



BAYHORSE SILVER INC.

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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

Accompanying the September 30, 2022 Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

This Management's Discussion & Analysis ("MD&A"), prepared as of November 22, 2022, is intended to be read in conjunction with the Company's condensed consolidated interim financial statements for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022, and related notes thereto, which have been reported in Canadian dollars (unless noted otherwise), and prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). Amounts in this MD&A are stated in Canadian dollars unless noted otherwise.

This discussion relates to the operations of Bayhorse Silver Inc. (the "**Company**"), during the period up to the date of this MD&A, being November 22, 2022.

Additional information, including press releases, has been filed electronically through the System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval ("**SEDAR**") and is available under the Company's profile at www.sedar.com.

OVERVIEW

Bayhorse Silver Inc. (the "Company") was incorporated under the Canada Business Corporations Act on April 6, 2004 and continued its incorporation into British Columbia on May 3, 2010. The Company is engaged in the acquisition and exploration of mineral property interests. The Company's consolidated financial statements include the records of the Company's wholly owned US based subsidiary, Bayhorse Silver (USA) Inc. The Company is listed on the TSX-V under ticker symbol BHS as a Tier 2 mining issuer, in the USA on the OTCQB under the symbol BHSIF, and the Frankfurt Exchange, Germany, under the symbol 7KXN.

The Company is a junior natural resource company engaged in the acquisition, exploration and development of natural resource properties. The Company is yet to receive any revenue from its mineral exploration operations. Accordingly, the Company has no operating income or cash flows. As a result, the Company has relied almost exclusively upon equity and debt financing activities, which is not expected to significantly change in the immediate future.

RECENT HIGHLIGHTS

- Raised gross proceeds from private placements, and warrant and stock option exercises of over \$7.71 million in the year ended December 31, 2021 and the nine months ended September 30, 2022.
- Relocated the milling and silver flotation concentrate processing facility (50-60 ton/day capacity), to the Company's purchased 1-acre site of industrial land in Payette, Idaho, from the Bayhorse Mine site, in Oregon and increased the capacity of the circuit to allow for processing at an "as mined" tonnage of 200 tons per day from the Bayhorse Silver Mine.

- Entered into an offtake agreement with Ocean Partners UK Limited, ("Ocean") for the delivery and sale of 300 metric tons or 15 full container loads of silver/copper concentrate that is created from the testing program on materials from the Company's Bayhorse Mine.
- Mobilized a recently purchased underground drill rig to the Bayhorse Mine and engaged APEX Geoscience Ltd. ("APEX") to supervise the minimum 2,000 meter drill program from within the over 1,500 feet of underground workings.
- Obtained a diamond drilling permit and filed a National Instrument NI-43-101 Technical Report on its Brandywine precious metals-rich, volcanogenic massive sulphide property located near Squamish, British Columbia, Canada.

OVERALL PERFORMANCE / DISCUSSION OF OPERATIONS

The Company's business is the acquisition, financing, and exploration of prospective mineral properties in areas of low political risk, close to support facilities and with ready access.

Mineral Properties

Bayhorse Silver Mine Property, Oregon State

The Company has a 100% interest in the Bayhorse Silver Mine, Oregon USA.

The Company entered into an Option and Joint Venture Agreement dated December 4, 2013 among Bayhorse Silver Mine, LLC, and American Cordillera Mining Corporation with its wholly-owned subsidiary Amcor Exploration Inc. (collectively, "AMCOR") of Spokane Washington, whereby the Company was granted an option (the "Option") to acquire an 80% interest in AMCOR's 100% leasehold interest from Bayhorse Silver Mine, LLC in certain mineral claims commonly referred to as the Bayhorse Silver Mine located in Baker County, Oregon.

The Company earned its 80% interest in the Bayhorse Silver Mine by making a cash payment of \$25,000, and making the following additional share issuances and property expenditures, all of which have been completed:

Share issuances

- Issue 1,500,000 common shares.

Property expenditures

- Incur cumulative expenditures of US\$1,500,000 on or before the fifth anniversary of the Option date (December 17, 2018).

As of September 30, 2022, the cumulative property expenditure incurred was US\$11.1 million.

The Company is required to make minimum advance royalty payments of US\$50,000 annually on June 26, of which the Company has completed payments up to June 26, 2021 and has partially completed payments for 2022.

In accordance with the provisions of the option agreement, the Company was responsible for 80% of the project expenditures and AMCOR was responsible for 20% of the expenditures going forward. Provisions in the option agreement allowed for dilution of either joint venture parties' interest in the joint venture and, when either party's interest fell below 10% based on participating project expenditures, their interest shall

be converted to a 1% net smelter royalty and the surviving party shall hold a 100% interest to the mining lease.

On May 15, 2017, the Company completed all necessary terms to exercise its option to acquire an 80% interest in the Leasehold Interest in the Claim known as the Bayhorse Silver Mine and as such, a Joint Venture (“JV”) was deemed to have been formed with the following JV Interests:

- AMCOR deemed JV expenditures of \$320,000 (20% interest)
- Bayhorse Silver Inc. deemed JV expenditures of \$1,600,000 (80% interest)

On December 31, 2017, AMCOR confirmed that they did not wish to participate in funding the JV that has been established between Bayhorse Silver Inc. and AMCOR. AMCOR accepted a dilution of their interest in the JV to NIL and Bayhorse Silver Inc. therefore increased its interest to 100%.

Maiden Resource Estimate

In September 2018, the Company completed and filed on SEDAR a National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report on a Maiden Inferred Mineral Resource for the Bayhorse Silver Mine comprising 292,300 short tons at an average grade of 21.65 troy ounces per ton (opt) silver (Ag) at a cutoff of 7.5 opt Ag, for a total of 6,328,400 oz silver. Mr. Michael Dufresne, M.Sc., P.Geol., P.Geo., has supervised the preparation of and takes responsibility for the Mineral Resource Estimate, and is the President and a Principal of APEX Geoscience Ltd. Mr. Dufresne is independent of the Company and is a Qualified Person and Consultant to the Company.

An additional conceptual exploration target of 200,000 to 250,000 tons at a range of grades of 10 to 20 opt Ag for a range of 2 million to 5 million ounces of silver has been modelled. The additional exploration target is conceptual in nature, there has been insufficient exploration to define a mineral resource for the exploration target and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the definition of additional resources.

APEX of Edmonton, Alberta has provided the Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate in Table 1 below that is primarily based upon historic underground channel sampling and drilling, supported and confirmed by recent underground sampling by APEX and Bayhorse personnel. A total of 364 channel or drill hole samples have been used in the estimate. Silver grades for composites have been capped at 135 opt, which resulted in the capping of seven composites. The resource was calculated using inverse distance squared (ID2) and all blocks intersecting the known and modelled underground workings were removed. At a lower cut-off grade of 7.5 opt Ag, the mineralized material removed from the resource was approximately 20,700 tons at an average grade of 24.34 opt Ag for a total of 503,000 ounces of contained Ag. Based upon historic reports of mining, this is in line with what was thought to have been removed historically. The Bayhorse Silver Mine is reported to have produced at an average grade of 35 opt Ag in the 1920’s, and the last time it was mined in 1984, the grades averaged 16.7 opt Ag.

Table 1: Bayhorse Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate for silver at a variety of lower cut-off grades. The current mineral resource is bolded.

Classification*	Ag Cutoff (ounces per ton - opt)**	Tonnage (in Short Tons)	Ag Grade (ounces per short ton - opt)	Ag Grade (parts per million)***	Contained Ag*** (troy ounces)
Inferred	0	312,800	20.51	703.3	6,417,300
	2.5	305,800	20.94	718.1	6,404,100
	5	301,700	21.18	726.0	6,388,900
	7.5	292,300	21.65	742.4	6,328,400
	10	275,500	22.43	769.0	6,178,100
	12.5	253,700	23.39	801.9	5,934,000

* Inferred mineral resources are not mineral reserves. Mineral resources, which are not mineral reserves, do not have demonstrated economic viability. There has been insufficient exploration to allow for the classification of the inferred resources tabulated above as an indicated or measured mineral resource, however, it is reasonably expected that the majority of the inferred mineral resources could be upgraded to indicated mineral resources with continued exploration. There is no guarantee that any part of the mineral resources discussed herein will be converted into a mineral reserve in the future. The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, marketing, or other relevant issues. The Mineral Resources have been classified according to the CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (May 2014).

**A price of \$US15/oz Ag with a conceptual underground mining and processing cost of \$100US/ton has been utilized to derive the favoured lower cut-off for Ag of 7.5 opt.

***Grade in ppm and contained ounces may not add due to rounding.

The Company is not basing any decision to produce on a feasibility study of mineral reserves demonstrating economic and technical viability and advises there is an increased uncertainty and specific economic and technical risk of failure with any production decision. These risks include, but are not limited to, (i) a drop in price of commodities produced, namely silver, copper, lead and zinc, from the pricing used to make a production decision; (ii) failure of grades of the produced material to fall within the parameters used to make the production decision; (iii) an increase in mining costs due to changes within the mine during development and mining procedures; and (iv) metallurgical recovery changes that cannot be anticipated at the time of production.

APEX has estimated a remnant maiden inferred mineral resource for the historic Bayhorse Silver Mine utilizing a total of 364 underground channel and drill hole samples including 20 underground drill holes that have intersected or bracket mineralization. Modeled 3D geologic 'solids' were used to constrain mineralization in the block model and grades for silver were interpolated into blocks by Inverse Distance Squared (ID2). The Bayhorse Silver mineralized zone is hosted within a rhyolite that is structurally controlled along a modest dipping thrust fault. Geological 3D solids were developed using cross-sections and level plans in conjunction with modern surveys to constrain the mineralization at the historic Bayhorse Silver Mine. East and west domains were created to accommodate elevation differences in the mineralization. In both cases a rough cut-off value of about 2 opt Ag was used to define and wireframe the 3D solids.

Based upon statistical treatment of the silver data for each of the two mineralized domains capping was employed at 135 opt Ag but had little effect on the overall estimate. A 2.0 m composite length was selected to approximate a potential underground mining height for the Bayhorse mineralized zone. In both zones, uniform down-hole composites were formed honoring the domain boundaries. Variography on the composite data was used to model prominent search directions for silver in the two domains. Silver was

modeled along strike (Azimuth 099° Plunge -1° to the north), dip (Azimuth 189° Dip -18°) and across dip (Azimuth 186° Dip 72°). Separate block models were completed for each of the two remnant domains and the mined-out areas within those domains. The block model was dimensioned at 4 x 4 x 4 m with sub-blocking down to 1 x 1 x 1 m in order to fit to the mineralization solids for the Bayhorse mineralized zone. Based on available data the historic underground workings at the historic Bayhorse Mine were block modelled separately within the mineralized zone and were not included in the mineral resource estimate.

Specific gravity measurements were done on recent sample pulps by ALS Chemex and American Assay Laboratories based upon Archimedes methodology and resulted in 29 measurements for mineralization of different grades within the Bayhorse mineralized zone. Based upon this data blocks within the Bayhorse mineralized zone were assigned an average specific gravity of 2.80 g/cm³.

Grades for silver were interpolated into blocks by ID2 using the search ellipsoid dimensions and orientation established by variography. For the Bayhorse block models, the grade interpolation was completed in a series of passes with expanding search ellipsoids. As a verification tool for the selected ID2 block model, the composite average grades, the ID2 block model average grade and an average grade of an OK (ordinary Kriging) block model were compared along 20 m windows east - west, north - south and 5 m windows with elevation. Block grades matched the composite grades relatively well with no significant bias indicated in any of the modelled domains.

No economic evaluations have been completed on the Bayhorse mineralized zone, and as a result an economic cut-off for the mineralized zone is unknown. However, for the purposes of reporting mineral resources on the Project, current silver metal prices and current US\$-CDN\$ exchange rate were reviewed. In addition, a number of small operating mines were surveyed and reviewed for their existing operating costs for mining and processing. It was found that a lower silver cut-off grade corresponding to 7.5 opt Ag should be adequate for the mineral resource estimation and satisfy reasonable prospects for eventual future extraction. The Ag grade was determined for each estimated block utilizing a price for silver of US\$15/oz. and 90% recovery. Conceptual mining and processing costs were estimated at \$US100 per ton of mineralized material for the purposes of establishing the lower cut-off grade for the mineral resource.

Operations Update

The Company now has established through engineering and testing work that the Bayhorse Mine mineralization is amenable through X-Ray Sorting and Dense Media processing to be readily upgraded to direct shipping material. The Company has conducted mucking out and timbering operations inside the Bayhorse Mine and opened the secondary escape-way as required by MSHA regulations.

The Company has completed the excavation of over 1,100 feet of underground haulage-ways and drifts. A secondary escape-way has been established and the necessary underground services (ventilation, water and air lines) have been installed. The Company has also completed the installation of a primary crushing circuit and the Steinert Ore-Sorter.

Since reopening the western end of the underground workings the Company has inspected and rehabilitated a number of the historic slusher drifts that were installed by Silver King Mines in the 1980's in preparation for mining the western zone of the deposit, much of which is unmined. The historical western most workings comprise a horizontal distance of about 320 feet (~95 m) from the western end of Big Dog Zone. The mineralization is flat lying to shallow south dipping above the main historic haulage-way for approximately 30 - 40 feet. To the north, the mineralization then appears to incline upward toward the north at approximately 45 to 70 degrees for another 60-70 feet for a total horizontal across strike width of approximately 100 feet. The southern end of the flat lying area of mineralization appears to dip to the south. An underground drilling program has started to test the north and south extensions to the mineralization.



The thickness of the mineralization has historically been reported as between 20 feet to 40 feet. The Company has developed a 20-foot vertical raise from the main haulage level up in mineralization, and was still in mineralization at 30 feet. The raise and working stope is 50 feet south of, and towards what was reported by Silver King Mines as a 1,000 ton block of mineralized material. The raise and working stope are being developed in mineralized material and suggest the block identified on the historic plans 50 feet to the north may be more extensive than historically reported. The Company has extracted a bulk sample from the raise and stope in excess of 1,200 tons of mineralized material already from this zone and has commenced storing it on the all-weather pad.

The Company has started a new 85-foot working drift into the South Big Dog high grade silver zone with a drill station located on the south side of the main haulage way. This will provide another working face in the near term into high grade mineralization. This zone is 500 feet closer to the portal entrance, where the crushing plant is located, thus reducing transportation costs and time. The new working drift will also provide an additional escapeway from the mine and will also increase cross flow ventilation throughout the mine workings.

The Bayhorse silver mineralization comprises complex silver-copper-antimony and arsenic sulphides, mainly tetrahedrite-tennantite that are the main copper-silver minerals accompanied by other metallic minerals, such as chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena and pyrite. A sampling protocol is being instituted along with QAQC inserted samples to determine ongoing head grades of the material being bulk sampled and processed through the Ore-Sorter and gravity separation for the fines.

Samples taken from the extracted material have been assayed and the Company has received assay results from metallurgical samples. Three 8 kg (17lb) metallurgical samples were taken from a homogenous 50 kg channel sample. From each 8kg sample, three 0.7 kg (1.5 lbs) were taken and submitted for assay and the results were 175.3 oz/t Ag (5,452.42 g/t), 166.6 oz/t Ag (5,175.60 g/t), and 169.7 oz/t Ag (5,278.25 g/t) per ton respectively. Two duplicates from the same sample group as well as a further sample from a separate channel sample were also submitted for assay. The two duplicate samples assayed 186.2 oz/t Ag (5791.47 g/t) and 147 oz/t Ag (4,572 g/t) respectively, while the third sample assayed 91.2 oz/t Ag (2,836.63 g/t).

The Company has produced the first refined silver from a 25 kg sample taken from a 10 foot by 2.5 foot by 3 inch thick panel of the Big Dog Zone vein. This first bar contained 37.69 ounces (1.172 kg) of .9999 fine silver.

The Company initially relocated its milling and silver flotation circuit to Fruitland, Idaho, from the Bayhorse Mine site, in Oregon and has now been moved to the milling and silver flotation circuit to the Company's purchased 1-acre site of industrial land in Payette, Idaho to establish a larger milling and flotation concentrate processing facility. The capacity of the circuit at 50-60 ton/day, has been increased to allow for processing at an "as mined" tonnage of 200 tons per day from the Bayhorse Silver Mine. The Company has added trained flotation operators to its Mine staff in Idaho to recommence flotation operations and recommissioning. The Company's metallurgical testing has achieved 87% silver recovery, with the expectation the recoveries will reach 90%. The Company is planning to create a silver concentrate averaging 10,000 g/dmt. The concentrate is expected to contain 12% copper. The concentrate will be placed in supersacks and shipped in 20-ton containers to Ocean Partners.

The Company has been in discussions with various independent operators to process their, mainly gold production, at the Bayhorse Mill. The Company intends to seek JV's with some of these independent operators and will increase the Mill capacity as required.

Fines from 8 mm up to 25 mm, created from mining operations, are screened off prior to crushing the oversize material down to 25 mm which are then passed through the Ore-Sorter. The highly selective Ore-Sorter selects 5% - 7% of the mineralization and rejects everything under a Specific Gravity (SG) of 2.8, or

93% to 95% of the input. From an "as mined" rate of 200 tons per day, only a maximum of 40 - 50 tons per day of pre-concentrate is selected to be transported to the flotation circuit. The fines at minus 8 mm mineralization go direct to the milling and flotation circuit.

The Company has conducted extensive metallurgical work on a high grade sample from the Bayhorse Silver Mine to establish a smelter concentrate. A select 62.52 kg sample was milled and subjected to a known standard open circuit batch concentration process whereby a gravity concentrate is made and the middling gravity recovery would normally be resent through the milling circuit for further gravity upgrading. The subsequent mineralized tails are subjected to further gravity recovery and flotation to create an overall concentrate. On a weighted average basis, the first gravity concentrate yielded 9,171.5 kg that contained 19,512.9 g/t (570.30 oz/short ton) silver, 25.9% copper, 14% antimony, 12.4% zinc, 4.1% arsenic, and 6.2% silica. The partial results are tabulated below.

Concentrate	Weight grams	Ag g/tonne	Ag oz/short ton	Cu %	Zn %	Sb %	As %	Si %
Weighted Avg	9,171.50	19,512.00	570.30	25.90	12.40	14.17 *	4.10	6.2

(*Antimony is over limit by the assay method and should be viewed as approximate)

While normally the middlings of 7.63 kg would be recirculated through the mill to create additional gravity concentrate, in this instance the middlings are already of direct shipping grade of 10,443 g/t (313.97 oz/st) and are added directly to the gravity concentrate without further concentration. Silver recovery was 27.8% to gravity concentrate, rising to 40.6% when middlings are added to give an average grade of 15,528 g/t (439.7 oz/t). The table gravity tails of 45.7 kg, (73.1%) containing 59.4% of the silver, also of direct shipping grade, were subjected to additional recovery analysis using a Falcon Concentrator plus flotation. Three passes of the Falcon Concentrator gave similar results of 11,646 g/t (340.4 oz/t) indicating more passes would recover more silver. This gave a preliminary silver recovery of 67.9%. A separate sample of the high grade table tailings was subjected to flotation at starvation reagent levels. 45.3% of the residual silver was recovered at a grade of 13,450 g/t (393.4 oz/t), which is equivalent to a combined gravity and flotation silver recovery of 67.2%. The resultant concentrate analysis will give an indication of overall recovery. Concentrate test work is ongoing.

The results as shown are not indicative of actual mining grades. The analytical method for silver analysis consists of 1 Assay Ton (AT) samples subjected to fire assay with gravimetric finish. Base metal assays for the samples were subjected to an ICP MS35 element, four acid digestion assay.

As part of the extensive metallurgical work on mineralization from the Bayhorse Silver Mine, the Company has received assay results on the Ore-Sorter rejects as noted in the table below. A 35 kg sample of Ore-Sorted material at a crush size of ¾ inch minus size, and screened to plus 8 mm, was split, and a 250g assay sample was taken to establish working grades of the rejected material.

The low silver level of 15 g/t, or 0.42 oz/short ton silver in the rejected material demonstrates the highly selective nature of the Ore-Sorter. The Ore-Sorter has achieved reduction of the as-mined tonnage by up to 90-95% above 8 mm. Everything over 8 mm (0.32 Inch) of the as-mined material goes through the Ore-Sorter, while all mineralized material under 8 mm (0.32 in) by-passes the Ore-Sorter and goes directly to milling.

	Ag g/tonne	Ag oz short ton	Cu %	Zn %	Sb %	As %	Pb%
Ore-Sorter Rejects	15.00	0.42	0.047	0.15	0.12	0.011	<0.01



The milling and gravity concentration program conducted by Met-solve Metallurgical Labs of Langley, BC, was supervised by Consulting Metallurgist, John Fox.

The Company mobilized its recently purchased underground drill rig to the Bayhorse Mine and has engaged APEX to supervise the minimum 2,000 meter drill program from within the over 1,500 feet of underground workings. The drill program is planned to achieve a number of goals: (a) block out an immediate 30,000 tons of high grade silver rich mineralization for extraction to complete the first 300 metric tonnes of silver concentrate to be sent to Ocean; (b) to elevate portions of the 292,300 ton inferred resource at a grade of 21.65 ounces per ton (742.4 grams/tonne) using a 7.5 ounce per ton cut-off grade for 6,328,400 ounces to a higher confidence category; and (c) to partially determine whether the conceptual exploration target of 200,000 to 250,000 tons with a range of grades of 10 to 20 ounces per ton (342.9 to 685.7 grams per tonne) Ag for a range of 2 million to 5 million ounces of silver (APEX, 2018) can produce additional resources with further exploration, thus increasing the overall silver resource at the Bayhorse Silver Mine. The exploration target is conceptual in nature and there is insufficient data or exploration to define a mineral resource for the exploration target. It is uncertain if further exploration will result in the definition of additional mineral resources.

Recent drilling directly above and to the north of the main mine haulage way, and adjacent to the historic access to the Goldilocks mineralized zone, has identified a 3.5 meter (12 ft) intersection averaging 24.65 oz/t (766 g/t) silver that is located 3 meters (10 feet) east of a historic 24.5 meter (80 ft) raise. This mineralization rises at a 45 – 50 degree angle to the north and is between 2.5 – 3.0 meters (6 – 8 ft) thick. This intersection confirms the high grade mineralization in the Goldilocks zone reported in 1984 when the mine was shut down due to low silver prices (<\$5.00/oz). This intersection appears to demonstrate a solid zone of mineable, high grade mineralization (each square on the above illustration is 5 meters (16.5 ft) that is open to the north, east, and west. This zone will provide immediate high grade mill feed. Assays of material from the top of the raise reached as high as 100 oz/t silver in mined rounds (approx. 70 tons/round)

The Company has begun rehabilitating the historic 24.5 meter (80 foot) raise deep inside the mine, where Silver King Mines (1984) reported mining grades of up to 100 oz of silver. Additionally, 14 meters (46 feet) up on the south wall of the raise and for a further 10.5 meters (34.5 feet) to the top of the raise, high grade mineralization is present at the back (top) of the raise, indicating that the mineralized zone extends higher in elevation.

Drill hole BHDD-019 intersected 2.9 meters (9.5 feet) of anomalous gold up hole from 30.5 feet to 40 feet (9.3 – 12.2 meters) including the 1.71 ppm Au sample from 37 to 40 ft. (11.3 – 12.2 meters), The gold intersection is located in the upper Goldilocks Zone at the extreme western end of the Mine development, where, 100 feet (30 meters) to the east, during its 1984 mining operations, Silver King Mines reported silver grades in mined rounds (between 50 and 70 tons) of 100 ounces per ton. While Silver King reported mining gold grades of up to 10 g/t, the historic records did not identify in which part of the workings the gold was mined, this gold intersection indicates it was probably in this section of the mine.

The Company is establishing three new stope working faces at the Bayhorse Silver Mine. The first development stope working face at the Big Dog Zone has exposed a 2.5 foot wide, and 10 foot high seam of high grade silver mineralization from the floor of the working face to the back, and is open to both depth and elevation. The current stope working face has been panel sampled across and down the face prior to blasting, returning combined silver assays of 1,642 g/t (54.8 oz/t). Two prior faces sampled before blasting returned 549 g/t (17.65 oz/t) and 112.6 g/t (3.63 oz/t) respectively. Panel samples are considered select samples and may not represent actual mined silver grades.

Along with the establishment of the three development stope working faces in the Mine, the Company is continuing with its standard practice definition drilling at both the Big Dog and Goldilocks Zones to ensure the stopes have continuity of mineralization in both zones for drifting and mining. This definition drilling

includes short diamond drill holes ahead of the drifting, and long holes into the face, as we develop the mining stopes. This ensures the mining teams are able to accurately proceed with blasting operations to stay within the mineralized horizon.

A geological structural review in April 2022 of the mineralized system deep inside the historic mine at the Big Dog and Goldilocks Zones indicated strongly altered andesite and locally richly mineralized rhyolite are interlensed as 'fault slices' in the complex Sunshine thrust fault zone. Historically mined Ag-rich mineralization has been taken from rich pockets in the fault zone which is considered to have been a controlling factor for the mineralization. The Sunshine thrust zone is more than 63 feet thick in the Goldilocks area; the bottom is seen but not the top; an inaccessible raise extends another 25 feet higher. In comparison, the mineralized fault zone at the Sunshine stope near the historical upper adit, is about 20 feet thick. The areas in these zones were previously inaccessible until recently when they were made safe for inspection and review. The large proportion of rhyolite (greater than 60%) in the thick fault zone of the Goldilocks area, at the far western end of the mine, indicates there is strong potential for further westward extension of silver mineralization. In new sampling from the Goldilocks zone, silver is as high as 145 ounces/tonne (4,500 grams/tonne). An 88 foot high historic raise in the Goldilocks zone is currently being timbered for safety, for further access, and to enable future mining development. Mineralization here is similar to, and continuous with, the historically extensively stoped Big Dog zone. Grab samples taken during the review at the Big Dog zone returned 218.2 oz/t (6,786.76 g/t) and 30.17 oz/t (938.4 g/t) silver respectively, while a Goldilocks sample returned 145.05 oz/t (4,511.5 g/t) silver. The reader is cautioned that chip, channel and panel samples are considered select samples that may not be reflective of average or mined grades.

Leach Testing

Mineralized material was submitted to Metals US, of Missoula, Montana, for leach testing to establish whether silver and the secondary metals (copper, zinc, antimony, lead) can be recovered more economically than via flotation by using their Total Metals Recovery Process. Test results received from Metals US indicate near total silver recovery from the recent two stage leaching test program conducted for the Company. In the leaching test (hydrometallurgical process) on 25 kg of Bayhorse Silver Mine mineralized material grading 25.6 oz/ton (796 g/ton) silver, near total recovery of the silver was achieved as shown in the table below. Using ion exchange purification and reduction, the resultant silver can be formed into pure silver bars.

Summary of 2 Stage Silver leach results		ppm Ag
Head assay	grams Ag/ton	796
Tails after leaching	grams Ag/ton	< 2
Ag in leach solutions	grams Ag/ton	792

The leach testing of the Bayhorse silver run of mine mill feed, concentrate and flotation tails at SGS Australia using the advanced leaching techniques developed by Clean Earth Technologies of Singapore, in conjunction with CSIRO, Australia has ceased as the results were not favourable.

Brandywine, British Columbia

On April 5, 2019, the Company entered into a letter of intent for an Option Agreement to acquire an 80% interest in the Brandywine precious metals-rich, volcanogenic massive sulphide deposit located near Squamish, BC from Turnagain Resources of Richmond, BC. The option terms are the following:

- i. The Company is required to obtain TSXV Exchange approval and execute an Option Agreement (completed December 16, 2019 with Option Date defined as December 23, 2019).

- ii. A non-refundable deposit of \$1,000 upon entering into the letter of intent (paid), followed by payment of \$9,000 on signing of the Option Agreement (paid), delivery of 100,000 common shares upon signing the Option Agreement (completed), and incurring \$3,000,000 of work over 5 years;
- iii. Issuance of 200,000 common shares which will occur on 1st anniversary of the Option date (completed);
- iv. Additional cash payment of \$40,000 (outstanding) and further 300,000 common shares on 2nd anniversary of the Option Date (completed);
- v. 300,000 common shares issued in each of 3rd to 5th anniversaries of the Option Date; and
- vi. Work expenditures of \$500,000 in year one (completed), \$500,000 in year two (completed \$225,590), \$500,000 in year three and \$1,500,000 on or before the 5th anniversary of the Option Date.

The Brandywine Property will be subject to a 2% Net Smelter Return Interest (NSR). The Company shall have the right, at any time during the term of the Agreement, to purchase the NSR for C\$250,000 per percentage point.

Surface Rights of the Property are owned by Turnagain and the Company shall have exclusive use of the Surface Rights until the exhaustion of the minerals on the Property for mining operations, for the movement of equipment and removal of minerals from mining operations.

At any time during the Agreement, the Company shall have the option of acquiring full ownership in the property by paying \$750,000 to Turnagain. Any share issuance due under the Brandywine Option Agreement after the payment shall be cancelled and the Company shall have 100% Interest in and to the Property.

Based on a comprehensive review of historic reports, the Company has dramatically expanded the Brandywine area to 1,500 hectares from 400 hectares. The project now includes areas west of the original claim group where historic rock samples included 9.15 g/t gold, 22 ppm silver, and 2% copper located 600 meters west of the original claims and 0.12 ppm gold, 6.5 ppm silver and 0.4% copper located 1.4 km west.

The Company has received approval of its Notice of Work on the Brandywine property that was submitted to the BC Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources in September 2019. The Company plans a minimum 1,200 m (4,000 ft) ten hole diamond drill program at the Dave's Pond high grade gold -silver target, that lies in the center of the 1,450 Ha Brandywine project. Access roads to the drill sites have been completed to enable the movement of heavy equipment to the drill site, and to ensure all weather operations can be readily conducted.

The Company has filed a National Instrument NI-43-101 Technical Report prepared by APEX Geoscience Ltd. (the "Report"). The Report recommends an initial two stage exploration program costing \$1,080,000, with the first stage consisting of a 315 line km VTEM survey, and 1,200 meters of drilling at the Dave's Pond gold-silver zone. The second stage will consist of a further 2,000 meters of drilling, LIDAR and ground geophysical survey for drill targeting, and geochemical soil sampling program. In the 1995 LaRock and 2010 Auramex drill programs respectively, as verified by Christopher Baldys, P.Eng, a Qualified Person, in his June 2020 QA/QC Report, gold intersections in drill core in this zone assayed 6.9 g/t over 1.52 m (5 ft) and 14.4 g/t 3.4 m (11ft.) including 1.52m (5ft.) of 20 g/t (Dunn, 2002, 2010) (Baldys 2019). Follow up of the gold anomaly along strike will be accompanied by testing of a multi-element anomaly marked by highly elevated lead-in-soils extending North-South for 2 km along the western flank of the gold anomaly.

The Company has received gold metallic screen assays from the re-assayed core samples from the 2010 Brandywine drilling program. A suite of eleven samples taken from best mineralized intersections confirmed the presence of significant coarse gold mineralization with the highest grade being 20.2 g/t over 1.5 m. This series of samples is from a gold-silver vein system adjacent the VMS historical underground targets.

As a result of the confirmation of coarse free milling gold at Brandywine, the metallic screen method will be used during the upcoming drill program in addition to standard gold fire assaying plus the standard 43 geochemical element analysis.

The full metallic screen assay results are tabulated below compared with the 2010 results:

Hole	From	To	Length	Au AVG Metallics FA 2019	Au AVG 30g pulps FA 2010
	m	m	m	g/mt	g/mt
BRW10-05	11.3	12.8	1.5	1.43	2.20
BRW10-05	20.4	21.9	1.5	0.47	1.40
BRW10-05	26.5	29.6	3.1	11.42	3.73
BRW10-05	including		1.6	20.20	6.23
BRW10-05	34.1	35.7	1.6	1.86	1.02
BRW10-06	23.5	25	1.5	1.31	0.02
BRW10-06	25.0	26.5	1.5	0.57	1.07
BRW10-06	32.6	35.7	3.1	3.35	2.89
BRW10-06	including		1.6	4.10	3.29
BRW10-07	41.8	43.3	1.5	1.20	1.52
BRW10-07	57.0	58.5	1.5	1.83	1.64

Higher gold content was found in 7 of the 11 samples versus 2010 values. Taking 10 samples into account, there was an average increase in gold values of 27.3% (In calculating the average increase the outlier difference value between 0.02 g/mt Au measured in 2010 versus 1.31 g/mt obtained by metallic screen assay was eliminated so as not to skew the magnitude of the difference).

The screen metallic fire assay is designed to deal with coarse visible gold in samples. A nominal 1000g (2.2 lbs) of pulverized sample is sieved at 100 mesh (149µm), with assays performed on the entire +100 mesh fraction and two splits (30g) of the -100 mesh fraction. A final assay is calculated based on the weight of each fraction.

Crane Creek Claims, Idaho, USA

The Company is acquiring small mining claims in Southwest Idaho, 120 km (75 miles) from the Bayhorse Mill in Payette, Idaho. The significant gold mineralization in Southwestern Idaho is considered the northern extension of the Carlin Gold Trend. The Company has assayed chip samples from the claims. The Company advises that chip samples are considered selected samples and are not indicative of, or representative of potential mined grades. A metallurgical sample of 610 kg (1,340 lb) has been crushed to 25 mm (1 inch) minus at the Bayhorse Mine, bagged, and taken to the Bayhorse Mill in Payette, Idaho, for

processing. The next step is to mill the material to 125 microns (100 mesh) and conduct gravity concentrate tests at which time both the gravity and tailings samples will be submitted for fire assay. Flotation and leaching tests will be conducted on the gravity tailings.

Harrison Gold Project, Harrison, British Columbia, Canada

The Company entered into an option agreement to be replaced with a definitive option and joint venture agreement with Bear Mountain Gold Mines Ltd, (“BMGM”) a British Columbia private corporation, to earn a 50% interest in its Harrison Gold Project, Harrison, British Columbia, Canada.

The Company and BMGM were not able to negotiate a definitive option and joint venture agreement and on January 14, 2021, the Company terminated its option agreement with BMGM.

MINERAL PROPERTY AND EXPLORATION EXPENSES BY PROPERTY

Mineral expenses for the Bayhorse mine in Canadian dollars for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2022				
	Bayhorse	Brandywine	Harrison	Crane Creek	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Acquisition and holding costs	139,788	-	-	-	139,788
Assays and analysis	36,812	-	-	-	36,812
Depreciation	228,041	-	-	-	228,041
Drilling	-	-	-	-	-
Equipment & other rentals	73,723	-	-	-	73,723
Geological	12,859	8,291	-	-	21,150
Labour	515,472	-	-	19,528	535,000
Other contractors	1,266	-	-	-	1,266
Project management	54,000	37,800	-	-	91,800
Property preparation	-	-	-	-	-
Supplies	102,450	-	-	3,403	105,853
Technical	-	-	-	-	-
Travel and accommodation	52,243	-	-	6,084	58,327
Miscellaneous	89,478	-	-	-	89,478
	1,306,132	46,091	-	29,015	1,381,238

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2021

	Bayhorse	Brandywine	Harrison	Crane Creek	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Acquisition and holding costs	-	-	-	-	-
Assays and analysis	43,364	1,113	-	-	44,477
Depreciation	208,538	-	-	-	208,538
Drilling	3,780	-	23,725	-	27,505
Equipment & other rentals	213,959	-	3,308	-	217,267
Geological	161,633	51,356	409	-	213,398
Labour	639,507	-	-	-	639,507
Other contractors	118,128	-	6,360	-	124,488
Project management	43,500	31,500	5,500	-	80,500
Property preparation	-	60,714	-	-	60,714
Supplies	161,843	-	297	-	162,140
Technical	36,650	10,890	-	-	47,540
Travel and accommodation	139,264	-	8,303	-	147,567
Miscellaneous	66,238	-	-	-	66,238
	1,836,404	155,573	47,902	-	2,039,879

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY FINANCIAL RESULTS

A summary of the last eight quarterly financial results is as follows:

Three Months Ended	General administrative expenses (\$)	Exploration Expenses (\$)	(Net Loss) (\$)	Loss per Share (\$)
30 Sep 2022	428,284	253,131	(675,608)	(0.00)
30 Jun 2022	331,861	478,054	(877,240)	(0.00)
31 Mar 2022	317,736	650,053	(963,551)	(0.01)
31 Dec 2021	268,670	723,287	(710,289)	(0.00)
30 Sep 2021	1,217,387	797,215	(2,049,108)	(0.01)
30 Jun 2021	735,145	829,552	(1,516,438)	(0.01)
31 Mar 2021	1,195,209	413,112	(1,575,800)	(0.01)
31 Dec 2020	644,737	560,922	(1,163,753)	(0.01)

General administrative expenses increased for the quarters ended March 31, 2022 to September 30, 2022 mainly because financing fees increased due to extension of warrant expiry dates. General administrative decreased for the quarter ended December 31, 2021 mainly due to the decrease in financing fee and share-based compensation. General administrative increased for the quarter ended September 30, 2021 mainly because financing fee increased due to extension of warrant expiry dates and the increase in share-based compensation. General administrative decreased for the quarter ended June 30, 2021 mainly due to the decrease in financing fee as there was no extension of warrant expiry dates. General administrative increased for the quarter ended March 31, 2021 mainly due to the incremental value recorded for warrants modified. General administrative increased for the quarter ended December 31, 2020 mainly because stock options were granted whereas expenses decreased for the quarter ended September 30, 2020 mainly because there were no stock options granted.

The decrease in exploration expenses for the quarters ended June 30, 2022 and September 30, 2022 were mainly due to minimal work conducted for the Brandywine project. The overall quarterly increases in



exploration expenses from June 30, 2020 to March 31, 2022 were mainly due to continuing work at the Bayhorse mine and Brandywine and the addition of the Harrison project.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following table sets forth expense items with variances between the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021:

	Three months ended			Nine months ended		
	September 30, 2022	September 30, 2021	increase/ (decrease)	September 30, 2022	September 30, 2021	increase/ (decrease)
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Mineral property costs	253,131	797,215	(544,084)	1,381,238	2,039,879	(658,641)
Expenses						
Communications	26,643	56,548	(29,905)	94,316	167,743	(73,427)
Financing fee	202,051	581,794	(379,743)	445,378	1,522,386	(1,077,008)
Foreign exchange and bank charges	51,683	15,990	35,693	80,577	24,160	56,417
Insurance	25,863	17,243	8,620	71,751	46,506	25,245
Lease interest	-	16,847	(16,847)	-	54,400	(54,400)
Management fees	23,400	19,500	3,900	70,200	54,500	15,700
Office and other	15,347	23,510	(8,163)	48,068	53,523	(5,455)
Office rent	9,000	9,000	-	27,000	27,000	-
Professional fees	61,500	63,266	(1,766)	185,986	184,813	1,173
Promotion	-	415	(415)	-	1,685	(1,685)
Share-based compensation	-	380,820	(380,820)	-	952,198	(952,198)
Transfer, listing and filing fees	12,797	28,358	(15,561)	54,457	51,219	3,238
Travel	-	4,096	(4,096)	148	7,608	(7,460)
	(428,284)	(1,217,387)	(789,103)	(1,077,881)	(3,147,741)	(2,069,860)
	(681,415)	(2,014,602)	(1,333,187)	(2,459,119)	(5,187,620)	(2,728,501)

Three Months Ended September 30, 2022

Exploration expenditures decreased for the 2022 period compared to the 2021 period mainly because the Company mobilized exploration activities at the Bayhorse mine, mill operations and Brandywine in 2021. There was also very little activity at the Brandywine project in 2022.

Communications expense decreased for the 2022 period compared to the 2021 period due to the use of fewer consultants in 2022.

Financing fee decreased for the 2022 period compared to the 2021 period due to the larger incremental value recorded for warrants modified in 2021 and less interest accruing on the Company's convertible debentures in 2022 as a result of settling certain debentures with shares.

Foreign exchange and bank charges increased for the 2022 period compared to the 2021 period primarily due to the exchange rate changes for the US dollar as the Company's convertible debentures and lease liability which are denominated in US dollars.

Insurance increased for the 2022 period compared to the 2021 period due to increased insurance rates.

The decrease in lease interest for the 2022 period compared to the 2021 period was due to the buy-out of the lease in the third quarter of 2021.

Office and other decreased for the 2022 period compared to the 2021 period due to a reduction of office activities.

Share-based compensation decreased for the 2022 period compared to the 2021 period because there were no stock options granted in the 2022 period.

Transfer, listing and filing fees increased for the 2022 period compared to the 2021 period because of listing fees on the OTCQB incurred in the 2022 period. The OTCQB listing commenced in August 2021.

The Company's Debentures are denominated in US dollars, but the conversion price is denominated in Canadian dollars. The number of shares to be converted varies based on the foreign exchange rate at conversion date. The amount of interest payment also varies based on the foreign exchange rate on interest payment dates. The Debenture issued by the Company is a hybrid instrument, containing a loan component and embedded derivatives and as such is classified as fair value through profit and loss ("FVTPL") and all changes in fair value are recorded in profit and loss. Accordingly, the Company recorded \$nil for the three months ended September 30, 2022 compared to a gain of \$17,146 for the three months ended September 30, 2021.

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2022

Exploration expenditures decreased for the 2022 period compared to the 2021 period mainly because the Company mobilized exploration activities at the Bayhorse mine, mill operations and Brandywine in 2021. There was also very little activity at the Brandywine project in 2022.

Communications expense decreased for the 2022 period compared to the 2021 period due to the use of fewer consultants in 2022.

Financing fee decreased for the 2022 period compared to the 2021 period due to the larger incremental value recorded for warrants modified in 2021 and less interest accruing on the Company's convertible debentures in 2022 as a result of settling certain debentures with shares.

Foreign exchange and bank charges increased for the 2022 period compared to the 2021 period primarily due to the exchange rate changes for the US dollar as the Company's convertible debentures and lease liability which are denominated in US dollars.

Insurance increased for the 2022 period compared to the 2021 period due to increased insurance rates.

The decrease in lease interest for the 2022 period compared to the 2021 period was due to the buy-out of the lease in the third quarter of 2021.

Management fees increased for the 2022 period compared to the 2021 period due to management spending less time on mineral property projects.

Office and other decreased for the 2022 period compared to the 2021 period due to a reduction of office activities.

Share-based compensation decreased for the 2022 period compared to the 2021 period because there were no stock options granted in the 2022 period.

Travel decreased for the 2022 period compared to the 2021 period due to fewer trips to trade shows and conferences compared to the same period last year.



The Company's Debentures are denominated in US dollars, but the conversion price is denominated in Canadian dollars. The number of shares to be converted varies based on the foreign exchange rate at conversion date. The amount of interest payment also varies based on the foreign exchange rate on interest payment dates. The Debenture issued by the Company is a hybrid instrument, containing a loan component and embedded derivatives and as such is classified as fair value through profit and loss ("FVTPL") and all changes in fair value are recorded in profit and loss. Accordingly, the Company recorded \$nil for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 compared to a gain of \$14,537 for the nine months ended September 30, 2021.

LIQUIDITY, CAPITAL RESOURCES, COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Working Capital and Cash

The Company's cash decreased by \$310,438 to \$121,624 during the nine months ended September 30, 2022. Cash used in operations was \$1,592,417 mainly due to exploration expenses.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2022, the Company received gross proceeds of \$1,429,760 from private placements. During the same period, the Company made \$71,203 in equipment payments and repaid \$65,101 of convertible debentures.

Going Concern

The Company has not yet put into commercial production any of its mineral properties and as such has no operating revenues or cash flows. Accordingly, the Company is dependent on the equity and debt markets as its sole source of operating working capital, and the Company's capital resources are largely determined by the strength of the junior resource capital markets and by the status of the Company's projects in relation to these markets, and its ability to compete for investor support of its projects. There can be no assurance that financing, whether debt or equity, will always be available to the Company in the amount required at any particular time or for any particular period or, if available, that it can be obtained on terms satisfactory to it.

The Company is in the mineral exploration and development business and is exposed to a number of risks and uncertainties inherent to the mineral resource industry. This activity is capital intensive at all stages and subject to fluctuations in metal prices, market sentiment, currencies, inflation and other risks. The Company currently has no source of material revenues and relies primarily on equity and debt financings to fund its exploration, development and administrative activities. Material increases or decreases in the Company's liquidity will be substantially determined by the success or failure of its exploration and development activities, as well as its continued ability to raise capital. The current severe recessionary credit conditions have significantly limited the Company's ability to raise financing through its usual methods and if these conditions persist, they will materially decrease the Company's liquidity and capital resources.

The Company's condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting principles applicable to a "going concern", which assumes that the Company will continue its operations and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of operations for the foreseeable future. At September 30, 2022, the Company had a working capital deficit of \$423,803 (December 31, 2021 – \$319,644), had not yet achieved profitable operations and expects to incur further losses in the development of its business. For the nine months ended September 30, 2022, the Company reported a comprehensive loss of \$2,516,399 (2021 – \$5,141,346) and as at September 30, 2022, has an accumulated deficit of \$38,935,671 (December 31, 2021 – \$36,419,272).

The Company is dependent on equity and debt financings to fund its operations. The recoverability of the underlying value of assets is entirely dependent on the existence of economically recoverable reserves, securing and maintaining title and beneficial interest in the properties, the ability of the Company to obtain

the necessary financing to complete development, and future profitable production. These circumstances comprise a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The Company's condensed consolidated interim financial statements for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022, do not reflect the adjustments to the carrying values of assets and liabilities and the reported expenses and statement of financial position classifications that would be necessary should the going concern assumption be inappropriate, and such adjustments could be material.

Capital Management

The Company manages its capital structure, being its share capital, and makes adjustments to it, based on the funds available to the Company, in order to support future business opportunities. At September 30, 2022, the Company had share capital of \$28,824,506 and debentures of \$459,185. 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. Planning, annual budgeting, cash flow forecasting and implementing controls over major investment decisions are primary tools used to manage the Company's capital.

The Company's investment policy is to hold cash in interest bearing bank accounts.

The Company currently has no source of revenues. As such, the Company is dependent upon external financings 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 to the Company's approach to capital management during the nine months ended September 30, 2022. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

Contractual Obligations

The following table summarizes the contractual maturities of the Company's significant financial liabilities and capital commitments, including contractual obligations for the years indicated:

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Total
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$505,479	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$505,479
Advance royalty payment obligations ⁽¹⁾	41,121	68,535	68,535	68,535	68,535	315,261
Consulting agreement obligations	116,400	325,800	-	-	-	442,200
Convertible debentures ⁽²⁾	459,185	-	-	-	-	459,185
	\$1,122,185	\$394,335	\$68,535	\$68,535	\$68,535	\$1,722,125

⁽¹⁾ Represents advance royalty payments for the Bayhorse mineral property.

⁽²⁾ The convertible debentures may be converted to common shares and may not result in a cash outflow. The amount represents the actual face value of the debt obligation and not its fair value at September 30, 2022.

During the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company completed a private placement of flow-through shares for gross proceeds of \$350,000. The flow-through share premium liability was \$nil. The flow-through funds are required to be spent on qualified exploration programs no later than December 31, 2023. As at March 31, 2022, the Company had spent \$nil of the flow-through fund on qualified programs, and under the look-back rules permitted by Canadian tax authorities expects to spend the remaining funds from 2022 to 2024.

During the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company completed a private placement of flow-through shares for gross proceeds of \$662,500. A flow-through share premium liability of \$238,500 was recorded

on the issue. The flow-through funds are required to be spent on qualified exploration programs no later than December 31, 2023. As at September 30, 2022, the Company had spent \$308,256 of the flow-through fund on qualified programs, and under the look-back rules permitted by Canadian tax authorities expects to spend the remaining funds from 2021 to 2023.

During the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company completed a private placement of flow-through shares for gross proceeds of \$181,999. The flow-through share premium liability was \$nil. The flow-through funds are required to be spent on qualified exploration programs no later than December 31, 2023. As at March 31, 2022, the Company had spent \$nil of the flow-through fund on qualified programs, and under the look-back rules permitted by Canadian tax authorities expects to spend the remaining funds from 2021 to 2023.

During the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company completed a private placement of flow-through shares for gross proceeds of \$200,000. The flow-through share premium liability was \$nil. The flow-through funds are required to be spent on qualified exploration programs no later than December 31, 2023. As at March 31, 2022, the Company had spent \$nil of the flow-through fund on qualified programs, and under the look-back rules permitted by Canadian tax authorities expects to spend the remaining funds from 2021 to 2023.

During the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company recorded additions of \$22,512 (USD\$17,333) in contract liabilities as a result of the pre-sale of 1,130 ounces of silver. There were no additions for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 and the year ended 2021. At the time of the pre-sale, the Company planned to sell fineness silver extracted through the ongoing testing in the exploration phase of its mining activities. The Company has not yet produced any silver and as a result, has not completed the sale transaction.

The contract liability is deliverable at a promised consideration value of US\$15.10 per ounce. There is an embedded derivative on the contract liability which is re-measured at each reporting period using the spot price of silver on the date of re-measurement. During the nine months ended September 30, 2022, the Company recognized a gain on silver pre-sales of \$2,457 (2021 – \$5,539) in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss on the re-measurement. The price of silver as at September 30, 2022 was US\$19.02 as compared to US\$23.17 as at December 31, 2021.

As at September 30, 2022, the total contract liabilities associated with the silver pre-sale is \$20,796 (US\$16,139) (December 31, 2021 – \$23,092 (US\$18,170)).

The Company is, from time to time, involved in various claims, legal proceedings and complaints arising in the ordinary course of business. The Company does not believe that adverse decisions in any pending or threatened proceedings related to any matter, or any amount which it may be required to pay by reason thereof, will have a material effect on the financial condition or future results of operations of the Company.

TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN RELATED PARTIES

Key management personnel compensation

The remuneration of the Company's directors and other members of key management, who have the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company, consists of the following amounts.

The following table summarizes transactions with related parties during the nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021:

	Note	Nine months ended	
		September 30, 2022	September 30, 2021
Management fees	(a)	\$ 70,200	\$ 54,500
Financing fee	(a)	4,020	10,000
Office rent	(a)	27,000	27,000
Professional fees	(b)	112,500	90,000
Office and other corporate services	(c)	29,700	27,000
Mineral property costs – project management	(a)	91,800	80,500
Share-based compensation	(d)	-	778,688
		\$ 335,220	\$ 1,067,688

- (a) Management fees and office rental fees were paid to Highcard Exploration Inc. (“Highcard”), a company controlled by Graeme O’Neill, the CEO and director of the Company (“O’Neill”).
- (b) Fees paid to RHL Enterprise Corp., a company controlled by the Company’s CFO, Rick Low (“Low”).
- (c) Fees paid to Wiklow Corporate Services Inc., a company controlled by the Company’s Corporate Secretary, Donna Moroney.
- (d) During the nine months ended September 30, 2022, the Company issued nil (2021 – 3,480,000) stock options to related parties.

The following table summarizes payable balances to related parties as at September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021:

	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021
Trade payable to O’Neill	1,544	-
Trade payable to RHL Enterprise Corp.	5,375	-
Trade payable to Wiklow Corporate Services Inc.	8,554	5,476
	\$ 15,473	\$ 5,476

* Trade payables bear an interest rate of 12% per annum on overdue amounts, compounded and payable quarterly.

The following table summarizes advances paid to related parties as at September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021:

	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021
Advances to O’Neill	-	10,552
Advances to Highcard	15,000	21,000
Advances to CFO	-	13,125
	\$ 15,000	\$ 44,677

During the nine months ended September 30, 2022, Graeme O’Neill, the Company’s CEO and director, was issued 5,000,000 units and Rick Low, the Company’s CFO was issued 275,000 units of the Company’s

private placement that consisted of 12,750,000 units at a price of \$0.04 per unit for gross proceeds of \$510,000. Each unit consists of one common share and one warrant with each warrant entitling the holder to acquire one common share at a price of \$0.10 per share within two years from the date of issuance.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2022, Graeme O'Neill, the Company's CEO and director, was issued 5,000,000 units of the Company's private placement that consisted of 11,497,000 units at a price of \$0.08 per unit for gross proceeds of \$919,760. Each unit consists of one common share and one warrant with each warrant entitling the holder to acquire one common share at a price of \$0.15 per share within two years from the date of issuance.

During the year ended December 31, 2021, Graeme O'Neill, the Company's CEO and director, was issued 5,750,000 units and Rick Low, the Company's CFO was issued 200,000 units of the Company's private placement that consisted of 22,000,000 units at a price of \$0.08 per unit for gross proceeds of \$1,760,000. Each unit consists of one common share and one warrant with each warrant entitling the holder to acquire one common share at a price of \$0.15 per share within two years from the date of issuance.

During the year ended December 31, 2021, Graeme O'Neill, the Company's CEO and director, was issued 6,032,075 units of the Company's private placement that consisted of 16,500,000 units at a price of \$0.135 per unit for gross proceeds of \$2,227,500. Each unit consists of one common share and one warrant with each warrant entitling the holder to acquire one common share at a price of \$0.225 per share within two years from the date of issuance.

During the year ended December 31, 2021, Rick Low, the Company's CFO, was issued 300,000 units of the Company's flow-through private placement that consisted of 3,500,000 units at a price of \$0.10 per unit for gross proceeds of \$350,000. Each unit consists of one common share and one warrant with each warrant entitling the holder to acquire one common share at a price of \$0.15 per share within two years from the date of issuance.

During the year ended December 31, 2021, Rick Low, the Company's CFO converted US\$25,000 of convertible debentures into 253,700 common shares at a price of C\$0.125 per share and was paid C\$9,353 (US\$7,373) of accrued interest on the convertible debentures. Reserves of \$1,829 was transferred to share capital in relation to the conversion.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

Fair Value of financial instruments

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value hierarchy establishes three levels to classify the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value, by reference to the reliability of the inputs used to estimate the fair values.

- Level 1: Valuations based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2: Valuations based on directly or indirectly observable inputs in active markets for similar assets or liabilities, other than Level 1 prices such as quoted interest or currency exchange rates; and
- Level 3: Valuations based on significant inputs that are not derived from observable market data, such as discounted cash flow methodologies based on internal cash flow forecasts.

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
September 30, 2022			
Cash	\$ 121,624	\$ -	\$ -
Contract liabilities	(20,635)	-	-
Convertible debentures	-	-	(459,185)
December 31, 2021			
Cash	\$ 432,062		
Contract liabilities	(23,092)	\$ -	\$ -
Convertible debenture	-	-	(836,748)

As at September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the Company believes that the carrying value of loans payable, account payables, and accrued liabilities approximate their fair value because of their nature and relatively short maturity dates or duration.

There were no transfers between Level 1, 2 and 3 for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 and the year ended December 31, 2021.

The fair values of the Company's financial instruments classified as FVTPL are determined as follows:

- The fair value of the loan component of the Debenture is based on the present value of expected future cash flows at the discount rate that would have applied to the financial instrument without conversion or other embedded derivative features. None of the fair value change in the Debenture for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 and the year ended December 31, 2021 is related to a change in the credit risk of the Debenture. All of the change in fair value is associated with changes in market condition.
- The fair value of the contract liability is based on the silver commodity spot rate. None of the fair value change in the contract liability for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 and the year ended December 31, 2021 is related to a change in the credit risk of the contract liability. All of the change in fair value is associated with changes in market condition.

Financial Risk

A discussion of the Company's use of financial instruments and their associated risk is provided below:

Industry Risk

The Company is engaged primarily in the mineral exploration field and manages related industry risk issues directly. The Company is potentially at risk for environmental reclamation and fluctuations in commodity-based market prices associated with resource property interests. Management is of the opinion that the Company addresses environmental risk and compliance in accordance with industry standards and specific project environmental requirements.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Company's primary exposure to credit risk is in its cash accounts. This risk is managed through the use of a major bank that is a high credit quality financial institution as determined by rating agencies.

Currency Risk

The Company's functional currency is the Canadian dollar. There is moderate foreign exchange risk to the Company as it incurs significant mineral property-related expenditures in the USA and its Debentures and

lease liability are denominated in US dollars. The Company is also exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from:

- Cash balances held in US dollars,
- Accounts payable denominated in US dollars, and
- Debentures and interest payments denominated in US dollars.

These are all shown on the statement of loss and comprehensive loss. The Company does not engage in any hedging activities to reduce its foreign currency risk. A 10% variance in the foreign exchange rates would expose the Company to a positive or negative impact on its comprehensive loss of approximately \$75,000 per year.

Interest Rate Risk

The Company has interest rate risk with respect to interest that can be charged on the overdue balances in accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and advances from related parties. Related party overdue payables bear interest at 12% per annum.

The Company's convertible debentures accrue interest at fixed rate; therefore, the Company is not exposed to interest rate risk on these instruments.

Liquidity and Funding Risk

Liquidity risk arises through the excess of financial obligations due over available financial assets at any point in time. The Company's objective in managing liquidity risk is to maintain sufficient readily available capital in order to meet its liquidity requirements. Funding risk is the risk that market conditions will impact the Company's ability to raise capital through equity markets under acceptable terms and conditions. Under current market conditions, both liquidity and funding risk are assessed as high.

The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements but must maintain the minimum listing requirements in order to maintain its TSX-V listing. The Company manages its capital structure based on the funds available to the Company, in order to fund its general and administration expenses, support acquisition, maintenance, exploration and development of mineral properties.

The board of directors has not established any quantitative return on capital criteria for management, instead relying on the expertise of the Company's management to sustain future development of the business.

The properties in which the Company currently has an interest are in the exploration stage, so the Company is dependent on external financing to fund its activities. In order to carry out activities and administration, the Company will spend its existing working capital and raise additional amounts as needed.

OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA

The Company's authorized share capital consists of an unlimited number of common shares without par value. As at the date of this report, 238,391,790 shares were issued and outstanding.

As at the date of this report, the following stock options were outstanding and exercisable:

Number	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
800,000	\$0.25	March 6, 2023
370,000	\$0.20	May 8, 2023
710,000	\$0.15	September 24, 2023
260,000	\$0.10	February 12, 2024
355,000	\$0.10	May 7, 2024
310,000	\$0.10	June 17, 2024
450,000	\$0.10	August 22, 2024
450,000	\$0.10	December 6, 2024
2,000,000	\$0.20	October 5, 2025
100,000	\$0.20	December 1, 2025
940,000	\$0.125	January 28, 2026
2,500,000	\$0.25	April 27, 2026
3,800,000	\$0.15	September 3, 2026
200,000	\$0.15	December 14, 2026
13,245,000	\$0.18	



As at the date of this report, the following warrants were outstanding and exercisable:

Number	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
56,000	\$0.20	November 27, 2022
1,500,000	\$0.30	December 27, 2022
2,231,500	\$0.30	January 18, 2023
20,402,500	\$0.15	February 1, 2023
3,768,500	\$0.30	March 2, 2023
500,000	\$0.19	April 12, 2023
527,804	\$0.25	April 12, 2023
731,138	\$0.125	May 29, 2023
733,333	\$0.125	July 3, 2023
2,317,046	\$0.15	July 19, 2023
1,000,001	\$0.125	July 22, 2023
1,700,000	\$0.125	August 27, 2023
8,983,675	\$0.225	September 16, 2023
7,532,075	\$0.225	October 22, 2023
2,013,500	\$0.15	December 23, 2023
1,643,650	\$0.15	December 31, 2023
432,500	\$0.15	February 12, 2024
790,000	\$0.15	March 12, 2024
11,508,900	\$0.15	March 28, 2024
550,000	\$0.15	April 15, 2024
12,767,500	\$0.10	August 16, 2024
1,155,000	\$0.25	September 27, 2024
1,760,000	\$0.25	October 25, 2024
2,100,000	\$0.25	December 3, 2024
2,100,000	\$0.25	December 30, 2024
4,530,000	\$0.10	April 2, 2025
7,420,000	\$0.10	April 17, 2025
2,806,562	\$0.18	July 2, 2025
3,387,500	\$0.18	July 10, 2025
3,360,000	\$0.20	August 4, 2025
1,940,000	\$0.20	August 6, 2025
1,227,333	\$0.20	October 30, 2025
1,600,000	\$0.20	November 27, 2025
115,076,017	\$0.17	

OFF BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Company has no off-balance sheet arrangements.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of expenses during the reporting period. Actual outcomes could differ from these estimates. These financial statements include estimates which, by their nature, are uncertain. The impacts of such estimates are pervasive throughout the financial statements, and may require accounting adjustments based on future occurrences. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. These estimates are based on historical experience, current and future

economic conditions and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Critical Accounting Estimates

- i. Valuation of equity instruments - The Company measures the cost of equity-settled transactions by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they were granted. Estimating the fair value for share-based payment transactions requires determining the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determining the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the option, volatility, and dividend yield and making assumptions about them.
- ii. Valuation of derivatives – certain derivatives issued by the Company are valued using the Black Scholes Option Pricing Model. The Black Scholes Option Pricing Model is a formula that is used to determine the fair value of a call or put option based on factors such as underlying stock volatility, days to expiration, and others. The key inputs used by the Company in its Black Scholes Option Pricing Model are further disclosed within these consolidated financial statements. Changes in the inputs to the valuation model could impact the carrying value of the derivatives and the amount of unrealized gains or losses recognized in profit or loss.
- iii. Deferred income taxes – The Company is periodically required to estimate the tax basis of assets and liabilities. Where applicable tax laws and regulations are either unclear or subject to varying interpretations, it is possible that changes in these estimates could occur that materially affect the amounts of deferred income tax assets and liabilities recorded in the consolidated financial statements. Changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities generally have a direct impact on earnings in the period that the changes occur. Each period, the Company evaluates the likelihood of whether some portion or all of each deferred tax asset will be realized. This evaluation is based on historic and future expected levels of taxable income, the pattern and timing of reversals of taxable temporary timing differences that give rise to deferred tax liabilities, and tax planning initiatives.

Critical Accounting Judgments

Critical accounting judgments are accounting policies that have been identified as being complex or involving subjective judgments or assessments.

- i. The assumption that the Company is a going concern and will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and at least one year.
- ii. The determination of functional currency. Management has determined that the functional currency of the Company is the Canadian dollar.
- iii. The determination or absence of asset retirement obligation.
- iv. Determination of categories of financial assets and financial liabilities involves assessments made by management.
- v. Assessment of impairment indicators of non-financial assets .
- vi. Refundable tax credits and flow-through expenditures - The Company is entitled to refundable input tax credits and tax credits on qualified resource expenditures incurred in Canada. Management's judgment is applied in determining whether expenditures are eligible for claiming such credits. The Company is also required to spend proceeds received from the issuance of flow-through shares on qualifying resource expenditures. Management's judgment is applied in determining whether



qualified expenditures have been incurred. Differences in judgment between management and regulatory authorities can materially increase the flow-through premium liability and outstanding commitments.

NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

IAS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements (“IAS 1”)

IAS 1 has been amended to clarify how to classify debt and other liabilities as either current or non-current. The amendment to IAS 1 is effective for the years beginning on or after January 1, 2023. This amendment did not have any significant impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Company upon adoption on January 1, 2022.

IAS 16 – Property, plant and equipment - proceeds before intended use (“IAS 16”)

IAS 16 has been amended to clarify the accounting for the net proceeds from selling any items produced while bringing an item of property, plant or equipment to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. The amendments prohibit a company from deducting from the cost of property, plant and equipment amounts received from selling items produced while the company is preparing the asset for its intended use. Instead, a company will recognize such sales proceeds and related cost in profit or loss. These amendments are effective for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022. This amendment did not have any significant impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Company upon adoption on January 1, 2022.

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

Certain risks are faced by the Company, which could affect its financial position. In general, they relate to the availability of equity capital to finance the acquisition, exploration and development of existing and future exploration and development projects. The availability of equity capital to junior resource companies is affected by commodity prices, global economic conditions and economic conditions and government policies in the countries of operation, among other things. These conditions are beyond the control of the management of the Company and have a direct effect on the Company’s ability to raise capital.

The Company's working capital and liquidity fluctuate in proportion to its ongoing equity financing activities. The Company requires a certain amount of liquid capital in order to sustain its operations and in order to meet various obligations as specified under its mineral property option agreement. Should the Company fail to obtain future equity financing due to reasons as described above, it will not be able to meet these obligations and may lose its interest in the property covered by the agreement. Further, should the Company be unable to obtain sufficient equity financing for working capital, it may be unable to meet its ongoing operational commitments.

The Company’s properties are in the exploration stage and without known reserves. Exploration and development of natural resources involves substantial expenditures and a high degree of risk. Few exploration properties are ultimately developed into producing properties. Accordingly, the Company has no material revenue, writes-off its mineral properties from time to time and operates at a loss. Continued operations are dependent upon ongoing equity financing activities.

FORWARD LOOKING INFORMATION

This MD&A contains certain forward-looking statements and information relating to the Company that are based on the beliefs of 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 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 exploration properties. Such statements reflect the current views of management with respect to future events and are subject to certain risks, uncertainties and assumptions. Many factors could cause the actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements that may be expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements.

Unless otherwise indicated, forward-looking statements in this MD&A describe the Company's expectations up to the date of this MD&A, being November 22, 2022.

Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these statements as the Company's actual results, performance or achievements may differ materially from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements if known or unknown risks, uncertainties or other factors affect the Company's business, or if the Company's estimates or assumptions prove inaccurate. Such risks and other factors include, among others, risks related to integration of acquisitions; risks related to operations; actual results of current exploration activities; actual results of current reclamation activities; conclusions of economic evaluations; changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined; future prices of metals; accidents, labour disputes and other risks of the mining industry; delays in obtaining governmental approvals or financing or in the completion of development or construction activities, as well as those factors discussed in the section entitled "Risks and Uncertainties." Therefore, the Company cannot provide any assurance that forward-looking statements will materialize.

Except as required under applicable securities law, the Company undertakes no obligation to publicly update or revise forward-looking information, whether as a result of new information, future events or others. For a description of material factors that could cause the Company's actual results to differ materially from the forward-looking statements in this MD&A, please see "Risks and Uncertainties."

QUALIFIED PERSON

All technical information about the Company's mineral properties contained in this MD&A has been prepared under the supervision and approval of Dr. Stewart Jackson, PGeo., a consultant to the Company, who is a "Qualified Person" within the meaning of National Instrument 43-101.