PJX Resources Inc.

Lewis Ridge Target
Dewdney Trail Property
3-D Model and Location Videos
March 2023
(TSX-V: PJX)

Geology and Geophysics define large
Sediment Hosted Massive Sulphide Copper-Cobalt Target Area

Disclaimer

Some of the information in this presentation has been extracted from the prospectus and NI 43-101 Technical Report filed on SEDAR (www.sedar.com). Investors should base their investment decision on information contained in the prospectus and NI 43-101 Technical Report only.

This presentation may contain certain forward looking information relating to expected future events and financial and operating results of the Company that involve risks and uncertainties. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements as there can be no assurance that the plans, intentions or expectations upon which they are based will occur.

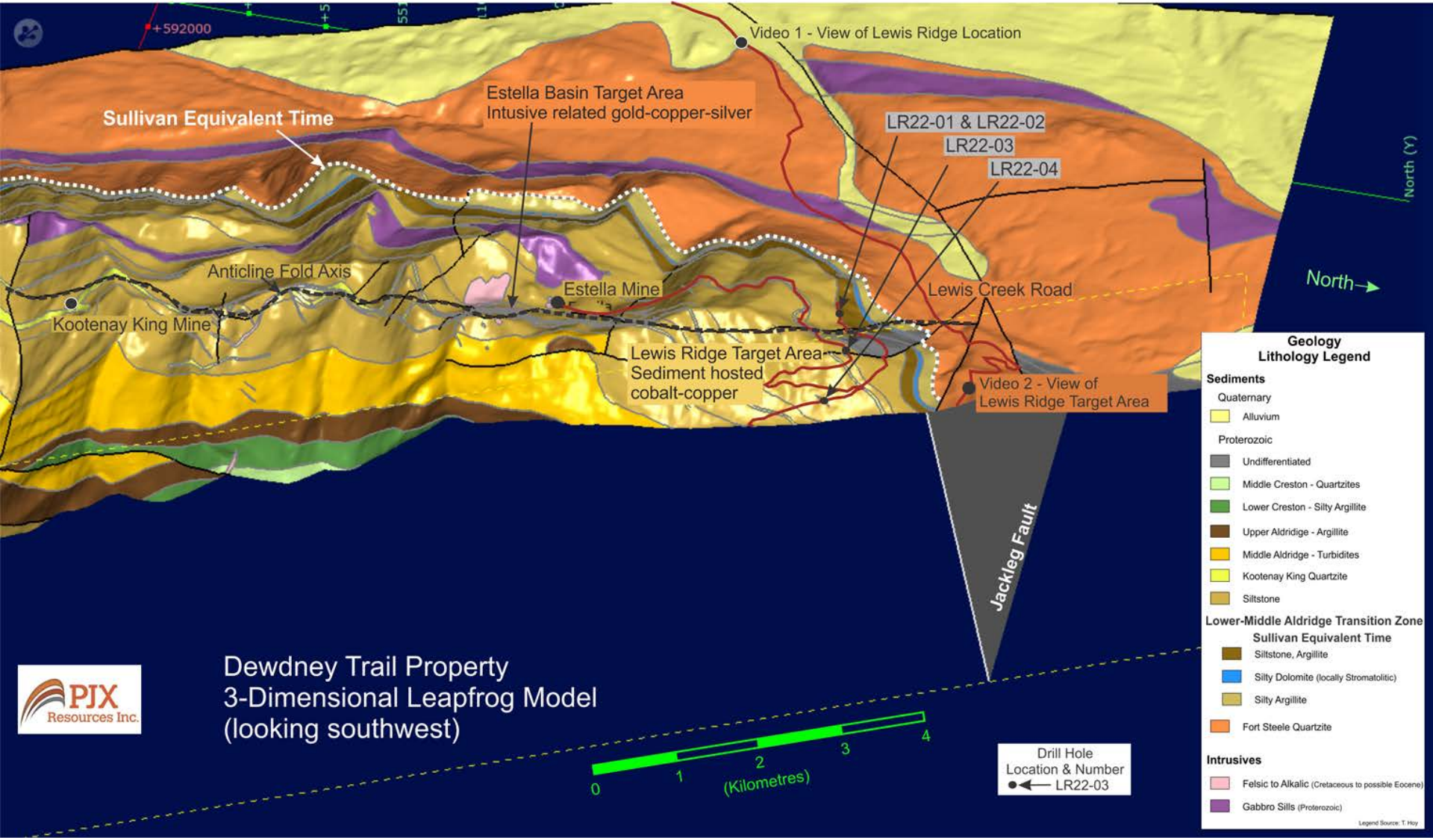
Due to the potential impact of various factors, including the volatility of metal prices, new information regarding recoverable reserves or resources, market competition, changes in environmental and other regulations, political changes, and other factors, the Company disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking information, where as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, unless required by applicable law.

Geological information has been reviewed by John Keating, P.Geo. (a qualified person for the purpose of National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects). Mr. Keating is the President, CEO and a Director of PJX.

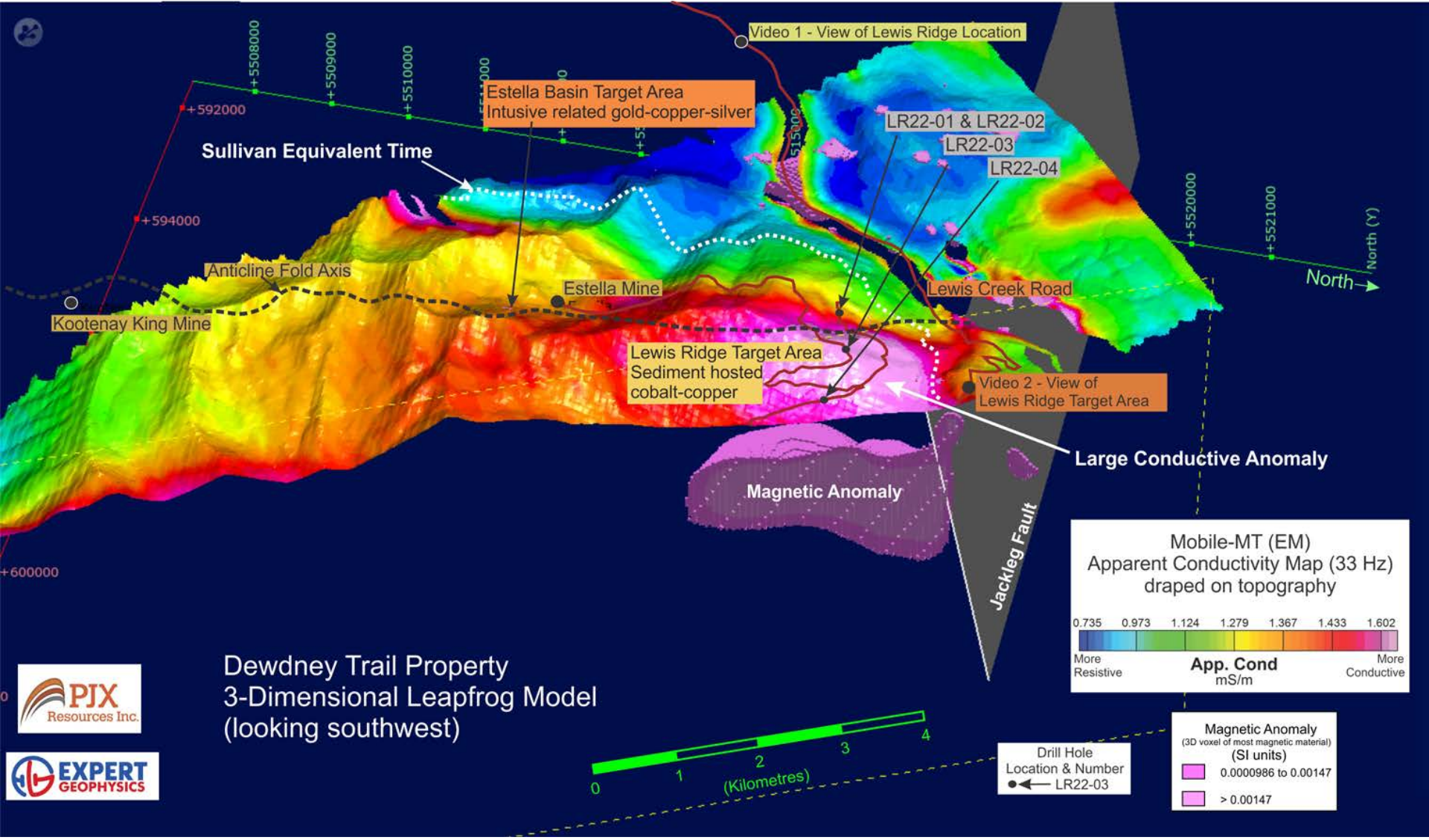
THIS IS NOT AN OFFER OR SOLICITATION FOR THE PLACEMENT OF SECURITIES.

Lewis Ridge Target - drill hole LR22-02

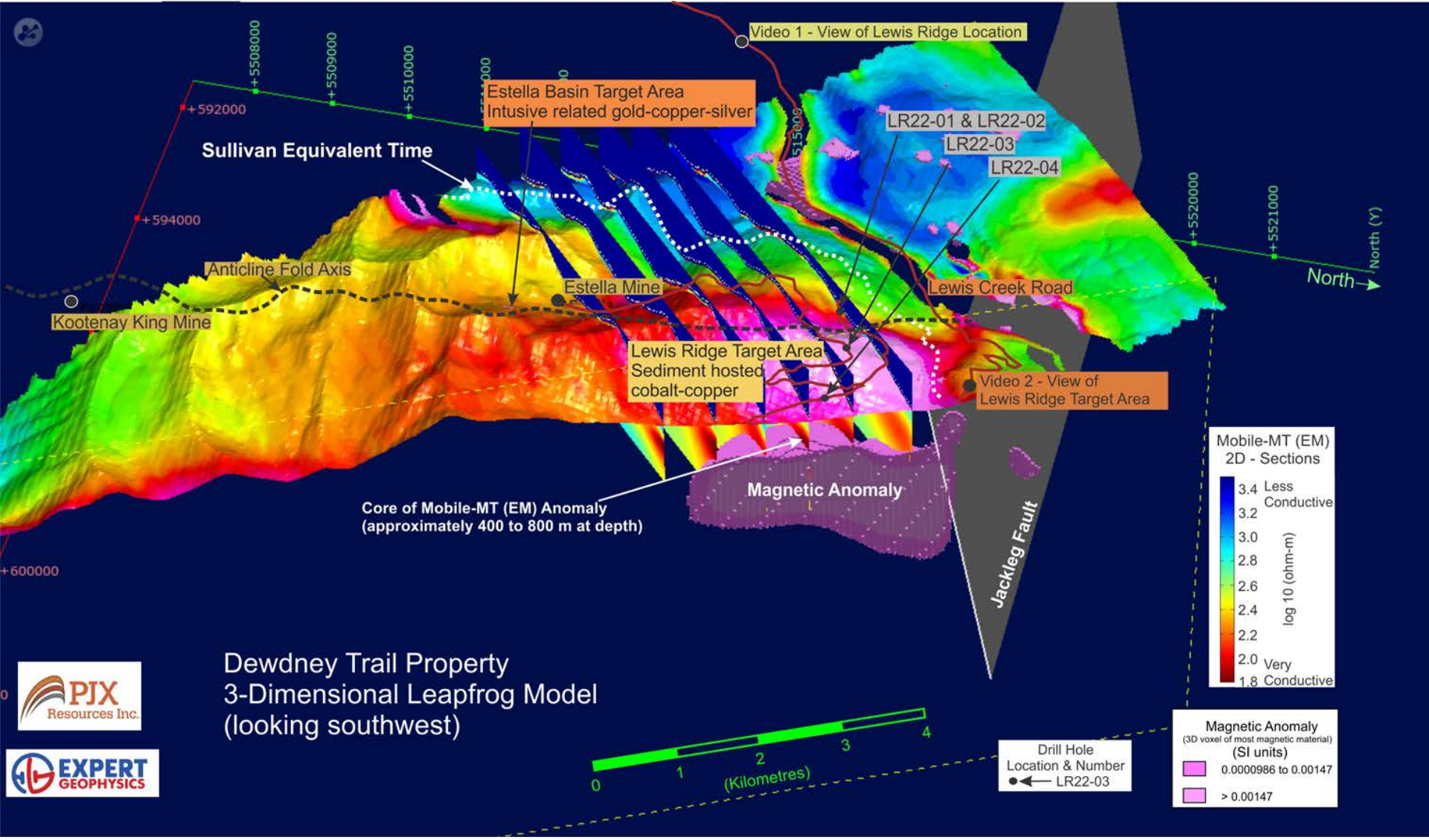
- Massive sulphide (pyrite) with anomalous cobalt, copper, nickel and silver mineralization in a quartz-dolomite gangue (white mineralization). On the right is an enlarged photo of the massive sulphide to display the fine to coarse pyrite texture.
- Possible sediment hosted mineralization similar to the Black Butte copper-cobalt deposit that also occurs with anomalous nickel and silver in quartz-dolomite gangue.
- 1.42 m wide (drill width) zone with 60% massive sulphide intersected from 125.87m to 127.29 m down hole, analyzed 644 ppm (0.06%) Cobalt, 819 ppm (0.08%) Copper, 144 ppm Nickel and 2.66 ppm (2.6 g/t) silver.



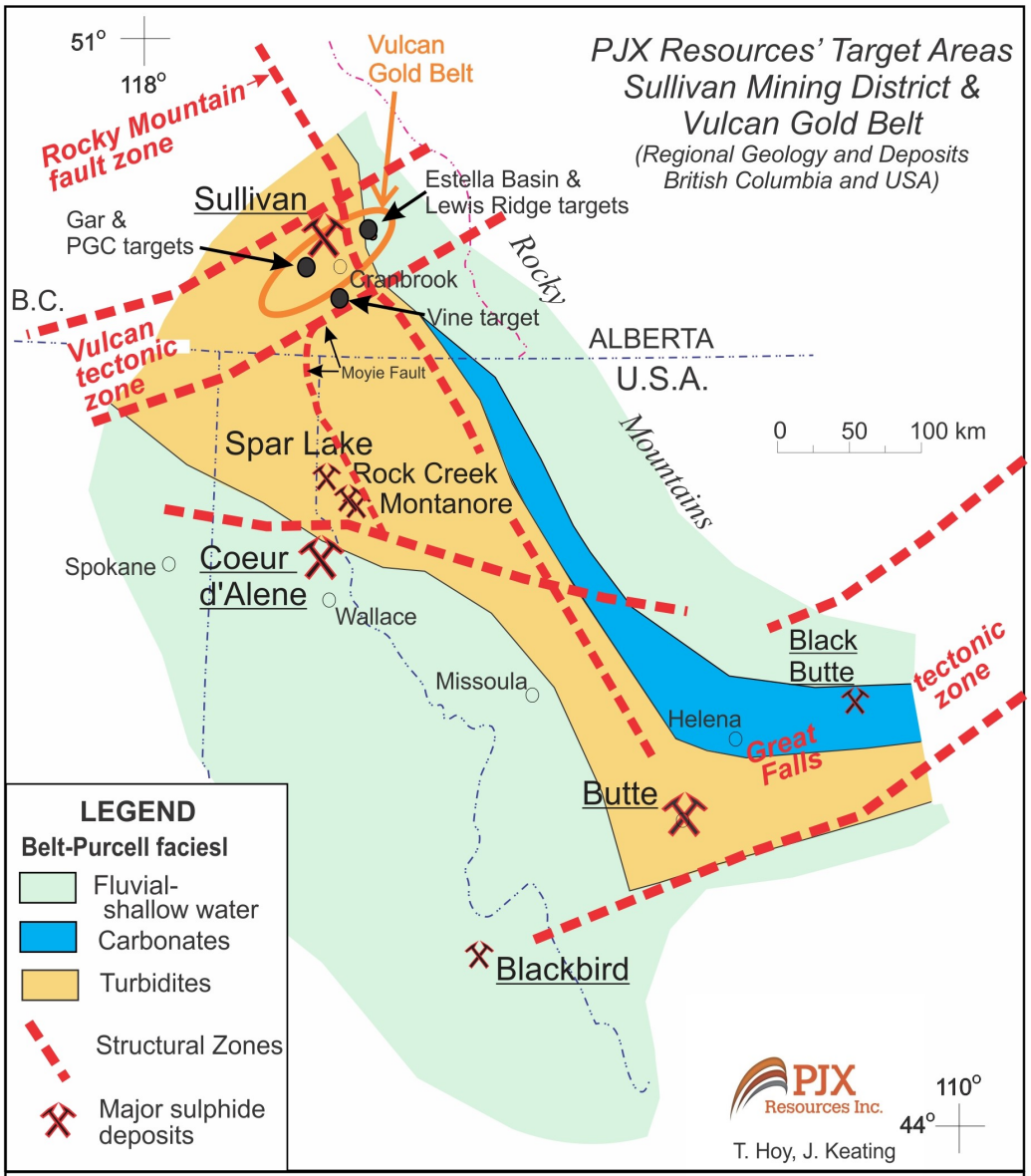
- Geology map draped on topography.
- Lewis Ridge (sediment hosted copper-cobalt) and Estella Basin (intrusive related gold-copper-silver) target areas occur along the same anticline fold axis as the historical Estella and Kootenay King Mines.
- Lewis Ridge target occurs at or near a geological horizon that is equivalent in depositional time to the Sullivan Deposit located about 25 km to the west.
- Jackleg Fault may be the eastern extension of the Kimberley Fault that influenced the formation of the Sullivan deposit.
- Video 1 and 2 showing the Lewis Ridge location can be seen below.



- Apparent Conductivity Map draped on topography.
- Conductive Anomaly (33Hz) defines a large area, over 2.5 km long and 1.5 km wide.
- Massive sulphide (pyrite with anomalous cobalt and copper) and locally graphitic/calcareous sediments intersected in hole LR22-02 are both conductive.
- Large Magnetic Anomaly at depth may represent an area with folded zones of massive sulphide containing copper and cobalt along the east limb of the wide overturned anticline fold.



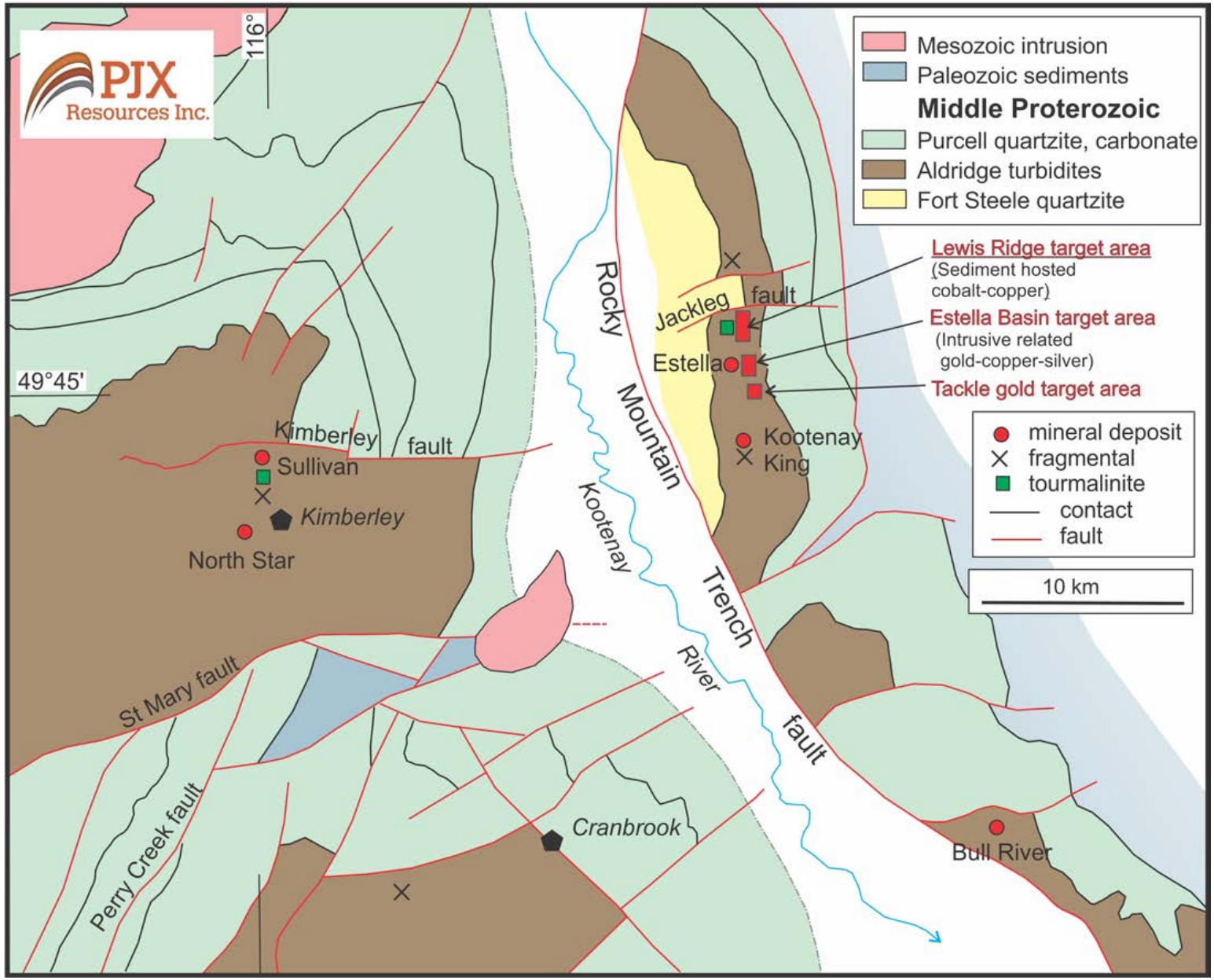
- 2-Dimensional EM Sections for 6 of the airborne survey's 148 flight lines flown over the Dewdney Trail Property.
- Modelling of each section identifies a potentially more conductive target area at depth (400 to 800m).
- Large conductive target at depth appears to correlate with magnetic anomaly defined by 3-Dimensional modelling.
- Conductive and magnetic anomalies support the potential for sulphide mineralization.
- Sulphide zone intersected in LR22-02 and the magnetic anomaly at depth will be a focus of future drilling.



Deposit	Tonnage	Grades		
Sullivan	160 mt	5.86% Zn	6.08% Pb	67 g/t Ag
Coeur d'Alene	109 mt	2.62% Zn	6.66% Pb	313 g/t Ag
Montanore	136 mt	0.78% Cu	60 g/t Ag	
Blackbird	0.96 mt	1.5% Cu	0.6% Co	
Black Butte	6.52 mt	2.77% Cu	0.13% Co	15.5 g/t Ag
Butte District	5400 mt	0.49% Cu	0.033% Mo	4.8 g/t Ag

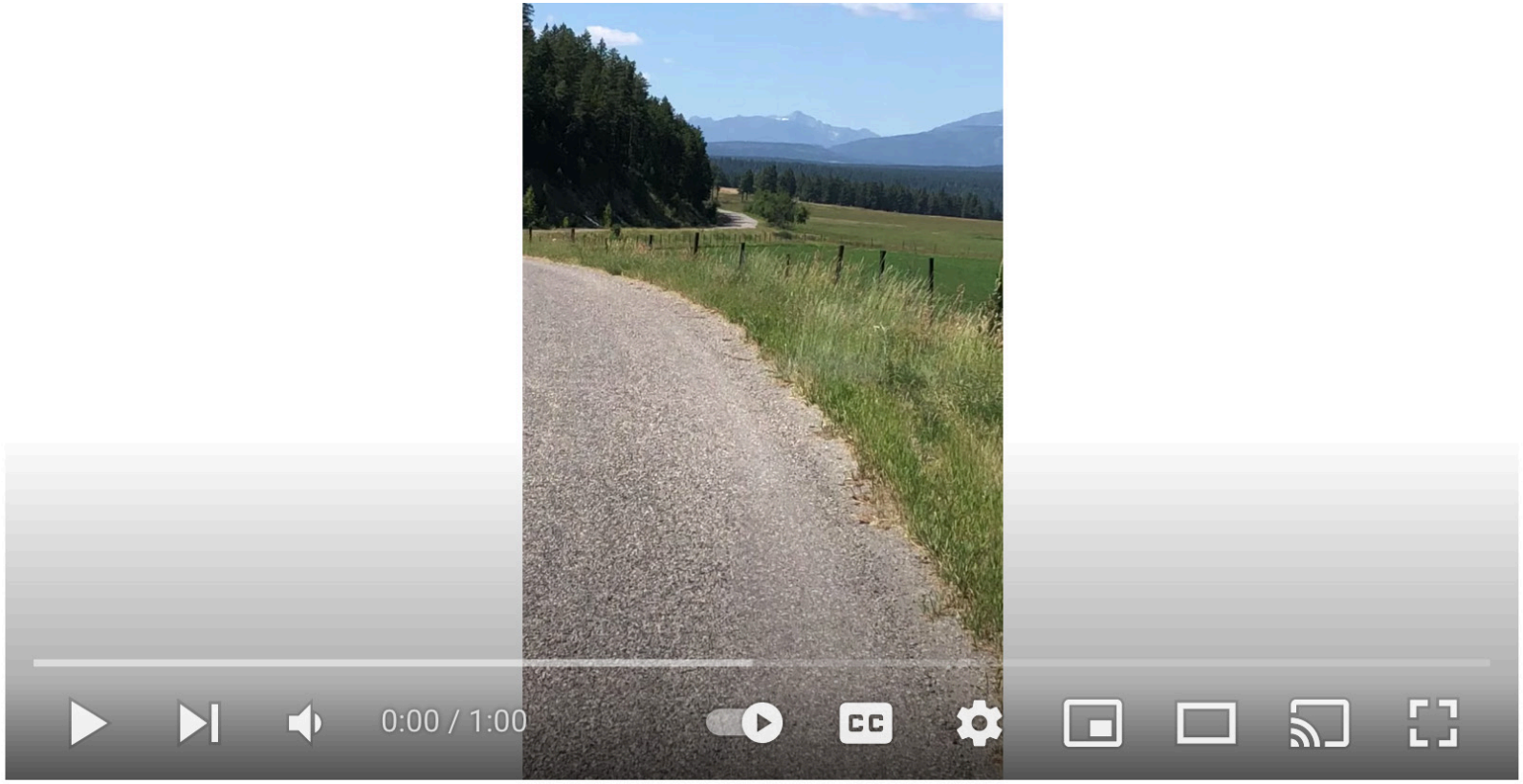
Belt-Purcell Basin Geology Map

- Sullivan Mining District and Butte Mining District occur where continental scale structures intersect.
  - Rocky Mountain fault zone intersects Vulcan tectonic zone at Sullivan district.
  - Rocky Mountain fault zone intersects Great Falls tectonic zone at Butte District.
- Lewis Ridge target and Black Butte deposit both occur on the east side of the Belt-Purcell basin along tectonic zones.
- Both were formed in shallower water environments and in similar age rock.
- Both occur with calcareous black silts/shales.
- Both are sediment hosted massive pyrite with copper, cobalt and anomalous nickel and silver in quartz-dolomite gangue.
- Sediment hosted Lewis Ridge target occurs in same end of the basin as the Sullivan Deposit, one of the world's largest sediment hosted deposits.



- Sullivan Mining District geology map with Dewdney Trail Property target areas.
- Kimberley Fault influenced formation of the Sullivan Deposit. The Jackleg Fault may be the eastern extension of Kimberley fault.

Video 1
View of Lewis Ridge and its location in relation to the Sullivan Mine which is located about 25 kilometres to the west.
Click Link to View:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iyUUxOP0HjM



View of Lewis Ridge Location

Video 2
View of Lewis Ridge Target Area (topography, road access).
Click Link to View:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ix4VKidYFNU

View of Lewis Ridge Target Area