

West Point Gold Corp.

(Formerly Gold79 Mines Ltd.)
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
For the Year Ended December 31, 2024
(Information as at April 25, 2025 unless otherwise noted)

INTRODUCTION

The following provides management's discussion and analysis of results of operations and financial condition for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023. Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") was prepared by West Point Gold Corp. ("West Point Gold" or the "Company") management and approved by the Board of Directors on April 25, 2025.

The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 which have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IFRS Accounting Standards"). All figures are presented in United States dollars (unless otherwise indicated). The consolidated financial statements include all of the assets, liabilities and expenses of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, Gold79 Holding One Corp., Gold79 USA Corp., Territory Metals Ltd., Au Martinique (which is inactive), Aura Resources Mexico S.A. de C.V., Gold79 Holding Two Corp., 2294253 Alberta Ltd., 1365826 B.C. Ltd. and 1365826 Nevada LLC. All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated upon consolidation.

SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This document may contain or refer to certain forward-looking statements relating but not limited to West Point Gold Corp.'s expectations, intentions, plans and beliefs. Forward-looking information can often be identified by forward-looking words such as "anticipate", "believe", "expect", "goal", "plan", "intend", "estimate", "may" and "will" or similar words suggesting future outcomes, or other expectations, beliefs, plans, objectives, assumptions, intentions or statements about future events or performance. Forward-looking information may include reserve and resource estimates, estimates of future production, unit costs, costs of capital projects and timing of commencement of operations, and is based on current expectations that involve a number of business risks and uncertainties. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from any forward-looking statement include, but are not limited to, failure to establish estimated resources and reserves, the grade and recovery of ore which is mined varying from estimates, capital and operating costs varying significantly from estimates, delays in obtaining or failures to obtain required governmental, environmental or other project approvals, inflation, changes in exchange rates, fluctuations in commodity prices, delays in the development of projects, the failure to obtain sufficient funding for operating, capital and exploration requirements and other factors. Forward-looking statements are subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from expected results. Potential shareholders and prospective investors should be aware that these statements are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those suggested by the forward-looking statements. Shareholders are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking information. By its nature, forward-looking information involves numerous assumptions, inherent risks and uncertainties, both general and specific, that contribute to the possibility that the predictions, forecasts, projections and various future events will not occur. West Point Gold Corp. undertakes no obligation to update publicly or otherwise revise any forward-looking information whether as a result of new information, future events or other such factors which affect this information, except as required by law.

NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

The Company is an exploration stage junior mining company which is publicly listed on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSX-V") (TSX-V: WPG) the OTCQB Venture Market (OTCQB: AUSVF) and on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange (FRA: LRA0). The Company is engaged in the identification, acquisition, evaluation and exploration of mineral properties in North America. The Company has not determined if its properties contain mineral resources that are economically recoverable. The recoverability of amounts recorded as exploration and evaluation assets is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable resources, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to complete the development of these resources and upon attaining future profitable production from the properties or sufficient proceeds from disposition of the properties.

Pursuant to a resolution passed by the directors of the Company, the Company changed its name from Gold79 Mines Ltd. to West Point Gold Corp., effective December 19, 2024. Trading of the Company's shares under the new name commenced on December 23, 2024.

On July 18, 2024, 1492834 B.C. was incorporated in connection with the amalgamation agreement with Bullet Exploration Inc. On November 26, 2024, the Company acquired all the issued and outstanding shares of Bullet Exploration Inc. along with its wholly-owned subsidiaries 2294253 Alberta Ltd., 1365826 B.C. Ltd. and 1365826 Nevada LLC. Effective November 26, 2024, Bullet Exploration Inc. and 1492834 B.C. Ltd. amalgamated and the name of the new amalgamated company was changed to Gold79 Holding Two Corp.

As at December 31, 2024, the Company's mineral exploration property interests included: Gold Chain, Arizona; Jefferson Canyon, Nevada; Tip Top Gold, Nevada; Jefferson North, Nevada; Copper Canyon, British Columbia; and, Greyhound, Nunavut. Details regarding each mineral property interest are contained in the section entitled *Overall Performance and Results of Operations* in this MD&A.

ACTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS FOR 2024 AND TO DATE

Activity highlights are provided below. Additional details are provided in the following sections of this MD&A.

Reverse circulation drilling at Tyro Main Zone and the Frisco Graben, Gold Chain, Arizona
On February 26, 2025, the Company announced that it has resumed drilling at its Gold Chain project. This phase of reverse circulation ("RC") drilling was initially planned to consist of 3,000 metres focused on the Tyro Main Zone and is anticipated to provide the necessary data to deliver a maiden resource at the Tyro Main Zone. On March 31, 2025, the Company announced an expansion of this drill program of up to 5,000 metres. The expanded program will be funded by proceeds received from recent warrant exercises. The expanded program plans to continue drilling the northern extension of Tyro and complete an initial test of the Frisco Graben target.

On April 22, 2025, the Company announced results for three RC drill holes totalling 499.9 metres ("m"). Highlight include:

- Hole GC25-49 intersected 30.48m of 9.05 grams per tonne ("g/t Au") within 62.49m of 4.73 g/t Au. This hole included 7.62m of 12.11 g/t Au, 12.19m of 12.40 g/t Au and 1.52m of 39.1 g/t Au.
- Hole GC25-47 intersected 33.52 m of 5.46 g/t Au within 50.29m of 3.76 g/t Au. This hole included 4.57m of 12.05 g/t Au and 10.67m of 8.54 g/t Au.
- Hole GC25-48 intersected 28.96 m of 6.02 g/t Au within 41.15m of 4.33 g/t Au. This hole included 4.67m of 19.04 g/t Au and 1.53m of 10.70 g/t Au.

- Based on these results and the results from GC24-34 (42.8m of 2.50 g/t) there appears to be a significant higher-grade zone developing at the northeast part of the Tyro Main Zone.

Assays are pending for an additional seven completed drill holes (approximately 1,533m) and the drill program remains ongoing.

On April 16, 2025, the Company announced results for five RC drill holes totalling 757.4m. Highlights include:

- Hole GC25-43 intersected 22.86m of 3.34 g/t Au, including 3.04m of 16.01 g/t Au.
- Hole GC25-42 intersected 28.95m of 1.92 g/t Au, including 1.52m of 5.22 g/t Au and including 4.57m of 3.65 g/t Au.
- Holes GC25-45 and GC25-46, the two northernmost holes testing the Tyro Main Zone, intersected weak mineralization without significant gold intercepts, it is hypothesized that gold grades should improve at depth keeping the zone open to the northwest. Tyro Main Zone remains open at depth, northeast towards Frisco Graben, and southwest.

On April 3, 2025, the Company announced results for three RC drill holes totalling 548.6m. Highlights include:

- Hole GC25-37 intersected 41.15m of 0.83 g/t Au, including 28.96m of 0.98 g/t Au and 1.52m of 5.47 g/t Au.
- Hole GC25-41 intersected 10.67m of 1.86 g/t Au, including 1.53m of 10.87 g/t Au.
- GC25-41 also intersected mineralization in a separate zone higher in the system, returning 22.86m of 1.43 g/t Au, including 3.05m of 4.56 g/t Au.
- Results continue to suggest that mineralization is much broader than initially thought. As a maiden resource definition program drill holes were strategically placed between or beneath previous drilling and have expanded the mineralized zone to depth.
- Tyro Main Zone is open at depth, northeast towards Frisco Graben, and southwest.

On March 19, 2025, the Company announced initial RC drill results for two drill holes (approximately 337m) from the drill program at the Tyro Main Zone. Highlights include:

- Hole GC25-38 intersected 73.15m of 1.07 g/t Au (including 16.76m of 2.67 g/t Au and 1.52m of 10.8 g/t Au at a depth of 29m).
- Hole GC25-39 intersected 74.48m of 0.94 g/t Au (including 7.62m of 2.12 g/t Au and 9.14m of 2.09 g/t Au).

Appointment of Mark Reischman as Technical Advisor

On March 10, 2025, the Company announced the appointment of Mr. Mark Reischman as a technical advisor. Mr. Reischman's distinguished geological career spans over 40 years working with junior and major exploration companies, primarily within the Walker Lane Trend, Nevada. Notably, Mr. Reischman was Exploration Manager with Corvus Gold from 2010 to 2022 in the Bullfrog District, Beatty Nevada, overseeing all aspects of the discovery and development of the multimillion-ounce gold deposit. Subsequently, following the acquisition of Corvus in January 2022, Mr. Reischman was retained by AngloGold Ashanti as technical advisor in the greater Bullfrog district until the end of 2023.

Appointment of Axemen Resource Capital as Strategic Advisors

On March 4, 2025, the Company announced the appointment of Axemen Resource Capital ("Axeman") as Strategic Advisors. Axemen has an extensive and proven track record having raised over a billion dollars in the resource markets for early-stage opportunities, with resulting M&A transactions that aggregate a multiple of this number. Axemen provides a comprehensive approach to capital market consulting services, project development valuations, institutional sales and strategic growth initiatives. Axemen's track record

advising growth companies at all stages of development, ranging from discovery to mining or even M&A transactions, should greatly enhance the strategic decision-making in all aspects of the business going forward.

Appointment of Conrad Nest as Independent Director
On February 26, 2025, the Company announced the appointment of Mr. Conrad Nest to its Board of Directors. Mr. Nest has over 25 years of experience advising domestic and international clients on cross-border mergers and acquisitions, corporate governance, and securities law, bringing invaluable experience to the Company as it advances its strategic growth initiatives. In conjunction with Mr. Nest's appointment, Mr. Peter Mercer has stepped down from the Board of Directors. Mr. Mercer remains an advisor to the Company.

Expansion of Gold Chain land package by 30%
On February 19, 2025, the Company announced that it had staked an additional 113 lode claims on Bureau of Land Management ("BLM") land at its Gold Chain project in Arizona. The Gold Chain project now consists of 492 lode claims on BLM land covering 3,982 hectares (9,840 acres) and 15 patented claims, covering a total of 114 hectares (282 acres). The new claims expand the Gold Chain project to the northwest along the regionally important Union Pass Fault where it merges with the Frisco Mine Fault which forms the southwest limit of the Frisco Graben. Further details are provided in the section entitled *Overall Performance and Results of Operations* in this MD&A

Stock option grants
On February 13, 2025, the Company announced that 450,000 stock options had been granted to certain directors and consultants of the Company to acquire common shares in the capital of the Company at an exercise price of CDN$0.33 per share. These stock options vest immediately and expire February 13, 2030. On March 10, 2025, the Company announced that 250,000 stock options had been granted to a director of the Company to acquire common shares in the capital of the Company at an exercise price of CDN$0.49 per share. These stock options expire on March 8, 2030.

Engagement of ICP Securities Inc. for automated market making services
On February 13, 2025, the Company announced that it had engaged the services of ICP Securities Inc. ("ICP") to provide automated market making services, including use of its proprietary algorithm, ICP Premium™, in compliance with the policies and guidelines of the TSX-V and other applicable legislation. ICP's market making activity will be primarily to correct temporary imbalances in the supply and demand of the Company's shares. ICP will be responsible for the costs it incurs in buying and selling the Company's shares, and no third party will be providing funds or securities for the market making activities.

Appointment of Mr. Andrew Bowering as Strategic Advisor
On February 10, 2025, the Company announced that Mr. Andrew Bowering was named a Strategic Advisor to the Company. Mr. Andrew Bowering is a renowned venture capitalist with over 35 years of experience building shareholder value through mineral exploration, project development, strategic acquisitions and large-scale equity financings. He has founded, funded, and led teams in the pursuit of various metals, from initial exploration to production. Mr. Bowering has held senior management roles, overseeing asset acquisitions and sales and the raising of over $500 million in development capital. He is the founder, director and large shareholder of Prime Mining Corp and Apollo Silver. He co-founded Millennial Lithium Corp (acquired by Lithium Americas) and is actively involved in other publicly traded companies in the battery and precious metals sectors.

Initiation of research program at Gold Chain with the Colorado School of Mines and Joins the Center to Advance the Science of Exploration to Reclamation in Mining

On February 3, 2025, the Company announced that it had initiated a research program with the Center to Advance the Science of Exploration to Reclamation in Mining ("CASERM"), a collaborative venture between the Colorado School of Mines ("CSM") and Virginia Tech. The Company believes that CASERM provides the Company with a unique and critical opportunity to:

- Present the Gold Chain project's geologic and exploration models to a broad cross section of geoscientists to better identify tools to guide exploration.
- Access tools typically not available to junior explorers with the associated experts to better understand the gold deposition model at Tyro.
- Collaborate with experts in epithermal systems to decipher the geologic history of the numerous gold environments identified to date at Gold Chain.

Announcement of core drilling results at Tyro Main Zone, Gold Chain

On January 23, 2025 and January 15, 2025, the Company announced drill results from its completed 1,264m (8 hole) diamond drilling campaign focused on the Tyro Main Zone at its Gold Chain project. Highlights include:

- Hole GC24-34 intersected 42.80m of 2.50 g/t Au, including 11.70m of 5.94 g/t Au, returning mineralization from surface. Hole GC24-34 is located approximately 700m northeast along the Tyro Main Zone structure from GC23-28.
- Hole GC24-32 intersected a hanging wall zone of mineralization for 6.94m of 4.3 g/t Au including 1.44m of 15.24 g/t Au from 16.31m.
- Hole GC24-32 intersected a footwall wall zone of 16.08m of 1.35 g/t Au from 49.07m. Infill sampling of approximately 24 metres was initiated.
- Hole GC24-31 intersected 50.65m of 0.53 g/t Au, from 51.30m.
- Hole GC24-30 intersected 52.25m of 1.53 g/t Au, including 36.10m of 2.02 g/t Au, from 43.50m.
- Both of these holes intersected additional zones in the hanging wall of the deposit – 2.56m of 2.85 g/t Au, from 7.80m (GC24-30) and 4.10m of 2.17 g/t Au, from 23.00m (GC24-31), prompting infill sampling.
- Infill sampling on holes GC24-30, GC24-31, and GC24-32 was anticipated to increase the width of the Tyro Main zone (see below).

On February 24, 2025, the Company announced infill sampling on holes GC24-30, GC24-31 and GC24-32 demonstrating that mineralization at the Tyro Main Zone is wider and more continuous than previously thought. Highlights include:

- Hole GC24-30 is now reported as 89.50m of 1.08 g/t Au which includes intervals of 55.61m of 1.44 g/t Au and 36.10m of 2.02 g/t Au.
- Hole GC24-32 is now reported as 51.16m of 1.21 g/t Au.
- Results from infill sampling increased the width of the overall mineralized package to greater than 50 metres.

Stock option grant

On December 23, 2025, the Company announced a grant of stock options to officers, directors and consultants of the Company. A total of 4,950,000 stock options have been granted to acquire common shares in the capital of the Company at an exercise price of CDN$0.29 per share. Of these stock options, a total of 3,250,000 vest 50% immediately, 25% twelve months from the grant date and 25% twenty-four months from the grant date and expire December 24, 2029. A further 500,000 stock options vest 25% three, six, nine and twelve months following the grant date and expire December 24, 2026. Finally, 1,200,000 stock options vest immediately and expire December 24, 2029.

Engagement of i2i Marketing Group for marketing program
On February 3, 2025 and on December 20, 2024, the Company announced that it had entered into a marketing agreement with i2i Marketing Group, LLC whereby i2i will provide marketing and media distribution for an initial term of one-month which was later expanded by a further three months. A total fee of $1,250,000 is payable in installments for the entire campaign. i2i will create an advertising campaign and utilize its physical marketing program strategy with the aim of increasing investor awareness through various on-line platforms and methods of engagement, including the direct mailing of advertising materials to interested parties.

Appointment of Quentin Mai as Chief Executive Officer and Director
On December 16, 2024, the Company announced the appointment of Mr. Quentin Mai as the new Chief Executive Officer and as a member to the Board of Directors of the Company effective December 13, 2024. Mr. Mai previously served as the President of the Company as announced on October 17, 2024 (see below). In conjunction with this appointment, Mr. Derek Macpherson resigned as Chief Executive Officer and remains Executive Chairman and a Director. Mr. Ehsan Agahi stepped down as a Director of the Company to pursue other opportunities.

Amalgamation with Bullet Exploration Inc.
On September 3, 2024, the Company entered into a definitive amalgamation agreement (the "Amalgamation Agreement") and on November 26, 2025, the Company completed the acquisition of Bullet Exploration Inc. ("Bullet"), whereby the Company agreed to acquire all of the issued and outstanding shares of Bullet (the "Transaction"). Under the terms of the Amalgamation Agreement as approved by Bullet shareholders on November 25, 2024, Bullet shareholders received one common share of the Company for every three common shares of Bullet held ("exchange ratio") and all outstanding common share purchase warrants and stock options issued to Bullet shareholders were replaced at the same exchange ratio. Existing shareholders of the Company and Bullet held approximately 54% and 46%, respectively, of the outstanding shares of the Company on closing of the Transaction (but prior to the completion of the private placement financing described below), on a fully diluted, in-the-money basis.

The Transaction was affected by way of the three-cornered amalgamation whereby the Company, through its wholly-owned newly incorporated subsidiary, 1492834 B.C. Ltd., amalgamated with Bullet. The name of the amalgamated company was changed to Gold79 Holding Two Corp and is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company. Bullet ceased to be a reporting issuer and delisted from the TSX-V following closing of the Transaction.

On the closing date of the Transaction, the Board of Directors of the Company was reconstituted with three current directors of the Company remaining on the Board, and two additional director nominees of Bullet were appointed to the Board.

The Company and Bullet entered into the Amalgamation Agreement for the following strategic reasons:

- The Transaction will create a multi-project gold explorer in the southwest United States with multiple projects at various stages of exploration;
- Through the planned private placement, the combined company will have the financial strength to deliver a maiden resource at its Gold Chain project;
- The combined entity will have a larger market capitalization, which is expected to result in both increased liquidity and an improved capital market presence;
- The combined entity will have four projects in the southwest United States increasing the odds of shareholders having exposure to an economically significant discovery in a high-quality jurisdiction, and;

- The synergy of the combined exploration and management teams of the combined entity is expected to reduce costs and result in a higher percentage of capital raised being used for exploration.

Private placement of units raising CDN$6,110,000

On September 11, 2024, in connection with the Amalgamation Agreement for the acquisition of Bullet, the Company announced the initiation of a non-brokered private placement financing at CDN$0.25 per unit for gross proceeds of CDN$4,000,000. On October 17, 2024, the Company announced an increase to the private placement for gross proceeds of up to CDN$6,000,000.

On November 18, 2024, the Company announced the closing of the second tranche of the private placement and an extension of the final closing date, to be on or before December 16, 2024, in order to allow for a third and final tranche of the private placement.

On October 9, 2024, November 15, 2024 and November 22, 2024, the Company closed the private placement financing in three tranches, issuing an aggregate total of 24,440,002 units at CDN$0.25 per unit for gross proceeds of $4,432,166 (CDN$6,110,000). Each unit consisted of one common share of the Company and one-half common share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share of the Company at a price of CDN$0.40 per share for a period of 24 months following the dates of issuance. These warrants are callable during the 24-month periods, at the option of the Company, in the event that the 20-day volume-weighted average price of the Company's common shares meet or exceeds $0.60 for ten consecutive trading days based on trades on the TSX-V and Alternative Trading Systems. Subscribers will be notified of the call provision being triggered and will have a 30-day period to exercise the warrants.

In connection with the closing of the private placement, the Company paid an aggregate of $41,622 (CDN$57,213) in cash commissions to finders and issued an aggregate of 229,250 broker warrants. Each broker warrant entitles the finder to acquire one common share having the same terms as the warrants issued to investors.

Engagement with investor relations agency Kin Communications Inc.

On November 6, 2024, the Company announced that it had engaged Kin Communications Inc. ("Kin") to assist with its investor relations activities. Under the terms of the investor relations agreement, Kin will communicate with investment advisors, analysts, portfolio managers and media for a period of 12 months and on a month-to-month basis thereafter. In consideration for these services, the Company agreed to pay Kin CDN$15,000 per month for the initial twelve month period of the engagement and granted 500,000 stock options to Kin. Vesting of the stock options will be quarterly following the grant date in accordance with TSX-V policy.

Commencement of drilling at Gold Chain

On October 31, 2024, the Company announced the commencement of the next phase of drilling at its Gold Chain project. This diamond drilling campaign was expected to consist of seven HQ core holes totaling approximately 1,000m to test along the Tyro Main Zone as well as to depth within the Gold Chain project. The core drilling program was designed to provide additional geologic context to previous reverse circulation drilling; surface and underground mapping/sampling; and, the recently completed trenching program. Core holes are intended to confirm the geologic model and grade continuity along the nearly 1km strike at the Tyro Main Zone. Increased confidence in the geologic model will assist the Company in the design of additional RC drill holes proposed for early 2025 to advance this target toward a maiden resource.

Appointment of Quentin Mai as President and Brodie Sutherland as independent director
On October 17, 2024, the Company announced the appointment of Mr. Quentin Mai as the new President and Mr. Brodie Sutherland as a member to the Board of Directors of the Company effective October 15, 2024. In conjunction with these appointments, Mr. Derek Macpherson has become Executive Chairman and remains Chief Executive Officer and Gary Thompson has stepped-down as Executive Chairman. Both Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Thompson will remain members of the board of directors of the Company, resulting in the board of directors increasing from four to five directors.

Mr. Mai has over 25 years of capital markets and corporate communications experience working with successful early-stage growth companies from mineral discovery to production. Mr. Mai spent over 10 years at Corvus Gold, from its founding to eventual sale to AngloGold Ashanti for CDN$570 million. Corvus' North Bullfrog project forms a part of AngloGold's over 10 million gold ounce greenfield projects being developed in Nevada. Prior to Corvus, Mr. Mai was Vice President Business Development for International Tower Hill from its inception to its peak valuation exceeding a CDN$800 million market capitalization in 2010 where he helped to raise over CDN$250 million.

Mr. Sutherland is a mineral exploration geologist and junior mining executive with over seventeen years of experience exploring mineral deposits in over twenty countries. Mr. Sutherland specializes in economic geology and the development of exploration projects through to feasibility. He is a founding director of Tocvan Ventures Corp. and currently serves as President and CEO. He previously held Project Manager positions at HighGold Mining in Alaska (2018-2022), NxGold Ltd. in Nunavut and Western Australia (2016-2018), worked as a global consultant and was VP Exploration at Hunter Bay Minerals (2010-2012).

Receipt of Acceptance Letter for Plan of Operations to drill at Jefferson Canyon
On August 27, 2024, the Company announced that it had received an acceptance letter from the United States Forest Service ("USFS") for its Plan of Operations ("POO") to explore the Jefferson Canyon Project in Nevada. The acceptance letter indicates that the USFS believes that the POO submitted is acceptable based upon studies and documentation submitted to date. The next steps include consultation with both the public and state heritage agency, along with other reviews, which are expected to be followed by a Record of Decision and bonding, before drilling can commence.

Gold Chain share payment
On August 15, 2024, the Company issued 306,396 common shares of the Company in connection with a US$48,000 (CDN$66,024) share payment due under the option agreement covering a portion of the Company's landholdings for the Gold Chain project in Arizona.

Trenching at Tyro Main Zone returned 39.7m of 1.14 g/t Au including 9.5m of 2.08 g/t Au
On July 11, 2024, the Company announced the results from a trenching program completed on May 28, 2024, along the Tyro Main Zone. The results confirmed the Company's understanding of the geology, added new potential high-grade targets for the next drill campaign and extended the zone along strike to the northeast. Highlights from the program include:

- Confirmed the geologic model where the White Spar Fault intersects the Tyro Main Zone. Trench 1 returned 39.7m of 1.14 g/t Au including 9.5m of 2.08 g/t Au. In 2023, drilling returned 51.1 g/t Au over 9.1m (GC23-28) about 40 to 50m below these surface exposures.
- Identified new fault structures intersecting the Tyro Main Zone trending north to northwest (similar to the White Spar fault), providing additional zones with high-grade potential.
- Extended the Tyro Main Zone to the northeast by approximately 40m with Trench 13 returning 4.7m of 7.64 g/t Au, where it remains open to the northeast.

Passing of director James M. Franklin
On June 27, 2024, the Company announced with great sadness the passing of the Company's longest standing director, Dr. James M. Franklin. Dr. Franklin served as a director of the Company and its predecessor Aura Resources, from its inception in 2003.

Completion of acquisition of the Tip Top Gold project
On May 21, 2024, the Company announced that it had made the final acquisition payment of $25,000 to the vendor of the Tip Top project. The Company now owns 100% of the Tip Top project in Nevada. Additionally, on December 6, 2024, the Company concluded an amendment to the Tip Top project purchase and sale agreement which resulted in the Company purchasing all remaining rights and the termination of the 1% NSR on the 22 unpatented mining claims forming part of the Tip Top project, for a cash payment of $25,000. No future payment obligations or royalties remain on the Tip Top project.

Closing of private placement financing raising CDN$718,250
On May 3, 2024, the Company closed a private placement financing, issuing a total of 2,873,000 units at CDN$0.25 per unit for gross proceeds of $524,374 (CDN$718,250). Each unit consisted of one common share of the Company and one-half common share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share of the Company at a price of CDN$0.30 per share for a period of 24 months following the date of issuance. Additionally, the warrants will be callable during the 24-month period, at the option of the Company, in the event that the 20-day volume-weighted average price of the Company's common shares meet or exceeds CDN$0.50 for ten consecutive trading days based on trades on the TSX-V and Alternative Trading Systems. Subscribers will be notified of the call provision being triggered and will have a 30-day period to exercise the warrants. In connection with the closing, cash finder's fees of $3,065 (CDN$4,200) were paid and 16,800 broker warrants were issued.

Commencement of trenching of the Tyro Main Zone at the Gold Chain Project
On May 2, 2024, the Company announced that it had finalized the design for its systematic trenching program along the Tyro Main Zone to follow-up the high-grade drill intercepts from 2023 and better understand the gold distribution along strike with work commencing the week of May 6, 2024. The key objectives of this program were to better understand the intersection of the Whitespar Fault and Tyro Main Zone where 2023 drilling returned 9.1m of 51.1 g/t Au; to provide an improved understanding of gold grade distribution across the vein complex and along the one kilometre of strike of the Tyro Main Zone for future resource calculation; and, to provide the data needed to determine the scale and identify the hole locations for the follow-up drilling program that is the anticipated next step for resource definition.

Consolidation of common shares
On April 2, 2024, the board of directors approved a consolidation of the Company's share capital on the basis of one post-consolidation share for every ten pre-consolidation shares (the "Share Consolidation"). The Share Consolidation became effective at market open on April 22, 2024 and resulted in 191,298,579 pre-consolidation shares being consolidated to 19,129,839 post-consolidation shares. The exercise or conversion price and the number of shares issuable with respect to all of the Company's outstanding convertible securities was proportionately adjusted in connection with the Share Consolidation.

Exploration target defined for the Tyro Main Zone at Gold Chain
On January 22, 2024, the Company announced that it had defined an exploration target at the Tyro Main Zone on the Gold Chain project. The Tyro Main Zone is the first potential resource area of the Gold Chain project and the Company believes it has potential for 15.6 to 31.2 Mt grading 1.5 to 2.5 g/t Au based on previous exploration on the property. The potential quantity and grades estimated for the Tyro main zone exploration target are conceptual in nature, and there has been insufficient exploration completed to date to define a mineral resource. It is uncertain if further exploration will result in the Tyro main zone exploration target being delineated as a mineral resource.

OVERALL PERFORMANCE AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Exploration and Evaluation Assets
During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company capitalized a total of $953,133 to exploration and evaluation assets on its Gold Chain and Tip Top projects. Significant expenditures included $10,000 related to the anniversary payment for the Banner Group claims; $73,000 in cash and shares issued related to the sixth anniversary payment on the Gold Chain option agreement; $10,000 related to the Tyro lease and option to purchase agreement; $25,000 related to the final Tip Top anniversary payment; $25,000 related to a final amendment to the Tip Top agreement; claim staking and renewal fees of $167,411; geology costs of $123,396; and drilling and related permitting costs of $519,326.

Gold Chain Project – Arizona, USA

Property Background
On July 30, 2018, the Company entered into a binding letter agreement for an option to acquire a 100% interest in the Gold Chain project located in Mohave County, Arizona. The initial project comprised 93 BLM lode mining claims in northwestern Arizona, where work conducted by prior operators has indicated the property is prospective for gold. On February 4, 2019, the Company completed a definitive legal agreement with the vendors of the Gold Chain project incorporating all of the terms of the letter agreement and other standard industry terms. In May 2020 and July 2023, the Company and the vendors entered into amended option agreements which adjusted future cash and share payments and extended the timing of future payments. Consideration payable to earn a 100% interest in the project is payable in annual installments over a ten-year period from inception. The current balance of payments remaining consists of a total of $375,000 in cash and a value of $96,000 payable in common shares.

From inception of the agreement to date, the Company has made total cash payments of $190,000 and issued 936,218 common shares. The vendors of the property hold a 2% net smelter return royalty (NSR) on gold and silver. The Company has the right to buy down the NSR in increments of 1% by paying the vendors the sum of $1 million for each 1% of the NSR at any time prior to completion of the first year of commercial production. Additionally, the vendors will be entitled to a bonus cash payment equivalent to $1.00 per ounce of gold estimated in any resource category determined in a Preliminary Economic Assessment compliant with National Instrument 43-101. Any cash bonus payment that becomes payable will be creditable toward amounts due under the NSR agreement.

Following initial evaluation of the historical technical data base for the Gold Chain project and a field visit during the fall of 2018, an additional 14 claims were staked to cover newly interpreted structural projections, bringing the total project claims to 107. These additional claims fall into an area of interest defined in the letter agreement.

The Gold Chain project consists of several mineralized exposures, over a distance of twelve kilometres, composed of epithermal-style gold mineralization. Some of these exposures were mined on a limited scale prior to 1940 and were explored by several companies during the 1980s. Mineralization occurs along the faulted contacts between Precambrian granite and mid-Tertiary rhyolite dikes and, possibly, volcanic rocks. The gold-bearing rock is characterised by quartz-calcite veinlets or stockwork in silicified and quartz-illite-pyrite altered rocks both in the footwall and hanging-wall of the faulted contact. Several analogous deposits have been productive in the region. Historical records reveal that drilling identified oxidation extending to at least 100 metres below the surface, a condition favourable for gold recovery by leaching.

During March 2021, the Company released results from surface exploration work on its Gold Chain project. A total of 87 rock samples were collected from the project area with encouraging results: rock sampling as

grab, chip and dump sites have returned up to 21.9 g/t gold. Four samples were greater than 10 g/t Au; 25 samples were greater than one g/t Au; and 45 samples returned greater than 0.25 g/t Au.

During January 2021, the Company staked 83 additional claims where surface rock sampling has extended known mineralization and identified broad new zones of oxide gold mineralization. Additionally, the Company's wholly owned subsidiary Gold79 USA Corp., had received all final permit documentation required to drill at the Gold Chain project including acknowledgment and receipt for a bond placed with the Arizona Bureau of Land Management dated March 10, 2021.

Effective May 13, 2021, the Company entered into a definitive lease and option to purchase agreement related to a block of patented claims, known as the Banner Group, covering 93 acres internal to the Company's pre-existing Gold Chain claim block. The definitive agreement provides up to a twenty-year option period to purchase a 100% interest in the patented claims. Cash option payments are payable upon signing of the definitive agreement and on each anniversary date thereafter until the claims are purchased. These payments are $10,000 upon signing; $10,000 for the first five years; $15,000 for years six to 10; and $20,000 for years 11 to 20. The Company has the option, prior to commercial production, to purchase a 100% interest in the Banner Group claims for $1.5 million subject to a 1% NSR.

During May 2021, the Company staked 171 additional claims based on the positive results from initial mapping and sampling in 2021. During January 2023, the Company staked 18 additional claims at the southwest portion of the project. During December 2024, the Company staked 113 new claims.

On September 23, 2021, the Company entered into a definitive lease and option to purchase agreement related to a block of patented claims, known as the Tyro Group, covering 57.4 acres internal to the Company's pre-existing Gold Chain claim block. The definitive agreement provides up to a twenty year option period to purchase a 100% interest in the patented claims. A cash payment of $30,000 (including a $20,000 signing bonus) was paid upon signing of the definitive agreement and annual cash payments are payable until the option to purchase the claims is exercised. These payments are $10,000 for the first five years (an initial $10,000 was paid in 2021 and $10,000 was paid during September 2022, 2023 and 2024); and, $15,000 for years six to 19. The Company has the option, prior to commercial production, to purchase a 100% interest in the Tyro Group claims for $500,000. The Tyro Group claims are subject to a 1% NSR with the Company having a right of first refusal with respect to any sale of the NSR.

During January 2022, the Company purchased the Sheep Trail group of patented claims. This patented ground covers 113.2 acres and is immediately east of the Banner patented claims and now forms part of the Gold Chain project. Consideration provided for the purchase consisted of a cash payment of $250,000. There are no royalties associated with these claims and there are no further payments owing to the vendor of these patented claims.

Currently, the Gold Chain project consists of 492 BLM claims covering approximately 3,982 hectares (9,840 acres) and 15 patented claims covering approximately 114 hectares (282 acres).

Exploration programs

Field studies were initiated in the fall of 2020 and focused on Gold Chain Hill and Black Dyke mine areas, all prospects with historically identified gold mineralization (1980s). This work identified a close spatial relation between gold mineralization and rhyolite dikes, which prompted reconnaissance-type activities to the east of originally optioned claims. Early conclusions drawn from this preliminary regional work are that gold-bearing veins, breccia and stockwork from mines and prospects between the Katherine and Sugarloaf Mountain/Philadelphia project (approximately 12 kilometres) reveal striking similarities, including gold/silver ratios, mineralogy, vein textures, wall rock alteration and proximity to rhyolite dikes. Additional geologic comparison with the Moss mine, approximately 15 kilometres south, and the Oatman district, an

additional several kilometres to the southeast, suggests that the Katherine district is the northern extent of the Oatman district, and this roughly defined chain of gold occurrence is heretofore referred to as the North Oatman trend.

This work has identified multiple extensive and distinct geologic environments hosting gold mineralization.

North Oatman trend
This trend is defined by a rhyolite dike complex which can be traced from the Katherine mine to the Arabian mine (Philadelphia project, Arizona Silver), both historical gold producers, over a distance of about 10 kilometres; the dike complex is up to several hundred metres wide and dips moderately to the south-southwest.

The North Oatman trend gold mineralization, in quartz-calcite-adularia-fluorite veins and veinlets, is spatially associated with the rhyolite dike complex for about 10 kilometres. At least two dominant controls on gold have been identified and fit within a transtensional structural regime: Type A, parallel to the rhyolite dike complex at the footwall contact with the Precambrian granite and internally between distinct phases of the dike complex; and Type B, transverse structures (north-trending) that host discrete veins (Sunset, Sunrise and Tyro veins). Controls A and B are distinct with Type A related to right-lateral strike-slip movement and Type B are normal faults. In other words, these rocks were fractured at roughly the same time and had access to the same fluids. The main difference is that Type A controls are narrow, discontinuous veins (pinch and swell) contained in broader envelopes of broken or damaged rock filled by gold-bearing veinlets or stockwork zones (Mako Mining Corp's Moss mine) while Type B controls result in more continuous, discrete veins and breccias formed in an extensional environment (the Oatman district).

Tyro vein – Type B target
The Tyro Vein is a transverse structure (north-trending) to the west to northwest-trending mineralized zones parallel to the North Oatman trend. The Tyro mine was developed both underground (early) and as an open pit (1980s) along a broad zone of quartz-chalcedony veins and stockwork hosted by Pre-Cambrian granite. The zone trends NNE, dips steeply and can be traced for over one kilometre. Open pit exposures reveal a width exceeding 50 metres. Prior to 1930, a shaft was sunken to a depth of 500 feet with workings down to the 200-foot level; underground production was minimal and production from the open pit is not currently known. The vein terminates to the southwest into a few NNW-trending faults and appears to horsetail to the northeast prior to intersecting the Frisco graben. Significant gold values have been identified over its entire strike length. Highlights of the initial sampling include 2.0m of 13.2 g/t Au and a trench (T1) of 13.0m at 2.04 g/t Au. Initial drilling by the Company intersected 21.3m containing 2.0 g/t Au (GC21-15) and 19.8m with 1.85 g/t Au (GC21-14). Highlights of the underground sampling from the 200 level, approximately 600m from the initial drilling include 25.4 metres (true width) at 2.53 g/t Au

Sheep Trail area – Type A target
The Sheep Trail area encompasses an extensively altered and mineralized zone which has been traced for over 1.2 kilometres within the Sheep Trail block, forming a portion of the approximately 10km North Oatman trend. Widespread quartz veinlets and stockwork are contained within a structural corridor (damage zones) historically referred to as the Sheep Trail ledge. The area contains broad zones of silicified and moderate to strong quartz-illite-pyrite alteration of the rhyolite hosting irregular 'damage zones' of quartz-chalcedony veining. Widespread, minor historical mining (pre-1920) can be seen throughout the claim block in the form of pits, adits and stopes, containing narrow (0.5 to 6.0 m wide) veins. Strong quartz-illite-pyrite (iron oxides) alteration is developed at the 'elbow' between the Sheep Trail and Red Hill ledges where there is increased fracturing. Preliminary grab samples of mine dumps have yielded up to 51.9 g/t Au and rock chip samples have returned up to 2.0 metres at 20.4 g/t Au.

Frisco graben trend
This northwest-trending graben is defined by two subparallel normal faults that outline an area measuring six kilometres of strike and up to 1.7 kilometres wide. The southeast extension of the graben hosts the Frisco mine (Frisco Gold). Mapping has identified that rhyolite, trachyte and/or dacite dikes that have been emplaced into the graben-bounding faults. Capping these intrusive rocks are several small volcanic centers composed of flows, flow breccia, debris flows and tuffs collectively comprising flow dome complexes. This package fills the Frisco graben and with continuing subsidence, a sequence of intra- to post-mineral conglomerates were deposited above the altered volcanics. The graben is dominated by quartz-clay-hematite alteration of the volcanics and is possibly above the precious metal horizon and gold mineralization, suspected at depth. Reconnaissance sampling has identified weak gold-in-rock anomalies in the southeast portion near the Frisco mine.

Banner mine area - Type A target
The Banner mine is located along the North Oatman trend near the footwall of the rhyolite dike complex. The dikes have been pervasively silicified, altered and invaded by several faults parallel to the Precambrian contact. The mine (circa 1918) was developed on the Red Hill ledge, a broad mineralized fault breccia, with an inclined shaft sunk to a depth of 420 feet with limited development on the 250-foot level. The mine is not accessible, but initial sampling at the shaft's collar has resulted in four metres of 1.23 g/t Au and 1.0 metre of 8.78 g/t Au within a broad zone, up to 20 metres thick, of quartz-calcite epithermal mineralization. This zone can be traced for over 500 metres to the west.

Sunset vein - Type B target
This vein intersects the Red Hill ledge at the Banner mine and can be followed to the south for several hundred metres as a broad, up to 50-metres wide, steeply dipping complex of quartz-calcite veins, breccia and stockwork. At about 350 metres south of the Banner mine, a broad zone of chalcedony veining has developed where the vein splits into two strong veins developed along silicified rhyolite dikes, the East and West Sunset veins. Most of the quartz veining is composed of chalcedony with low gold values (<100 ppb Au). The surface expression of this vein suggests that it is the upper level of a boiling epithermal system; a sample from the Sunset shaft dump returned 11.47 g/t Au. Geologic evidence is emerging that the Sunset vein may represent the southwest extension of the Tyro vein system that has been offset by movement along both the Sheep Trail and Red Hill ledges.

Sunrise vein – Type B target
This vein consists of a broad zone of quartz-chalcedony veinlets hosted mostly in the Miocene rhyolite dike and up to 40 metres wide. The mineralized zone is steeply dipping and trends about N45^{o}E; it is bounded to the southwest by the Red Hill ledge and to the northeast by the Sheep Trail ledge. Gold values are anomalous but less than 1 g/t Au. It is postulated that this vein segment is a portion of a vein corridor which includes the Sunset and Tyro Type B veins dissected by post-mineral movement along the Type A Red Hill and Sheep Trail ledges.

Gold Chain Hill and Black Dyke areas - Type A targets
These targets were the focus of much of the historical drilling in the 1980s and 1990s. Recent work has identified a close spatial relation with rhyolite dikes, where gold mineralization is hosted by quartz stockwork in silicified rhyolite (Gold Chain Hill) and extensive vein breccia bodies (Black Dyke mine) adjacent to a rhyolite dike and/or flow dome complex. In both prospects, gold mineralization was identified in both surface exposures and historical drilling suggesting that it continues to depth. Historical geologic models utilised low-angle detachment faults as a control versus steeper dike contacts employed in this work. All exposures are isolated inselbergs within broad aprons of alluvial material.

Geophysical Survey Results
In 2022, the company completed a heli-borne survey over the Gold Chain project. The total coverage of the

survey block was 1,372 line-kilometres, with traverses-oriented NE-SW with 75m traverse spacings. The project consisted of triaxial gradiomagnetics, VLF-EM, radiometrics, and LiDAR survey.

In low-sulphidation epithermal systems, such as the one at Gold Chain and within the Oatman District, areas of magnetic destruction ('quiet' zones or magnetic lows) and potassium enrichment may reflect the location and aerial extent of hydrothermal alteration and associated gold mineralization. The high-resolution aeromagnetic and radiometric data have been used to identify three magnetic quiet zones: two of these clearly correspond, over about 7 kilometres of strike, with gold-bearing zones associated with Miocene felsic dikes and structures. The distribution of gold values from surface samples, along with the survey results, identify a structural corridor that is highly prospective for gold exploration.

A third magnetic low closely coincides with the Frisco Graben which is an emerging target defined by a structurally controlled flow dome complexes formed along the margins of a NW-trending, elongate graben. Its proximity to the Tyro vein system and intense argillic alteration provides vectors for shallow (<100m) targets.

Hyperspectral survey results
The Company contracted Ethos Geological to use its machine learning and advanced statistical methods to analyse data captured by satellite multispectral surveys. This work proceeded in four phases:

1. Selection and assimilation of the available satellite multispectral data;
2. Classification of the minerals using over 2,100 available mineral spectra;
3. Factor analysis of the minerals;
4. Insight into the alteration families for the purpose of identifying hydrothermal activity and predicting gold deposition and/or prospective mineral trends.

Factor 10 nicely defines areas of moderate to strong alteration, including quartz-illite-pyrite in the North Oatman trend (Banner/Sheep Trail/Sugarloaf) and quartz-clay-hematite in the Frisco graben. Mapping by the Company has clearly defined a close spatial relation between gold mineralization and these styles of alteration, as was also documented in the Oatman district.

Phase 1 drilling program Fall 2021
During October and November of 2021, the Company released drill results from its 16-hole drill program at the Gold Chain project. Four holes were drilled across the northernmost exposures of the recently acquired Tyro target and tested broadly mineralized surface exposures at depths from 20 to 40 metres below the surface. Twelve holes were focused on the northwesternmost two kilometres of the 10 km North Oatman trend, which includes the Banner mine to the southeast.

Highlights from the Company's initial drill campaign included:

- Drilling confirmed broad consistent gold mineralization at the Tyro target area;
- Drill hole GC21-15 returned 2.0 g/t Au over 21.3 metres starting 10.7 metres down hole;
- Drill hole GC21-14 returned 1.85 g/t Au over 19.8 m starting 29 metres down hole;
- Tyro is largely open at depth and on strike
- Drilling along the Red Hill Ledge within the Banner claim block was highlighted by:
    - 3.1 metres of 10.68 g/t Au beginning 33.5 metres below the surface (GC21-08);
    - 13.7 metres of 2.56 g/t Au beginning at 1.5 metres below the surface (GC21-10).

Tyro target
At the Tyro target area, all four reverse circulation holes were drilled from the hanging wall beneath surface vein exposures and limited mine workings at 50 to 60 degrees and encountered variable quartz veining over broad intervals. Surface exposures consist of discrete quartz-chalcedony-adularia-calcite veins up to two

metres encompassed by a broad package of veins and veinlets. The wall rock for the entire Tyro target is a Precambrian granite which is strongly chloritized within the vein package; the vein system dips steeply to the southeast about 70 degrees.

The Tyro mine was developed initially underground and then as an open pit in the 1980s along a broad zone of quartz-chalcedony veins and stockwork hosted by Precambrian granite. The zone trends north-northeast, dips steeply and can be traced for over one kilometre. Open-pit exposures reveal a width from 30 to 60 metres. Prior to 1930, a shaft was sunken to a depth of 500 feet with workings down to the 200-foot level; underground production was minimal and production from the open pit is not currently known. The vein terminates to the southwest into a northeast-trending fault and appears to horsetail to the northeast. Meaningful gold values have been identified over its entire strike length. The Tyro target is referred to as a Type B target which are north-trending transverse structures to the northwest-trending Type A mineralized zones which parallel and define the North Oatman trend.

Vein from the Tyro target strongly resembles vein from the gold-rich, epithermal Oatman district, about 15 to 20 km to the south. At Oatman, several veins have been exploited to depths greater than 200 to 400 metres at 10 to 20 g/t Au with average widths ranging from three to 10 metres. The Tyro target, which ranges from 20 to 50 metres, is likely an upper-level manifestation of an Oatman-type vein with a broad, sheeted vein complex coalescing into a discrete, high-grade vein at depth. It is reported that the historical shaft on the Tyro target, about 350 metres to the southwest of these drill holes, was developed to a depth of about 150 metres and was likely developed on vein.

Red Hill Ledge prospect (Banner claims)
A roughly east-west fence of holes was drilled along the hanging wall of the Red Hill Ledge, which was partially developed at the historical Banner mine. The goal of these scout holes was to better define the geologic environment related to several gold-bearing samples collected from surface exposures.

These drill results support that gold mineralization intersected in this campaign is hosted by the Red Hill Ledge and corroborate initial surface samples of 3.6 m of 1.23 g/t Au at the collar of the Banner shaft. Drill hole GC21-08 encountered 3.1 metres of 10.68 g/t Au on the Red Hill Ledge and GC21-10 drilled 13.7 m of 2.56 g/t Au from 1.5 m down to the Red Hill Ledge. Hole GC21-09 cut similar quartz veining but without significant gold values. Hole No. GC21-11 was collared in the immediate footwall and did not encounter gold mineralization beneath the Red Hill Ledge. The hole did not reach the Precambrian contact where the Sheep Trail Ledge is anticipated.

Sunset vein prospect
Initial exploration along the Sunset vein has identified a broad zone, up to 50 metres wide, of strong quartz-chalcedony veining developed along a silicified rhyolite dike emplaced into the Precambrian granite over a strike length of about 1 kilometre. Although surface sampling has only locally identified high gold values, that is greater than 10 g/t Au, this broad zone of veining is widely anomalous in gold and consistent with a high vertical position in the epithermal system.

Hole No. GC21-06 was drilled from the footwall of the Sunset vein to a depth of 105.2 metres where the hole was lost in broken ground. The hole encountered moderate to strong veining to a depth of about 85 metres with broadly anomalous gold values. The hole tested the vein complex to a depth of about 60 metres below the surface and did not emerge into the hanging wall of the dike where a surface working yielded an 11.47 g/t Au sample. Hole No. GC21-12 was collared deeper into the footwall of the vein complex and was drilled to a depth of 130 metres. Like hole No. GC21-06, this hole encountered moderate to strong quartz-chalcedony veining to a depth of 75 metres and was terminated in the rhyolite dike; gold values were also anomalous to similar depths. Additional drilling is warranted along the Sunset vein but at greater depths and from the hanging wall side of the vein-dike complex.

Phase 2 Drilling Program January 2023
On February 28, 2023, the Company announced the completion of and the analytical results of its Phase 2 drilling campaign at the Gold Chain project. The program consisted of 12 reverse circulation drill holes totalling 956 metres on the Tyro, Sheep Trail and Boulevard mine targets with about 50 percent of the drilling focussed on the Tyro vein system.

Highlights from the Company's Phase 2 drilling include:

- GC23-23: 44.2 m of 2.01 g/t gold drilled approximately 50m south of the underground mine workings at Tyro and returned similar grades and mineralization to the underground sampling previously completed;
- GC23-24: 27.4 m of 2.17 g/t gold drilled approximately 150m south of the underground mine workings at Tyro and returned similar grades and mineralization to the underground sampling previously completed; and
- GC23-28: 85.3 m of 6.23 g/t gold – tested the northwest-southeast trending White Spar fault that intersects the Tyro vein system at approximately 45 degrees. The hole included two lower grade zones (61.0m of 0.58 g/t gold and 15.2m at 0.74 g/t gold) separated by a high-grade interval of 9.1m at 51.09 g/t gold.

Tyro Results
The results from drill holes GC23-23 and GC23-24 are consistent with the results from the Tyro 200 level sampling program about 50 to150m north and 60m vertically above. The well-defined geologic model indicates that north of Line 300, where the vein system is near vertical, the mineralized zone is estimated to have a true width of 20 to 30m. On Lines 850 to 1000, approximately 500m to the northeast, similar grades and widths were identified in the Phase 1 drilling program. The suspected continuity along the Tyro vein system is best portrayed in longitudinal section.

Surface mapping, in conjunction with the Phase 2 drill results, has confirmed that the Tyro vein system is traversed by a N20W mineralized fault zone (White Spar fault) at about Line 300. Holes GC23-25 and GC23-26 were drilled south of this structure, on Lines 200 and 150, respectively, and encountered a broad zone of silicification and quartz veining/breccia with significant gold values (i.e. GC23-26 returned 32m of 0.54 g/t Au). Both holes intersected quartz veining distinct from the veining observed north of Line 300. Surface mapping and sampling here identified a mineralization style (along with lower gold grades) distinct from gold mineralization north of the fault. It is likely that the White Spar fault has served as both a pre- and post-mineral structure guiding gold-bearing fluids and offsetting the gold zone downwards south of the fault.

The final hole in this campaign, GC23-28, was drilled N50E and roughly perpendicular to the previous holes. The goal was to traverse a swarm of N20-50W veins associated with the White Spar fault. The hole encountered a relatively high percentage of quartz vein to a total depth of 85.3m returning grades higher than previous sampling and drilling. The results suggest that this structural intersection could play an important role and will be a focus of future exploration. Additional detailed mapping of this area is planned to be completed in the near-term.

Sheep Trail and Boulevard Mine Areas
Six scout-type holes, ranging from 70.1 to 111.3m in depth, were drilled across the footwall contact of the rhyolite dike where historical mining has occurred at both the Boulevard and Sheep Trail mines. All holes traversed broad zones of quartz veining hosting anomalous gold values up to 3.1m of 1.35 g/t but did not reflect the elevated grades observed at the surface. The strength of the veining and alteration in both the drill holes and surface exposures require additional work to better understand the mineralization at this target.

Revised geologic model for the Tyro vein system
On May 9, 2023, the Company announced a revised geologic model for the Tyro vein system at its Gold Chain project, northwest Arizona. Recent drilling, geophysics, mapping and sampling provides the following interpretation of the Tyro vein system:

- 'Bonanza' gold grades of plus 10 g/t Au have been identified along the Tyro mine segment and are hosted by classic low-sulphidation epithermal vein textures over a strike length of 800 metres.
- A broad zone of sheeted quartz-chalcedony-adularia-calcite occupying a damage zone from 10 to 60 metres wide defines the emerging resource.
- Transverse, intra- to post-mineral faults/veins have displaced the vein system and effectively concealed significant portions of the vein's potentially productive horizon.
- Neighboring gold deposits at the Arabian and Katherine veins have either exploited or explored high gold grades to depths greater than 300 metres below the surface.

The work the Company completed has identified 7 vein segments totaling 3.4km of strike length. From NE to SW, these include: 1) NE Tyro Vein/Frisco Mine fault intersection; 2) NE Gap; 3) Tyro Mine; 4) Decimal Hill; 5) SW Gap; 6) Sunrise Vein; and, 7) Sunset Vein. With the exception of the two gap zones, which are under alluvium, the Company's exploration work has identified broad zones of quartz veining typical of the upper levels of a low-sulphidation epithermal gold system hosting significant to anomalous gold values.

To date, exploration work has focused on the Tyro Mine and Decimal Hill segments only. To support a maiden resource estimate at the Tyro Main Zone, the Company has completed a systematic trenching program which targeted the NE Gap, Tyro Mine, Decimal Hill and SW Gap segments over the exposed strike length of approximately 1 kilometre and the Company completed a core drilling program in late 2024 and continues with follow-up RC drilling, targeting the gaps between current drill holes and where the Tyro Vein intersects the White Spar fault.

Structural Model
Geologic studies, along with drilling in 2021, 2023, 2024 and 2025 (ongoing) conducted by the Company, suggest that the historical Tyro vein is a segment of a much more extensive epithermal, gold-rich vein system. The vein system is characterized by abrupt changes in vein styles, vein textures, vein mineralogy and gold grades. Geologic mapping supports a conclusion that these changes reflect intra- to post-mineral faulting which has dissected the vein system by down-dropping portions of the vein on the SW and NE extensions and relatively elevating central portions (axis of the Katherine Horst) where 'bonanza'-type gold values have been observed along surface vein exposures. The Tyro vein system shares several similarities to the historically productive Katherine and Arabian veins (Arizona Silver), NW and SE, respectively, of the Gold Chain project.

Trenching of the Tyro Main Zone
During May 2024, the Company completed a trenching program along the Tyro Main vein. A total of 15 trenches were completed over 358 metres. The description of the trenches has provided the Company with greater confidence in the emerging geologic model. Results from the work completed include:

- Three trenches were cut at or a little south of the intersection of the White Spar Fault and Tyro Main Zone where 2023 drilling returned 9.1m of 51.1 g/t Au. Trenching has provided additional insight into the emerging structural model which will guide future drilling to confirm and define the high-grade intercept.
- Trenches and isolated vein samples adjacent to the open pit reveal that extensive banded chalcedony-adularia veins form a broad envelope to the central veins up to 50 metres wide with less than 20% exploited historically.

- Surface discontinuities in the northern Main Tyro vein have been trenched. The visible results suggest better continuity of the quartz veining along strike than originally observed.
- Trench 13 has identified several metres of silicified rock with moderate to strong quartz veining extending the known vein an additional 50 metres beyond the historical mine workings and near the end of the patented Tyro claim.

Core drilling program Tyro Main Zone
On January 23, 2025 and January 15, 2025, the Company announced drill results from the completed 1,264m (8 hole) diamond drilling campaign initiated in October 2024 which focused on the Tyro Main Zone at its Gold Chain project (see *Activity Highlights*).

Reverse circulation drilling program Tyro Main Zone and Frisco Graben
On February 26, 2025, the Company announced that is had resumed drilling at its Gold Chain project. This phase of RC drilling was initially planned to consist of 3,000 metres focused on the Tyro Main Zone and is anticipated to provide the necessary data to deliver a maiden resource at the Tyro Main Zone. On March 31, 2025, the Company announced an expansion of this drill program of up to 5,000 metres. The expanded program plans to continue drilling the northern extension of Tyro and complete an initial test of the Frisco Graben target (see *Activity Highlights*).

Mr. Robert Johansing, MSc, P.Geo., Vice-President Exploration of the Company, is West Point Gold's qualified person (as defined by National Instrument 43-101) for the Gold Chain project and has reviewed and approved the scientific and technical information contained in this MD&A.

Jefferson Canyon Project – Nevada, USA
During March of 2019, the Company entered into a non-binding letter agreement with Thorsen-Fordyce Merchant Capital Inc. ("Thorsen") and TF Minerals (USA) Inc. (together, the "TF parties") relating to the Jefferson Canyon gold-silver project ("JCP") in southern Nevada, Nye County. The agreement covers 57 unpatented claims located about 7 kilometres east of Kinross's Round Mountain gold mine. A site visit was conducted in May 2019 and was focused on confirmation of historical data and the collection of rock samples to confirm historical results. All samples returned anomalous gold and silver values with significant high-grade results grading up to 26.1 g/t gold and 2,975 g/t silver. These results are viewed as confirmation of historical surface sampling results.

On May 31, 2019, the Company entered into a definitive option agreement with the "TF parties" relating to the Jefferson Canyon gold-silver project. On May 29, 2020, the Company and the TF parties entered into an amended option agreement which extended the timeframe for certain cash payments and exploration expenditures. Under the terms of the amended option agreement the Company can earn a 100% interest in 28 claims forming part of the Jefferson Canyon property held directly by the TF parties by making: (i) an initial common share payment to the TF parties valued at $25,000 upon receipt of TSX-V approval (67,000 common shares and cash of $275 paid during June 2019); (ii) seven additional annual payments valued at $25,000 each on May 31, 2020, through 2026, which may be paid in common shares and/or cash at the option of the Company; and, (iii) a cash payment by May 31, 2027, of $200,000. During July 2020, the Company issued 61,276 common shares valued at $25,449 and paid cash of $6,624 related to the 2020 anniversary payment. During June 2021, the Company issued 35,134 common shares valued at $25,000 related to the 2021 anniversary payment. During June 2022, the Company issued 63,240 common shares and cash of $3,937 related to the 2022 anniversary payment.

Additionally, under the terms of the definitive option agreement, the Company assumed responsibility for an underlying option agreement, initiated in September 2015, between Thorsen and an individual claim holder whereby Thorsen has the right to earn a 100% interest in 29 claims comprising the balance of the

Jefferson Canyon project. The underlying agreement requires annual advance royalty payments by the September 14 anniversary through to 2030 or until exercise of the option to purchase. Annual advance royalty payments total $425,000 ($5,000 was paid by Thorsen with a balance of $420,000 due at initiation of the option agreement). The annual advance royalty payment schedule comprises $10,000 due September, 2019 (paid), $15,000 in 2020 (paid), $20,000 in 2021 (paid) after which the annual payment increases by $5,000 per year until 2026 and is followed by four annual payments of $50,000 for 2027 to 2030. In September 2022, the Company paid $25,000 in cash with respect to the annual advance royalty payment. The option to acquire a 100% interest in the 29 claims is exercisable at any time during its term, up until March 14, 2032, by paying a purchase price of $500,000. Any advance royalty payments paid and the purchase price are creditable against future net smelter return royalties payable.

The Company is responsible for annual claim maintenance fees and committed to minimum exploration work expenditures of $100,000 by May 31, 2022 (incurred during 2020). Additionally, the 28 claims held by the TF parties are subject to a 3% net smelter return royalty and the 29 underlying claims are also subject to a 3% NSR. Each of these NSR obligations are subject to separate buyback provisions whereby up to 2% of each NSR can be purchased by the Company for $1 million for each 1%.

The JCP contains a large volcanic-hosted epithermal Au-Ag system that is essentially the same age as the nearby Round Mountain deposit, a world-class low-sulfidation (LS) epithermal deposit. Both are hosted in felsic ash-flow tuffs along the margins of calderas and both contain a strong northwest-trending and north-south structural control to veins. Both areas contain low-grade disseminated and high-grade vein or replacement-type mineralization.

Historical drilling which has not been confirmed by the Company's qualified person included: hole GJ-81 returned 167m of 1.9 g/t Au and 145.5 g/t Ag, including 1.5m of 111.6 g/t Au and 2,228.6 g/t Ag from 39.6m depth.

During January 2021, the Company announced results from a property-wide soil geochemical survey at JCP which has identified a significant extent and intensity of gold and silver soil anomalies over the project. While previous exploration in the 1980s completed geophysical surveys, mapping, prospecting and drilling, this exploration work marks the first ever property wide gridded soil geochemical survey. These new soil data provided the information needed to finalise our drilling plan for the permit application submitted.

A total of 2,926 soil samples were collected along 100-metre-spaced grid lines at 25 m stations covering the entire mineral claim block. The results reveal a four-square-kilometre circular gold-in-soil anomaly. The highest Au-in-soil value was 4,470 parts per billion Au and anomalous values were distributed as follows: 29 samples contained greater than 500 parts per billion Au; 99 samples were greater than 200 ppb Au; 234 samples were greater than 100 ppb Au; and, 631 samples were greater than 20 ppb Au. The five rocks samples collected were anomalous, with values of up to 15.2 g/t gold and 421 g/t silver.

Following up on the soil sampling campaign and strong historical drilling results from the Jefferson Canyon project, the Company reprocessed the data from previously completed resistivity, magnetic and gravity geophysical surveys. The results of the reprocessed magnetic survey, in light of the historical drilling and the gold and silver soil anomalies, reveal a coincident magnetic low likely related to a mineralizing event. The reprocessed CSMAT resistivity data suggest that the Jefferson Canyon fault is a deep structure which likely controls the mineralization. This spatial relationship to the gold-silver mineralization supports the potential to expand the mineralized footprint both along strike and depth. A large conductor is evident down plunge along the northeast-dipping Jefferson Canyon fault.

During April 2022, the Company announced that it was granted access to a number of paper documents related to the exploration and project development work completed at Jefferson Canyon in the late 1980's.

The documentation included: exploration results, detailed drill logs for all known holes, preliminary metallurgical work, a small-scale development plan, detailed sections and maps, historical surface sampling, etc. The key takeaway from the Company's review of this data was the addition of 11 historical drill holes to our database, increasing our database to 145 drill holes. New historical drill hole highlights include angled drill holes across the B Zone where drill hole JDD-10 returned 36.6m at 1.0 g/t Au; hole RMJ-108 which returned 1.5m at 6.8 g/t Au; and, RMJ-109 which returned 12.2m at 2.1 g/t Au. The new data confirms the Company's view that Jefferson Canyon has the potential to contain a large disseminated mineralized system, possibly containing some higher-grade zones (based on the elevated soil geochemical data noted above).

USFS drill permitting activity is advancing. On July 21, 2021, the Company submitted an application for a POO at the Jefferson Canyon project. The application is for 15 drill sites with multiple holes from each site and the corresponding roads to service them. As part of the application process, the Company has completed biological and cultural surveys at the project. Receipt of final permits is pending. It is expected that the biological and cultural survey work completed, which represents the bulk of the cost, can be reused in future permitting efforts.

On October 13, 2022, the Company announced that it had entered into an Exploration and Option Agreement with Kinross Gold USA Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Kinross Gold Corporation, for the Jefferson Canyon project. The term of the Agreement is four years commencing from receipt of the pending drill permit, with a potential extension of up to two years, subject to certain conditions.

Under the terms of the Agreement, Kinross is required to pay the Company an annual lease payment of $75,000 and a $50,000 signing bonus. These initial payments totalling $125,000 were received in October 2022. During October 2024 and 2023, the Company received $75,000 from Kinross related to the 2024 and 2023 lease payments respectively. Kinross is also required to spend $600,000 in exploration work on the property or pay the amount of any shortfall to the Company should they not spend the required amount by the time the Agreement expires. Additionally, Kinross will be responsible for annual payments on existing option agreements and annual payments to keep the unpatented claims in good standing.

During the term of the Agreement, upon satisfying the minimum exploration expenditure requirement, Kinross has the option to acquire 70% of the project for a cash payment of $5,000,000 to the Company after which a joint venture LLC would be formed. Kinross has a second option to acquire an additional 10% of the project for a further payment of $5,000,000 to the Company. If either of these options are exercised and a joint venture is formed, if either party's interest is diluted to 10% or less, it shall relinquish its interest to the other party in return for a 1% net smelter return royalty.

On December 19, 2023, the Company provided an update on the permitting process at its Jefferson Canyon project. The original POO for Jefferson Canyon was submitted in July 2021 and the cultural and biological studies were completed and submitted in the second quarter of 2022. The Company received feedback on the proposed areas of disturbance relative to the identified cultural sites in March 2023. After multiple revisions to the plan, it was resubmitted on December 12, 2023. The revised application is for 20 drill sites and associated roads to service them.

On August 27, 2024, the Company announced that it had received an acceptance letter from the USFS for its POO to explore the Jefferson Canyon Project in Nevada. The acceptance letter indicated that the USFS believes that the POO submitted is acceptable based upon studies and documentation submitted to date. The next steps include consultation with both the public and state heritage agency, along with other reviews, which are expected to be followed by a Record of Decision and bonding, before drilling can commence.
Mr. Robert Johansing, MSc, P.Geo., Vice-President Exploration of the Company, is West Point Gold's qualified person (as defined by National Instrument 43-101) for the Jefferson Canyon project and has

reviewed and approved the scientific and technical information contained in this MD&A.

Tip Top Gold Project – Nevada, USA

On July 24, 2020, the Company closed an amalgamation agreement for the acquisition of Territory Metals Corp. Territory's key asset was the Tip Top Gold project which was comprised of 22 unpatented mining claims (at the time of acquisition) covering approximately 173 hectares located in Esmeralda County, Nevada USA. During September 2020, the Company staked 121 additional claims at the Tip Top Gold project. This new staking increased the land position from 22 claims to a total of 143 claims covering approximately 1,062 hectares in total area.

The Tip Top Gold project was subject to a purchase agreement whereby the Company has a right to acquire a 100% interest in the project. To complete the acquisition of a 100% interest, the Company was required to issue the vendor common shares with a value of $175,000 on or before May 12, 2021 (238,875 common shares issued on May 11, 2021), and pay an amount of $25,000 in cash on each of the first, second and third anniversaries of May 12, 2021 ($25,000 paid during May 2022, 2023 and 2024).

During May 2024, the Company completed the final anniversary payment of $25,000 to complete the acquisition of a 100% interest in the Tip Top Gold project. The vendor retained a 1% net smelter return royalty on the property and the Company was obligated to pay the vendor a cash payment of $200,000 within 30 days of completion of a bankable feasibility study on the Tip Top Gold project. The NSR royalty was purchasable by the Company for $1 million.

On December 6, 2024, the Company signed an amendment to the purchase and sale agreement which resulted in the Company purchasing all remaining rights and the termination of the 1% NSR on the 22 unpatented mining claims for a cash payment of $25,000. No future payment obligations or royalties remain on the Tip Top project.

The Tip Top Gold project is located at the north end of the White Mountains, five miles south of Montgomery Pass, which is on United States Highway 6 between Bishop, California, and Tonopah, Nevada. The project contains several low-sulphidation oxide gold-silver epithermal veins with low base-metal contents, which are peripheral to an altered rhyodacite intrusion emplaced into Jurassic-Cretaceous intrusive and a bimodal package of volcanic rocks. Two of the veins historically produced a total of 6,900 ounces of gold and some silver. Since 1980, the property has been drilled by five companies, with 143 drill holes totalling over 7,300 metres.

Selected historical high-grade drill hole intercepts from the Tip Top Gold project include the following:

- Hole TTD-02 returned 2.44 metres of 19.82 g/t Au from 20.20 m depth (Hecla 2001, core drilling);
- Hole TTD-04 returned 2.59 m of 7.89 g/t Au from 32 m depth (Hecla 2001, core drilling);
- Hole T98-12 returned 4.57 m of 16.31 g/t Au from 28.97 m depth (Dos Amigos 1998, reverse circulation drilling); and
- Hole T98-14 returned 9.14 m of 14.42 g/t Au from 21.34 m depth (Dos Amigos 1998, reverse circulation drilling).

Historical drilling along the Tip Top vein, and particularly around the Tip Top adit, has identified gold-bearing veins, and there is a good possibility of expanding the known mineralization along strike and to depth. The selected gold-bearing intercepts above are drilled intervals and true width cannot be determined at this time. Currently, there is not enough confidence in the historical data to support resource modelling. Regardless, there is significant exploration potential along the Tip Top vein system as well as other parallel veins.

Geological mapping of the Tip Top mine area has identified a broad zone, up to 80 metres wide, of northeast-trending quartz-chalcedony veining hosted by silicified volcanic rocks. The broad zone of veining can be traced for about 500 metres northeast from the mine, where it appears to pass below a diffuse zone of quartz veinlets hosted by clay-altered (quartz-illite) volcanic rocks and local silicification. This mineralized zone has been historically drilling tested (including 26.9 g/t gold over 1.6 metres and 19.8 g/t gold over 2.4 metres; Hecla Mining, 2001) in close proximity to the Tip Top mine. Recent mapping has also identified additional zones of strong quartz veining and hydrothermal breccias in the footwall of the Tip Top mine, which have not been drill tested, and a broader zone of gold mineralization is suspected. The combination of high-level vein textures, alteration products and shallow gold intercepts in the historical drilling suggest that this epithermal gold system has suffered minimal erosion. This is also supported by the widespread presence of mercury workings throughout the district.

Mapping has also revealed likely extensions of the epithermal system both to the northeast and southwest, although they are widely concealed by talus (overburden) or high-level alteration (clay and opalite). The scale of the system extends well beyond the original 22 claims, which prompted the recently completed claim staking, which now envelops the broad (one kilometre), northeast-trending corridor of hydrothermal alteration and quartz veining.

Mr. Robert Johansing, MSc, P.Geo., Vice-President Exploration of the Company, is West Point Gold's qualified person (as defined by National Instrument 43-101) for the Tip Top project and has reviewed and approved the scientific and technical information contained in this MD&A.

Jefferson North Project – Nevada, USA

On November 26, 2024, the Company acquired the Jefferson North project through the acquisition of Bullet. The Company, indirectly through its subsidiary, 1365826 Nevada LLC ("136 Nevada"), is a party to a Mining Claim with Option to Purchase Agreement ("Jefferson North Option Agreement") with Jumping Jack LLC for the acquisition of a 100% interest in certain mineral claims known as the Jefferson North property. The Jefferson North property is located within the Moors Creek mining district of Nye County, Nevada, USA. The Jefferson North property spans 1,068 hectares and consists of 132 mineral claims.

Pursuant to the terms of the Jefferson North Option Agreement, 136 Nevada has the exclusive right to earn an undivided 100% interest in and to the Jefferson North property. Consideration payable to earn a 100% interest in the property is payable in annual instalments over a six-year period from inception and consists of a total of $4,100,000 as follows: $65,000 on or before July 5, 2024 (paid July 2022); $85,000 on or before July 5, 2023 (paid July 2023); $135,000 on or before July 5, 2024 (paid July 2024); $315,000 on or before July 5, 2025; $600,000 on or before July 5, 2026; and, $2,900,000 on or before July 5, 2027.

In addition, Jumping Jack LLC retains a 1% NSR on the property until the aggregate payments total $10 million, after which the NSR will cease.

The Jefferson North project was valued at $4,580,850 at the date of the Company's acquisition. Since the date of acquisition and up to December 31, 2024, the Company did not incur any exploration expenditures on the Jefferson North project as the core focus of the Company remains on the Gold Chain project. To date, the project remains in good standing.

Mr. Robert Johansing, MSc, P.Geo., Vice-President Exploration of the Company, is West Point Gold's qualified person (as defined by National Instrument 43-101) for the Jefferson North project and has reviewed and approved the scientific and technical information contained in this MD&A.

Copper Canyon – British Columbia, Canada

On November 26, 2024, the Company acquired the Copper Canyon project through the acquisition of Bullet. The Company, indirectly through its subsidiary, 2294253 Alberta Ltd. has a 100% ownership in seven mineral claims totalling 2,854 hectares located 30 kilometres west of Merritt in southern British Columbia, Canada.

The Copper Canyon mineral claims were originally acquired by Bullet from Seven Devils Exploration Ltd. and Multiple Metals Resources Ltd. (the "Optionors"), who previously owned a 50% interest in the mineral claims respectively. The Optionors each retain a combined 1.5% NSR on the Copper Canyon property of which the Company has a right to purchase 0.5% of the NSR from the Optionors for CDN$1,000,000.

The Copper Canyon project was valued at $375,914 at the date of the Company's acquisition. Since the date of acquisition and up to December 31, 2024, the Company did not incur any exploration expenditures on the Copper Canyon project as the core focus of the Company remains on the Gold Chain project. To date, the project remains in good standing.

Greyhound Project – Nunavut, Canada

Property Background

The Greyhound project comprises a total of 15 claims covering approximately 15,123 hectares. Of these claims, 13 are subject to a joint operating agreement with Agnico Eagle Mines Ltd. ("Agnico Eagle") (see below). These 13 claims have been converted to mining leases under Nunavut Mining Regulations.

During June 2014, the Company entered into a definitive option agreement with Agnico Eagle which allowed Agnico Eagle to earn an interest in the 13 claims comprising the Greyhound project. Under the terms of the option agreement, over the first three years of the agreement, Agnico Eagle had the exclusive right to earn an undivided 51% ownership interest by meeting annual commitments that totaled CDN$210,000 in cash payments to the Company and incurring CDN$1,750,000 in exploration work expenditures on the project.

Agnico Eagle completed all requirements to earn a 51% interest effective June 1, 2017. From June 1, 2017 forward, the 13 claims became subject of a joint operating agreement between the Company and Agnico Eagle. Work programs are to be established by a management committee comprised of one representative from each of the Company and Agnico Eagle. If either party to the joint operating agreement fails to fund its pro-rata share of approved exploration programs its interest in the project will be diluted on a pro-rata basis. As at December 31, 2024, the Company's ownership interest in the Greyhound project was 32.3%. If any party's interest in the project falls below 10% then that party will forfeit their 10% interest and in return will receive a 2% NSR. The other party may at any time purchase one-half of the NSR, namely a 1% NSR, for an amount of CDN$2,000,000. Agnico Eagle is the operator of the project.

The Company originally staked the Greyhound precious and base metals prospect based on historical assays from prospecting with samples assaying 1,480 and 3,080 g/t Ag from other exploration companies that were supervised by Company geologists at that time.

The Greyhound property is located north of the community of Baker Lake, Nunavut and south of Agnico Eagle's Meadowbank Gold Mine which has been in commercial operation since 2010. An all-weather road to the Meadowbank Mine from Baker Lake crosses portions of the Greyhound property enhancing the project's infrastructure and setting the project apart from many exploration projects in the north.

Greyhound project expenditures and interest
As at December 31, 2024, the Company's interest in the Greyhound project was 32.3%. Total cumulative expenditures of CDN$3,523,846 have been incurred by Agnico Eagle. If the Company elects not to fund, or is unable to fund current or future expenditures, its interest in the Greyhound project would be further diluted. No exploration work was completed on the Greyhound project during the year ended December 31, 2024.

SELECTED ANNUAL INFORMATION

The following table contains selected annual financial information for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022.

	2024 $	2023 $	2022 $
Revenue	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total expenses	(1,061,213)	(420,385)	(656,524)
Other income	9,302	Nil	152,178
Net loss for the year	(1,051,911)	(420,385)	(504,346)
Currency translation differences	(43,384)	(2,505)	2,588
Total comprehensive loss for the year	(1,095,295)	(422,890)	(501,758)
Basic and diluted loss per common share	(0.04)	(0.02)	(0.03)
Total assets	14,297,443	5,073,047	5,002,922
Cash dividends per common share	Nil	Nil	Nil

Expenses
For the year ended December 31, 2024, total expenses before other income were $640,828 higher when compared to 2023. Significant variations in expenses included an increase in promotion and annual meeting costs of $47,006. Higher costs were incurred related to promotional campaigns to increase investor awareness (including related travel costs). Regulatory and transfer agent fees increased by $44,776 related to costs incurred to effect the share consolidation on April 22, 2024, transfer agent fees paid associated with the Company's name change and exchange fees paid upon completion of the Bullet amalgamation. Professional fees were higher by $17,107 primarily related to higher legal fees incurred in connection with the Bullet Transaction. General and administrative costs were $132,304 higher primarily related to a fee paid to the former Executive Chairman who stepped down following the Bullet Transaction, higher fees paid to executive management of the Company and higher accounting fees incurred in connection with the Bullet Transaction. A non-cash stock-based compensation charge of $404,386 was recorded relating to stock options granted to officer, directors and consultants of the Company during December 2024.

Other Income
Interest income earned on cash and cash equivalent balances during the year ended December 31, 2024 was $9,302 (2023 - $nil).

Net Loss and Net Loss per Common Share
Net loss for the year ended December 31, 2024 was $1,051,911 (2023 – $420,385) and basic and diluted loss per common share was $0.04 (2023 – $0.02).

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS AND FOURTH QUARTER EVENTS

	2024				2023			
	Q1 $	**Q2 $**	**Q3 $**	**Q4 $**	**Q1 $**	**Q2 $**	**Q3 $**	**Q4 $**
Revenue	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Net loss	(82,237)	(137,506)	(149,204)	(692,964)	(115,376)	(109,544)	(100,633)	(94,832)
Basic and diluted loss per common share	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.00)

During the fourth quarter of fiscal 2024, the Company granted a total of 4,950,000 stock options to officers, directors and consultants of the Company at an exercise price of CDN$0.29 per share. A value of $404,386 related to vested stock options was expensed during the fourth quarter of 2024. On November 26, 2024, the Company completed the acquisition of Bullet Exploration Inc. (see *Activity Highlights*). During October and November 2024, the Company closed a private placement financing in three tranches, raising gross proceeds of $4,432,166 (CDN$6,110,000) (see *Activity Highlights*).

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Several matters and conditions indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and whether the use of accounting principles relating to a going concern to prepare its financial statements are appropriate. From inception to date, the Company has incurred losses from operations and experienced negative cash flows from operating activities. As at December 31, 2024, the Company had cash totalling $3,125,206 and had a working capital surplus of $3,140,148. Existing funds on hand at December 31, 2024 will not be sufficient to support the Company's needs for cash to conduct planned exploration on its projects, to maintain its property interests in good standing and to continue operations during the coming year. Subsequent to year end, during February and March 2025, the Company issued a total of 3,240,046 common shares pursuant to the exercise of 3,240,046 common share purchase warrants for cash proceeds of $926,105 (CDN$1,313,185). The Company will require additional funding to be able to advance and retain mineral exploration property interests and to meet ongoing requirements for general operations. There is no assurance that the Company will be able to secure additional funding.

The Company has financed its operations from inception to date primarily through the issuance of equity securities. The Company is dependent on raising additional funds in order to finance future exploration programs; property claim and option payments; and, to meet requirements for administrative and other operating costs. The Company's operations do not generate cash flows. The Company's financial success is dependent on its ability to discover economically viable mineral deposits on its properties. The mineral exploration process can take many years and is subject to a number of factors, many of which are beyond the Company's control (see *Risks and Uncertainties*).

Private placement financings

On October 9, 2024, November 15, 2024 and November 22, 2024, the Company closed a private placement financing in three tranches issuing a total of 24,440,002 units at CDN$0.25 per unit for gross proceeds of $4,432,166 (CDN$6,110,000). Each unit consisted of one common share of the Company and one-half common share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share of the Company at a price of CDN$0.40 per share for a period of 24 months following the dates of issuance. These warrants are callable during the 24-month periods, at the option of the Company, in the event that the 20-day volume-weighted average price of the Company's common shares meet or exceeds $0.60 for

ten consecutive trading days based on trades on the TSX-V and Alternative Trading Systems. Subscribers will be notified of the call provision being triggered and will have a 30-day period to exercise the warrants.

On May 3, 2024, the Company closed a private placement, issuing a total of 2,873,000 units for gross proceeds of $524,098 (CDN$718,250) (see *Activity Highlights).*

Contractual Obligations

The Company does not currently have any fixed contractual obligations or commitments for capital or operating leases, purchase obligations or other long-term commitments. Any commitments under option earn-in agreements for exploration property interests are cancellable at the Company's discretion but would result in forfeiture of rights under such agreements.

OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA

Information with respect to outstanding common shares, warrants and stock options as at April 25, 2024, December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023 is as follows:

	April 25, 2024	**December 31, 2024**	**December 31, 2023**
Common shares	69,102,223	65,862,177	19,129,839
Warrants	21,340,442	24,580,488	5,364,273
Stock options	6,647,222	5,947,222	1,135,000
Fully diluted shares outstanding	97,089,887	96,389,887	25,629,112

On April 2, 2024, the board of directors approved the Share Consolidation on the basis of one post-consolidation share for every ten pre-consolidation shares. The Share Consolidation became effective on April 22, 2024 and resulted in 191,298,579 pre-consolidation shares being consolidated to 19,129,839 post-consolidation shares. The exercise or conversion price and the number of shares issuable with respect to all of the Company's outstanding convertible securities was proportionately adjusted in connection with the Share Consolidation.

On October 9, 2024, November 15, 2024 and November 22, 2024, the Company closed a private placement financing in three tranches, issuing an aggregate total of 24,440,002 units that consist of one common share of the Company and one-half common share purchase warrant. On August 15, 2024, the Company issued 306,396 common shares of the Company in connection with a share payment due under an option agreement for its Gold Chain project. On May 3, 2024, the Company closed a private placement, issuing a total of 2,873,000 units that consist of one common share of the Company and one-half common share purchase warrant.

On December 23, 2024, the Company granted a total of 4,950,000 stock options to officers, directors and consultants of the Company. Subsequent to year end, during February and March 2025, the Company granted a total of 700,000 stock options to directors and consultants of the Company.

Subsequent to year end, during February and March 2025, the Company issued a total of 3,240,046 common shares pursuant to the exercise of 3,240,046 common share purchase warrants.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Company has not entered into any material off-balance sheet arrangements such as guarantee contracts, contingent interests in assets transferred to unconsolidated entities, derivative instrument obligations, or with respect to any obligations under a variable interest entity arrangement.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash, accounts payable and accrued liabilities. Details relating to financial instruments and risk management associated with credit risk, liquidity risk, currency risk and interest rate risk are disclosed in note 12 to the Company's consolidated annual financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

PROPOSED TRANSACTIONS

As is typical of the mineral exploration and development industry, the Company periodically reviews potential merger, acquisition, investment and joint venture transactions and opportunities that could enhance shareholder value. Timely disclosure of such transactions is made as soon as reportable events arise.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND COMPENSATION OF KEY MANAGEMENT

The Company has contracts for management and geological services with its officers, directors and companies controlled by its officers and directors. Key management includes all persons named or performing the duties of Chief Executive Officer, Vice President, Exploration, Chief Financial Officer, Corporate Secretary and Directors. Compensation awarded to key management has been recorded at the exchange amount, being the amount agreed to by the respective parties, and is with respect to short term compensation and was conducted in the normal course of business. Compensation awarded to key management and other related party disclosures for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 is set out in note 11 to the consolidated financial statements.

The Company has management service agreements with each of its Executive Chairman, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and its Vice President Exploration which provide for a payment upon termination without cause. The Executive Chairman and Chief Executive Officer would each be entitled to twelve months' compensation equivalent to CDN$120,000. The Chief Financial Officer would be entitled to a lump sum of CDN$60,000. The Vice President Exploration would be entitled to a lump sum of $60,000.

The service agreements for the Executive Chairman, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Vice President Exploration also provide that under certain conditions, including a change in control of the Company, that each of these individuals would be entitled to a lump sum payment. With respect to the Executive Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, these payments are each equivalent to twenty-four months of compensation equivalent to CDN$240,000. The Chief Financial Officer would be entitled to a lump sum of CDN$120,000 and the Vice President Exploration would be entitled to a lump sum of $120,000.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and disclosures in the notes thereto. These estimates and assumptions are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions that the Company may undertake in the future. Actual results may

differ from those estimates. The most significant items requiring the use of management estimates, judgement and valuation assumptions are related to the determination of any facts and circumstances indicating an impairment loss or reversal of an impairment loss on the Company's exploration and evaluation assets; the valuation of all liability and equity instruments, warrants, compensation options and stock options; and, the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern.

Details with respect to critical accounting estimates and judgments are disclosed in note 3 to the consolidated annual financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

CHANGES IN IFRS ACCOUNTING STANDARDS AND FUTURE ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

Certain pronouncements were issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) or the IFRS Interpretations Committee (Committee) that are mandatory for accounting years beginning on or after January 1, 2024. The Company adopted these amendments for the first time for its annual reporting period commencing January 1, 2024. These pronouncements did not have any impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to materially affect the current or future periods.

Certain other pronouncements were issued by the IASB or the Committee that are mandatory for accounting years beginning on or after January 1, 2025. They are not applicable or do not have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Company and have been excluded from the summary below.

New IFRS Accounting Standard - IFRS 18: Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements
On April 9, 2024, the IASB issued a new standard – IFRS 18: Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements with a focus on updates to the statement of profit or loss. The key new concepts introduced in IFRS 18 relate to: 1) the structure of the statement of profit or loss; 2) required disclosures in the financial statements for certain profit or loss performance measures that are reported outside an entity's financial statements (that is, management-defined performance measures); and 3) enhanced principles on aggregation and disaggregation which apply to the primary financial statements and notes in general. IFRS 18 will replace IAS 1; however, many of the other existing principles in IAS 1 are retained with limited changes. IFRS 18 will apply for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027. Retrospective application is required and early application is permitted. The Company has not yet adopted IFRS 18 and is currently assessing the effect of this new standard on the consolidated financial statements.

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The Company is subject to a number of risks and uncertainties due to the nature of its business and the present stage of development of its business. The following factors should be considered:

Additional Funding and Financing Risk
Additional funds will be required for future exploration and development and for general operating costs of the Company. The main source of future funds available to the Company is through the sale of additional equity capital or borrowing of funds. There is no assurance that such funding will be available to the Company. Furthermore, even if such financing is successfully completed, there can be no assurance that it will be obtained on terms favourable to the Company or will provide the Company with sufficient funds to meet its objectives, which may adversely affect the Company's business and financial position. In addition, any future equity financings by the Company may result in substantial dilution for existing shareholders.

Exploration Stage Company
The Company is engaged in the business of acquiring and exploring mineral properties in the hope of locating economic deposits, with the discovery of gold and silver being the Company's focus. The

Company's property interests are in the exploration stage only and are without a known economic mineral deposit. Accordingly, there is little likelihood that the Company will realize any profits in the short to medium term. Any profitability in the future from the Company's business will be dependent upon locating an economic mineral deposit, which itself is subject to numerous risk factors. Further, there can be no assurance, even if an economic deposit of minerals is located, that any of the Company's property interests can be commercially mined. The exploration and development of mineral deposits involves a high degree of financial risk over a significant period of time which even a combination of careful evaluation, experience and knowledge of management may not eliminate. While discovery of additional ore-bearing structures may result in substantial rewards, few properties which are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. Major expenses may be required to establish reserves by drilling and to construct mining and processing facilities at a particular site. It is impossible to ensure that the current exploration programs of the Company or any existing or future partner will result in profitable commercial mining operations. The profitability of the Company's operations will be, in part, directly related to the cost and success of its exploration programs which may be affected by a number of factors. Substantial expenditures are required to establish reserves which are sufficient to commercially mine and to construct, complete and install mining and processing facilities in those properties that are actually mined and developed.

Joint Venture Arrangements

The Company's Greyhound project is subject to a joint operating agreement with Agnico Eagle Mines Limited whereby Agnico Eagle has earned an interest in the project by meeting contractual commitments for staged exploration expenditures and providing cash option payments to the Company over time. Agnico Eagle is operator of the Greyhound project. Under the terms of the joint operating agreement the Company must co-fund its pro-rata share of program expenditures or its interest in the project will be diluted. No absolute assurance can be provided that Agnico Eagle will continue with the project. Continued participation in the project could be influenced by the success of future exploration programs, by other priorities or objectives set by Agnico Eagle, by market related factors or by a number of other factors beyond the control of the Company. The Company may attract additional joint venture partners to projects in the future which would be subject to similar risks and uncertainties.

Economic Risk

The prices of gold, silver and other metals fluctuate. The future direction of the price of any metal or mineral will depend on numerous factors beyond the Company's control, including international, economic and political trends, tariffs imposed by the Trump administration and retaliatory measures from other countries, the current wars in Ukraine and the Middle East, expectations of inflation, currency exchange fluctuations, interest rates, global or regional consumption patterns, speculative activities and increased production due to new extraction developments and improved extraction and production methods. The effect of these factors on the price of commodities, and therefore on the economic viability of the Company's properties, cannot accurately be predicted. As the Company is only at the exploration stage, it is not yet possible for it to adopt specific strategies for controlling the impact of fluctuations in the price of the commodities for which it explores.

Management; Dependence on Key Personnel, Contractors and Service Providers

Shareholders of the Company rely on the good faith, experience and judgment of the Company's management and advisors in supervising and providing for the effective management of the business and the operations of the Company and in selecting and developing new investment and expansion opportunities. The Company may need to recruit additional qualified contractors and service providers to supplement existing management. The Company will be dependent on a relatively small number of key persons, the loss of any one of whom could have an adverse effect on the Company.

Industry Conditions
The exploration and development of mineral deposits involve significant risks which even a combination of careful evaluation, experience and knowledge may not eliminate. While the discovery of a deposit may result in substantial rewards, few properties which are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. Major expenses may be required to establish reserves, to develop processes and to construct mining and processing facilities at a particular site. It is impossible to ensure that the current exploration and development programs planned by the Company or any partner will result in a profitable commercial operation.

Whether a mineral deposit will be commercially viable depends on a number of factors, some of which are the particular attributes of the deposit, such as size, grade and proximity to infrastructure, as well as commodity prices which are highly cyclical and government regulations, including regulations relating to prices, taxes, royalties, land tenure, land use, importing and exporting of minerals and environmental protection. The exact effect of these factors cannot be accurately predicted, but the combination of these factors may result in the Company not receiving an adequate return on invested capital.

Mining operations generally involve a high degree of risk. The Company's operations will be subject to all the hazards and risks normally encountered in the exploration and development of minerals, including unusual and unexpected geology formations, rock bursts, cave-ins, flooding and other conditions involved in the drilling and removal of material, any of which could result in damage to, or destruction of mines and other producing facilities, damage to life or property, environmental damage and possible legal liability.

Value of Common Shares
The value of the Company's common shares could be subject to significant fluctuations in response to variations in quarterly and annual operating results, the success of the Company's business strategy and exploration programs, competition or other applicable regulations which may affect the business of the Company and other factors.

Competition
There is aggressive competition within the mining industry for the discovery and acquisition of properties considered to have commercial potential. The Company competes with other interests, many of which have significantly greater financial resources than it has, for the opportunity to participate in promising projects. Significant capital investment is required to achieve commercial production following successful exploration efforts.

Environmental Risk
Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner which will require stricter standards and enforcement, increased fines and penalties for non-compliance, more stringent environmental assessments of proposed projects and a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and their officers, directors and employees. There can be no assurance that future changes to environmental regulation, if any, will not adversely affect the Company's operations. Environmental hazards may exist on the properties in which the Company holds interests that have been caused by previous or existing owners or operators.

Title to Property
Although the Company has taken reasonable measures to ensure proper title to its properties, there is no guarantee that title to any of its properties will not be challenged or impugned. Third parties may have valid claims underlying portions of the Company's interests.

Uninsured Hazards
The Company may not always be able or may choose not to obtain insurance for many of the risks that it faces. In the course of exploration, development and production of mineral properties, several risks and, in

particular, unexpected or unusual geological or operating conditions, may occur. It is not always possible to fully insure against such risks, and the Company may decide not to take out insurance against such risks as a result of high premiums or for other reasons. Should such liabilities arise, they could reduce or eliminate any future profitability and result in an increase in costs and a decline in the value of the Company's securities. The Company is currently not insured against environmental risks. Insurance against environmental risks (including potential liability for pollution or other hazards as a result of the disposal of waste products occurring from exploration and production) has not generally been available to companies within the industry. The Company may periodically evaluate the cost and coverage of the insurance that is available against certain environmental risks to determine if it would be appropriate to obtain such insurance. Without such insurance, and if the Company becomes subject to environmental liabilities, the payment of such liabilities would reduce or eliminate the Company's available funds or could exceed the available funds that the Company has and result in bankruptcy. Should the Company be unable to fully fund the remedial cost of an environmental problem, it might be required to enter into interim compliance measures pending completion of the required remedy.

Conflicts of Interest

Certain directors and officers of the Company also serve as directors or officers of other companies involved in natural resource exploration, development and production. Consequently, there exists the possibility that such directors will be in a position of conflict of interest. Any decision made by such directors involving the Company are made in accordance with their duties and obligations to deal fairly and in good faith with the Company and such other companies. In addition, such directors will declare, and refrain from voting on, any matter in which such directors may have a material conflict of interest.

Foreign Political Risk

The Gold Chain property is located in Arizona, USA and Jefferson Canyon, Jefferson North and Tip Top are located in Nevada, USA. Jurisdictions outside of the Company's home jurisdiction of Canada may have different levels of foreign political or other risks. As such, the Company's business is exposed to various degrees of political, economic and other risks and uncertainties. The Company's operations and investments may be affected by local political and economic developments, including expropriation, nationalization, invalidation of governmental orders, permits or agreements pertaining to property rights, political unrest, labour disputes, limitations on repatriation of earnings, limitations on foreign ownership, inability to obtain or delays in obtaining necessary mining permits, opposition to mining from local, environmental or other non-governmental organizations, government participation, royalties, duties, rates of exchange, high rates of inflation, price controls, exchange controls, currency fluctuations, taxation and changes in laws, regulations or policies as well as bylaws and policies of Canada affecting foreign trade, investment and taxation.

Repatriation of Earnings

There is no assurance that any countries, other than Canada, in which the Company carries on business or may carry on business in the future, will not impose restrictions on the repatriation of earnings to foreign entities.

Permits, Licences and Approvals

The operations of the Company may require licences and permits from various governmental authorities. The Company believes it holds or is in the process of obtaining all necessary licences and permits to carry on the activities which it is currently conducting under applicable laws and regulations. Such licences and permits are subject to changes in regulations and in various operating circumstances. There can be no guarantee that the Company will be able to obtain all necessary licences and permits that may be required to maintain its exploration activities, construct mines or other facilities and commence operations of any of their exploration properties. In addition, if the Company proceeds to production on any exploration property, it must obtain and comply with permits and licences which may contain specific conditions

concerning operating procedures, water use, the discharge of various materials into or on land, air or water, waste disposal, spills, environmental studies, abandonment and restoration plans and financial assurances. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain such permits and licences or that it will be able to comply with any such conditions.

Community Risks
In addition to mineral tenure and environmental permitting, the Company attempts to engage local communities where it explores. Communities may respond differently to exploration and mineral development activities from region to region. Increasingly the exploration sector is required to engage in social contracts with local residents, communities and surface land owners. Factors affecting social acceptance of exploration are variable and can be unpredictable over time. Local opinions can change rapidly about exploration activities and opinions may not be related to the activity of the Company although its ability to enter an area and conduct its programs may be affected by shifts in perception.

Land Claims
At the present time, none of the properties in which the Company has an interest is the subject of an aboriginal land claim. However, no assurance can be provided that such will not be the case in the future.

Regulatory Matters
The Company's business is subject to various federal, provincial and local laws governing prospecting and development, taxes, labour standards and occupational health, mine safety, toxic substances, environmental protection and other matters. Exploration and development are also subject to various federal, provincial, state and local laws and regulations relating to the protection of the environment. These laws impose high standards on the mining industry to monitor the discharge of waste water and report the results of such monitoring to regulatory authorities, to reduce or eliminate certain effects on or into land, water or air, to progressively rehabilitate mine properties, to manage hazardous wastes and materials and to reduce the risk of worker accidents. A violation of these laws may result in the imposition of substantial fines and other penalties.

Mineral Price Fluctuations
The marketability of any mineral is subject to numerous factors beyond the control of the Company. The price of minerals can experience volatile and significant movements over short periods of time. Factors impacting price include, but are not limited to, demand for the particular mineral, political and economic conditions and production levels and costs of production in other areas or countries.

International Conflict
International conflict and other geopolitical tensions and events, including war, military action, terrorism, trade disputes and international responses thereto have historically led to, and may in the future lead to, uncertainty or volatility in global commodity and financial markets and supply chains. Russia's recent invasion of Ukraine has led to sanctions being levied against Russia by the international community and may result in additional sanctions or other international action, any of which may have a destabilizing effect on supply chain disruptions that may adversely affect the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations. The extent and duration of the current Russia-Ukraine conflict and related international action cannot be accurately predicted at this time and the effects of such conflict may magnify the impact of the other risks identified in this MD&A, including those relating to commodity price volatility and global financial conditions. The situation is rapidly changing and unforeseeable impacts, including on our shareholders and counterparties on which we rely and transact, may materialize and may have an adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operation and financial condition.

Network Systems

Equipment failures, natural disasters including severe weather, terrorist acts, acts of war, cyber-attacks or other breaches of network systems or security that affect computer systems within the Company's network could disrupt Company's business functions, including Company's exploration activities. The mining industry has become increasingly dependent on digital technologies. Mines and mills are automated and networked, and the Company may rely on digital technologies to conduct certain exploration, development, production, processing and other activities. The mining industry faces various security threats, including cyber-security threats. Such attacks are increasing and include malicious software, attempts to gain unauthorized access to data and other electronic security breaches that could lead to disruptions to critical systems, unauthorized release of confidential information and corruption of data. A cyber-attack could negatively impact the Company's operations. A corruption of the Company's financial or operational data could, among other potential impacts, result in: (i) expensive remediation efforts; (ii) distraction of management; (iii) damage to the Company's reputation or its relationship with customers, vendors, employees and joint venture partners; or (iv) events of noncompliance, which events could lead to regulatory fines or penalties. Any of the foregoing could have a material adverse impact on the Company's reputation, profitability, future cash flows, earnings, results of operations and financial condition.

Climate Change and Climate Change Regulations

Climate change could have an adverse impact on the Company's cost of operations. The potential physical impacts of climate change on the operations of the Company are highly uncertain and would be particular to the geographic circumstances in areas in which it operates. These may include changes in rainfall and storm patterns and intensities, water shortages, changing sea levels and changing temperatures. These changes in climate could have an impact on the Company's ability to conduct exploration programs at its projects and could affect the cost of any future mine development or production and could adversely affect the financial performance of its operations.

Regulations and pending legislation governing issues involving climate change could result in increased operating costs, which could have a material adverse effect on the business of the Company. A number of governments or governmental bodies have introduced or are contemplating regulatory changes in response to various climate change interest groups and the potential impact of climate change. Legislation and increased regulation regarding climate change could impose significant costs on the Company, its venture partners and suppliers, including costs related to increased energy requirements, capital equipment, environmental monitoring and reporting and other costs to comply with such regulations. Any adopted future climate change regulations could also negatively impact the Company's ability to compete with companies situated in areas not subject to such regulations.

Given the emotion, political significance and uncertainty around the impact of climate change and how it should be dealt with, the Company cannot predict how legislation and regulation will affect its financial condition, operating performance and ability to compete. Furthermore, even without such regulation, increased awareness and any adverse publicity in the global marketplace about potential impacts on climate change by the Company or other companies in the natural resources industry could harm the reputation of the Company.

OTHER INFORMATION

Other information relating to the Company may be found on the SEDAR+ website at www.sedarplus.ca.

CORPORATE INFORMATION

Directors and Officers
Derek Macpherson, B.Eng., MBA – Director and Executive Chairman
Quentin Mai, BA– President, Chief Executive Officer and Director
Anthony Paterson - Director
Brodie Sutherland, BSc., P. Geo – Independent Director
Conrad Nest, BA, LLB – Independent Director
Robert Johansing, BSc., MSc., P. Geo. – Vice-President Exploration
John McNeice, B.Comm., CPA, CA – Chief Financial Officer and Corporate Secretary

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