

The following discussion and analysis of the operations, results, and financial position of Silver Wolf Exploration Ltd. (the “Company” or “Silver Wolf”) should be read in conjunction with the Company’s audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024, which are prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) and the notes thereto.

This Management Discussion and Analysis (“MD&A”) is dated April 29, 2025, and discloses specified information up to that date. Silver Wolf is classified as a “venture issuer” for the purposes of National Instrument 51-102.

We recommend that readers consult the “Cautionary Statement” on the last page of this report.

Additional information relating to the Company can be obtained by contacting Peter Latta, the President & Director of the Company, on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca or on the Company’s website at www.silverwolfexploration.com.

Business Overview

Silver Wolf Exploration Ltd. (“the Company”) was incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia. Its principal business comprises the exploration for and development of mineral properties.

The Company is in the exploration stage. The common shares of the Company commenced trading on the TSX Venture Exchange on November 29, 2006, under the trading symbol GRK, and are now trading under the symbol SWLF. The Company is classified as a Mineral Exploration company. The financial statements, to which this MD&A relates, have been prepared on a going-concern basis, which presumes the realization of assets and the discharge of liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future. The Company has accumulated losses of \$6,480,484 since its incorporation. The Company’s ability to meet its obligations and maintain its operations is contingent upon additional financing or profitable operations in the future.

Operational Highlights

On February 18, 2025, Silverwolf announced results of its inaugural drill program on El Soldado Claim at the Ana Maria property where it discovered extensive CRD-style hydrothermal breccia mineralization and dolomitization underlying historical Silver, Lead and Zinc (Ag-Pb-Zn), identified several significant subvertical chimney breccias and flat-laying mantos with anomalous intercepts Ag-Pb-Zn mineralization, confirmed CRD style mineralization that appears to be similar in setting and features to the historic past-producing Ojuela Ag mine just north of the El Sarnoso inclusive complex.

The La Recompensa Claim is the central claim on the Ana Maria property and located at the intersection of the El Sarnoso intrusive complex and the limestones sequences. Surface sampling results yielded very positive results for gold and zinc hosted in skarn bodies found at the contact of the intrusion with Au and Zn values of 37 g/t Gold and 7.6% Zinc over 0.70 meters respectively. The release dated January 18, 2022, can be found [here](#). A 3D inversion of magnetic data has now been completed to support delineation of the shape and location of the intrusive stock at depth.

Financing Efforts

On June 14, 2024, the Company announced the close of non-brokered LIFE offering of up to 6,666,667 million units at a purchase price of \$0.15 per unit for aggregate gross proceeds of up to \$1,000,000 to fund inaugural drill program. Each unit comprised of one (1) common share of the company and one half (1/2) of a non-transferable share purchase warrant at an exercise price of \$0.25.

On June 28, 2024, the Company announced the completion of shares for debt settlements to settle an aggregate of \$673,000 in indebtedness with two of its principal creditors. The Company issued 3,365,000 common shares at a deemed price of \$0.20.

Property Descriptions

Ana Maria Property

The Ana Maria property is located 21 kilometres (km) northwest of the City of Gómez Palacio and the adjacent City of Torreón, and 1 km north of the town of Dinimta, in the municipality of Gómez Palacio, Durango, Mexico. The claims are located in the Minitas mining district in the Guadalupe Victoria mining region. The property consists of 9 mining concessions encompassing 2,549 hectares (ha).

Minimal documentation exists regarding the history and production at Ana Maria; however, historical reporting states that La Lucha was exploited for Iron (Fe) and Manganese (Mn). Production terminated in 1943 and it was estimated to have produced 12,000 tons of material and reserves of approximately 25,000 tons.

The historical estimates of production and reserves as stated above are for historical reference only and do not use the categories set out in NI 43-101. The estimates are deemed relevant from the perspective that mineralization is present on the property which may indicate the existence of other related mineral assemblages. The QP has not validated nor verified these historical estimates nor any underlying data as information and data is not available. The QP has not done sufficient work to classify the estimates and the issuer is not treating the historical estimate as current. The source of the information is the Mexican Government website and USGS (United States Geological Survey) website.

These projects are located in the North West-South East (NW-SE) striking fold-thrust belt of the Sierra Madre Oriental within a west trending prong known as the Sierras Transversales or the Monterrey-Torreón transverse system. It divides the Mesa Central, an elevated plateau to the South, from the eastern Mexican Basin and Range to the North.

The region hosts a number of carbonate replacement deposits (CRD's) within Cretaceous limestones and dolomites. Mineralization is associated with large stocks, dykes or sills of granitoids ranging from diorites to quartz monzonites and rhyolites and inferred to be lower crustal in origin. Mineralization is present as skarns or massive sulphides and occurred during Mid-Tertiary volcanism when the aforementioned intrusions were emplaced (Megaw et al., 1988 and references therein). The deposits typically produce silver, lead, zinc and copper although some districts, such as Ojuela (~10 kilometres from Ana Maria and La Zorra), are enriched in gold relative to typical CRD's.

El Laberinto Property

The El Laberinto Property is located in the "Sierra de la Silla" northwest of the town of Francisco I. Madero in the municipality of Panuco de Coronado. It is approximately 60 kilometers northeast of the city of Durango City, México. The property consists of mining concession encompassing 91.7 ha.

El Laberinto is situated within the Tepihuano terrane, as are Ana Maria, La Recompensa, and the El Soldado projects, but in close proximity to the contact with the Tahue terrane, W of the Sierra Madre

Oriental. The carbonates that host the CRD projects are absent; no Mesozoic rocks survived erosional processes in the region. Instead of the thrust belts of the Sierra Madre Oriental, the region is controlled by a series of North West-South East (NW-SE) to North North West-South South East (NNW-SSE) striking faults that create a horst-and-graben topography.

The main mineralized material at El Laberinto are comprised of iron, lead and zinc sulphides with minor silver sulphosalts. Gold and silver are present with minor lead and copper and to a lesser extent zinc. Values of gold and silver are localized in oxidized portions of the system suggesting that supergene enrichment may be an important component of the deposit. Mineralization is found in quartz veins, veinlet zones and, to a lesser degree, dissemination around veins and veinlets.

In the mid-1990's, the El Laberinto historical exploration performed by "Compañía Minera Mexicana de Avino S.A. de C.V." was focused on the objective of evaluating the potential of the main vein.

The historic work consisted of mapping and geological surface sampling, diamond drilling (3 Holes totaling 753.73 metres), mine development of the Jabalí Tunnel, with a strike length of 300 metres over the main structure and 80 metres in a cross-cut.

The historical exploration work as stated above are for historical reference only. The QP has not validated nor verified the data as the information is not currently available. The source of the information is an internal report from the previous operator, Endeavor Silver Corporation.

From September 2012 through to July 2013, work was carried out as part of the agreement between Avino Gold & Silver Mines (Avino) and Endeavour Silver Corp. (EDR) to test the potential of mineralization in the El Laberinto Claim.

This historical work included a mapping and systematic sampling campaign, collecting a total of 208 samples on surface with values of up to 8 grams per tonne ("g/t") gold & 421 g/t silver with the anomalous values mostly coming from the Laberinto Structure.

The drilling completed at that time was focused on the South part of the Laberinto Structure which was thought to have had the best potential of mineralization with large volumes and low grades. A total of 5 Holes were completed with 1,367 meters drilled and 2,800 samples were collected in both alteration zones and structures focused particularly in the host rock.

The historic exploration activities as listed above were performed by previous operators. The QP has not validated nor verified the information nor any underlying data however the information is considered reasonable and reliable.

Qualified Person

Dr. Honza Catchpole P.Geo Director for Silver Wolf Exploration Ltd, is a Qualified Person ("QP") as defined by National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101"), and has approved the scientific and technical disclosure on the Ana Maria and the Laberinto Properties, and prepared or supervised its preparation.

Review of Operations

Year ended December 31, 2024 compared with the year ended December 31, 2023.

	2024	2023	Note
General and Administrative Expenses			
Administrative benefits and salaries	\$ 31,357	\$ 43,460	
Automobile	823	1,097	
Consulting fees	1,828	30,000	
Depreciation	5,779	8,024	
Foreign exchange (gain) loss	2,030	4,322	
Interest and bank charges	(579)	3,585	
Listing and filing fees	31,719	19,674	
Office and miscellaneous	19,727	46,062	
Professional fees	83,527	64,906	
Share-based compensation	150,590	-	1
Shareholder information	77,187	41,053	
Transfer agent fees	16,838	15,771	
Loss Before Other Items	(420,826)	(277,954)	
Other Items			
Gain on debt settlement	34,182	-	2
Other income	-	3,000	
Net Loss For the Year	(386,644)	(274,954)	4
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)			
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Unrealized loss on investment securities	(975)	(8,450)	
Currency translation differences	(220,549)	171,509	3
	(221,524)	163,059	
Total Comprehensive Loss	\$ (608,168)	\$ (111,895)	
Loss per Share - Basic and Diluted	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.01)	4
Weighted Average Number of Shares Outstanding - Basic and Diluted	41,272,382	35,664,870	

1. Share-based payments are a result of the vesting of 1,369,000 stock options granted during the year ended December 31, 2024, with no comparable grant or vesting in 2023.
2. Gain of debt settlement for the year ended December 31, 2024, was \$34,182. The gain is the result of the issuance of a total of 195,455 common shares at a deemed price of \$0.20 per share for the settlement of consulting fees to a non-arm's length creditors during the period, with no comparable transaction in 2023.
3. Currency translation differences for the year ended December 31, 2024, were a loss of \$220,549 compared to a gain of \$171,509 for year ended December 31, 2023. During 2024, the Canadian dollar depreciated in relation to the US dollar and appreciated in relation with Mexican peso, resulting in loss in currency translation in current year.
4. As a result of the transactions in the period, the Company recorded a loss of \$386,644 or \$0.01 per share for the year ended December 31, 2024, compared to a loss of \$274,954 or \$0.01 for the year ended December 31, 2023. The loss is a direct result of the items noted above.

Three months ended December 31, 2024 compared with the three months ended December 31, 2023.

	2024	2023	Note
General and Administrative Expenses			
Administrative salaries and benefits	\$ 3,736	\$ 10,240	
Automobile	274	274	
Consulting fees	-	7,500	
Depreciation	1,164	4,615	
Foreign exchange (gain) loss	(3,167)	2,495	
Interest and bank charges	(2,893)	1,319	
Listing and filing fees	6,995	3,442	
Office and miscellaneous	5,694	39,197	
Professional fees	28,839	14,067	
Shareholder information	25,596	11,613	
Transfer agent fees	2,053	2,631	
Loss Before Other Items	(68,291)	(97,393)	
Other items			
Gain on debt settlement	(12,750)	3,000	
Net Loss for the Period	(81,041)	(94,391)	2
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss):			
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Unrealized loss on investments	(325)	(2,275)	
Currency translation differences	38,733	50,060	1
	38,408	47,785	
Total Comprehensive Loss	(42,633)	(46,606)	
Loss per Share - Basic and Diluted	\$(0.00)	\$(0.00)	2
Weighted Average Number of Shares Outstanding - Basic and Diluted	46,010,621	35,763,500	

1. Currency translation differences for the three months ended December 31, 2024, was a gain of \$38,733 compared to \$50,060 for three months ended December 31, 2023. During the period ended December 31, 2024, the Canadian dollar depreciated in relation to the US dollar and remained constant in relation with Mexican peso, resulting in gain in currency translation in current year.
2. As a result of the transactions in the period, the Company recorded a loss of \$81,041 for the three months ended December 31, 2024, compared to a loss of \$94,391 for the three months ended December 31, 2023. The loss is a direct result of the items noted above and resulted in a basic and diluted loss per share of \$0.00 for the three months ended December 31, 2024, and 2023.

Summary of Quarterly Results

Quarter ended	2024 Dec.31 Q4	2024 Sep.30 Q3	2024 Jun.30 Q2	2024 Mar.31 Q1	2023 Dec. 31 Q4	2023 Sep. 30 Q3	2023 Jun. 30 Q2	2023 Mar. 31 Q1
Total Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net loss	(81,041)	(225,688)	(15,609)	(54,488)	(94,391)	(63,709)	(49,643)	(67,210)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	38,408	(375,637)	(181,199)	55,774	47,785	(38,869)	6,499	98,001
Basic and diluted loss per Share	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Total Assets	3,126,023	2,868,109	2,919,895	2,159,188	2,035,815	2,008,456	1,958,777	1,858,058

Net loss for Q4 2024 was lower than previous quarter, mainly due to stock base compensation expense. Management expects that cost will increase in the coming quarters due to the start of inaugural drill program in Ana Maria property and the company's general working capital requirements.

The overall movements in other comprehensive loss in each quarter is a direct result of movements in the share price of the Company's investment in GGI, which is recorded through other comprehensive income or loss and currency translation movements.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Historically, the Company has raised funds through equity financing to fund its operations. As at December 31, 2024, the Company has a working capital deficiency of \$150,940 and accumulated losses of \$6,480,484. The Company has not yet generated any revenues from its operations and requires financing through the sale of shares or issuance of debt to continue with its operations and to develop its mineral properties. Although management intends to secure additional financing, there is no assurance that management will be successful in its efforts to secure additional financing, or that it will ever develop a self- supporting business.

The Company is in the exploration stage. The investment in and expenditures on the mineral properties comprise substantially all of the Company's assets. The recoverability of amounts shown for its mineral property interest and related deferred costs and the Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon the continued support from its directors, the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, and the ability of the Company to obtain the financing necessary to complete development and achieve profitable operations in the future. The outcome of these matters cannot be predicted at this time.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company has no off-balance sheet arrangements.

Proposed Transactions

The Company has no proposed transactions

Related Party Transactions

(a) Key management compensation

The Company has identified its directors and certain senior officers as its key management personnel. The compensation costs for key management personnel are as follows:

	2024	2023
Consulting fees, wages and benefits	\$ 4,813	\$ 9,403
Share-based payments	95,920	-
	\$ 100,733	\$ 9,403

(b) Amounts due to related parties

In the normal course of operations the Company transacts with companies related to its directors or officers. All amounts payable are non-interest bearing, unsecured, and due on demand. As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the following amounts were due to related parties:

	2024	2023
Oniva International Services Corp.	\$ 53,762	\$ 195,608
Avino Silver and Gold Mines Ltd.	160,526	356,911
	\$ 214,288	\$ 552,519

(c) Related party transactions

During the year ended December 31, 2024, \$67,599 (2023 - \$61,974) was charged for office, occupancy, miscellaneous costs and salaries, and administrative services paid on behalf of the Company by Oniva. Further, the Company paid \$1,690 of administrative fees during the year ended December 31, 2024 (2023 - \$1,549) to Oniva.

The Company takes part in a cost-sharing arrangement to reimburse Oniva for a variable percentage of its overhead expenses, to reimburse 100% of its out-of-pocket expenses incurred on behalf of the Company, and to pay a percentage fee based on the total overhead and corporate expenses. The arrangement may be terminated with one month's notice by either party.

Critical Judgments and Estimates

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the amount of revenues and expenses for the periods reported. These estimates are reviewed periodically, and, as adjustments become necessary, they are reported in operations in the period they become known.

Financial Instruments

The fair values of the Company's cash, loan from a related party, trade and other payables, and amounts due to related party approximate their carrying values because of the short-term nature of these instruments. The fair value of the Company's available for sale investments and promissory notes payable are detailed in the consolidated financial statements.

The Company's financial instruments are exposed to certain financial risks comprising credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk.

(a) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. The Company's cash is exposed to credit risk. The Company manages credit risk, in respect of cash, by maintaining the majority of cash at high credit rated Canadian financial institutions. Concentration of credit risk exists with respect to the Company's cash, as the majority of the amounts are held with a single Canadian financial institution.

(b) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in satisfying financial obligations as they become due. The Company manages its liquidity risk by forecasting cash flows required by operations and anticipated investing and financing activities. At December 31, 2024, the Company had cash and cash equivalents in the amount of \$448,613 in order to meet short-term business requirements. At December 31, 2024, the Company had accounts payable of \$390,108 with contractual maturities of approximately 30 to 90 days, and amounts due to related parties of \$214,288 due on demand.

The maturity profiles of the Company's contractual obligations and commitments as at December 31, 2024, are summarized as follows:

	Total	Less Than 1 Year	1-5 years	More Than 5 Years
Trade and other payable	\$ 390,108	\$ 390,108	\$ -	\$ -
Finance lease obligations	19,263	4,177	15,086	-
Due to related parties	214,288	214,288	-	-
Total	\$ 623,659	\$ 608,573	\$ 15,086	\$ -

(c) Market Risk

Market risk consists of interest rate risk, foreign currency risk, and other price risk. These are discussed further below.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk consists of two components:

- (i) To the extent that payments made or received on the Company's monetary assets and liabilities are affected by changes in the prevailing market interest rates, the Company is exposed to interest rate cash flow risk.
- (ii) To the extent that changes in prevailing market rates differ from the interest rate in the Company's monetary assets and liabilities, the Company is exposed to interest rate price risk.

The Company's cash is currently held in highly liquid short-term investments and therefore management considers the interest rate risk to be minimal.

Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk to the extent that monetary assets and liabilities are denominated in foreign currency.

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk to the extent that the following monetary assets and liabilities are denominated in Mexican pesos and US dollars:

	December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
	MXN	USD	MXN	USD
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 310,935	\$ 20,685	\$ 83,385	\$ 1,732
Amounts receivable	-	-	46,000	-
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(6,562,476)	-	(5,385,955)	-
Net exposure	(6,251,541)	20,685	(5,302,570)	1,732
Canadian dollar equivalent	\$ (438,973)	\$ 29,763	\$ (414,555)	\$2,291

Based on the net Canadian dollar denominated asset and liability exposures as at December 31, 2024, a 10% fluctuation in the Canadian/Mexican and Canadian/US exchange rates would impact the Company's earnings for the year ended December 31, 2024 by approximately \$20,450 (year ended December 31, 2023-\$26,758). The Company has not entered into any foreign currency contracts to mitigate this risk.

Other Price Risk

Other price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market prices, other than those arising from interest rate risk or foreign currency risk.

The Company is exposed to other price risk with respect to its investment in marketable securities, as they are carried at fair value based on quoted market prices.

(d) Classification of Financial instruments

IFRS 7 '*Financial Instruments: Disclosures*' establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the input to valuation techniques used to measure fair value as follows:

Level 1 – quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2 – 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 – inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The following table sets forth the Company's financial assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis by level within the fair value hierarchy as at December 31, 2024:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 448,613	\$ -	\$ -
Investments	4,224	-	-
	\$ 452,837	\$ -	\$ -

Risks

Mineral exploration and development involve a high degree of risk and few properties are ultimately developed into producing mines. There is no assurance that the Company's future exploration and development activities will result in any discoveries of commercial bodies of ore. Whether an ore body will be commercially viable depends on a number of factors including the particular attributes of the deposit such as size, grade and proximity to infrastructure, as well as mineral prices and government regulations, including regulations relating to prices, taxes, royalties, land tenure, land use, importing and exporting of minerals, and environmental protection. The exact effect of these factors cannot be accurately predicted, but the combination of these factors may result in a mineral deposit being unprofitable.

New and amended IFRS that are effective for the current year:

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are either applicable in the current year, or are not mandatory for the current period and have not been early adopted. We have assessed these standards, and they are not expected to have a material impact on the Company in the current or future reporting periods.

Amendments to IAS 1 – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current with Covenants

The amendments aim to promote consistency in applying the requirements by helping companies determine whether, in the statement of financial position, debt and other liabilities with an uncertain settlement date should be classified as current (due or potentially due to be settled within one year) or non-current.

In addition, the amendment requires entities to disclose information to enable users of the financial statements to understand the risk that non-current liabilities with covenants could become repayable within twelve months.

The amendments were applied effective January 1, 2024. The amendments did not have an impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Amendments to IFRS 16 – Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback

The amendments require a seller/lessee to subsequently measure lease liabilities arising from a leaseback in a way that it does not recognize any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use it retains. The new requirements do not prevent a seller/lessee from recognizing in profit or loss any gain or loss relating to the partial or full termination of a lease. A seller-lessee applies the amendments retrospectively in accordance with IAS 8 *Accounting Policies, Change in Accounting Estimates and Errors* to sale or leaseback transactions entered into after the date of initial application.

The amendments were applied effective January 1, 2024. The amendment did not have an impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Future Changes in Accounting Policies Not Yet Effective as at December 31, 2024:

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for the current period and have not been early adopted.

Amendments to IAS 21 – Lack of Exchangeability

The amendments clarify how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. In addition, the amendments require the disclosure of information that enables users of financial statements to understand the impact of currency not being exchangeable.

Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 – Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments

The amendments provide guidance on the derecognition of a financial liability settled through electronic transfer, as well as the classification of financial assets for: contractual terms consistent with a basic lending arrangement; assets with non-recourse features and contractually linked instruments.

Additionally, the amendments introduce new disclosure requirements related to investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI"), and additional disclosures for financial instruments with contingent features.

The amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 regarding the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026.

Amendments to IFRS 18 – Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

In April 2024, the IASB released IFRS 18. IFRS 18 replaces IAS 1 while carrying forward many of the requirements in IAS 1. IFRS 18 introduces new requirements: i) present specified categories and defined subtotals in the statement of earnings, ii) provide disclosures on management defined performance measures (MPMs) in the notes to the financial statements, iii) improve aggregation and disaggregation. IFRS 18 requires retrospective application with specific transition provisions.

IFRS 18 regarding the Presentation and Disclosure of Financial Statements is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027.

These standards are currently being assessed for impact on our consolidated financial statements for future reporting periods.

Outstanding Share Data

The Company's authorized share capital consists of unlimited common shares without par value. As at April 29, 2025, the following common shares, warrants and stock options were outstanding:

	Number of shares	Exercise price	Remaining life (years)
Share capital	46,010,621	-	-
Warrants	3,476,731	\$0.25	2.13
Stock options	4,594,000	\$0.15 - \$0.20	2.44
Total	54,081,352		

The following are details of outstanding warrants as at December 31, 2024, and April 29, 2025:

Expiry Date	Exercise Price Per Share	Number of Underlying Shares (December 31, 2024)	Number of Underlying Shares (April 29, 2025)
June 14, 2027	\$0.25	3,476,731	3,476,731
Total:		3,476,731	3,476,731

The following are details of outstanding stock options as at December 31, 2024, and April 29, 2025:

Expiry Date	Exercise Price Per Share	Number of Shares Remaining Subject to Options (December 31, 2024)	Number of Shares Remaining Subject to Options (April 29, 2025)
January 8, 2026	\$0.20	825,000	825,000
March 30, 2027	\$0.20	1,735,000	1,735,000
August 8, 2027	\$0.15	665,000	665,000
July 15, 2029	\$0.15	1,369,000	1,369,000
Total:		4,594,000	4,594,000

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer of the Company are responsible for evaluating the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures and have concluded, based on our evaluation, that they are effective as at December 31, 2024 to ensure that information required to be disclosed in reports filed or submitted under Canadian securities legislation is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time period specified in those rules and regulations.

Approval

The Board of Directors of the Company has approved the disclosure contained in this MD&A.

Cautionary Statement

This MD&A is based on a review of the Company's operations, financial position, and plans for the future based on facts and circumstances as of April 29, 2025. Except for historical information or statements of fact relating to the Company, this document contains "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities regulations. There can be no assurance that such statements will prove to be accurate, and future events and actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from our expectations are disclosed in the Company's documents filed from time to time via SEDAR with the Canadian regulatory agencies to whose policies we are bound. Forward-looking statements are based on the estimates and opinions of management on the date the statements are made, and we do not undertake any obligation to update forward-looking statements should conditions or our estimates or opinions change. These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and other factor that may cause the Company's actual results, levels of activity, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, levels of activity, performance or achievement expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements.