Corporate Presentation
February 2025

APEX RESOURCES INC.

APXRESOURCES.COM

TSX-V : APX

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All information included in this presentation, including any information as to the Company's future financial or operating performance, and other statements that express management's expectations or estimates of future performance, other than statements of historical fact, constitute forward looking information or forward-looking statements and are based on expectations, estimates and projections as of the date of this presentation. Forward-looking statements contained in this presentation include, without limitation, statements with respect to: receipt of regulatory approval of the proposed transaction with 1434001 B.C. Ltd. with respect to the Lithium Creek Project; the future price of metals, the estimation of mineral resources, the realization of mineral resource estimates, permitting timelines, currency fluctuations, government regulation of mining operations, environmental risks, unanticipated reclamation expenses, title disputes or claims and limitations on insurance coverage. Forward-looking statements are provided for the purpose of providing information about management's current expectations and plans relating to the future. Forward-looking statements are generally identifiable by, but are not limited to the, use of the words ***"may", "will", "should", "continue", "expect", "anticipate", "estimate", "believe", "intend", "plan", "suggest", "guidance", "outlook", "potential", "prospects", "seek", "targets", "strategy" or "project"*** *or the negative of these words or other variations on these words or comparable terminology. Forward-looking statements are necessarily based upon a number of estimates and assumptions that, while considered reasonable by management, are inherently subject to significant business, economic and competitive uncertainties and contingencies. The Company cautions the reader that* ***reliance on such forward-looking statements involve risks, uncertainties and other factors*** *that may cause the actual financial results, performance or achievements of Apex to be materially different from the Company's estimated future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by those forward-looking statements, and the forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance. These risks, uncertainties and other factors include, but are not limited to, changes in the global prices for metals and minerals or certain other commodities (such as diesel and electricity); changes in U.S. dollar and other currency exchange rates or interest rates; the level of liquidity and capital resources; access to capital markets, and financing; mining tax regimes; ability to successfully integrate acquired assets; legislative, political or economic developments in the jurisdictions in which the Company carries on business; operating or technical difficulties in connection with mining or development activities; laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment; employee relations; availability and increasing costs associated with mining inputs and labour; the speculative nature of exploration and development, including the risks of diminishing quantities or grades of reserves; contests over title to properties, particularly title to undeveloped properties; and the risks involved in the exploration, development and mining business. The capital expenditures and time required to develop new mines or other projects are considerable, and changes in costs or construction schedules can affect project economics. Actual costs and economic returns may differ materially from estimates or Apex could fail to obtain the governmental approvals necessary for the operation of a project; in either case, the project may not proceed, either on its original timing or at all.*

For a more comprehensive discussion of the risks faced by the Company, and which may cause the actual financial results, performance or achievements of Apex to be materially different from the company's estimated future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by forward-looking information or forward-looking statements, please refer to the Company's latest Annual Financial Statements and Management Discussion and Analysis, filed with Canadian securities regulatory authorities at www.sedarplus.ca.

Technical Information: Geoffrey Baldwin, P. Geo., a Qualified Person as defined by National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") Standards of Disclosure for Mining Projects, has reviewed and approved of the technical disclosure in this presentation.

Opportunity

New Discovery Potential

- District scale exploration project.
- Never systemically explored or drill-tested for Lithium brine.

Tier 1 Mining Jurisdiction

- Nevada is consistently rated a Tier 1 Mining district.*
- Nevada is highly supportive of developing a lithium ion battery supply chain

Epicenter of US Battery Industry

Close proximity to industry leaders like Tesla, who are based in the Reno area making it an epicentre for US Battery industry.

Multiple ESG Attributes

- Direct Lithium Extraction minimizes surface disturbance and water requirements.
- Abundant alternative energy supplies including geothermal and solar.

Low Exploration Costs

- Drive up location
- Lower cost percussion drilling
- Available skilled labour and resources

Experienced Team

- Experienced Management covering finance, geology and capital markets.
- Experienced, in-State technical team.

*Source: * The Fraser Institute.*

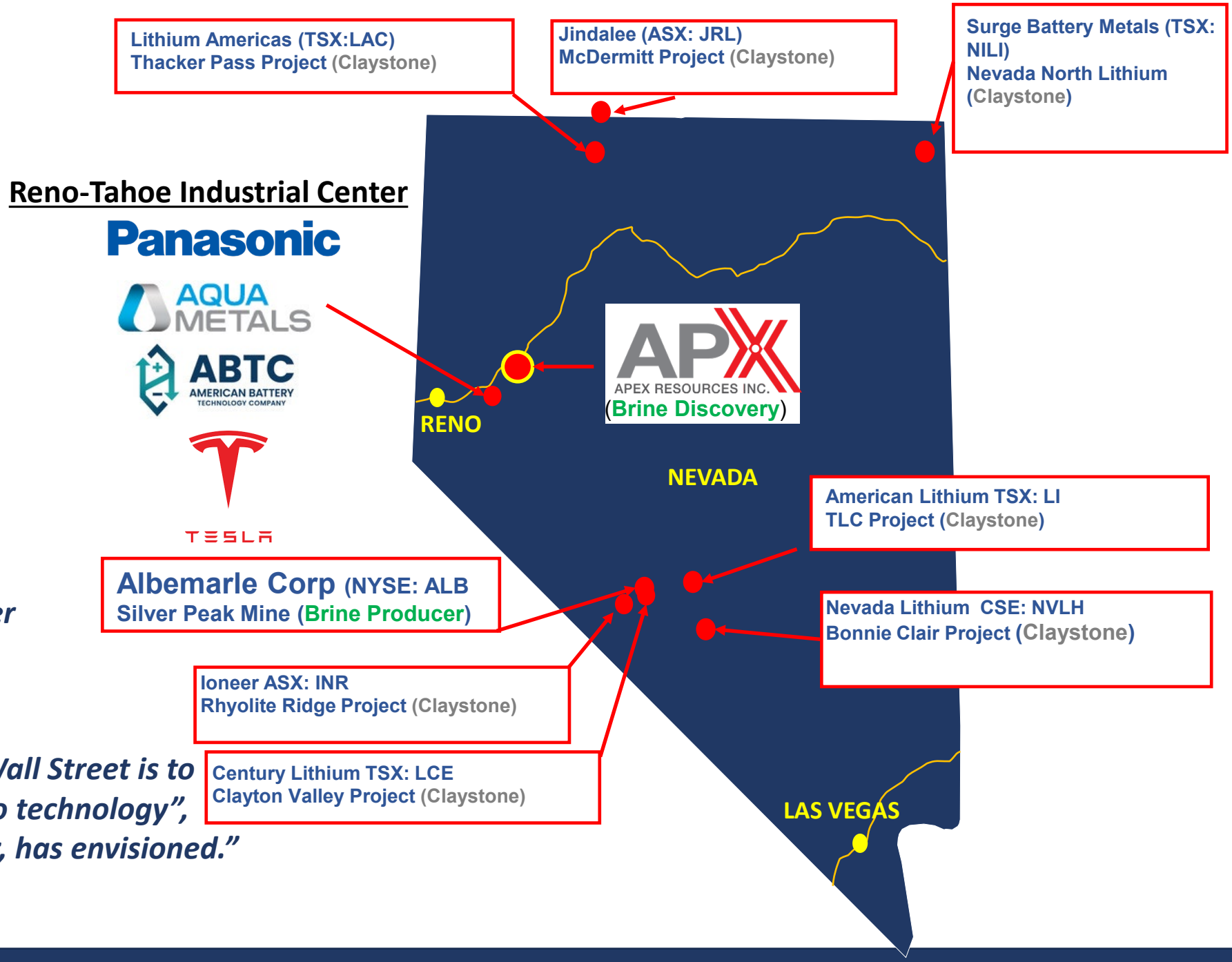
Location

The Reno area is an epicenter for the US Battery Industry

The Lithium Creek Project is ~70 km east of Reno via Highway 80 within 30 mins of Nevada Battery Hub

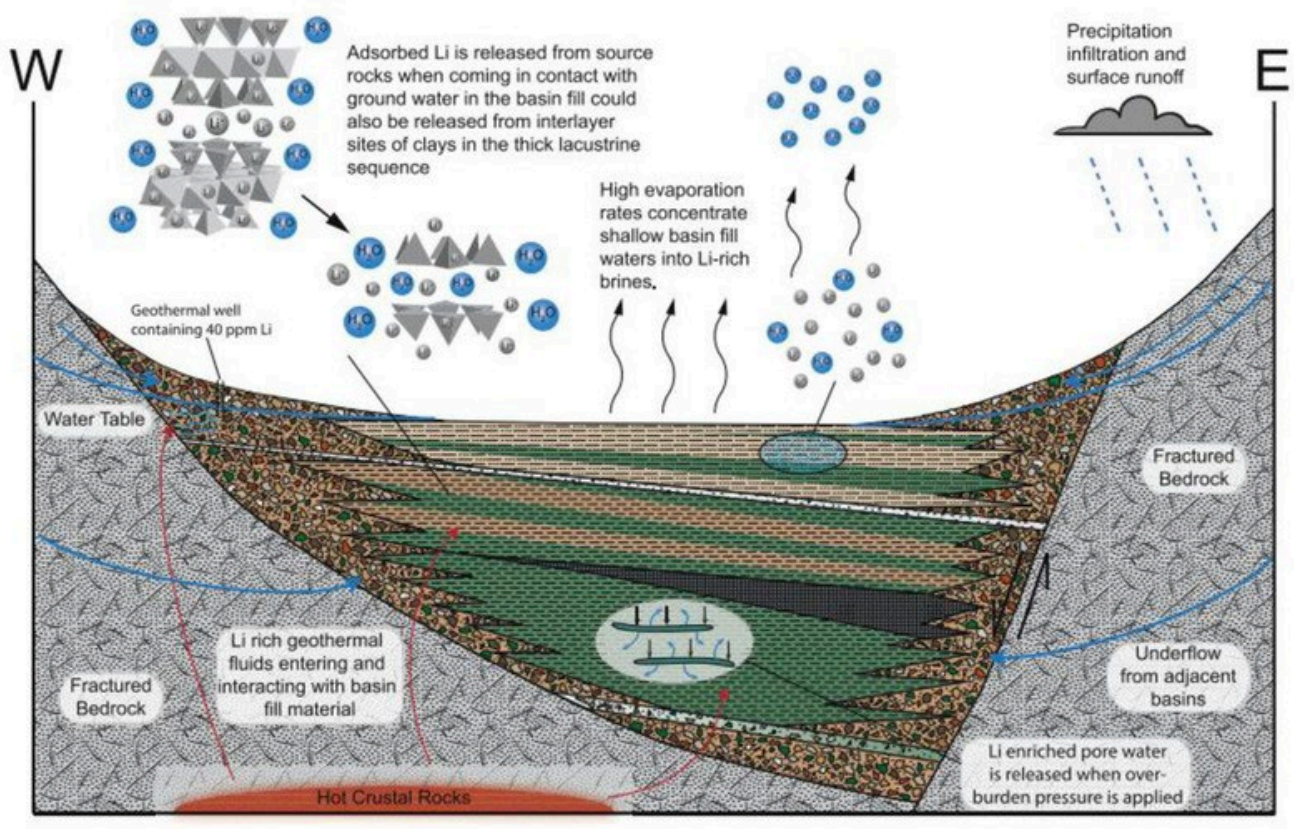
"We need to end our long-term reliance on China and other countries for inputs that will power the future."
- President Joe Biden

Nevada can be to lithium "what Wall Street is to finance, or what Silicon Valley is to technology", Steve Sisolak, the state's governor, has envisioned."
- Nevada Governor Steve Sisolak



Geological Model – Lithium Brine

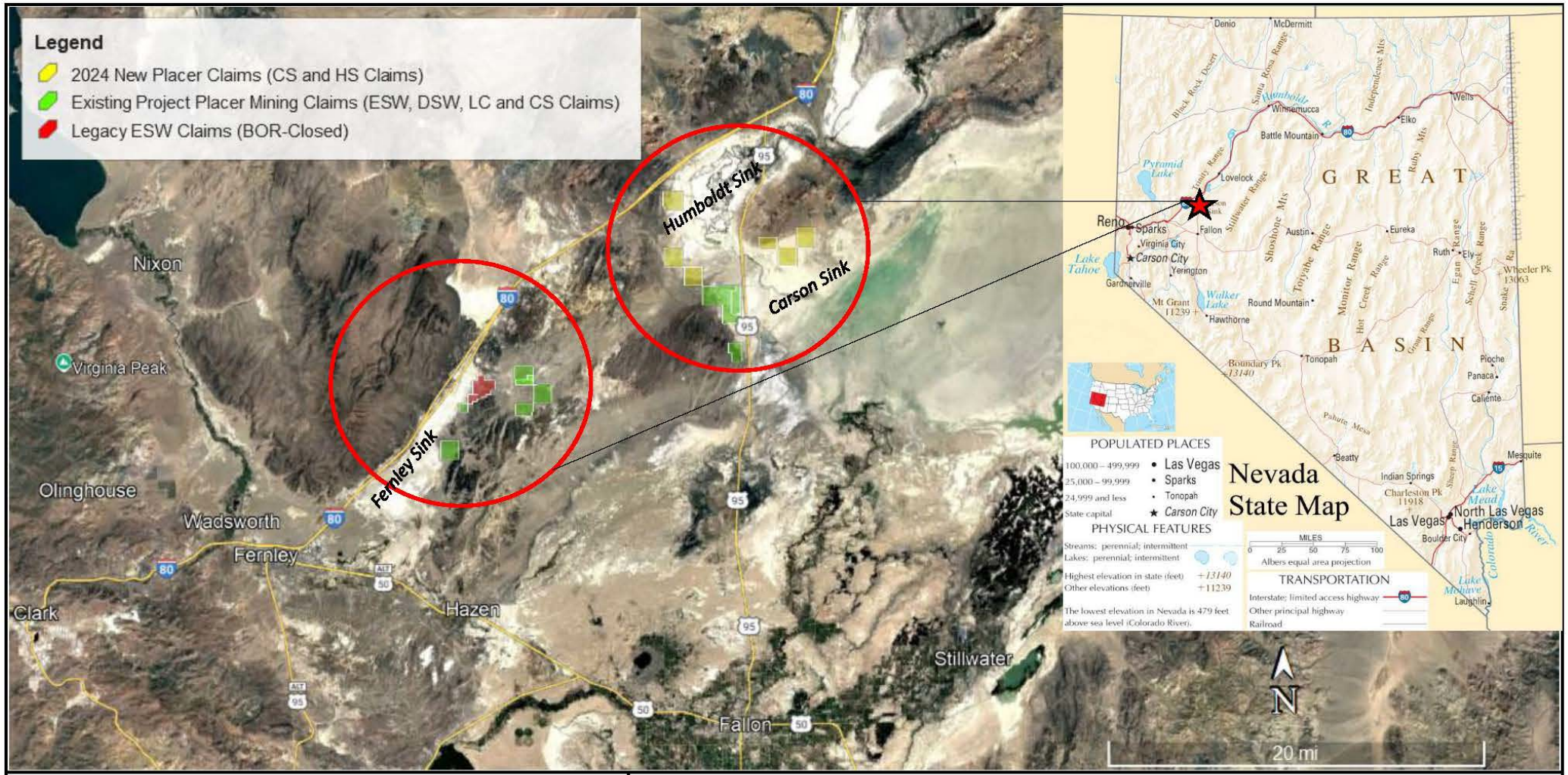
Target's geological setting is modeled on Albemarle's Silver Peak Lithium Project – the longest producing Lithium project in the USA.



Conceptional Model for Basin Brine Aquifer System

Coffey, D. M., Munk, L. A., Ibarra, D. E., Butler, K. L., Boutt, D. F., & Jenckes, J. (2021). Lithium storage and release from lacustrine sediments: Implications for lithium enrichment and sustainability in continental brines. Geochemistry, Geophysics, Geosystems, 22, e2021GC009916. https://doi.org/10.1029/2021GC009916

The oldest active lithium production site in the USA is Albemarle's Silver Peak solar evaporation mine, which has been active since the 1960s. CLUI photo



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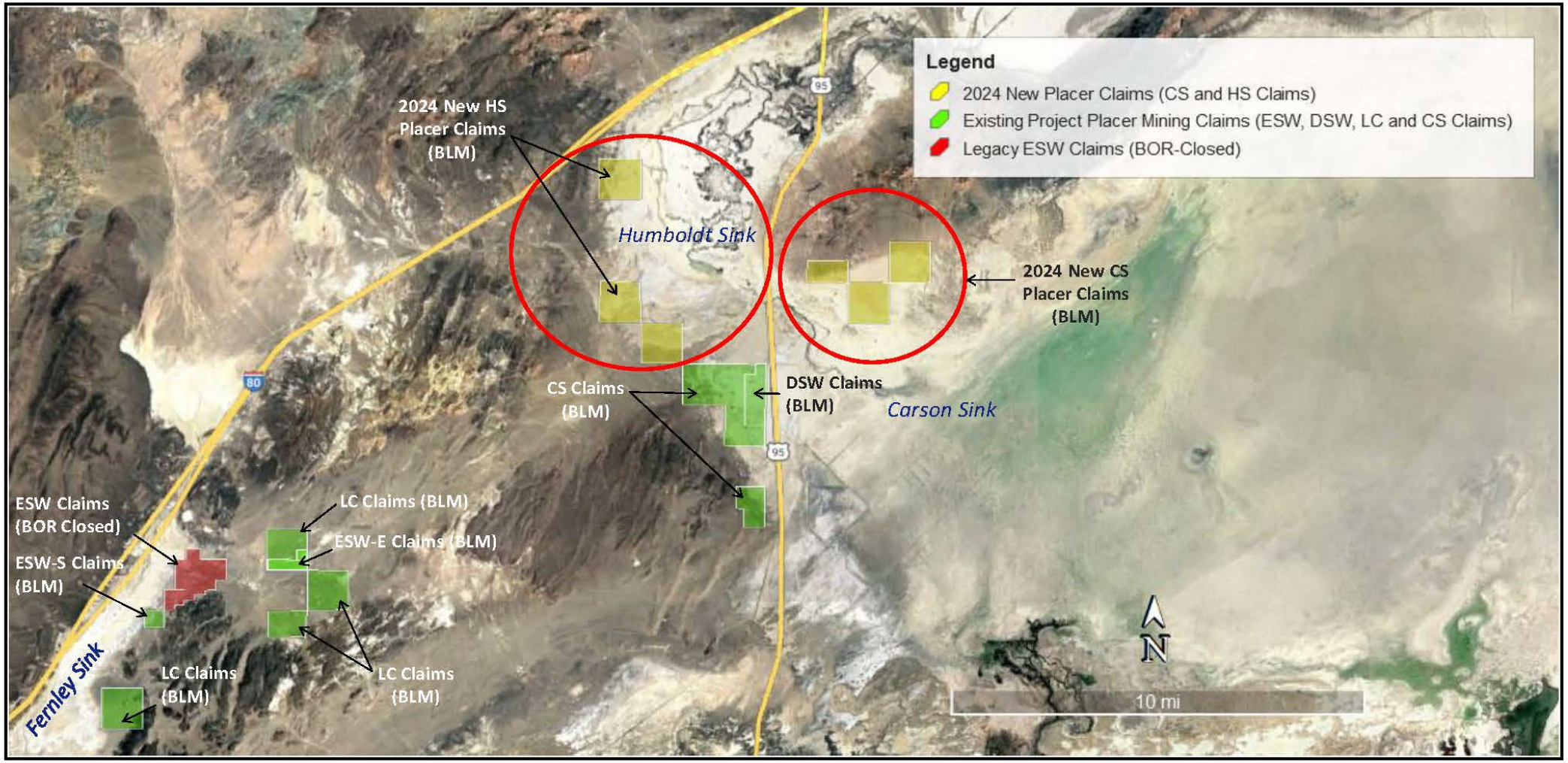
Li Creek Project Location and Claim Area Map

Google Earth Imagery	**Project Location Map**	**Figure 1**



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Li Creek Placer Claim Location Map

Google Earth Imagery	**2024 Project Claim Boundaries**	**Figure 2**

Recent Exploration Results

- Collection of surface water samples at the Lithium Creek sampling locations consisted of LC-1 on the ESW prospect and LC-2 on the ESW-S prospect.
- Collection of surface water from historic evaporation vats at Leete's Eagle Salt Works on the ESW prospect consisted of samples ESW-01 and ESW-02.
- Shallow brine waters (1-2 meters below ground surface) were sampled from a historic hand dug well and pit on the periphery of the playa near the Eagle Salt Works. Samples were Parker-1 and ES-1 and were collected on the ESW prospect.
- Shallow brine waters (1-2 meters below ground surface) were sampled from historic hand pits at the DSW prospect. Samples were designated DSW-1 and DSW-2.

Summary of Lab Results

Sample ID	Collection Date	Lab	Site	Total Lithium (mg/L)	Total Boron (mg/L)	Dissolved Lithium (mg/L)	Dissolved Boron (mg/L)
ESW-01	1/29/2019	Wetlab	ESW	330	400	--	--
ESW-1*	2/7/2023	Alpha	ESW	220	220	210	260
ESW-02	1/29/2019	Wetlab	ESW	20	--	--	--
Parker-01	2/27/2019	Wetlab	ESW	35	91	--	--
Parker-1*	2/7/2023	Alpha	ESW	56	110	51	100
LC-1	2/27/2019	Wetlab	ESW	22	73	--	--
LC-1*	2/7/2023	Alpha	ESW	14	50	13	50
LC-1	2/27/2022	Wetlab	ESW	18	60	--	--
ES-1	2/27/2019	Wetlab	ESW	35	28	--	--
LC-2	3/10/2022	Wetlab	ESW-S	19	66	--	--
DSW-1	12/1/2022	Wetlab	DSW	38	120	--	--
DSW-1	6/9/2022	Wetlab	DSW	71	150	--	--
DSW-2	6/9/2022	Wetlab	DSW	34	74	--	--

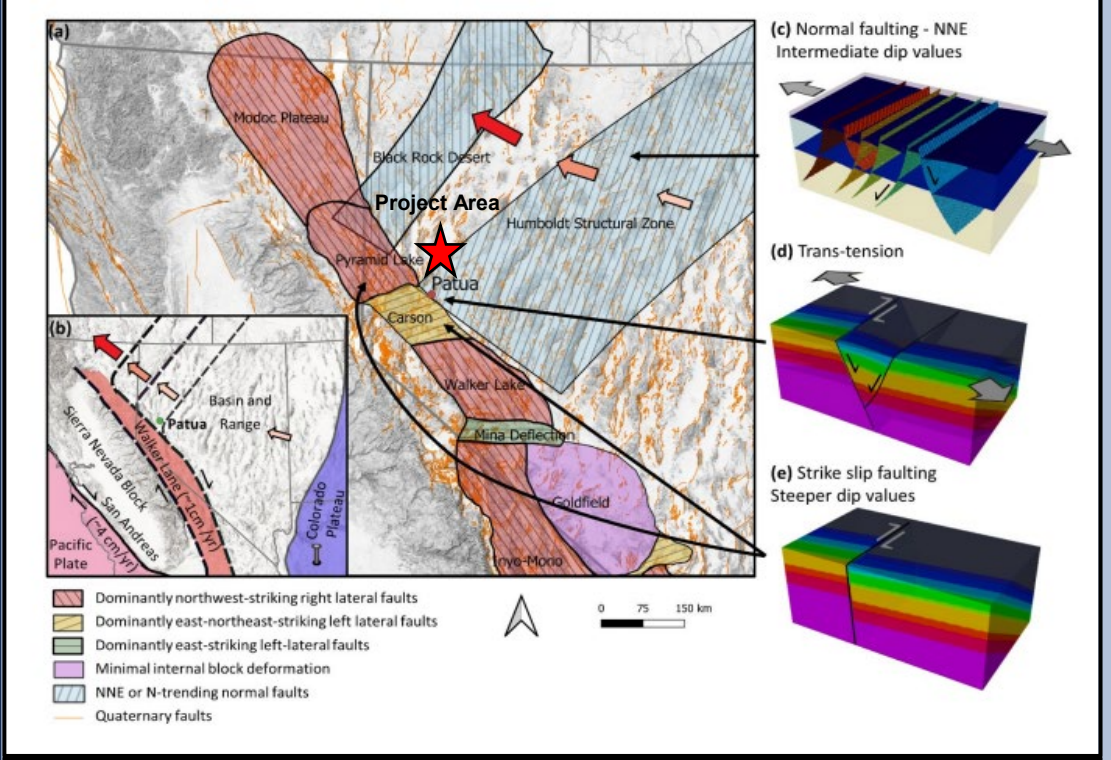
**Third-Party Umpire Samples.*

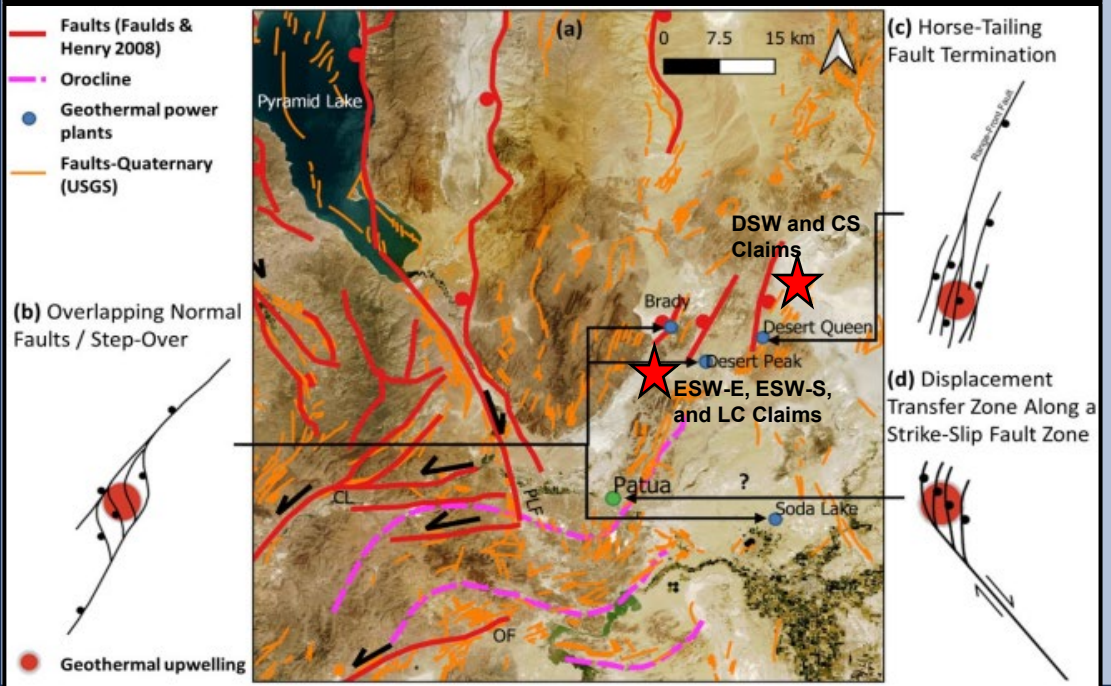
Additional Exploration Results

Hole ID	Lithium (mg/L)	Boron (mg/L)	Potassium (mg/L)	Sodium (mg/L)	Comments
LiCk-8-082024	393	774	17,900	110,000	Shallow Test Hole
LiCk-29-082124	310	222	7,240	8,650	Shallow Test Hole
LiCk-9-082124	163	178	6220	84,700	Shallow Test Hole
LiCk-12-082124	112	111	6,640	55,400	Shallow Test Hole
DSW-25-082324	104	283	11,200	102,000	Shallow Test Hole
LiCk-6-082124	85.4	186	3,550	7,710	Shallow Test Hole
Parker-1 082024	64.2	108	3,250	51,900	Historic Well
DSW-15-082324	61.9	155	5,260	60,900	Shallow Test Hole
LiCk-1-082324	61.7	61.4	3,850	56,600	Shallow Test Hole
LiCk-11-082124	58.2	268	2,660	8,040	Shallow Test Hole
LiCk-10-082324	58.1	16.1	3,100	8,510	Shallow Test Hole
LiCk-13-082124	52.7	74.1	2,850	7,760	Shallow Test Hole

Notes: Analytical results are reported in milligrams per liter (mg/L).

The results have been tabulated in order from highest to lowest lithium concentration.

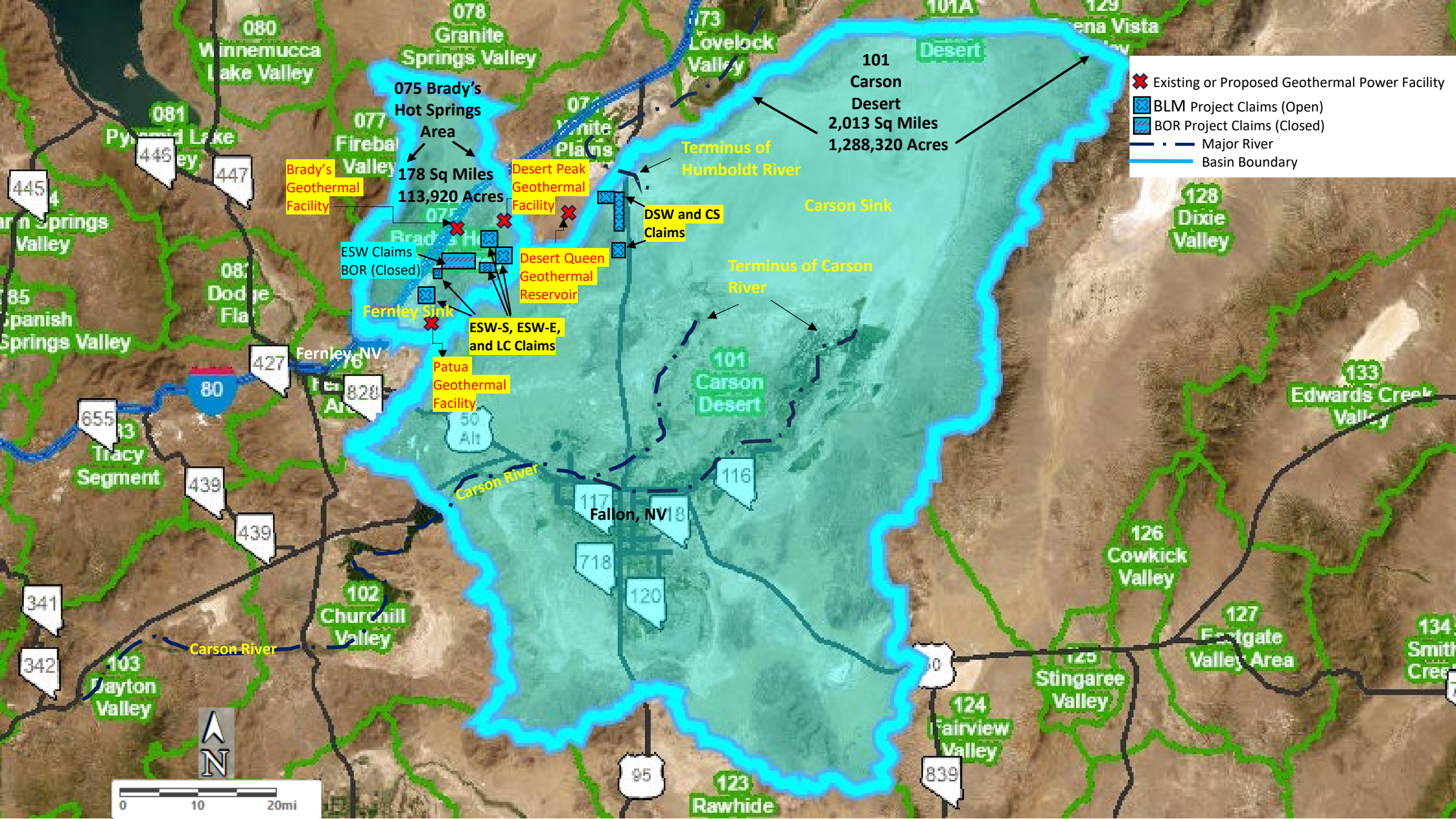




Geological Setting and Basic Conceptual Model

- The ESW, ESW-E, ESW-S and Li claims are within the Fernley Sink area which is the transition zone between the Walker Lane faulting zone and the Basin and Range Province.
- A dextral (right lateral strike-slip) motion diffuses into northwest-directed extension, which leads to normal faults striking north-northeast in the northwestern Great Basin (Top Image, Pollack et. al., 2020).
- The data indicates the Eagle Salt Works, and the Fernley Sink are in, or adjacent to this trans-tension zone between strike slip and normal faulting domains.
- This structural environment controls and isolates fluid movement in the basin, providing strong evidence that there is no out-flow of groundwater or surface water from the basin.
- The DSW and CS claims are in the Carson Sink, also exhibiting strong structural controls along north-northeast normal faults. Specifically in the area of the DSW prospects, an extension of the Desert Queen Fault is thought to isolate subsurface fluid movement in the Carson Sink.
- The ESW and DSW claims are in or near outflow zones from geothermal upwelling in the vicinity of Desert Peak and Desert Queen geothermal systems. Geothermal fluid is expected to liberate lithium from rhyolitic tuffs and clays as the fluid is transported through faults and discharged into the lowest parts of the basin (Bottom Image, Pollack et. al., 2020).

Pollack A., Cladouhos T.T., Swyer M.,Horne R., and Mukerji T. (2020). Stochastic Structural Modeling of a Geothermal Field: Patua Geothermal Field Case Study, Energy Resources Engineering Department, Stanford University, Stanford, CA and CYRQ Energy.


Existing or Proposed Geothermal Power Facility
BLM Project Claims (Open)
BOR Project Claims (Closed)
Major River
Basin Boundary
101 Carson Desert 2,013 Sq Miles 1,288,320 Acres
075 Brady's Hot Springs Area
178 Sq Miles
113,920 Acres
Brady's Geothermal Facility
Desert Peak Geothermal Facility
Desert Queen Geothermal Reservoir
Patua Geothermal Facility
DSW and CS Claims
ESW Claims BOR (Closed)
ESW-S, ESW-E, and LC Claims
Terminus of Humboldt River
Terminus of Carson River
Carson Sink
Fernley Sink
Fernley, NV
Fallon, NV
Carson River
Carson River
078 Granite Springs Valley
080 Winnemucca Lake Valley
081 Pyramid Lake
077 Fireball Valley
073 Lovelock Valley
101A Desert
128 Dixie Valley
133 Edwards Creek Valley
126 Cowkick Valley
127 Eastgate Valley Area
125 Stingaree Valley
124 Fairview Valley
123 Rawhide
102 Churchill Valley
103 Dayton Valley
Tracy Segment
Spanish Springs Valley
Dodge Flat
445
447
427
828
80
655
439
341
342
718
120
116
117
839
95
50 Alt
0
10
20mi
N

Conceptual Model Characteristics	Clayton Valley	Lithium Creek
Structurally closed basin with no outflow. Evaporative sink environment.	√	√
Precipitation in surrounding mountains delivers water into the system through infiltration and surface flow.	√	√
Water is sourced from surrounding basins through surface water and likely underflow where permeable, fractured bedrock and faults act as conduits.	√	√
Geothermal waters introduce hot Li-enriched water to the basin fill.	√	√
Geothermal waters may be sourced from a combination of meteoric and deep groundwater interactions with hot crustal rocks deep in the subsurface associated with historic volcanic activity.	√	√
Geothermal waters which historically emanated as surficial geothermal springs prior to brine pumping, introduce hot Li-enriched (~40 ppm) water to the basin fill.	√	√
Elevated temperatures due to the high geothermal gradient in the region make their way up through the basin fill via fault planes, joints and other natural fractures.	√	√
Basin fill materials, containing lithium in solid form, are then leached by interaction with the local groundwaters.	√	√
Lithium contained in the exchangeable (inter-layer) sites of clays may also be released due to the increased weathering rates of the elevated temperature fluids and cation exchange through contact with basin inflow water.	√	√
Crustal and basin fill rocks include felsic igneous lithologies such as Rhyolite and Dacite, numerous tuffs and ash-flow tuffs, and sedimentary deposits consisting of reworked felsic volcanics.	√	√
These crustal and basin fill materials, containing lithium in solid form, are then leached by interaction with the local groundwaters forming lithium enriched brines.	√	√

Project Visuals

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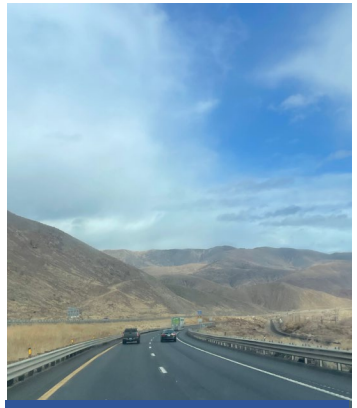
Project Visuals

Lithium Creek Infrastructure

Just a 30 min drive east of the Reno Battery hub, the Lithium Creek project is ideally located and supported by extensive infrastructure.



Road Access
Drive up property 45 minutes east of Reno

Power
Grid access with power lines crossing the project

Geothermal
Abundant geothermal energy adjacent to the project area

Rail
Rail line traverses the property.

Value Creation through Discovery

Initial Geological Work

- ✓ Claim staking to acquire maximum amount of district (On-going)
- ✓ Initial survey
- ✓ Initial Sampling
- ✓ NI 43-101 Tech Report

Phase One Exploration

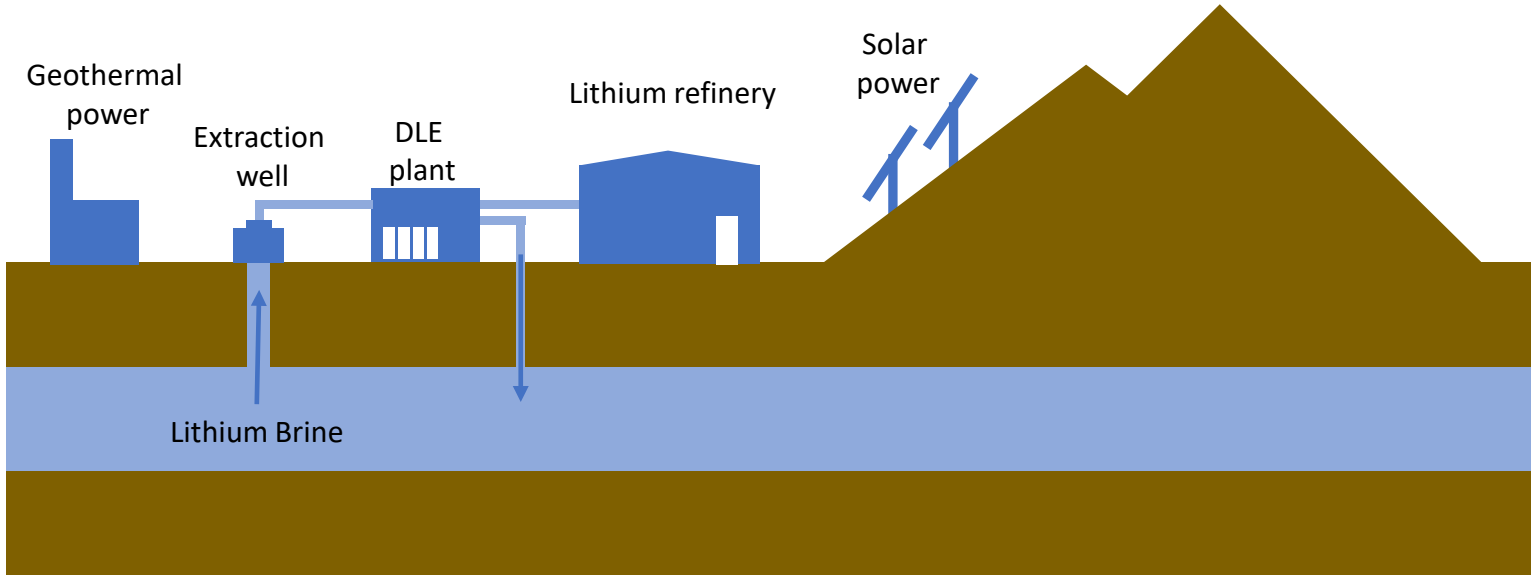
- Geophysics including MT survey to define geological setting
- Systematic grid sampling
- Percussion Drilling ~40 holes to 500 feet
- 2-4 Deep holes to 2000 feet

Phase Two Exploration

- Assay results and assessment
- Initial resource calculation
- Further infill drilling
- DLE Sample Test

Clean Lithium Extraction

The **Lithium Creek Project's** potential as a lithium brine deposit makes it a candidate for using clean **Direct Lithium Extraction ("DLE")** while taking advantage of green energy sources available in the region. This will minimize water usage, reduce production times and provide a reduced carbon footprint allowing for the delivery of a "green" lithium supply for America's battery and EV market.



Direct Lithium Extraction is becoming a game changer for the lithium industry.

Conventional Lithium Mining

Hardrock

- Li concentrate as end product
- Lengthy costly exploration
- Longer permitting time
- Higher operational costs
- Environmentally challenging

Brine Evaporation

- Higher water usage
- Longer production time
- Environmentally & socially challenging

Made in North America

Inflation Reduction Act

Signed into law earmarked $70 billion towards EV and battery supply chains across the United States.

In 2024, 40% of critical minerals found in EV batteries will have to be extracted or processed in the United States or countries with which it has free trade agreements; or, they will have to have been recycled in North America.

That percentage rises to 80% by the end of 2026. Also starting in 2024, 50% of battery components will have to be manufactured or assembled in North America rising to 100% by the end of 2028.

40%

US battery mineral content found or processed in the **USA in 2024**

80%

US battery mineral content found or processed in the **USA in 2026**

Source: Inflation Reduction Act

Share Structure

TSX Venture Exchange: APX

Issued and outstanding:	68,212,445
Options outstanding:	4,389,000
Warrants Outstanding:	
@ $0.10 expiring Mar 8, 2025	11,100,000
@ $0.12 expiring Mar 22, 2026	9,000,000
@ $0.10 expiring Feb 10, 2027	3,800,000
Fully Diluted:	96,501,445

Proposed Private Placement

Common Shares (@$0.05 for up to $750,000)	15,000,000
Warrants (2 year at $0.10)	15,000,000

DLE Extraction Plant

Team

Management & Board

Ronald “Ron” Lang
CEO, President / Director

Over 35 Years of executive Management of resource companies overseeing Exploration in Canada, Mexico and Africa including serving as A board member to several junior exploration companies.

Dennis Cojuco
Chief Financial Officer

Over 15 years of financial management and reporting experience with resource companies including: Teck Resources Limited, NexGen Energy Ltd. and Rokmaster Resources Corp.

Adam Pankratz
Independent Director

Professor of Economics and Business Strategy at University of British Columbia. An Independent director on a number of public companies.

Brett Kagetsu
Independent Director

A senior corporate finance and Securities lawyer with the majority of his clients being Canadian reporting issuers in the mining sector. A Director of Abasca Resources Inc.

Technical Advisor & Consultant

Matthew Banta
Technical Advisor

Certified Professional Hydrologist with the American Institute of Hydrology with over 20 years in international experience.

Geoffrey Baldwin
Consultant/QP

Professional geologist and hydrologist with over 10 years specializing in lithium brine and mudstone deposits in the US, Argentina, Chile and Bolivia.

William “Bill” Feyerabend
Senior Advisor

Certified Professional Geologist. Extensive lithium brine exploration and development experience in Nevada, Utah and Argentina.