

CAT STRATEGIC METALS CORPORATION

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Six Months Ended June 30, 2024

NOTE TO READERS

The following is management's discussion in respect of the results of operations and financial position of CAT Strategic Metals Corporation. (the "Company" or "CAT"), for the six months ended June 30, 2024 and should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023. The Company's financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and presented in Canadian dollars. Additional information, including the above mentioned financial statements, which contain extensive disclosure of the history and properties of the Company are available on SEDAR and may be accessed at www.sedar.com.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENT

The information presented in this MD&A contains statements concerning future results, future performance, intentions, objectives, plans and expectations that are, or may be deemed to be, "forward-looking statements" or "forward-looking information" (collectively "forward-looking statements") as those terms are used in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and similar Canadian laws.

Such forward-looking statements, including but not limited to those with respect to the price of metals, the timing and amount of estimated future mineralization and economic viability of properties, capital expenditures, costs and timing of exploration projects, permitting timelines, title to properties, the timing and possible outcome of pending exploration projects and other factors and events described in this MD&A involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors such as general economic and business conditions, change in foreign currency exchange rates, and other factors, which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Since forward looking statements address future events and conditions, by their nature, they involve inherent risks and uncertainties. Readers should verify all claims and do their own due diligence before investing in any securities mentioned or implied in this document. Investing in securities is speculative and carries a high degree of risk.

These statements are based on management's current expectations and are subject to a number of uncertainties and risks that could cause actual results to differ materially from those described in the forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are based on management's current plans, estimates, projections, beliefs, and opinions and we do not intend nor do we undertake any obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements whether written or oral that may be made by or on the Company's behalf should the assumptions related to these plans, estimates, projections, beliefs and opinions change, except as required by securities law. The following table outlines certain significant forward-looking statements contained in this MD&A and provides the material assumptions used to develop such forward-looking statements and material risk factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from the forward looking statements.

<i>Forwarding looking statements</i>	<i>Assumptions</i>	<i>Risk factors</i>
<i>Management intends to further eliminate the working capital deficiency and to finance its operating costs with loans from related parties and or private placement of common shares.</i>	<i>Based on the past history of the Company, the Company was able to raise funds when needed through either private placement or debt financing</i>	<i>Change in interest rate, support by related parties, change in condition of capital market</i>

DATE OF REPORT

The information in this report is presented as of August 29, 2024.

ABOUT CAT STRATEGIC METALS CORPORATION (FORMERLY CHIMATA GOLD CORP.)

CAT Strategic Metals Corporation (the “Company”) was incorporated under the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia) on November 16, 2010. The common shares of the Company began trading on TSX Venture Exchange (“TSXV”) on September 16, 2011 under the symbol “CAT”, and on the Frankfurt Exchange on July 29, 2014 under the symbol “8CH”. Effective June 14, 2018, the Company’s shares were transferred from TSXV to the Canadian Securities Exchange (“CSE”) under the symbol “CAT”. The decision to move the listing of its common shares from the TSXV to the CSE was taken by the Company as it deems that the CSE may be a more suitable stock exchange with respect to its development and its future expansion. Effective May 6, 2019, the Company’s shares were halted for trading due to corporate reorganization. The trading of the Company’s shares was subsequently resumed on May 6, 2020. The Company’s principal activity is the acquisition and exploration of mineral properties.

CORPORATE OVERVIEW AND OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Business Update

a) South Preston Uranium Project, Saskatchewan, Canada

On March 17, 2021, the Company announced that it has closed the binding letter agreement with arm’s-length parties to acquire a privately-held corporation that owns a 100% undivided interest in the South Preston Uranium Property located in Saskatchewan, Canada.

The South Preston Uranium Property is located in the southwest area of Canada’s Athabasca Basin, which is known to host some of the world’s highest-grade uranium deposits. Recent discoveries in the region include the Arrow uranium deposit discovered by NexGen Energy Ltd. and the Triple R (PLS) uranium deposit being advanced by Fission Uranium Corp.

The South Preston Uranium Property is district-scale uranium exploration project encompassing approx. 20,679 ha (~51,077 acres) across numerous mineral dispositions. Together with the addition of the recently acquired East Expansion and North Expansion claims, the total project size has increased to 29,395 ha (70,136 acres). Among other attributes, the property is viewed as prospectively hosting the extension of a priority uranium exploration corridor extending from NexGen Energy Ltd.’s Rook-1 Project through Azincourt Energy Corp.’s adjacent East Preston Uranium Project and onto the Company’s new South Preston Uranium Property.

The South Preston Uranium Project shares more than 50km of contiguous claim border with Azincourt Energy Corp. and more than 18.5km of continuous project boundary with Orano, a leading global uranium producer.

The Company’s exploration strategy at its South Preston Uranium Property is currently focused on rapidly defining priority drill targets for testing later in 2021.

On October 14, 2021, the Company announced that it has engaged Watt, Griffis and McOuat Limited, Geological and Mining Consultants (“WGM”), for the purpose of discovering economically viable uranium mineralization on the Company’s South Preston uranium property. Discussions with WGM began in earnest in September in order to determine the best and most productive methods to advance the South Preston Uranium Project in the most desirable and expeditious manner possible. After an initial review of the

available project data, WGM expressed significant interest in pursuing the project with the Company and provided a proposal to the Company outlining the scope of work required to ascertain uranium mineralization that is consistent with unconformity-type deposits that have been confirmed to exist in the Athabasca Basin. These types of deposits are the highest-grade uranium deposits known.

The location of the South Preston property is outside the area currently covered by the Athabasca Formation sandstone, and therefore has certain advantages with respect to the 'visibility' of uranium mineralization versus other areas where many hundreds of metres of sandstone cover the potential uranium host rocks. Particular interest in the South Preston property occurred as a result of the Company's neighbour, Azincourt Energy, discovering a conductive zone on its East Preston property a short distance to the north of the Company's dispositions; Azincourt's SSW-trending zones project directly onto the Company's exploration property.

WGM began immediately to assemble and review all of the compiled data and information base that is composed of reports previously filed with the Saskatchewan regulators for assessment purposes. This will also include the results of previous historical exploration programs on, or near, the South Preston property. As this review progresses, WGM will design the exploration plan to identify the primary work elements required to move the project forward. Once the initial exploration plan has been determined from all the available data and surveys that are recent and/or cover portions of the South Preston property, it is expected that specialized technical surveys including an airborne EM-magnetometer survey over two selected target areas having favourable geology as well as radiometric and geochemical anomalies can be initiated as early as the spring of 2022. The 2022 exploration plan will include geological mapping, radioactivity measurements, geochemical and radon-in-water sampling.

On July 5, 2022, the Company announced that it has completed a detailed helicopter-borne geophysical survey over specific and carefully chosen portions of the Company's flagship South Preston Uranium Property. The project is located on the south-western margin of the Athabasca Basin approximately 35 km from the uranium deposits discovered in the Patterson Lake South area by Fission Uranium Corp. ("Fission" or "FCU") and NexGen Energy Ltd. ("NexGen" or "NXE"). The Company just completed survey totaled 984.7 line-kilometres covering two key target areas that were identified by internationally recognized and acclaimed mining consultants, Watts, Griffis and McOuat Limited ("WGM") which was engaged by the Company in October, 2021 for the purpose of advising on, and managing, the exploration of the South Preston property. The Company's South Preston Uranium Project is comprised of 29,395 hectares, and shares more than 10km of the adjacent property border with NexGen, as well as 50km of contiguous claim border with Azincourt Energy Corp. ("Azincourt" or "AAZ").

On August 9, 2022, the Company has deployed an exploration team to the property in order to begin a highly anticipated exploration program. Two field crews will be conducting a variety of activities; including prospecting with gamma-ray spectrometers for radioactive bedrock and boulders in the areas over, and adjacent to, conductors identified by the recently completed airborne EM-magnetometer survey. The crews will map and sample any bedrock encountered in the target areas. The team will also attempt to confirm the location of radioactive boulders and bedrock reported in historical records that are part of the Company's extensive database. The goal is to characterize these historical occurrences in terms that may provide a better understanding of the vectors toward mineralization, i.e., type of rock, size and angularity of boulders. Additionally, bio-geochemical sampling of black spruce in the above-mentioned areas will occur using a grid approach, with profiles on a 150 metre spacing and 25 metre sample site spacing.

On September 21, 2022, the Company reported that it has completed reconnaissance ground follow-up biogeochemical surveying and geological prospecting over anomalies detected in the geophysical survey. The geophysical work consisted of magnetic and electromagnetic surveying and several NE-trending conductive zones were detected that are localized on the boundaries between contrasting (high-low) magnetic domains. Conductors such as these have been associated with graphite-bearing shear zones that are important hosts to uranium mineralization in the Athabasca Basin. One of these conductive zones is

contiguous with the zone currently being drill-tested by Azincourt immediately to the northeast and just over the property boundary. Another north-trending conductor was detected in the general vicinity of uranium mineralization reported by Denison Mines in 1970, however the mineral occurrence could not be located during this field program.

The Company's follow-up exploration, carried out under the management of WGM during August and early September, consisted of vegetation sampling and prospecting for outcrops of bedrock spatially associated with the conductive zones. Two 2-man field crews were deployed, one crew focused exclusively on the bio-geochemical sampling while the other focused on bedrock examinations and sampling. In practical terms, however, the two crews worked very closely with each other to simplify helicopter support and because the focus of the work involved the same conductive zones. The sampling of black spruce and jack pine vegetation was carried out on profiles spaced at 150-metre or 200-metre intervals crossing the conductive zones. Samples were spaced at a 25-metre interval over the central portions of the conductive zones, and increased to 50-metre intervals on the shoulders of the zones. The outer fringes were sampled using a 100-metre interval. A total of 38 profiles were sampled, ranging from 500-metre to 1,000-metres in length, and on which 718 samples were collected. Approximately one sample in every twenty was a duplicate taken for quality control purposes and to assess site variability. Sample locations were measured to within 2-3 metre accuracy by Garmin GPSMAP 64SX GPS instruments. At each site, the ambient levels of radiation were measured using a Radiation Solutions RS-125 spectrometer which gave 4-channel gamma ray measurements for K, U, Th and total count. Any anomalous radiation, for example from boulders, was also measured. The RS-125 spectrometer was also used to continuously record gamma-ray activity along the profile line, with spatial control being provided by the location and time that each biogeochemical sample was collected. Simultaneously with the geochemical sampling, the profiles were prospected for bedrock exposures. The location of the bedrock was measured by GPS and the ambient levels of radiation were measured using an aforementioned RS-125 spectrometer. Both background and peak gamma-ray activities were recorded for any outcrop and detailed notes were made at every outcrop. A representative suite of 81 rock samples was collected including 3 duplicates for quality control purposes. All samples are currently being analysed at the Saskatchewan Research Council's Geolab using conventional sample preparation and analysing techniques. Due to high levels of exploration activity nationwide, extended turn-around times of approximately 6 weeks are being forecast by industry laboratories including the SRC. WGM commented that "The geophysical survey results are very encouraging. Our surface exploration confirmed the location of a major conductive zone beneath a drainage system that follows a very strong NE-trending structural lineament. Similar lineaments are closely associated with uranium deposits in much of the Athabasca Basin, and WGM's view of the uranium potential of the CAT project is very high. The next step will be to follow up geochemical anomalies associated with the conductors, and a radon lake water and bottom sediment sampling program will most likely be included as part of the next phase of groundwork planned for the coming fall/winter season".

On May 10, 2023, the Company announced that it has received a Technical Report (the "Report") covering the Company's South Preston Uranium Project ("South Preston" or the "Project"), prepared in accordance with the guidelines of National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") by Watts, Griffis and McOuat Limited, Geological and Mining Consultants' ("WGM") Senior Geologist, Mr. Albert (Al) Workman. The South Preston Project is a uranium exploration project comprising a group of 12 mineral dispositions located in the vicinity of the south-western Athabasca Basin in northern Saskatchewan. The dispositions are 100% owned by CAT Strategic Metals Corp. ("CAT"). With exploration experience in a wide variety of geological terranes over a span of more than 45 years, including ground-breaking experience with Gulf Minerals in the eastern Athabasca Basin, Mr. Workman is a Qualified Person in accordance with the definition prescribed in NI 43-101. The Report is available to the public on SEDAR and the details of this announcement was described in the Company's press release on May 10, 2023.

Key Transaction Details

On February 15, 2021, the Company entered into a Letter of Intent with Grand Mines Ltd (“Grand Mines”), to acquire 100% of the issued and outstanding shares of Grand Mines by way of three-cornered amalgamation (the “Grand Mines Agreement”), in consideration of the issuance of 27,500,000 common shares (“Shares”) of the Company issued at a deemed value of \$0.07 per Share and the payment of CAD \$50,000. The Company has also assumed responsibility for a pre-existing 2% royalty on the South Preston Uranium Project. A definitive agreement was entered into on March 15, 2021.

No finder’s fees were paid on the transaction. The Company relied on the business combination exemption under Section 2.11 of National Instrument 45-106 – Prospectus Exemptions to issue the Shares. In this regard, the Shares are not subject to a four month and one day hold period.

On February 17, 2021, the Company entered into an arms-length property purchase agreement to acquire the East expansion and North expansion claims. Upon closing, the additional property will be acquired from the vendor in exchange for a 3% production sales royalty (of which 1% may be acquired by CAT for CAD \$2million) and an upfront agreement fee of \$25,000.

b) Gold Projects, Nevada, USA

Gold Jackpot

On January 28, 2021, the Company announced that it has entered into an exploration and option agreement (“Agreement”) pursuant to an arm’s length negotiation with the vendor (“Vendor”) dated January 21, 2021. Agreement gives the Company exclusive right to acquire a 100% undivided ownership in the Gold Jackpot mineral property (“Property”) over a 4-year period from the effective date. The unpatented lode claims of the Property are located 35 Km southeast of Jackpot and 135 Km. NE of Elko, Nevada, in the Pequop gold-copper Trend.

On February 2, 2021, the Company announced that it has expanded the size of the Property by staking more unpatented lode claims on a new Carlin- or porphyry-style gold- silver target within the Property. The 64 unpatented lode claims comprising the Property, totaling 535 hectares in size, are located 35 Km southeast of Jackpot, Nevada, in the Pequop gold-silver-copper Trend.

The Gold Jackpot strategic metals property is in a highly mineralized region and has multiple exploration targets for gold-silver, copper, and tellurium. It lies 105 Km north of the Long Canyon Carlin-style gold mine of Nevada Gold Ventures LLC, 23 Km southeast of the pre-feasibility stage Contact bulk-tonnage granitic intrusive-related copper deposit owned by Copper Bank Resources Corp. It also lies 20 Km south of the Gollaher Carlin-style bulk-tonnage gold exploration property that was drilled in the late 1980s by Freeport McMoran, and 5 Km west of the Golden Trail Carlin-style gold property that is now being drilled by Peloton Minerals. Gold Jackpot also lies adjacent to the eastern boundary of the Texas Canyon Carlin-style gold prospect of Peloton Minerals.

Gold Jackpot has 3 different types of targets on the Property: 1) a plus-6 Km long Carlin-style gold target along the major regional Stag’s Leap range front fault system, with surface rock chip samples that assayed up to 16 grams per tonne gold; 2) a porphyry copper-gold target system that could be overlain by a diatreme copper-gold-silver system that has invaded the surface parts of a wide, major NE-trending fault system. Dikes of feldspar-quartz porphyry and aplitic granite crop out in the area at the surface, suggestive of a porphyry system at depth; and 3) a tellurium-(gold-silver) system whose outcrops have yielded analyses of up to 4 kg/ton tellurium. Tellurium is a key component in the solar panels of NYSE-listed First Solar Corporation.

On August 24, 2021, the Company provided an update on the work on Gold Jack Pot Property related to

the interpretation of the recently completed drone-based magnetic, ground-based gravity surveys and the three induced polarization (IP) lines. These surveys have defined two distinct geophysical anomalies in two locations that appear spatially related to previously taken anomalous gold and copper rock chip samples and are bounded by major regional structures to the west and east. The high-chargeability and low-resistivity anomalies could potentially represent sulphide mineralization at depth. The results of the surveys confirm the Company's working hypothesis that the southern anomalies represent a diatreme-porphry-style target, while the northern anomalies represent a Carlin-style gold target. The Company will now commence planning of a follow up exploration program that should include drilling to test these exciting targets.

On May 23, 2023, the Company announced that it is concentrating financial and human resources on further exploration of the Company's Gold Jackpot Project ("Gold Jackpot") in Elko County, Nevada, throughout the Spring, Summer, and Fall in order to better understand how this property might relate to the lithium discovery reported by Surge Battery Metals Inc. ("Surge") on its Nevada North Lithium Project located close by.

Company's strategy

The Company is targeting profitable, long-term sources of strategic metals for the Alternative Energy future, including Electric Vehicles (EVs) and solar power energy supply metals, as well as gold and silver. A substantial amount of geologic and geochemical data and some drilling data is present from previous studies by other parties. A geophysical overview of the project area was compiled by Wright Geophysics in 2006, and additional work has been completed on the Property by Peloton Minerals and its predecessors. The Company will compile these data into a GIS database, and its consultants will be completing a 43-101 report that has been started.

The Company will be completing the geologic mapping and geochemical sampling of the Property, and will also conduct a new drone-based magnetic survey, ground gravity, and, as needed, more detailed surveys such as Induced Polarization and CSAMT. These studies will lead to the definition of detailed drilling targets for Carlin-style gold, Porphyry-Diatreme-style Cu-Au-Ag, and for tellurium drilling targets for solar energy materials targeting.

Key transaction details

The Company entered into an exploration and option agreement (the "Agreement") dated January 21, 2021 granting it the sole and exclusive right to acquire an undivided one hundred percent (100%) interest in the Gold Jackpot Property in exchange for a cash payment of USD\$15,000 and the issuance of 2,000,000 common shares of the Company ("CAT Shares") at closing of the Agreement. The CAT Shares are subject to a statutory hold period of four months plus a day from the date of issuance in accordance with applicable securities legislation. In addition, the Company is required to incur CDN\$500,000 in exploration or expenditures related to the Property over a 4-year period, with no requirement for annual minimum expenditures, and annual payments of USD\$10,000 commencing on the first anniversary date until such time the option is exercised. The Company will grant the Vendor a 2% Net Smelter Royalty ("NSR") on the property, subject to an agreement that each 1% of the NSR on select claims could be repurchased by the Company for an amount of USD\$1,000,000.

Rimrock

On November 2, 2020, the Company announced that it has acquired an earn-in and joint venture agreement (the "Agreement") pursuant to an arm's length transaction with a private company (the "Vendor") dated November 2, 2020 to acquire up to an 80% undivided ownership in the Rimrock Gold mineral property ("Rimrock"). Rimrock is comprised of ~1,663 acres adjoining, and immediately north of, Hecla Mining Co.'s Hollister Mine; a gold-silver property, in an area hosting two of Nevada's largest gold belts, the Midas

and Carlin Trends, approximately 77 km (46 mi) Northwest of Elko, Nevada.

Pursuant to the Agreement, the Company will acquire all the outstanding shares (the "Acquisition") of the Vendor from its shareholders in exchange for 25,000,000 common shares of the Company ("CAT Shares"). The CAT Shares are subject to a statutory hold period of four months plus a day from the date of issuance in accordance with applicable securities legislation. In addition, the Company is required to incur \$620,000 in exploration or expenditures related to the Property over a 4-year period, of which \$210,000 must be spent within the first 12 months, after which the Company will have earned a 51% interest in Rimrock. There are no annual minimum expenditures per year during the remainder of the term regarding the remaining \$410,000 of Expenditures. The Company will earn a 7.25% interest in the property for every \$102,500 spent, until such time as the 80% participating interest in Rimrock is earned. The Company will grant the Vendors a 2% Net Smelter Royalty ("NSR") on the property, subject to an agreement that each 1% of the NSR on select claims could be repurchased by the Company for an amount of USD\$1,000,000.

On May 10, 2021, the Company filed its new NI 43-101 compliant technical report on the Rimrock Gold-Silver property, produced by Gregory C. Ferdock, Certified Professional Geologist (C.P.G.) and a qualified person under NI 43-101. Mr. Ferdock is the Company's independent consulting geologist.

On April 4, 2022, the Company announced it has entered into a Share Purchase Agreement (the "Agreement") with EXLA Resources Inc. ("EXLA"), a Colorado corporation, whereby EXLA will purchase all of the shares of 124006 BC Ltd. ("124006"), a wholly owned subsidiary of CAT. The sole asset of 124006 is a Property Earn-In and Joint Venture Agreement concerning the Rimrock Gold property located in Nevada, USA. Terms of the Agreement are as follows:

- i) EXLA will Pay the Company US\$125,000;
- ii) Issue to the Company One Hundred-Ten Million Shares (110,000,000) in the capital of the Company and;
- iii) Grant the Company a One Percent (1%) Net Smelter Royalty ("NSR")

c) New Brunswick Project

On September 10, 2020, the Company entered into an option agreement (the "Agreement") pursuant to an arm's length negotiation with the vendors (the "Vendors"). The Agreement gives the Company the exclusive right to acquire up to a 100% undivided ownership in the Burntland mineral property (the "Property") over a 4 year period from September 21, 2020 (the "Closing Date"). The Property is comprised of ~1,200 hectares located approximately 60 Km Northeast of Saint Quentin in the county of Restigouche, New Brunswick, Canada.

Pursuant to the Agreement, the Company issued 25,000,000 common shares valued at \$1,000,000 to the Vendors on September 21, 2020 and incur exploration and development expenditures on the Property necessary to maintain the minerals claims in good standing during the option period of 4 years.

The Company will also make payments totalling \$1,000,000 to the Vendors as set forth below. The Company retains the right to pay up to half of each scheduled payment in common shares of the Company, such calculation based on the Volume Weighted Average Price (VWAP) of the Company's shares over the previous 20 trading day period.

- \$250,000 due 12 months from the Closing Date;
- \$250,000 due 24 months from the Closing Date to acquire an earned-in interest of 51% (the First Option);
- \$250,000 due 36 months from the Closing Date to acquire an additional earned-in interest of 24%, for a total 75% interest in the Property (the Second Option); and

- \$250,000 due 48 months from the Closing Date to acquire an additional earned-in interest of 25%, for a total 100% interest in the Property (the Third Option)

In addition to the foregoing, the Company will also grant to the Property's Vendors a Net Smelter Return Royalty (NSR) equal to 2.0% resulting from the extraction and production of any mineral products on the Property.

On October 20, 2021, the Company announced that it has engaged EAGLE Geophysique Inc. ("EAGLE") to perform a geophysical VLF-EM, DTM and Mag survey designed to identify structures that would allow for establishment of a diamond drill program expected to be conducted prior to the end of the current 2021 calendar and fiscal year. This ongoing survey, known as a Quadri-Mag, is the latest generation in high precision airborne equipment. The ultra-wide horizontal and vertical gradient allows mapping of subtle changes in rock properties. The platform is towed under a helicopter for maximum ground proximity. Its 10 meter horizontal and 3 meter vertical gradient enable it to locate hydrothermal alteration similar to narrow quartz veining, kimberlite dykes and sills and other geological structural features. The passive EM equipment is capable of detecting conductors at depths greater than 1 kilometer. By measuring naturally occurring EM fields (AFMAG - audio frequencies magnetics) both discrete conductors and bulk changes in resistivity and conductivity common in geologic contacts and structures can be detected. This innovation will allow to collect and measure disseminated sulphides and important alteration systems. The geophysical program consists of a total of 970 linear Km's over a survey area of 47.55 square Kilometers.

The Quadri-Mag can combine five industry-leading geophysical technologies within the same survey and is the logical extension of an initial drone airborne magnetic survey which was conducted in July and August of this year. The results of the drone survey confirmed a variety of conclusions from historical work programs dating back to the late 1960's. The relationship that was predicted with the high mag and the existing mineral occurrences is very well correlated and provides a number of significant targets for exploration.

On November 4, 2021, the Company announced that it has received all of the necessary governmental authorizations and permits required to begin diamond drilling on the Company's Burntland Property in northern New Brunswick. The Company is about to proceed with a 7 hole diamond drill program to further explore and evaluate the potential volume of a trenching program that occurred over the summer of 2020. On December 9, 2021, the Company announced that it has commenced a diamond drill program on the Company's wholly owned Burntland Project in northern New Brunswick. Seven drill hole targets were identified following a trenching program and a 975 line-kilometre high-resolution drone magnetic survey that was conducted over the summer and early fall, and an additional geophysical VLF-EM, DTM and Mag survey completed in October. Forages Technic Eau Inc. ("FTE") is the contractor engaged to undertake the diamond drilling program, which will consist of seven holes to be drilled to a depth of ~200 metres each.

On December 20, 2021, the Company issued 7,000,000 shares at a fair value of \$0.035/share to the vendors of two additional claims comprised of 520 hectares of land that are adjacent and contiguous to the Burntland Project. The Company recognized \$245,000 as non-cash acquisition costs expensed in the profit and loss during the current fiscal year.

On April 4, 2022, the Company announced that it has completed the 7-hole diamond drilling campaign on its Burntland property in New Brunswick, and the core processing is completed. 904m of the total 1416m drilled were sampled and are currently being processed to be assayed at the ALS laboratory in Vancouver.

On October 3, 2022, the Company announced that it has received and analysed the results of the diamond drill program conducted on the Company's Burntland Copper/Gold/Silver Project in northern New Brunswick. CAT drilled 7 holes totaling 1,416 metres in an area that had been subject to a geophysical survey conducted in late summer and early fall of 2021. These 7 drill hole targets were identified following a trenching program and a 975 line-kilometre high resolution drone magnetic survey and an additional

geophysical VLF-EM, DTM and Mag survey that was completed in October.

The 2021-2022 diamond drill program began in mid-December and continued through January. All of the drill holes were located in an area that underwent significant trenching activity during the summer program and was designed to evaluate the copper mineralization intercepted in this particular area. The location of drill targets were selected as a result of an extensive review and interpretation of the historical prospecting database, and the previously identified magnetic anomaly believed to be in a skarn and hornfels zone, a favourable host rock for copper mineralization.

Assay results are set out in Table 1 and include samples from drill hole BL-21-001 to BL- 22-007 which were collected on a 1m to 1.5m basis. The results are reported as an average grade over the width of the sample. Holes BL-22-005 and BL-22-006 identified that copper values at the surface were associated with the targeted high magnetic anomaly. The mineralisation was located in the skarnified Whitehead Suite (Silicified limestone/siltstone unit) mostly associated with quartz-carbonate veins.

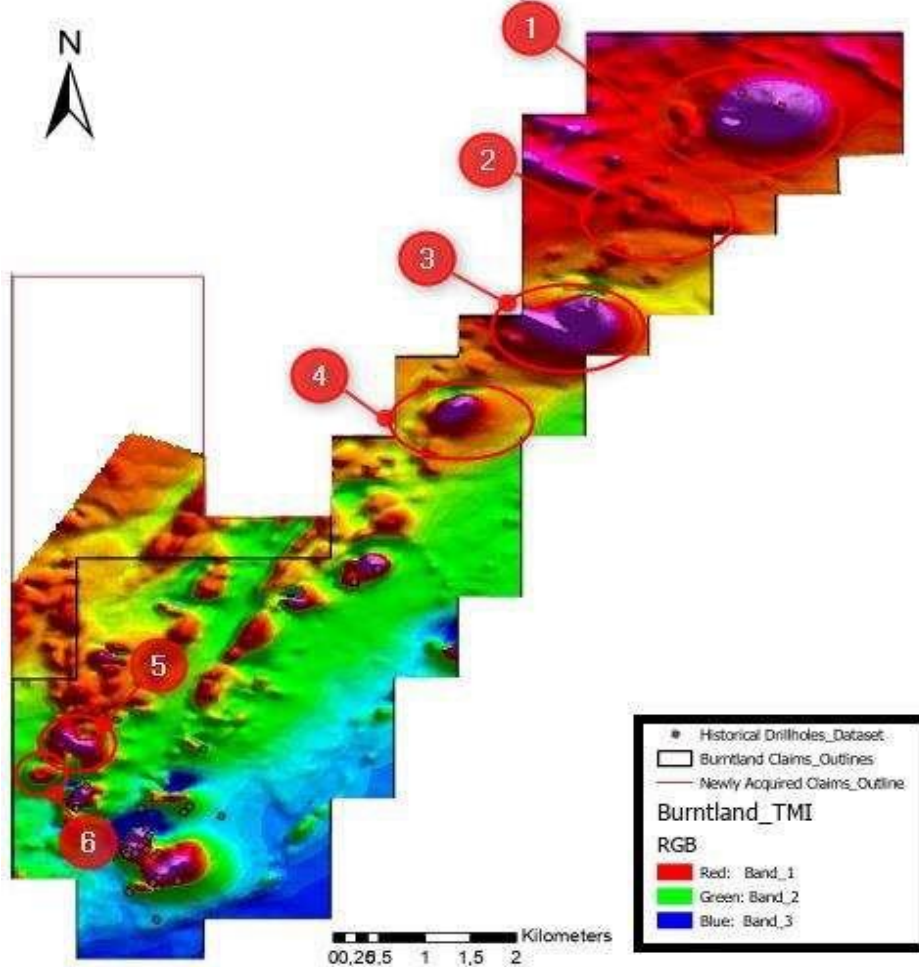
Other notable intercepts include the following:

- BL-22-005 intercepted a total width of 7.04m grading at 0.44% Cu (*Copper*), 14.64 g/t Ag (*Silver*), 0.184 g/t Au (*Gold*), or 0.64% CuEq (*Copper Equivalent*)
- BL-22-006 intercepted 118.84m grading at 0.23% Cu, 7.53g/t Ag and 0.04 g/t Au, or 0.33% CuEq - which includes an intercept of 58.62m grading 0.44% Cu, 12.98g/t Ag, 0.06g/t Au, or 0.60% CuEq. There was also an interesting intercept of 0.77m grading at 0.341% Cu, 51.9 g/t Ag, 0.36 g/t Au, 0.543% Pb (*Lead*) and 2.12% Zn (*Zinc*).

Intercepts from the 7 drill holes are presented in table 1 with their respective CuEq value.

* CuEq calculation are detailed and set out in the table.

The mineralisation association with quartz/carbonate veins guides the interceptions towards a more distal system. The depth of the notable intercepts suggest that there is potential for mineralisation to continue at depth over the entire target area. The results of this drill campaign, when evaluated in conjunction with the 2021 geophysical survey TMI results, have identified a further 6 high mag targets that would be the aim of further geological work on the property, which would further demonstrate the full potential of the project.



Prepared By : Patrick Laforest P.Geo., B.Sc., MBA

Table 1 below lists the best assay results received and utilizes samples with over 1.0% Copper Equivalent index (CuEq). The CuEq was calculated due to the presence of significant silver and gold values associated with the copper results and was calculated using the criteria described below.

Drill Hole	From	To	Width	Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)	Au (ppm)	Cu EQ (%)
BL-21-001	56.35	57.34	0.99	0.0057	17.7	1.46	1.21
BL-21-001	69	69.9	0.9	0.0007	5.8	1.115	0.86
BL-21-001	87.08	87.4	0.32	1.22	14.9	0.018	1.35
BL-21-001	92.5	93.3	0.8	3.14	19.3	0.031	3.32
BL-21-001	144	144.25	0.25	0.0046	3.3	1.38	1.04
BL-21-001	174.17	174.48	0.31	3.61	24.8	0.045	3.84
BL-21-002	28.6	29.6	1	1.21	10.5	0.021	1.31
BL-22-005	31.54	33.66	2.12	0.28	40.43	0.58	1.03
BL-22-006	110.83	113	2.17	0.95	29.43	0.18	1.32
BL-22-006	118.23	120	1.77	0.43	51.79	0.49	1.21

BL-22-006	130.1	132.33	2.23	1.84	96.61	0.18	2.75
BL-22-006	142.58	144.38	1.8	1.07	24.98	0.04	1.3
BL-22-006	146.74	147.11	0.37	1.645	50.5	0.025	2.07
BL-22-006	148.12	148.84	0.72	1.265	16.1	0.03	1.42
BL-22-007	16.1	17	0.9	0.0138	39	0.991	1.05

- *Cu Equivalent (CuEq): - Prices of \$3.5/lb copper, \$19.50/oz silver and \$1,750/oz gold (ratio Cu:Aa = 0.008125:1) and (ratio Cu:Au= 0.729166:1). (CuEq =Cu+ 0.729166*Au + 0.008125*Ag). were used for equivalent calculations. 100% recoveries have been considered as no metallurgical study has been made yet.*

d) Corporate Update

On May 9, 2024, Mr. Sebastian Tang resigned from his position as the Chief Financial Officer of the Company.

SELECTED QUARTERLY INFORMATION

The Company has not had any revenue from inception. The Company's past result of operation was not subject to seasonality. Management expects it will be difficult for the Company to obtain further equity or debt financing in the near future given that the current Canadian capital market is in a downturn for junior mining companies. The current resources on hand are not adequate for the Company to meet its long term business objective or to conduct any significant explorative activities to the existing mineral properties. In order to preserve cash on hands, management has decided to curtail the Company's operations and will not conduct significant exploration activities until the Company can secure resources to finance such exploration activities by obtaining additional (equity or debt) financing or other arrangement including joint-venture and farm-out arrangements.

The Company's information of the latest eight quarters is summarized as follows:

	2024		2023				2022	
	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4 (Restated)	Q3
Total assets	44,843	44,289	65,071	295,672	304,031	385,160	543,523	277,074
Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Loss and comprehensive income loss	(59,048)	(78,054)	(943,559)	(211,591)	(187,560)	(232,215)	(515,921)	(619,108)
Loss per share, basic and diluted	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.03)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.02)	(0.00)	(0.00)

During the quarter of September 30, 2022, the Company incurred exploration and evaluation expenses of \$331,891 for the South Preston, Saskatchewan Property, \$41,784 for the Burntland, New Brunswick Property, \$15,721 for the Gold Jackpot Nevada Property and (\$191) as an unfavorable foreign exchange loss for the Rimrock Nevada Property.

During the quarter of December 31, 2022, the Company incurred exploration and evaluation expenses of \$72,244 for the South Preston, Saskatchewan Property, \$262,241 for the Burntland, New Brunswick

Property, \$1,331 for the Gold Jackpot Nevada Property and (\$307) as an unfavorable foreign exchange loss for the Rimrock Nevada Property.

During the quarter of March 31, 2023, the Company incurred exploration and evaluation expenses of \$27,883 for the South Preston, Saskatchewan Property.

During the quarter of June 30, 2023, the Company incurred exploration and evaluation expenses of \$26,132 for the South Preston, Saskatchewan Property.

During the quarter of September 30, 2023, the Company incurred exploration and evaluation expenses of \$68,948 for the Gold Jackpot Nevada Property.

During the quarter of December 31, 2023, the Company incurred exploration and evaluation expenses of \$49,709 for the South Preston, Saskatchewan Property, and \$62,871 for the Gold Jackpot Nevada Property.

During the quarter of March 31, 2024, the Company incurred exploration and evaluation expenses of \$20,939 for the Gold Jackpot Nevada Property.

During the quarter of June 30, 2024, the Company incurred exploration and evaluation expenses of \$1,297 for the Gold Jackpot Nevada Property.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The Quarter Ended June 30, 2024 (“2024 Q2”) and 2022 (“2023 Q2”)

During 2024 Q2, the Company had a comprehensive loss of \$59,048 comparing to the \$137,102 loss and comprehensive loss in the same quarter of last year. The \$59,048 loss was mainly a combined result of incurring \$50,738 operating expenses (2023 Q2 - \$116,483), \$4,810 for accretion and interest expense (2023 Q2 - \$3,410) and \$NIL for the impairment in long-term investment (2023 Q2 - \$6,463).

The main components of the operating expenses comprise of exploration and evaluation expenditures of \$1,297 for 2024 Q2 (2023 Q2 - \$30,103), consulting fees \$11,417 (2023 Q2 - \$41,750), management fees \$26,328 (2023 Q2 - \$70,501) and professional fees of \$7,988 (2023 Q2 - \$9,989).

The decrease in exploration and evaluation expenses in 2024 Q2 versus 2023 Q2 was mainly due to the winding down of exploration activities for various properties in 2024 Q2. The 2023 Q2 exploration and evaluation expenses were related to the 43-101 report preparation for the South Preston Project.

Consulting fees decreased in 2024 Q2 versus 2023 Q2. This is due to the engagement of several overseas corporate development professionals for a twelve-month period ending December 2022. The objective for engaging these professionals is to increase the exposure to new investors globally.

Accretion and interest expense recognized in 2023 Q2 YTD was related to convertible notes issued to Komodo Holdings Ulc, an arms-length entity, and a term loan advanced by Twilight Capital Inc., an arms-length entity since 2022 Q2 to 2023 Q2. The demand loans advanced in 2022 and 2023 were converted into common shares in July 2023. Accretion and interest expense recognized in 2024 Q2 YTD was related to the advances from Komodo Holdings Ulc in August 2023 and January 2024.

Impairment in long-term investment decreased in 2024 Q2 versus 2023 Q2 was due to the write-down of the 2023 Q2 contributions to Zimbabwe Lithium but no such write-down in 2024 Q2.

Six Months Ended June 30, 2024 (“2024 Q2 YTD”) and 2023 (“2023 Q2 YTD”)

During 2024 Q2 YTD, the Company had a comprehensive loss of \$137,102 comparing to the \$419,755 loss and comprehensive loss in the same period of last year. The \$137,102 loss was mainly a combined result of incurring \$116,483 operating expenses (2023 Q2 YTD - \$384,434), \$4,810 for accretion and interest expense (2023 Q2 YTD - \$22,893) and \$NIL for the impairment in long-term investment (2023 Q2 YTD - \$14,108).

The main components of the operating expenses comprise of exploration and evaluation expenditures of \$22,236 for 2024 Q2 YTD (2023 Q2 YTD - \$57,986), advertising and promotion expenses of \$NIL (2023 Q2 YTD - \$16,827), consulting fees \$21,917 (2023 Q2 YTD - \$111,175) and management fees \$48,827 (2023 Q2 YTD - \$141,509).

Advertising and promotion expenses and management fees were higher in 2023 Q2 YTD versus 2024 Q2 YTD. This is due to the initiation of a new round of marketing campaign of the Company’s various mineral projects after the completion of a private placement near the end of fiscal 2022. No advertising and promotion expenses were incurred in 2024 Q2 YTD for the purpose of working capital conservation. In 2024 Q2 YTD, the CEO and director of the Company incurred less management fees due to the reduced level of activities in 2024 Q2 YTD versus 2023 Q2 YTD.

Consulting fees were higher in 2023 Q2 YTD versus 2024 Q2 YTD. This is due to the engagement of several overseas corporate development professionals for a twelve-month period ending December 2022. The objective for engaging these professionals is to increase the exposure to new investors globally.

Accretion and interest expense recognized in 2023 Q2 YTD was related to convertible notes issued to Komodo Holdings Ulc, an arms-length entity, and a term loan advanced by Twilight Capital Inc., an arms-length entity since 2022 Q2 to 2023 Q2. The demand loans advanced in 2022 and 2023 were converted into common shares in July 2023. Accretion and interest expense recognized in 2024 Q2 YTD was related to the advances from Komodo Holdings Ulc in August 2023 and January 2024.

Impairment in long-term investment in 2023 Q2 YTD was related to the write-down of the 2023 Q2 YTD contributions to Zimbabwe Lithium but no such contribution and write-down in 2024 Q2 YTD.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Company is an exploration stage company and has not earned revenue from operating activities since inception. Financing of operations has been achieved by equity and debt financing. As at June 30, 2024, the Company had a cash balance of \$305, and working capital deficiency of \$1,234,263. The Company has no operations that generate cash inflow.

Management intends to finance its operating costs with non-current loans from related parties and or private placement of common shares.

While the Company has a history of financing its operation through debt or equity financing in the past, readers are cautioned that there are no guarantees that the Company can do so in the future.

The Company had cash outflow of \$6,676 from its operating activities during the 2024 Q2 YTD which was mainly spent on settlement of trade payables.

The Company had cash outflow of \$NIL from its investing activities during the 2024 Q2 YTD.

The Company had cash inflow of \$6,400 from its financing activities during the 2024 Q2 YTD which were

the term loan advances from Komodo Holdings Ulc.

The Company is not subject to external capital requirements and does not have capital commitment.

OFF BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Company does not have off-balance sheet arrangements.

PROPOSED TRANSACTIONS

Company does not have any proposed transactions that have material impacts to the Company at this time.

OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA

As of the date of this MD&A, the Company has 277,793,411 shares and 111,612,324 share purchase warrants outstanding. The Company has 16,550,000 share purchase options that are outstanding as at the date of this MD&A.

TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Key management personnel include those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company as a whole. The Company has determined that key management personnel consist of members of the Company's Board of Directors and corporate officers. The remuneration of directors and key management personnel during the six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023 was as follows:

	June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023
	\$	\$
Management and consulting fees	79,827	177,509
Share based compensation	-	-
	79,827	177,509

During the six months ended June 30, 2024, the Company incurred \$48,827 management and consulting fees to Mr. Robert Rosner, the Company's Chairman, Director and CEO (2023 - \$141,509 (US\$105,000)).

During the six months ended June 30, 2024, the Company incurred \$10,000 fees to Bookskipper Accounting & Tax Services ("Bookskipper"), an entity controlled by Mr. Sebastian Tang, an entity controlled by Mr. Sebastian Tang, the Former CFO of the Company (2023 - \$15,000) who resigned on May 9, 2024.

During the six months ended June 30, 2024, the Company incurred \$21,000 (2023 - \$21,000) consulting fees to Vanguard Venture Management Corp. ("Vanguard"), an entity associated with Mr. Steve Cozine, the Company's Director, Corporate Secretary.

As at June 30, 2024, the Company's balances owing to (from) the related parties include:

- \$401,786 (December 31, 2023 - \$254,350) owed to Mr. Robert Rosner;
- \$701 due to Vanguard (December 31, 2023 - \$20,258 advanced to Vanguard);
- \$48,125 (December 31, 2023 - \$27,625) accrued accounting fees owed to Bookskipper;
- \$5,000 (December 31, 2023 - \$5,000) consulting fees were accrued for Mr. Luis Martins, an independent director for his service of August to September 2021;

The above balances are non-interest bearing, unsecured and due on demand.

- (a) The Company entered into a consulting agreement with Mr. Robert Rosner whereby the Company is required to pay a monthly consulting fee of US\$12,500 over a term of 36 months commencing from October 21, 2020. The monthly consulting fee will increase to US\$15,000 per month on the first anniversary of the agreement and the increased monthly consulting fee of US\$15,000 per month will be effective for the remaining 24 months of the term. The Company is also committed to pay Mr. Robert Rosner a monthly health benefit allowance of US\$2,500 and monthly vehicle allowance of US\$1,500.

CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Refer to the Note 3 to the Company's financial statements for the six months ended June 30, 2024 and audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Refer to the Note 12 of the Company's financial statements for the six months ended June 30, 2024 and the Note 16 to the Company's audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023.

RISK FACTORS

Risks of the Company's business include the following:

Mining Industry

The exploration for and development of mineral deposits involves significant risks, which even a combination of careful evaluation, experience and knowledge may not eliminate. While the discovery of an ore body may result in substantial rewards, few properties which are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. Major expenses may be required to establish ore reserves, to develop metallurgical processes and to construct mining and processing facilities at a particular site. It is impossible to ensure that the current exploration programs planned by the Company will result in a profitable commercial mining 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 metal 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 are subject to all the hazards and risks normally encountered in the exploration, development and production of ore, 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. Although adequate precautions to minimize risk will be taken, milling operations are subject to hazards such as equipment failure or failure of retaining dams around tailings disposal areas, which may result in environmental pollution and consequent liability.

The Company's mineral exploration activities are directed towards the search, evaluation and development

of mineral deposits. There is no certainty that the expenditures to be made by the Company as described herein will result in discoveries of commercial quantities of ore. There is aggressive competition within the mining industry for the discovery and acquisition of properties considered to have commercial potential. The Company will compete with other interests, many of which have greater financial resources than it will have for the opportunity to participate in promising projects. Significant capital investment is required to achieve commercial production from successful exploration efforts.

Government Regulation

The exploration activities of the Company are subject to various federal, provincial and local laws governing prospecting, development, production, taxes, labour standards and occupational health, mine safety, toxic substance and other matters. Exploration activities are also subject to various federal, provincial and local laws and regulations relating to the protection of the environment. These laws mandate, among other things, the maintenance of air and water quality standards, and land reclamation. These laws also set forth limitations on the generation, transportation, storage and disposal of solid and hazardous waste.

Although the Company's exploration activities are currently carried out in accordance with all applicable rules and regulations, no assurance can be given that new rules and regulations will not be enacted or that existing rules and regulations will not be applied in a manner which could limit or curtail production or development. Amendments to current laws and regulations governing operations and activities of exploration, mining and milling or more stringent implementation thereof could have a substantial adverse impact on the Company.

Permits and Licenses

The exploitation and development of mineral properties may require the Company to obtain regulatory or other permits and licenses from various governmental licensing bodies. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain all necessary permits and licenses that may be required to carry out exploration, development and mining operations on its properties.

Environmental Risks and Hazards

All phases of the Company's mineral exploration operations are subject to environmental regulation in the various jurisdictions in which it operates. 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 is no assurance that future changes in environmental regulation, if any, will not adversely affect the Company's operations. Environmental hazards may exist on the properties on which the Company holds interests which are unknown to the Company at present, which have been caused, by previous or existing owners or operators of the properties. The Company may become liable for such environmental hazards caused by previous owners and operators of the properties even where it has attempted to contractually limit its liability. Government approvals and permits are currently, and may in the future be, required in connection with the Company's operations. To the extent such approvals are required and not obtained; the Company may be curtailed or prohibited from proceeding with planned exploration or development of mineral properties.

Failure to comply with applicable laws, regulations and permitting requirements may result in enforcement actions there under, including orders issued by regulatory or judicial authorities causing operations to cease or be curtailed, and may include corrective measures requiring capital expenditures, installation of additional equipment, or remedial actions. Parties engaged in mining operations may be required to compensate those suffering loss or damage by reason of the mining activities and may have civil or criminal fines or penalties imposed for violations of applicable laws or regulations.

Amendments to current laws, regulations and permits governing operations and activities of mining companies, or more stringent implementation thereof, could have a material adverse impact on the Company and cause increases in exploration expenses, capital expenditures or production costs or reduction in levels of production at producing properties or require abandonment or delays in development of new mining properties. Production of mineral properties may involve the use of dangerous and hazardous substances such as sodium cyanide. While all steps will be taken to prevent discharges of pollutants into the ground water the environment, the Company may become subject to liability for hazards that cannot be insured against.

Commodity Prices

The profitability of mining operations is significantly affected by changes in the market price of gold and other minerals. The level of interest rates, the rate of inflation, world supply of these minerals and stability of exchange rates can all cause significant fluctuations in base metal prices. Such external economic factors are in turn influenced by changes in international investment patterns and monetary systems and political developments. The price of gold and other minerals has fluctuated widely in recent years, and future serious price declines could cause continued commercial production to be impracticable.

Depending on the price of gold and other minerals, cash flow from mining operations may not be sufficient. Any figures for reserves presented by the Company will be estimates and no assurance can be given that the anticipated tonnages and grades will be achieved or that the indicated level of recovery will be realized. Market fluctuations and the price of gold and other minerals may render reserves uneconomical. Moreover, short-term operating factors relating to the reserves, such as the need for orderly development of the ore bodies or the processing of new or different grades of ore, may cause a mining operation to be unprofitable in any particular accounting period.

Uninsured Risks

The Company may carry insurance to protect against certain risks in such amounts as it considers adequate. Risks not insured against include environmental pollution or other hazards against which such corporations cannot insure or against which they may elect not to insure.

Conflicts of Interest

Certain of the directors of the Company also serve as directors and/or officers of other companies involved in natural resource exploration and development. Consequently, there exists the possibility for such directors to be in a position of conflict. Any decision made by such directors involving the Company will be 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 conflict of interest.

Property Title

Although the Company has obtained title opinions with respect to certain of its properties, there may still be undetected title defects affecting such properties. Accordingly, such properties may be subject to prior unregistered liens, agreements, transfers or claims, and title may be affected by, among other things, undetected defects which could have a material adverse impact on the Company's operations.

FINANCIAL AND DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

The Company's certifying officers are responsible for ensuring that processes are in place to provide them with sufficient knowledge to support the representations they make. Investors should be aware that inherent limitations on the ability of the Company's certifying officers to design and implement on a cost effective basis DC&P and ICFR as defined in NI 52-109 may result in additional risks to the quality, reliability, transparency and timeliness of interim and annual filings and other reports provided under securities legislation.

In connection with Exemption Orders issued in November 2007 and revised in December 2008 by each of the securities commissions across Canada, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of the Company will file a Venture Issuer Basic Certificate with respect to the financial information contained in the unaudited interim financial statements and the audited annual financial statements and respective accompanying Management's Discussion and Analysis.

In contrast to the certificate under National Instrument ("NI 52-109") (Certification of Disclosure in Issuer's Annual and Interim Filings), the Venture Issuer Basic Certification does not include representations relating to the establishment and maintenance of disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting, as defined in NI 52-109.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

Robert Rosner	President, CEO and Chairman of the Board since January 24, 2020, CFO since March 27, 2017 to January 24, 2020 and Director since March 27, 2017; Secretary from March 27, 2017 to December 1, 2017
Steve Cozine	Director, CFO since January 24, 2020 and Secretary since December 1, 2017
Luis Martins	Director since July 2014
Julien Davy	Director since November 2, 2020