



Thompson Knolls Project Exploration Drilling Update

February 8, 2023

Disclaimer

Disclaimer

- BCM Resources Corporation is an early-stage mineral resource exploration company with no mineral projects that have been proven to be economic. The Thompson Knolls property is distinct and separate from any adjacent property, including Kings Canyon and Bingham, and the issuers, Inland and BCM Resources stress that there is no contained inference herein that Issuers will obtain similar information or similar forms or grades of mineralization from the Thompson Knolls property.
- The drill hole core selected spots are measured by Niton 5 Plus gun. The results from Niton readings are preliminary indications of metals present in the mineralization and by no means represent the assay results. BCM drill core samples are being prepared for analyses at ALS Global labs for copper and other minor elements using the ME-ICP61 technique after 4-acid dissolution. Gold will be fire assayed using the AU-AA23 procedure. Samples for assaying are in preparation and will be dispatched to ALS Global for ICP and fire analysis the results of which will be reported to the public in due course.
- The historical drilling programs were conducted under the supervision of a person who is Qualified Person. Phase 1, 2, and 3 drilling programs are conducted under the supervision of Richard R. Redfern, QP, who has written a 43-101 technical report on the property and the assay and sampling programs from the Thompson Knolls project.
- The contents of this presentation, including the historical information contained herein, are for informational purposes only and do not constitute an offer to sell or a solicitation to purchase any securities referred to herein.

Forward-looking statements

- This presentation includes certain forward-looking statements about future events and/or financial results which are forward-looking in nature and subject to risks and uncertainties. Forward-looking statements include without limitation, statements regarding the company's plans, goals or objectives, and future completion of mine feasibility studies, mine development programs, capital and operating costs, production, potential mineralization and reserves, exploration results, and future plans and objectives of Inland. Forward-looking statements can generally be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as "may," "will," "expect," "intend," "estimate," "anticipate," "believe," or "continues" or the negative thereof or variations thereon or similar terminology. There can be no assurance that such statements will prove to be accurate and actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from expectations include risks associated with mining generally and pre-development stage projects in particular including but not limited to changes in general economic conditions, litigation, legislative, environmental, and other judicial, regulatory, technological, and operational difficulties, labor relations matters, foreign exchange costs & rates. Potential investors should conduct their own investigations as to the suitability of investing in the securities of BCM Resources.

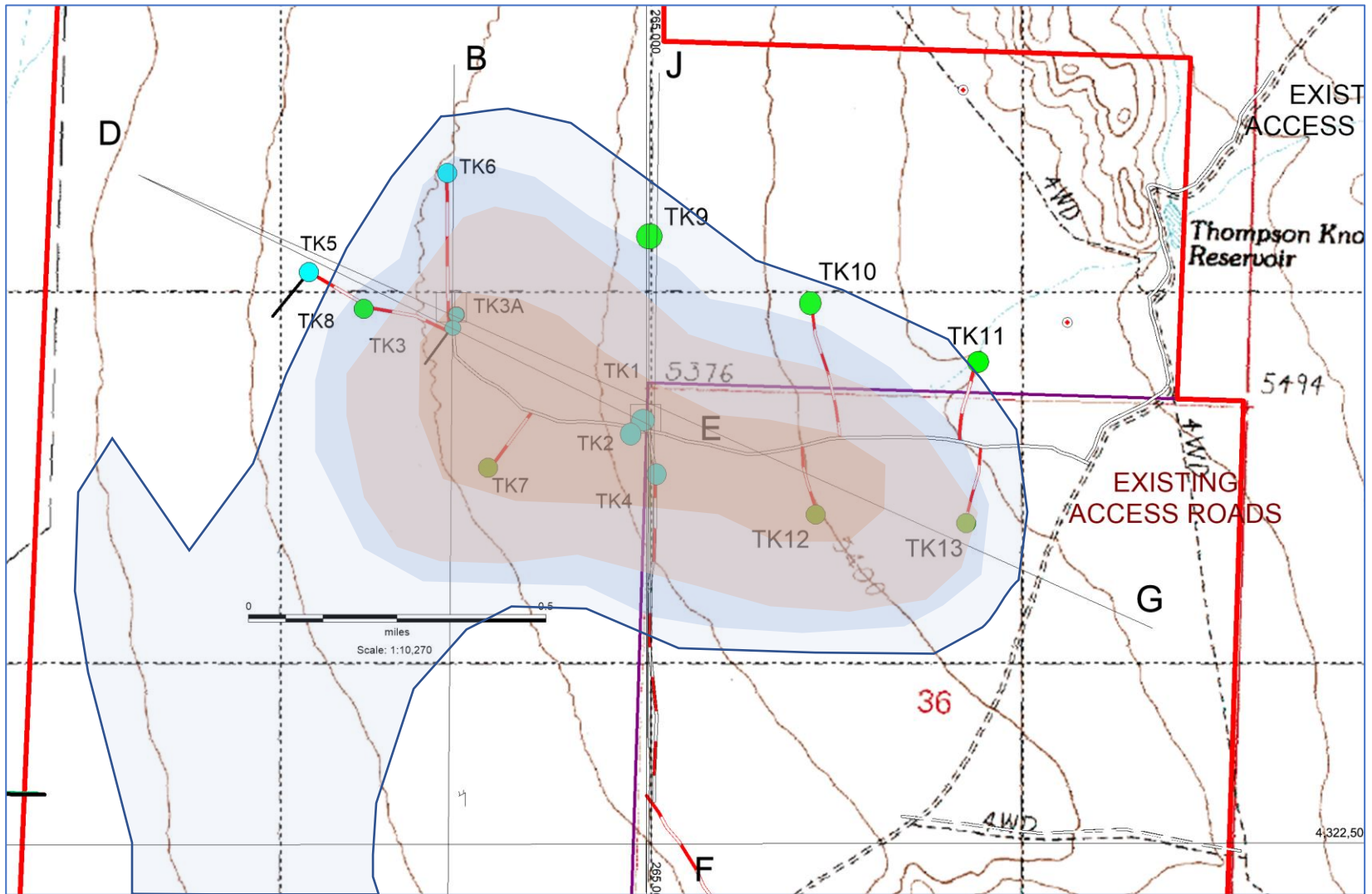
TK Drilling Highlights

- BCM Resources initiated third phase of drilling at Thompson Knolls in October 2022
- Seven drillholes are to be drilled under the approved permit from Utah DOGEM, SITLA and BLM (see map)
- Two drillholes TK7 and TK8 are completed. We are currently advancing TK9
- TK8 delivered a significant intercept of more than 1,021.5 ft (>313 m) of mineralized skarn
- Below is a brief summary of the preliminary core logging results including field measurement on core by Niton XL5 Plus gun (photos 1-17)
- BCM core samples from both TK7 and TK8 are being prepared to for analyses at ALS Global labs for copper and other minor elements using the ME-ICP61 technique aft 4-acid dissolution. Gold is fire assayed using the AU-AA23 procedure
- BCM prepared and submitted to Utah mineral agencies Plan of Operations for Thompson Knolls. The submittal was accepted for review and processing. We anticipate a ruling on this proposal by late spring of 2023. If approved the P. O. O. will give BCM a flexibility to significantly escalate exploration drilling program with multiple drilling rigs on site

TK9 Drill Site. Operation in challenging winter conditions



TK Property & Drillhole Locations



● Drillholes completed
in Phase 1 and 2 drilling

● Drillholes planned for
Phase 3 drilling

■ Magnetic anomaly
outlines

■ Property
boundary

TK8 Summary

- 0-1,487' (0-452 m) Fanglomerate post-mineral cover
- 1,487'-1,565' (453-505 m) Weathered limestones intercalated with siltstones and mudstones with intensive limonitization
- 1,565'-1,915' (505-583 m) Package of intensely oxidized carbonate rocks (intercalation of limestones, siltstones, and mudstones) with calcite veining and fault zone at the bottom
- 1,915'-2,041' (583-622 m) Intensely silicified carbonate rocks and marbles with strong oxidation. Degree of skarnification increases
- 2,041'-3,062.5' (622-933.5 m) Diopside-marble skarn with intensive magnetite-sulfide breccia. Massive magnetite carries a significant volume of disseminated sulfides (pyrite-pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite and possibly sphalerite) up to 20% of volume with chalcopyrite occasionally reaching almost half of the sulfide portion. Besides copper and zinc, Niton also detected a spotty presence of molybdenum and tungsten (see photos 1 to 12 below)
- Unsurmountable conditions caused by a fault zone encountered at depth of 3,062.5 ft forced drillers to stop and close TK8. The hole bottom is in good magnetite-sulfide skarn mineralization remaining wide open in all directions
- TK8 projected depth of 4,000 ft was not reached, and the drill hole was stopped in good mineralization, which still remains open in all directions

Conclusion: Drilling at TK8 intersected a 1,021.5 ft-long (313 m) interval of mineralized skarn with sulfide-rich magnetite breccias. Chalcopyrite has a significant presence among other sulfides (pyrite and pyrrhotite) reaching almost half of the sulfide volume. The hole was stopped in magnetite-sulfide mineralization. QMP intrusion, which most likely caused the formation of the marble-diopside skarn, was not reached in this drill hole due to the drilling complications mentioned above but apparently should be present somewhere near below and/or on the side of the skarn

TK8 Significant Interval of Mineralized Skarn

2,130 ft

Sulfide-rich magnetite veins and veinlets in diopside skarn



Photo 1

0.62% Cu

0.35% Cu

0.45% Cu

2,131 ft

Intensive sulfide-rich magnetite hydrothermal breccia in diopside skarn



0.6% Cu,
1,086 ppm W

3.1% Cu

1.7% Cu

1.1% Cu,
1,441 ppm W

0.3% Cu

1.9% Cu,
649 ppm W

0.43% Cu

Red circles - Niton measurement spots

Photo 2

TK8 Significant Interval of Mineralized Skarn

2,183 ft

Sulfide-rich magnetite hydrothermal breccia with native Cu



0.2% Cu

1.0% Cu

5.5% Cu

0.8% Cu

3.6% Cu

1.7% Cu

Photo 2

2,197 ft

Massive magnetite-sulfide hydrothermal breccia



7.8% Cu,
0.1% Zn,
529 ppm W

3.8% Cu

14.6% Cu,
0.16% Zn

4.5% Cu

2.8% Cu

5.6% Cu,
0.06% Zn

Photo 3

2,271 ft



27.9% Cu,
0.3% Zn

16.7% Cu,
0.2% Zn

0.94% Cu

11.9% Cu,
0.14% Zn

Photo 4

Red circles - Niton measurement spots

TK8 Significant Interval of Mineralized Skarn

2,265 ft



16.2% Cu, 0.12% Zn

Photo 5

2,282 ft



10.63% Cu, 0.17% Zn

Photo 6

2,310 ft



18.48% Cu, 0.12% Zn

Photo 7

TK8 Significant Interval of Mineralized Skarn

2,381 ft



1.5% Cu, 0.19% Mo, 2,245ppm W

Photo 8

BCM Resources

2,391 ft



13.56% Cu, 0.35% Zn

Photo 9

Red circles - Niton measurement spots

2,453 ft



15.32% Cu, 0.46% Zn

Photo 10

TK8 Significant Interval of Mineralized Skarn

2,350 ft

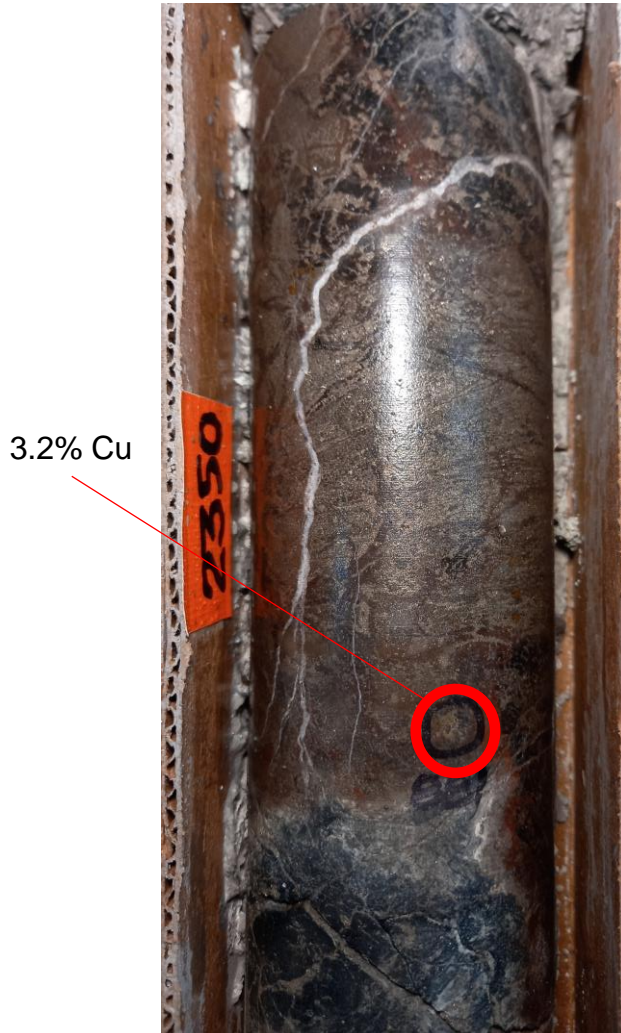


Photo 11

3,013-3,022 ft

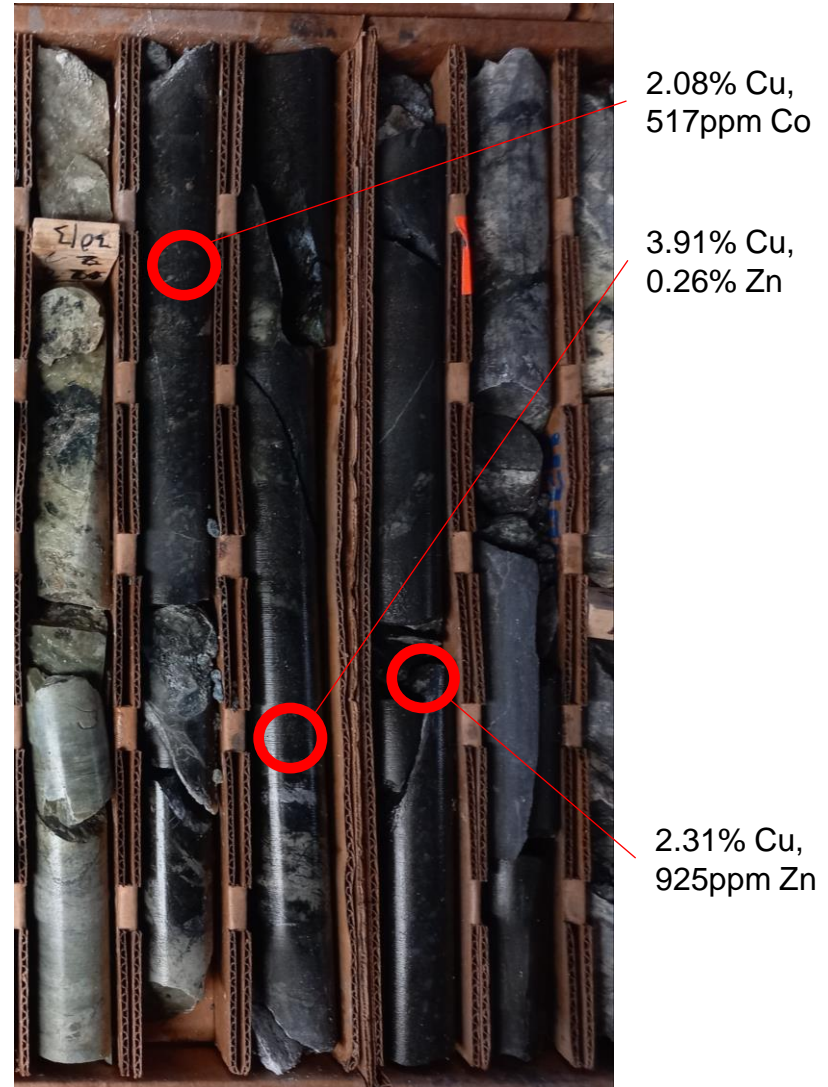


Photo 12

TK7 Summary

- 0'-1,184' (0-361 m) Fanglomerate post mineral cover
- 1,184'-1,366' (361-416 m) Quartz-monzonite porphyry (QMP) intrusion with some oxidized sulfides in form of limonites and hematite
- 1,366'-1,682' (416-513 m) Biotite-K feldspar QMP with disseminated py-cpy mineralization and quartz-sulfide veinlets. Occasional massive sulfide veinlets. Sulfides are 5-10% volume (photo 13 & 14)
- 1,682'-1,906' (513-581 m) QMP with strong potassic alteration and low presence of sulfides, mostly disseminated <2% sulfides with occasional sulfide veinlets (photo 15)
- 1,906'-2,161' (581-659 m) QMP with rare quartz-magnetite-sulfide veinlets and cross-cutting chlorite-epidote veinlets (photo 16)
- 2,161'-2,641' (659-805 m) QMP with increased number of quartz-sulfide veinlets and occasional molybdenite, significant presence of magnetite. At 2,641' (805 m) drill hole was stopped

Conclusion: intersected QMP intrusion with potassic and overprinted propylitic alteration carries minor sulfide mineralization most likely indicates the margins of the TK mineralized porphyry system

TK7 Drilling Results

1,424 ft

Massive sulfide qtz veinlets. QMP with sericitic alteration and pervasive silicification. Disseminated sulfides <10%. Weak presence of magnetite



0.6% Cu

Photo 13

1,440 ft

Massive sulfide veinlets with K- feldspar halos. QMP with biotite-K feldspar alteration, pervasive silicification. Disseminated sulfides 5%. Strong presence of magnetite



0.44% Cu

0.87% Cu

0.67% Cu

Photo 14

TK7 Drilling Results

1,637 ft

Sulfide veinlets in QMP with sericitic and biotite-K feldspar alteration. Disseminated sulfides <5%. Strong presence of magnetite



Photo 15

BCM Resources

1,937 ft

Quartz-sulfide veinlets in QMP with sericitic and some potassic alteration. Moderate silicification. Disseminated sulfides <5%. Strong presence of magnetite



Photo 16

Red circles - Niton measurement spots

Conclusions

- Both drillholes TK7 and TK8 intersected mineralization: TK7 went through quartz-pyrite-chalcopyrite veinlets with sericitic, potassic, and propylitic alteration in QMP with weak quartz-sulfide mineralization; whereas TK8 intersected diopside and marble skarn in limestones carrying intensive sulfide-rich magnetite breccia. The presence of magnetite in QMP at TK7 was confirmed, however, based on low sulfide presence and propylitic alteration it is interpreted to be on the periphery of the TK porphyry system
- TK8 intersected a significant interval of heavily mineralized diopside/marble skarn. The upper part of the skarn mineralization is oxidized. Below at 2,183 ft (665 m) depth, there is a narrow zone of cementation with native copper
- From 2,041 ft (622 m) depth, TK8 intersected diopside/marble skarn with sulfide-rich magnetite breccia continuously extending to the bottom of the drill hole over >1,021.5 feet (313 m) of vertical distance. Mineralization remains open in all directions, the possible source of skarnification caused by QMP intrusion has not been reached at this location yet
- TK8 was closed in skarn mineralization due to drilling complications. Good mineralization remains open in all directions
- Samples are being prepared and soon will be shipped for assaying at ALS Global labs for both ME-ICP61 and AU-AA23 analyses
- Phase 3 drilling program continues advancing BCM's efforts to vector towards the copper core of the TK porphyry system

END