K.E.G Conference

April 2026

Skarns, IOCG and Porphyries of Northern Vancouver Island

Coast's Empire and Copper Kettle Projects

COAST COPPER CORP.

TSX V: COCO

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Qualified Persons

The Qualified Person responsible for the technical information in this presentation is Wade Barnes, P. Geo., Company Geological Consultant, who has approved the technical information included herein. Any reference to adjacent properties, historical estimates and resources should not be relied upon.

Adjacent Properties

This presentation contains information about adjacent properties on which Coast Copper has no right to explore or mine. Investors are cautioned that mineral deposits on adjacent properties are not indicative of mineral deposits on the Company's properties.

Summary of Key Projects with 4-Pronged Targeted Strategy

1
Copper Kettle

Cu-Mo-Au, porphyry bulk tonnage potential

- Strategic location within Island Cluster (between NorthIsle & BHP's Island Copper)
- 9,862 m of historical drilling
- Drilled to an average depth of <250 m
- 17 of 31 diamond drillholes hit significant mineralization and 9 of them ended in it
- Coast completed AMT survey in 2025 indicating drilling only tested a very small portion of the overall porphyry system

Discovery Ready

2
Empire Mine

High Grade Cu-Au, skarns possibly IOCG, bulk tonnage potential, brownfield

- Five past producing (1920-1972) underground and open pit Cu-Au-Mt Operations
- Cominco (Teck) Underground Benson Mine with High grade Cu-Au-Mt left in situ (~ 3 mt of 2% Cu and 2 g/t Au) [1]
- Empire Mines Merry Widow Pit drilled in 2021-2022 by Coast in 29 short drillholes totaling 3,830 m which identified a high grade (4.2 g/t Au equivalent) starter pit [2]

Drill Ready
Re-Discovery Ready

3
Virginia & Emerald Silver Mines

High Grade Ag vein hosted

- Former small producing mines between 1951-1980
- C.I.M Special Volume 37 (pages 185-186) notes remaining resources of 20 k tonnes at 94.8 opt Ag at Virginia and 40 k tonnes at 11.4 opt Ag at Emerald (Sweeney Property) along with gold, lead and zinc credits [3]
- Underexplored and room for expansion

Survey Ready
Strategic Alternatives

4. Coast has an additional 16 * projects in BC that are available for acquisition, partnering or option – see next slide

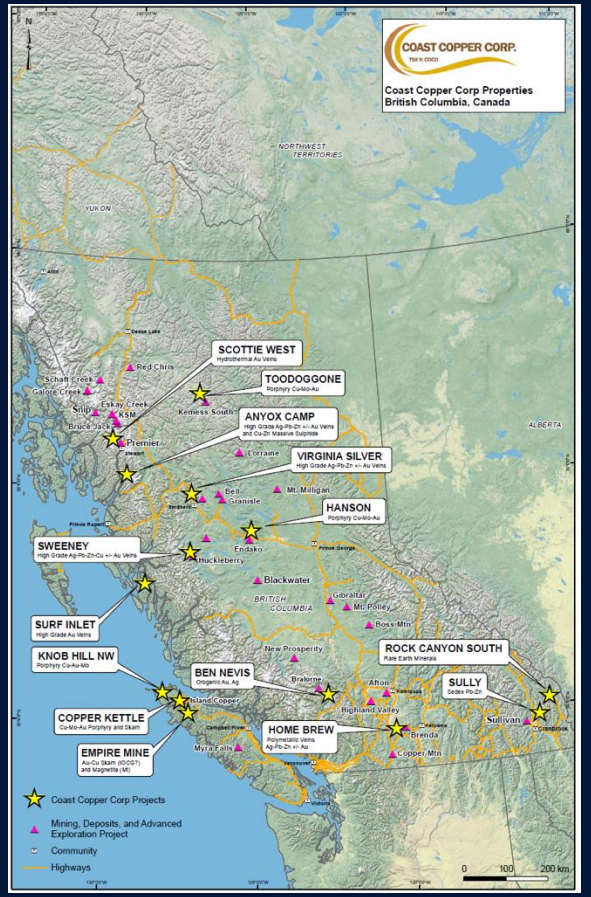
4. Other Projects – " Ace Cards"

Leveraging Hundred's of Years of B.C Exploration Experience Picking up Strategic Land Positions for Pennies on the Dollar

Coast has assembled an enviable portfolio of 18 other projects throughout B.C mainly by claim staking some of these include :

1. Toodoggone: 3 projects > 90 km trend along west side of Toodoggone Camp
2. Golden Triangle: Scottie West Property adjacent and to the west of Scottie Resources
3. Anyox: 2 projects adjacent to the Anyox Mine (recently acquired by TDG Gold) and adjacent to Goliath Resource's Golddigger Property
4. Babine Camp: Hanson Porphyry at South End of Babine Camp
5. Island Copper/Northisle: also hold Knob Hill NW at west end of belt
6. Bralorne Camp: Ben Nevis orogenic gold targets on trend of Talisker Resources
7. Gold Mountain Mine: Home Brew Property as inlier claims
8. Sullivan Sedex Pb-Zn-Ag: Sully Property on trend to the north of PJX
9. Rare Earths: Rock Canyon South hosts known rare earth occurrence

Overall Strategy: As in the past where we monetized our Red Chris Area Projects, Scottie West and Borealis in the Toodoggone we will continue to advance these projects through options, sales or working them ourselves in between our main projects while gaining exposure to millions of dollars in work by our neighbors and selling them at an opportune time.



Key Projects - Northern Vancouver Island – Empire & Copper Kettle

TSX-V: COCO

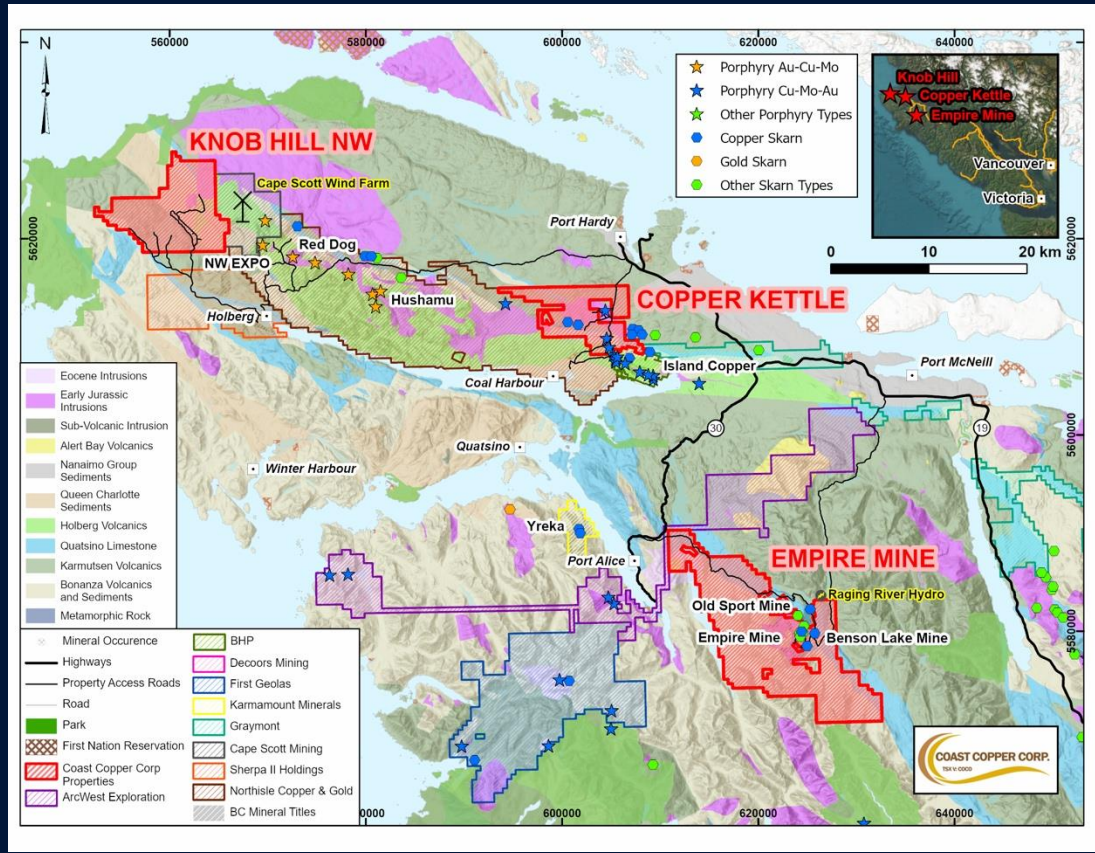
Re-Discovery and Expansion of the Benson Mine and Empire-Merry Widow Open Pits and the NW Porphyry System at Copper Kettle

Empire Mine

- 10 km wide x 29 km long with 30 minfile occurrences including 3 past producing open pits and 2 underground mines producing Cu, Au, Ag and Magnetite.
- Coast (2021-2022) completed 3,830 m of drilling in 29 short drillholes at Empire Mine with broad intercepts highlighted by MW21-008: 1.63 g/t Au & 0.46% Cu/42.8 m and higher-grade intervals in MW21-007: 18.00 g/t Au & 1.55% Cu/3.23 m, drillhole MW21-016: 7.18 g/t Au & 3.17% Cu/ 16.3 m >200 m away from the pits highlights exploration potential.
- Coast's 2023 CSMAT Survey Identified Possible Extensions to the Benson Mine.
- Coast has drill and geophysical permits in hand and anticipates geophysics and drilling in 2026.

Copper Kettle

- BHP Discovery (1965), historical (1983-1989) drilling with 17 of 31 shallow diamond drillholes intersecting significant mineralization including 9 of them ending in mineralization.
- 2012 Geoscience B.C airborne magnetics and a Coast Copper A.M.T Survey completed in December 2025 indicate that the porphyry system is much larger than the drilled area and point to significant scale upside.
- Coast plans on completing an I.P Survey followed by drilling once drill permits are approved.



What happens when we wrongly assume that a prior deposit classification is correct?

Empire – NOT A " SKARN"

1. Why do some skarns have cobalt, copper, gold, telluride's, bismuth etc. and others don't?
2. Why is there little to no mineralization at Empire in the limestones and instead in the volcanics and associated with dykes and sills and structures?
3. Why does alteration in many cases weaken as one approaches the Merry Widow (MW) Pluton if is the causative intrusion?
4. Copper and Gold Mineralization at the Lower or Old Sport Horizon is associated with an 8 km long magnetic high and 5-kilometre trend of underground workings that go as deep as 750 down the dip plane and occur as much as 1 km away from the MW Pluton and although mineralization can " pond" in places next to the pluton in others one can go down dip along favourable horizons towards the pluton and mineralization weakens.
5. Perhaps mineralization as the Empire Property is best not classified as a " Skarn"?
6. Does it really matter? Yes, because most people consider " skarns" as although having good grades they are small and irregular whereas an Iron Oxide Copper Gold (IOCG) of which Empire has all the same mineralogy can be large and high grade. Let's look at the exploration implications of this!

Copper Kettle (Island Copper Belt)- NOT JUST A "SKARN"

1. Is Copper Kettle just a skarn on the periphery of the Island Copper Mine as some have suggested? NO WAY! The skarns are a small part of a much larger porphyry system!
2. Although many skarns occur in the Quatsino limestone and Parson's Bay sediments in the Island Copper Belt drilling by BHP in the 1980's at Copper Kettle- NW Zone ended many drillholes in porphyry style intrusions underlaying the skarns!
3. BHP work best summarized in C.I.M Special Volume 46 which indicates that the NW Zone at Copper Kettle is most likely the offset and slightly deeper in the section of the Island Copper Cluster of deposits[4].
4. How did it get mischaracterized/forgotten even though the data and definitive paper on the Island Copper Cluster note otherwise. Let's look at the exploration implications of this too!

Don't have pre-conceived notions otherwise you will often walk away like others before you!
Let's look at the Data!

What happens when we assume that mineralization is only related to the Middle Jurassic porphyries and that island arcs and other terranes simply accreted to the western edge of North America?

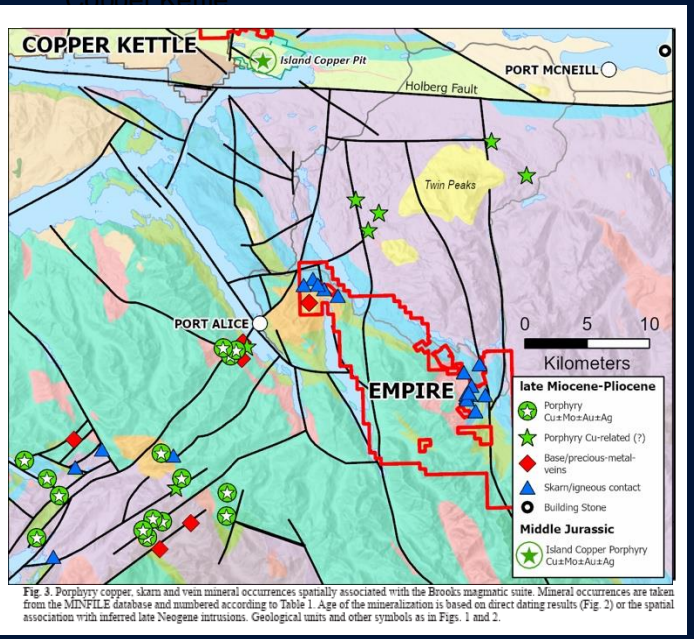
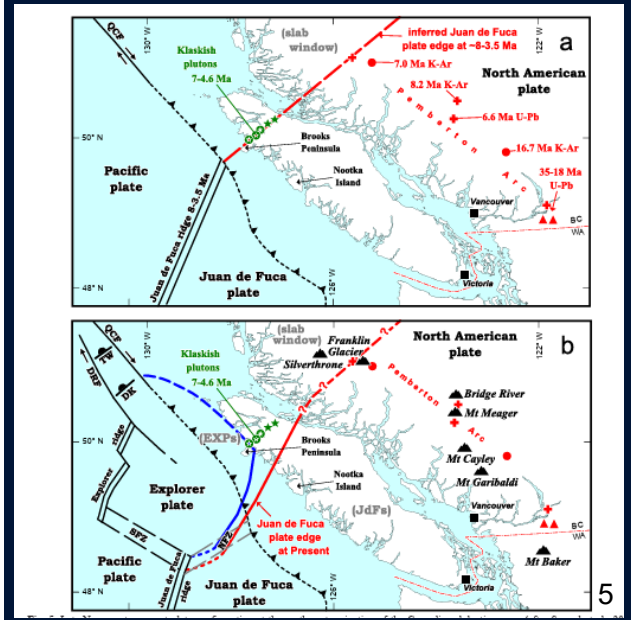


Fig. 3. Porphyry copper, skarn and vein mineral occurrences spatially associated with the Brooks magmatic suite. Mineral occurrences are taken from the MINFILE database and numbered according to Table 1. Age of the mineralization is based on direct dating results (Fig. 2) or the spatial association with inferred late Neogene intrusions. Geological units and other symbols as in Figs. 1 and 2.



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Could there be at least three stages/ages of mineralization at Empire?

1. Early (Mid Jurassic) - An earlier dominantly magnetite event (in a chamber settling out coarse magnetite and trace bornite) event around the same time as the MW pluton but tapping off a much deeper system and feeding up along northerly trending structures and then bleeding out along favourable horizons such as the base and top of the Quatsino.

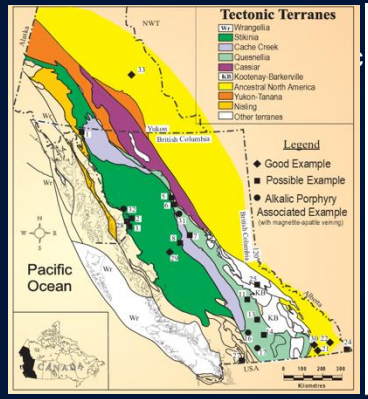
2. Later (Jurassic) - Many of these same deep-seated structures (and more extensional cross ones) that were later used by the Keystone dykes and sills and these pulses continued and, in some instances, where not re-activated helps explain why in some areas just magnetite and in fact many of the Cu-Au ore shoots occur on extensional cross structures with apparent plunges to the NW.

3. Much later (Eocene/Miocene?) - quartz veining, tellurides, massive arsenopyrite like we see at B3 and Raven Bluff Adit appear to be along northerly structures and may be a much younger re-activation of older structures and the last event - could this be as young as the Klaskish??

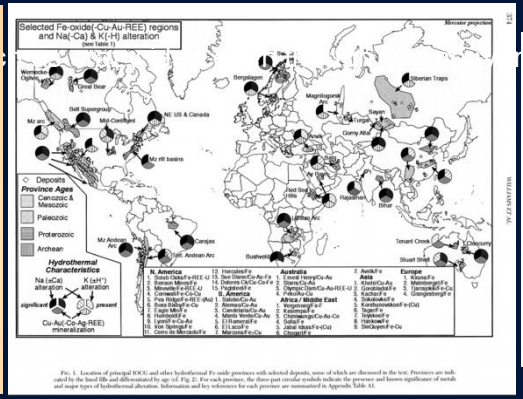
If we assume we know the style and age of mineralization, then we might walk away from areas with other aged rocks and often force mineralization and deposit types into pre-conceived models

So now that we have some doubts about deposit classifications, ages of mineralization and even plate tectonics on Northern Vancouver Island let's look at the data!

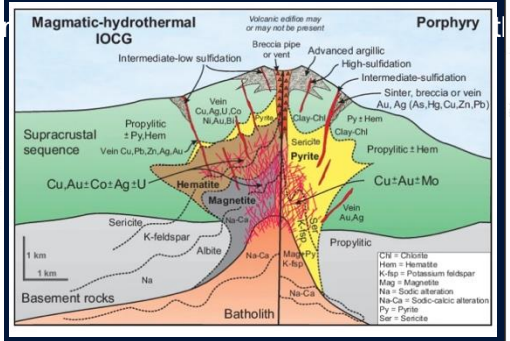
- The Empire Project historically mined about 3 mt of magnetite (iron oxide) at Merry Widow[5] and about 4 mt of approximately 2% Cu and up to 2 g/t Au on the Old Sport Horizon/ Benson Mine [1]. Iron Oxide, Copper Gold = IOCG so maybe we should start there?
- Aren't IOCG deposits supposed to only occur in old stable cratons and places like Olympic Dam, well no they also occur in Arcsettings most well known in Chile (Candelaria) and isn't BC also on the " Ring of Fire" like Chile? Are there any references / possibilities of IOCG in B.C? Yes, see Williams, 2005. However also see BCGS Geofile 2002-05: British Columbia's Fe Oxide Cu-Au Deposit Potential New Frontiers.
- IOCG Deposits stand out economically due to their tremendous size (10-4,000 mt), simple metallurgy and high grades of copper (0.7-1.5%) and gold (0.1-1.4 g/t Au), accessory precious and rare elements adding critical value. They accumulate within large crustal fault zones and secondary faults as epigenetic mineralization distal to a source intrusion.



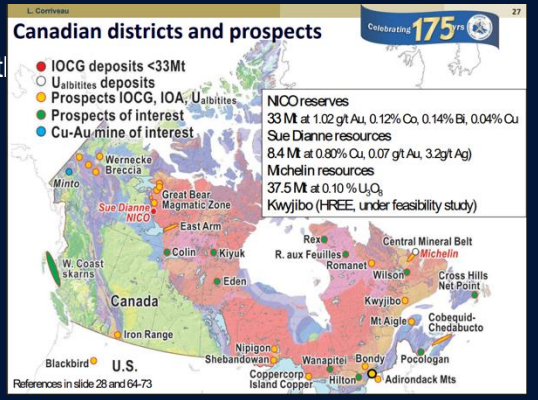
BCGS Geofile 2002-05



Williams, 2005



Richards et al, 2013

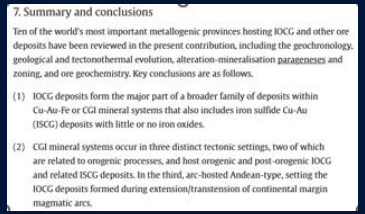


GSC Scientific Presentation 56, 2017

Let's look at more recent work post dating the work of Nixon from 2020 perhaps?

IOCG Deposits

More recent work by Skirrow (2022, 2026) on IOCG Deposits notes the enrichment of Co, Ni, Bi, Se, Te compared to porphyries and skarns, importance of fluid mixing and along with work by Bains (2024, 2026). These show remarkable similarities to what we see at Empire

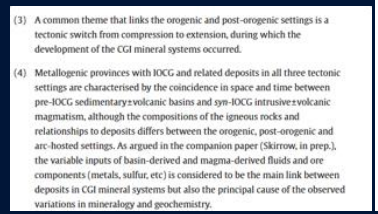


7. Summary and conclusions

Ten of the world's most important metallogenic provinces hosting IOCG and other ore deposits have been reviewed in the present contribution, including the geochronology, geological and tectonothermal evolution, alteration-mineralisation paragenesis and zoning, and ore geochemistry. Key conclusions are as follows.

(1) IOCG deposits form the major part of a broader family of deposits within Cu-Au-Fe or CGI mineral systems that also includes iron sulfide Cu-Au (ISCG) deposits with little or no iron oxides.

(2) CGI mineral systems occur in three distinct tectonic settings, two of which are related to orogenic processes, and host orogenic and post-orogenic IOCG and related ISCG deposits. In the third, arc-hosted Andean-type, setting the IOCG deposits formed during extension/transtension of continental margin magmatic arcs.



(3) A common theme that links the orogenic and post-orogenic settings is a tectonic switch from compression to extension, during which the development of the CGI mineral systems occurred.

(4) Metallogenic provinces with IOCG and related deposits in all three tectonic settings are characterised by the coincidence in space and time between pre-IOCG sedimentary±volcanic basins and syn-IOCG intrusive±volcanic magmatism, although the compositions of the igneous rocks and relationships to deposits differs between the orogenic, post-orogenic and arc-hosted settings. As argued in the companion paper (Skirrow, in prep.), the variable inputs of basin-derived and magma-derived fluids and ore components (metals, sulfur, etc) is considered to be the main link between deposits in CGI mineral systems but also the principal cause of the observed variations in mineralogy and geochemistry.

Ore Geology Reviews
Volume 189, February 2026, 107120

Iron oxide copper–gold (IOCG) deposits – A review (part 2): fluid, metal and sulfur sources and ore genesis

Roger G. Skirrow

Ore Geology Reviews
Volume 140, January 2022, 104569

Review

Iron oxide copper-gold (IOCG) deposits – A review (part 1): Settings, mineralogy, ore geochemistry and classification

Roger G. Skirrow

- IOCG and related ISCG deposits are enriched in distinctive suites of minor elements (Co, Ni, Bi, Se, Te, and/or REE, U, F, Ba) compared to well known magmatic-hydrothermal deposits such as porphyry Cu (-Au), skarn Fe and Cu and granite-related greisen deposits; however, IOCG deposits in arc-hosted settings have lower levels of Co, Ni, Bi, Se, Te, REE, U, F, and Ba than IOCG deposits in orogenic and post-orogenic settings.

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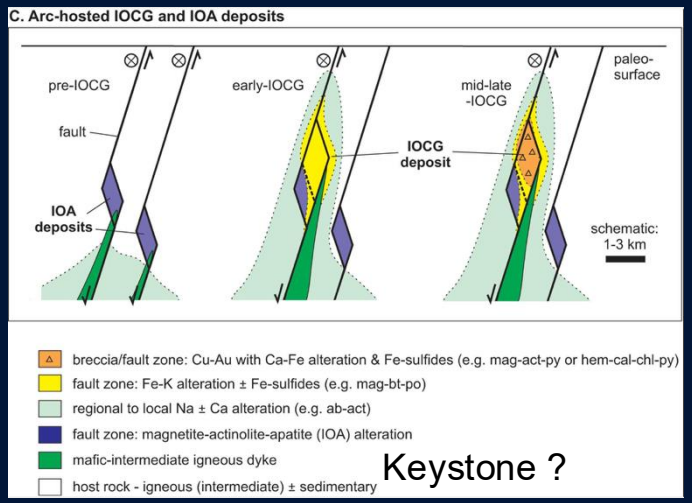


Keystone ?

Ore and Alteration Textures from Co-Bearing Iron Skarns: Examples from Vancouver and Texada Islands

Bain, W.M.

Introduction

Co-bearing iron skarns: Distinctive textures of ore and alteration

Vancouver and Texada islands

Co-bearing sulphides and euhedral calcite

Calc-silicate alteration

Euhedral magnetite in massive ore

Skarns

Exploration

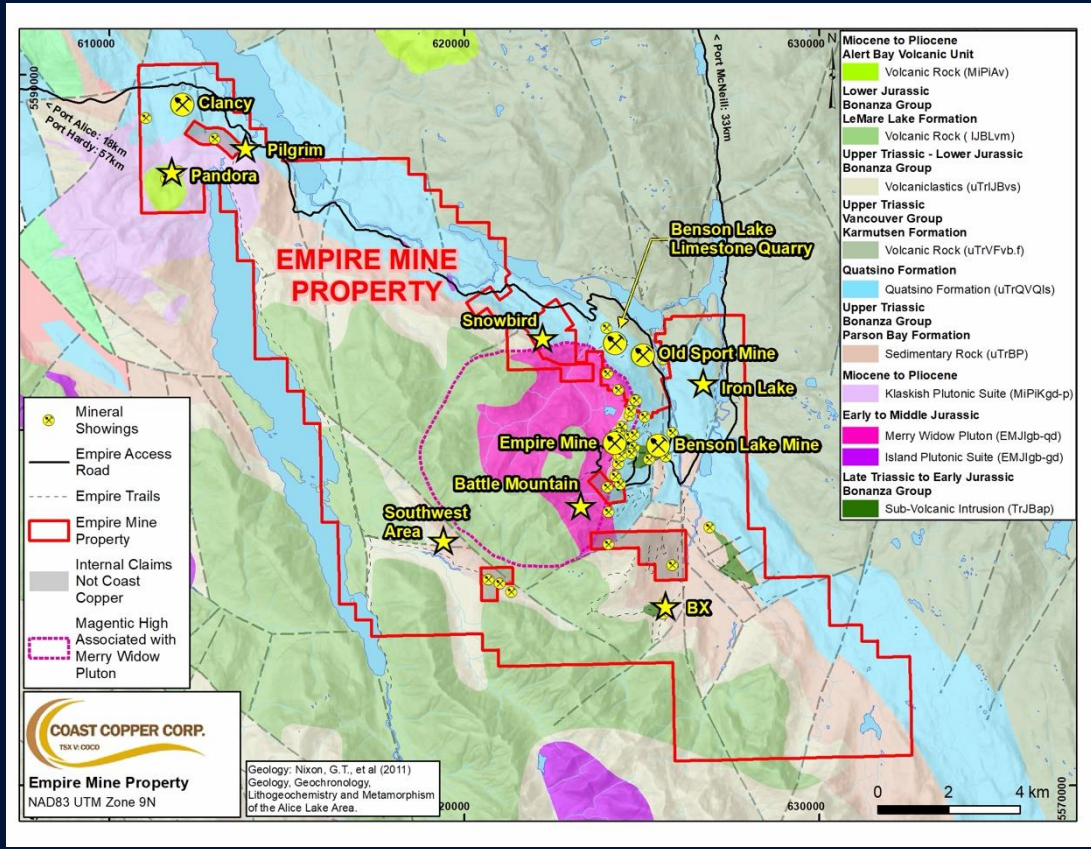
References cited

Keystone ?

Empire Mine - Reminder of Significant Geological Setting

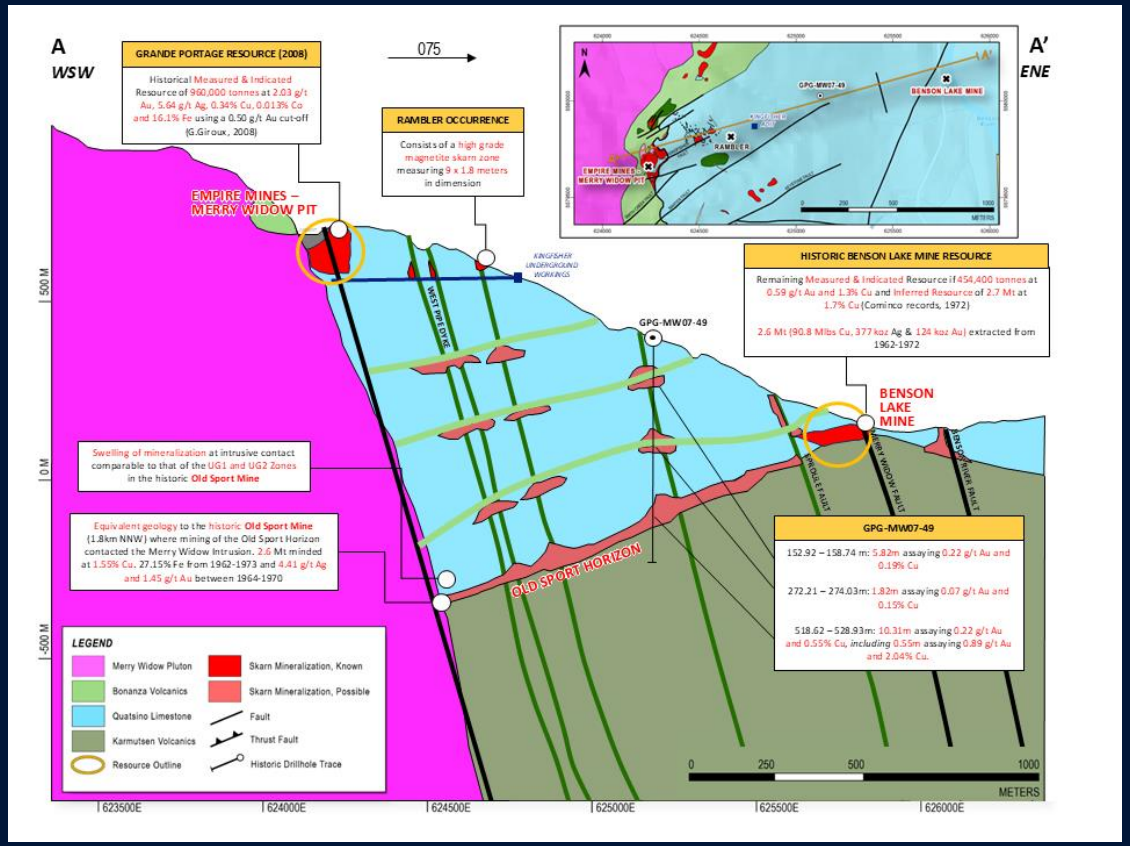
The Empire Mine Property covers:

- 30 mineral occurrences > 20 km trend!
- 3 past producing open pit and 2 underground past producing mines (magnetite, Cu, Au, Ag),
- **Merry Widow Mine**: Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate of **81,322 oz AuEq grading 3.52 g/t Au and 0.50% Cu [4.258 g/t AuEq]** contained within 0.59 million metric tonnes (using a NSR cut-off of $30 CDN)[2] [April 26, 2023] [2].
- **Benson Lake Mine**: 1972 records and maps from Cominco Ltd. indicate the Benson Lake Mine hosts **454,500 tonnes at 0.59 g/t Au and 1.3% Cu classified as "measured and indicated" with an inferred 2,700,000 tonnes at 1.7% Cu** [1].



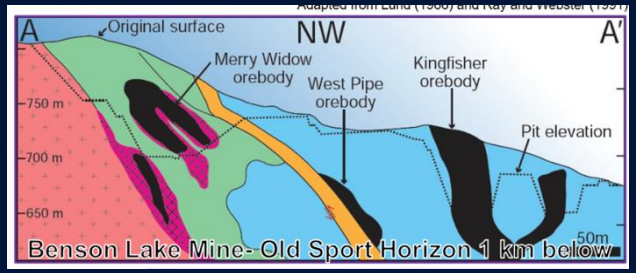
Empire - let's look at the entire (> 1 km) section

In the past two separate mining companies one focused on open pit magnetite and the other on underground copper



Merry Widow Pit (Empire Mines)
1956-1968 mined 3 mt of magnetite and avoided sulphides, sent to the waste dump, later work commencing in 1989 indicated those copper sulphides also contained gold, silver, cobalt, bismuth etc [6].

Benson Lake (Cominco subsidiary)
Old Sport Horizon associated with 8 km long north trending magnetic high, underground workings > 5 km strike and 750 m down the dip plane (30 west) and 1.5 km below the Merry Widow Pit, 4 mt of ~ 2% Cu mined 1922-1972 and although not assayed in later years back calculated concentrates indicate ~ 2 g/t Au and 25% magnetite (although not focus), Cominco 1972 note ~ 3 mt remaining resources at Benson Lake Mine where it mined from 1968-1972 after mining out the areas to the north [1].



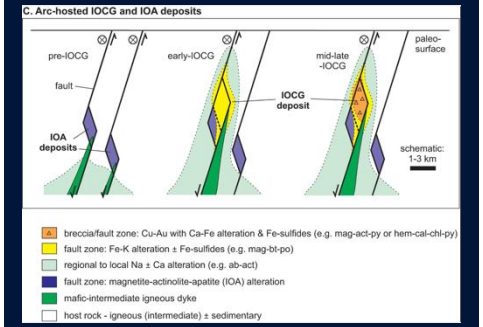
Empire - We have Significant Crustal and Cross Structures!

Most deposits are spatially and temporally associated with Island Plutonic suite intrusions and mafic dikes

Modified from Bain et al., 2024

Empire- Yes, the Merry Widow Pluton is adjacent to the west but its relatively "fresh" there's no endoskarn and in the Merry Widow pit alteration drops off as approach the pluton, better correlations to the younger Keystone dykes (which cut the MW Pluton in places) where Cu-Au mineralization is associated with dykes, structures, manto's or sills.

Look familiar to the work by Skirrow?



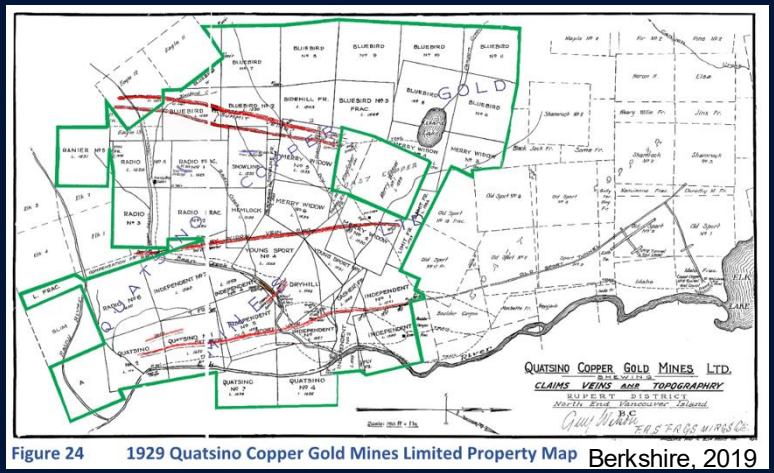


Figure 24 1929 Quatsino Copper Gold Mines Limited Property Map Berkshire, 2019

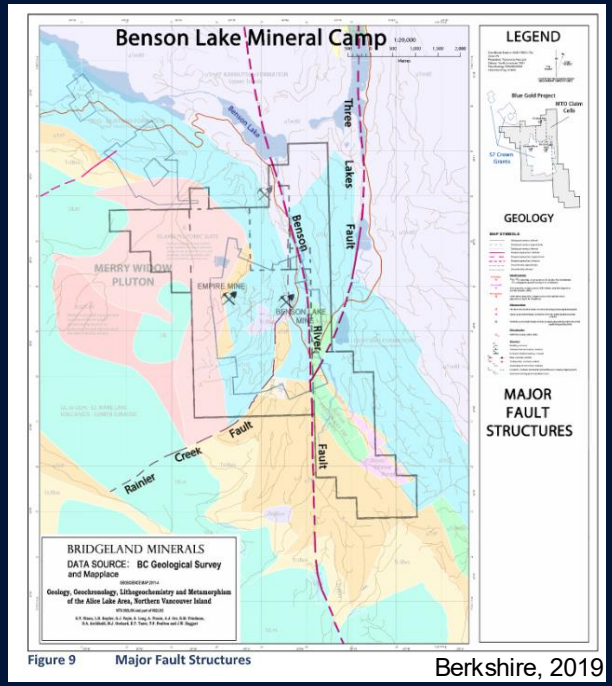
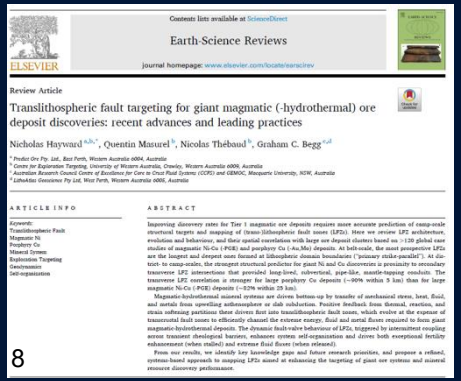


Figure 9 Major Fault Structures Berkshire, 2019

Empire - Re-activation of old structures plugged by dykes brings in critical minerals

Keystone mafic dyke in the Kingfisher adit below Merry Widow Pit, near mapped cobalt, tellurium and arsenopyrite bearing north trending structures, re-activations of dykes mapping out structures, dykes also show displacements that you don't see in the plastically deformed limestones with other faults and thrusts noted in the area



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Review Article

Translithospheric fault targeting for giant magmatic (-hydrothermal) ore deposit discoveries: recent advances and leading practices

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ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:
Translithospheric Fault
Magmatic Ni
Porphyry Cu
Mineral System
Exploration Targeting
Geodynamics
Self-organization

ABSTRACT

Improving discovery rates for Tier 1 magmatic ore deposits requires more accurate prediction of camp-scale structural targets and mapping of (trans-)lithospheric fault zones (LFZs). Here we review LFZ architecture, evolution and behaviour, and their spatial correlation with large ore deposit clusters based on >120 global case studies of magmatic Ni-Cu (-PGE) and porphyry Cu (-Au,Mo) deposits. At belt-scale, the most prospective LFZs are the longest and deepest ones formed at lithospheric domain boundaries ("primary strike-parallel"). At district- to camp-scales, the strongest structural predictor for giant Ni and Cu discoveries is proximity to secondary transverse LFZ intersections that provided long-lived, subvertical, pipe-like, mantle-tapping conduits. The transverse LFZ correlation is stronger for large porphyry Cu deposits (~90% within 5 km) than for large magmatic Ni-Cu (-PGE) deposits (~63% within 25 km).

Magmatic-hydrothermal mineral systems are driven bottom-up by transfer of mechanical stress, heat, fluid, and metals from upwelling asthenosphere or slab subduction. Positive feedback from thermal, rheition, and strain softening partitions these drivers first into translithospheric fault zones, which evolve at the expense of transcrustal fault zones to efficiently channel the extreme energy, fluid and metal fluxes required to form giant magmatic-hydrothermal deposits. The dynamic fault-valve behaviour of LFZs, triggered by intermittent coupling across transient rheological barriers, enhances system self-organization and drives both exceptional fertility enhancement (when stalled) and extreme fluid fluxes (when released).

From our results, we identify key knowledge gaps and future research priorities, and propose a refined, systems-based approach to mapping LFZs aimed at enhancing the targeting of giant ore systems and mineral resource discovery performance.

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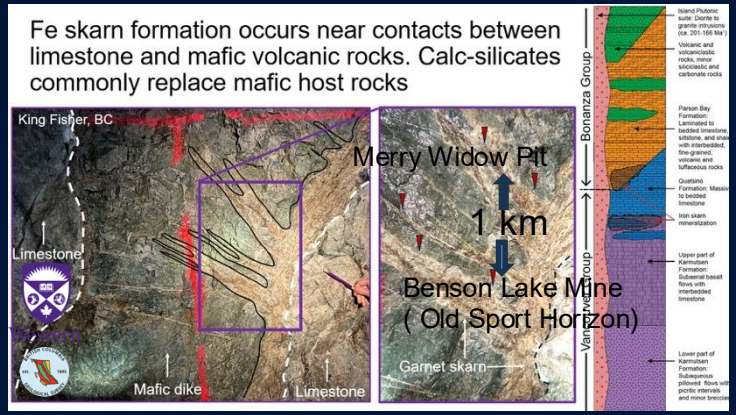


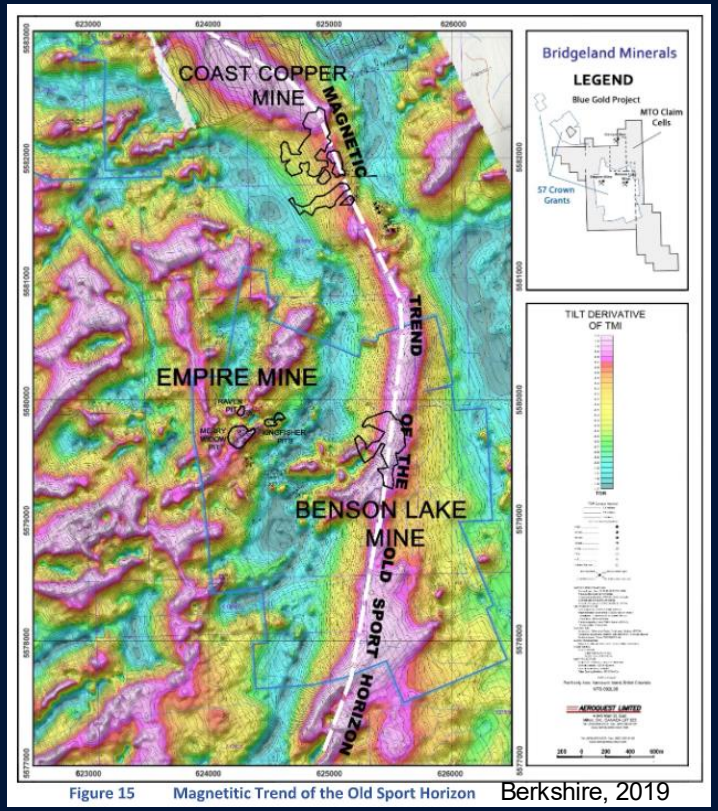
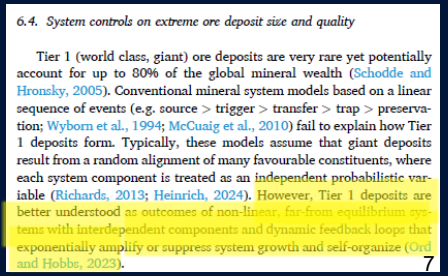


Figure 15 Magnetitic Trend of the Old Sport Horizon Berkshire, 2019

Empire - High Angled Structures, Dykes and Traps

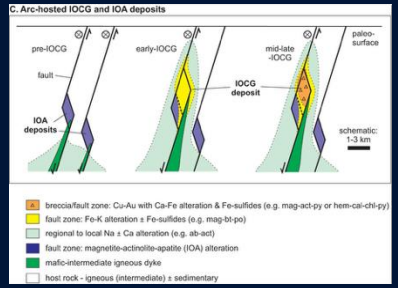
Our December 2023 CSAMT survey shows that known mineralization and underground workings at the past-producing Benson Lake Mine are associated with a resistivity low exhibited by two CSAMT lines over a 300 m x 500 m area . Based on the CSAMT features over the known mineralization, three high priority targets that exhibit similar characteristics. Previously identified high angled fault zones and dykes under an IOCG model in fact are responsible for bringing in earlier iron oxide mineralization followed by later Cu-Au mineralization. This model better explains what was mined underground at Benson Lake Mine and what we see in the MW Pit. It also highlights at the MW trend that structures (also identified by low resistivity, some of which occur near the contact with the MW Pluton) are more important than the pluton itself. Considerable depth and strike potential occurs along these and other sub parallel structures.



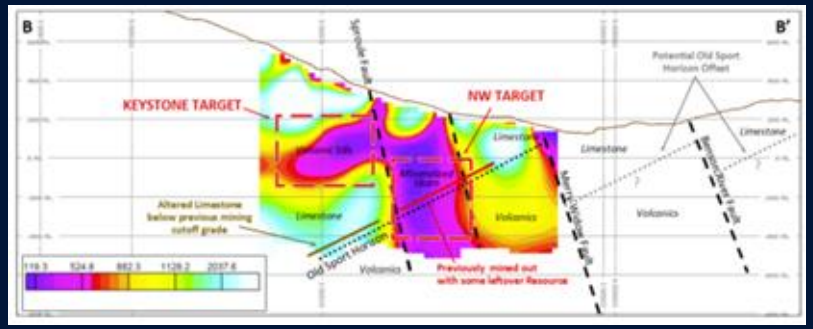
6.4. System controls on extreme ore deposit size and quality

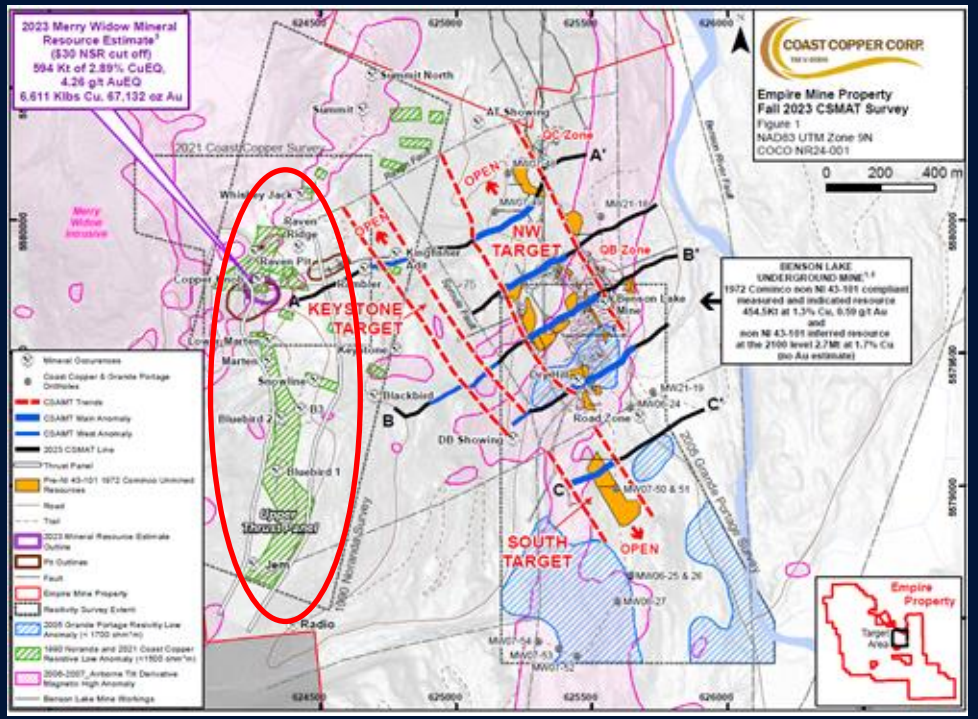
Tier 1 (world class, giant) ore deposits are very rare yet potentially account for up to 80% of the global mineral wealth (Schodde and Hronsky, 2005). Conventional mineral system models based on a linear sequence of events (e.g. source > trigger > transfer > trap > preservation; Wyborn et al., 1994; McCuaig et al., 2010) fail to explain how Tier 1 deposits form. Typically, these models assume that giant deposits result from a random alignment of many favourable constituents, where each system component is treated as an independent probabilistic variable (Richards, 2013; Heinrich, 2024). However, Tier 1 deposits are better understood as outcomes of non-linear, far-from equilibrium systems with interdependent components and dynamic feedback loops that exponentially amplify or suppress system growth and self-organize (Ord and Hobbs, 2023).

7



This is an IOCG District that we have 25 km of and not just a skarn!

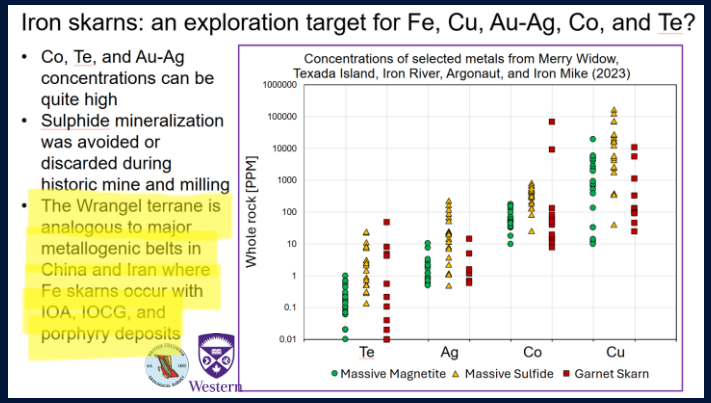


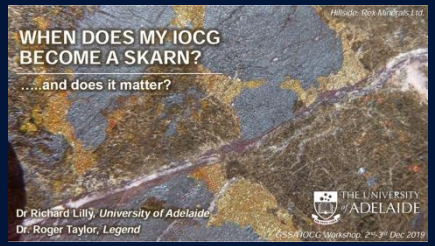


Empire Conclusions - More Compatible with an IOCG Model

Iron Oxide and Copper and Gold Mineralization at Empire plus accessory cobalt, bismuth, tellurium and the association with mafic dykes and structures is more analogous to an Arc Hosted IOCG Setting. Recent papers and presentations by Skirrow and Bains in 2026 (and earlier by Williams 2005) are a better correlation to what we see at Empire. Bains has noted… that the Wrangell Terrane is analogous to major metallogenic belts in in China or Iran (Wyatt Bains Roundup 2026 Presentation). Under an IOCG model the ore morphologies and chemistry we see at Empire make more sense. The MW Pluton is related to the hydrothermal event but is only as an older relative and not the parent to the mineralization, the Keystone mafic dykes (and explosive breccia's) following high angle structures and their relationship to mineralization now makes more sense under an IOCG model. MW was mined for magnetite and sulphides avoided and often pushed out of the way. Benson Lake was mined visually for copper with no assaying for gold and even avoided the magnetite in earlier years. Gold mineralization does have a positive correlation with copper but in some areas of low copper there can also be very high gold grades. As such you can miss the gold if all you do is visually mine or sample the areas with obvious copper.

Although a total of 4 mt of approximately 2% Cu and 1-2 g/t (retroactively calculated) gold was mined from the lower (Old Sport Horizon) and Cominco noted about 3 mt “remaining” from our Benson Lake Mine our geophysical exploration, the area and extent of mineralized structures and the IOCG models suggest that the project is extremely under-explored not only for copper and gold but also for its potential for critical minerals considering this new and proper recognition.





Yes, it Matters!

IOCG GRADE AND TONNAGES

Deposits may exceed 1000 Mt grading > 20 % Fe. Reserves for the following deposits are:

Olympic Dam - 2000 Mt grading 1.6% Cu, 0.04% U_3O_8, 3.5 g/t Ag and 0.6 g/t Au with a measured and indicated resource in a large number of different ore zones of 450 Mt grading 2.5% Cu, 0.08 % U_3O_8, 6 g/t Ag, 0.02% Co and 0.6 g/t Au with ~2000 g/t La and ~3000 g/t Ce (Reeves et al., 1990);

Ernest Henry - 166 Mt at 1.1 % Cu and 0.5 g/t Au (quoted in Williams, 1999);

Sue-Dianne - 17.3 Mt averaging 0.72% Cu,2.7 g/t Ag, up to 150 ppm U and locally significant gold (Gandhi, 1989 & Northern Miner, 2002);

Kiruna district - > 2000 Mt grading 50-60% Fe and an average apatite content of 0.9 % (quoted in Williams, 1999);

Candelaria - 366 Mt averaging 1.08 % Cu, 0.26 g/t Au and 4.5 g/t Ag (Ryan et al., 1995).

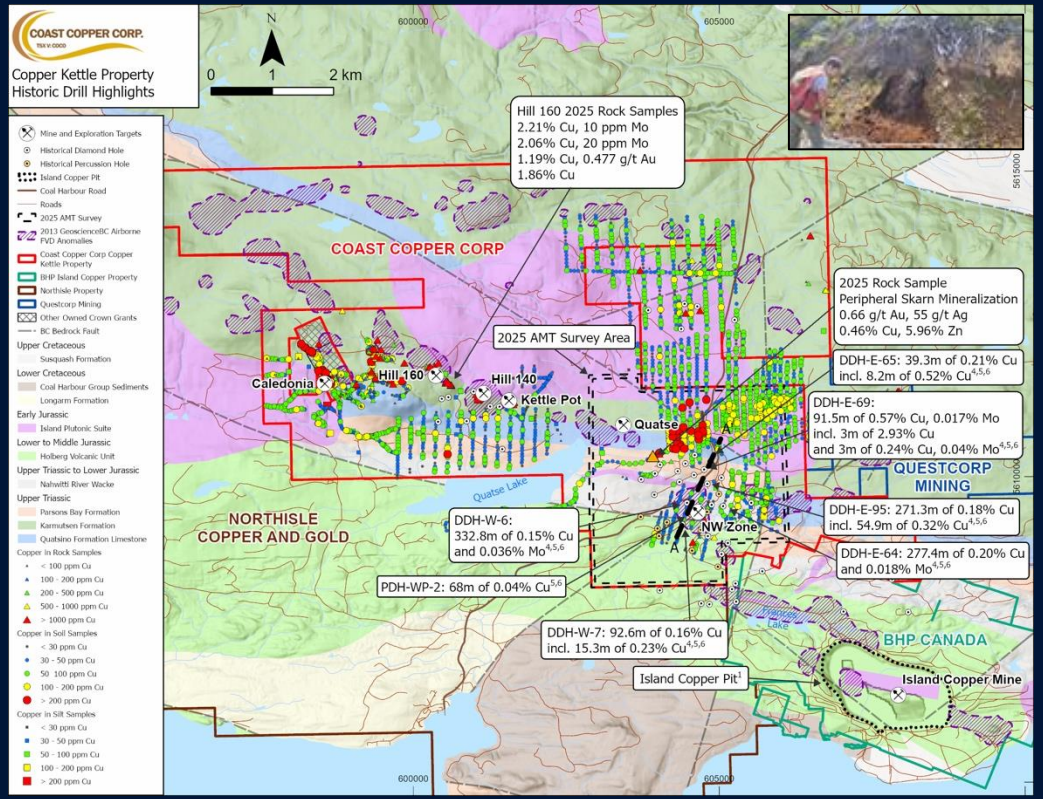
BCGS Geofile 2002-05

This has serious upside exploration implications and potential in exploring for an IOCG vs a “Skarn”

Copper Kettle - Island Copper Cluster Adjacent to Island Copper and Northisle

- The NW Zone on the Copper Kettle Property is part of the Island Copper cluster of mineral deposits as noted by BHP geologists,
- Significant mineralization over a large area in historical drilling has outlined a porphyry Cu-Mo system (NW Zone) over a strike length of 1,800 m associated with a magnetic anomaly,
- Highlights from previous drilling includes 277.4 m assaying 0.20% Cu and 0.018% Mo in hole E-64, 91.5 m assaying 0.57% Cu and 0.017% Mo in hole E-69 and 88.4 m assaying 0.38% Cu and 0.029% Mo in hole W-6, 17 /31 drillholes encountered significant mineralization of which 9 of these 17 drillholes ended in copper mineralization,
- Room for expansion of mineralization at depth and along strike: compilation and initial fieldwork conducted by Coast Copper indicates potential to extend mineralization not only at depth below the historical drillholes but onto ground that BHP did not control at the time,
- Compilation of surface geochemical data and recent sampling results show that glacial till masks the underlying mineralization noted in drilling, but sampling in areas where outcrop is not masked by tills has returned results > 200 ppm Cu in soils and up to 1,800 ppm Cu in historical soil samples and many rock grab samples taken by Coast Copper in the 2% Cu range up to 5 km northwest of the NW Zone,
- Our modest 2025 fieldwork discovered a new multi-element mineralized skarn target north of the NW Zone,
- The 2025 soil program verified the historical copper soil anomaly north of the NW Zone, which has not been drill tested. The copper anomaly north of the NW Zone is 800 m by 400 m using a 200 ppm Cu cutoff.

NOT JUST A SKARN !



Slide footnote 9

BHP's Island Copper Mine (1970-1995)

Adjacent to the Copper Kettle property, the Island Copper Mine, was Canada's third largest copper mine at the time. Between 1970 to 1995, Copper, Gold, Silver, Molybdenum and a by-product Rhenium were mined, using conventional open pit truck and shovel methods. At closing more than 1 billion tons of material had been moved, leaving the deepest excavated depression below sea-level on earth. A total of ~350 mt was milled at 0.41-0.45% Cu, 0.017-0.02% Mo, 0.19 g/t Au and 1.4 g/t Ag at 33-50 k tpd from a pit with final dimensions of 1070 m wide x 2400m long x 400 m deep.

At one time, the mine employed over 900 people and helped turn the tiny community of Port Hardy into a town of 5,000.

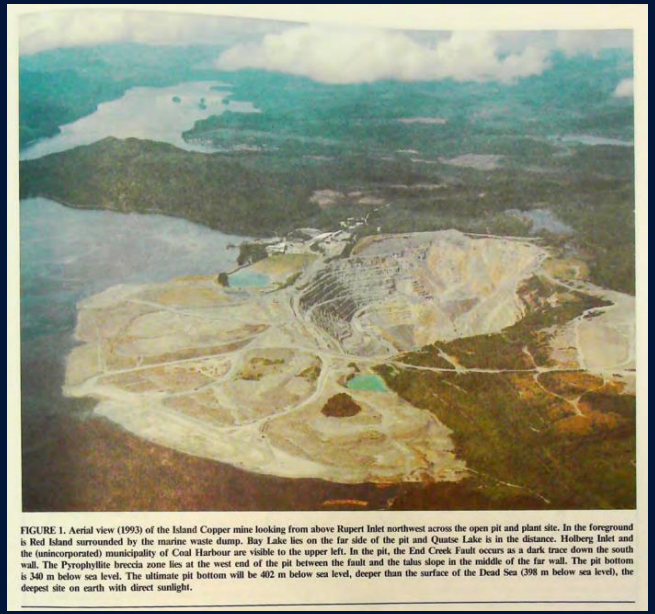


FIGURE 1. Aerial view (1993) of the Island Copper mine looking from above Rupert Inlet northwest across the open pit and plant site. In the foreground is Red Island surrounded by the marine waste dump. Bay Lake lies on the far side of the pit and Quatse Lake is in the distance. Holberg Inlet and the (unincorporated) municipality of Coal Harbour are visible to the upper left. In the pit, the End Creek Fault occurs as a dark trace down the south wall. The Pyrophyllite breccia zone lies at the west end of the pit between the fault and the talus slope in the middle of the far wall. The pit bottom is 340 m below sea level. The ultimate pit bottom will be 402 m below sea level, deeper than the surface of the Dead Sea (398 m below sea level), the deepest site on earth with direct sunlight.

Island Copper Cluster (ICC)

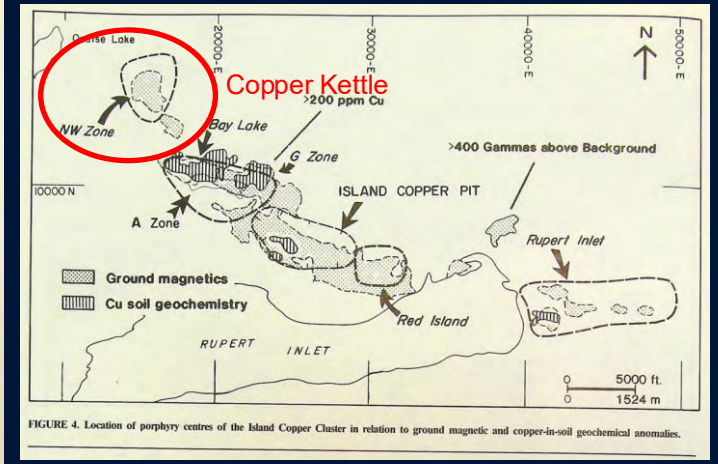


FIGURE 4. Location of porphyry centres of the Island Copper Cluster in relation to ground magnetic and copper-in-soil geochemical anomalies.

Large Structures and Dilatational Jogs!

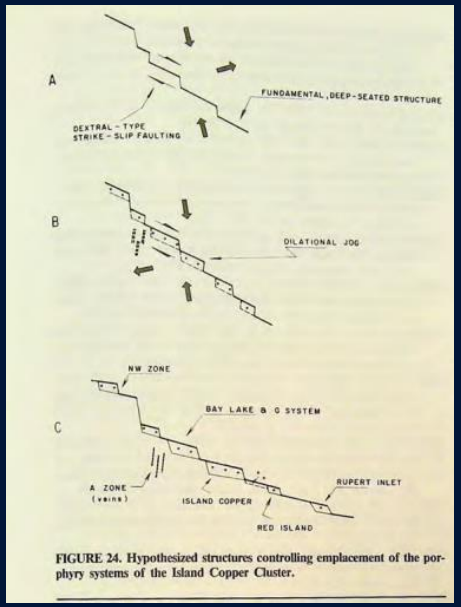


FIGURE 24. Hypothesized structures controlling emplacement of the porphyry systems of the Island Copper Cluster.

Slide footnote 11

Copper Kettle - Northwest Zone Geology

Geology of the Northwest Zone (CIM Special Volume 46)

The Northwest Zone is a large, mineralized porphyry system. In contrast to other centres in the ICC, this centre is mainly within Vancouver Group rocks, Branching, west-northwest striking, north-dipping rhyodacite porphyry dikes, similar in composition to Late-mineral phases of the Island Copper porphyry, have been intersected in drill holes over a strike length of more than 1800 m. A strong, central magnetic anomaly rimmed by a horseshoe shaped chargeability high coincides with the zone and is explained by the moderate to high magnetite and pyrite contents zoned around the porphyry dikes. Copper skarn and porphyry Cu-Mo mineralization are also zonally distributed about the porphyry intrusions. The centre contains abundant molybdenite in quartz- pyrite veins.

Rock Types- The zone is underlain by a gently south-dipping sequence of Quatsino Formation limestones and interbedded volcanic rocks overlain by Parson's Bay calcareous and carbonaceous shales, siltstones and interbedded volcanic rocks. Hornblende porphyry dikes and sills that predate the rhyodacite porphyry related hydrothermal alteration are common in these units. More than one phase of altered and/or mineralized porphyry is present, equivalent to the Main or Intra-mineral porphyries in the other centres. A weakly altered and copper deficient phase equivalent to Late-mineral porphyry is the most abundant type seen in outcrop and drill core. Although no cross cutting intrusive relationships are recognized, mineral zonation around the late-mineral porphyries suggest that these porphyries intruded and consumed the earlier phases responsible for the alteration, as in the Island Copper and Bay Lake systems.

Hydrothermal Alteration- The extensive, varied and zoned alteration and mineralization in the Northwest Zone reflects mainly thecomposition of protoliths, distance from intrusions, and stage of mineral formation with respect to porphyry intrusion (Fleming and Clarke, 1989). Alteration assemblages typical of copper skarns (e.g. Einaudi et al, 1981) are dominant and include andradite garnet +/- diopsidic pyroxene skarn developed in Quatsino limestones, and pyroxene +/- garnet hornfels and skarn in calcareous shales of the Parson's Bay Formation.

FIGURE 5. Geology of the Island Copper mine area. Rhyodacite porphyry contacts and 0.2% Cu boundaries are projected to the 920 elevation (sea level = 1000 feet) for the Red Island, Island Copper and P zone centres and to the 1140 elevation for the Bay Lake and G zone centres.

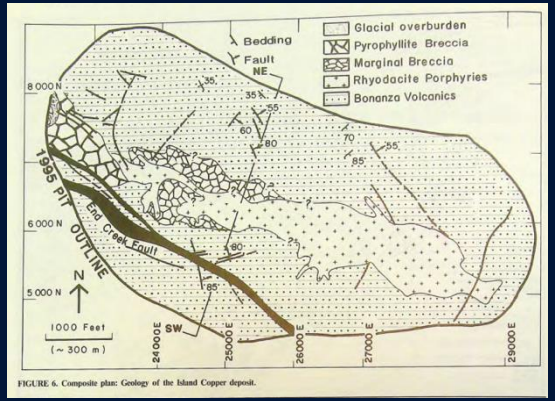


FIGURE 6. Composite plan: Geology of the Island Copper deposit.

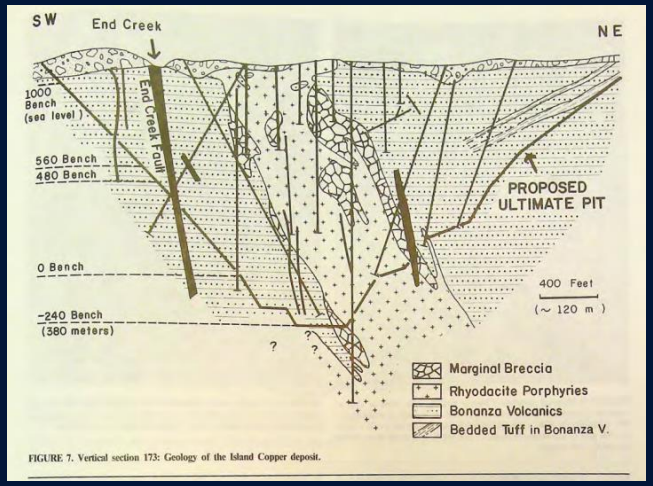


FIGURE 7. Vertical section 173: Geology of the Island Copper deposit.

Slide Footnote 11

Copper Kettle - Northwest Zone Geology (CIM Special Volume 46)

Copper and Molybdenum Mineralization

The Northwest Zone carries anomalous amounts of copper, molybdenum, zinc and silver, but no gold. (We discovered a new skarn showing which returned 0.66 g/t Au, 55 g/t Ag, 0.46% Cu and 5.96% Zn about 500 m NW of the NW Zone) on the Copper occurs as chalcopyrite veins, mainly in proximal, brown garnet+/-pyroxene skarn, and zinc as sphalerite in distal, pyroxene+/- yellow-green garnet skarn. Assay's as high as 2.9 % Cu over 3 m (Fleming, 1986) are recorded from these units. Biotite-magnetite alteration in volcanic units host patchy, disseminated copper mineralization. In contrast to the other centres, the biotite-chalcopyrite-molybdenite association is developed only weakly and most biotitized volcanic rocks lacks appreciable copper mineralization. Low- grade copper mineralization also occurs in quartz –pyrite+/-molybdenite+/-magnetite veinlets which appear to post date the disseminated copper mineralization. Molybdenum, as molybdenite in quartz-pyrite veins cutting all but the Late-mineral porphyry, gives rise to grades up to 0.055% Mo over 175 m. Molybdenite does not generally occur in the same vein sets as chalcopyrite. Molybdenum grades are higher compared with (non –skarn) copper grades in this zone than any other ICC centres.

Classic Porphyry Alteration

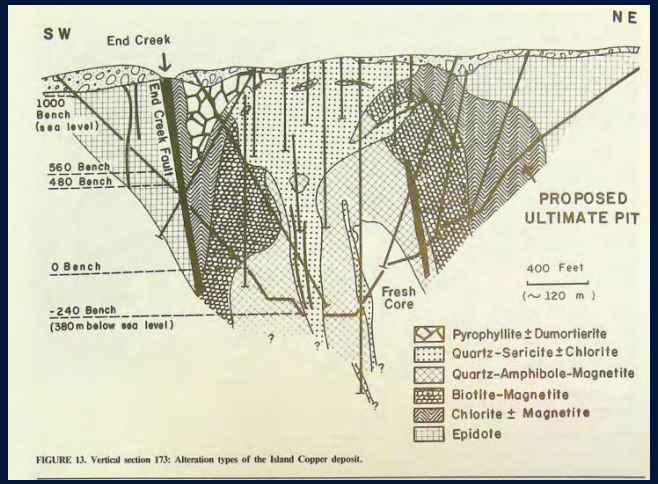


FIGURE 13. Vertical section 173: Alteration types of the Island Copper deposit.

>0.5% Cu zones (<120 m wide) draped around rhyodacite porphyries, marginal breccias

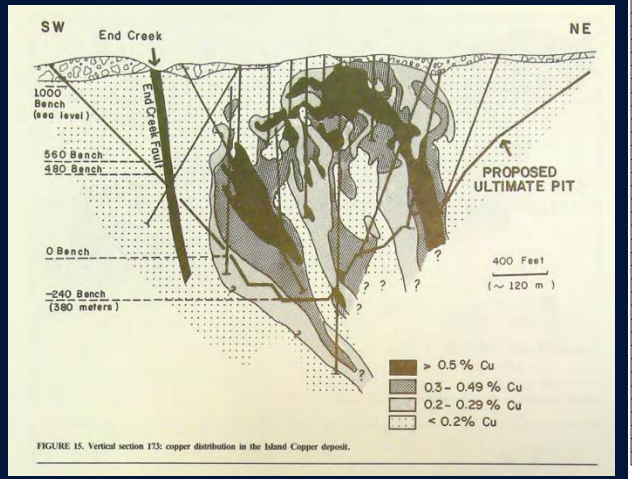


FIGURE 15. Vertical section 173: copper distribution in the Island Copper deposit.

NW Zone BHP Drilling 17/31 Drillholes

Table 1: Historical Drilling[46]

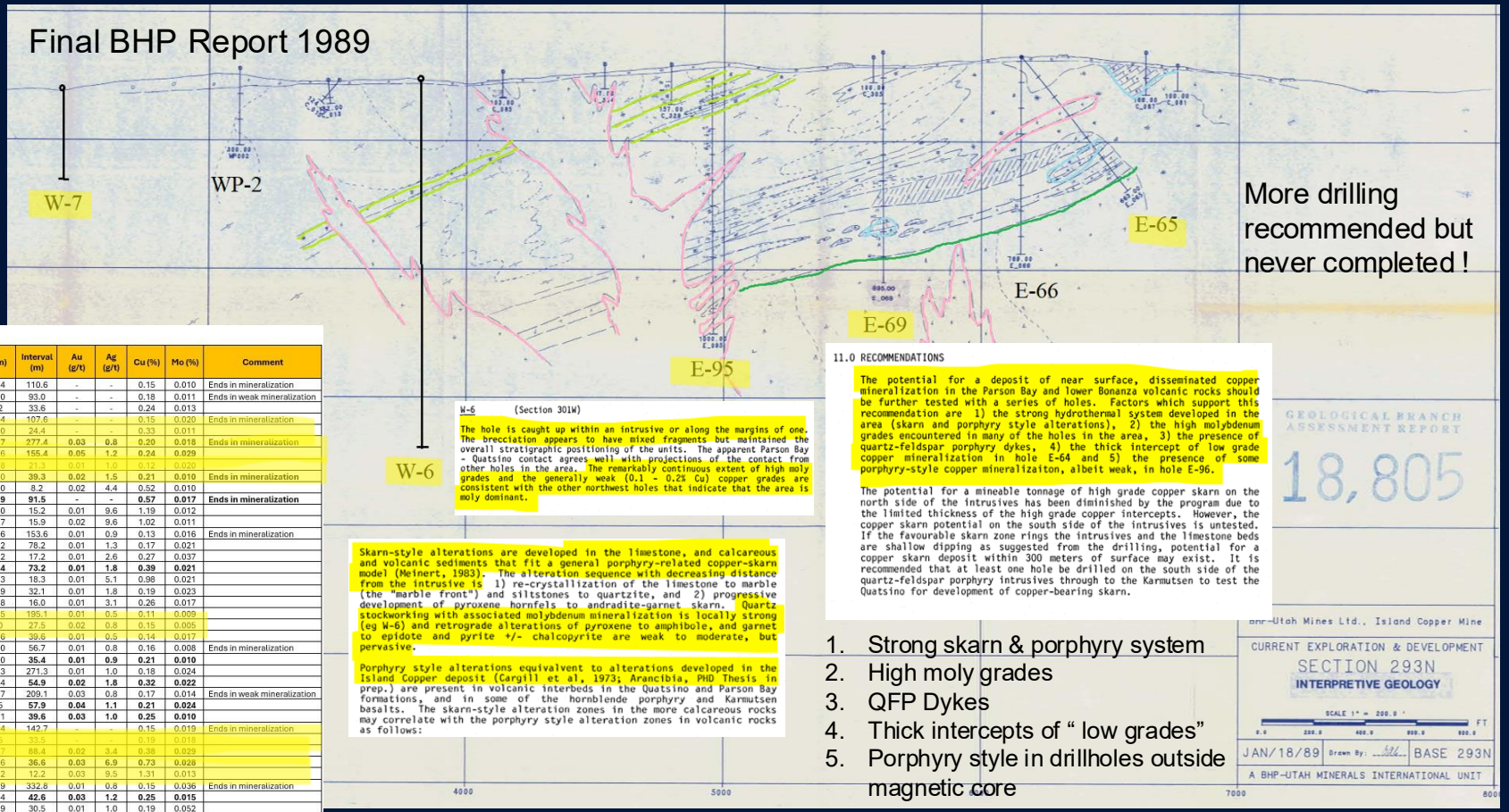
Hole Id	Total Length (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Mo (%)	Comment
E-60	185.3	73.8	184.4	110.6	-	-	0.15	0.010	Ends in mineralization
E-61	152.4	32.0	125.0	93.0	-	-	0.18	0.011	Ends in weak mineralization
including		39.6	73.2	33.6	-	-	0.24	0.013	
E-62	152.4	44.8	152.4	107.6	-	-	0.15	0.020	Ends in mineralization
including		100.6	125.0	24.4	-	-	0.33	0.011	
E-64	452.7	**18.3**	**295.7**	**277.4**	**0.03**	**0.8**	**0.20**	**0.018**	**Ends in mineralization**
including		137.2	292.6	**155.4**	**0.05**	**1.2**	**0.24**	**0.029**	
and		408.4	429.8	21.3	0.01	1.0	0.12	0.020	
E-65	202.1	152.7	192.0	**39.3**	**0.02**	**1.5**	**0.21**	**0.010**	**Ends in mineralization**
including		169.8	178.0	8.2	0.02	4.4	0.52	0.010	
E-69	272.8	**155.4**	**246.9**	**91.5**	-	-	**0.57**	**0.017**	**Ends in mineralization**
including		176.8	192.0	15.2	0.01	9.6	1.19	0.012	
including		218.8	234.7	15.9	0.02	9.6	1.02	0.011	
E-88	281.6	128.0	281.6	153.6	0.01	0.9	0.13	0.016	Ends in mineralization
including		126.0	206.2	78.2	0.01	1.3	0.17	0.021	
including		189.0	206.2	17.2	0.01	2.6	0.27	0.037	
E-90	317.9	**143.2**	**216.4**	**73.2**	**0.01**	**1.8**	**0.39**	**0.021**	
including		192.0	210.3	18.3	0.01	5.1	0.98	0.021	
E-91	456.0	331.8	363.9	32.1	0.01	1.8	0.19	0.023	
including		331.8	347.8	16.0	0.01	3.1	0.26	0.017	
E-93	328.0	27.4	222.5	195.1	0.01	0.5	0.11	0.009	
including		33.5	61.0	27.5	0.02	0.8	0.15	0.005	
including		125.0	164.6	39.6	0.01	0.5	0.14	0.017	
E-94	267.0	210.3	267.0	56.7	0.01	0.8	0.16	0.008	Ends in mineralization
including		231.6	267.0	**35.4**	**0.01**	**0.9**	**0.21**	**0.010**	
E-95	304.8	3.0	274.3	271.3	0.01	1.0	0.18	0.024	
including		161.5	216.4	**54.9**	**0.02**	**1.8**	**0.32**	**0.022**	
E-96	246.3	28.6	237.7	209.1	0.03	0.8	0.17	0.014	Ends in weak mineralization
including		39.6	97.5	**57.9**	**0.04**	**1.1**	**0.21**	**0.024**	
including		158.5	198.1	**39.6**	**0.03**	**1.0**	**0.25**	**0.010**	
W-5	356.6	6.7	149.4	142.7	-	-	0.15	0.019	Ends in mineralization
including		64.0	97.5	33.5	-	-	0.19	0.018	
and		207.3	295.7	**88.4**	**0.02**	**3.4**	**0.38**	**0.029**	
including		253.0	289.6	**36.6**	**0.03**	**6.9**	**0.73**	**0.028**	
including		256.0	268.2	12.2	0.03	9.5	1.31	0.013	
W-6	456.6	106.1	438.9	332.8	0.01	0.8	0.15	0.036	Ends in mineralization
including		112.8	155.4	**42.6**	**0.03**	**1.2**	**0.25**	**0.015**	
including		341.4	371.9	30.5	0.01	1.0	0.19	0.052	
W-7	108.8	16.2	108.8	92.6	-	-	0.16	0.014	Ends in mineralization
including		60.0	75.3	15.3	-	-	0.23	0.014	
WP-6	91.4	21.3	91.4	70.1	-	-	0.14	0.023	Ends in mineralization

Elements that are noted with a – were not sampled or partially sampled and therefore cannot be reported.

Slide Footnote 4 and 10

Copper Kettle Historical Drilling NW Zone Section 293 N (with 301 N)

Final BHP Report 1989



More drilling recommended but never completed !

Table 1: Historical Drilling[4,5]

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E-64	452.7	18.3	295.7	277.4	0.03	0.8	0.20	0.018	Ends in mineralization
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and		408.4	429.8	21.3	0.01	1.0	0.12	0.020	
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W-5	356.6	6.7	149.4	142.7	-	-	0.15	0.019	Ends in mineralization
including		64.0	97.5	33.5	-	-	0.19	0.018	
and		207.3	295.7	88.4	0.02	3.4	0.38	0.029	
including		253.0	289.6	36.6	0.03	6.9	0.73	0.028	
including		256.0	268.2	12.2	0.03	9.5	1.31	0.013	
W-6	456.6	106.1	438.9	332.8	0.01	0.8	0.15	0.036	Ends in mineralization
including		112.8	155.4	**42.6**	**0.03**	**1.2**	**0.25**	**0.015**	
including		341.4	371.9	30.5	0.01	1.0	0.19	0.052	
W-7	108.8	16.2	108.8	92.6	-	-	0.16	0.014	Ends in mineralization
including		60.0	75.3	15.3	-	-	0.23	0.014	
WP-6	91.4	21.3	91.4	70.1	-	-	0.14	0.023	Ends in mineralization

Elements that are noted with a – were not sampled or partially sampled and therefore cannot be reported.

W-6 (Section 301W)

The hole is caught up within an intrusive or along the margins of one. The brecciation appears to have mixed fragments but maintained the overall stratigraphic positioning of the units. The apparent Parson Bay - Quatsino contact agrees well with projections of the contact from other holes in the area. The remarkably continuous extent of high moly grades and the generally weak (0.1 - 0.2% Cu) copper grades are consistent with the other northwest holes that indicate that the area is moly dominant.

Skarn-style alterations are developed in the limestone, and calcareous and volcanic sediments that fit a general porphyry-related copper-skarn model (Meinert, 1983). The alteration sequence with decreasing distance from the intrusive is 1) re-crystallization of the limestone to marble (the "marble front") and siltstones to quartzite, and 2) progressive development of pyroxene hornfels to andradite-garnet skarn. Quartz stockworking with associated molybdenum mineralization is locally strong (eg W-6) and retrograde alterations of pyroxene to amphibole, and garnet to epidote and pyrite +/- chalcopyrite are weak to moderate, but pervasive.

Porphyry style alterations equivalent to alterations developed in the Island Copper deposit (Cargill et al, 1973; Arancibia, PHD Thesis in prep.) are present in volcanic interbeds in the Quatsino and Parson Bay formations, and in some of the hornblende porphyry and Karmutsen basalts. The skarn-style alteration zones in the more calcareous rocks may correlate with the porphyry style alteration zones in volcanic rocks as follows:

11.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The potential for a deposit of near surface, disseminated copper mineralization in the Parson Bay and lower Bonanza volcanic rocks should be further tested with a series of holes. Factors which support this recommendation are 1) the strong hydrothermal system developed in the area (skarn and porphyry style alterations), 2) the high molybdenum grades encountered in many of the holes in the area, 3) the presence of quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes, 4) the thick intercept of low grade copper mineralization in hole E-64 and 5) the presence of some porphyry-style copper mineralizaiton, albeit weak, in hole E-96.

The potential for a mineable tonnage of high grade copper skarn on the north side of the intrusives has been diminished by the program due to the limited thickness of the high grade copper intercepts. However, the copper skarn potential on the south side of the intrusives is untested. If the favourable skarn zone rings the intrusives and the limestone beds are shallow dipping as suggested from the drilling, potential for a copper skarn deposit within 300 meters of surface may exist. It is recommended that at least one hole be drilled on the south side of the quartz-feldspar porphyry intrusives through to the Karmutsen to test the Quatsino for development of copper-bearing skarn.

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

18,805

BHP-Utah Mines Ltd., Island Copper Mine

CURRENT EXPLORATION & DEVELOPMENT

SECTION 293N

INTERPRETIVE GEOLOGY

SCALE 1" = 200.0 ' FT

JAN/18/89 Drawn By: BASE 293N

A BHP-UTAH MINERALS INTERNATIONAL UNIT

1. Strong skarn & porphyry system
2. High moly grades
3. QFP Dykes
4. Thick intercepts of " low grades"
5. Porphyry style in drillholes outside magnetic core

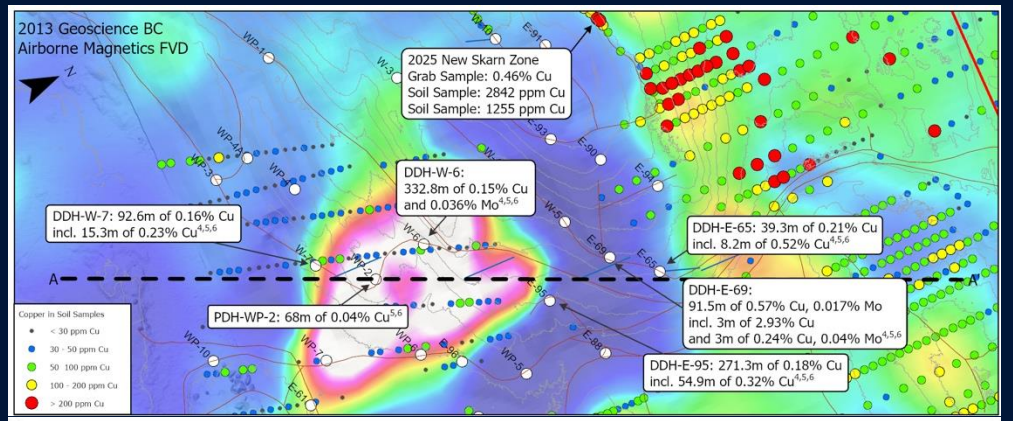
Slide Footnote 10 and 11

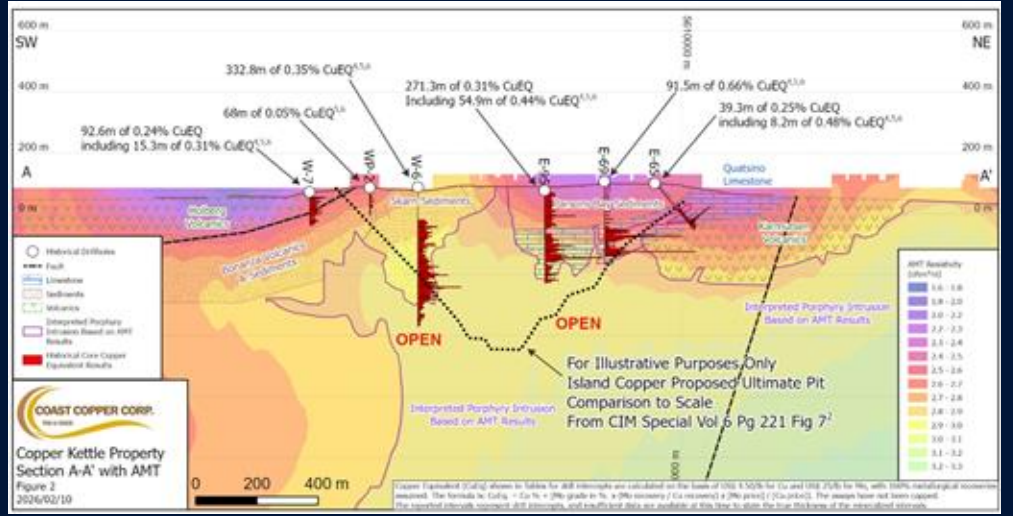
Copper Kettle – Coast Copper 2025 AMT Survey and Fieldwork

2025 Coast Copper Surface Field Work Expands Target Area: Collected rock grab samples showing up to 2.21%, 2.09%, and 1.86% Cu across a 5 km west-northwest stretch, Discovered a new polymetallic skarn target, with assays reaching 0.46% Cu, 0.66 g/t Au, 55 g/t Ag, 7.53% Pb, and 5.96% Zn; soils contained up to 2,842 ppm Cu

December 2025 AMT Survey Highlights

- The 54-station AMT survey (spaced at 500 m) spanning 14 km² revealed: A shallow conductive layer linked to known Cu-Mo mineralization within sediments (“skarn”), a larger resistive body under historic drilling, interpreted as a possible intrusive source, evidence that past drilling in the 1980s only addressed a small segment of the broad system
- Surface, AMT and Compilation of Historical BHP Drill Data integrated with the 2012 Geoscience BC magnetic survey uphold the hypothesis of a sizable open ended near surface shallow dipping skarn style overlying a mostly untested intrusive complex beneath the NW Zone.
- Lots of room, 1 km ^{2} airborne mag high, BHP notes 1800 m strike, 200-300 m thick drill intercepts many ending in mineralization and porphyries.





Empire and Copper Kettle Properties Conclusions

- Good Place to Work/Large Past and Present Resources: Northern Vancouver Island was and is a resource district where you can work year-round on road accessible properties staying in resource friendly communities to work on good brownfield and exploration projects . Perhaps with Northisle now at a billion-dollar capitalization the market is starting to recognize this?

- Newly Recognized Tectonics, Ages, Deposit Types: We didn't even understand the plate tectonics or ages of mineralization until recently (Nixon , 2020) so why should we assume, we may have properly characterized the mineral deposit types ? By mis-characterizing them it's easy to have pre-conceived notions which can stick for decades. But the harder, more professional scientific approach is to review the facts, especially considering new and evolving models.

- New Opportunities: Both Empire and Copper Kettle have been "mis characterized" as small, irregular skarns but in fact they are not!

- Empire Property is an IOCG District: with 30 mineral occurrences over a 25 km trend of which three of them were past producing "iron ore" open pits and two were past producing copper and gold underground operations over a 5 km trend this is a big mineral system! The " ore" zones are not hosted in the limestones or directly associated with the Merry Widow Pluton but rather better associated with the mafic volcanic dykes and sills (Keystone) and structures. The mineralogy of iron oxide, copper and gold along with associated minerals like cobalt, bismuth, tellurium along with the morphology and lithology are better characterized under an arc related IOCG setting. This has significant exploration upside as these IOCG systems can have tremendous size, high grades and associated precious and rare elements. Although our work to date has been modest it has been scientifically driven and by merging the historical work with this new and proper recognition, we now have the " keys" for future exploration success and are fully permitted for geophysics and drilling.

- Copper Kettle is a large classic porphyry system overlain by a skarn system- this property on the doorstep of Island Copper and adjacent to Northisle and was open for staking and further added to from third party individuals in early 2025. Other workers in the area noted it as a " skarn" but the 1983-1989 BHP drill data along with our compilation and modest fieldwork has shown it is in fact a potentially large porphyry system with similarities to Island Copper (albeit deeper in the system) within the Island Copper Cluster with peripheral or upper skarn style alteration. The 2012 Geoscience BC airborne magnetic survey along with our December 2025 AMT Survey completed well after the BHP drilling has provided new insights and will be followed up with deep sensing I.P geophysics and drilling.

Investment Highlights

- Experienced Board of Directors and Management with large share positions , demonstrated financial prudence and low corporate burn rate and selling three non- core projects in the past for > $ 5 m in cash and shares.
- Year-round, road accessible and cost-effective exploration on Northern Vancouver Island at its Empire Mine and Copper Kettle Properties and road accessible past producing silver mines. Four ways to succeed:
  - Brownfield exploration at Empire with 3 past producing open pit and 2 underground past producing mines and 30 mineral occurrences over 29 km long district
  - Advanced Greenfields exploration at Copper Kettle in the heart of the Island Copper-Northisle Camp
  - High grade silver (Virginia & Emerald) past producers which we can monetize through bulk sampling and/or selling
  - "Ace Cards" – 16 projects ideally located in the heart of 7 Active Mining Camps providing free leverage to millions of dollars exploration being spent by our neighbours and optionality to monetize ("non-dilutive financing")

Footnotes

1. Cominco Resources, Drill Section Maps “Plan of Cominco’s Benson Lake Operations on Empire Claims Showing Ore Reserves & Proposed Exploration Program”, 1970, Private Files. While Coast Copper notes that Cominco’s historical results are not NI 43-101 compliant and have not been verified by the Company’s QP, these combined historical resources total nearly 3.154 million tonnes and will help guide Coast Copper’s exploration programs
2. The 2023 Mineral Resource Estimate was prepared by Sue Bird, P.Eng., an independent Qualified Person. The effective date of the mineral resource estimate is April 26, 2023. Mineral Resources are reported using the 2014 CIM Definition Standards and were estimated in accordance with the CIM 2019 Best Practices Guidelines, as required by NI43-101. Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. There is no certainty that any Mineral Resources will be converted into Mineral Reserves. These Mineral Resource estimates include Inferred Mineral Resources that are considered too speculative geologically to have economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be categorized as Mineral Reserves. It is reasonably expected that the majority of Inferred Mineral Resources could be upgraded to Measured or Indicated Mineral Resource with continued exploration. The Mineral Resource Estimate has been confined by a “reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction” pit using the following assumptions, which were estimated from comparable projects:

Au price of USD$1,800/oz and Cu price of US$ 3.50/lb at an exchange rate of 0.75 US$ per CAD$;
77% Cu metallurgical recovery, 29% Cu concentrate grade, 100$USD/tonne concentrate transport, 100 $USD/tonne concentrate treatment, 1% unit concentrate grade deduction, and 0.1 $USD/lb Cu refining cost
60% Au metallurgical recovery, 99% payable Au, and 8 USD$/oz Au refining cost.
Mining costs of CAD$15/tonne;
Processing + G/A costs of CAD$25/tonne;
Pit slopes of 50 degrees;
The resulting NSR equation is: NSR (CDN$) = (Cu%/100) x 3.96 x 2204.6 x 0.77 + Au x 76.05 x 0.6. The bulk density of the deposit is interpolated from sample data. The average value specific gravity used for the Mineral Resource Estimate is 3.45 at the base case cutoff.
Copper and Gold Equivalents were calculated using CuEq=NSR/67.22 and AuEq=NSR/45.63, respectively.

3. Sourced from C.I.M Special Volume 37 (pages 185-186)
4. Perello J.A., Fleming J.A., O’Kane K.P., Burt P.D., Clarke G.A., Himes M.D. and Reeves A.T. (1995) Porphyry copper-gold-molybdenum deposits in the Island Copper Cluster, northern Vancouver Island, British Columbia: CIM Special Volume 46, Part 2, p. 214-238.
5. Nixon, G.T., Friedman, R.M., and Creaser, R.A., 2020. Late Neogene porphyry Cu-Mo(±Au-Ag) mineralization in British Columbia: the Klaskish Plutonic Suite, northern Vancouver Island. In: Geological Fieldwork 2019, British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, British Columbia Geological Survey Paper 2020-01, pp. 119-132.
6. Merry Widow Minfile Report: https://minfile.gov.bc.ca/Summary.aspx?minfilno=092L++044
7. Ore Geology Review, Roger G. Skirrow, 2022 and 2026. Iron Oxide Copper-Gold (IOCG) Deposits
8. Earth Science Review, Translithospheric fault targeting for giant magmatic (hydrothermal) ore deposit discoveries: Recent advances and leading practices. N. Hayward, Q. Masurel, N. Thebaud, G. Begg
9. Copper Kettle historical results: https://coastcoppercorp.com/news-releases/coast-copper-expands-copper-kettle-property-and-identifies-major-untested-porphyry-target/
10. Copper Kettle historical results table: https://coastcoppercorp.com/news-releases/coast-copper-completes-historical-compilation-conducts-field-programs-and-consolidates-copper-kettle-property-island-copper/
11. BHP- Utah Minerals International 1989, BC Assessment Report 18,805

This Presentation may contain information about adjacent properties on which Coast Copper has no right to explore or mine. Investors are cautioned that mineral deposits on adjacent properties are not indicative of mineral deposits on the Company’s properties.

While Coast Copper notes that the historical results are not NI 43-101 compliant and have not been verified by the Company’s QP, these historical resources will help guide Coast Copper’s exploration programs. A Qualified Person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as a current mineral resource and Coast Copper Corp. is not treating this historical estimate as current mineral resources.