

EXPLORING AND DEVELOPING CRITICAL MATERIALS PROJECTS IN NORTH AMERICA

O SHERRIDON ____ Cu-Zu-Ag-Au

O2 LIDA Au-Ag-Cu

O3 CORA _____ Cu-Mo

OA COPPER EAGLE ___ Cu-Au-Mo



RECENT SHERRIDON DRILL RESULTS

- 23.5m @ 1.18% Cu, 1.46% Zn, 6.79 g/t Au, 40.4 g/t Ag (7.43% CuEq) from 38.0m
- 9.3 m @ 0.85% Cu, 4.01% Zn, 1.08 g/t Au and 17.6 g/t Ag (3.09% CuEq) from 44.2 m
- 14.4 m @ 0.88% Cu, 2.58% Zn, 0.51 g/t Au and 9.8 g/t Ag (2.16% CuEq) from 49.4 m
- 10.0 m @ 0.92% Cu, 4.70% Zn, 0.37 g/t Au and 10.8 g/t Ag (2.74% CuEq) from 76.0 m
- 8.0 m @ 2.17% Cu, 4.78% Zn, 1.83 g/t Au and 34.4 g/t Ag (5.40% CuEq) from 87.0 m

INVESTMENT HIGHLIGHTS



WHY COPPER?

Copper is a highly efficient and cost effective conductor of electricity and heat. It is these properties that make it essential to the generation and transfer of electricity.

Demand for copper has grown 2.5% per year on average for the past 40 years. The energy transition and electric mobility suggests this demand growth will be sustained or exceeded for many years to come.

All electric vehicles require a significant amount of copper, including within batteries and electric motors. By 2030, a 10x growth in EV is forecast from 2020.

Supply chains are proving to be fragile. South America supplies >40% of mine production where supply is now prone to disruption or nationalization.



SHERRIDON (MANITOBA), VHMS

T2 METALS EARNING 90%

Sherridon is a well-known VHMS camp in the Flin Flon - Snow Lake Greenstone Belt of Manitoba, with both a significant mining history and substantial copper-rich historical resources. The Project has year-round road access, is 70 km from the mining centre of Flin Flon, lies close to the small community of Sherridon/Cold Lake and includes an operating rail line.

Mining of the Sherritt Cordon deposit at Sherridon took place between 1931 and 1951, when 7.74 million tonnes were mined at an average grade of 2.46% Cu, 2.84% Zn, 0.6 g/t Au and 33 g/t Ag from two orebodies along 2.5 km of strike. Earlier explorers discovered and drilled numerous additional sulphide occurrences including Bob, Cold Lake, Lost Lake, Fidelity, Jungle and Park.

T2 Metals acquired the Sherridon property in 2022 via Joint Venture. The project has not received any exploration in over a decade, despite the excellent near-term potential for discovery and development. During 2023, T2 Metals completed an Exploration Agreement with the Kiciwapa Cree, and began exploration with 12 holes drilled at the Cold Lake and Lost Lake prospects. Results were extremely promising, with high grades of copper, zinc and gold discovered at shallow depths. Exploration potential is similar to the McIlvenna Bay deposit being developed by Foran Mining Corp (TSX:FOM - CA\$1 bn) only 150km to the west.





CORA (ARIZONA), PORPHYRY

100% OWNED BY T2 METALS

Cora was identified and staked in the search for copper targets under thin cover in high pedigree belts. The Cora copper project lies centrally within the Arizona copper belt, in the vicinity of world class porphyry, VHMS and skarn type copper projects. The project is centered 2km east of the North Star copper mine under shallow cover. North Star was a producer of copper ore for Miami Copper Co., and ASARCO at Hayden (Arizona) in the mid 1900's.

Original exploration company records held by the Geological Survey of Arizona show past drilling at Cora intersected oxide copper mineralization over widths in excess of 100m, beneath shallow alluvial cover, over an area of at least 1 km by 1 km. Intervals include:

DH5: 99.7 m (327 ft) @ 0.28% Cu, below 10.7 m of alluvial cover DH4: 39.6 m (130 ft) @ 0.38% Cu, below 47.2 m of alluvial cover DH1: 225.5 m (740 ft) @ 0.29% Cu, below 42.7 m of alluvial cover

T2 Metals completed aeromagnetics in 2022, and the project is now drill ready. Cora lies close to porphyry projects being developed by Ivanhoe Electric (TSX:IE – CA\$1.2bn) and Arizona Sonoran (TSX:ASCU).

COPPER EAGLE (NEVADA), PORPHYRY

100% OWNED BY T2 METALS

Copper Eagle is T2's most recent project, staked on open ground following target generation. Copper Eagle lies within the Walker Lane Mineral Belt, in the vicinity of world class porphyry and skarn type copper projects, and is easily accessible all year round. Exploration was last recorded over 50 years ago, when significant zones of oxidized copper mineralization were exposed beneath shallow alluvial cover.

Original exploration records acquired by T2 Metals from the Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology show trenching at Copper Eagle discovered sulfide and oxide copper mineralization over an area of at least 500 m by 200 m. Copper grades were reported from 14 intrusive and metasediment rock samples, which ranged from 0.001% to 19.8% Cu and averaged 2.3% Cu*. Three samples with significant gold grades of 0.01, 0.02 and 0.95 oz/t Au (0.3, 0.6 and 29.5 g/t Au) were reported from intervals of quartz vein within the area*

(* These analytical results are historical in nature and have not been verified by a "qualified person" as defined by National Instrument 43-101. Trench and sample locations are determined from maps with local grid coordinates of the day which cannot converted to modern coordinates with a high degree of accuracy. Sesults therefore should not be relied upon and should only be considered an indication of the mineral potential of the project.)

Geological mapping by Smith Copper in 1971 indicates that copper mineralization is associated with altered, possible Tertiary age intrusions, consistent with a potential porphyry copper setting and analogous to other porphyry deposits in the northern part of the Walker Lane Mineral Belt.

LIDA (NEVADA), EPITHERMAL

100% OWNED BY T2 METALS

Lida was identified and staked as part of T2's project generation targeting poorly tested copper districts in the Western USA. The geological and geophysical setting is similar to Rio Tinto's New York Canyon project, and historic data suggested widespread oxide copper with no relevant drilling.

T2 discovered prospecting pits across 2km x 3k, sampling of which returned copper ranging from 26.2% to 12 ppm and averaging 1.5% Cu. Follow up IP was completed by T2 in 2022 which highlighted strong chargeability and resistivity anomalies beneath volcanic cover.

Drilling of the chargeability anomaly intersected intense silica alteration and porphyry dykes, indicating the opportunity for buried copper or gold mineralization within the claim area. The high resistivity target remains untested by drilling, with features similar to gold projects in the Beatty district (eg AngloGold Ashanti's 8 Moz Silicon-Merlin gold project).



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