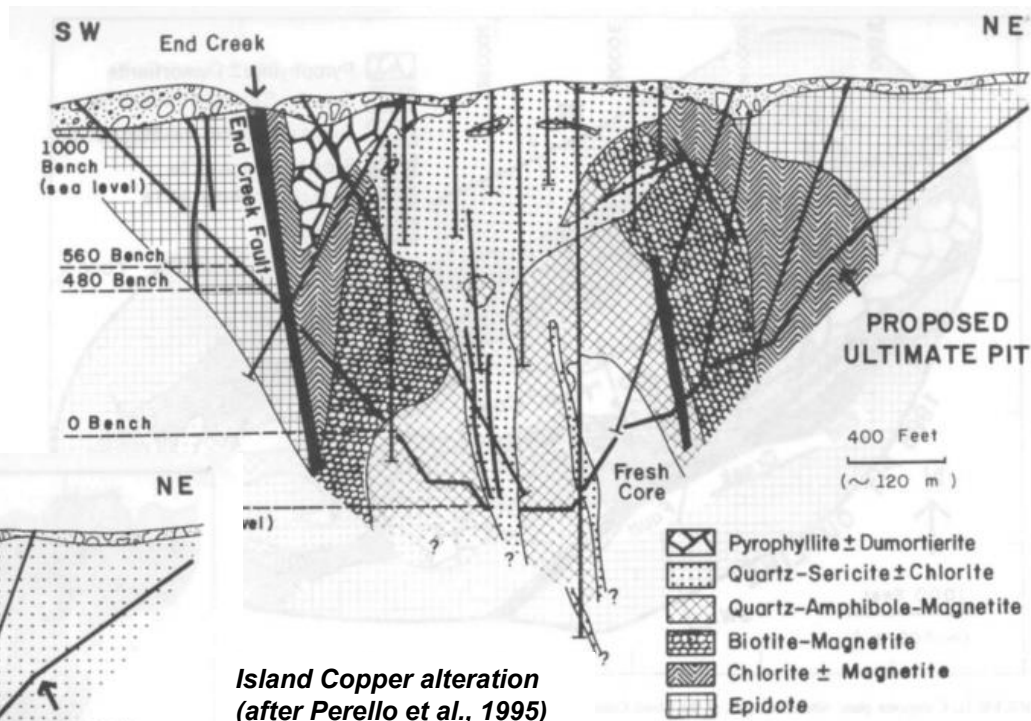
Other notable samples around South Gossan:
125981 – 0.73% Cu, 36 ppm Mo, 65 ppm As, 3.7 ppm Ag; **131320 – 0.51% Cu** in SCP altered andesite;
125978 – 0.50% Cu;
131322 – 0.71% Cu 33 g/t Ag

The CMG alteration and associated Cu mineralization follows an untested 3.5 km long trend of magnetic highs extending from north of Dumortierite Creek to Lemare Valley

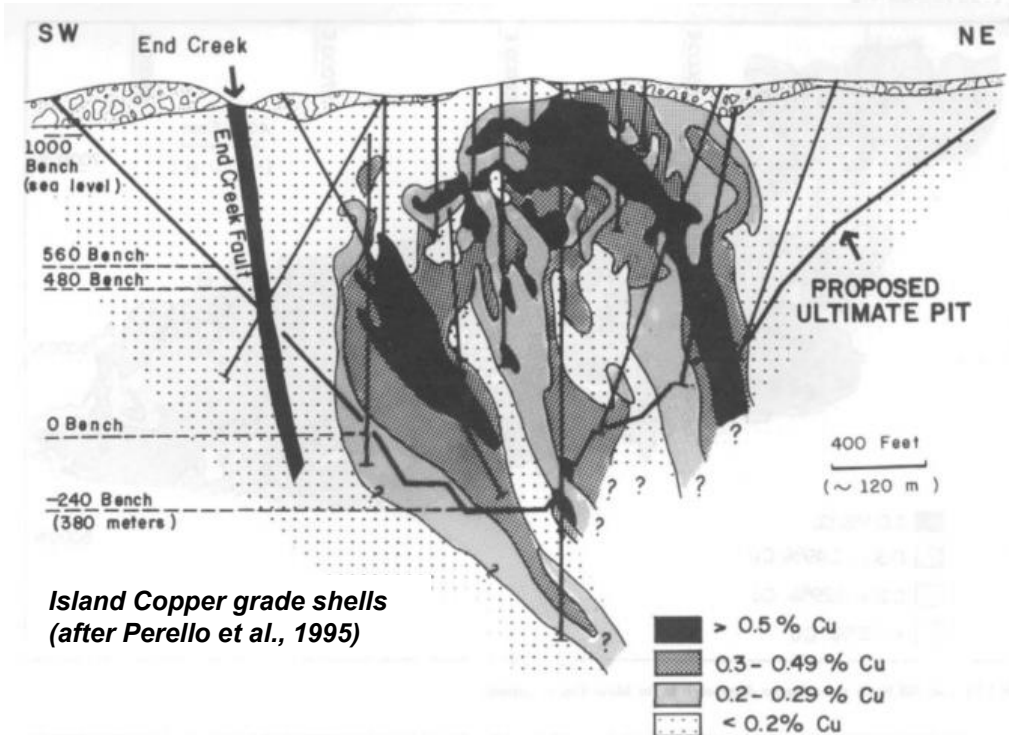
Cu in rocks and soils, alteration zones, and outline of low elevation magnetic highs from north of Dumortierite Creek to Lemare Valley

Lemare Porphyry Cu-Au Project: Island Copper-like Alteration

At Island Copper, > 0.5% Cu grade shells occur in close proximity to the pyrophyllite-dumortierite/chlorite-magnetite transition. At Lemare (Dumortierite Creek target area), historical work documents high grade Cu+/-Au occurrences hosted by chlorite-magnetite altered volcanic rocks with pyrophyllite-dumortierite altered lithologies in close proximity



Island Copper alteration (after Perello et al., 1995)

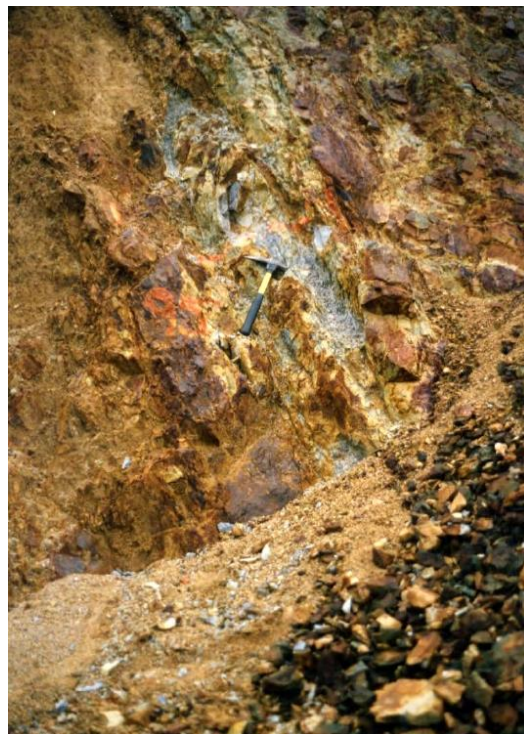
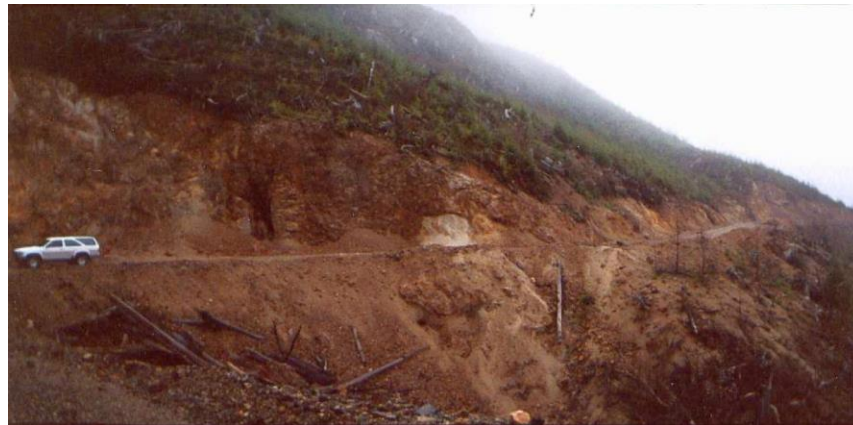


Island Copper grade shells (after Perello et al., 1995)

Could an Island Copper-like system be lurking below the undrilled Dumortierite Creek target area?

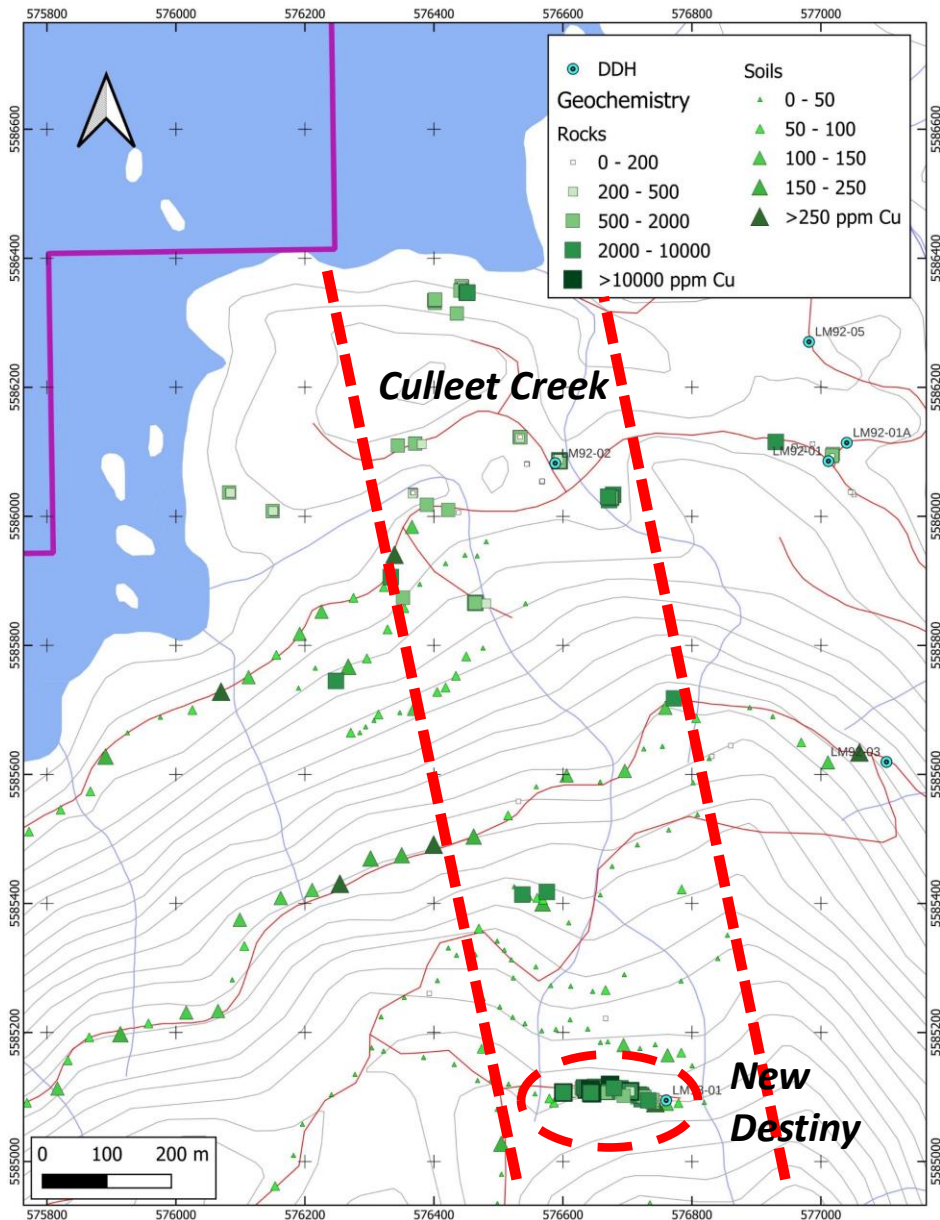


Lemare Porphyry Cu-Au Project: South Gossan



South Gossan photos from 1992 when it had been recently logged (B.C. Property File)

Lemare Porphyry Cu-Au Project: Culleet Creek and New Destiny



Mineralization at **Culleet Creek** is spatially associated with a 250x 500 m zone of K-feldspar-quartz-chlorite alteration. Hematite dusting, jasper and quartz stockworks are common. Petrographic studies note that the K-feldspar alteration is early and widespread but sporadic copper mineralization is associated with later quartz, quartz-sericite, and peripheral chlorite-magnetite zones.

At **New Destiny**, high-grade quartz-chalcopyrite (\pm bornite, magnetite/hematite) veins and stockwork is hosted by fine grained, variably hematized mafic volcanics. Zones of intensely altered +sulfide matrix hydrothermal breccia are found within SCP altered rhyodacite along fault zones. Strong copper mineralization occurs across a 100m zone. Significant Au values are also present locally (e.g. L3031C – 4.05% Cu 3.47 g/t Au select; 51585 – 2.34% Cu 1.97 g/t Au over 0.9m; L1-48E – 0.13% Cu 1.19 g/t Au chip; L1-120E – 0.83% Cu 1.1 g/t Au chip).

The Culleet Creek and New Destiny zones and other local mineralized zones define a NNW trending corridor 1.3 km long which has been tested by only two drill holes.



Lemare Porphyry Cu-Au Project: Culleet Creek and New Destiny



Culleet Creek gossan near LM92-01



New Destiny high grade Cu-Au-Qtz veins

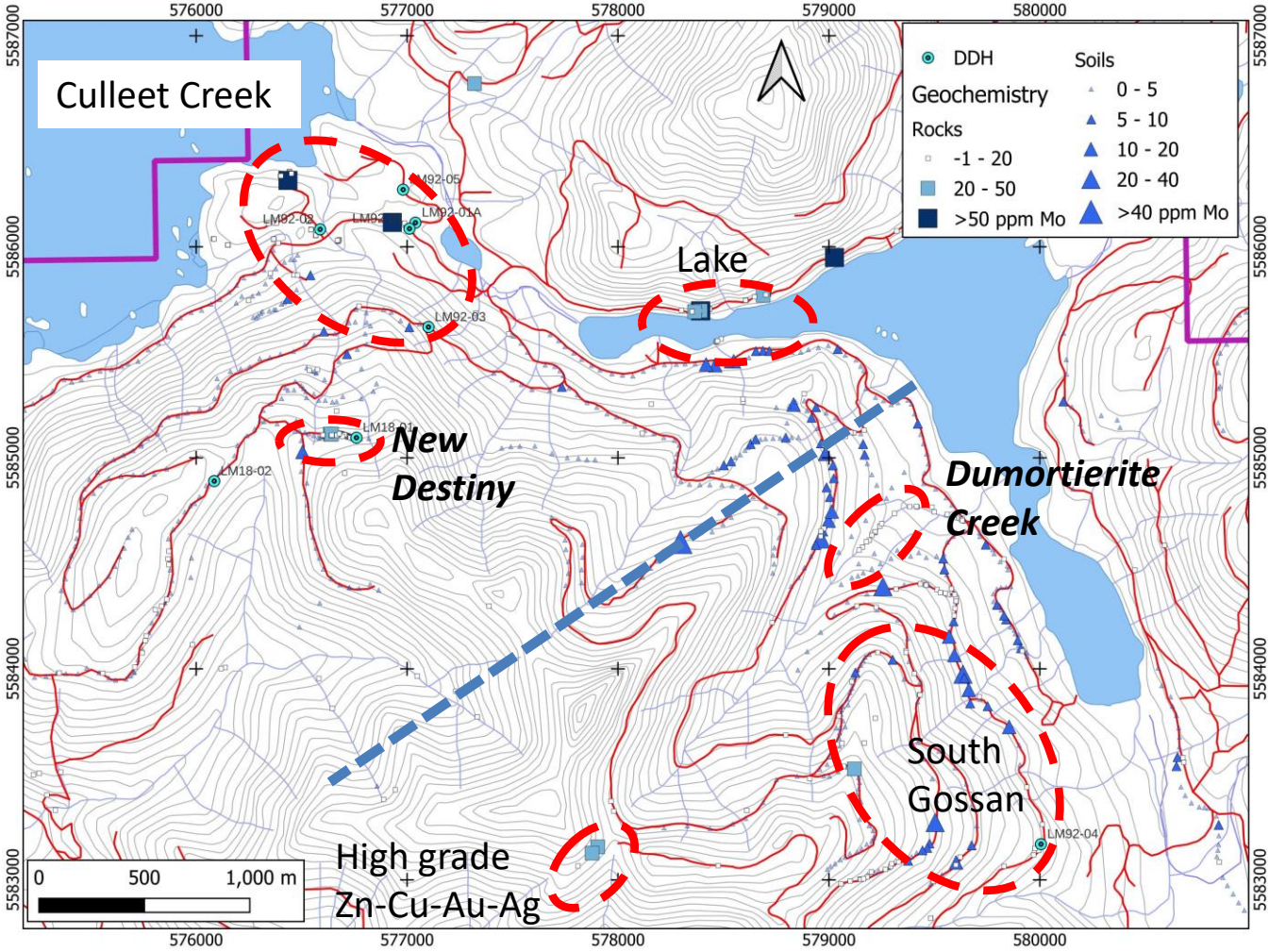


New Destiny gossanous outcrops along road



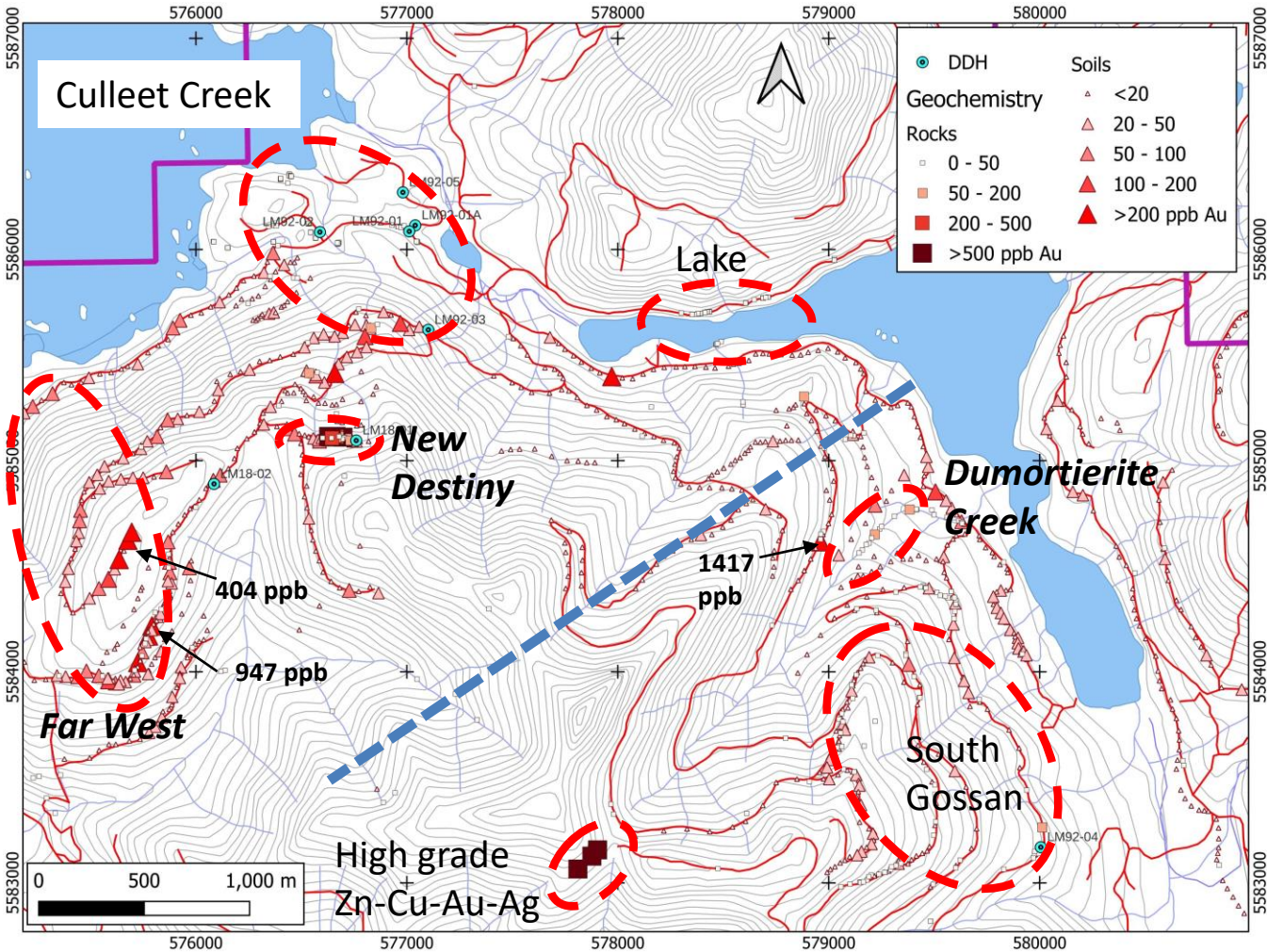
New Destiny hydrothermal breccias

Lemare Porphyry Cu-Au Project: Mo in rocks, soils



Although molybdenum values are generally low over most of the project area, a subtle Mo anomaly is expressed in soils west of Lemare Lake including the South Gossan zone

Lemare Porphyry Cu-Au Project: Au in rocks, soils

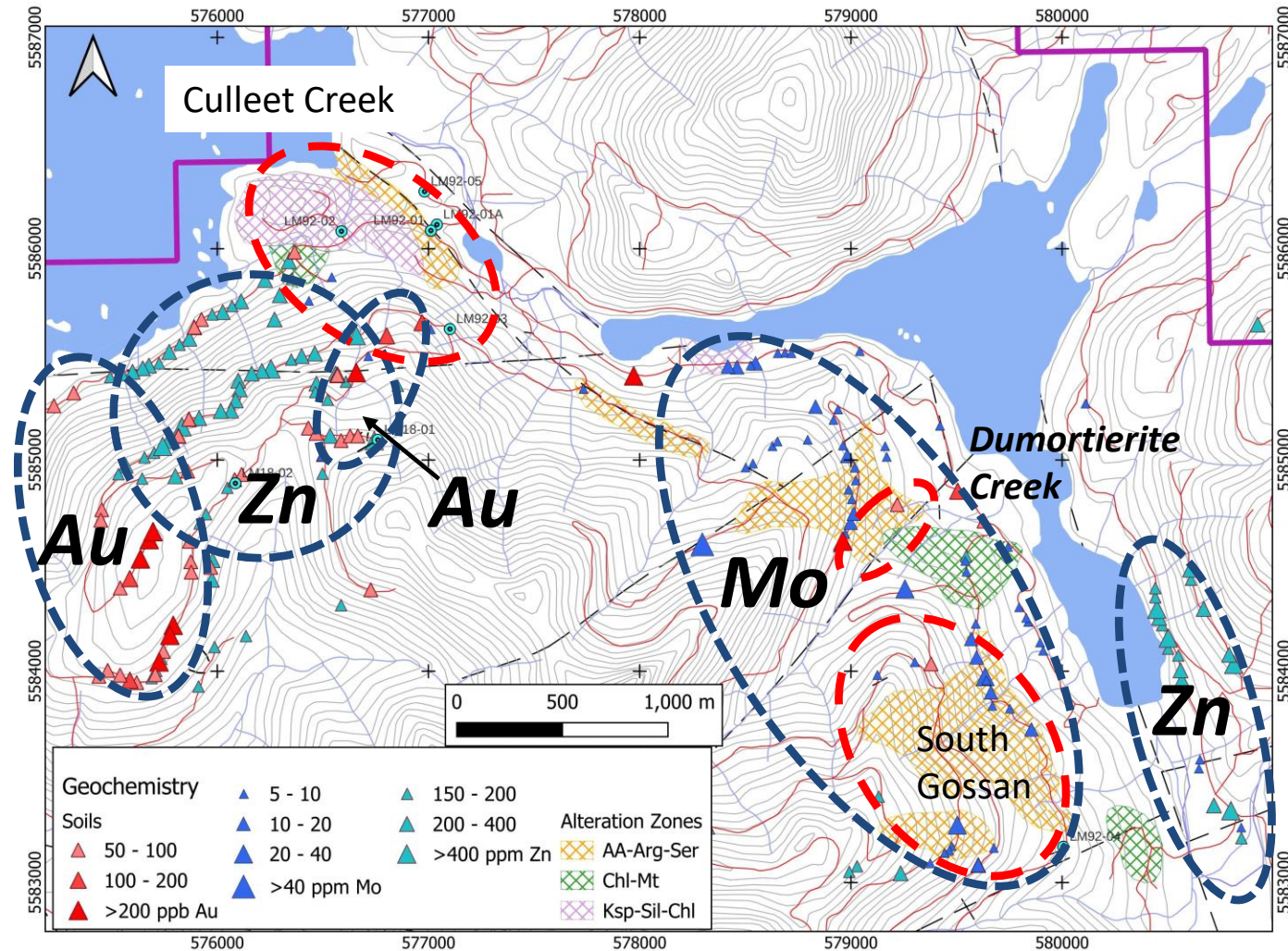


Elevated Au values are found at New Destiny (up to 3.47 g/t Au in rocks) and an unnamed zone of Zn-rich polymetallic mineralization along the SW extension of the Dumortierite Creek fault (up to 8.48 g/t Au, 19.8% Zn and 1.2% Cu)

The Far West Zone contains elevated Au in soils (up to **947 ppb Au**) over a broad area SW of New Destiny. More work is needed to trace the source of this anomaly.

Local high Au in soils occurs near Dumortierite Creek

Lemare Porphyry Cu-Au Project: Geochem Zonation



Soil samples appear to indicate a geochemical zonation outford from proximal Cu mineralization at Culleet Creek and Dumortierite Creek to distal Zn and Au zones southwest of Culleet Creek and east of South Gossan

South Gossan is part of a subtle Mo anomaly on the west side of Lemare Lake that may be an expression of the top of a large porphyry system

Summary

- ✓ Lemare is road accessible, permitted for drilling, proximal to a deep water port and power, and can be explored year round. The project contains multiple underexplored or untested porphyry Cu-Au targets.
- ✓ Extensive documentation of geology and geochemistry at Lemare by historical exploration is in contrast to the lack of historical drilling, with only 1205m drilled in eight shallow holes, including just two drill holes in the New Destiny-Culleet Creek corridor.
- ✓ Only a single 114m drill hole has tested the entire Southeast Block, where CMG alteration at the margins of extensive SCP (including advanced argillic) alteration at South Gossan contains high grade copper mineralization. Similar relationships are found at known North Island porphyries such as Island Copper and Hushamu.
- ✓ No modern Induced Polarization surveys have been carried out over the South Gossan target.
- ✓ Alteration studies to date have relied on old XRD technology, and the potential to highlight alteration vectors via modern SWIR techniques is enormous.
- ✓ Porphyry-like alteration flanking high grade copper occurrences in Dumortierite Creek suggests that the lithocap-porphyry transition is present at low elevations on the property. Potential therefore exists for the discovery of an underlying or nearby porphyry Cu-Au system at reasonable depths.