



GRANADA GOLD MINE INC.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the year ended June 30, 2025

Granada Gold Mine Inc.
Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Results
For the year ended June 30, 2025

DATE: October 28, 2025

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") is a review of the operations, current financial position and outlook of Granada Gold Mine Inc. ("Granada" or the "Company"), and it has been prepared by management and should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements of Granada for the year ended June 30, 2025 and the related notes thereto, which are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). The discussion covers the year ended June 30, 2025, and up to the date of filing of this MD&A. This MD&A has been prepared in compliance with the requirements of National Instrument 51-102 – Continuous Disclosure Obligations. All amounts are stated in Canadian dollars unless otherwise indicated.

This MD&A contains forward-looking information. See "Forward-Looking Information" and "Risks and Uncertainties" for a discussion of the risks, uncertainties and assumptions relating to such information.

For further information on the Company reference should be made to the Company's public filings which are available on SEDAR website (www.sedar.com).

FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

This MD&A contains certain forward-looking statements and information relating to the Company that are based on the beliefs of its management as well as assumptions made by and information currently available to the Company. When used in this document, the words "anticipate", "believe", "estimate", "expect" and similar expressions, as they relate to the Company or its management, are intended to identify forward-looking statements. This MD&A contains forward-looking statements relating to, among other things, regulatory compliance, the sufficiency of current working capital, the estimated cost and availability of funding for the continued exploration and development of the Company's exploration properties. Such reflect the current views of the Company with respect to future events and are subject to certain statements risks, uncertainties and assumptions. Many factors could cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements that may be expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Aside from factors identified in the annual MD&A, additional important factors, if any, are identified here.

DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

Granada is a junior natural resource company whose business is to seek out exploration opportunities with a focus on the Granada Gold Mine in Rouyn-Noranda, Quebec. Operations are conducted either directly or through consulting agreements with third-parties. The Company finances its properties by way of equity or debt financing or by way of joint ventures. Additional information is provided in the Company's audited financial statements for the years ended June 30, 2025 and 2024. These documents are available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. The Company also maintains a website at www.granadagoldmine.com.

The Company is a reporting issuer in the Provinces of British Columbia and Alberta, and trades on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSXV") under the symbol GGM, the US OTC market under the symbol GBBFF and the Frankfurt Stock Exchange under the symbol B6D-FRA.

The corporate office of the Company is located at 3028 Quadra Court, Coquitlam, BC V3B 5X6.

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GOING CONCERN

The audited financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2025, have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") applicable to a going concern which assumes that the Company will be able to continue its operations and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future.

The Company had cash and cash equivalents of \$11,013 as at June 30, 2025 (2024 - \$9,146) and management cannot provide assurance that the Company will ultimately achieve profitable operations, or raise additional debt and/or equity capital.

The Company is in the process of exploring its mineral property interests and has not yet determined whether its mineral property interests contain mineral deposits that are economically recoverable. The Company will have to obtain additional funds from time to time to continue its exploration activities, and while it has been successful in doing so in the past, there can be no assurance it will be able to do so in the future.

The business of mining and exploring for minerals involves a high degree of risk and there can be no assurance that current exploration programs will result in profitable mining operations. The Company's continuing existence is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable reserves and resources, the preservation of its interest in the underlying properties, the ability of the Company to obtain necessary financing to complete exploration, development and construction of processing facilities, obtaining certain government approvals and the achievement of profitable operations.

Although the Company has taken steps to verify title to the properties on which it is conducting exploration and in which it has an interest, in accordance with industry standards for the current stage of exploration of such properties, these procedures do not guarantee the Company's title. Property title may be subject to government licensing requirements or regulations, social licensing requirements, unregistered prior agreements, unregistered claims, aboriginal claims, and non-compliance with regulatory and environmental requirements. The Company's property interests may also be subject to increases in taxes and royalties, and renegotiation of contracts.

These financial statements do not reflect the adjustments to the carrying values of assets and liabilities, the reported revenues and expenses and statement of financial position classifications that would be necessary were the going concern assumption deemed inappropriate. Such adjustments could be material.

As at June 30, 2025, the Company has not yet achieved profitable operations, has an accumulated deficit, has a working capital deficiency and expects to incur further losses in the development of its business.

The Company has a need for equity capital and financing for working capital and exploration and development of its properties. Because of continuing accumulated operating losses and a significant working capital deficiency, the Company's continuance as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to obtain adequate financing and to reach profitable levels of operation. It is not possible to predict whether financing efforts will be successful or if the Company will attain profitable levels of operations. These conditions indicate the existence of material uncertainties that cast significant doubt about the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern.

HIGHLIGHTS

Corporate Update

Granada holds a fully permitted gold project on the Cadillac Break in Quebec. The current NI 43-101 mineral resource estimate, filed in August 2022, reports 543,000 ounces of gold (Measured and Indicated) and 456,000 ounces (Inferred). Over the past 12 months, the Company has advanced technical, financial, and corporate initiatives to support a transition toward production and resource growth.

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Leadership changes have added expertise in mine development, finance, and capital markets.

- October 2025: Daniel Barrette appointed director. He has 15 years of experience in corporate restructuring and project financing.
- September 2025: Heidi Gutte, CPA, appointed CFO. She has 15 years of experience in junior mining financial reporting and compliance.
- September 2025: Christopher Ecclestone appointed director. He is a mining analyst with Hallgarten & Company and CEO of Mission Critical Metals.
- October 2024: Maya Basa appointed director.

At the March 13, 2025, Annual General Meeting, shareholders approved all resolutions with over 93.87% support, including the re-election of directors Frank J. Basa, Matthew Halliday, and Maya Basa, the re-appointment of McGovern Hurley LLP as auditors, and the renewal of the 10% rolling stock option plan.

On September 16, 2025, the Company granted 3,400,000 stock options to directors and officers at an exercise price of \$0.05 per share, valid for five years.

Financing

The Company has completed two financing transactions in the period:

- December 30, 2024: Closed a \$200,000 private placement of 5,714,286 Quebec Flow-Through shares at \$0.035 per share. 571,428 finder's shares and 571,428 finder's warrants were issued. The warrants are exercisable at \$0.05 for three years.
- October 30, 2024: Settled \$286,483 of debt through the issuance of 5,729,654 common shares to Nord Precious Metals Mining Inc. ("Nord").

Project Development

Gold Processing and Production Readiness

The Granada property is permitted for open-pit mining and ore transport. Two 500-tonne bulk samples taken in 2024 returned grades of 3.5 to 5.0 g/t gold, consistent with historic open-pit results. An on-site sampling plant is under development to further verify near-surface grades, with progress reported in January 2025.

In July 2024, the Company detailed a processing flow sheet using conventional crushing, screening, and gravity concentration to recover native gold and gold-bearing sulfide concentrate for off-site refining into dore bars.

Resource Review and Expansion

In April 2025, the Company reviewed the resource estimate prepared in May 16, 2017, at a gold price of US\$1,250/oz. The estimate reported:

- 807,700 ounces M&I (pit-constrained) at 1.16 g/t Au
- 1,523,800 ounces Inferred (underground) at 4.56 g/t Au

This compares to the 2022 estimate (at higher cut-offs and different economic parameters) of 543,000 ounces M&I and 456,000 ounces Inferred. The Company states that updating the 2017 parameters to current gold prices would require limited additional work but has not yet classified the 2017 figures as current resources.

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The mineralized structure extends over 5.5 km, with over 158,000 metres drilled to date. Approximately 80% of this strike length remains undrilled. In April 2025, an exploration program was initiated on the Granada East extension:

- Phase I: Drone LiDAR survey integrated with 2018 magnetic data and historic mapping.
- Phase II: Geophysical surveys (EM/IP and/or radiometric) to define targets for gold, REE, and alkali metals.

Historical records east of the pit include:

- Aukeko Shaft (2 km east): 1938 bulk samples averaged 7.0 oz/t (240 g/t Au).
- Austin-Rouyn Shaft (4 km east): 1940 grab samples up to 8.57 oz/t (291 g/t Au).

A deep drill program targeting the Big Claim north of the current pit was announced in October 2024, testing mineralization below 1,600 m vertical depth. Aggregate Co-Product In July 2024, the Company estimated in-ground values:

- Gold-mineralized material (2 g/t Au): \$211.30 per tonne
- Waste rock (0–0.75" gravel): \$36.00 per tonne
- Strip ratio 1:8 → \$499.30 combined value per 9 tonnes mined

Site visits by aggregate and cement producers occurred in September 2024. The Company is evaluating on-site processing of non-mineralized waste rock into sized aggregate, with emphasis on oversize material for shoreline protection.

Exploration and Evaluation Projects

Granada Property

In total, the Company currently retains rights to 2 mining leases and 52 mining claims for a cumulative total of 1586 hectares. The mining leases are subject to a 2% GMR, of which half may be purchased for \$1,000,000. There is an additional 1% NSR on the 2 leases and 23 of the original mining claims. Additionally, there are a further 26 claims representing 421.48 ha, which retain a 2% NSR where 1% can be purchased back for \$1,000,000. In July 2022, the total land package (including the Mining Leases BM813 and BM852) increased from 1473.77 ha to 1524.09 ha due to a governmental restructuring of lot sizes and distribution.

The Granada deposit is a quartz-vein mesothermal gold deposit hosted by late Archean Timiskaming sedimentary rock and younger syenite porphyry dykes. The dykes belong to a late tectonic suite that hosts the mesothermal gold mineralization in the Kirkland Lake and Timmins gold camps in Ontario and in Duparquet, north of Rouyn-Noranda, in Quebec.

Gold mineralization is hosted by east-west trending, smokey-grey, fractured quartz veins and stringers. Free gold occurs at vein margins or within fractures of the quartz veins or sulphides. Late northeasterly-trending, sigmoidal faults also host high-grade gold mineralization.

As of the date of this report, mineralization at the Granada gold mine remains open to the east and west and consistently to depth, down-dip to the north.

In 2007, the Company processed a bulk sample of 140,000 tonnes from an open pit at the Granada site of which 30,000 tonnes was milled using an on-site mill. The average gold grade from this large sample was 1.62 g/t with a

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90per-cent rate of recovery realized. The waste from this bulk sample, along with stockpiled waste from past bulk sampling programs from previous operators at Granada, was also assayed returning a grade of 1.75 g/t gold. These results confirmed the presence of gold mineralization between the known individual east-west trending vein structures. All core drilled from 2009 through 2012 was analyzed to determine whether there is sufficient grade between the higher-grade vein structures to allow for bulk, open pit extraction.

The first four phases of the drill campaign between Dec 2009 and May 2012 totaled just under 90,000 metres drilled. A table of a few select highlights from all drilling can be found below. Most of the drill holes have been drilled close to perpendicular to the veins. The core length is, in general, 85% to 90% of the true width for the holes drilled south southwest.

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Weighted grade g/t Au
PHASE 1 HIGHLIGHTS				
GR-09-02	15.50	48.00	32.50	1.78
including	40.70	41.00	0.30	96.60
GR-09-08	17.00	68.00	51.00	0.93
GR-10-12	4.30	87.00	82.70	0.90
GR-10-13	32.20	59.95	27.75	1.27
GR-09-15	73.20	147.00	73.80	0.88
PHASE 2 HIGHLIGHTS				
GR-10-33	23.00	146.50	123.50	1.07
GR-10-53	5.00	112.50	107.50	1.37
including	8.00	73.30	65.30	2.14
GR-10-117	3.00	201.00	198.00	0.74
including	4.60	77.50	72.90	1.02
GR-10-126	29.10	85.05	55.95	1.01
GR-10-138	116.00	171.50	55.50	0.77
including	116.00	125.00	9.00	2.16
GR-10-141	3.00	279.00	276.00	0.52
PHASE 3 HIGHLIGHTS				
GR-10-153	3.90	139.00	135.10	0.62
including	3.90	4.90	1.00	54.98
GR-10-157	45.50	116.50	71.00	1.06
including	56.50	61.00	4.50	3.75
including	69.00	70.00	1.00	44.80
GR-11-200	50.50	156.50	106.00	0.81
GR-11-216	1.50	57.60	56.10	0.56
GR-11-223	3.40	54.00	50.60	0.56
GR-11-235	2.20	150.00	147.80	0.50
including	6.50	96.00	89.50	0.78
GR-11-237	42.00	130.00	88.00	0.50

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The Company completed a 450-metre trenching program during the summer of 2013 that was undertaken to further evaluate the near-surface mineralized zones of the potential open pit at the Granada Gold Mine. Assays from channel samples taken from the trenched areas varied from 22.42 g/t Au over 1.04 metres to 0.01 g/t Au over 0.82 metres. The higher grades were from samples in the eastern section of the extended LONG Bars zone. Significant visible gold was also encountered very near surface at a depth of 10 centimetres in the western area of trenching.

In September 2014, approximately 600 metres of additional trenching in 6 trenches was completed immediately east of Pit 2A. Bedrock was uncovered with the majority of the work conducted as continuous channel sampling. The program was carried out by Technominex and supervised by L. Caron, Géo. GoldMinds Geoservices Inc.

Gold mineralization was identified within the quartz veinlets through the syenite porphyry and the conglomerate of the Granada Formation in the Temiskaming Group. The conglomerate shows a chlorite alteration in the footwall of the mineralized zone that is rather sericitic and ankeritic. Trenching work outlined the mineralization zones that were cut by the previous diamond drill holes and provided important information in terms of where to commence upcoming surface mining operations within the context of the PFS.

In 2015, three trenches were completed in the area covering the smallest proposed pit located furthest west with channel sampling from the middle trench, TR15-11, returning 6.05 g/t Au over 8 metres including 14.98 g/t Au over 3 m (Press Release April 22, 2015). Surface channel sampling grades confirmed the continuity of the near-surface, drill intersected mineralization over a potential strike length of 3.5 kilometres from the western to the eastern trenches – this is a very positive development within the rolling start mining plan.

The Company announced on May 26, 2016 that it had received its Certificate of Authorization “C of A” from Quebec’s Government of Environment (MDDELCC) for gold mining at the Granada property for 75,000 ounces of near-surface, high-grade gold at a cash cost of US \$797 per ounce. The MDDELCC is now satisfied that the Company has answered all prerequisite questions, submitted all requested studies, all of which have now been reviewed with the file deemed to be in order (Press Release May 26, 2016).

Sound studies, completed in 2014, measured average noise levels at three stations between 700 and 900 metres from the proposed Mousseau Pit at 40db to 50db during the night and at 45db to 55db during the day with no mining activity taking place. Installation of water and air monitoring stations has been completed and are in operation.

In addition, in January 2015, a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was signed between the Timiskaming First Nations and Granada Gold Mine Inc. to work together moving forward towards a rolling production start at Granada (see Company Press Release January 30, 2015).

With initial stripping in the summer and fall of 2016, a new high-grade mineralized zone was uncovered with visible gold found on surface (Press Release September 28, 2016). The zone, associated with the feldspar porphyry, is in a quartz vein zone up to 3 metres thick and has been noted over 125-metre strike length. A 5-tonne mini bulk sample was taken by breaking the rock with a hydraulic hammer on an excavator then taking grab samples arbitrarily every 0.5 metre along 3 lines across the zone with lines spaced approximately 10 metres apart. Samples from each line were sampled separately as described in the press release. A total of 9 samples were assayed giving results ranging from 1.1 to 13.3 g/t gold with an average of 4.37 g/t gold.

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A drill program of 2500 metres was initiated in September 2016 initially targeting the new mineralized zone as well as the western end of the Aukeko zone, resulting in the following early highlights from a press release on November 9, 2016.

GR-16-03 intersects 3.62 g/t Au over 15m including 43.58 g/t Au over 1m
 GR-16-11 intersects 5.67 g/t Au over 2m including 9.31 g/t Au over 1m
 GR-16-12 intersects 9.25 g/t Au over 3m including 24.99 g/t Au over 1m

The drill program was extended to include an additional 8000 metres targeting a significant resource expansion in the northern part of the Granada property (press release December 2, 2016). Hole GR- 16-14, the first deep hole of this program, intersected one of the best intersections at depth on the property to date with 14.5 g/t Au over 4.0m including 55.9 g/t Au over 1.0m at a depth of 881 metres and 7.3 g/t over 1m at 710 metres downhole.

In late Fall 2018, Granada Gold completed a 4-hole drill program totaling 2,889m. Holes GR-18-01 and GR-18-03 targeted the down-dip extension of gold mineralization below the Pit-Constrained resources. Hole GR-18-03 intersected multiple gold-bearing quartz veins between 564 and 680 metres downhole, exhibiting similar character to the veins typically exposed at surface within the stripped area. Hole GR- 18-01 intersected a high-grade zone at around 270 metres from surface, associated with a silicified zone with disseminated pyrite within the conglomerate unit.

Selected Drill Hole Assay Results

Hole Name	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au g/t	Type
GR-18-01	365.00	368.00	3.00	8.15	FA
including	366.00	367.00	1.00	23.30	FA
GR-18-01	495.00	500.00	5.00	1.10	FA
GR-18-01	517.00	520.00	3.00	1.75	FA
GR-18-01	525.00	528.00	3.00	2.30	SM
including	525.00	526.00	1.00	4.12	SM
GR-18-01	551.00	552.00	1.00	3.75	FA
GR-18-03	572.00	578.00	6.00	8.39	FA
including	573.00	577.00	4.00	12.42	FA
including	573.00	574.00	1.00	45.70	FA
GR-18-03	564.00	570.00	6.00	1.05	FA
including	569.00	570.00	1.00	3.32	FA
GR-18-03	613.00	614.00	1.00	1.09	FA
GR-18-03	686.00	687.00	1.00	1.36	FA
GR-18-04	660.00	664.00	4.00	5.45	SM
including	662.00	663.50	1.50	13.70	SM
including	662.50	663.00	0.50	37.30	SM
GR-18-04	367.00	368.00	1.00	1.48	FA

Core length, not capped FA=Standard Fire assay, SM Screen Metallic 1kg

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In August 2019, the Company started a short drill program. Three surface-outcropping, mineralized structures have been defined. Drilling was to be completed, all within 150 metres of surface, to assess near-surface mineralization within the two-kilometre extended LONG Bars zone of the potential 5.5- kilometre long, east-west-trending mineralized structure.

Initial results were reported in a press release on October 15, 2019. The 450-metre drill program focused on testing the gold grade continuity and variability within mineralized structures. Six holes were drilled to test for near surface high-grade mineralization. Coarse, native gold was observed in the drill core.

GR-19-E intersected a high-grade zone with 12.32 g/t Au over 2 m including 48.80 g/t over 0.50 m at a core length depth of 35.5 metres on the extended LONG Bars zone.

GR-19-C intersected a high-grade zone with 7.67 g/t Au over 15 m of core length from 18.5 m to 33.5 m downhole on the extended LONG Bars zone.

GR-19-B intersected 3.41 g/t Au over 6.0 m from surface down to 6.0. The mineralized zone is composed of smoky quartz veins adjacent to a porphyry dyke intruded by multiple quartz veinlets south of the altered sheared conglomerate (Press Release November 6, 2019).

The Company further reported, in a press release January 9, 2020 additional highlights from Hole GR- 19-A which was drilled down-dip from a surface exposure of the mineralized zone composed of a massive quartz vein within a sheared and altered conglomerate adjacent to feldspar porphyry to the south. The entire mineralized zone has a 9-metre horizontal thickness in that sector. GR-19-A was drilled at azimuth 21 degrees North with a dip of 41 degrees in NQ core size.

Hole GR-19-A intersected 11.45 g/t over 33.0 metres from 0 to 33 m core length including high-grade intercepts of 42.5 g/t over 1.5 m from 0 to 1.5 m, plus 480 g/t over 0.4 m from 8.1 to 8.5 m, and another of 70.8 g/t over 0.5 m from 31.9 to 32.4 m. The horizontal width, based on outcrop, is about 9 metres and true width is estimated at 6.3 metres. The core length reported is estimated to have intersected only 15-20% of the entire thickness of the zone. However, it is a real known extent in that direction down dip of gold mineralization within the intersected length. Assays are uncut except where indicated.

A further 50 metre strike length of stripping uncovered a massive mineralized quartz zone exposing strong veining with visible gold on surface.

These preliminary results highlight the potential of near-surface, high-grade mineralization and continue to support higher grades that are in line with historic production grades of 8 to 10 g/t gold when it was mined in the 1930s from the two shafts and with later open pit grades from 5 to 3.5 g/t gold. The Company's earlier drill programs were designed to define structures. Drill holes intersected the mineralized structure perpendicularly. This recent program was designed to unlock the higher-grade potential of mineralized intersections near surface identified from previous drill holes.

In 1994, Granada Gold Mine Inc. extracted a bulk sample of 87,311 tonnes from surface grading 5.17 g/t gold from Vein 1 containing 451,397.87 grams (13,167.97 troy ounces) gold. The current drill program is east of, and on strike with Pit 1 which was taken from East-West-trending Vein 1. This recent drilling confirms the extension of Vein 1 from Pit 1 for 500 metres east to hole GR-19-E which intersected 2.0 metres grading 12.3 g/t Au (see company press release dated October 15, 2019). The Vein 1 zone is open to the east and is within the 5.5-kilometre East-West mineralized structure.

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Drill programs in 2019 focused on testing the gold grade continuity and variability within mineralized structures (refer to holes GR-19-A to GR-19-F above, as well as the follow-up holes). Coarse, native gold was observed in the drill core of hole GR-19-E which intersected a high-grade zone with 12.32 g/t Au over 2 metres core length at a depth of 35.5 metres on the extended LONG Bars zone (refer to Oct 15, 2019, news release). The core length reported is estimated to have intersected 85-90% of true thickness of the zone. Assays are uncut except where indicated. It is important to note that the current NI 43-101 resource calculation by SGS (press release February 13, 2019) does not include the above mineralized zone as it was recently uncovered by stripping for a water sump.

A grab sample totaling 1,220 kilograms of mineralized material was taken in 2020 over a 3-metre strike length from Vein No 1 structure where diamond drill hole GR-19-A intersected 11.45 g/t gold from 0 to 33 metres core length. Visible gold was present in the core. True width is estimated at 6.3 metres (refer to January 9, 2020, news release). The 1,220-kg sample returned a calculated grade of 55.6 g/t from the native gold component. The sample was processed at Temiskaming Testing Labs in Cobalt, Ontario, which is fully owned by Nord Precious Metals Mining Inc., a related company with common directors and officers. Conventional gravity concentration was used and therefore only native gold was recovered and quantified. The gold-bearing sulfides were not recovered (Press release, August 11, 2020). The native gold component has been defined for the Granada Gold Mine to represent an average of 50% percent of the recoverable gold from the mineralized deposit (43-101 Technical Report dated February 13, 2019 on the Granada Gold Project Mineral Resource Estimate, Rouyn Noranda, Quebec authored by the Qualified persons, Allan Armitage, Ph. D., P. Geo and Maxime Dupere, B.SC., Geo both of SGS Canada Inc. - Section 13.1).

The mineralized Vein 1 structure has been traced on surface for over 115 metres east-west trend by stripping in stages over the past several years. Stripping continues to the west along strike. The structure extends over 500 metres when we connect the pierce points with the drill holes. Historically, the mill grades at Granada Mine were higher than drill grades. This is common with high-grade native gold concentration deposits on the Cadillac Trend - as it is with this deposit. The 1,220-kg sample returned 4 times the drill grade of the core – when considering only the native gold component.

Also in 2020, a 500-tonne mineralized material, and 900-tonne waste rock bulk sample was taken from surface 400 metres east of Pit #1 on the Vein 1 structure which trends approximately 5.2 kilometres east-west. Historically, Vein 1 was mined from underground in the 1930s at 9-10 grams per tonne gold, and mined by open pit in 1993-94 grading 5.15 grams per tonne gold in 87,000 tonnes and again in 1996 at a grade of 3.46 grams per tonne gold in 22,095 tonnes.

From the 500-tonnes of mineralized material, a 10.5-tonne composite sample was crushed, ground and screened at 20-mesh to ensure no visible gold was in the sample to be evaluated. The screened, minus 20 mesh material was passed through the sampling tower at Temiskaming Testing Laboratory (TTL) in Cobalt, Ontario. Five super sacs were sampled by taking four samples from each super sac for assaying. Duplicate assays were run on one sample per super sac. The table below identifies the sample assay results. No visible gold was recovered when processing the minus 20 mesh portion of the bulk sample. Visible gold was present in the plus 20 mesh material. At this stage of evaluating the surface mineralization sample, the company is assessing the grade of the material without any high-grade visible gold (Press Release May 10, 2022). It has been estimated, based on metallurgical testing, that close to 50 percent of the gold at Granada is in native form (43-101 Technical Report Updated Mineral Resource Estimate, March 15, 2021).

Further, test work was carried out on a 100-kilogram sample from the 900-tonne mineralized waste rock. The 100-kilogram sample was sent to Gekko Systems. The combined test results from three gravity concentration

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processes carried out on a low-grade sample indicate that the Granada Gold sample is amenable to pre-concentration. The concentrate, produced by the three combined tests, had an average grade of 1.16 g/t gold, which was 251 percent higher than the 0.33 g/t assayed grade of the test sample. The concentrate amount was 18.2 percent of the sample size but with 47.1 percent recovery of the gold. (Press Release, June 28, 2021).

An additional bulk sample was taken to the west of this location to further quantify the grade of the mineralized material. The area was cleaned and blasted in late fall of 2022 and removed in the Spring of 2023. The bulk sample is to be processed at Temiskaming Testing Labs, Cobalt, Ontario.

Assay results from below pit-constrained mineral resource (press release September 30, 2020):

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Gold (g/t)
GR-20-10	364.64	371.50	6.86	5.64
Including	364.64	365.84	1.20	4.47
Including	370.00	371.50	1.50	20.40
GR-20-11	292.50	294.00	1.50	3.37
GR-20-12	338.70	341.70	3.00	3.07
Including	339.70	340.20	0.50	14.40
GR-20-13	290.50	295.00	4.50	4.26
Including	292.00	293.50	1.50	11.90
GR-20-14	304.90	306.00	1.10	4.51
AND	324.15	324.65	0.50	11.65
AND	430.90	431.40	0.50	5.92
AND	445.30	446.80	1.50	4.41
GR-20-16	356.66	360.15	3.47	2.87
Including	358.16	359.16	1.00	7.17

Lengths stated are core length and are close to true widths, no capping applied. Au is Gold by Fire assay, or by gravimetric finish or screen metallic method.

This drill hole data under the pit-constrained resource could potentially change the economics of developing the Granada Mine Property. The property was previously explored as a low-grade, open-pit deposit but the company now envisions an initial open pit with a ramp from the bottom of the pit into the higher-grade mineralization below, significantly adding more ounces to the current resource.

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Subsequent drilling in 2020 targeted near-surface mineralization of vein 1 in our 100-series holes. Press releases on October 21st and December 18th identified significant high-grade mineralization in several holes. The highlights are as follows:

- 3.66 g/t gold over 26.5m in hole GR-20-110 from 35.2 to 61.7m
- 5.25 g/t gold over 3.0m in hole GR-20-109 from 60.0 to 63.0m
- 2.62 g/t gold over 6.42m in hole GR-20-101 from 34.5 to 40.5m
- 2.39 g/t gold over 29m in hole GR-20-111 from 0.0 to 29.0m
- 7.72 g/t gold over 4.5m in hole GR-20-112 from 31.0 to 35.5m
- 7.29 g/t gold over 5.02m in hole GR-20-117 from 49.21 to 54.23m

Throughout 2021, the Company continued drilling the 100-series and 200-series holes with the aim of being able to convert the existing low-grade open pit resource at 1 gram per tonne to a smaller, higher grade open pit with the majority of the future potential ounces in a resource underground. The holes are a series of short holes drilled down-dip to maximize the intersection of native gold in the mineralized veins, to test continuity within the mineralized veins, and to provide extension to current mineralization with the 200-series holes targeting deeper mineralization. The 100-series holes were drilled to intersect the vein uncovered by stripping and to follow the high-grade corridor.

Typical true thickness of the number 1 vein is 1.5 to 6.0 metres. The halo effect around vein 1 has been measured up to 20 metres true thickness with numerous mineralized veinlets hosting native gold. It has been estimated, based on metallurgical testing, that close to 50 percent of the gold is in native form and can be recovered from these veinlets (company press release, January 27, 2021).

The results in 2020 have proved the continuity along the main structure and confirmed the extent to depth of high-grade gold mineralization thus supporting the view that the gold grades and occurrences are continuous and have substantial thickness to the zone. The mineralized zone beneath the eastern extension of Pit #1 contains a collection of multiple veins with sulfide mineralized halos. The zone contains 3 distinct sub-parallel mineralized veins which connect with the former Pit #1 to the west. The true thickness of these mineralized structures varies between 2m and 11m. The main zone of these 3 structures is what was tested with the 200-Series drill holes (primarily holes GR-21-05, GR-21-09, GR21-10, and GR-21-11).

The 200-Series holes were designed with an azimuth of 10-30 degrees to the north attempting to drill down the vein structures as opposed to obliquely. Normally, the drill holes are aimed southward which are designed to intersect the structures at a high angle, with an azimuth in the general range of 170-190 degrees. Previous intercepts into this structure have returned 6.95 g/t gold over 3.50 metres (true thickness) in hole GR-11-380 (Press release September 18, 2012), and 11.45 g/t gold over 33.00 metres in hole GR-19-A (Press Release January 9, 2020). The grades we see in the 200-Series drill holes validate the grades encountered previously in other drill programs and confirm the continuity of the gold mineralization. They also demonstrate that the system is a multi-vein system, as opposed to a single discrete vein. This is why the true thickness of the gold mineralization at Granada varies significantly from small high-grade intervals, such as 95.00 g/t over 0.50m, to even 0.31 g/t over 301m (Press Release September 18, 2012) depending on the location within the property and cut-off grade used for the calculation.

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The mineralized zone at the western extension of Pit #2 contains a collection of multiple veins with sulfide mineralized halos. The zone contains 2 distinct sub-parallel mineralized veins which connect with the former Pit #2 to the east. The true thickness of these mineralized structures varies between 2m and 11m. 200-series holes in this zone are GR-21-26 and GR-21-28.

Drill holes GR-21-15, GR-21-16, GR-21-17 & GR-21-18 were designed to verify if gold mineralization was present beneath the Orphan Tailings Pond. These new assays confirm that the gold mineralization is both present and continuous at depth.

In late 2021, the Company began preparations for extracting a bulk sample in 2022 on the extension of high-grade zone on Mining Lease BM813 (Press Release, December 8, 2021). Stripping of overburden was completed and block sorting of historical broken mineralized material on BM813 continued as part of its ongoing work to assess the grade on the structure east of former Pit #1. This work will enable extraction and sampling of the mineralized structures which links to the structure on the mining lease BM 852 where a previous bulk sample was taken 250m to the East (see Press Release June 16, 2021). This third bulk sample was blasted in 2022 just east of Pit 1 where a bulk sample of 100,000 tonnes was previously taken out in the 1990s and graded 3.5 to 5.0 g/t gold. This recent sample was blasted in the 3rd quarter of 2022 and has not yet been extracted. Extraction is planned for 2022 followed by processing at TTL in Cobalt, Ontario. The gold grade, based on the drill cuttings from the blast holes, is 1.6 g/t gold.

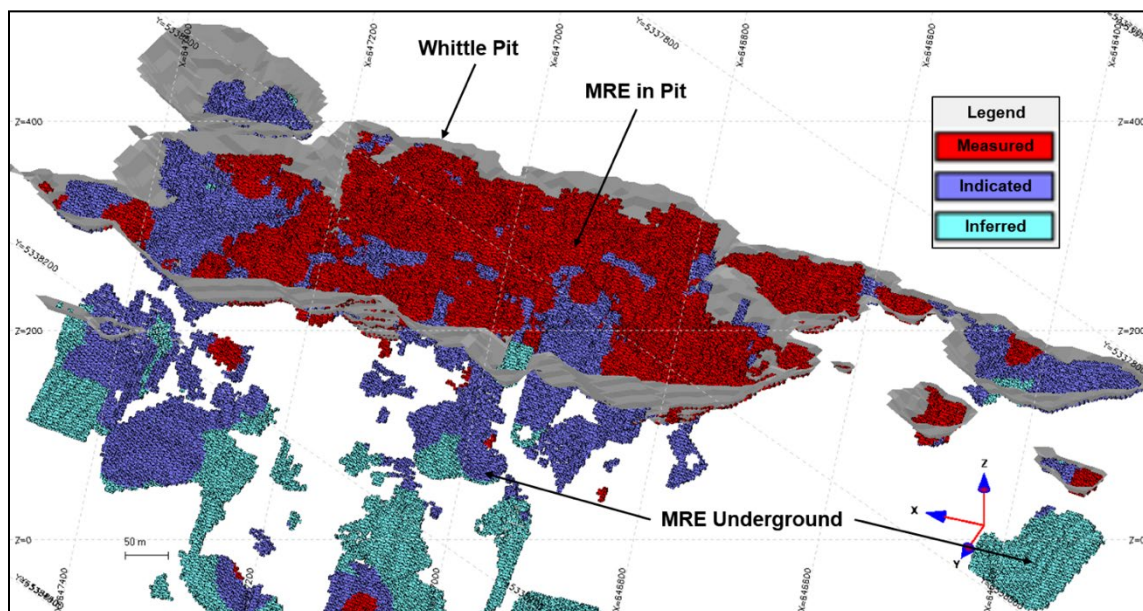
On March 15, 2021, the Company released an updated NI 43-101 resource estimate for the Granada Gold project (see January 29, 2021 news release) with a combined total of 713,000 gold ounces of measured, indicated, and inferred. This estimate contains 351,000 gold ounces of combined measured, indicated, and inferred for the open pit and 362,000 gold ounces of combined measured, indicated, and inferred for the underground. Please see Table 2 below for full details. Report reference: Granada Gold Project Mineral Resource Estimate Update, Rouyn-Noranda, Quebec, Canada authored by Yann Camus, P.Eng. and Maxime Dupéré, B.Sc, P.Geo., SGS Canada Inc. with an effective date of December 15, 2020 and signature date of March 15, 2021.

Updated Mineral Resource Estimate Base Case with Details Between the Open Pit Portion and the Underground Portion

Type	Category	Tonnes	Avg Grade Au (g/t)	Gold Ounces
Open Pit	Measured	3,756,000	1.89	228,000
	Indicated	1,357,000	2.55	111,000
	Measured + Indicated	5,113,000	2.06	339,000
	Inferred	34,000	11.29	12,000
Underground	Measured	37,000	4.22	5,000
	Indicated	807,000	4.02	104,000
	Measured + Indicated	844,000	4.03	109,000
	Inferred	1,244,000	6.33	253,000

1. Cut-off grades are based on a gold price of US\$1,600 per ounce, a foreign exchange rate of US\$0.76 for CA\$1, a gold recovery of 93%
2. Pit constrained mineral resources are reported at a cut-off grade of 0.9 g/t Au within a conceptual pit shell
3. Underground mineral resources are reported at a cut-off grade of 3.0 g/t Au within reasonably mineable volumes

Isometric View Looking South-southeast Showing the Block Model of the Granada Deposit Updated Mineral Resource by Category, and its Whittle Pit



The Company released, on March 23, 2021, and further results on May 12, 2021, some significant levels of Scandium (Sc), Rubidium (Rb), and Cesium (Cs) on the Big Claim of the Granada Gold Mine property, in Quebec, Canada. The company encountered unusual facies of altered rock which have been selectively sampled. Those core samples from holes GR-20-20 and GR-20-22 have been assayed for 56 metals. Hole GR-20-22 intercepted 21 distinct mineralized zones ranging in core length from 2.8 metres up to 177 metres.

Hole	Length	From	To	Cs	Rb	Sc	Zr	Ce	Ga	Hf	Nd	Sr
	metres	metres	metres	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
GR-20-20	12.00	351.00	363.00	13.5	101.8	21.0						
GR-20-20	98.00	451.00	549.00	3.5	69.1	13.8						
GR-20-20	15.00	573.00	588.00	1.1	42.1	12.2						
GR-20-22	53.00 (I)	1053.00	1106.50	6.6	340.2	1.0	724.3	123.0	32.5	18.3	34.4	150.9
GR-20-22	35.00 (II)	1291.00	1326.00	6.6	144.7	9.0	301.5	121.4	19.7	7.8	53.6	1285.4
GR-20-22	30.00(III)	1596.00	1626.00	4.8	83.4	14.8	161.7	67.8	20.4	4.4	31.3	489.3

Core lengths represent approximately 40 percent true width.

Details of the uses and market price ranges, as well as links to additional information of rare earth and alkali metals, can be found in the Company's press releases of March 23, 2021 and May 12, 2021.

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Granada's rare earth and alkali metal discovery was encountered during the Company's deep drilling program for gold on the defined gold zone that is dipping at 50 degrees to the north towards the renowned Cadillac Break. The target depth for the gold mineralization extension in the northern portion of the Big Claim is about 2,500 metres. The 1.6 kilometre step out between these two holes and along the Cadillac Break could potentially represent a massive, rare-earth and alkali-metals mineralized discovery zone which would greatly impact the value of the property. The company has 5.5 kilometres of east- west strike length to further explore along the Cadillac Break.

In January 2022, the Company released results of SGS Bench-scale test work where leach extraction of 99% rubidium was achieved using its Re-2Ox process thereby demonstrating its flexibility in treating other feeds using the same chemicals and process equipment there were used to produce base metal EV salts. Drill core from the EV battery metals discovery zone, from the northern part of the Big Claim at Granada Gold Mine, was used for the test work at SGS Canada. The core was crushed and ground to 80 percent passing 200 mesh, followed by a conventional flotation process to remove pyrite. Pyrite removal minimizes chemical consumption during the Re-2Ox leaching process. Multiple bench-scale tests were undertaken to optimize leach extraction, achieving 99 percent of contained rubidium metal, by varying leach time, chemical concentrations, and temperatures. Project economics are thus enhanced by having gold bullion as the primary metal recovery, and rubidium carbonate as a secondary by-product metal recovery (Press release, January 11, 2022).

Additionally, SGS Canada has been retained to conduct metallurgical and environmental studies for the planned application to modify the Company's existing Quebec Certificate of Authorization, which currently allows for the pen-pit mining of 8,000 tonnes per day at the property and the custom milling of 550 tonnes per day (200,000 tonnes per year) at a local mill. SGS Canada will be testing ore processing with the addition of calcite with gravity and cyanidation of gravity tails, as well as processing the ore by gravity and flotation for production of gold sulfides concentrates. (Press release November 15, 2021).

In May 2022, results for the 500-tonne bulk sample taken in late 2020 were released. From the original 500 tonnes, a composite sample of 10.5 tonnes was screened at 20-mesh to remove any visible gold so as not to affect the results of the smaller size fraction. The screened, minus 20 mesh material was passed through the sampling tower at Temiskaming Testing Laboratory (TTL) in Cobalt, Ontario. While visible gold was present in the plus 20 mesh material, no visible gold was recovered when processing the minus 20 mesh portion of the bulk sample.

At this stage of evaluating the surface mineralization sample, the company is assessing the grade of the material without any high-grade visible gold. It has been estimated, based on metallurgical testing, that close to 50 percent of the gold at Granada is in native form (43-101 Technical Report Updated Mineral Resource Estimate, March 15, 2021). The results of this bulk sample returned 4.33 g/t gold for only the fine fraction.

In July 2022, the Company released an updated mineral resource estimate for gold.

The updated mineral resource titled Technical Report on the Granada Gold Project Mineral Resource Estimate Update, Rouyn-Noranda, Quebec was dated August 20, 2022 and showed that the drilling had increased the Measured and Indicated Mineral Resource by 21% to 543,000 ounces gold at a grade of 2.05 g/t Au and Inferred by 715% to 456,000 ounces gold at a grade of 4.71 g/t Au. The estimates combine in-pit constrained and underground mineral resources estimates and include the results of the 30,000-meter drill program conducted on the Big Claim at Granada since the last estimate was published in January 2021.

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With the successful leaching of the rubidium using Nord Precious Metals Mining Inc., Re-2Ox process, along with the global demand for EV metals, the potential exists for a significant revised economic evaluation of the Granada Gold Mine Property if rubidium is recovered as a by-product of the gold mining process. Metallurgical testwork conducted on drill core samples at SGS Lakefield facilities were positive and prove that rubidium can be recovered at a high recovery of 99 percent (new release January 11, 2022).

Blasted material from the third bulk sample which was blasted late 2022 just next to the east of Pit 1 where a bulk sample of 100,000 tonnes was previously taken out in the 1990s and graded 3.5 to 5.0 g/t gold, graded 1.6 g/t gold based on the blasters drill cuttings. This material will be extracted in 2023 and will be processed at TTL, in Cobalt, Ontario.

The purpose of the bulk sample is to correlate drill core data to mill grade data, to engineer a plant design, and to improve process economics. The current deposit at Granada Gold Mine, a former high-grade producer at 10 grams per tonne, is only 20 percent explored.

On May 8, 2023 the Company announced that ALS GoldSpot has completed its first round of deliverables as part of its approach to identifying highly prospective areas for new discoveries at existing gold deposits. The Company expects the second round to produce new machine learning drill targets for both the main Granada Block and the Aukeko block to the east.

RISK FACTORS

Financial Risk Management

Overview

The Company has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- credit risk;
- liquidity risk;
- foreign currency exchange risk;
- market risk, including commodity price risk and interest rate risk, and
- operational risk.

This note presents information about the Company's exposure to each of the above risks, the Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Company's management of capital. Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout the notes to the financial statements of the years ended June 30, 2025, and 2024.

Risk Management Framework

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Board fulfills its responsibility through the Audit Committee, which is responsible for overseeing the Company's risk management policies.

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The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management practices are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company has an established code of conduct which sets out the control environment within which framework all directors' and employees' roles and obligations are outlined.

The Company's risk and control framework is facilitated by the small-sized and hands-on executive team. There have been no changes in the risks, objectives, policies and procedures during the years ended June 30, 2025, and 2024.

Credit risk

Credit risk relates to the risk that one party to a financial instrument will not fulfill some or all of its obligations, thereby causing the Company to sustain a financial loss. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is limited to the carrying amount of cash and amounts receivable at the reporting date for the aggregate amounts of \$33,414 at June 30, 2025 (June 30, 2024: \$245,512). This amount excludes the Reclamation deposit of \$384,421. The risk related to cash is considered negligible as the Company deals with a reputable financial institution whose credit rating is excellent, and the cash held in trust is accessible as and when required. The risk related to amounts receivable is considered negligible, as they consist exclusively of sales taxes receivable from the Government of Canada.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. As at June 30, 2025, the Company had \$12,195,580 (June 30, 2024 - \$11,324,363) in accounts payable and accrued liabilities and cash of \$11,013 (June 30, 2024 - \$9,146) to settle short term liabilities.

The Company's objective is to maintain sufficient capital in order to meet short-term business requirements, after taking into account cash flows from operations and the Company's holdings of cash. This is accomplished by budgets and forecasts which are updated on a yearly basis to understand future cash needs and sources. Spending plans are adjusted accordingly when possible to provide for liquidity.

The Company manages its liquidity risk through the mechanisms described above and as part of Capital Disclosures below. The Company has historically relied on issuances of shares to develop projects and to finance day-to-day operations and may do so again in the future.

The Company has no significant long-term financial liabilities other than the provision for site reclamation and restoration for which deposits have been made with the relevant governmental agency. All other contractually obligated cash flows are payable within the next fiscal year.

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk arises from fluctuations in exchange rates that could impact the Company's financial performance. As at June 30, 2025, the Company conducts substantially all transactions, including exploration and evaluation costs and administrative expenses, in Canadian dollars, its functional and reporting currency. The Company holds no significant assets or liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, resulting in minimal exposure to foreign currency risk. No hedging instruments are currently used. Management monitors potential currency risks and will reassess its approach if the Company engages in foreign currency transactions in the future.

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Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as commodity prices and interest rates, could impact the Company's financial position or the future economic feasibility of its exploration and evaluation activities. As an exploration-stage company, Granada has no revenue or capitalized exploration properties, and its market risk exposure is primarily related to potential future gold price fluctuations and interest rate changes affecting its financial instruments.

Commodity Price Risk

The Company does not currently produce or sell gold, so it has no direct exposure to commodity price fluctuations. However, future gold price movements could affect the economic viability of the Company's mineral property interests if commercial production is achieved. Management monitors gold market trends to assess potential impacts on future project development.

Interest Rate Risk

The Company's secured loans (Note 10) bear a fixed interest rate of 8% per annum, resulting in minimal exposure to interest rate fluctuations. Changes in market interest rates could affect the cost of future borrowings, if any.

Price risk on marketable securities

Price risk is the risk that the value of financial instruments will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether caused by factors specific to an individual investment, its issuer, or all factors affecting all instruments traded in a market or market segment. All investments present a risk of loss of capital. This risk is managed through a careful selection of investments and other financial instruments within the parameters of the investment strategies.

Sensitivity Analysis

Based on management's knowledge and experience of the financial markets, the Company believes the following movements are reasonably possible over a twelve-month year.

- i) The Company receives low interest rates on its cash balances and carries debt with fixed interest rates. As such, the Company does not have significant interest rate risk.
- ii) The Company does not hold balances in foreign currencies to give rise to exposure to foreign currency risk.
- iii) The Company's receivables are composed primarily of refundable sales taxes owing from the government of Canada. As such, the Company does not have significant credit risk relating to its receivables.
- iv) The Company's marketable securities are comprised of common shares and warrants of Nord and Coniagas. A 10% change in the share price of the Company's marketable securities would result in a corresponding change to net loss in the amount of \$3,744 for the year ended June 30, 2025 (2024 - \$6,700).

Classification of Financial Instruments

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash, amounts receivable, marketable securities, trade other payables and provisions, and secured loans payable. The carrying amounts of these financial instruments are a reasonable estimate of their fair values because of their current nature and current market rates for similar financial instruments.

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Financial instruments recorded at fair value on the consolidated statements of financial position are classified using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels: Level 1 - valuation based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities; Level 2 - valuation techniques based on inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and Level 3 - valuation techniques using inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

As at June 30, 2025 and 2024, the Company did not have any assets measured at fair value that require classification within the fair value hierarchy, except for its marketable securities:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
2025 – marketable securities	37,339	28	-	37,367
2024 – marketable securities	102,186	9,625	-	111,811

There were no transfers to or from Level 2, or level 3 during the years ended June 30, 2025, and 2024.

Operational Risk

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from a wide variety of causes associated with the Company's processes, personnel, technology and infrastructure, and from external factors other than credit, market and liquidity risks such as those arising from legal and regulatory requirements and generally accepted standards of corporate behaviour. Operational risks arise from all of the Company's operations.

The Company's objective is to manage operational risk so as to balance the avoidance of financial losses and damage to the Company's reputation with overall cost effectiveness and to avoid control procedures that restrict initiative and creativity. The primary responsibility for the development and implementation of controls to address operational risk is assigned to senior management. The Company has a small but hands-on and experienced executive team which facilitates communication across the Company. This expertise is supplemented, when necessary, by the use of experienced consultants in legal, compliance and industry-related specialties. The Company also has standards for the management of operational risk in the following areas:

- Requirements for appropriate segregation of duties, including the independent authorization of transactions;
- Requirements for the reconciliation and monitoring of transactions;
- Compliance with regulatory and other legal requirements;
- Documentation of controls and procedures;
- Development of contingency plans;
- Ethical and business standards; and
- Risk mitigation, including insurance when this is effective and available.

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CAPITAL MANAGEMENT DISCLOSURES

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, based on the funds available to the Company, in order to support the acquisition, exploration and development of exploration and evaluation projects. The Board of Directors does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management but rather relies on the expertise of the Company's management to sustain future development of the business.

The Company considers its capital to be shareholders' equity, which is comprised of common shares, reserves and deficit, which as at June 30, 2025, totaled a shareholders' deficiency of \$13,637,317 (2024 – \$12,215,315).

The properties in which the Company currently has an interest are in the exploration stage; as such the Company is dependent on external financing to fund its activities. In order to carry out the planned exploration and pay for administrative costs, the Company will spend its existing working capital and raise additional amounts as needed. The Company will continue to assess new properties and seek to acquire an interest in additional properties if it feels there is sufficient geologic or economic potential and if it has adequate financial resources to do so.

The Company currently has no significant source of revenues and therefore is dependent on external financing to fund activities. In order to carry future projects and pay for administrative costs, the Company will spend its existing working capital and raise additional funds as needed. Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable. There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the years ended June 30, 2025, and 2024.

The Company is not subject to any capital requirements imposed by a lending institution or regulatory body, other than of the TSXV which requires adequate working capital or financial resources of the greater of (i) \$50,000 and (ii) an amount required in order to maintain operations and cover general and administrative expenses for a year of 6 months.

As of June 30, 2025, the Company may not be compliant with all of the policies of the TSXV. The impact of this violation is not known and is ultimately dependent on the discretion of the TSXV.

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RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting year. Actual results may be different from those estimates.

The following schedule provides the details of the Company's corporate operating expenses for the years ended June 30, 2025, and 2024

	Three months ended June 30, 2025	Three months ended June 30, 2024	Year ended June 30, 2025	Year ended June 30, 2024
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Administrative and general expenses	5,657	12,173	30,999	29,487
Financing fees	58,088	27,294	114,963	106,556
Professional fees	101,564	57,982	720,138	387,728
Filing costs and shareholder information	10,638	3,020	43,310	44,405
Travel	1,251	850	3,303	1,975
	177,198	101,319	912,713	570,151

The following schedule provides the details of the Company's expenditures on its exploration and evaluation projects for the year ended June 30, 2025, and 2024.

	Three months ended June 30, 2025	Three months ended June 30, 2024	Year ended June 30, 2025	Year ended June 30, 2024
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Assay and testing	2,781	3,395	11,281	58,821
Consulting fees	-	-	-	1,109
Depreciation	3,978	7,579	15,859	30,317
Equipment	5,551	(2,163)	6,746	(3,427)
Facility expenses	329	9,519	25,804	71,512
Geology, geophysics and surveys	-	35,000	-	140,000
Personnel costs	76	(26,474)	931	4,607
Project management and engineering	5,576	81,906	38,738	318,630
Reclamation and restoration costs	19,128	1,573	23,975	6,463
Taxes, permits and licensing	4,696	(2,742)	33,654	20,343
	42,115	107,593	156,988	648,375

Three months ended June 30, 2025, compared to the three months ended June 30, 2024:

Comprehensive loss for the three months ended June 30, 2025, was \$556,518 as compared to \$869,666 for the three months ended June 30, 2024. The decrease in comprehensive loss of \$313,148 was mainly attributable to the net effect of:

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A decrease of \$323,549 in other expenses. This decrease was mainly due to a decrease of \$82,781 in share-based compensation due to no stock options being granted during the year ended June 30, 2025; decrease in Part XII.6 Tax and FT indemnification expenditures; and a decrease in unrealized loss on marketable securities by \$22,208.

A decrease of \$65,478 in exploration expenses driven primarily by decreased geological and project management expenses.

An increase of \$75,879 in corporate expenses caused primarily by a reclassification of certain consulting and management fees from exploration expenses to corporate professional fees.

Year ended June 30, 2025, compared to the year ended June 30, 2024:

Comprehensive loss for the year ended June 30, 2025, was \$1,822,770 as compared to \$1,929,730 for the year ended June 30, 2024. The decrease in comprehensive loss of \$106,960 was mainly attributable to the net effect of:

A decrease of \$491,387 in exploration expenses driven primarily by decreased geological and project management expenses as well as other exploration overhead and facility expenses, due to reduced exploration activities.

An increase of \$342,562 in corporate expenses caused primarily due to a reclassification of certain consulting and management fees from exploration expenses to corporate professional fees.

An increase of \$41,865 in other expenses from \$711,204 to \$753,069 was driven primarily a net by a decrease in equipment rental revenue and an increase of unrealized loss on marketable securities of 65,335, partially off-set by an increase in gain on sale of equipment by \$17,627 and a decrease in part XII.6 penalty of \$53,690 and flow-through indemnification action provision of \$12,916.

Summary of Quarterly Results

The following selected financial information is derived from the unaudited interim financial statements of the Company. The figures have been prepared in accordance with IFRS.

	Jun 30, 2025	Mar 31, 2025	Dec 31, 2024	Sep 30, 2024	Jun 30, 2024	Mar 31, 2024	Dec 31, 2023	Sep 30, 2023
Revenue	7,200	7,200	12,400	26,000	45,400	53,680	49,200	49,200
Comprehensive Loss for the quarter	556,518	447,322	420,117	401,065	869,666	312,071	465,480	282,513
Loss per share (basic and diluted)	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.002	0.006	0.002	0.003	0.002

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LIQUIDITY

The Company has financed its operations to date primarily through the issuance of common shares and the exercise of warrants and stock options. The Company will continue to seek capital through various means including the issuance of capital stock.

The Company is in the exploration stage. These financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles to a going concern, which assumes that the Company will be able to realize assets and discharge liabilities in the normal course of business. The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon the continued support from its directors, the ability to continue to raise the necessary financing to meet its obligations, and to achieve profitable operations in the future. The outcome of these matters cannot be predicted at this time. These financial statements do not reflect any adjustments to the amounts and classification of assets and liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue in business.

The Company has no history of profitable operations, and its mineral projects are at an early stage. Therefore, it is subject to many risks common to comparable junior venture resource companies, including under-capitalization, cash shortages and limitations with respect to personnel, financial and other resources as well as a lack of revenues.

As at June 30, 2025, the Company had not yet achieved profitable operations, has accumulated losses of \$88,117,263 (2024 - \$86,417,356) since its inception, has a working capital deficiency of \$13,677,454 (2024 - \$12,344,147) and expects to incur further losses in the development of its business.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company determined that key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the company. The Board of Directors (executive and non-executive), President and Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer are key management personnel.

The remuneration to key management personnel during the three months and years ended June 30, 2025, and 2024 is as follows:

	Three months ended June 30, 2025	Three months ended June 30, 2024	Year ended June 30, 2025	Year ended June 30, 2024
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Company owned by the CEO	110,000	220,000	440,000	440,000
Company that the CFO is employed with	10,460	15,544	49,630	51,638
Corporate Secretary	18,000	36,000	72,000	72,000
Company owned by a relative of the CEO	6,000	12,000	24,000	24,000
Former director	-	-	-	16,970
Stock-based compensation	-	64,785	-	64,785
	144,460	348,329	585,630	669,394

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Other related party transactions

During the year ended June 30, 2025, the Company recorded \$52,800 (2024 - \$197,480) in equipment rental revenue from Nord. From current and prior years' equipment rental revenue, \$Nil (2024 - \$227,452) is recognized in Accounts Receivable (Note 5). The amount of \$287,116 that would have been recognized in Accounts Receivable at June 30, 2025, has been off-set against the Company's balance owing to Nord.

During the year ended June 30, 2025, the Company recorded \$NIL (2024 - \$84,517) in exploration expenses from Nord or its subsidiaries.

During the year ended June 30, 2024, the Company issued 5,729,654 common shares to Nord to settle \$286,483 of outstanding debt. The shares were not delivered until the current year. Accordingly, the liability was derecognized during the year June 30, 2025.

Amounts due to Related Parties

All amounts due to related parties are unsecured, non-interest bearing and due on demand.

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Company owned by the CEO**		
- Fees	1,350,800	1,130,801
- Out-of-pocket expenses	72,473	9,172
Company that the CFO is employed with	37,275	14,030
Corporate Secretary	125,300	99,300
Company owned by a relative of the CEO	42,652	19,440
Due to Nord	2,390,050	2,879,980
Due to Coniagas	48,534	26,350
Total amounts payable to related parties	4,067,084	4,179,073

* The Company retains the services of a company owned by the CEO of the Company to carry out exploration work on its resource properties and for management services.

** As of June 30, 2025, the Company owed \$2,390,050 to Nord, a company with common officers and directors (2024 - \$2,879,980). Of this amount \$50,546 (2024 - \$50,546) was included in accounts payable for services received from Nord's subsidiary.

During the year ended June 30, 2025, the Company received cash advances from Coniagas Battery Metals Inc. ("COS"), a company with common officers and directors. As at June 30, 2025, the Company owed \$48,534 (2024 - \$26,350) to COS. These amounts are unsecured, non-interest bearing and due on demand.

Of the secured loans payable, \$1,149,490 was due to related parties as at June 30, 2025 (2024 - \$1,061,490).

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COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Environmental obligations

The Company's operations are subject to governmental laws and regulations regarding environmental protection. The environmental consequences are hardly identifiable, whether with the outcomes, the impacts or the deadline.

As at June 30, 2025, to the best knowledge of its management, the Company is in conformity with the laws and regulations.

Flow-through obligations

The Company is partly financed by the issuance of flow-through shares. However, there are no guarantees that the funds spent by the Company will qualify as Canadian exploration expenditures, even if the Company has taken all the necessary measures for this purpose. Refusal of certain expenses by the tax authorities would have a negative tax impact for investors.

Moreover, tax rules regarding flow-through investments set deadlines for carrying out the exploration work no later than the first of the following dates:

- i) Two years following the flow-through investment;
- ii) One year after the Company has renounced the tax deductions relating to the exploration work.

During the year ended June 30, 2025, the Company received \$200,000 from flow-through share issuances, of which approximately \$178,000 remains to be spent on qualified exploration expenditures as at June 30, 2025. This amount must be spent by December 31, 2025. The Company believes the full amount will be spent on qualified exploration expenditures.

The Company has indemnified the subscribers of current and previous flow-through offerings against any tax related amounts that become payable by shareholders in the event the Company does not meet its expenditure commitment.

The Company does not have sufficient working capital to cover its flow-through commitment, and intends to cover its flow-through commitment through additional equity financing

	Flow-through premium \$	Flow-through indemnification \$
Balance at June 30, 2024	-	-
Receipt of flow-through funds	85,714	200,000
Eligible flow-through spending	(9,402)	(53,965)
Balance at June 30, 2025	76,312	146,035

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Canada Revenue Agency audit

The Canada Revenue Agency ("CRA") is auditing certain of the Company's corporate tax returns and flow-through filings from 2012 to 2017 and 2019 to 2020 has assessed that the Company had flow-through shortfalls in certain of those years. Accordingly, the Company has recorded a provision for the estimated cost to indemnify flow-through share subscribers for their possible personal income tax reassessments.

In estimating the liability, the Company has assumed the following:

- The subscribers would be taxable at the highest marginal personal tax rate;
- That all non-corporate subscribers are eligible for the federal 15% investment tax credit; and
- That Quebec subscribers are eligible for 150% or 120% additional CEE deduction.

The ultimate amount owing and the timing of any payments to investors are highly uncertain as they are dependent on each taxpayer's individual tax situation as well as if, or when, they are reassessed by the CRA.

The Company has also accrued the estimated Part XII.6 tax and similar Quebec tax on the potential shortfalls.

The CRA has also assessed penalties of approximately \$2,200,000 which the Company has not accrued. The Company believes the assessment of these penalties is without merit and has filed Notices of Objection to dispute the assessment. To date, the CRA has rejected the Notices of Objection, and the Company has submitted to the tax court. The outcome of the proceedings cannot be determined at this time and accordingly, no amounts have been accrued in these financial statements relating to the penalties.

A continuity of the provision for the shareholder indemnity for the years ended June 30, 2025, and 2024 is as follows:

	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
	\$	\$
Opening balance	5,363,851	4,888,193
Accrual for additional provision and interest	474,538	475,658
Ending balance	5,838,389	5,363,851

Revenue Quebec

Revenue Quebec has commenced an audit of the Company's Quebec tax credit filings for 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023. As at June 30, 2025, the Company maintains a provision of \$397,885 (2024 - \$226,885) for the value of tax credits that are in dispute. Revenue Quebec is also proposing to assess penalties of approximately \$225,000 which the Company has not accrued. The Company believes the assessment of these penalties is without merit and is disputing them. The outcome of the dispute cannot be determined at this time and accordingly, no amounts have been accrued in these financial statements relating to the penalties.

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Service agreements

The Company has consulting service agreements with related parties (certain officers and directors).

- i) Effective January 1, 2007, and amended December 1, 2010, May 16, 2013, and March 1, 2015, the Company entered into a management agreement with Grupo Moje Limited ("Grupo"), a company owned by a director and officer of the Company to provide management services of Frank Basa in consideration for a nominal annual fee of \$1.

This agreement also requires that if the agreement is terminated by the Company upon or following a change in control or change of management the Company shall make a payment to Grupo equal to 480 ounces of gold with the dollar amounts to be calculated based on the price of gold on the date of termination of the agreement. As a triggering event has not taken place, the contingent payment has not been reflected in these financial statements.

- ii) Effective January 1, 2014, the Company entered into a management agreement with Mineral Recovery Management Systems Corp. ("MRMSC"), a company controlled by Frank Basa and Elaine Basa, to provide project management, engineering and geological services to the Company in consideration of \$25,000 per month for the services of Frank Basa and \$11,666.67 per month for the services of Elaine Basa. Either party may terminate this agreement by giving a four months' notice to the other, subject to certain provisions of the agreement.

Claims, lawsuits and other complaints

The Company is subject to various claims, lawsuits and other complaints arising in the ordinary course of business. The Company records provisions for losses when claims become probable and the amounts are estimable. Although the outcome of such matters cannot be determined, it is the opinion of management that the final resolution of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition, operations or liquidity. The outcome of these litigations cannot be reasonably determined, as a result, no amounts have been accrued as at June 30, 2025.

APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

The Company adopted the following new and amended IFRS standards during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025:

- **IAS 1 – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current** Effective January 1, 2024, this amendment clarifies that classification is based solely on the Company's right to defer settlement at the reporting date. The Company's existing classification practices are consistent with this guidance, and adoption did not result in any changes to the presentation of liabilities.
- **IAS 7 and IFRS 7 – Supplier Finance Arrangements** These amendments require enhanced disclosures for supplier finance programs. The Company does not utilize supplier finance arrangements, and therefore the adoption had no impact on its financial statements.
- **IFRS 10 and IAS 28 – Sale or Contribution of Assets Between an Investor and Its Associate or Joint Venture** These amendments clarify gain or loss recognition in transactions involving associates or joint ventures. The Company does not hold investments in associates or joint ventures, and the adoption had no impact.

The adoption of these standards did not result in any adjustments to prior periods or changes in accounting policies.

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Future changes in accounting policies not yet effective as at June 30, 2025

The following IFRS standards and amendments have been issued but are not yet effective as of June 30, 2025. The Company is currently evaluating their impact:

- **IFRS 18 – Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements:** Effective January 1, 2027, this standard introduces new subtotals in the statement of profit or loss and requires disclosure of management-defined performance measures. The Company expects to revise its presentation format and assess whether any additional disclosures are required.
- **IAS 21 – Lack of Exchangeability:** Effective January 1, 2025, this amendment clarifies how to assess exchangeability of currencies and determine applicable exchange rates. The Company does not currently operate in jurisdictions with currency restrictions, and no impact is expected.
- **IFRS 7 and IFRS 9 – Contractual Cash Flow Characteristics:** Effective January 1, 2026, these amendments clarify the SPPI test for financial assets with non-recourse features. The Company does not currently hold such instruments, and no impact is expected.

CRITICAL JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates, and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses, and contingent liabilities. Actual results may differ from these estimates, and such differences could be material.

Estimates and assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions are recognized in the period of change if they affect only that period, or in both current and future periods if applicable.

Judgements

Going Concern

Management assesses the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, including its capacity to raise financing and meet obligations. This involves significant judgement about future events and conditions, which influence both the accounting basis and related disclosures.

Income Taxes

The Company is subject to income, value added, withholding and other taxes. Significant judgment is required in determining the Company's provisions for taxes. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Company recognizes liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. The determination of the Company's income, value added, withholding and other tax liabilities requires interpretation of complex laws and regulations. The Company's interpretation of taxation law as applied to transactions and activities may not coincide with the interpretation of the tax authorities. All tax related filings are subject to government audit and potential reassessment subsequent to the financial statement reporting period. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the tax related accruals and deferred income tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

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Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets

Management evaluates whether it is probable that future taxable income will be available to utilize deferred tax assets. This requires judgement about future profitability and timing of tax deductions. No deferred tax assets have been recognized to date.

Estimates

Share-Based Payments and Warrant Valuation

The Company uses the Black-Scholes model to estimate the fair value of stock options and warrants. Key assumptions include:

- Market price at grant date
- Volatility based on peer data
- Expected life of instruments
- Risk-free interest rate and dividend yield
- Management also estimates future forfeitures, which is inherently subjective given limited historical data. Changes in these assumptions affect the fair value estimates.

Decommissioning and Restoration Costs

Estimating future site restoration costs involves assumptions about timing, the amount of future expenditures, legal requirements, techniques, inflation rates, and discount rates. These estimates may change due to regulatory updates or operational developments.

Valuation of Refundable Mining Duties Credit and the Refundable Tax Credit for Resources

The refundable mining duties credit and the refundable tax credit for resources for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from the taxation authorities using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date. Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of tax regulations, including the mining duties credit and the tax credit for resources for which certain expenditures could be disallowed by the taxation authorities in the calculation of credits, and the amount and timing of their collection. The calculation of the Company's mining duties credit and tax credit for resources necessarily involves a degree of estimation and judgment in respect of certain items whose tax treatment cannot be finally determined until a notice of assessment has been received from the relevant taxation authority. Differences arising between the actual results following the final resolution of some of these items and the assumptions made, or future changes to such assumptions, could necessitate adjustments to the mining duties credit and tax credit for resources, the exploration and evaluation expenses, and the income tax expense in future periods.

Fair Value of Marketable Securities Not Quoted in Active Markets

The fair values of the Company's investments in warrants cannot be derived from active markets. Therefore, the value of such instruments is estimated using the Black-Scholes model. This requires determining the most appropriate valuation model as well as the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the instrument, volatility and distribution yield. Such judgements and assumptions are inherently uncertain. Changes in these assumptions affect the fair value estimates.

Flow-Through Premium Valuation

The allocation of proceeds between share capital and the flow-through premium liability requires judgement in determining the fair value of the Company's common shares at the time of issuance. This valuation affects the amount recognized as a liability.

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Commitments and Contingencies

The evaluation of commitments and contingencies involves judgement in assessing the likelihood and timing of future outflows, particularly in relation to legal claims, contractual obligations, and environmental matters. Management considers the probability of settlement and the reliability of estimating amounts when determining whether a liability should be recognized or disclosed. Where the outcome of these matters is uncertain, no provision is recorded, but disclosure is made in the notes to the financial statements. Refer to Note 17.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Company does not utilize off-balance sheet arrangements.

OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA

The Company's authorized capital is an unlimited number of common shares without par value. As at the date of this report there were 165,116,529 shares issued and outstanding (June 30, 2025 – 165,116,529). The Company had 571,428 share purchase warrants outstanding (June 30, 2025 – 9,706,521). Each warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share at a price of \$0.05 per share until December 27, 2027. Stock options outstanding total 7,225,000 and are exercisable for common shares at \$0.05 per share until June 4, 2029 (June 30, 2025 – 3,825,000) and September 16, 2030 (June 30, 2025 – NIL).