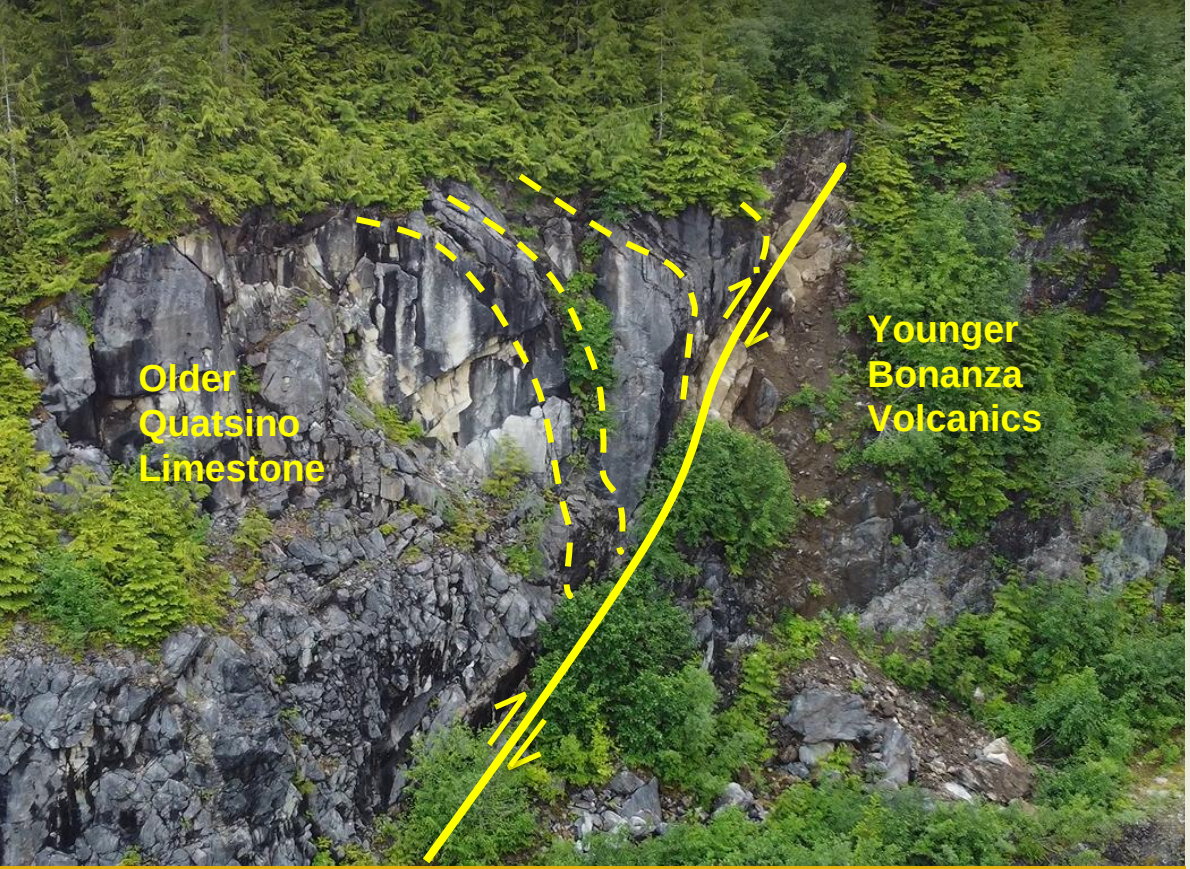

KEG Conference- April 2023
Technical Presentation

EMPIRE MINE PROPERTY AND THE POTENTIAL FOR REGIONAL SCALE MINERALIZATION ALONG THE MERRY WIDOW MINE TREND

SKARN DEPOSITS

COAST COPPER CORP.
TSX V: COCO

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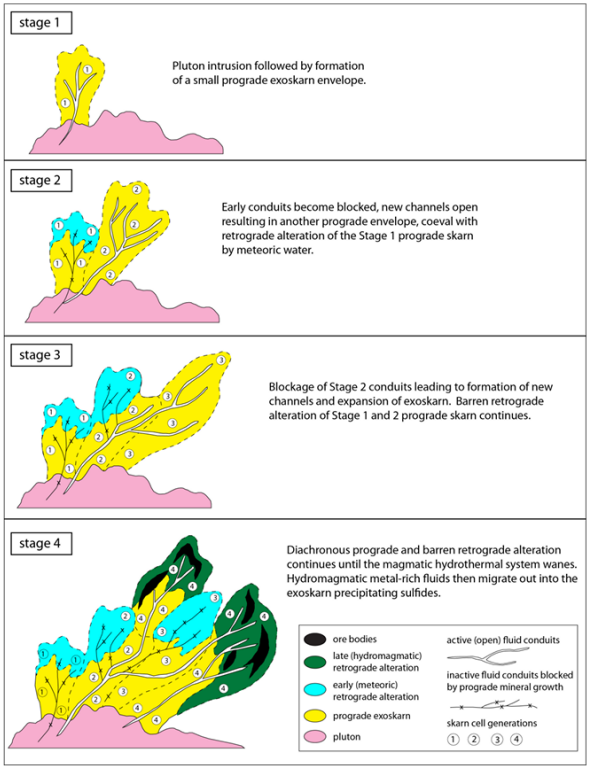
Qualified Persons

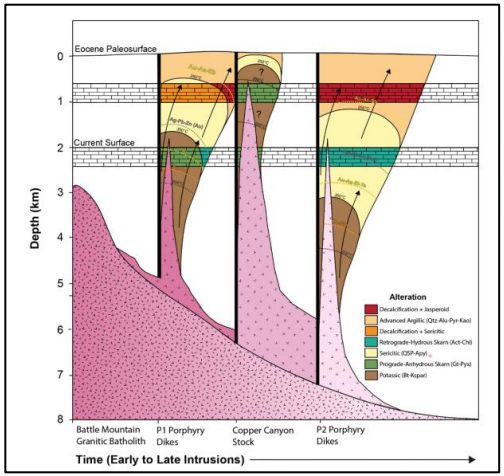
The Qualified Person responsible for the technical information in this presentation is Wade Barnes, P. Geo., Company Geological Consultant, who has approved the technical information included herein. Any reference to adjacent properties, historical estimates and resources should not be relied upon.

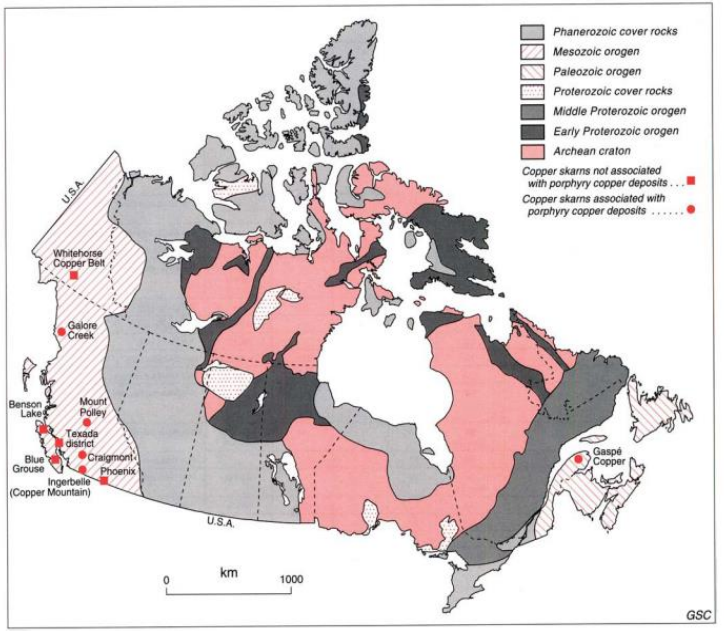
Adjacent Properties

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.

Skarn Deposits and Location



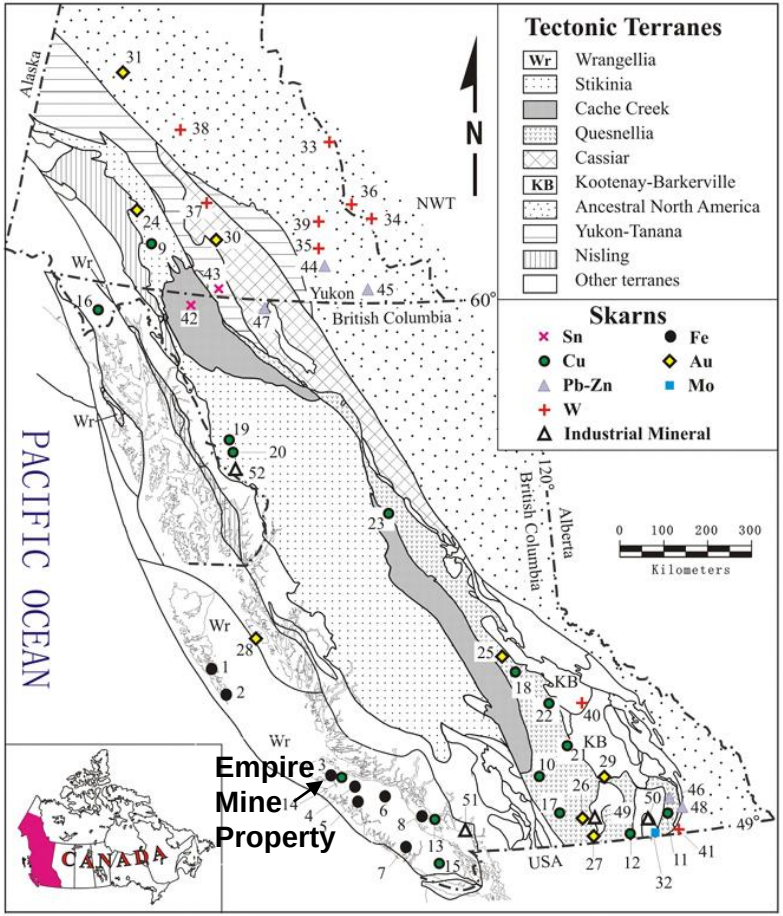




Skarn deposits are hardly ever simple or from just one event and come in many types mostly sorted by metal endowment.

Footnotes: 1, 2, 3

BC/Yukon Skarn Deposit Types



Skarn Deposits

Iron Skarns

- Tasu (103C003), **Merry Widow** (092L044)

Copper Skarns

- Craigmont (092ISE 035), **Benson Lake** (092L 091) **Old Sport** (092L 035), Copper Canyon (Nevada, USA), Ok Tedi (Papua New Guinea), Big Gossan, Ertsberg, Rosita (Nicaragua), Candelaria (Chile).

Gold Skarns

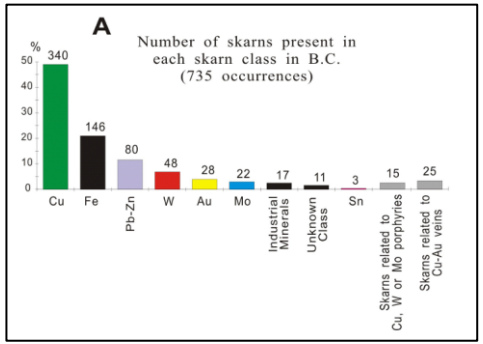
- Nickel Plate (092HSE 038), QR - Quesnel River (093A 121); Fortitude, McCoy and Tomboy-Minnie (Nevada, USA), Buckhorn Mountain (Washington, USA)

Other Skarns

- Pb/Zn skarns, tungsten skarn, tin skarns, etc

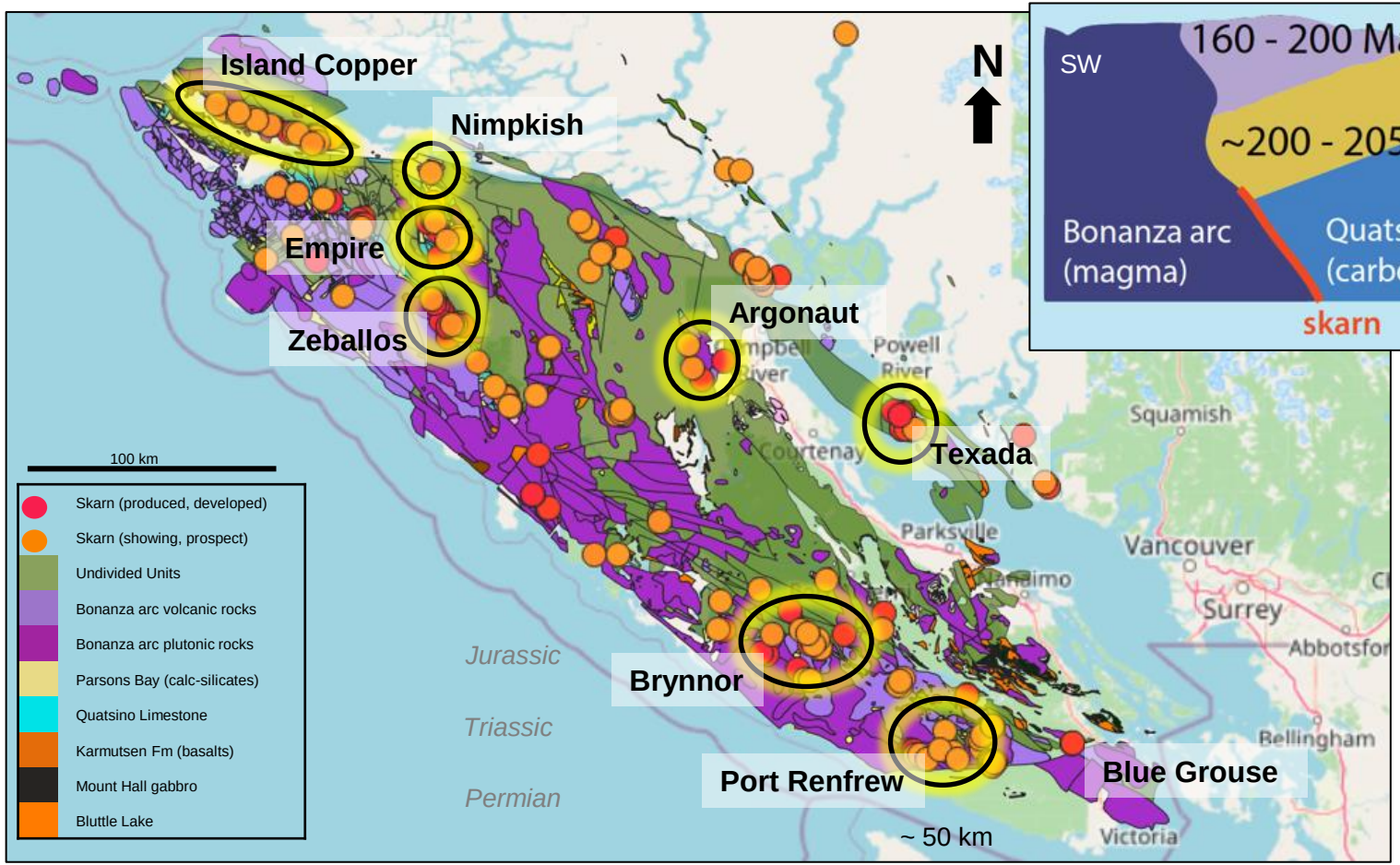
Gold Skarn deposit selective characteristics

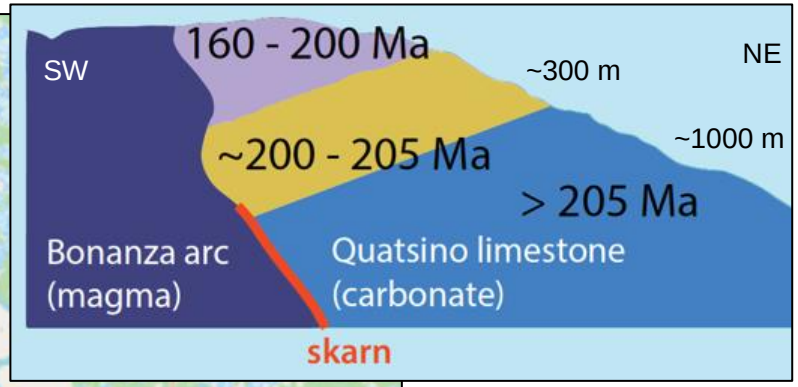
- There is no correlation between Cu and Au in many Au skarns thus, the **gold potential of a skarn can be easily overlooked** if copper sulphide-rich outcrops are preferentially sampled and other sulphide-bearing or sulphide-lean assemblages ignored.
- In some Au skarns there is a metal and mineralogical zoning throughout the exoskarn envelope. This zoning consists of proximal garnet-dominant skarn with high Cu/Au ratios and distal pyroxene-dominant skarn with low Cu/Au ratios and the gold ore bodies.
- Individual deposits can have unique features, In exploration, any skarn of any class should be routinely and systematically assayed for gold. **Essentially, any calcareous or carbonate rock package intruded by an arc pluton has a potential for hosting Au skarn deposits.**



Footnotes: 4

Skarns of Vancouver Island





Most of the produced/developed skarns on Vancouver Island are classified as iron skarns with only significant copper and gold noted at Empire and Texada, but was the gold skarn potential overlooked?

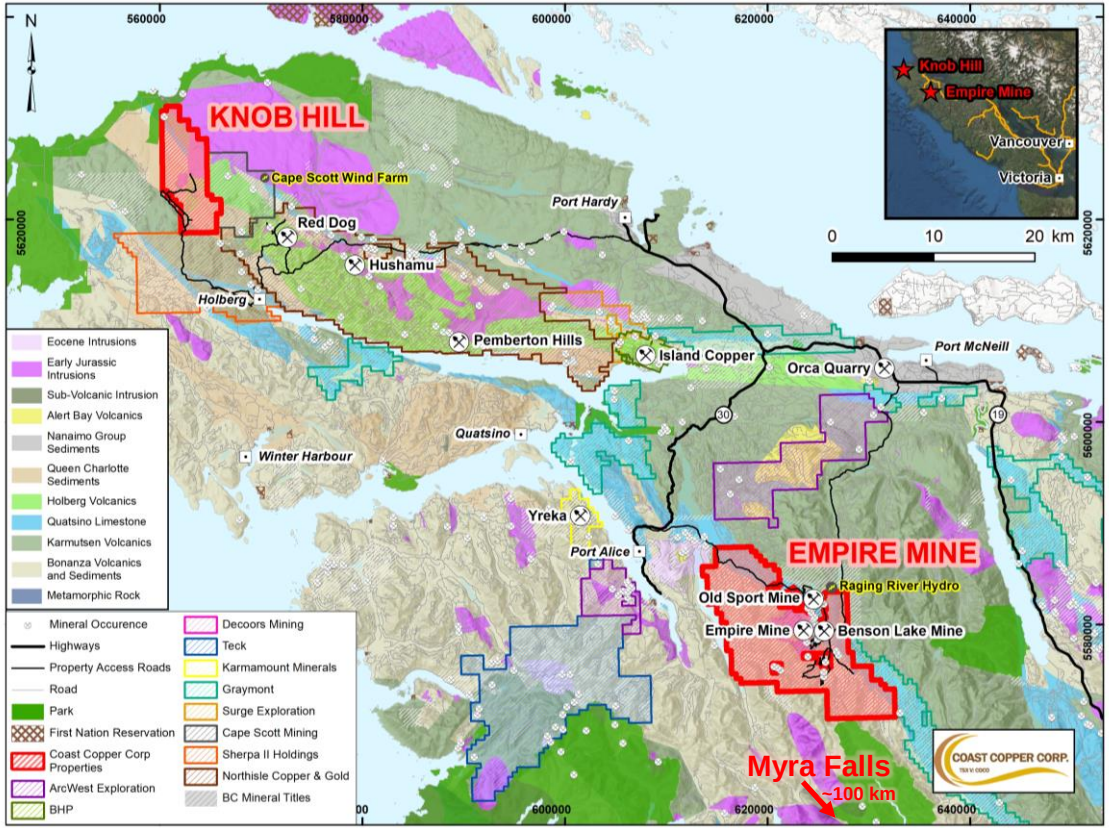
Rebecca Morris, PhD Student, Geoscience BC

Footnotes: 5

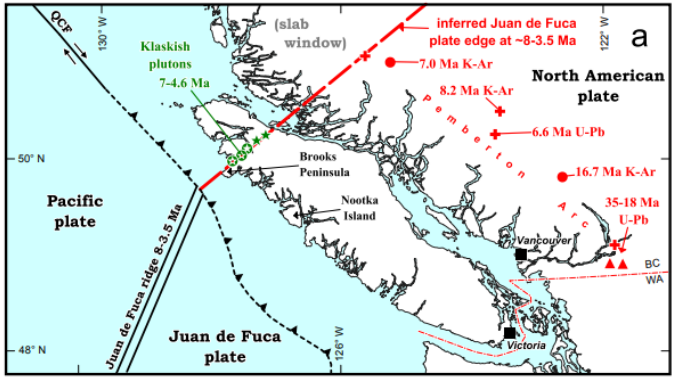
Northern Vancouver Island

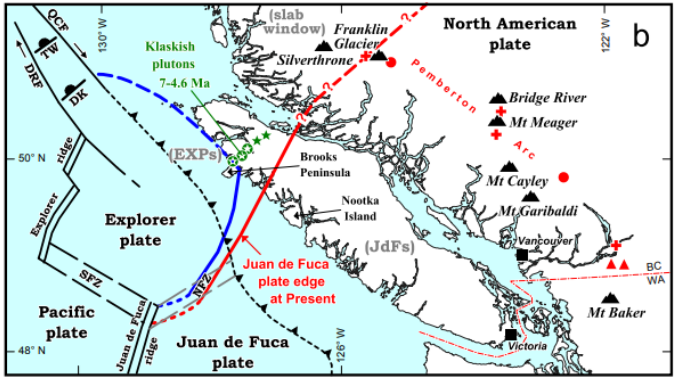
Benefits of working on Northern Vancouver Island

- Resource friendly environment (logging, quarries, gravel pits, past producing mines).
- BC Government initiatives to encourage mineral exploration such as sponsoring Airborne Geophysical Surveys & detailed Geoscience studies, including a 2019 study examining the magma-carbonate contacts in the Merry Widow mountain area to create a predictive tool to aid in future exploration for copper-gold-cobalt-silver skarn deposits.
- Good infrastructure including:
    - extensive network of both mainline and secondary logging roads;
    - power generation plants;
    - limestone quarry bordering property and;
    - port facilities located within 1 hours' drive at Port Alice and Port McNeil.
- Low Property elevation allows for year-round exploration work.
- Low-cost exploration.



Newly Recognized Plate Margin and Miocene Intrusion and Volcanism





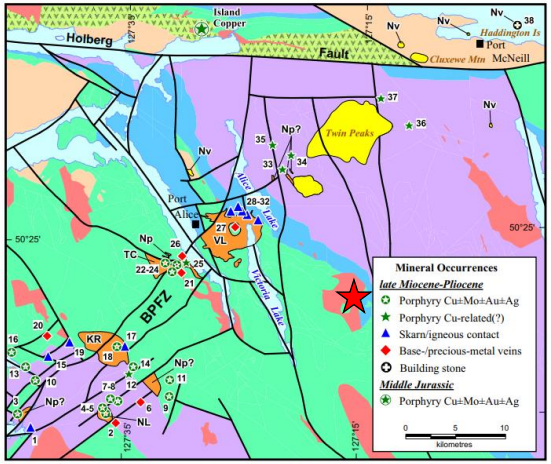
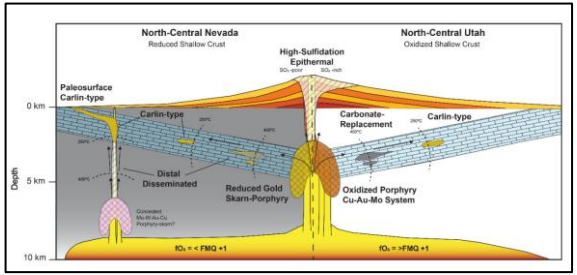
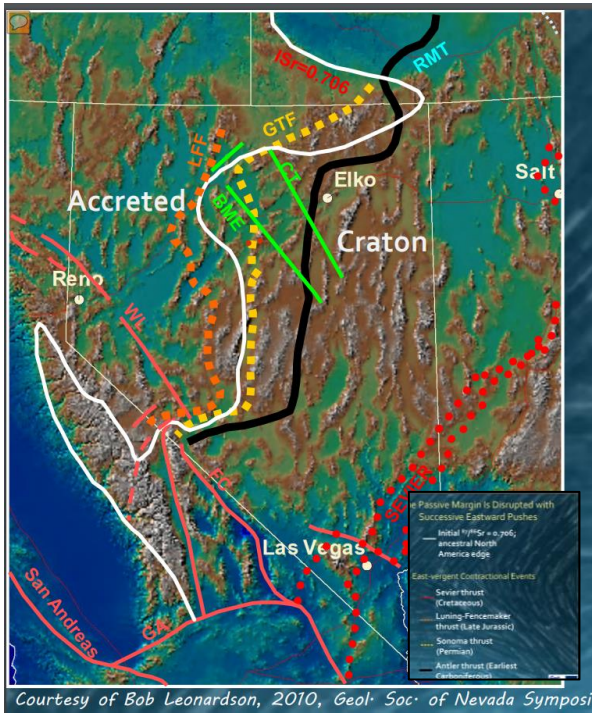


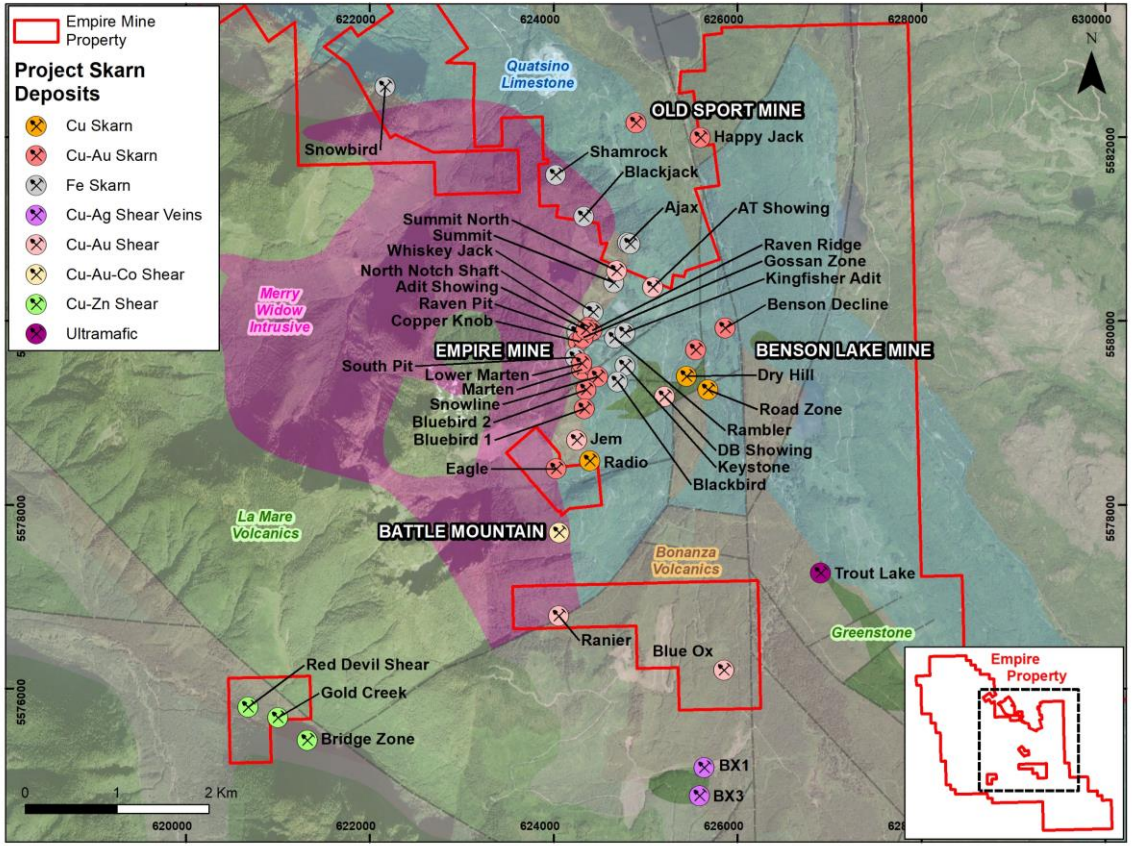
Fig. 3. Porphyry copper, skarn and vein mineral occurrences spatially associated with the Brooks magmatic suite. Mineral occurrences are taken from the MINFILE database and numbered according to Table 1. Age of the mineralization is based on direct dating results (Fig. 2) or the spatial association with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

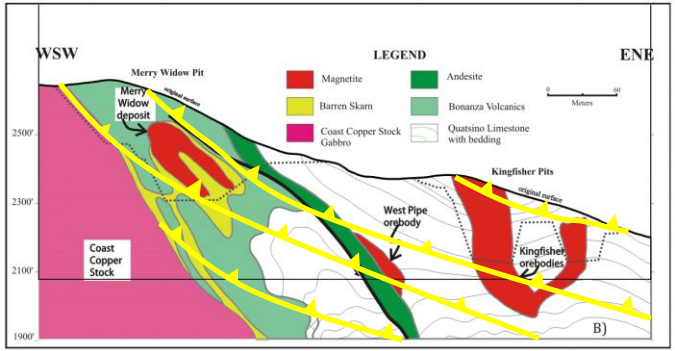


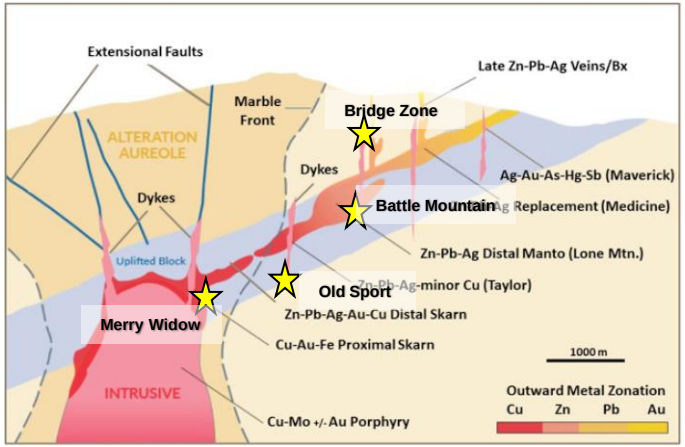


Footnotes: 6, 1, 7

Empire Mine Property



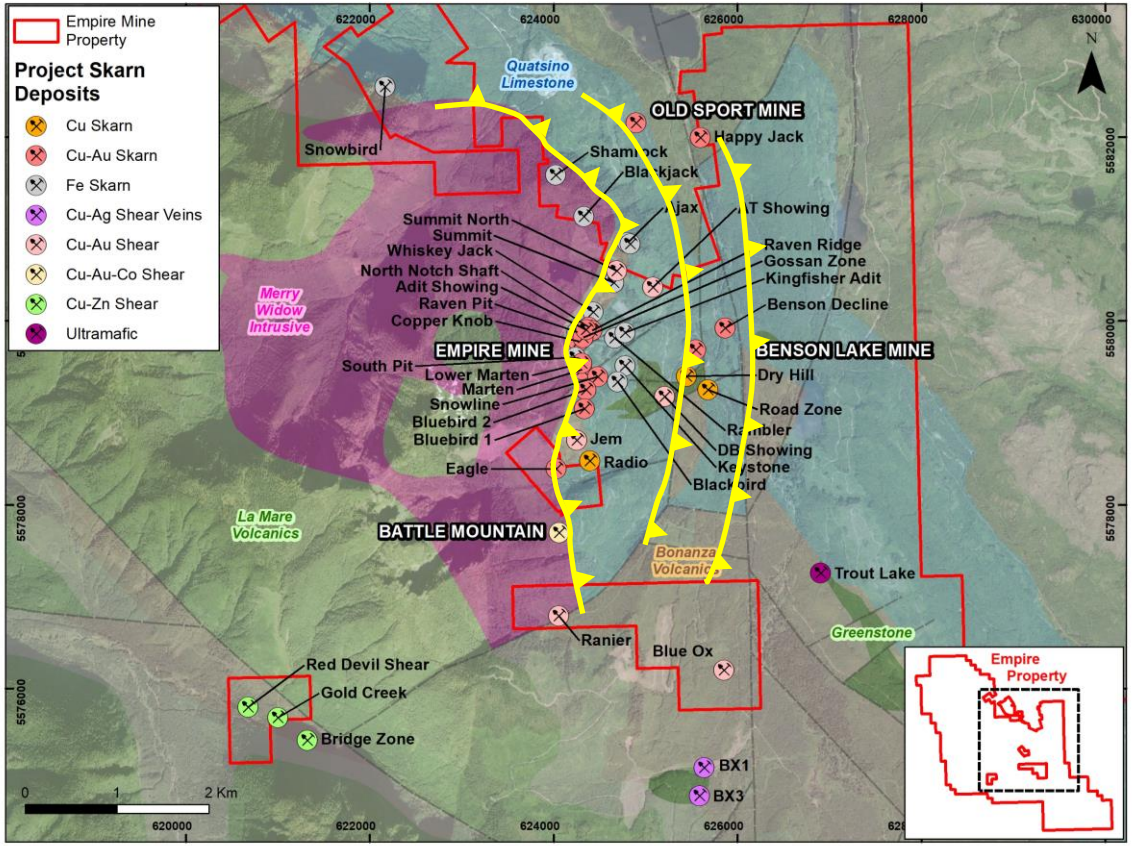


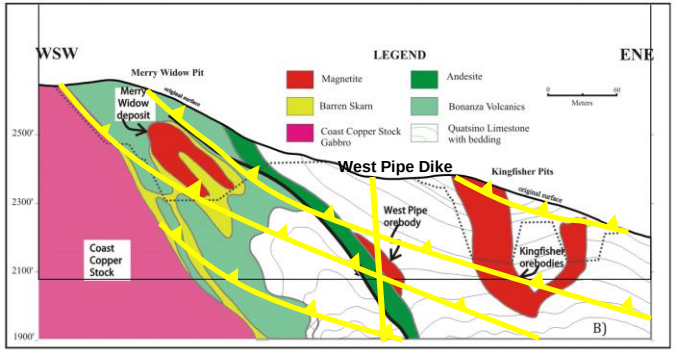


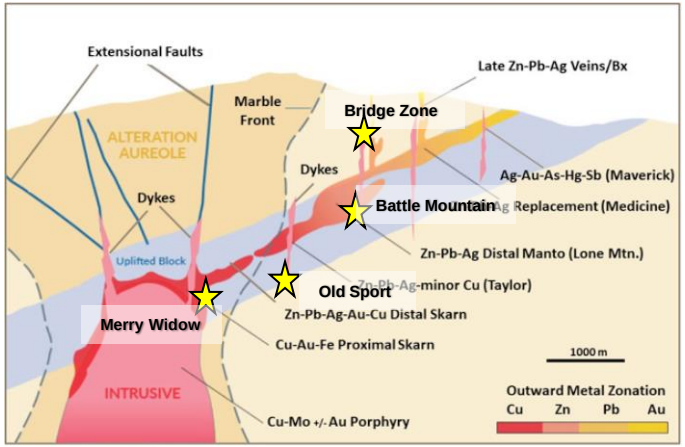
The Empire Mine Property covers iron, copper and gold skarn types; however no obvious copper-gold porphyry source has been explored for or found to date.

Footnotes: 4

Empire Mine Property



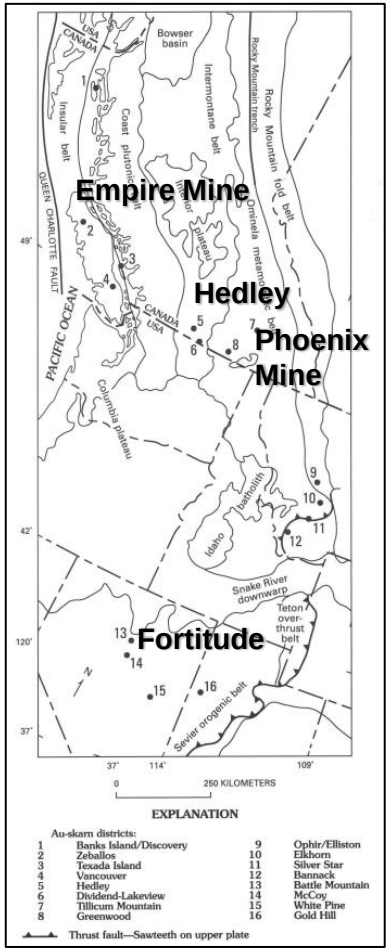




The Empire Mine Property covers iron, copper and gold skarn types; however no obvious copper-gold porphyry source has been explored for or found to date.

Footnotes: 4

Deposit Comparison- B.C / Idaho / Utah and Nevada

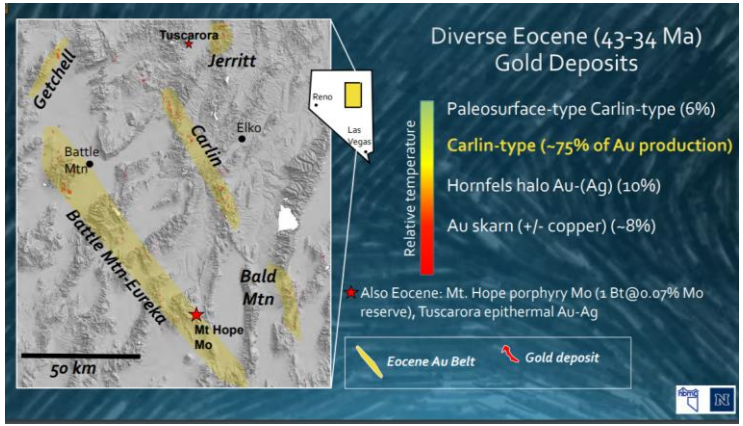


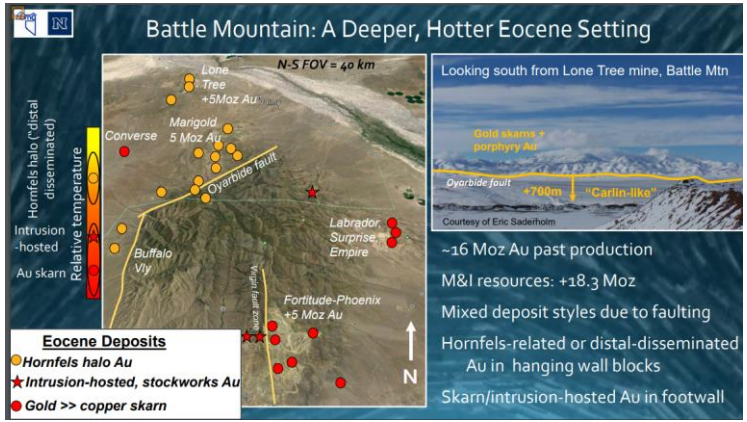
Known skarn camps in British Columbia

- Hedley Camp (Nickle Plate Mine - 1904-1996) mined 14.6 Mt grading 4.5 g/t Au,1.1 g/t Ag with minor copper and zinc)
- Craigmont Mine1958-1982 – mined 36 Mt grading 1.3% Cu. Currently reprocessing magnetite
- Greenwood Camp (Phoenix Mine – 1900-1978)) which mined 21.55 Mt grading 1.31 g/t Au, 8.5 g/t Ag and 1.09 % Cu.

Fortitude Deposit - Battle Mountain Trend of Nevada

Mineralization at Fortitude-Phoenix is basically a 30 m thick, stratabound gold-silver bearing, sulphide replacement of pervasively calc-silicate/skarn altered upper Carboniferous to early Permian carbonates.

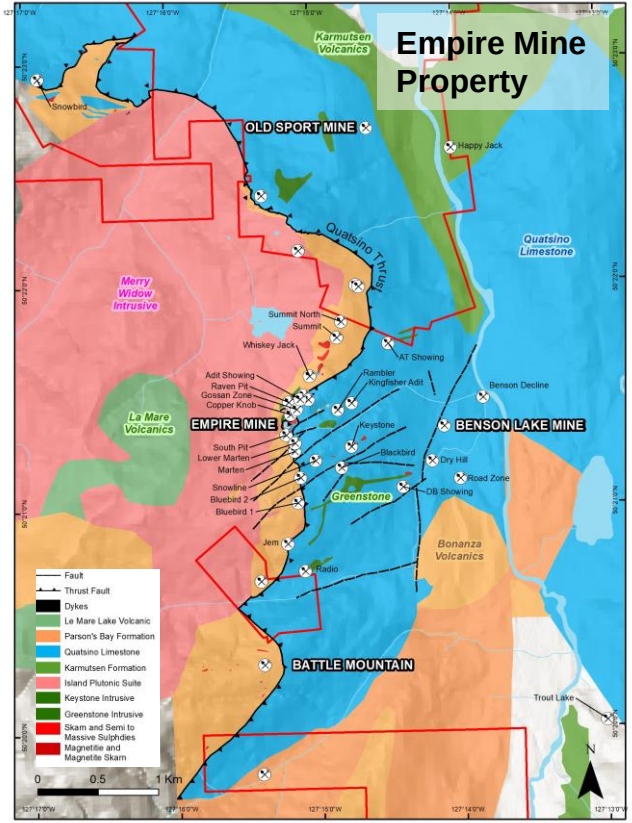


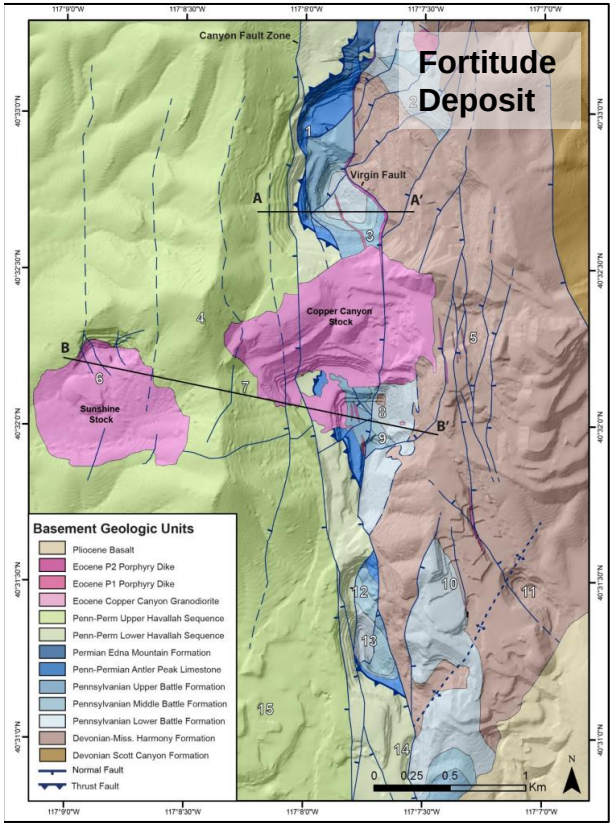


Footnotes: 9, 10, 7

Deposit Comparison- Geology Plan/Resources

Empire Mine Property and Fortitude – Phoenix Deposit





Deposit	Years Operated	Mined Metric Tonnes	Au	Cu	Remaining Resources*
Benson Lake Mine	1968-1972	1.1 Mt	0.53 g/t	1.3 %	454,500 tonnes at 0.59 g/t Au and 1.3% Cu M&I, 2.7million at 1.7% Cu
Old Sport	1962-1973	2.6 Mt	1.5 g/t	1.6 %	0 ?
Empire Mines (MW, Kingfisher Pits)	1957-1967	3.7 Mt	Fe concentrate averaged 58%		960,000 tonnes at 2.03 g/t Au, 5/64 g/t Ag, 0.34% Cu, 0.013% Co, 16.1% Fe (0.50 g/t Au cut off)

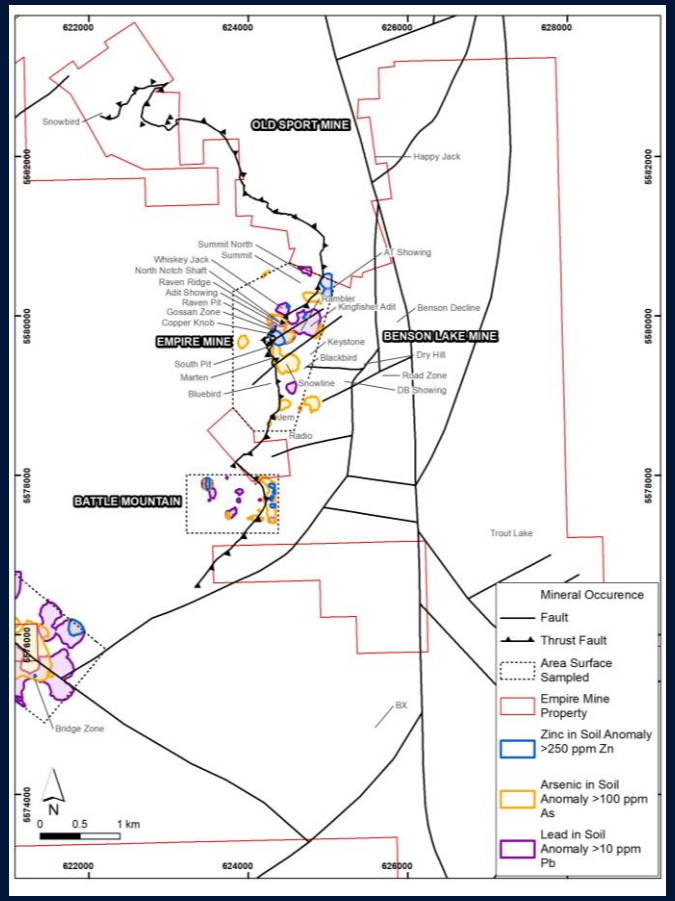
* Estimated amount remaining based on historical maps and notes

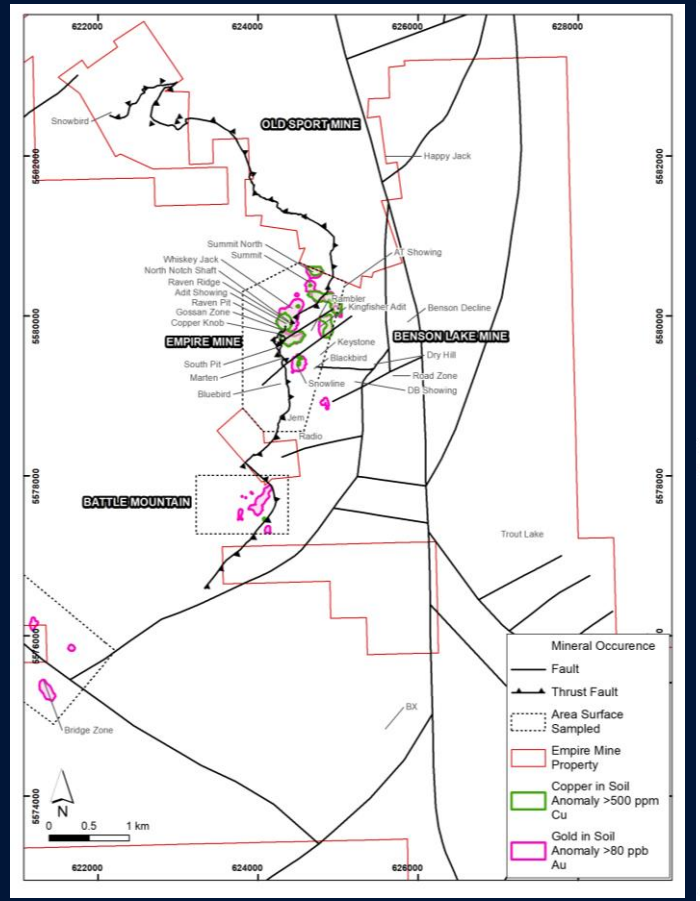
Deposit	Years Operated	Mined/ Resources Metric Tonnes	Metals
Phoenix and area deposit	1929-1997	314,600,000 (proven and probable)	0.89 g/t Au
Lower Fortitude orebody		10,300,000	6.96 g/t Au, 0.12% Cu, 25 g/t Ag

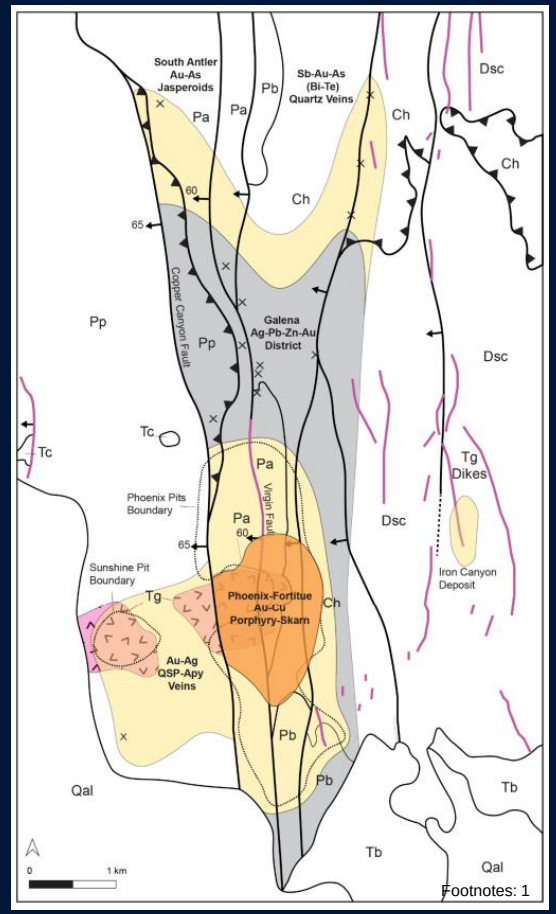
Footnotes: 1, 11, 12, 13

Deposit Comparison- Geochemistry

Mine Property and Fortitude – Phoenix Deposit





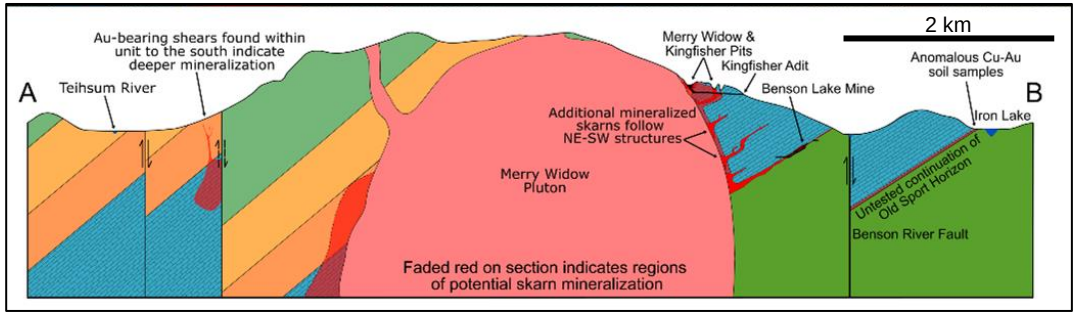


Footnotes: 1

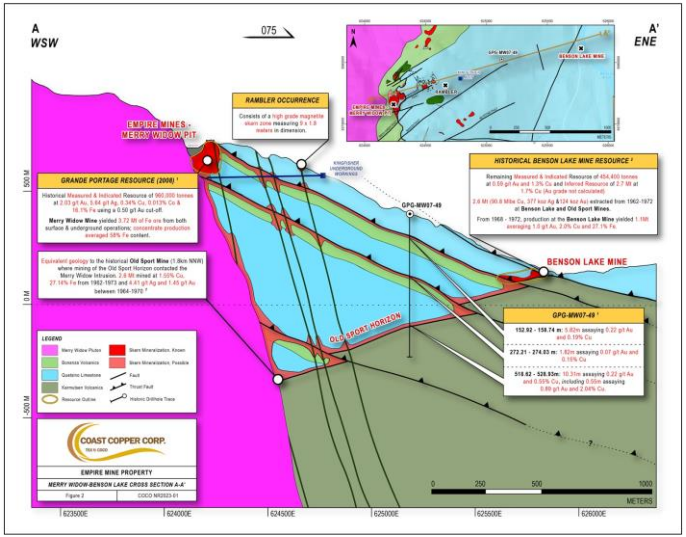
Deposit Comparison- Cross Sections

Empire Mine Property and Fortitude – Phoenix Deposit

Mineralization occurs at multiple horizons but bulk of it is between the thrusts

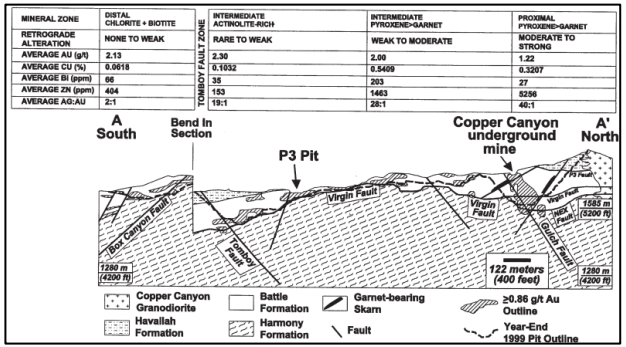


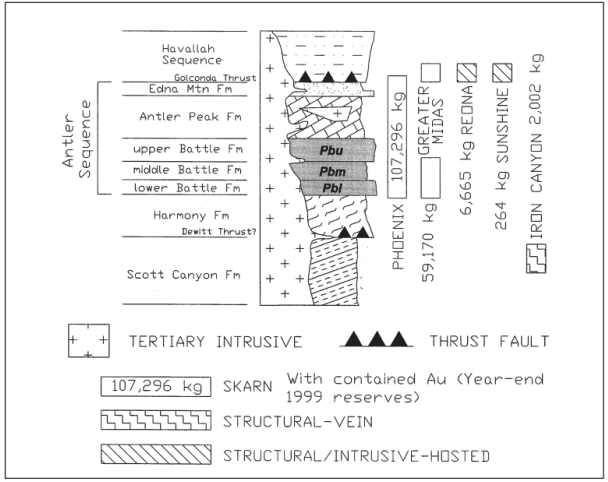
Empire Mine underground



MINERAL ZONE	DISTAL CHLORITE + BIOTITE	INTERMEDIATE ACTINOLITE-RICH	INTERMEDIATE PYROXENE>GARNET	PROXIMAL PYROXENE>GARNET
RETROGRADE ALTERATION	NONE TO WEAK	RARE TO WEAK	WEAK TO MODERATE	MODERATE TO STRONG
AVERAGE AU (g/t)	2.13	2.30	2.00	1.22
AVERAGE CU (%)	0.0618	0.1032	0.5409	0.3207
AVERAGE Bi (ppm)	66	36	203	27
AVERAGE ZN (ppm)	404	153	1463	5296
AVERAGE AG:AU	2:1	19:1	28:1	46:1

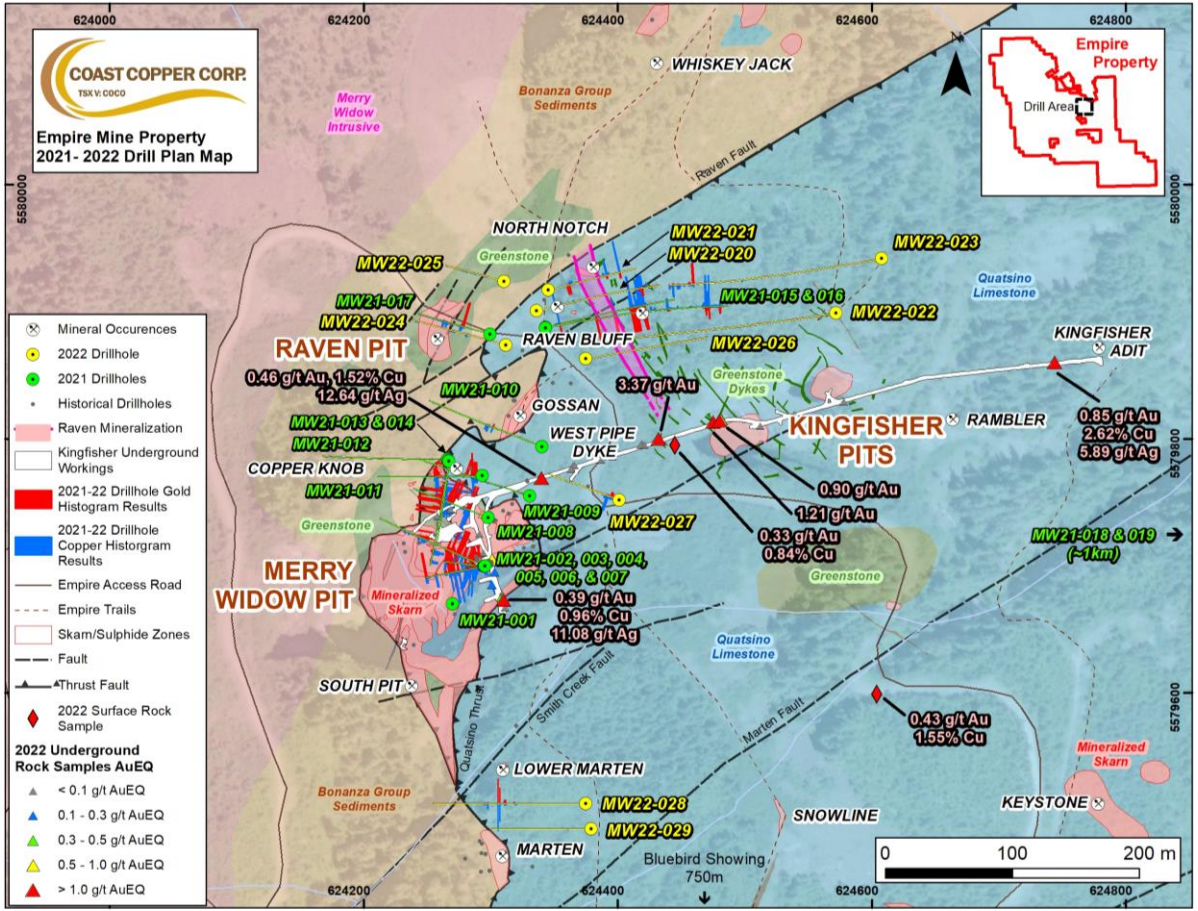
TOMBOY FAULT ZONE





Footnotes: 1

Empire Mine Coast Copper Drilling

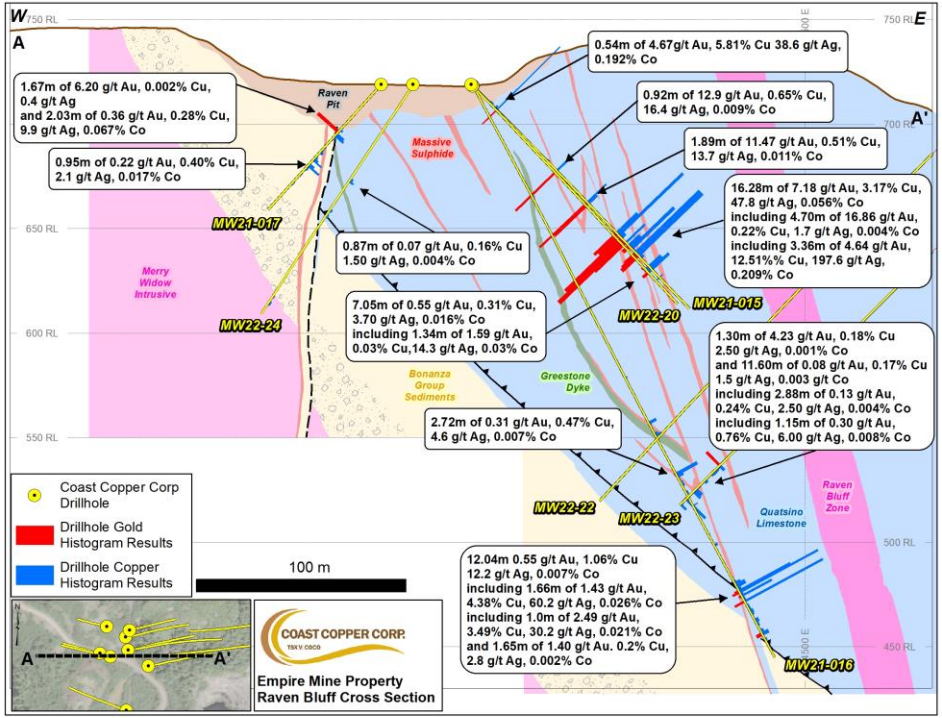


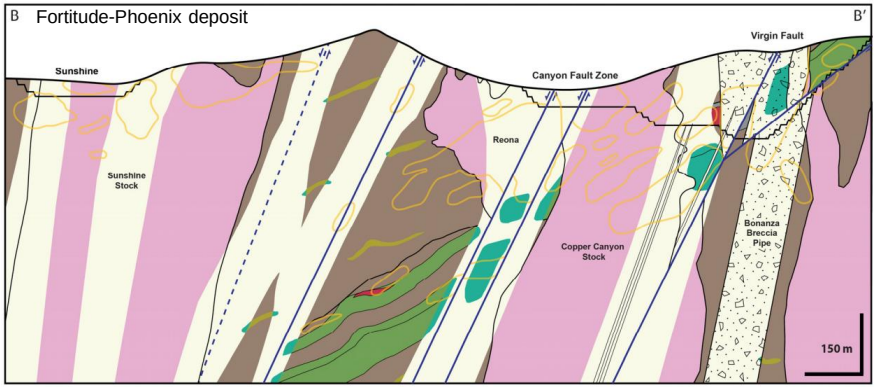
Coast Copper has completed two small drill programs totaling 3,829.7 m in 29 diamond drillholes on the Empire Mine Property. Highlights include:

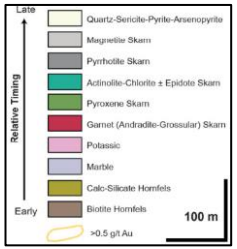
- Broader intercepts included: **MW21-004: 1.67 g/t Au and 0.22% Cu over 34.92 m; MW21-007: 1.84 g/t Au and 0.20% Cu over 39.54 m; MW21-008: 1.63 g/t Au and 0.46% Cu over 42.77 m and MW21-013: 1.22 g/t Au and 0.39% Cu over 51.06 m.**
- High-grade intercepts included: **MW21-004: 8.15 g/t Au and 0.57% Cu over 4.86 m; MW21-007: 18.00 g/t Au and 1.55% Cu over 3.23 m; and MW21-008: 4.69 g/t Au and 0.34% Cu over 10.80 m.**
- New discovery at Raven Bluff included **MW21-016 of 7.18 g/t Au and 3.17% Cu over 16.28m.**
- Rediscovered the Raven Pit, assays included **6.2 g/t Au over 1.67m** followed by **2.03m grading 0.36 g/t Au and 0.28% Cu** in MW21-017.

Deposit Comparison- Assay Cross Sections

Empire Mine Property and Fortitude – Phoenix Deposit







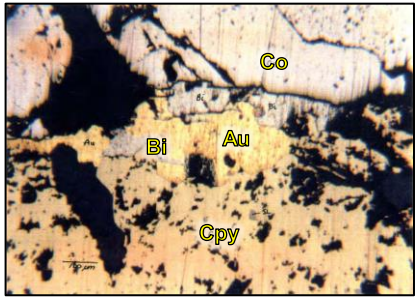
Gold not restricted to copper skarns alone

Footnotes: 1

Deposit Comparison- Mineralogy

Empire Mine Property and Fortitude – Phoenix Deposit

Empire Mine Property



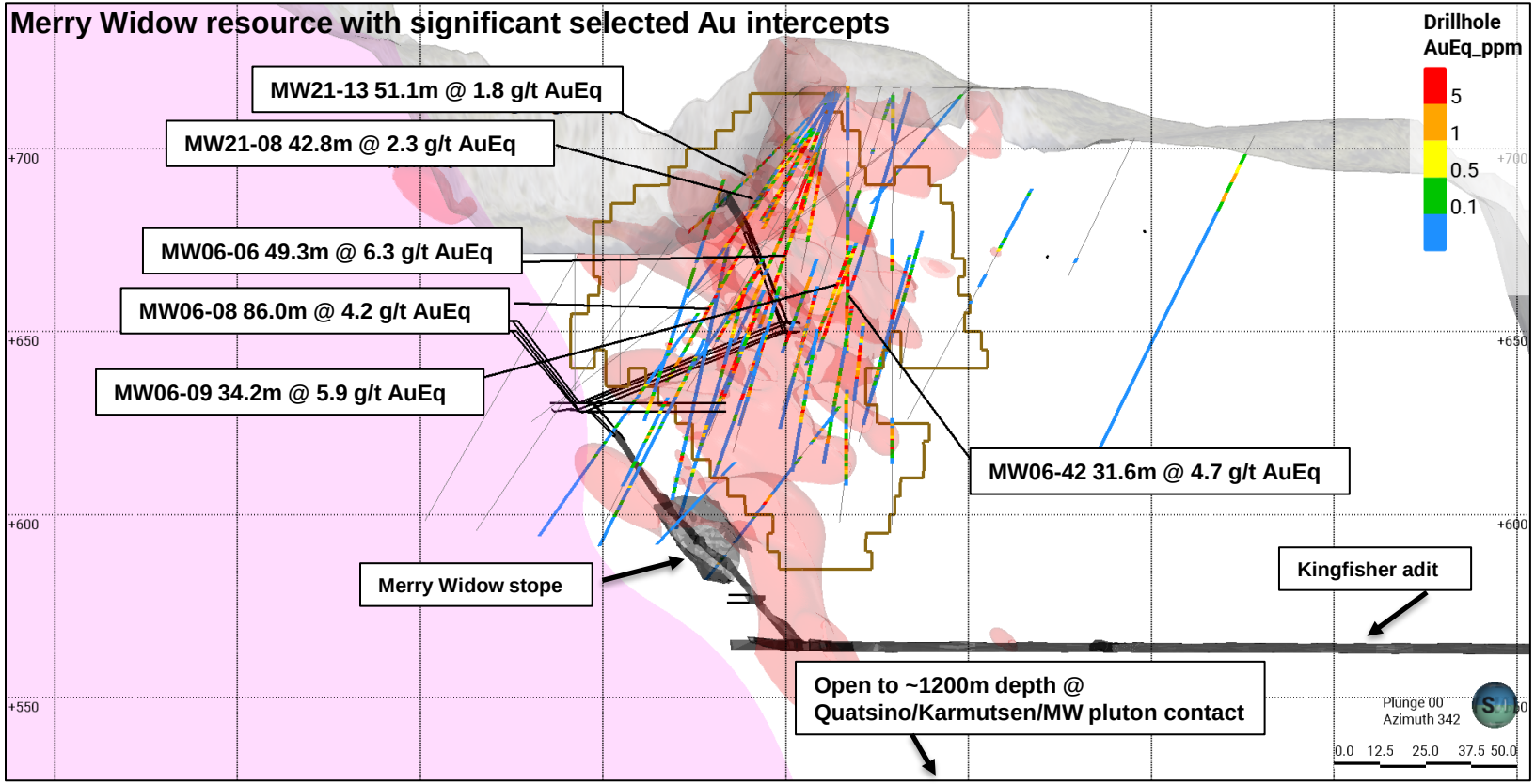
Fortitude Property

Calcic Au skarns (reduced-type): Any exoskarn in an arc environment that has one or more of the following features:

a. is associated with any undifferentiated, Fe-rich intrusions with low Fe_2O_3 / FeO ratios.
b. is pyroxene (particularly hedenbergitic pyroxene) and/or pyrrhotite-dominant.
c. has proximal copper-rich skarn and distal, apparently barren skarn which could contain micron gold ore zones.
d. has Bi-Te geochemical anomalies (others show Bi in soils or Te).

Footnotes: 7

Empire Mine Coast Copper Potential



Merry Widow Measured and Indicated Resource: (0.50g/t Au cut off)
960 kt of 0.34% Cu, 2.03 g/t Au and 5.64 g/t Ag and 0.013% Co

Footnotes: 13, 14

Conclusion

- Skarns are poorly understood and typically considered irregular and erratic, however they can be quite large with high grades, and are a significant source of copper and gold throughout the world.
- The Empire Project exhibits characteristics of Iron Skarns, Copper Skarns, Gold Skarns and all classes in between. Considerable potential for various metals exists.
- Even after 100 years of intermittent mining on the Empire property, no definitive age or source of mineralization has been determined, although it is thought to be related to Jurassic aged Merry Widow Pluton and spatially related to it and its intrusive breccias and dykes. Recently recognized thrust faults and later high-angle faults appear to cut the pluton and look to control mineralization suggesting the mineralization could post date the Jurassic intrusions. This opens new targeting for drill testing.
- Recent work by Nixon et al from the British Columbia Geological Survey has identified a new Miocene aged porphyry belt and subduction zone on the northern boundary of the Empire property. This work will be incorporated into targeting for future exploration at the Catface intrusions noted to the south.
- A new geological model indicates a newly recognized thrust fault system which not only increases the porosity pathways over a 1.5 km x 5 km area, but it also appears to share similarities to the Fortitude/Phoenix camp in Nevada. The newly identified system may provide the repeated structural ground presentation required for larger and higher-grade systems.
- Empire has a lot more room to grow, zonation patterns, thrusts and high angle fault intersections, good potential for unrecognized gold enriched skarn targets to be able to very significantly increase the known 4 Mt of resources within the existing limestone/volcanic/intrusive contacts. The skarn system, which is a product of a large 100+ Mt porphyry, is also a significant exploration target, similar to the system at Fortitude in Nevada
- The Company just signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with 5 other companies to study the viability of a hub and spoke mill complex at a permitted site at Kitsault, BC.

*Note - while the Benson Lake mine is on the current Empire Mine Property, this mill facility is not.

"…. and be it understood, I command a right good crew."

COAST COPPER CORP.

TSX V: COCO

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Coast Copper team

Coast Copper Corp.

HEAD OFFICE
904 - 409 Granville Street
Vancouver, BC
Canada V6C 1T2
Email: info@coastcoppercorp.com
Phone: 877-578-9563
www.coastcoppercorp.com

Adam Travis, CEO and Director
P: 250.878.7554,
E: adamt@coastcoppercorp.com

Fletcher Morgan, Chair of the Board of Directors
P: 604.355.0262,
E: fletcherm@coastcoppercorp.com

Footnotes

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12. Cominco Resources, Drill Section Maps “Plan of Cominco’s Benson Lake Operations on Empire Claims Showing Ore Reserves & Proposed Exploration Program”, 1970, Private Files
13. NI 43-1010 Technical Report: Giroux, G.H., & Raven, W. (November 30, 2008). Technical Report on the Copper Gold Resources for the Merry Widow Property. Filed on SEDAR January 22, 2009. The 2008 Grand Portage resource estimate was completed by Gary H. Giroux, P.Eng, MASc, of Giroux Consulting Ltd. in Vancouver, B.C. The estimate was based on a 3D geological model integrating 4,448 metres of diamond drilling of 43 drill holes, 2,290 assays, with 104 down-hole surveys collected between June and December 2006. The resource was reported utilizing gold cut-off grades ranging from 0.10 g/t to 3.00 g/t gold, as more particularly set out in the report. A complete copy of the report is available on Grand Portage's public filings on SEDAR (www.sedar.com). A gold cut-off grade of 0.50 g/t gold was selected as representing one possible mining scenario. For the purposes of the calculations, lognormal cumulative frequency plots were used to assess grade distribution to see if capping of high values was required and if so at what levels. For all elements, capping levels were established based on the individual grade distributions as follows: Gold -- a total of 18 gold assays were capped at 32.0 g/t gold, Silver --a total of 9 silver assays were capped at 165 g/t silver, Copper -- a total of 7 assays were capped at 11.7% copper, Cobalt -- a total of 5 assays were capped at 0.48% cobalt, Iron -- all iron assays were capped at 50% iron (the analytical detection limit)
14. Assessment Report on the Diamond Drilling on the Merry Widow Property, G. Nicholson, dated December 15, 2006, written for Grande Portage Resources Inc.

QAQC Statement on Drill Assay Results

The 2021 and 2022 drill sample collection was supervised on-site by Coast Copper personnel and sub-contractors who inserted certified standards, blanks, and field duplicates consisting of quarter core samples into each batch of samples at regular intervals. QA/QC samples account for 8% of the total samples sent to the labs. Samples were sealed on site and shipped to MSALABS in Langley, British Columbia for analysis. Samples were prepared by crushing the entire sample to 70% passing -2mm, riffle splitting of 1kg and pulverizing the split to better than 85% passing 75 microns. MSALABS also conducts a rigorous QA/QC policy by inserting standards, blanks and conducting pulp duplicates on certain drillcore intervals.

All samples were analyzed by 48 element ultra-trace 4-acid ICP digestion. Copper assays >10,000 ppm and Ag assays >100 g/t were reanalyzed with an Ore Grade method. The analytical results are verified with the application of industry standard Quality Assurance and Quality Control (“QA/QC”) procedures. The gold assays were determined by 30g fire assay with AAS finish method which reports in parts per million (“ppm; equivalent to g/t). Any samples greater than 10.0 g/t gold were re-analyzed by fire assay method with a gravimetric finish.

Iron ore analysis was determined by borate fusion and XRF finish.