Waraba Gold Limited

Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the Year Ended July 31, 2023

General

This Management Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and related notes thereto of Waraba Gold Limited (the "Company") for the years ended July 31, 2023 and 2022, which have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by International Accounting Standards Board. All amounts in the audited consolidated financial statements and this discussion and analysis are presented in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated. This MD&A is dated November 27, 2023 and discloses specified information up to that date.

Management is responsible for the preparation and integrity of the consolidated financial statements, including the maintenance of appropriate information systems, procedures, and internal controls. Management is also responsible for ensuring that information disclosed externally, including the consolidated financial statements and MD&A is complete and reliable.

All dollar amounts included therein and in the following MD&A are expressed in Canadian dollars except where otherwise noted. This discussion contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Such information, although considered to be reasonable by the Company's management at the time of preparation, may prove to be inaccurate and actual results may differ materially from those anticipated in the statements made. Additional information on the Company is available for viewing on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Description of Business

The Company is a resource exploration company that is acquiring and exploring mineral properties.

On October 11, 2018, the Company began trading on the Canadian Securities Exchange (the "Exchange") the Company currently trades on the Exchange under the symbol "WBGD".

On October 23, 2020, the Company changed its name to Waraba Gold Limited.

During the period ended October 31, 2020, the Company completed a plan of arrangement with its two former subsidiaries, High Point Exploration Inc. ("High Point") and Top Exploration Inc. ("Top Exploration"). Pursuant to the plan of arrangement, the Company transferred the Mantle Property to High Point and the Golden Girl Property to Top Exploration.

On March 12, 2021, the Company was listed on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange (also known as the Deutsche Boerse AG) under the symbol, "ZE0". The Company's common shares continue to be listed on the Canadian Securities Exchange under the symbol, "WBGD".

Non-brokered Private Placements

On September 5, 2022, 1,881,228 common shares at $0.10 per share were issued in full settlement of loan payable balance.

On March 24, 2023, the Company issued 9,257,000 units at $0.10 per unit for gross proceeds of $925,700. Each unit consisted of one common share and one share purchase warrant. Each warrant is exercisable for one common share at a price of $0.50 until March 24, 2024. The value of share capital of $786,845 was determined using the fair market value of the shares on the date of issuance and the residual proceeds of $138,855 were allocated to warrants.

On April 6, 2023, the Company issued 1,840,000 units at $0.10 per unit for gross proceeds of $184,000. Each unit consisted of one common share and one share purchase warrant. Each warrant is exercisable for one common share at a price of $0.50 until April 6, 2024. The value of share capital of $110,400 was determined using the fair market value of the shares on the date of issuance and the residual proceeds of $73,600 were allocated to warrants.

On April 11, 2023, the Company issued 300,000 units at $0.10 per unit for gross proceeds of $30,000. Each unit consisted of one common share and one share purchase warrant. Each warrant is exercisable for one common share at a price of $0.50 until April 6, 2024. The value of share capital of $18,000 was determined using the fair market value of the shares on the date of issuance and the residual proceeds of $12,000 were allocated to warrants.

On May 12, 2023, the Company issued 1,000,000 units at $0.10 per unit for gross proceeds of $100,000. Each unit consisted of one common share and one share purchase warrant. Each warrant is exercisable for one common share at a price of $0.50 until September 13, 2024. The value of share capital of $90,000 was determined using the fair market value of the shares on the date of issuance and the residual proceeds of $10,000 were allocated to warrants.

As at July 31, 2023, from total share subscription agreement for issuance of 2,690,000 common shares against a gross subscription of $269,000, 500,000 common shares were issued against total proceeds of $202,500, the remaining 1,525,051 common shares are to be issued.

Exploration Expenditures

Mali Gold Project

On January 21, 2021, the company completed the amalgamation of 820 B.C and 795 B.C. by issuing 25,690,000 common shares of the Company with a fair value of $7,578,550. The excess of the consideration paid over the fair value of the net assets was attributed to the exploration expenses.

Pursuant to the amalgamation, the Company acquired 75% interest in Gonka.

Gonka has entered into an agreement with Fokolore Mining SARL (the "Purchase Agreement") to acquire the research permit to explore for gold in Mali, (the "Mining Permit").

Under the terms of the Purchase Agreement, the parties must receive ministerial consent to the transfer of the Mining Permit to Gonka and the Company must pay a total consideration of US$2,500,000 as follows:

- Payment of US$250,000 – paid by the Company on behalf of Gonka;
- Additional US$1,000,000 is due by the end of March 2021 – paid; and
- Remaining US$1,250,000 was settled with shares of the Company. 7,750,000 shares were issued on May 7, 2021 to settle it.

In addition, Gonka will be required to pay an additional US$1,000,000 upon proof, to an internationally recognized standard, that the area covered by the Mining Permit holds at least 1,000,000 ounces of gold; and an additional US$1,000,000 upon proof, to an internationally recognized standard, that the area covered by the Mining Permit holds at least 1,500,000 ounces of gold.

The Company will be expected to fund 75% of all future exploration on the concession. The remaining 25% of future exploration expense will be funded by the non-controlling shareholder in Gonka.

Scotch Creek Property

On November 14, 2017, the Company entered into a definitive agreement to purchase certain mineral claims comprising the Scotch Creek Property in the Kamloops Mining Division of British Columbia. In connection with the Scotch Creek Property agreement, the Company and vendors have also executed a royalty deed agreement pursuant to the terms and consideration of which the vendors shall receive a net smelter return royalty of 2% from the Company. Two former directors of the Company are vendors of the property. The property was disposed of by the Company for no consideration on 7 December 2021.

The following is a description of the Company's exploration expenditures as of July 31, 2023 and 2022:

		Mali Gold Project	
		July 31, 2023	**July 31, 2022**
Exploration expenses			
Cost incurred during the period:			
Camp and operations	$	29,781	132,100
Drilling		-	199,054
Equipment rental		31,183	34,242
Geophysical		131,813	378,874
Management fees		54,841	64,927
Permits & fees		20,375	137,259
Royalties		-	16,386
Salaries & wages		215,878	206,636
Travel		62,288	499,072
Total exploration expenses	**$**	**546,159**	**1,668,550**

Selected Annual Information

The following table sets out selected annual financial results from the audited consolidated financial statements:

Years ended July 31,	2023	2022	2021	2020
	$	$	$	$
Expenses	(1,169,349)	(2,696,282)	(13,775,694)	(195,365)
Other income (expenses)	(53,658)	161,809	(46,639)	46,117
Net (loss) for the year	(1,223,007)	(2,534,473)	(13,822,333)	(149,248)
Loss per share	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.21)	0.00
Total assets	748,513	896,180	3,304,814	192,894

Loss for the period have been restated to conform with the change in policy on exploration expenditures

Results of Operations

Three Months Ended July 31, 2023 and 2022

Net Loss and Expenses

The net loss for the quarter ended July 31, 2023, was $882,771 compared to $576,785 for the quarter ended July 31, 2022.

Total expenses for the quarter ended July 31, 2023, were $558,076 compared to $668,795 for the quarter ended July 31, 2022.

Major variances in expenses are as follows:

	Note	Three months ended July 31st, 2023	Three months ended July 31st, 2022	Year ended July 31st, 2023	Year ended July 31st, 2022
Expenses					
Depreciation		$ 20,124	$ 44,859	$ 76,453	$ 74,846
Financing Cost		-	-	-	-
Exploration expense		584,692	400,854	546,159	1,668,550
Investor relations		50,554	32,179	183,119	154,933
Office and miscellaneous		(121,891)	23,154	(50,790)	183,162
Professional fees		20,222	138,153	390,119	434,747
Project generation		-	15,040	9,815	121,313
Regulatory fees		4,375	34,350	13,375	53,870
Transfer agent		-	206	1,099	4,861
Loss before other items		**$ (558,076)**	**$ (688,795)**	**$ (1,169,349)**	**$ (2,696,282)**
Other items					
Foreign exchange		(324,695)	(55,126)	(42,673)	(5,327)
Change in fair value of loan		-	167,136	(10,985)	167,136
Interest Income		-	-	-	-
Loss and comprehensive loss for the period		**$ (882,771)**	**$ (576,785)**	**$ (1,223,007)**	**$ (2,534,473)**

- For the quarter ended July 31, 2023, investor relations are $50,554 compared to $32,179 for the quarter ended July 31, 2022.

- For the quarter ended July 31, 2023, office and miscellaneous expenses are $(121,891) compared to $23,154 for the quarter ended July 31, 2022. The difference is attributable to reimbursement from related entity with common management of USD100,000 against the common general expenses incurred by the Company over the past few years, being their share of common expenses.

- For the quarter ended July 31, 2023, professional fees are $20,222 compared to $138,153 for the quarter ended July 31, 2022. The decrease is primarily attributable to decrease in legal services related to the operations.

- For the quarter ended July 31, 2023, project generation expense is $Nil compared to $15,040 for the quarter ended July 31, 2022. The decrease was attributable to less expenses incurred related to assessment of potential projects for the Company.
- For the quarter ended July 31, 2023, Exploration expenses are $584,692 compared with $400,854 for the quarter ended July 31, 2022; the increase was related to recognition of exploration expenses incurred during the year.

Years Ended July 31, 2023 and 2022

Net Loss and Expenses

The net loss for the year ended July 31, 2023 were $1,223,007 compared to loss of $2,534,473 for the year ended July 31, 2022. The change was due to reimbursement of shared expenses from a related entity, reduction in project generation activities and reduction in exploration activities due unfavorable weather conditions.

Total expenses for the year ended July 31, 2023 were $1,169,349 compared to $2,696,282 for the year ended July 31, 2022, representing an decrease of $1,526,933 in total expenses, The change was due to reimbursement of shared expenses from a related entity, reduction in project generation activities and reduction in exploration activities due unfavorable weather conditions. Major variances in expenses are as follows:

- For the year ended July 31, 2023, investor relations are $183,119 compared to $154,933 for the year ended July 31, 2022. The increase was attributable to the services starting in the middle of year ended July 31, 2023.

- For the year ended July 31, 2023, office and miscellaneous expenses are $(50,790) compared to $183,162 for the year ended July 31, 2022. The decrease was due to reimbursement from related entity with common management of USD100,000 against the common general expenses incurred by the Company over the past few years, being their share of common expenses.

- For the year ended July 31, 2023, professional fees are $390,119 compared to $434,747 for the year ended July 31, 2022. The decrease is primarily attributable to decrease in legal services incurred by the Company during the year.

- For the year ended July 31, 2023, project generation expense is $9,815 compared to $121,313 for the year ended July 31, 2022. The decrease was attributable to less expenses incurred related to assessment of potential projects for the Company.

- For the year ended July 31, 2023, exploration expenses are $546,159 compared with $1,668,550 for the year ended July 31, 2022; The change was due to change in policy not to capitalize expenses related to exploration and write off of all capitalized cost in previous period.

Selected Quarterly Information

The following selected financial data has been prepared in accordance with IFRS and should be read in conjunction with the Company's consolidated financial statements. All dollar amounts are in Canadian dollars.

Quarter Ended	Loss for the period	Loss per Share (Basic & Diluted) {1}	Total Assets	Interest Income
July 31, 2023	882,771	$(0.00)	$748,513	$Nil
April 30, 2023	532,803	$0.00	$1,586,307	$Nil
January 31, 2023	($388,274)	$(0.00)	$816,109	$Nil
October 31, 2022	$195,707	$0.00	$523,033	$Nil
July 31, 2022	$576,785	$0.01	$896,179	$Nil
April 30, 2022	$258,738	$0.00	$1,397,027	$Nil
January 31, 2022	$657,536	$0.01	$1,884,050	$Nil
October 31, 2021	$1,041,414	$0.01	$2,628,995	$Nil
July 31, 2021	$1,801,774	$0.12	$3,304,814	$Nil
April 30, 2021	$879,969	$0.01	$4,692,242	$372
January 31, 2021	$10,948,011	$0.24	$831,937	$372
October 31, 2020	$192,579	$0.00	$91,666	$Nil

{1} Loss for the period have been restated to conform with the change in policy on exploration expenditures.

Financial Condition, Liquidity and Capital Resources

As at July 31, 2023, the Company had a positive working capital of $344,360 and at July 31, 2022 the Company had a positive working capital of $15,229. The Company does not currently have an active business generating positive cash flows. The Company is reliant on equity financing or shareholder loans to provide the necessary cash to acquire or participate in an active business. There can be no assurance that equity financings will be available to the Company in the future that will be obtained on terms satisfactory to the Company.

During the year ended July 31, 2023 the Company issued 12,397,000 units at $0.10 per unit for the gross proceeds of $1,239,700. Each unit consisted of one common share and one share purchase warrant.

During the year ended July 31, 2023, 1,881,228 common shares at $0.10 per share were issued in full settlement of loan payable balance.

On May 7, 2022, 28,052,000 warrants have expired unexercised.

Related Party Transactions

Payments to key management and directors during the years ended July 31, 2023 and 2022 were as follows:

		July 31, 2023		July 31, 2022
Management fees paid to officers or to companies:				
Consulting fees paid to directors [(a)]	$	171,205	$	123,658
Professional fees paid to officers[(b)]		93,430		103,806
Total compensation	**$**	**264,635**	**$**	**227,464**

a) CEO and the director of the Company provides consulting services on recurrent basis to the Company. During the year ended July 31, 2023, the consulting fees of $78,489 provided by one of the Company's directors included the share issuance costs of $38,602 (year ended July 31, 2022 – $Nil).

b) The Company's officer provides legal services to the Company. During the year ended July 31, 2023, the total legal fees of $93,430 included the issuance costs of $50,766. (year ended July 31, 2022 – $Nil).

As at July 31, 2023, $3,560 (July 31, 2022 - $15,177), was due to officers of the Company. Amounts owing are unsecured, non-interest bearing and due on demand.

On March 24, 2023 the Company issued 200,000 common shares to one of the Company's directors.

During the year ended July 31, 2023 a related entity with common management, reimbursed USD100,000 against the common general expenses incurred by the Company over past few years, being their share of common expenses. This is recorded against general expenses in consolidated statement of profit and loss.

Changes in Management

On May 7, 2021, the Company announced the appointment of Chris O'Connor to its board of directors and the resignation of James McCrea from its board of directors.

On March 24th, 2023 Jesse Hahn resigned as a member of the Board of Directors and as Chief Financial Officer and was replaced by Mr. Carl Esprey as the CFO.

Accounting Policies

The accounting policies and methods employed by the Company determine how it reports its financial condition and results of operations and may require management to make judgements or rely on assumptions about matters that are inherently uncertain. The Company's results of operations are reported using policies and methods in accordance with IFRS. In preparing consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses for the year. Management reviews its estimates and assumptions on an ongoing basis using the most current information available.

Critical Accounting Estimates

The preparation of the Company's consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions concerning the future. Estimates and assumptions are continuously evaluated and are based on management's experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. However, actual outcomes can differ from these estimates.

Critical judgments exercised in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements are as follows:

i) Going concern
Management has determined that the Company will be able to continue as a going concern for the next year.

ii) Income taxes and recoverability of potential deferred tax assets
In assessing the probability of realizing income tax assets recognized, management makes estimates related to expectations of future taxable income, applicable tax planning opportunities, expected timing of reversals of existing temporary differences and the likelihood that tax positions taken will be sustained upon examination by applicable tax authorities. In making its assessments, management gives additional weight to positive and negative evidence that can be objectively verified. Estimates of future taxable income are based on forecasted cash flows from operations and the application of existing tax laws in each jurisdiction. The Company considers whether relevant tax planning opportunities are within the Company's control, are feasible, and are within management's ability to implement. Examination by applicable tax authorities is supported based on individual facts and circumstances of the relevant tax position examined in light of all available evidence. Where applicable tax laws and regulations are either unclear or subject to ongoing varying interpretations, it is reasonably possible that changes in these estimates can occur that materially affect the amounts of income tax assets recognized. Also, future changes in tax laws could limit the Company from realizing the tax benefits from the deferred tax assets. The Company reassesses unrecognized income tax assets at each reporting period.

iii) Existence of Decommissioning and Restoration Costs and the Timing of Expenditure
Decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities are estimated based on the Company's interpretation of current regulatory requirements and constructive obligations and are measured at fair value. Fair value is determined based on the net present value of estimated future cash expenditures for the settlement of decommissioning, restoration or similar liabilities that may occur upon decommissioning of the mine. Such estimates are subject to change based on changes in laws and regulations and negotiations with regulatory authorities.

iv) Share Based Payments
Management determines costs for share-based payments using market-based valuation techniques. The fair value of the market-based and performance-based share awards are determined at the date of grant using generally accepted valuation techniques. Assumptions are made and judgment used in applying valuation techniques. These assumptions and judgments include estimating the future volatility of the stock price, expected dividend yield, future employee turnover rates and future employee stock option exercise behaviors and corporate performance. Such judgments and assumptions are inherently uncertain. Changes in these assumptions affect the fair value estimates.

v) Convertible Promissory Notes

The classification of the Company's convertible promissory notes required management to analyze the terms and conditions of the promissory notes and use judgment to assess whether these debentures are liability, equity, or a combination of the two. IAS 32 provides the criteria for management to assess these complicated financial instruments to determine their appropriate classification(s). Factors considered are, but not limited to, whether the Company has a future obligation to settle the instrument in cash or exchange other assets or liabilities, the currency of settlement and if the settlement is already known to be equity, the amount will not vary based on the Company's future share price.

vi) Impairment of Tangible assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Financial Instruments and Capital Management

The Company is exposed in varying degrees to a variety of financial instrument related risks. The Board of Directors approves and monitors the risk management processes, inclusive of documented investment policies, counterparty limits, and controlling and reporting structures. The type of risk exposure and the way in which such exposure is managed is provided as follows:

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Company is not exposed to credit risk.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company has a planning and budgeting process in place to help determine the funds required to support the Company's normal operating requirements on an ongoing basis. The Company ensures that there are sufficient funds to meet its short-term business requirements, taking into account its anticipated cash flows from operations and its holdings of cash.

Historically, the Company's sole source of funding has been the issuance of equity securities for cash, primarily through private placements. The Company's access to financing is always uncertain. There can be no assurance of continued access to significant equity funding.

Currency Risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair values of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because they are denominated in currencies that differ from the respective functional currency. The Company is exposed to foreign currency exchange risk as its mining operations are significantly denominated in currencies other than the functional currency of the Company.

Since the Company's reporting currency is Canadian dollars and the Company and its subsidiaries have significant operations in Mali and in parts of Europe, the Company is exposed to foreign currency fluctuations on its reported amounts of assets and liabilities. The risk is not considered significant as most financial assets and liabilities are maintained in Canadian Dollars.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company is not exposed to interest rate risk.

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair values of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because they are denominated in currencies that differ from the respective functional currency. The Company is exposed to foreign currency exchange risk as some of its mining operations are transacted in currencies other than the functional currency of the Company.

Since the Company's reporting currency is Canadian dollars and the Company and its subsidiaries have significant operations in Mali and in parts of Europe, the Company is exposed to foreign currency fluctuations on its reported amounts of assets and liabilities. This risk is not considered significant as most financial assets and liabilities are maintained in Canadian Dollars.

Capital Management

The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor and creditor confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The capital structure of the Company consists of equity and cash. There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

Fair value

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash, receivables, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and loans payable. The fair value of these financial instruments approximates their carrying values due to the short-term nature of these investments.

Financial instruments measured at fair value are classified into one of three levels in the fair value hierarchy according to the relative reliability of the inputs used to estimate the fair values. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are:

- Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 – Inputs that are not based on observable market data.

As at July 31, 2023, The Company did not have any financial instruments measured at fair value.

Risks and Uncertainties

The Company is subject to the normal risks entailed in mineral exploration and development. These can involve a number of known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and other factors that may cause the actual results, performance, or achievements to be materially different from any expected future results, performance, or achievements. The discovery, development and acquisition of mineral properties are in many instances unpredictable events. Future commodity prices, the success of exploration programs, and other property transactions can have a significant impact on capital requirements. In addition, risk factors that could affect the Company's future results, include, but are not limited to, foreign exchange, competition, risk inherent in mineral exploration and development, and policies including mineral tenure, trade laws and policies, receipt of permits and approvals from government authorities, and other operating and development risks.

Exploration and Mining Risks

The business of exploration for and mining minerals involves a high degree of risk. Fires, power outages, labour disruptions, flooding, cave-ins, landslides, and the inability to obtain suitable adequate machinery, equipment or labour are other risks involved in the operation of mines and the conduct of exploration programs.

The Company has relied on, and may continue to rely upon, consultants and others for exploration and development expertise. Substantial expenditures are required to establish ore reserves through drilling, to develop metallurgical processes to extract the metal from the ore and, in the case of new properties, to develop the mining and processing facilities and infrastructure at any site chosen for mining. Although substantial benefits may be derived from the discovery of a major mineral deposit, no assurance can be given that minerals will be discovered in sufficient quantities to justify commercial operations or that funds required for development can be obtained on a timely basis. The economics of developing gold and other mineral properties is affected by many factors including the cost of operations, variations in the grade of ore mined, fluctuations in metal markets, costs of processing equipment and such other factors as government regulations, including regulations relating to royalties, allowable production, importing and exporting of minerals and environmental protection.

Government Regulation

The Company operates in an industry which is governed by numerous regulations, including but not limited to, environmental regulations as well as occupational health and safety regulations. It is possible that regulations or tenure requirements could be changed by the respective governments resulting in additional costs or barriers to development of the properties. This would adversely affect the value of properties and the Company's ability to hold onto them without incurring significant additional costs. It is also possible that the Company could be in violation of, or non-compliant with, regulations it is not aware of.

Financing

While the Company has been successful in the past, there is no assurance that funding will be available under the terms that are satisfactory to management. Funds available for operations may vary significantly from management's estimates due to changes that are outside the control of management. Differences between actual exploration costs and management's estimates will occur, and these differences may be material. There is no assurance that future financial market conditions will result in sufficient funds being available to the Company to continue in the normal course of business.

Uninsured or Uninsurable Risks

The Company may become subject to liability for pollution or hazards against which it cannot insure or against which it may elect not to insure where premium costs are disproportionate to the Company's evaluation of the relevant risks. The payment of such insurance premiums and of such liabilities would reduce the funds available for exploration and operating activities.

Commodity Price

The price of metals can fluctuate widely and can be affected by many external factors beyond the control of the Company. Some of these factors include, demand, inflation, fluctuations in various currencies, interest rates, forward gold sales, political or economic events in producing regions, and fluctuations in the cost of production.

Competition

Competition exists for mineral deposits where Company conducts its operations. As a result, some of which may be with large established mining companies with substantially greater financial and technical resources, The Company may be unable to acquire additional attractive mining claims or financing on terms it considers acceptable. The Company also competes with other companies in the recruitment and retention of qualified employees.

Dependence on Key Management and Employees

The Company's development depends on the efforts of key members of management and employees. Loss of any of these people could have a material adverse effect on the Company. The Company does not have key man insurance with respect to any of its key employees.

Conflicts

Certain directors of the Company also serve as directors of other companies involved in mineral resource exploration and development and, to the extent that such other companies may participate in areas in which the Company may be active, the possibility exists for such directors to be in a position of conflict. In accordance with the corporate laws, the directors are required to act honestly, in good faith, and in the best interests of the Company. In addition, such directors will declare and abstain from voting on any matter in which such directors may have a conflict of interest. At present, there are no such conflicts and the likelihood of any is unlikely given the companies and areas of interest that could potentially be involved.

Environmental Liability

All phases of the Company's operations are subject to environmental regulation in the jurisdictions in which it operates. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner which requires stricter standards and enforcement, increased fines and penalties for non-compliance, more stringent environmental assessments of proposed properties and a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and their officers, directors and employees. Although the Company is committed to compliance with all environmental regulations currently applicable, environmental hazards may exist on the Company's mineral properties, which are not known to the Company at present, that have been caused by previous or existing owners or operators.

Also, environmental regulations may change in the future which could adversely affect the Company's activities including the potential to curtail or cease exploration programs or to preclude entirely the economic development of a mineral property. The extent of any future changes to environmental regulations cannot be predicted or quantified, but it should be assumed that such regulations will become more stringent in the future. Generally, new regulations will result in increased compliance costs, including costs for obtaining permits, delays or fines resulting from loss of permits or failure to comply with the new regulations.

Dilution

The Company has limited financial resources and has financed its operations primarily through the sale of its Common Shares. The Company will need to continue its reliance on the sale of its securities for future financing, resulting in potential dilution to the Company's existing shareholders.

UKRAINE WAR

Our business, financial condition and results of operations may be negatively affected by economic and other consequences from Russia's military action against Ukraine and the sanctions imposed in response to that action.

In late February 2022, Russia launched a large-scale military attack on Ukraine. The invasion significantly amplified already existing geopolitical tensions among Russia, Ukraine, Europe, NATO and the West, including Canada. In response to the military action by Russia, various countries, including Canada, the United States, the United Kingdom and European Union issued broad-ranging economic sanctions against Russia. Such sanctions included, among other things, a prohibition on doing business with certain Russian companies, large financial institutions, officials and oligarchs; a commitment by certain countries and the European Union to remove selected Russian banks from the Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunications, or SWIFT, the electronic banking network that connects banks globally; a ban of oil imports from Russia to the United States; and restrictive measures to prevent the Russian Central Bank from undermining the impact of the sanctions. Additional sanctions may be imposed in the future. Such sanctions (and any future sanctions) and other actions against Russia may adversely impact, among other things, the Russian economy and various sectors of the economy, including but not limited to, financials, energy, metals and mining, engineering and defense and defense-related materials sectors; result in a decline in the value and liquidity of Russian securities; result in boycotts, tariffs, and purchasing and financing restrictions on Russia's government, companies and certain individuals; weaken the value of the ruble; downgrade the country's credit rating; freeze Russian securities and/or funds invested in prohibited assets and impair the ability to trade in Russian securities and/or other assets; and have other adverse consequences on the Russian government, economy, companies and region. Further, several large corporations and U.S. states have announced plans to divest interests or otherwise curtail business dealings with certain Russian businesses.

The ramifications of the hostilities and sanctions may not be limited to Russia, Ukraine and Russian and Ukrainian companies and may spill over to and negatively impact other regional and global economic markets (including Europe, Canada and the United States), companies in other countries (particularly those that have done business with Russia and Ukraine) and on various sectors, industries and markets for securities and commodities globally, such as oil and natural gas. Accordingly, the actions discussed above and the potential for a wider conflict could increase financial market volatility and cause severe negative effects on regional and global economic markets, industries, and companies. In addition, Russia may take retaliatory actions and other countermeasures, including cyberattacks and espionage against other countries and companies around the world, which may negatively impact such countries and companies.

The extent and duration of the military action or future escalation of such hostilities, the extent and impact of existing and future sanctions, market disruptions and volatility, and the result of any diplomatic negotiations cannot be predicted.

While we expect any direct impacts to our business to be limited, the indirect impacts on the economy and on the mining industry and other industries in general could negatively affect our business and may make it more difficult for us to raise equity or debt financing.

In addition, the impact of other current macro-economic factors on our business, which may be exacerbated by the war in Ukraine – including inflation, supply chain constraints and geopolitical events – is uncertain.

Contingencies

The Company is not aware of any contingencies or pending legal proceedings as at the date of this report.

Additional share information

As at July 31, 2023, there were 125,067,139 (July 31, 2022 – 110,788,911) issued and fully paid common shares. As at the date of this report, the Company had 125,067,139 common shares issued and outstanding.

As at July 31, 2022, the Company had no stock options and 38,052,500 warrants outstanding.
As at July 31, 2023, the Company had no stock options and 22,397,000 warrants outstanding.

As at the date of this report, the Company had no stock options and 22,397,000 warrants outstanding.

Disclaimer

The information provided in this document is not intended to be a comprehensive review of all matters concerning the Company. It should be read in conjunction with all other disclosure documents provided by the Company, which can be accessed at www.sedar.com. No securities commission or regulatory authority has reviewed the accuracy or adequacy of the information presented herein.

Cautionary Statement on Forward Looking Information

Certain statements contained in this document constitute “forward-looking statements”. Such forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties 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 expressly stated or implied by such forward-looking statements.