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**Thompson Knolls - New Copper-Gold-Molybdenum Discovery
in the Great Basin, Western Utah**

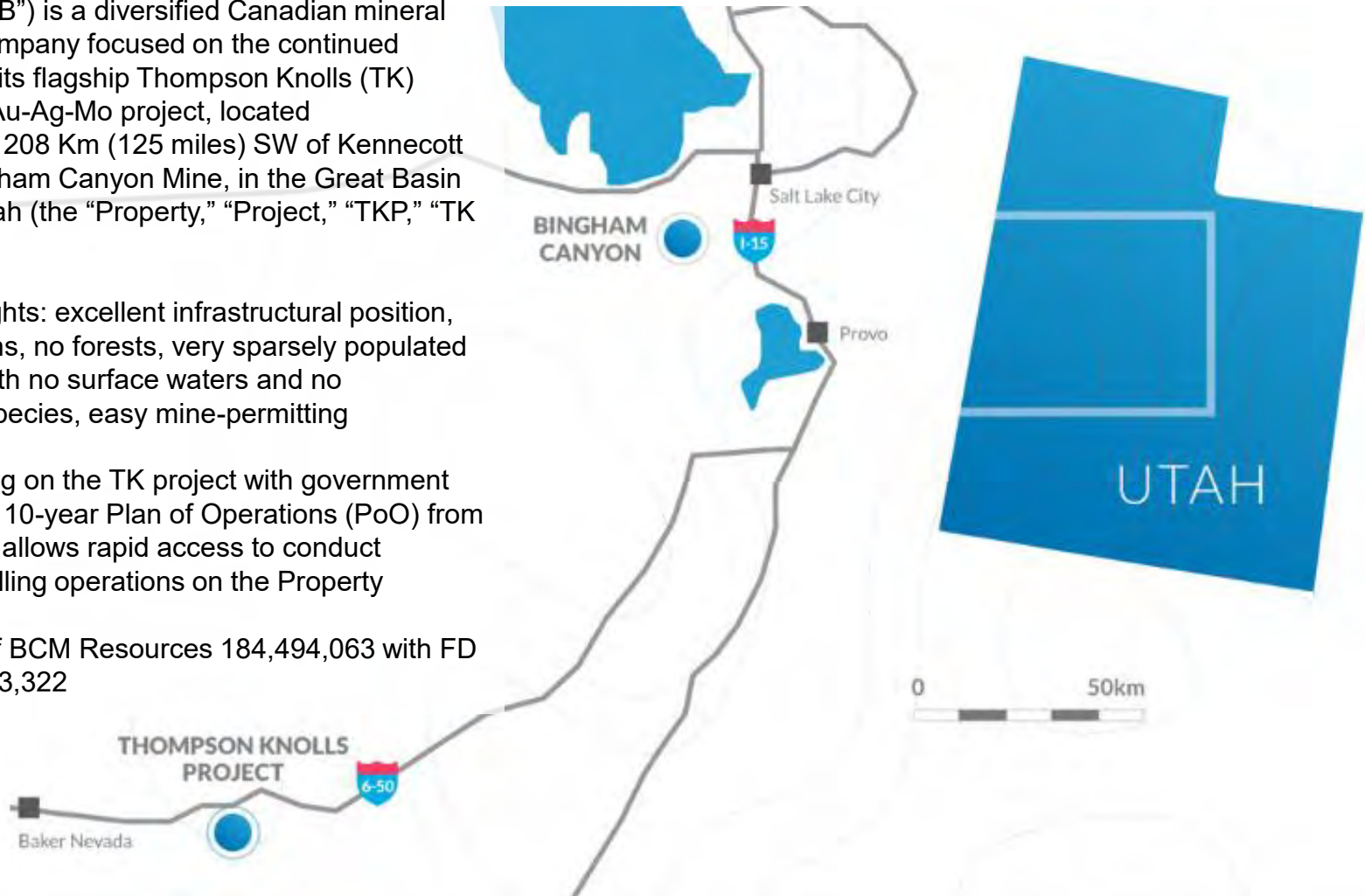
December 6, 2024

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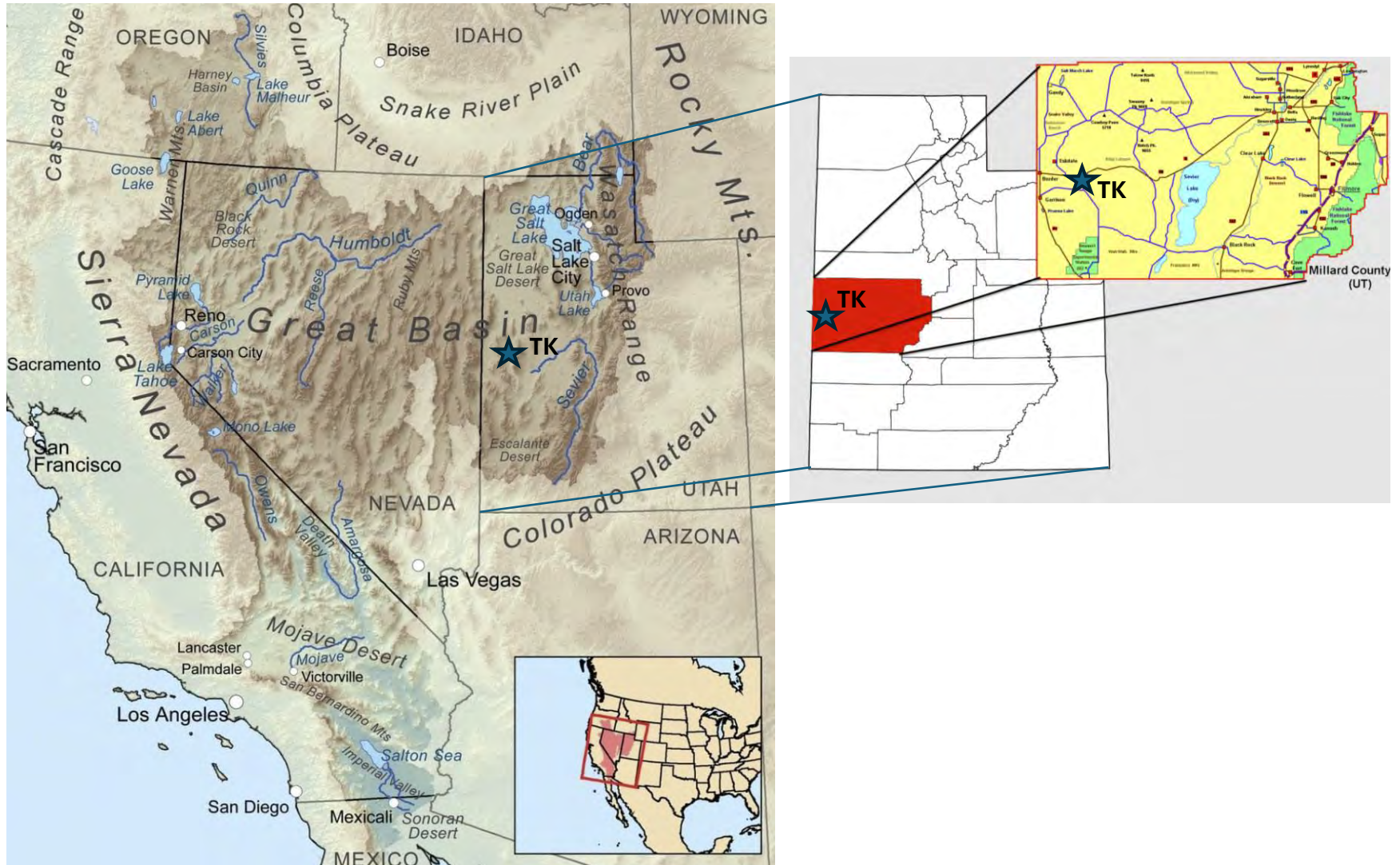
Thompson Knolls: General Introduction

- BCM Resources Corporation (Symbol "B", TSX-Venture Exchange), (the "Company," "BCM," "BCM Resources," "B") is a diversified Canadian mineral exploration company focused on the continued exploration of its flagship Thompson Knolls (TK) Porphyry Cu-Au-Ag-Mo project, located approximately 208 Km (125 miles) SW of Kennecott Copper's Bingham Canyon Mine, in the Great Basin in Western Utah (the "Property," "Project," "TKP," "TK Property")
- Project Highlights: excellent infrastructural position, no First Nations, no forests, very sparsely populated desert area with no surface waters and no endangered species, easy mine-permitting
- BCM is working on the TK project with government approval via a 10-year Plan of Operations (PoO) from the BLM. This allows rapid access to conduct exploration drilling operations on the Property
- I/OS shares of BCM Resources 184,494,063 with FD shares 211,143,322



Geographic Location

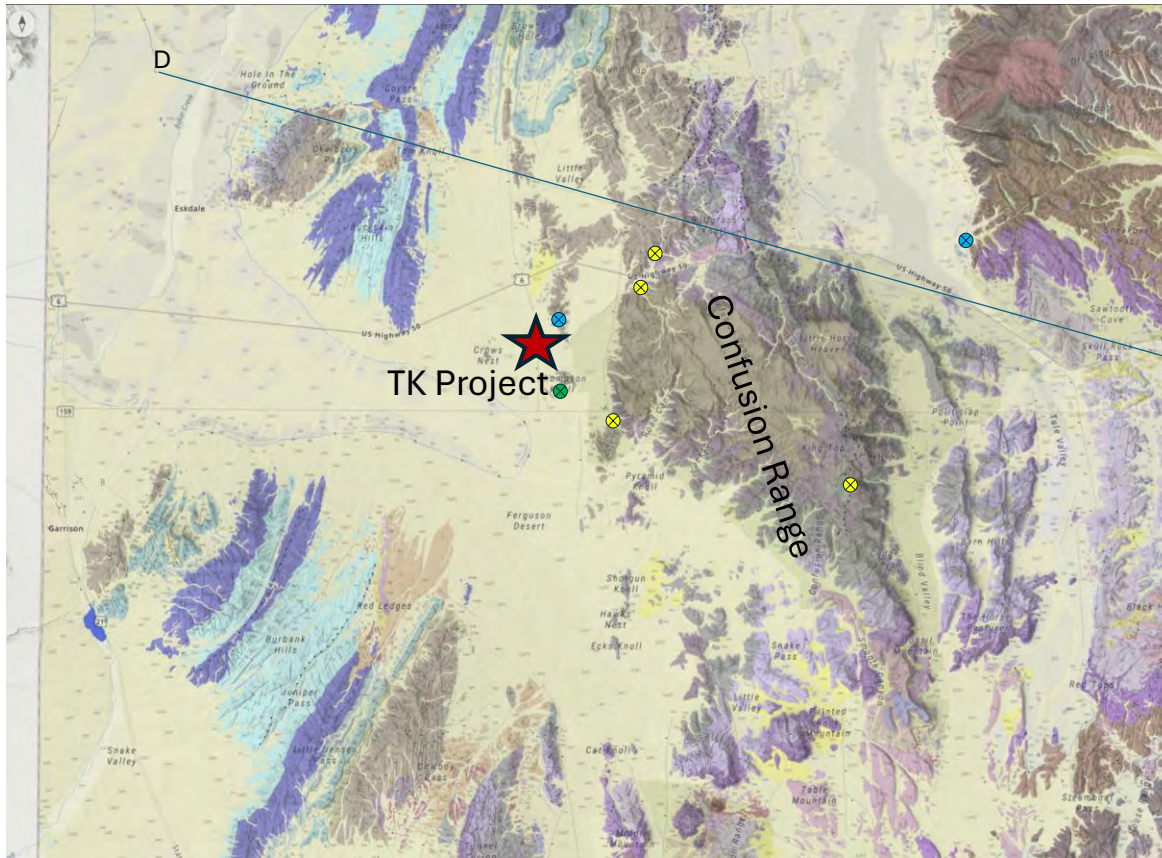
- Thompson Knolls is located in Utah's Millard County, 25 miles east of the Nevada-Utah border, 2-3 miles south of Highway 6/50 – the "Loneliest Road in America"



Regional Geology

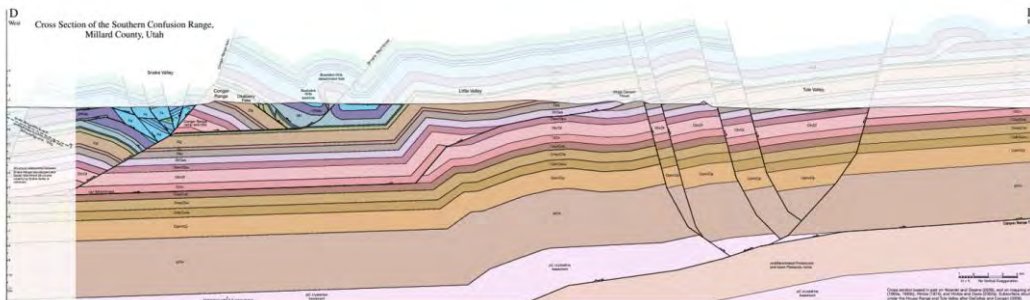
- The TK Property lies west of the Confusion Range known for numerous outcropping gold-bearing jasperoids, including at the King's Canyon gold deposit ~5 miles (8 km) to NE of TK
- The Property ground is covered by post-mineral fan conglomerates composed of products of weathered destruction, transportation, and deposition of various size debris from Devonian limestones and dolomites from the Confusion Range into the Ferguson valley
- Bedrock composed of Devonian age package of carbonate rocks from top to bottom:
 - Guilmette formation limestones 2,600-2,800 ft (792-853 m) thick
 - Simonson formation dolomites 540-930 ft (165-283 m) thick
 - Sevy formation dolomites 1,300-1,600 ft (396-488 m) thick
- Dominant structures in the area are a complex of folds and cross-cutting subvertical faults of N-S and of NW-NE orientations with thrust faults
- Based on the regional geology and mineral prospects in the area, Company/BCM refers to the mineral district area around TK as the Thompson Knolls District
- The Thompson Knolls District includes several gold-silver and base metal prospects located on the periphery of the TK Property
- Additional minerals prospects may be located within the limits of this mineral district

TK Regional Geology



Age	Symbol	Rock Unit	Thickness (meters)	Schematic Column
TRT	Q	Alluvial, eolian, and lacustrine deposits	0-100	
PERMIAN	Trt	Thaynes Formation	590	
	Pg	Gerster Limestone	335	
	Pp	Plympton Formation	210	
	Pa	Kaibab Limestone	146-180	
MISSISSIPPIAN	Pa	Arcturus Formation	820+	zone of distributed ductile deformation
	PPMe	Ely Limestone	560-610	zone of distributed ductile deformation
	Mc	Chainman Formation	~525	zone of distributed ductile deformation
DEVONIAN	Mj	Joana Limestone	60-118	
	MDp	Pilot Shale	250	Pilot detachment
	Dg	Gulliette Formation	793	
ORDOVICIAN	DS	Simonson Dolomite	~200	
	Dsy	Sevy Dolomite	400-468	
	Si	Laketown Dolomite	280-335	
	Si	Ely Springs Dolomite	169-189	Eureka detachment
	Oew	Eureka Quartzite	137	
	Oew	Crystal Peak Dolomite	27	
	Oew	Watson Ranch Quartzite	60	
	Oew	Lafayette Formation	60	
	Opu	Pogonip Group	167	
	Opu	Kanab Shale	49	
Opu	Jubb Limestone	49		
Opu	Wah Wah Limestone	76		
Oof	Pogonip Group	550		
Oof	Fillmore Formation	550		
Ooh	House Limestone	153		
LATE CAMBRIAN	OCn	Notch Peak Formation	521	
	Orr	Orr Formation	~518	Orr detachment
MIDDLE CAMBRIAN	OWw	Weeks Ls (365m)	138	
	OWw	Lamb Dolomite	138	
	OWw	Trippe Limestone	256	
EARLY CAMBRIAN	OWw	Marjum Formation	163-570	
	OWw	Pleison Cove Formation	163-570	
	OWw	Wheeler Shale	128-148	
	OWw	Swasey and Whirlwind fms.	121	
PRECAMBRIAN	OWw	Dome and Chisholm fms.	165	
	OWw	Howell Limestone	196	
	OWw	Pioche Formation	182	
PRECAMBRIAN	OWw	Prospect Mountain Quartzite	1,200+	
	OWw	McCoy Creek Group	~3,850	

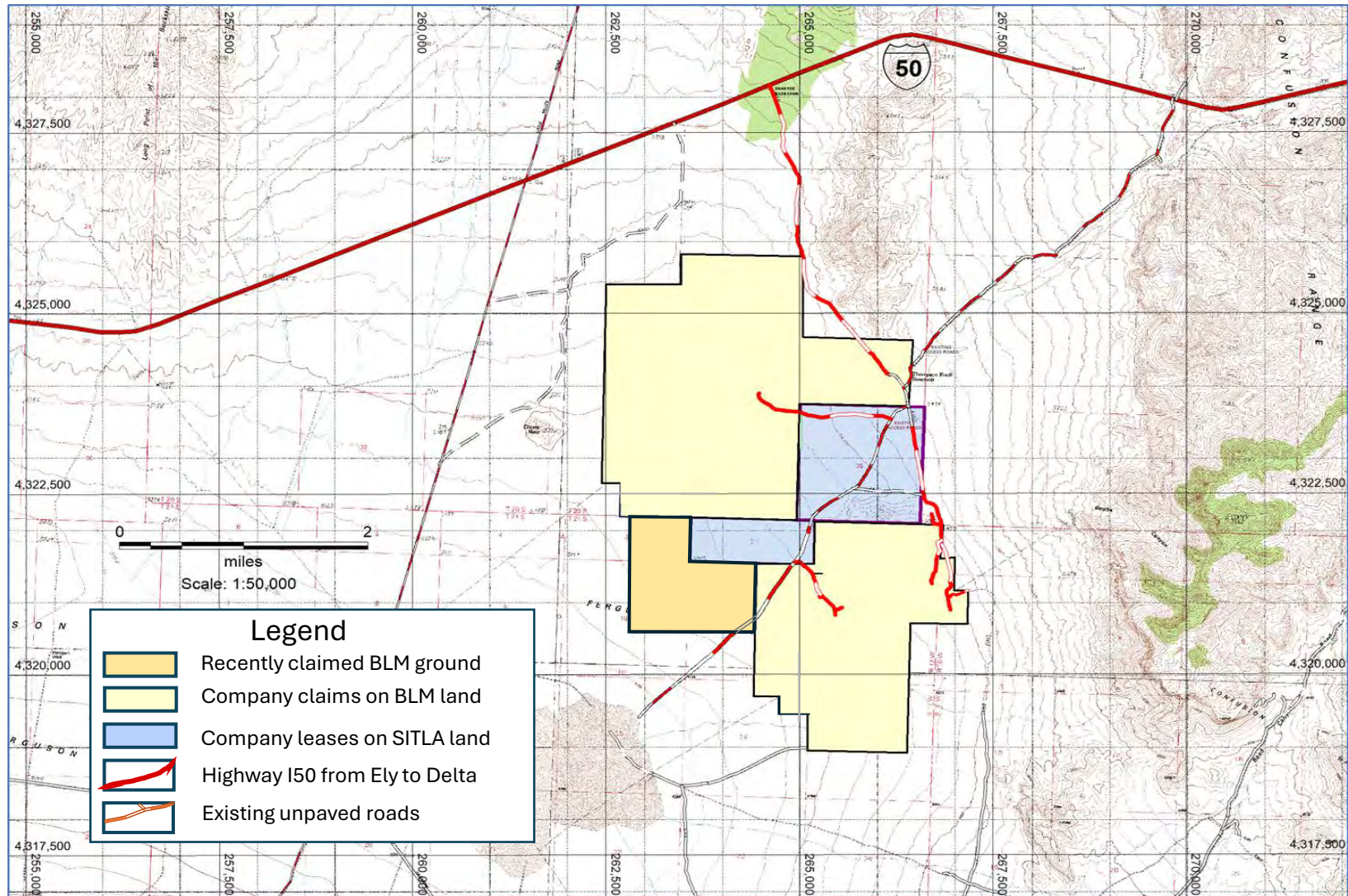
Diagram is schematic—no fixed scale



Legend

- ★ TK Project location
- ⊗ Gold-silver occurrences
- ⊗ Base metal occurrences
- ⊗ Copper occurrences

BCM's TK Landholdings



The TK Property comprises 225 BLM claims and 2 parcels of Utah State leased lands totaling 5,540 acres (2,242 ha)

Exploration History

- Exploration history started with a U.S. Geological Survey aeromagnetic survey conducted in 1972. The survey outlined a prominent magnetic “high” anomaly at TK, which led to the later formulation of a porphyry copper deposit model for this target area
- From 1989 to 1996, Crown Resources and Centurion Mines Corp. drilled 12 reverse circulation drillholes on and around the TK Property
- Drillhole CKC-96-10, located in southern portion of the TK Property referred to as the Discovery Knoll (“DK”) project area, showed 30 ft (9.14 m) intercept at 269 ft (82 m) depth that assayed 30 ft (9.14 m) @ 8.01 g/t Au including a 10-ft (3.05-m) interval @ 21.06 g/t Au. This same hole intercepted a 20-ft (6.1-m) interval of Cu-Ag mineralization @ 0.28 % Cu and 2.9 oz/t Ag starting at 430 ft (131 m depth)
- Inland Explorations Ltd. originally established a ground position at Thompson Knolls in 2007 and expanded its claims in 2015 and 2022
- BCM Resources, through funding of exploration work at the Property, earned 51% of the TK Property from Inland Explorations Ltd. in 2022 by conducting a series of mapping, sampling, ground magnetics, and IP surveys, which later were supplemented by additional ground gravity, drone magnetics, AMT geophysics, and drilling
- Upon reaching 51% of TKP, BCM Resources and Inland merged in 2023, giving BCM 100% ownership of the Thompson Knolls Property

TKP Geophysical / Geological Data Integration

- BCM technical team compiled all historical geophysical data into 3D geophysical model
- Combined geophysical and geological drilling data with surface geology were used as base model for directing targeted drilling in highly mineralized parts of the TKP porphyry system
- RTP Mag:

Area 1

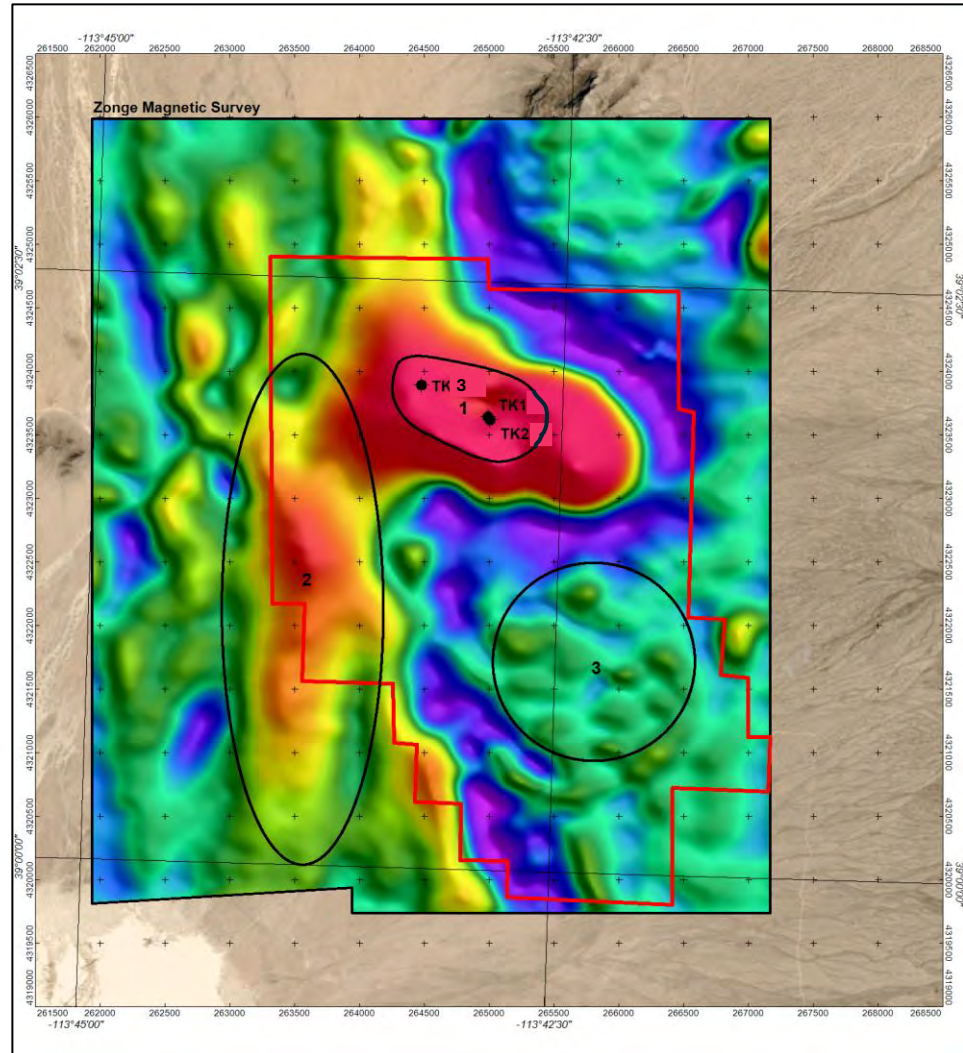
Depression in magnetic-high zone encompassing TK drilling

Area 2

Interpreted western extension of magnetic intrusive complex

Area 3

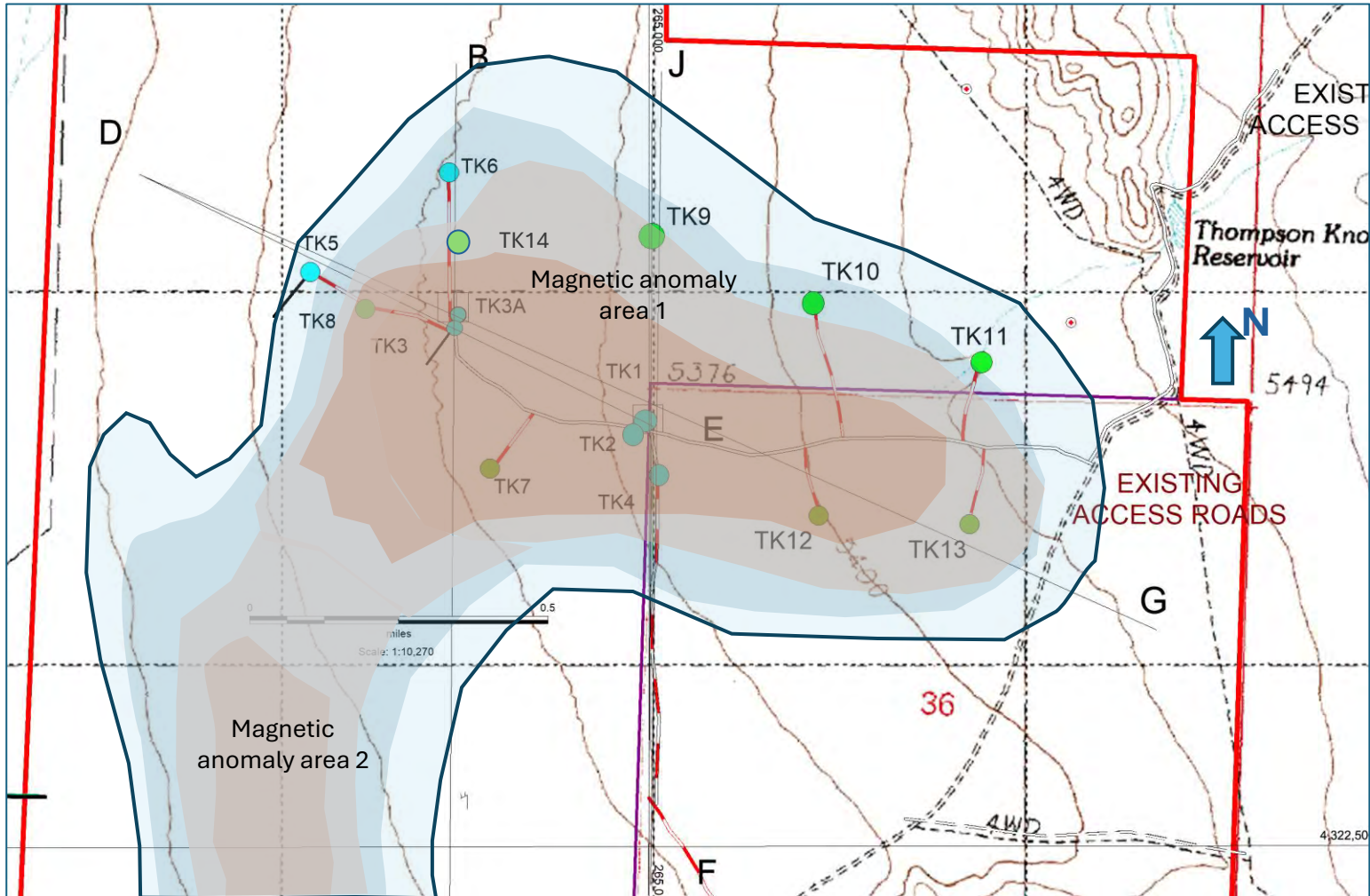
Buried low-magnetic intrusion at DK



Thompson Knolls Project Current Status


- “B” is on the hunt for an “Elephant-size” porphyry copper deposit in Utah, and TK is essentially a blind target
- The TKP Porphyry/Skarn system is buried under Fanglomerate cover of varying thickness
- “B” applied for and received a 10-year Plan of Operation drill permit from Utah BLM in 2023. Said permit will allow the Company to use multiple drill rigs at any one time
- To date BCM Resources has conducted 3 phases of drilling with 12 drillholes, of which 7 delivered mineralized intercepts
- Phase 3 drilling resulted in the discovery of very encouraging Cu-Au-Ag mineralization in Drill Hole TK8, which returned **510 ft (155.4 m) @ 0.66% Cu, 0.12 g/t Au, 7.4 g/t Ag, (NR May 24, 2023), including 70 ft (21.3 m) @ 1.25% Cu, 0.2 g/t Au, 15 g/t Ag**
- Work is paused to assess what to do next with the goal of capital efficiency
- Company is leveraging technology, people, and process to vector into the TK Porphyry copper core and the Massive/proximal skarn. Recently completed geo-scientific analyses will significantly speedup that process

TK Phase 1, -2 and -3 Drillhole Locations



● Drillholes completed in Phases 1 and 2

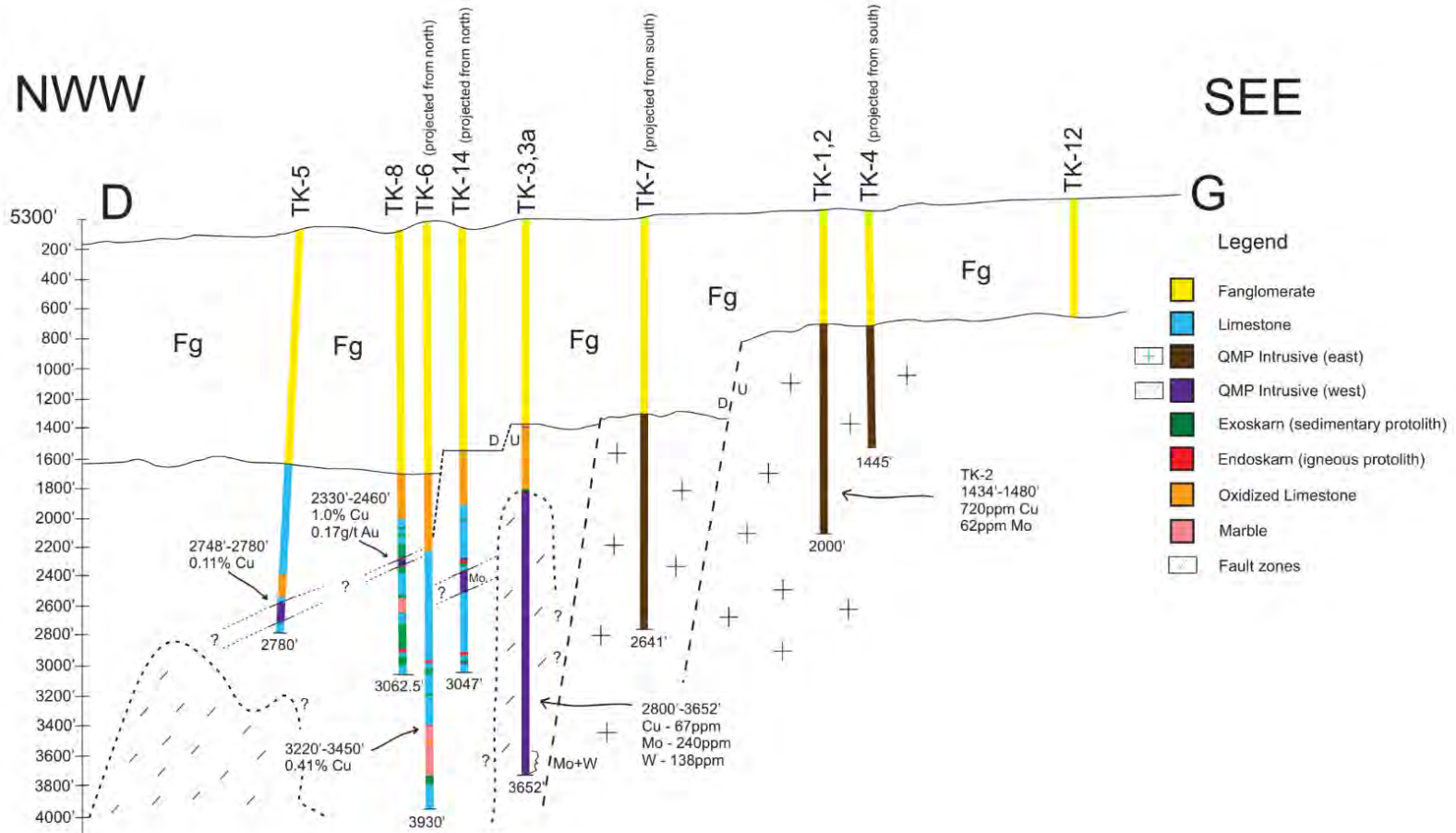
● Phase 3 drillholes*

 Magnetic anomaly areas 1 and 2

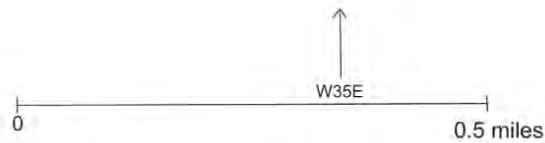
 TKP property boundary

Note: * TK11 and TK13 remain undrilled, TK12 is only partially drilled

Longitudinal Section Line DG



Note TK6, TK14, TK7 and TK4 are projected to cross-section



Scale 1" = 240.6'

Selected Images of Mineralized Core



Photo 1. Drill hole TK6 at 3,420 ft (1,042.4 m) depth. Sulfide-rich skarn in 230 ft (70.1 m) interval of the core from “Eureka” skarn zone

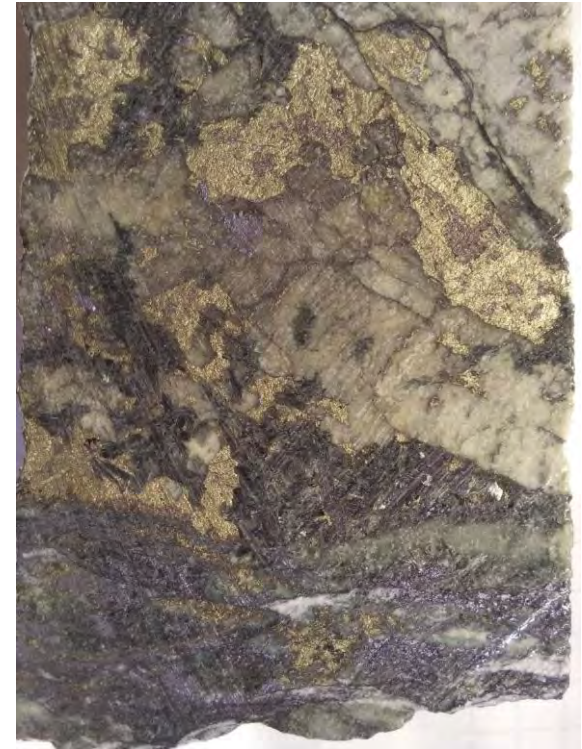


Photo 2. Drill hole TK6 a 30 ft (9.1 m) interval from 3,400 to 3,430 ft (1,036.3-1,045.5 m) that assayed 0.97% Cu, 0.14 g/t Au, 0.086% Mo

Selected Images of Mineralized Core



Photo 3. TK8 drill hole interval from 2,180 to 2,190 ft (664.5-667.5 m) with intense sulfide-magnetite brecciated marble skarn that assayed 1.05% Cu, 0.18 g/t Au, 0.005% Mo



Photo 4. TK8 drill hole 10-ft (3 m) interval from 2,220 to 2,230 ft (676.7-679.7 m) detail with massive sulfide-magnetite-diopside breccia skarn that assayed 1.32% Cu, 0.29 g/t Au, 0.002% Mo

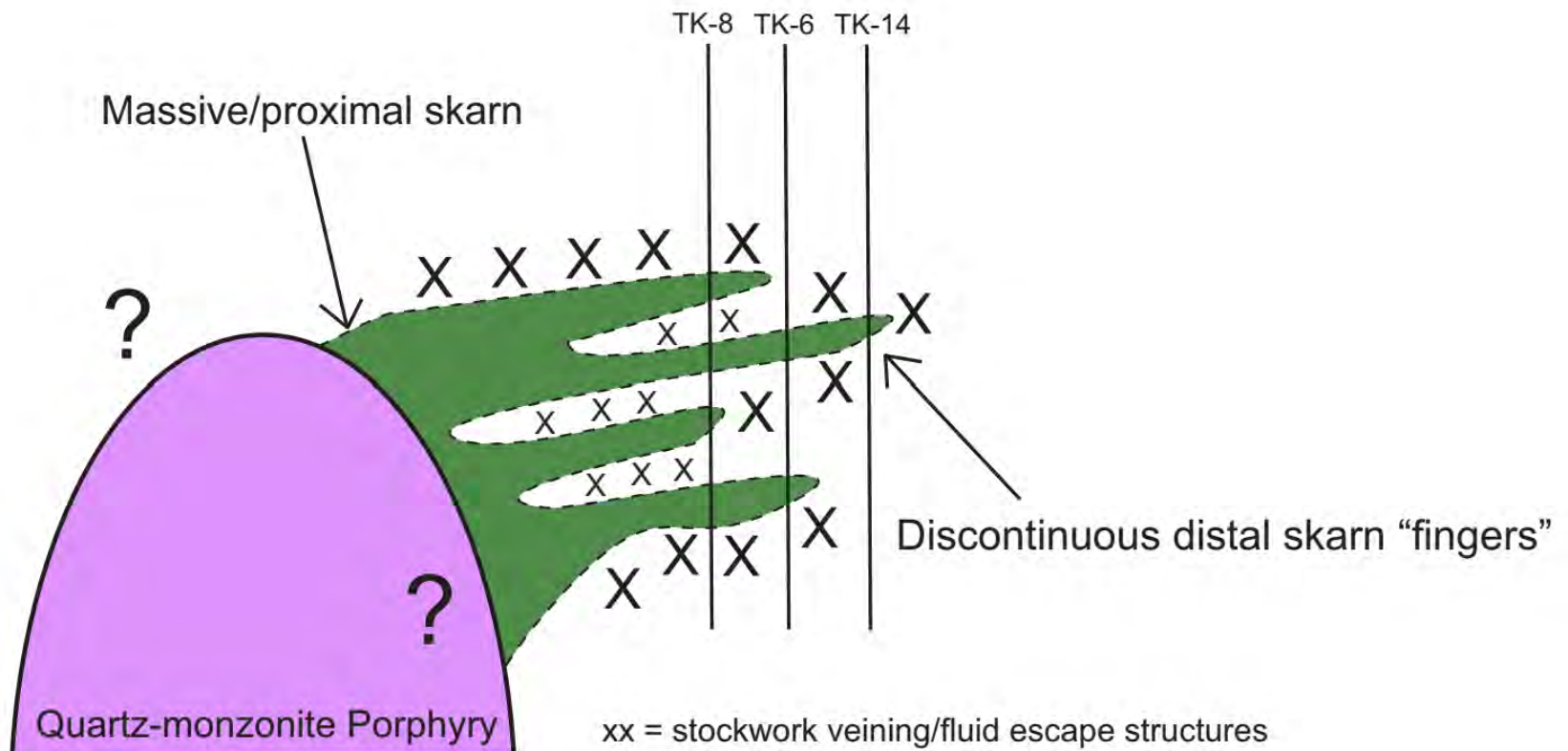
Research Prelude

- In Summer 2023, BCM, together with Crescat Capital, became a part of the CASERM program at Colorado School of Mines (CSM)
- CASERM researchers: Dr. Mathias Burisch Hassel (CSM Associate Professor) and Chad Abarbanel (CSM MS Student) were assigned to review the TK core
- In April 2024, researchers visited the TK core shed to examine the core (Drill Holes TK3, TK3a, TK5, TK6, TK8, TK9, and TK14) and take additional samples back to CSM for further analysis
- During core review, some inconsistencies were noticed in the original core logging of the skarn intervals. Decision was made to re-examine/re-log skarn and to begin building a comprehensive model that will significantly aid the BCM technical team to vector into the Copper core of the Skarn and Porphyry system in the Thompson Knolls Property – the primary target of the Company exploration program
- In May-June 2024, extensive re-logging of the skarn intervals in the TK drill core was undertaken and completed. The updated core logs and additional samples were taken back to CSM for additional research (age dating and mineralogical studies)
- The skarn alteration intersected at Thompson Knolls shows a spatial mineralogical and geochemical variability that is useful as an exploration vector
- The geometry and mineralogy of skarn alteration intersected to date indicate that the Copper core has not been discovered yet

Core Re-Logging Summary

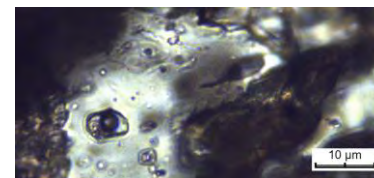
- The new logging data imply discontinuous skarn packages that are intersected in drill holes TK6, TK8, TK9 and TK14 as well as at the very bottom of TK5
- Intersected skarn intervals are represented mainly by distal skarn mineral assemblages of pyroxene and serpentine, whereas proximal skarn comprises pale red garnet and pyroxene indicative of closer distance to the center of the copper system
- Copper mineralization is mainly related to skarn alteration, which contains chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, pyrite, minor magnetite in association with garnet, pyroxene and serpentine
- Most of the copper grades intersected to date, with only few exceptions, are spatially related to skarn zones
- Skarn alteration also is associated with veinlet- and stockwork zones that contain high abundances of Fe-Mn oxides, as encountered in drill holes TK8 & TK14
- Numerous aspects in the observed skarn mineral assemblages imply an intermediate to distal formation environment relative to the source of the hydrothermal ore fluid

Schematic Geological Model of the Thompson Knolls Porphyry/Skarn System

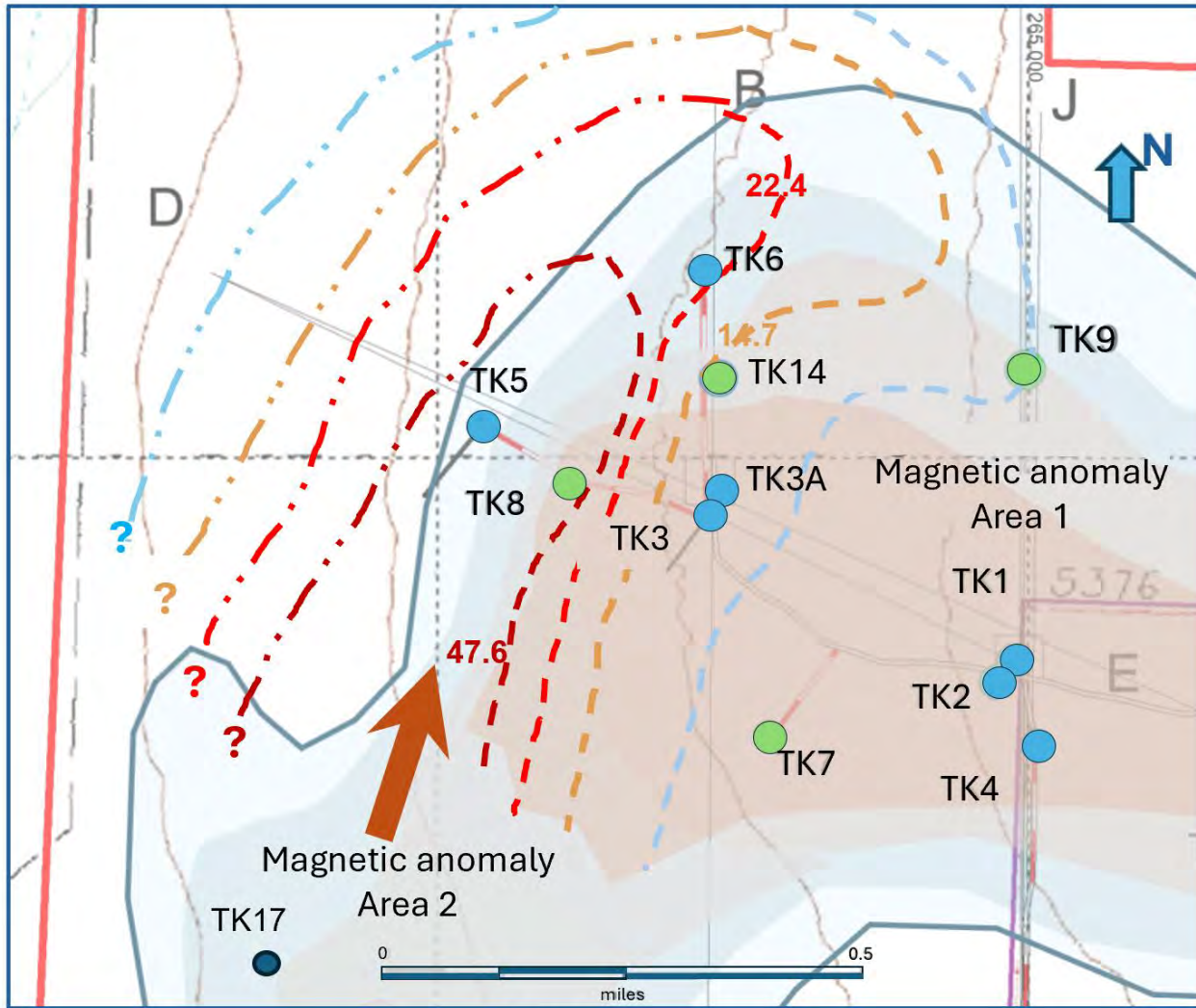


Research Results




- The geometry and mineralogy of skarn alteration intersected to date indicate that the Copper core of the Skarn and Porphyry system remains outside the area of recent exploration drilling
- Relatively high Cu grades associated with this intermediate-distal skarn is encouraging because the grade increases towards the source intrusion
- Holes TK8 and TK6 are prime examples of the proposed concept with significant Cu-Mo-Au mineral intercepts
- Researchers plotted $Cu/(Pb+Zn)$ and $(Cu+Bi)/(Pb+Zn+Mn)$ ratios for the intersected skarn intervals
- Higher values indicate a more proximal position to the source of the fluid rather than lower values
- Drill Holes TK8 and TK6 show distinctly higher weighted average $Cu/(Pb+Zn)$ values compared to Drill Holes TK14 and TK9, indicating that their systematic values decrease with increasing distance from the fluid source
- Other observations such as the garnet/pyroxene ratio are consistent with this assumption
- Fluid inclusion and age dating studies still ongoing



Our Interpretation



Legend

- | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|---|---|---|--------------------------|
|  | TK Mag anomaly |  | Base metal ratio isolines:
a) supported by drilling results
b) interpreted extensions |  | Vector of fluid movement |
|---|----------------|---|---|---|--------------------------|

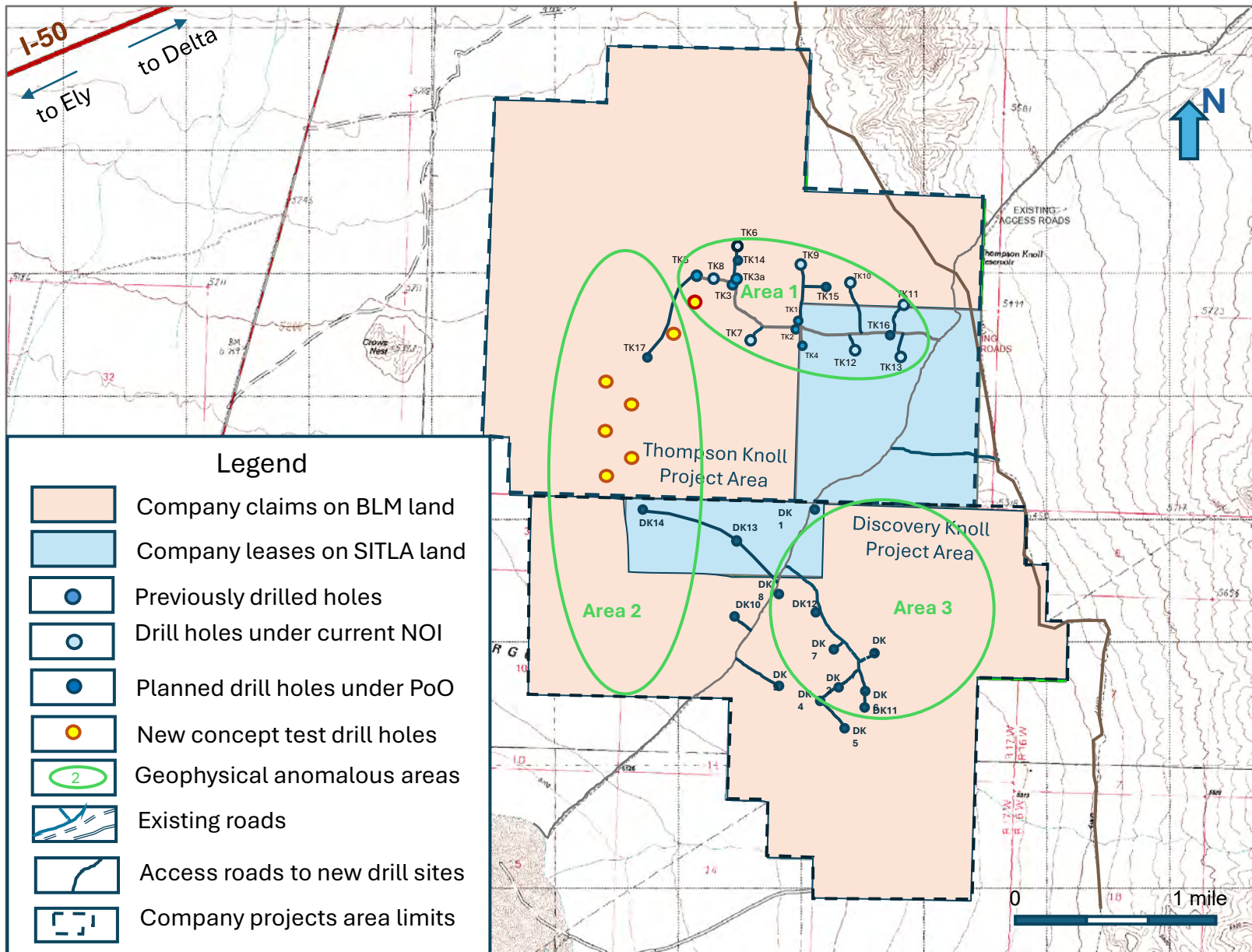
Conclusions & Recommendations

- The fluid migration pathways deduced from these observations could be from the SW to the NE, or from both the SW and N
- The most obvious scenario is that the fluids came from SW from the geophysical anomalous Area 2, hence this area deserves primary attention for follow-up exploration drilling
- Hole TK5 indicates a down-drop of the original geology and therefore any possible mineralization in the subsurface here is likely to be intersected deeper towards the west
- The porphyry “yolk” and massive/proximal skarn, main targets of BCM exploration drilling at Thompson Knolls, have not yet been reached
- Discontinuities and sub-horizontal geometry indicate that significant lateral fluid flow occurred at Thompson Knolls during porphyry and skarn mineralization
- Focus of the step-out drilling should be to the SW of Hole TK8 to test lateral continuation of the mineralized skarn
- Moving in the direction of fluids towards the main target could mean that most of the mineralized skarn and related porphyry could be deeper
- Researchers recommend drilling two new holes between TK8 and TK17, SW of TK8

Future Drilling Plans

- Company's vector path to the core of the TK mineralized system continues to be refined with each phase of drilling. After Phase 3 with more drilling data available we are now able to apply a more scientific approach in our exploration program
- BCM focus will turn to drilling of SW extension within geophysical anomaly Area 2
- Initially as a concept confirmation, "B" plans to drill three new holes (two holes between TK8 and TK17, and one at TK17 proper)
- Successful results from those three new holes of "proof-of-concept" drillholes will support Company's plans to conduct further delineation drilling of mineralization in geophysical Area 2
- This next part of Phase 4 drilling program is designed in step-out drilling south of TK17 (between holes TK17 and DK14) in five widely spaced drill hole locations
- Proposed amount of drilling for Phase 4 is 40,000 ft (12,192 m) in eight drillholes in total with targeted depth of drilling 5,000 ft (1,524 m) in average
- A combination of RC/mud drilling through the cover rocks and diamond drilling in the bedrock is planned for Phase 4 drilling program

Planned Drillholes Under Plan of Operations: Proposed Holes in Area 2



Future Exploration

- With the successful outcome of the proposed Phase 4 drill program delivering economic intercepts in both skarn and porphyry mineralization, our focus will be directed at the western anomalous Area 2 with additional drill testing its southern extension
- Anticipated economic intercepts in Phase 4 would significantly increase the value of the Thompson Knolls Project
- Upon success of the Phase 4 program, another phase of drilling will be warranted to delineate an ore body requiring additional drilling of 10-15 holes comprising an estimated total of up to 75,000 ft (22,860 m) of drilling work
- Our strategy is to capitalize on successful exploration drilling, building the Thompson Knolls Project into an economic Tier 1 porphyry copper-gold deposit, amenable for future development by major companies
- BCM Resources has identified additional attractive targets for Cu and Au-Ag at Discovery Knolls portion in the south of the Thompson Knolls Property
- Additional exploration at Discovery Knoll would follow successful results of Phase 4 drilling program at TK



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