

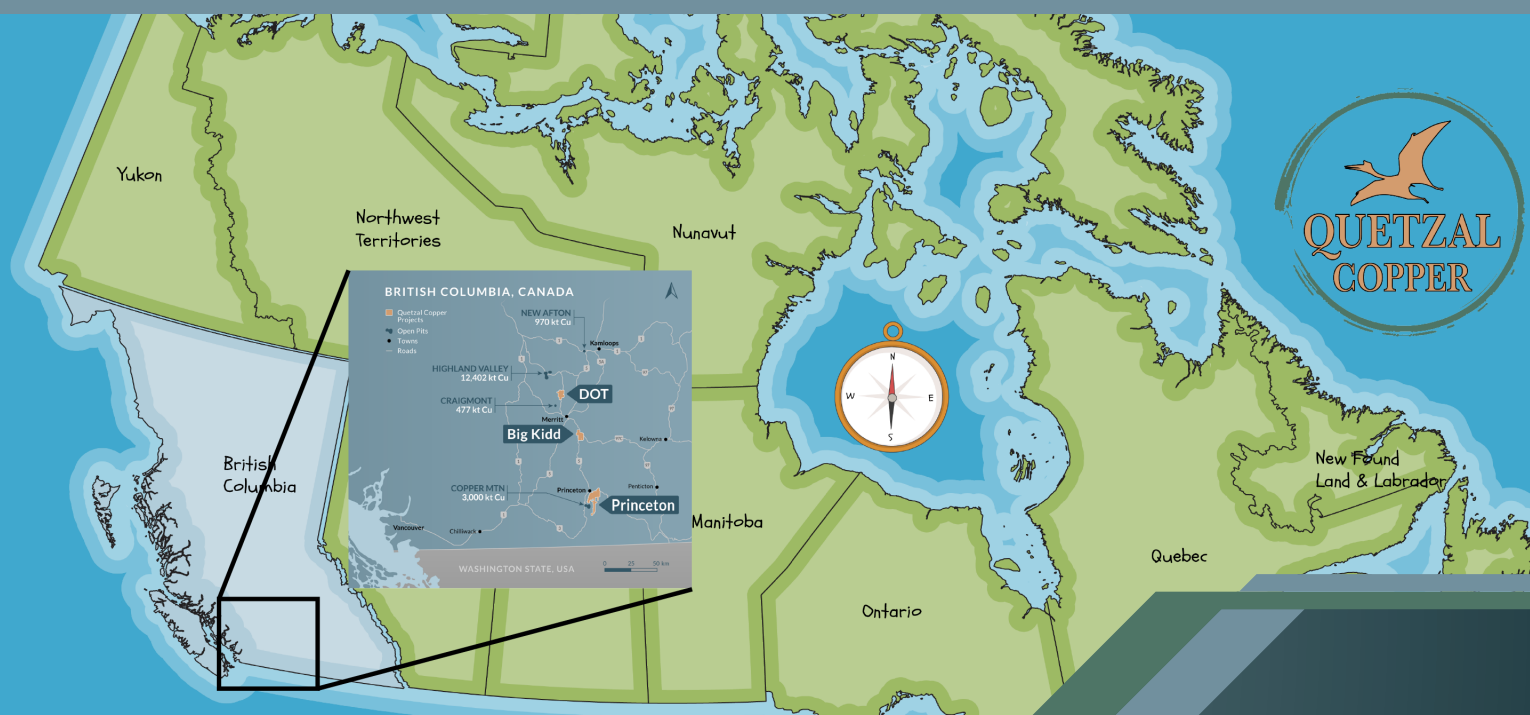
BRITISH COLUMBIA'S COPPER HOT SPOT MAY NOT BE WHERE YOU THINK



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COPPER WILL BE THE KEY COMMODITY FOR THE NEXT CENTURY

Fortunately, Canada has a strong copper endowment and mining history. The key is unlocking those new discoveries now, so that they can provide copper in the future.



Many investors focus on the “golden triangle” region of British Columbia (B.C.), when they think of copper. It’s home to giant projects like Newcrest’s giant Red Chris mine and Seabridge Gold’s KSM project, among many others.

However, the southern end of the province hosts some fantastic copper deposits as well.

The Guichon Batholith is the name we want to know when it comes to future copper exploration in Canada. It’s an overlooked area with two active mines, several former producing mines, and historic high-grade copper occurrences. It’s also where newly listed Quetzal Copper (TSXV:Q) has three of its principal copper projects.

British Columbia’s (B.C.) copper projects have a lot of doubters. Here are a few common misconceptions:

- | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | Permitting is too hard | 2 | The copper deposits are low grade |
| 3 | Exploration costs are too high | 4 | It costs too much to build a new mine |

But at Quetzal Copper we turned that on its head. You see, B.C. is Canada’s largest producer of copper (52.8% of the total)¹. And we know there are still high-grade copper projects in B.C. to be found. We believe these projects can be permitted, have high-grade potential, low exploration costs, and sit next to existing mines.

¹ <https://natural-resources.canada.ca/our-natural-resources/minerals-mining/mining-data-statistics-and-analysis/minerals-metals-facts/copper-facts/20506>

THAT'S WHAT WE BRING TO THE TABLE.

HERE'S WHAT I MEAN

Quetzal is about to drill its 11,500-hectare Princeton Copper project. This is a fully permitted project that's adjacent to Hudbay's Copper Mountain mine. When we say adjacent, we don't mean a few miles away...Quetzal's ground starts at Hudbay's smelter pond.

COPPER MOUNTAIN A HUGE DEPOSIT WITH HISTORIC HIGH GRADES

Some people push back on Copper Mountain, because its current grade is just 0.25% copper and 0.12 grams per ton gold. However, that's just what is mined today. Historically, there was a lot of high-grade copper there.

Copper Mountain is in its third iteration as a mine. From 1923 to 1957, there was an underground copper mine on the site. It produced 34.8 million tons at 1.08% copper. In 1970, Newmont Mining outlined three new resources there that contained 76 million tons at 0.53% copper.

A little back of the envelope math shows us that this mine area contained 110.8 million tons at an average grade of 0.7% copper. That's not low grade.

Copper Mountain Mining Corp. outlined the current iteration of the Copper Mountain mine in 2011. It contained 211 million tons at 0.36% copper. The increases the total to 321 million tons at 0.5% copper.

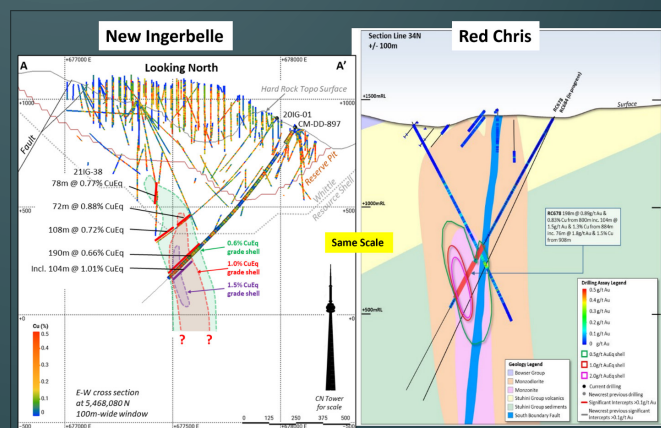
And Hudbay continues to add to that total. The latest mineral reserve sits at 367 million metric tons at 0.25% copper³.

That puts the total deposit at Copper Mountain around 646 million metric tons at an average grade of 0.33% copper, 0.12 g/t Au. That's huge.

Keep in mind, that's an informal data point put together from historic reports. However, it gives us the scale and grade potential of this part of British Columbia. These giant copper deposits rarely exist alone.

And, to add more to an already exciting story, a June 2023 drill program under the Copper Mountain pit made a huge new discovery. One hole encountered 104 m that ran 1.01% copper equivalent.

The New Ingerbelle deposit is geophysically similar to Quetzal Copper's Princeton Project. That's one reason Quetzal Copper's project is so exciting.



² https://www.annualreports.com/HostedData/AnnualReportArchive/c/TSX_CMMC_2011.pdf

³ <https://hudbayminerals.com/investors/press-releases/press-release-details/2023/Hudbay-Releases-Copper-Mountain-Technical-Report-and-Advances-Mine-Stabilization-Plans/default.aspx>

HIGHLAND VALLEY AND CRAIGMONT — TWO MORE HUGE DEPOSITS IN THE GUICHON



THE STORY OF THE HIGHLAND VALLEY MINE IS SIMILAR, ALTHOUGH MUCH YOUNGER.

Highland Valley is 150 km north of the Copper Mountain Mine. In 1970, the reserves at the project were 800 million metric tons at 0.475% at the Valley Copper Mines deposit and another 209 million metric tons at 0.42% at the Bethlehem-Lake deposit⁴.

That puts the original Highland Valley reserve over a billion metric tons at an average grade of 0.46% copper.

Between Copper Mountain and Highland Valley is the historic Craigmont Mine. Discovered in 1957, it produced copper from skarn style mineralization from 1961 to 1982⁵.

In 1964, the mine reported reserves of 23 million tons at 1.76% copper. By the time it closed, the mine produced 33 million metric tons of ore that ran about 1.1% copper⁶.

⁴ https://cmscontent.nrs.gov.bc.ca/geoscience/PropertyFile/NMI/09216_Cu7.pdf

⁵ <https://nicolamining.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/Exploration-at-the-Craigmont-Mine-Keevil-Norman-Bell-Jr-University-of-California-Berkeley-1965.pdf>

⁶ https://minfile.gov.bc.ca/report.aspx?f=PDF&f=Production_Detail.rpt&minfilno=0921SE035

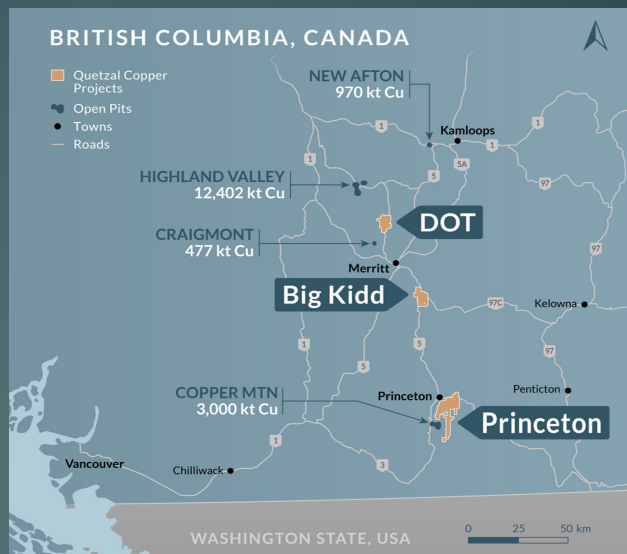
QUETZAL COPPER — IMPROVING THE ODDS OF DISCOVERY

THROUGH CAREFUL APPLICATION OF SCIENCE AND BUSINESS METHODS, WE CAN SUBSTANTIALLY IMPROVE THE ODDS OF MAKING A DISCOVERY.

Working in an area with existing copper mines, like the southern part of British Columbia, is one way to do that.

There's a lot of truth in the saying: "The best place to find a new mine is in the shadow of the headframe of an old mine."

History is full of stories about geologists doing routine drilling to double check an area designated as a waste dump, only to find another ore body.



That's because of the way the mineral rich fluid moves through rock. Think of it like smoke rising from a fireplace. If you put a cap on the chimney, smoke will come out anywhere it can. Hot, metal-rich fluid being pushed up from below does the same thing. It comes up through weak rocks, along faults, and along bedding planes.

That's why the Guichon Batholith area is so exciting. Because we know this was a strong, mineral rich fluid. And we know that the related known deposits stretch over 150 km. Most of the historic mines were exposed at the surface. But there are huge areas of the Guichon that are under a blanket of glacial till.

QUETZAL COPPER'S GEOLOGISTS HAVE THE UNIQUE SET OF SKILLS TO EXPLORE THIS EXCITING TERRAIN.

The next copper discoveries in the Guichon Batholith will come from companies who integrate multiple data sets into "smart maps". These will combine everything from satellite data, geophysical data, soil samples, lithology, etc. into a model that will show the geologists where to drill.

Quetzal Copper's team built that model for our Princeton Copper project. We are excited about several strong targets.

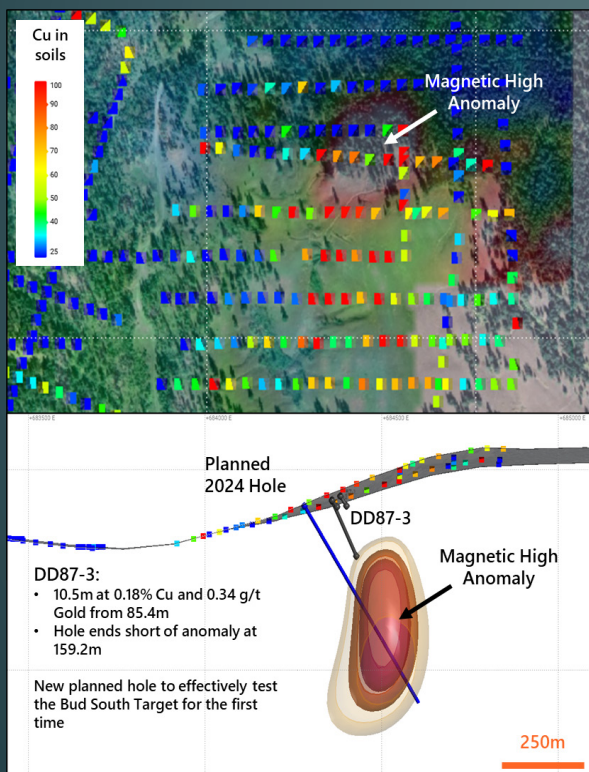
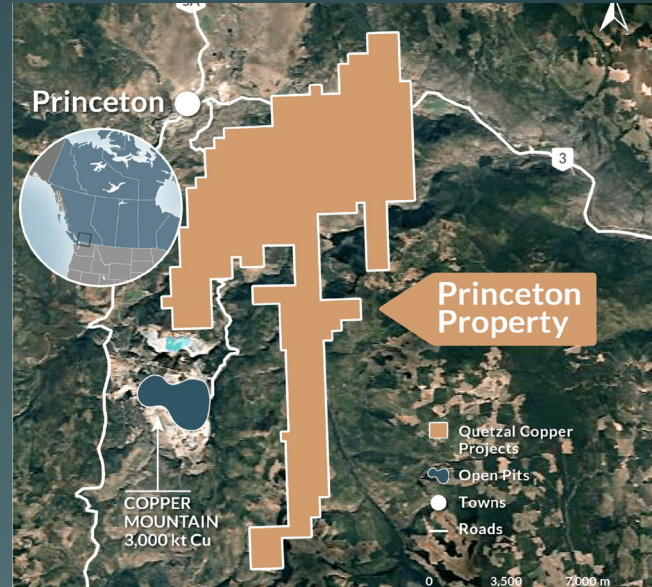
QUETZAL COPPER'S PRINCETON PROJECT

ON THE DOORSTEP OF THE COPPER MOUNTAIN MINE

Princeton is an 11,500-hectare property next to Hudbay/Mitsubishi's Copper Mountain Mine. Quetzal Copper received its drill permit in September 2024.

The first field program will address four target areas: Bud South, Knob Hill, Aura, and Contact.

The compilation of historic work, mapping, and reprocessed geophysics identified these four drill targets.



BUD SOUTH

Bud South is an untested standout 350 m by 250 m magnetic anomaly. Historic soil sampling identified anomalous copper, zinc, and lead over the geophysical target.

One historic drill hole, completed to just 159.2 m ended short of the target area. It returned 10.5 m of rock that held 0.18% copper and 0.34 grams per ton gold.

Quetzal Copper plans to drill a hole through the anomaly at Bud South to evaluate the extent of that mineralization.

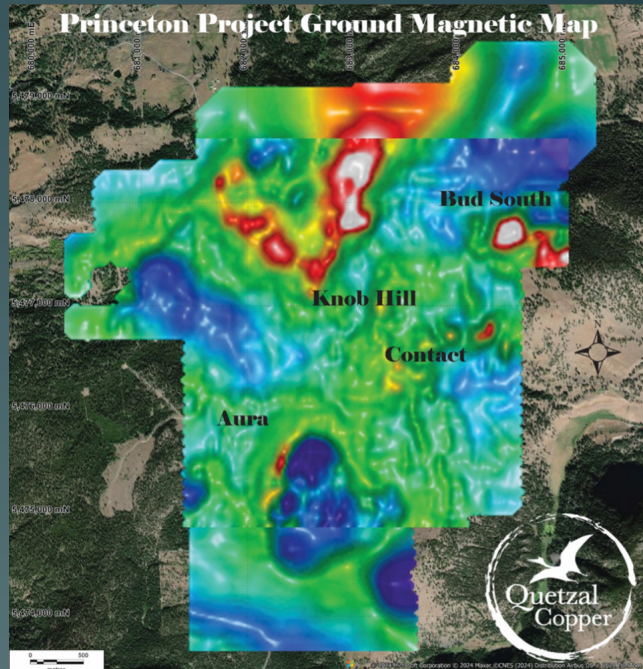
QUETZAL COPPER'S PRINCETON PROJECT

THE SECOND PRIORITY TARGET AT PRINCETON WILL BE KNOB HILL

This target was mapped and trenched in the past. Grab samples from the trenches returned copper values from 0.6% to 1.2% copper and gold values from 0.55 g/t to 0.99 g/t.

The soil anomalies overlie a 300 m wide chargeability target. This is an exciting target that has never been drilled.

The Aura and Contact targets are similarly undrilled. They are geophysical anomalies within sight of the Copper Mountain mine. Geophysically, they have distinctive magnetic features with coincident IP chargeability. That, combined with their location, make them excellent targets for more exploration.



QUETZAL COPPER IS EXCITED TO LAUNCH ITS NEXT FIELD PROGRAM AT THE PRINCETON COPPER PROJECT.

Today, Quetzal Copper is a tiny, unknown copper explorer.

The company only began trading in March 2024. It has a market capitalization around C\$5 million. It has a tight share structure, with just 42.8 million shares outstanding.

The Princeton drill program could be the catalyst that focuses a spotlight on this little copper explorer.

For more information you can go to <https://quetzalcopper.com> or call 888-227-6821.

You can follow us on social media: LinkedIn, X, and Facebook.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR INTEREST



GET IN TOUCH

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