



**Dorchester  
Copper Inc**



# **DORCHESTER COPPER EXPLORATION**

# Company Bios

## Bill Love

### President and Director

Mr. Love is a geologist involved in mineral exploration in Canada for the last 35+ years. He was part of the discovery team for the world-class Hemlo deposit. Mr. Love was also an institutional equity salesperson in London England for a Canadian brokerage firm and spent the last 15 years as a venture capitalist and a corporate finance specialist in a variety of resource and technology companies. Mr. Love received a Bachelor of Science (Honours) in Geology from Lakehead University in 1981 and a Masters of Business Administration from Saint Mary's University in 1984.

## David McDonald

### CFO

Mr. McDonald currently serves as the CFO of McLaren Resources Inc. and CFO of Talisker Gold Corp. now Advanced United, having over 15 years' experience in the gold mining industry. Mr. McDonald spent several years working in Public accounting until joining a junior mining team in 2006. Since that time Mr. McDonald has been CFO of a number of public and private junior mining Companies. Mr. McDonald received an Honours Bachelor of Commerce from Laurentian University in 1982 and earned his CA in 1991 with Ernst & Young Toronto.

## James Atkinson

### Director

Since 2018, Mr. Atkinson has been the President and CEO of Talisker Gold Corp., now Advance United. An experienced exploration geologist and project manager with over 45 years of experience. Mr. Atkinson has spent his career in both mineral exploration and mining and in the environmental field as Vice President, Exploration Manager and Regional Manager with junior and major mining companies such as Newmont, Billiton and Agnico Eagle. He has reviewed, evaluated and acquired projects around the world and recently was part of the team responsible for mergers and acquisitions at American Silver. He has worked with investors to form and manage junior exploration companies. In the area of mineral exploration, James has designed and managed multimillion dollar programs searching for and discovering various commodities including industrial minerals. These projects, comprised of up to 100 staff, involved geophysical, geochemical and drilling programs as well as prospecting and geological mapping. He has also negotiated option and purchase deals for mineral properties.

# The Need for Copper

## FACT

COPPER HAS  
BEEN IGNORED  
IN THE RUSH TO  
FIND GOLD

- **The world needs more copper.**
- **Greenfield exploration is high risk.**
- High-quality mineral deposits are increasingly scarce and difficult to find. Success in exploration requires perseverance and sustained investment throughout the Preliminary Economic Assessment stage of resource definition.
- **Current copper mines face many problems.**
- From ore quality depletion from existing mines, declining grades, and deeper deposits, to higher expectations from governments, regulators, and communities — on the current path industry grades are expected to decline by 17% over the next decade, according to Wood Mackenzie.
- **New, world-class deposits are necessary to sustain the growing global need for copper.**

# Exploration Models

- **IOCG, Orogenic Cu-Au Systems**
- **African Copper Belt Sediment Hosted**
  - Stratigraphically controlled in “Red Bed” quartzite sequences
- **High Grade Veins –Transensional faults – enrichment of Cu, Ag**



# Opportunity - Find More Copper!

- **Three drivers have emerged that have the potential to elevate copper to new highs in the coming decades.**
  - 1. Electric vehicles 2. Renewable technologies 3. Growing economies and infrastructure
- **Electric vehicles are on the rise.**
  - Hybrid cars use approximately 40 kilograms of copper — twice the amount of copper a gas car uses — and 90 or more kilograms of copper is used in a full electric vehicle — three to four times more copper than used in a gas-powered car.
  - The global electric vehicle fleet is expected to increase from one million vehicles today to about 140 million by 2035.
- **Renewable technologies are the providers for energy in the future.**
  - Renewable technologies, like wind and solar, have increased nearly 50-fold in the last decade. Solar energy's share of global power generation has more than doubled in just three years, yet still accounts for a small slice of the total energy mix. Between now and 2040, a massive \$8 trillion will be spent globally on renewables, about two thirds of all energy spending, according to Bloomberg New Energy Finance. Renewable energy resources require four to 12 times as much copper as traditional fossil fuel-based power generation. Growing demand for solar power generation capacity alone will require between seven and 10 million tons of copper by 2030.
- **Growing economies create demand.**
  - In Asia alone, technology together with surging demographic growth is predicted to lead to an additional 30.8 million tons of copper demand by 2030.

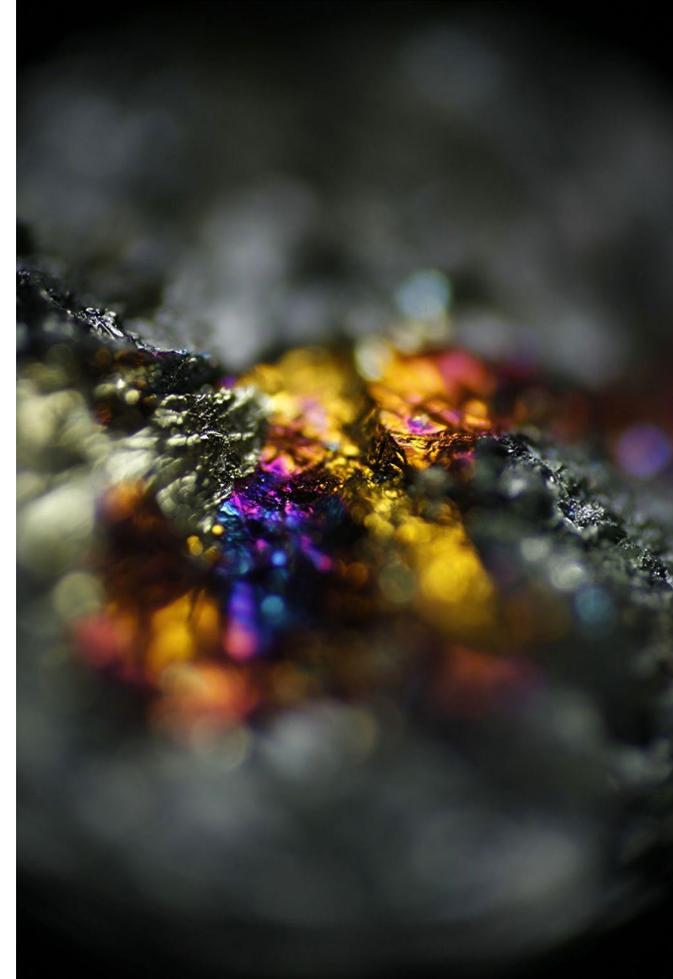
# Dorchester Copper

- Located in southern New Brunswick approximately 30 km from Moncton.
- Copper occurs in fluvial channel sequences (grey sandstone and conglomerate, rich in organic material) at the base of the Boss Point Formation, immediately overlying Mabou Group redbeds. The deposit is a large (1km by 2km) lenticular, NE-trending zone, with high-grade (2 - 10% Cu) sections.
- Work by Gulf minerals in 1977 defined a (non NI43-101 compliant) resource of 9.58 million tonnes @ 0.73% Cu (140 million lbs. of copper)

## DORCHESTER RESOURCES

### **HISTORICAL RESULTS DISCLAIMER**

THE RESULTS DISCLOSED IN THIS PRESENTATION ARE HISTORICAL IN NATURE. DORCHESTER COPPER HAS NOT REVIEWED ANY RESULTS OR DATA, RECALCULATED ANY MINERAL RESOURCES, REVIEWED ANY QUALITY CONTROL SAMPLES, OR INTEGRATED THE QUALITY OF DATASETS AND CANNOT COMMENT ON THE RELEVANCE OR RELIABILITY OF SUCH INFORMATION. ALL RESULTS OUTLINED IN THIS DISCLOSURE ARE NON-COMPLIANT WITH NATIONAL INSTRUMENT 43-101 STANDARDS OF DISCLOSURE FOR MINERAL PROJECTS AND SHOULD NOT BE RELIED UPON.



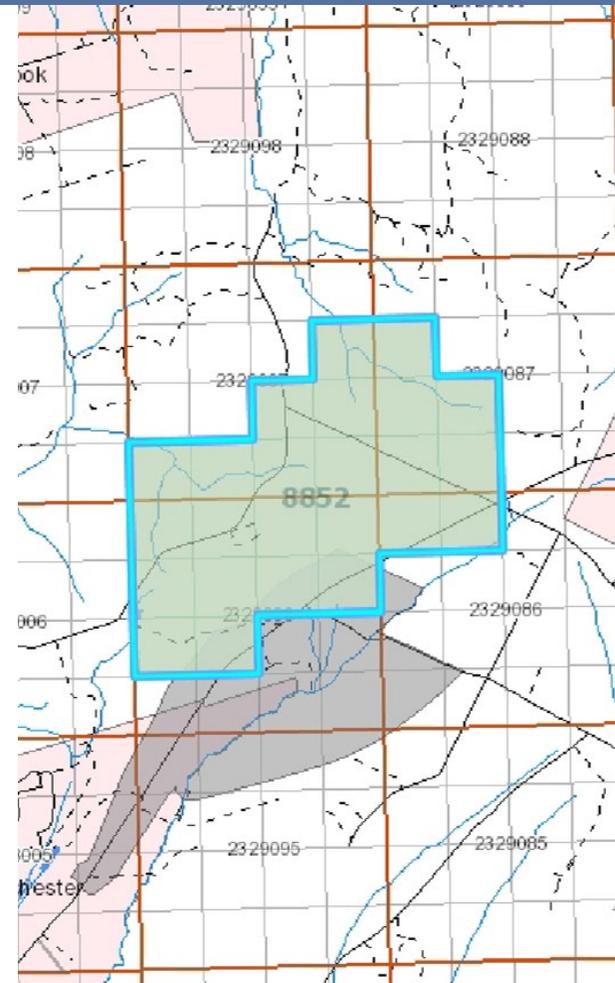


Rock samples taken from a quarry that exposes the mineralized zone ran up to 48% Cu and >28.3oz/tonne Ag demonstrating the possibility for high grade copper zones with attractive silver grades.

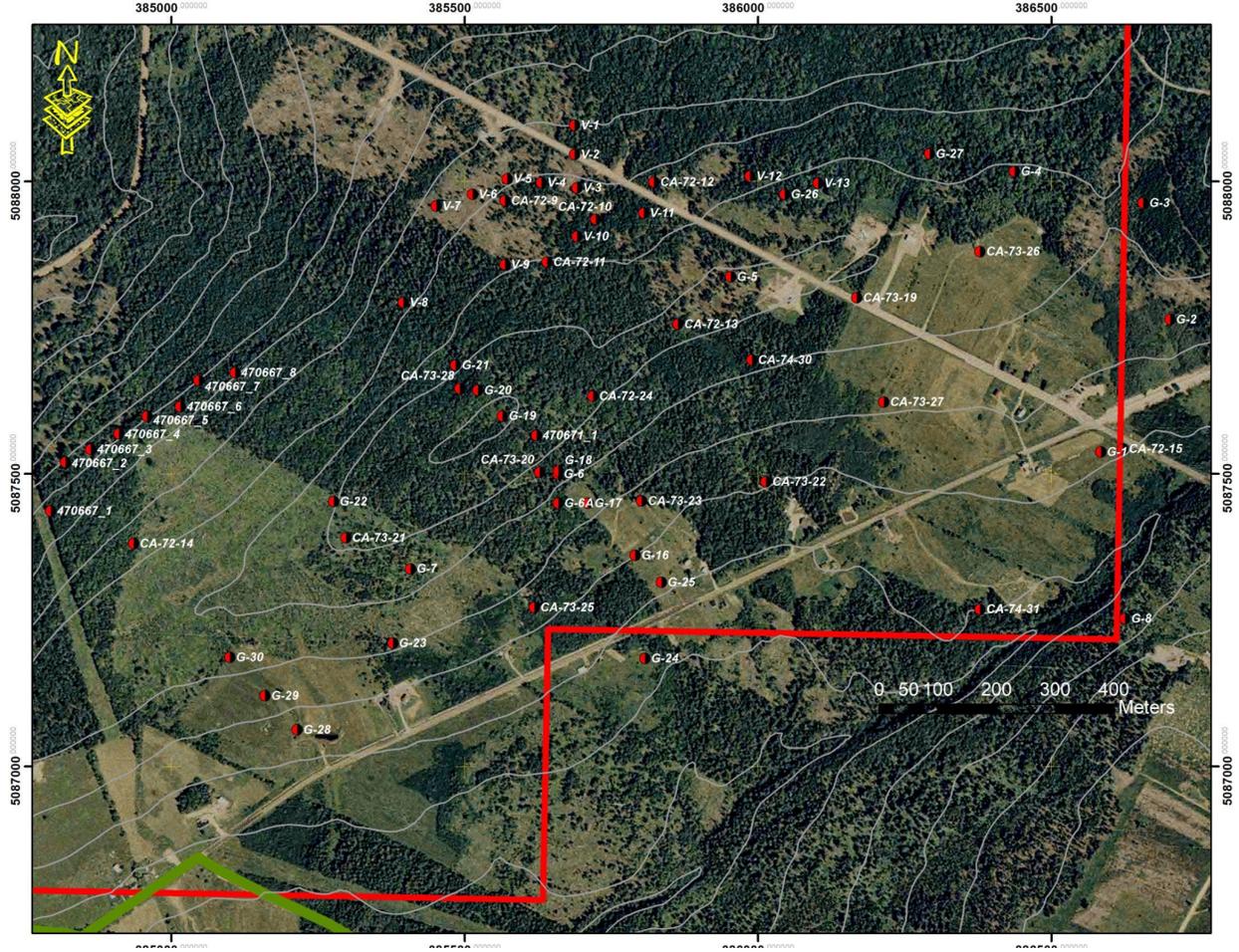
- The main potential for this property is located on the mineralizing fluid flow paths created by the intersection of Transtensional fault sets with basin bounding faults
- This provides an excellent target as we trace the contact between the Prospective units to the north of the historic mine which has been amplified by the discovery of copper mineralization 4.3 km north of the former mine

# Dorchester Introduction

- Located in New Brunswick approximately 10 km west of Sackville and 30 km east of Moncton NB NTS Map 21H15.
- The property is the site of the former producing Dorchester mine.
- Discovered on Sep. 14, 1876 it became a producing copper mine in the early twentieth century. Historical exploration work by Gulf Minerals outlined what appears to be a copper deposit in the area of the historical copper mine of **9,577,367 tons of 0.73% Cu – 130 million lbs copper**
- **Recent work has identified the importance of cross-faults in localizing high grade copper/Ag mineralization.**
- **Research and Productivity council (RPC) completed preliminary metallurgical tests on Dorchester material and concluded – “90% of the copper in the Dorchester heap can be extracted using a combination of acid and bio-leaching” – Falconcrest (93)**



# Dorchester Property Drill Holes



# Dorchester Adit

High Grade Malachite sample  
Site Visit September 30, 2021



# Goshen NB Copper Deposit Summary

The Goshen Deposit has a historical resource of 40,000 T@ 2.25% copper. It is located in SE New Brunswick on Mapsheet 21H/14. The Goshen Main Deposit is at surface and is contained within 4 claim units (see below). The current claim group consists of 35 claim units all in which are in good standing and have excess work credits. There are no historical NSR's. The deposit was first discovered in 1925. It was not until 1958 when Hawkins completed a Master's thesis which included soils, trenching, and churn drilling. This work defined the original resource of 40,000 tons at 2.25% copper. Since then until 2014 there have been various companies and individuals doing Geological work on the Goshen, from soil sampling, to trenching and drilling (Cornerstone Resources 2008).

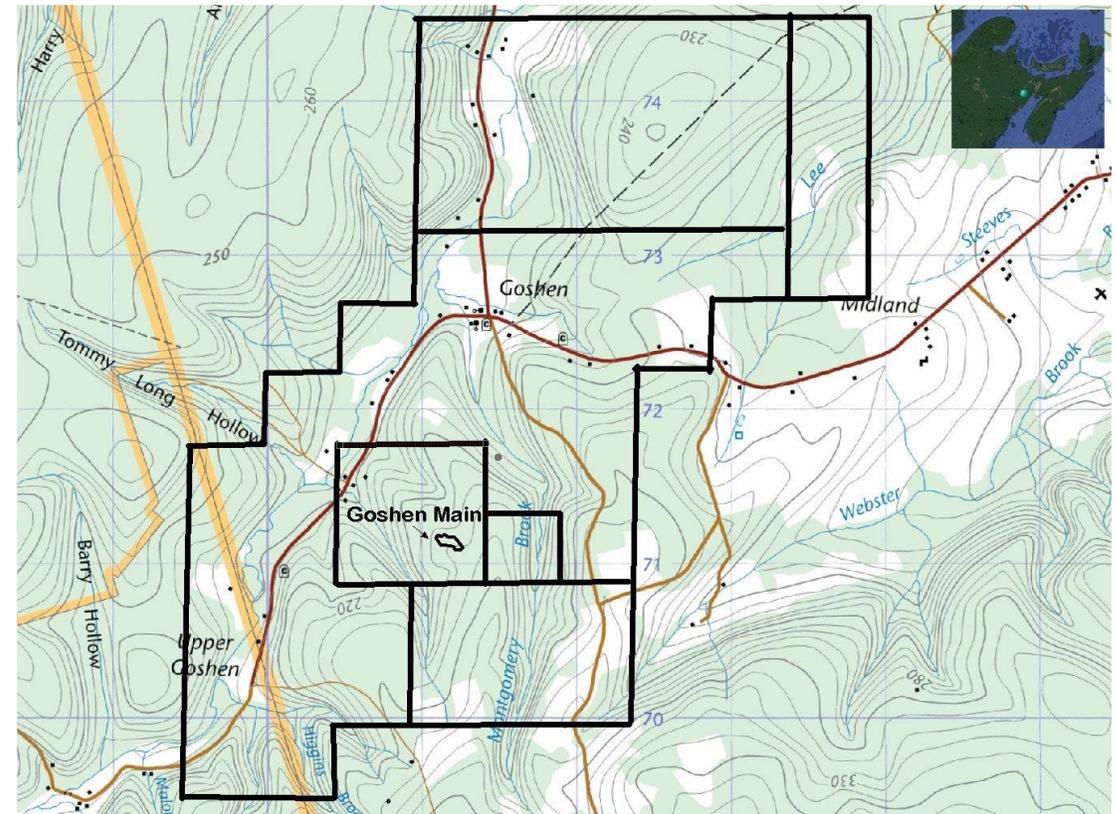


FIG 1 GOSHEN CLAIM BLOCK LOCATION MAP

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The deposit model aligns with common sedimentary hosted copper deposits containing both a sulphide and oxide zone of copper. Both core and grab samples carry abundant amounts of malachite and chalcocite. Bitumen is also somewhat common in the drill core and plays a role in the ore formation event. The transition phase of chalcocite to malachite is well preserved and observed in drill core as chalcocite altering to malachite.



FIG 2 GOSHEN MAIN WITH COPPER AT SURFACE

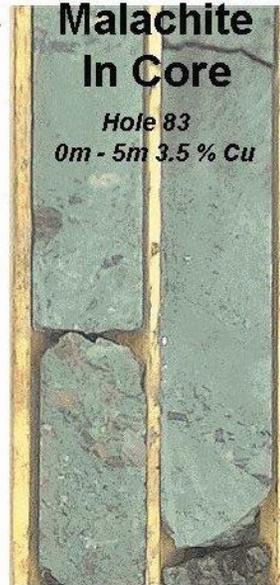


FIG 3 MALACHITE AND CHALCOCITE IN DRILL CORE

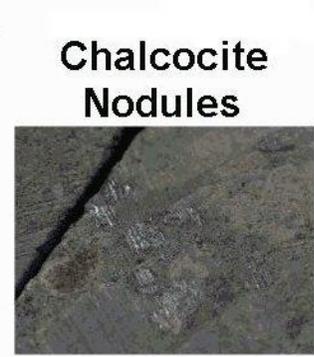


FIG 4 SAMPLE COLLECTED AT GOSHEN MAIN (~ 4% COPPER)

After the 2008 drill program Cornerstone unfortunately did not produce a 3D model of their drill results but did submit the logs and assays in the final drill report. The drill intersects contain visible malachite, chalcocite, and plant debris (See slide 11) . The intersects were only a few meters wide downhole and it was determined they Cornerstone did not understand the geometry of the deposit and the intersects just grazed the main mineralization identified by I.P. (See below).

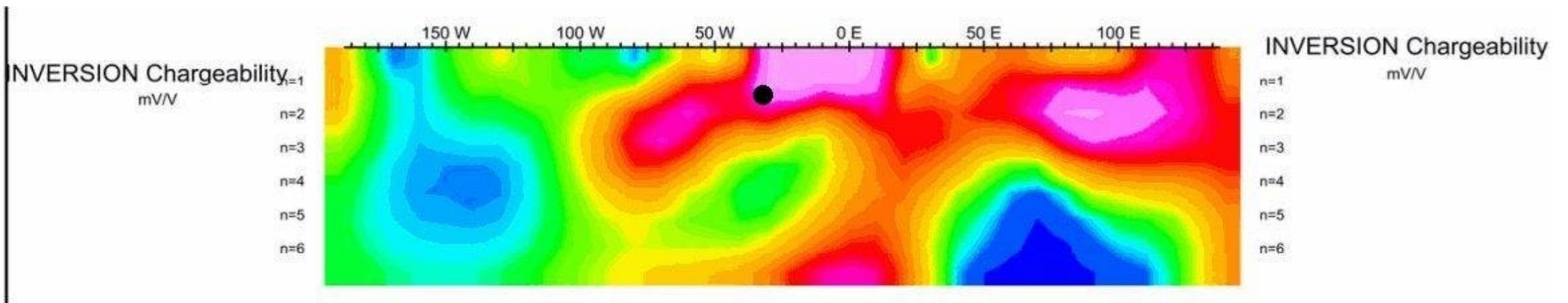


FIG 5 PIERCE POINT OF DRILL HOLE 79 CROSSING THE PLANE OF LINE ZERO ON THE SUBSURFACE I.P. INVERSION SECTION  
 (INTERSECTING DIRECTLY UNDERNEATH THE MAIN SHOWING)  
 THE SECTION IS ORIENTED AT  $110^{\circ}$  AND THE HOLE INTERSECTS AT  $160^{\circ}$  DEGREES AT A  $45^{\circ}$  DIP. REFER TO FIG 7  
 DDH 83 – 0-5m 3.5% Cu

The property owner of the Goshen project completed limited metallurgical work with RPC, RPC yielded a 96.2% recovery of the high grade malachite ore using acid leaching. RPC also determined that the ore has a specific gravity of 3.5. The property owner conducted a gravity survey to determine if there is a density contrast between the mineralized and unmineralized material. The gravity survey did not pick up a density contrast but did locate a fault that was mapped by Hinds, a NB Government Geologist in 2017. There is likely a correlation between the location of the mineralized material and this significant fault.

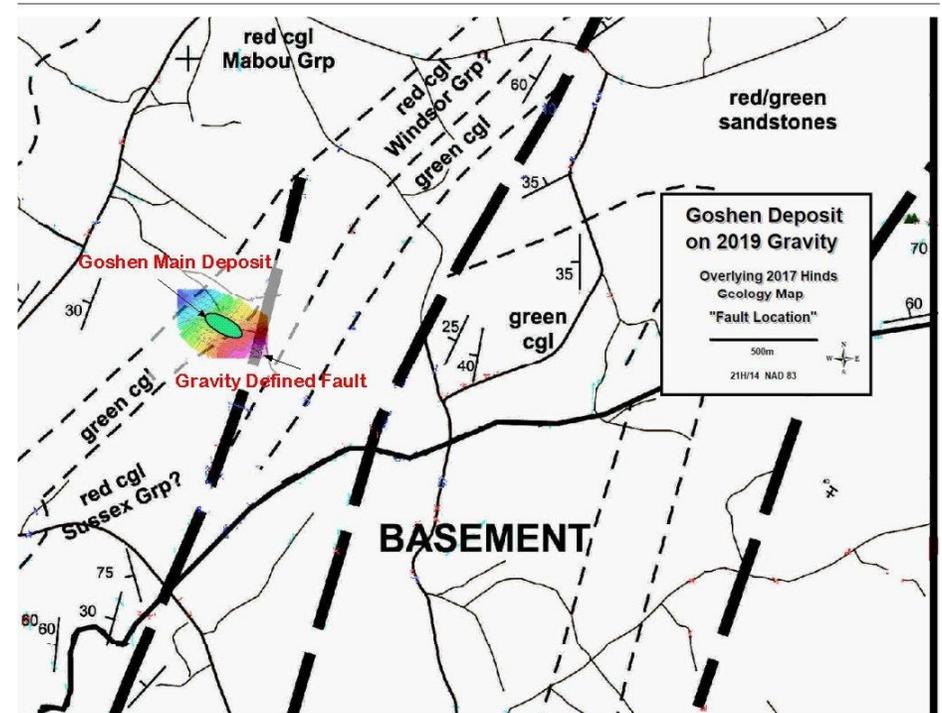


FIG 6 REGIONAL GEOLOGY AND GRAVITY RESULTS

The property owner ran an I.P. survey over the main deposit and Hawkins soil anomaly extensions (1958). The original deposit (Goshen Main) more likely contains an estimated 1,000,000 plus tons at an average grade of 1.25% copper (in the opinion of the property owner). To support this, The property owner has collected geophysical data that has identified a conductive signature for malachite and chalcocite (see slide 15)

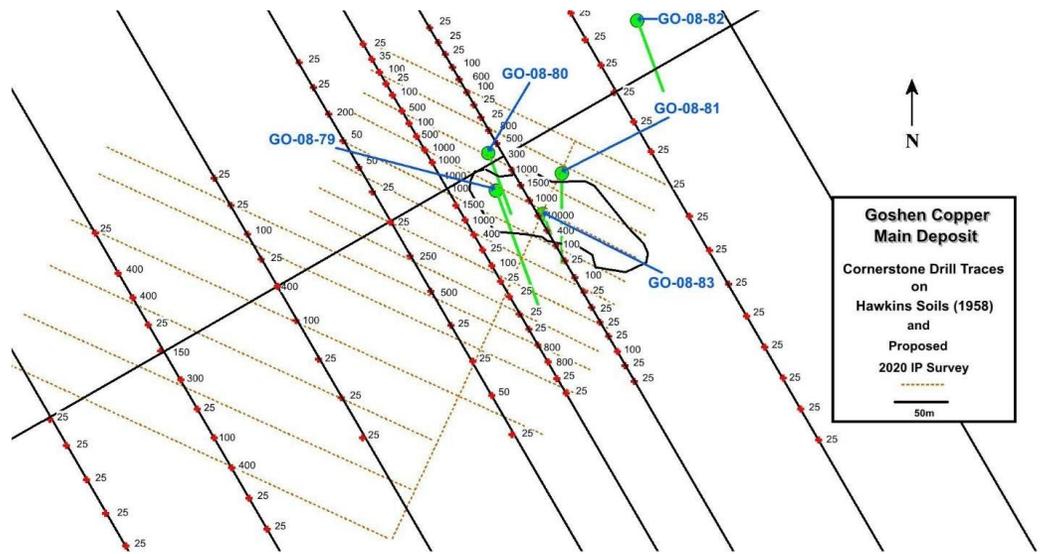


FIG 7 1958 HAWKINS SOILS WITH 2008 CORNERSTONE DRILL TRACES AND I.P. GRID

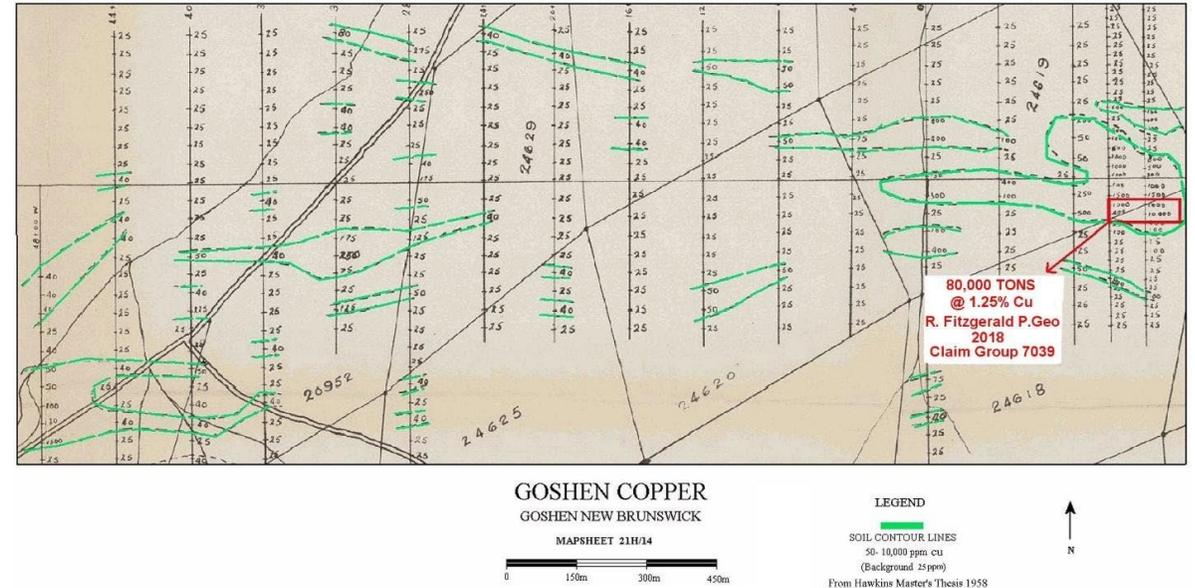


FIG 8 ORIGINAL HAWKINS SOIL CONTOURED ANAOMOLIES OVER 2 KILOMETERS INCLUDING LOCATION OF GOSHEN MAIN

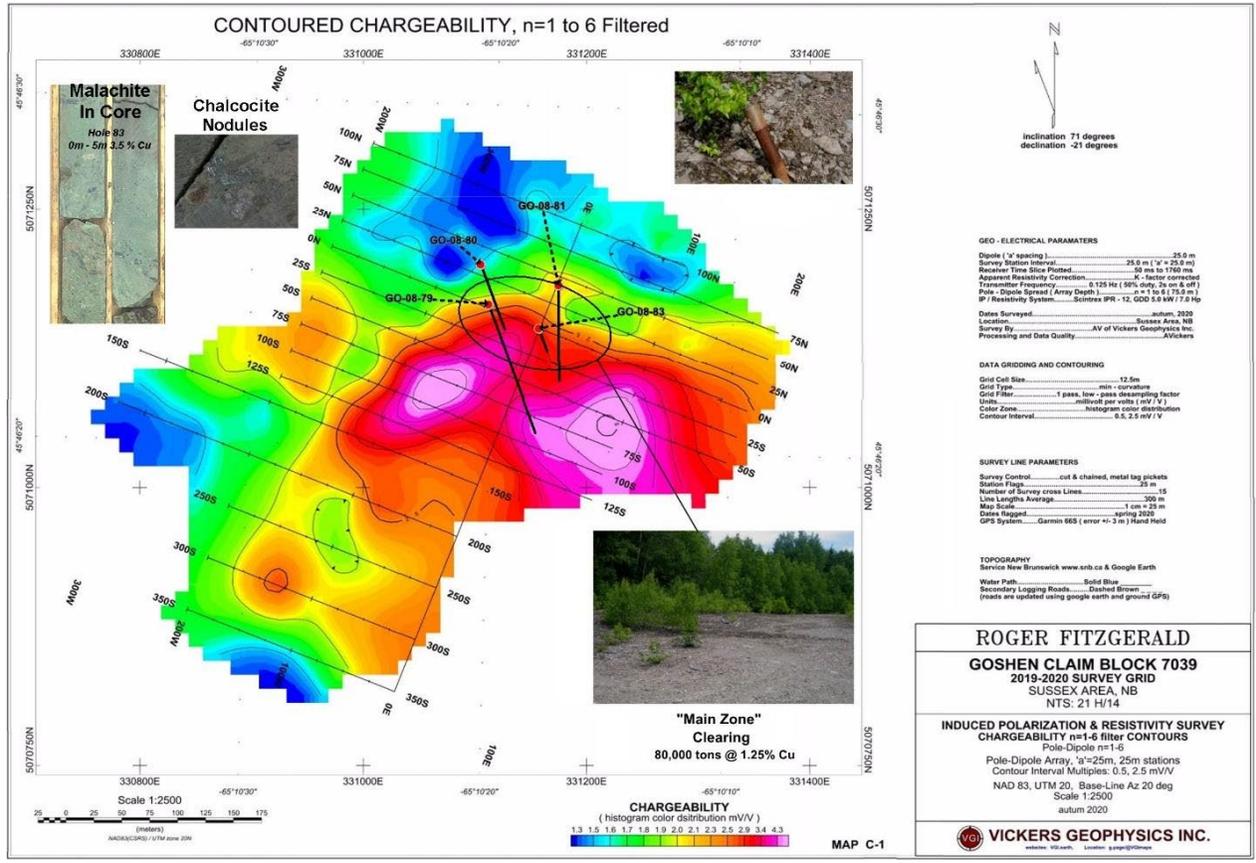


FIG 9 GOSHEN MAIN WITH CONTOURED CHARGEABILITY PLAN MAP

If the I.P. anomalies prove to be copper then the Goshen deposit has the potential for tonnage adjacent to the Main Zone alone with a strike extension over 2 kilometers (in the property owner's opinion)

Finally The property owner surmises that there is a direct correlation between copper mineralization and regional magnetic data with known mafic intrusions in the area. These intrusions likely represent the source of copper

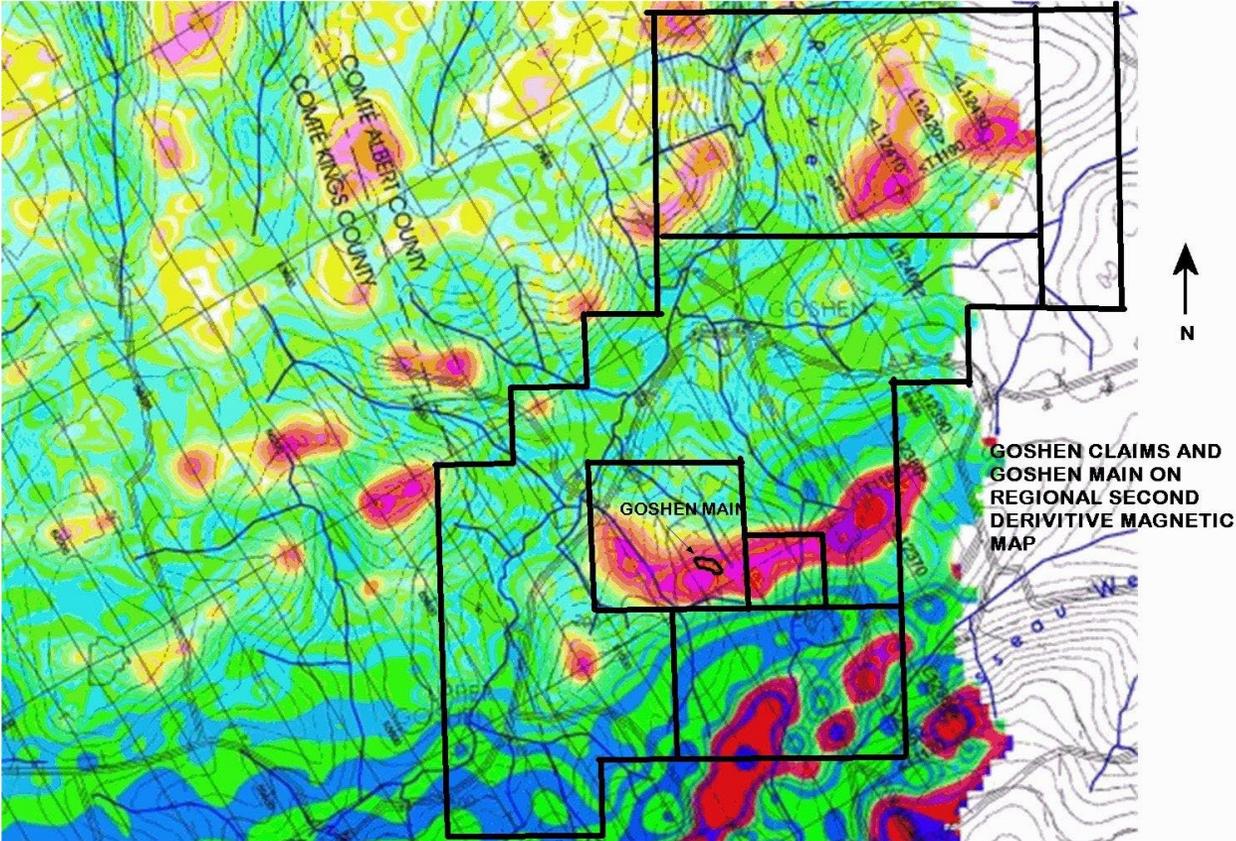
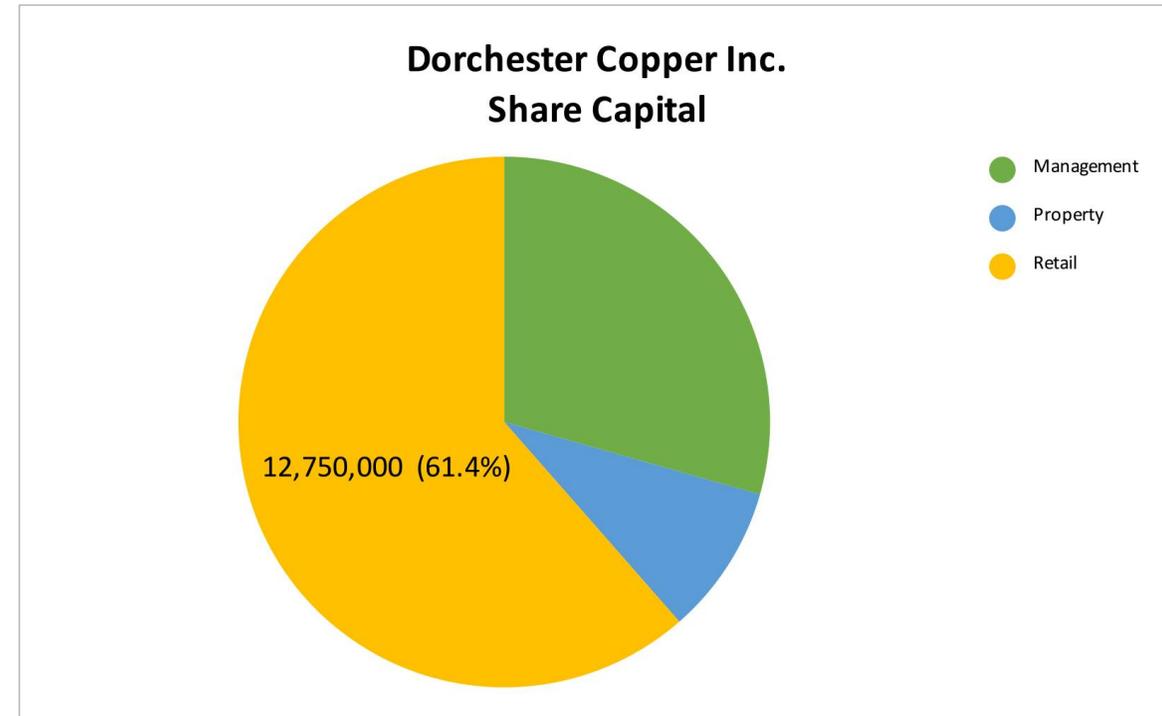


FIG 10 REGIONAL SECOND DERIVATIVE MAGNETIC DATA IN THE VACINITY OF GOSHEN MAIN

# Capital Tables

Dorchester Copper Inc.	
<b>Shares Outstanding</b>	<b>20,750,000</b> Number of shares
<b>Warrants Outstanding</b>	1,250,000 at \$0.10 expiring May 03, 2023 800,000 at \$0.15 expiring December 31, 2024  <b>Total warrants: 2,050,000</b> <b>Average Price: \$0.12</b>
<b>Options Outstanding</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Fully Diluted</b>	<b>22,800,000</b>





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