

# **AGUILA COPPER CORP.**

*(formerly Aguila American Gold Limited)*

## **MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED APRIL 30, 2022**

The following management discussion and analysis and financial review, prepared as at August 22, 2022, should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and related notes for the years ended April 30, 2022 and 2021 of Aguila Copper Corp. *(formerly Aguila American Gold Limited)* ("Aguila" or the "Company"). The following disclosure and associated financial statements are presented in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). Except as otherwise disclosed, all dollar figures included therein and in the following management discussion and analysis ("MD&A") are quoted in Canadian dollars.

### **Forward-Looking Statements**

This MD&A contains certain statements that may constitute "forward-looking statements". Forward looking statements are often, but not always, identified by the use of words such as "seek", "anticipate", "plan", "continue", "estimate", "expect", "may", "will", "intend", "could", "might", "should", "believe" and similar expressions. Forward-looking statements are based upon the opinions and expectations of management of the Company as at the effective date of such statements and, in certain cases, information provided or disseminated by third parties. Although the Company believes that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are based upon reasonable assumptions, and that information obtained from third party sources is reliable, they can give no assurance that those expectations will prove to have been correct. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements.

These forward-looking statements are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties. Actual results may differ materially from results contemplated by the forward-looking statements. Accordingly, the actual events may differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements. When relying on forward-looking statements to make decisions, investors and others should carefully consider the foregoing factors and other uncertainties and should not place undue reliance on such forward-looking statements.

All of the Company's public disclosure filings, including its most recent management information circular, material change reports, press releases and other information, may be accessed via [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com) or the Company's website at <https://aguilacopper.com> and readers are urged to review these materials.

### **COVID-19**

The 2020 global outbreak of a novel coronavirus pandemic identified as "COVID-19", has had a significant impact on businesses through the restrictions put in place by the Canadian, provincial and municipal governments regarding travel, business operations and isolation/quarantine orders. At this time, it is unknown the extent of the impact the COVID-19 outbreak may have on the Company as this will depend on future developments that are highly uncertain and that cannot be predicted with confidence. These uncertainties arise from the inability to predict the ultimate duration of the outbreak, including travel restrictions, business closures or disruptions, and quarantine/isolation measures that are currently, or may be put in place to fight the virus by Canada and other countries in which the Company may conduct future mineral interests or business acquisitions.

### **Company Overview**

On December 3, 2021 the Company changed its name from Aguila American Gold Limited to Aguila Copper Corp. to better reflect its primary and future portfolio assets. The Company is a reporting issuer in British Columbia and Alberta and trades on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSXV") under the symbol "AGL", the OTCQB under the symbol "AGLAF" and the Frankfurt Stock Exchange under the symbol "AGP2". The Company's principal office is located at #1305 - 1090 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia. The Company is a junior mineral exploration company.

On July 27, 2020 the Company entered into an agreement with Mawson Gold Limited (“Mawson”), a publicly traded company with a director in common, whereby Mawson granted the Company the right to earn up to an 80% indirect interest in the WUSA Gold Project. As of the date of this MD&A the Company has elected not to complete the annual payment required to maintain an interest in the WUSA gold project in Oregon. Aguila has exited the project in full and returned data and core to the holder of land and mineral rights.

During 2021 Aguila acquired through staking 100% ownership of the Cora copper project in Arizona and the Lida copper project in Nevada. Both projects lie upon Federal Bureau of Land Management (“BLM”) land.

On December 6, 2021 the Company entered into an option agreement to earn up to 90% interest in 28 mining claims and one mineral lease in the Sherridon mining district in Manitoba, Canada. See “Exploration Projects - Sherridon Property”.

## **Corporate Matters**

As of the date of this MD&A the officers and directors of the Company are as follows:

Mark Saxon	- Chief Executive Officer (“CEO”), President and Director
Nick DeMare	- Chief Financial Officer (“CFO”), Corporate Secretary and Director
Dusan Berka	- Director
Blair Way	- Director
Amanda Dahl	- Director

## **Exploration Projects**

### **WUSA Gold Project**

On July 27, 2020 the Company entered into an agreement (the “WUSA LOI”) with Mawson and its subsidiary, Mawson Resources USA Inc. (“Mawson USA”) (collectively “Mawson”) whereby Mawson granted the Company the right to earn up to an 80% indirect interest in the WUSA Gold Project. The Company had earned an initial 51% indirect interest (the “Initial Interest”) by funding a minimum of US \$200,000 in exploration expenditures by December 31, 2020 and making the second option to lease payment to the holder of land and mineral rights.

As of the date of this MD&A the Company has elected not to complete the annual payment required to maintain an interest in the WUSA gold project in Oregon. While drilling encountered gold, pathfinder elements and epithermal vein textures over 2km of strike length, results were not sufficiently rewarding to continue investment. Aguila has exited the project in full and returned data and core to the landholder.

### **Cora Copper Project**

On July 15, 2021, the Company announced it had acquired 100% ownership through staking, the Cora copper project (the “Cora Project”), located in Pinal County, Arizona. The project was identified during an extensive project generation program targeting copper deposits within North America.

The Cora Project lies 75km NNE of Tucson, within the heart of the southern Arizona copper belt. The project is 100% owned by the Company, secured by 46 granted BLM lode mining claims covering a total of 3.84 sq km. Many of North America’s largest copper mines and development projects lie within 100 km of the Cora Project, including Ray, Miami, Resolution, Florence and Silver Bell.

Original exploration company records held by the Geological Survey of Arizona indicate past drilling at the Cora Project intersected oxide copper mineralization over widths in excess of 100 m, beneath shallow alluvial cover, over an area of at least 1km by 1km. Intervals include:

- DH5: 99.7m (327ft) @ 0.28% Cu, below 10.7m of alluvial cover (California Steel Co., 1950s)
- DH4: 39.6m (130ft) @ 0.38% Cu, below 47.2m of alluvial cover (California Steel Co., 1950s)
- DH1\*: 225.5m (740ft) @ 0.29% Cu, below 42.7m of alluvial cover (California Steel Co., 1950s)

\* *The location of DHI is inconsistently recorded, placing it within or immediately adjacent to Aguila claims. Results therefore should not be relied upon and should only be considered an indication of the mineral potential of the project.*

***Drilling results are historical in nature and have not been verified by a “qualified person” as defined by National Instrument 43-101. Drill locations are determined from maps with local grid coordinates of the day which cannot be converted to modern coordinates with a high degree of accuracy. Results therefore should not be relied upon and should only be considered an indication of the mineral potential of the project.***

Geological logs from holes drilled by Magma Copper Co. immediately west of the Cora Project, indicate copper mineralization may be associated with highly altered, possible Laramide aged intrusions, consistent with a potential porphyry copper setting and analogous to many large copper deposits in Arizona.

The claims held by the Company cover the flat lying pediment to the east of and adjoining the historic North Star copper mine. Widely spaced scout drilling during the 1950’s within the area secured by the Company is reported to have intersected significant widths of oxide copper mineralization beneath shallow cover (11m to 70m). Mineralization was encountered across an area of approximately 1km by 1km.

Past exploration has focused on the fault-hosted North Star copper mine. Drilling identified a significant zone of structurally controlled copper oxide mineralization that extends below cover into the ground held by the Company. Early explorers interpreted mineralization to be associated within detachment faults, however, a review of all available historical data by the Company indicates a possible porphyry copper-molybdenum association.

The Company’s review noted:

- (i) Diamond drill logs from Magma Copper Co. describe altered intrusive rocks (monzonite, diorite, latite porphyry) throughout several drill holes, with alteration described as argillic in nature, more consistent with a porphyry copper setting.
- (ii) The lack of reported specular hematite associated with mineralization is inconsistent with a detachment fault model as this is a very common accessory mineral in detachment fault hosted deposits in Arizona and Nevada.
- (iii) The local presence of Laramide aged intrusions, which are associated with all major porphyry copper deposits in Arizona.
- (iv) The structural association with local porphyry deposits and intrusions.

Porphyry copper systems within Arizona are often subjected to significant post-mineral faulting and dismembering with characteristic re-mobilization of copper fluids along post-mineral faults. In this context, the structurally controlled North Star mine adjacent to the widespread copper oxide mineralization and altered intrusive rocks of the Cora Project are suggestive of a shallow buried porphyry copper target.

In June 2022, the Company announced results of a high-resolution magnetic and radiometric survey performed by Precision GeoSurveys, utilizing a triple boom helicopter mounted sensor which enabled measurements of the magnetic intensity and gradient as well as gamma radiometry with a low terrain clearance at the Cora Copper project. The survey has defined a discrete oval-shaped magnetic low under shallow cover in the centre of Aguila’s mining claims. The feature is interpreted to be approximately 1.5km x 1.5km in size and corresponds in part with the area of oxide copper mineralization drilled by California Steel Co., in the 1950s. The magnetic low is interpreted to correspond to an intrusive body, strongly supporting a buried copper porphyry style target.

### **Lida Copper Project**

On September 22, 2021 the Company announced it had acquired through staking the Lida copper-silver project (the “Lida Project”) located in Esmeralda County, Nevada. Nevada was ranked as the top mining jurisdiction globally for mining investment in the 2020 Fraser Institute Annual Survey of Mining Companies.

The Lida Project lies within the richly gold and copper endowed Walker Lane Mineral Belt. The Lida Project is secured by 33 granted BLM lode mining claims covering a total of 2.75 sq km, and is easily accessed by two wheel drive vehicles utilizing existing access.

The Walker Lane Mineral Belt is a broad northwest striking fault zone that trends for more than 500km through western Nevada and eastern California. It is famous as a host to numerous large copper, gold and silver deposits and mines including Round Mountain, Comstock Lode, Northumberland, Goldfield, Tonopah, Pumpkin Hollow, New York Canyon and Silicon. Almost all discoveries within the Walker Lane belt have been made in outcrop, providing an exceptional opportunity for new deposits to be discovered under shallow cover.

Lida was prioritized as a target by the Company due to the association of widespread surface copper mineralization with a discrete magnetic high. This signature is similar to most major mineralization systems within the Walker Lane belt. Widespread copper oxide mineralization within shale and quartzite of the Campito Formation is reported in historical exploration records. The Campito Formation overlies the Deep Spring Formation and Reed Dolomite which are comprised of prospective limestone, dolomite and quartzite.

The most recent exploration documented at Lida was by Conoco Inc in the 1970s, who identified a large IP anomaly, covering 2km by 500m, underneath the copper mineralized area. Shallow drilling failed to test the target or penetrate the Campito Formation to more prospective carbonate host rocks.

Recent site visits by the Company have demonstrated that many of the 100's of prospecting pits across an area of 2km x 2km expose extensive oxide copper within fault structures and quartzite. The area of prospecting pits is constrained to the immediate north, south and east of Lida by shallow cover where historic pitting was unable to penetrate to bedrock.

Copper is most commonly found in the trenches and prospecting pits as carbonates (malachite and azurite) or silicates (chrysocolla). Copper was present as sulfides in larger amounts at one of the visited sites on dumps next to the shaft of the old Lida Copper Mine (nr 1 shaft). These samples contained substantial amounts of copper and iron sulfides (chalcopyrite, chalcocite, pyrite) in addition to malachite and azurite.

This zonation is common in arid climates with low erosion rates where meteoric water from precipitation dissolves and transports oxidized metals from near the surface to precipitate at depth as secondary minerals. This suggests secondary supergene enrichment may be present at depth below the oxidized zone.

The positive association between structurally controlled copper oxide mineralization, propylitic alteration, copper-mineralized breccia pipes, and the regional magnetic high with no modern exploration defines a high-priority copper target. The largely impermeable Campito Formation may overlie a pyrite rich (chargeable), shallow buried porphyry copper-molybdenum system.

A site visit and sampling was completed by Aguila representatives during late 2021. Aguila geologists located more than 100 exploration pits, shafts, trenches, and small workings (locally known as “dog holes”) over an approximate 2km x 1.5km area. More than 50 pits and past workings were sampled, photographed and the exposed bedrock mapped. A total of 57 samples comprising dump and pit material were sent for assay to ALS Global in Reno, Nevada.

As reported March 1, 2022 high grade silver and copper results were discovered:

- Copper ranged from 26.20% Cu to 12 ppm Cu averaging 1.80% Cu. Twenty samples exceeded 1% Cu including 14 that exceeded 2% Cu.
- Silver ranged from 436 g/t Ag to 0.03 g/t Ag, averaging 11.8 g/t Ag. Twelve samples exceeded 5 g/t Ag including 4 that exceeded 20 g/t. The highest Ag value is associated with breccia and vein textures and the only sulphur assay above 2%, suggesting a positive association with preserved (unweathered) sulphide minerals.
- The project is prospective for both porphyry and skarn style of mineralization, economic examples of which are known from the region.

In May 2022, the Company announced commencement of an induced polarization survey by Abitibi Geophysics Inc. As of the date of this MD&A this survey was successfully completed, with results awaited.

### **Sherridon Property**

On January 31, 2022 the Company closed on an option agreement (the “Sherridon Option Agreement”) with Halo Resources Ltd (“Halo”) to secure rights to earn up to 90% of 28 mining claims and one mineral lease totaling 4,968 Ha covering the Sherridon mining district in central western Manitoba (the “Sherridon Property”).

Sherridon is one of Canada’s notable volcanic hosted massive sulphide (“VHMS”) mining camps, that lies 65km northeast of the mining/metallurgical complex in Flin Flon, Manitoba, linked by an all-weather 78 km road. The site is serviced by a railroad, power line and the small community of Sherridon/Cold Lake.

Mining of the Sherritt Gordon deposit at Sherridon took place between 1931 and 1951, over which time 7.74 million tonnes were mined at an average grade of 2.46% Cu, 2.84% Zn, 0.6 g/t Au and 33 g/t Ag (Froese & Goetz, 1981). Subsequent exploration was completed in the region by a range of companies, which identified numerous massive sulphide occurrences, typically associated with a similar host-horizon as Sherritt Gordon (Ostry et al, 1998).

Exploration activity peaked with the investment of Halo between November 2006 and July 2010, including the drilling of 159 holes and estimation of near surface indicated and inferred mineral resources. Additional in-fill and along strike drilling was completed at the project subsequent to resource calculation. No exploration activity is documented after November 2012. Halo is the registered 100% owner of the Sherridon Property. Some mining claims are the subject of royalty agreements relating to prior contracts and agreements.

Halo completed the estimation of near surface indicated and inferred mineral resources for the Bob, Lost, Cold, and Jungle deposits (see table below). No exploration activity is documented after November 2012.

#### Historical Resource Estimate

<b>SHERRIDON PROJECT - INDICATED RESOURCES (2010)</b>									
<i>Mining Method</i>	<i>Million Tonnes</i>	<i>Cu (%)</i>	<i>Zn (%)</i>	<i>Au (g/t)</i>	<i>Ag (g/t)</i>	<i>Copper (M lbs)</i>	<i>Zinc (M lbs)</i>	<i>Gold (oz)</i>	<i>Silver (M oz)</i>
Open Pit	5.32	0.80	1.23	0.34	7.2				
Underground	1.24	1.04	1.18	0.48	8.2				
<b>Total Indicated</b>	<b>6.55</b>	<b>0.85</b>	<b>1.22</b>	<b>0.37</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>122.1</b>	<b>176.3</b>	<b>77,192</b>	<b>1.56</b>
<b>SHERRIDON PROJECT - INFERRED RESOURCES (2010)</b>									
Open Pit	12.24	0.62	0.77	0.26	5.3				
Underground	3.62	0.91	1.08	0.32	7.4				
<b>Total Inferred</b>	<b>15.86</b>	<b>0.69</b>	<b>0.84</b>	<b>0.28</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>239.9</b>	<b>294.0</b>	<b>141,245</b>	<b>2.94</b>

*Indicated and Inferred resources for Bob, Lost, Cold, and Jungle deposits. Mineral Resource estimates are based upon Bloom, L., Healy, T., Giroux, G., Halo Resources Ltd. 2010, Sherridon VMS Property, Technical Report NI43-101 - November 22, 2010, which is available under Halo’s profile at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com).*

*Mineral Resources were estimated at a net smelter return (“NSR”) cut-off of US \$20 per tonne and US \$45 per tonne for open pit and underground respectively. Metal prices used were US \$3.00/lb copper, US \$1.05/lb zinc, US \$1,000/oz gold and US \$15.00/oz silver. Metallurgical recovery factors assumed were 92% for copper, 83% for zinc, 65% for gold and 57% for silver.*

*The Mineral Resource estimates were prepared under the direction of, and dated and signed by, a Qualified Person as defined in accordance with NI 43-101 and CIM Definition Standards. The data, information, estimates, conclusions and recommendations were consistent with the information available at the time of preparation. The terms “mineral resource”, “measured mineral resource”, “indicated mineral resource” and “inferred mineral resource” are defined in NI 43-101 and recognized by Canadian securities laws. Investors are cautioned not to assume that any part or all of mineral deposits in these categories will ever be upgraded to mineral reserves. Aguila has received the exploration and drilling data, but has not independently confirmed the Mineral Resource estimates. Halo has indicated that no Mineral Resource estimates were completed subsequent to those provided in the above table.*

The Company has received a very extensive digital data set for the Sherridon project including geochemical, geological, drilling and geophysical data. Furthermore, the Company has identified and contacted many of the former technical staff for the project who are assisting with knowledge transfer. A site visit has been completed and exploration strategy for future discovery is now being resolved.

In addition to the drilled deposits numerous untested targets have been identified by Aguila and prior explorers, based on historical mapping, drilling, geochemistry, and geophysics. Aguila's exploration strategy is greatly enhanced by access to the very substantial datasets (more than 400 drillholes) from prior explorers that can now be fully interrogated with machine learning/A.I., higher resolution geophysics and geochemistry and 3D modelling. Aguila's immediate focus will be on establishing current resources, alongside identifying and testing new targets prioritized by reprocessing of existing airborne versatile time-domain electromagnetic ("VTEM") surveys and litho-geochemistry.

Based on past exploration, most massive sulphide lenses occur in quartz-rich gneisses (felsic volcanic and volcanic-derived rocks) near the contact with hornblende-plagioclase gneisses (intermediate to mafic metavolcanic rocks) in the Sherridon–Hutchinson Lake complex and in garnet-biotite±cordierite±sillimanite gneiss on the east limb of the Meat Lake synform, (Zwanzig and Schledewitz, 1992). However, as demonstrated by discoveries within the nearby Snow Lake, Flin Flon and McIlvenna Bay camps, cross cutting feeder features, structurally remobilized and gold-rich lodes form excellent non-traditional targets.

Manitoba represents a very stable political jurisdiction with a long history of mining and is considered by the Fraser Institute as a desirable jurisdiction for mining activity. The Flin Flon/Snow Lake mining district has a educated workforce, established mining and transport infrastructure, and is serviced by hydroelectric energy. With access to hydroelectric power, Manitoba presents an excellent opportunity to play a leadership role in the production of low-CO2 emission metals essential for the energy transition.

Pursuant to the Sherridon Option Agreement the Company paid \$15,000 cash and has issued 100,000 common shares in the Company to Halo. The Company has also agreed to incur exploration expenditures of \$100,000 before the first anniversary of closing. The Company will earn an 80% interest in the Sherridon Property by incurring an additional \$900,000 exploration expenditures by the 4th anniversary and earn an additional 10% (for a total of 90%) by incurring an additional \$1,000,000 of exploration expenditures by the seventh anniversary. Upon exercise of the option, Halo and the Company will form a joint venture to advance the Sherridon Property. Halo may then fund project expenditure in proportion to its interest in the Sherridon Property. If Halo's interest is reduced to less than 10%, its interest will be converted into a 1.5% net smelter royalty that is purchasable by the Company for \$2,000,000 at any time. All shares issued pursuant to the terms of the Sherridon Option Agreement are subject to a hold period under applicable securities laws for a period of four months from the date of issuance.

The Company has obtained historic exploration data from Manitoba Agriculture and Resource Development, and other public archives. Although historic exploration data was generated by reputable companies applying practice of the day, the Company cannot verify the data or determine the quality assurance and quality control measures applied in generating the data. Furthermore, there is no guarantee that the exploration history is fully captured. Accordingly, the Company cautions that the exploration data reported in this news release may not be reliable. Readers are cautioned that a "qualified person" as defined by National Instrument 43-101 has not completed sufficient work to be able to verify the historical information, and therefore the information should not be relied upon.

### **Qualified Person**

The qualified person for the Company's projects, Mr. Mark Saxon, the Company's CEO, a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists, has reviewed and verified the contents of this document.

## Selected Financial Data

The following selected financial information is derived from the audited annual financial statements of the Company.

	Years Ended April 30,		
	2022 \$	2021 \$	2020 \$
<b>Operations:</b>			
Revenues	Nil	Nil	Nil
Expenses	(755,959)	(845,343)	(124,310)
Other items	(513,994)	(8,224)	(3,488)
Net (loss) income	(1,269,953)	(853,567)	(127,798)
Basic and diluted (loss) income per share	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.04)
Dividends per share	Nil	Nil	Nil
<b>Balance Sheet:</b>			
Working capital (deficit)	1,578,292	1,809,152	(332,601)
Total assets	2,157,731	2,465,784	32,105
Total long-term liabilities	Nil	Nil	Nil

The following selected financial information is derived from the unaudited condensed interim financial statements of the Company.

	Fiscal 2022				Fiscal 2021			
	Apr. 30 2022 \$	Jan. 31 2022 \$	Oct. 31 2021 \$	Jul. 31 2021 \$	Apr. 30 2021 \$	Jan. 31 2021 \$	Oct. 31 2020 \$	Jul. 31 2020 \$
<b>Operations:</b>								
Revenues	Nil							
Expenses	(158,766)	(150,429)	(275,292)	(171,472)	(331,087)	(160,209)	(319,201)	(34,846)
Other items	4,166	(527,720)	2,308	7,252	(10,510)	(958)	4,523	(1,279)
Net loss	(154,600)	(678,149)	(272,984)	(164,220)	(341,597)	(161,167)	(314,678)	(36,125)
Basic and diluted loss per share	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)
Dividends per share	Nil							
<b>Balance Sheet:</b>								
Working capital (deficit)	1,578,292	1,816,003	2,073,787	1,617,637	1,809,152	2,010,890	2,567,943	94,301
Total assets	2,157,731	2,241,259	2,866,012	2,368,495	2,465,784	2,590,263	2,756,053	309,120
Total long-term liabilities	Nil							

## Results of Operations

### *Three Months Ended April 30, 2022 Compared to Three Months Ended January 31, 2022*

During the three months ended April 30, 2022 (“Q4”) the Company incurred a net loss of \$154,600 compared to a net loss of \$678,149 for the three months ended January 31, 2022 (“Q3”), a decrease in loss of \$523,549. The decrease in loss is mainly due to the recognition of a \$536,240 impairment charge on the WUSA Project recorded in Q3.

### *Three Months Ended April 30, 2022 Compared to Three Months Ended April 30, 2021*

During the three months ended April 30, 2022 (“Q4/2022”) the Company reported a net loss of \$154,600, compared to a net loss of \$341,567 for the three months ended April 30, 2021 (“Q4/2021”) a decrease in loss of \$186,967. The decrease in loss is mainly due to the recognition of share-based compensation of \$174,400 in Q4/2021 compared to \$24,000 in Q4/2022 and investor relation services of \$62,647 in Q4/2021 compared to \$nil in Q4/2022. Effective November 1, 2020 the Company engaged Swiss Resources Capital AG to provide investor relations services in Europe. The contract was concluded on October 31, 2021.

### *Year Ended April 30, 2022 Compared to Year Ended April 30, 2021*

During the year ended April 30, 2022 (“fiscal 2022”), the Company reported a net loss of \$1,269,953, compared to a net loss of \$853,567 reported during the year ended April 30, 2021 (“fiscal 2021”), an increase in loss of \$416,386. The increase in loss is primarily due to the recognition of an impairment charge of \$536,240 on the Company’s

decision to exit the WUSA Gold Project and partially offset by a \$25,134 gain in foreign exchange, from a loss of \$16,844 during fiscal 2021 to a gain of \$8,290 during fiscal 2022 and a \$89,384 decrease in expenses, from \$845,343 during fiscal 2021 to \$755,959 during fiscal 2022. Specific general and administrative expenses of variance between fiscal 2022 and fiscal 2021 are noted below.

During fiscal 2022 the Company:

- (i) the Company incurred \$26,636 for general exploration expenses compared to \$nil during fiscal 2021. During fiscal 2022 the Company reviewed prospective properties and incurred costs on the termination of the WUSA Property;
- (ii) incurred \$31,400 (2021 - \$40,850) for accounting and administration services. During fiscal 2021 the Company incurred significant fees due to an increase in corporate activities and signing of the WUSA LOI;
- (iii) incurred \$180,942 (2021 - \$79,953) for professional fees provided by advisors to assist with corporate services of which \$75,000 (2021 - \$nil) was paid to an individual to conduct business development activities on behalf of the Company;
- (iv) incurred \$134,363 for director and officer compensation compared to \$112,580 during fiscal 2021. See also “Transactions with Related Parties”;
- (v) the Company incurred regulatory fees of \$28,269 (2021 - \$16,420) reflecting ongoing listing fees for the OTCQB; and
- (vi) the Company recognized share-based compensation of \$102,200 on the granting of share options compared to \$356,590 during fiscal 2021.

The Company holds its cash in interest bearing accounts in major financial institutions. During fiscal 2022 the Company recorded interest income of \$13,956 compared to \$9,993 during fiscal 2021.

### ***Financings***

During fiscal 2022 the Company completed a non-brokered private placement of 3,750,000 units for proceeds of \$750,000. The proceeds from the financing are intended to be used for exploration on the Company’s existing properties and general working capital purposes.

During fiscal 2021 the Company completed non-brokered private placements totalling 16,812,556 units for total of \$3,179,225. The proceeds from the financing were used for exploration and development activities on the WUSA Gold Project and general working capital purposes.

### **Financial Condition / Capital Resources**

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, based on the funds available to the Company, in order to support the option lease payments and exploration of mineral properties. Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable.

As at April 30, 2022 the Company had working capital of \$1,578,292 and considers that it has adequate resources to maintain anticipated levels of corporate administration and budgeted exploration activities for the next twelve months. However the Company recognizes that exploration expenditures may change with ongoing results and, as a result, it may be required to obtain additional financing. The Company’s operations are typically funded from equity financings which are dependent upon many external factors and may be difficult to impossible to secure or raise when required. While the Company has been successful in securing financings in the past, there can be no assurance that it will be able to do so in the future. See also “COVID-19”.

### **Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements**

The Company has no off-balance sheet arrangements.

### **Proposed Transactions**

The Company has no proposed transactions.

## Critical Accounting Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenditures during the reporting period. Examples of significant estimates made by management include the determination of mineralized reserves, plant and equipment lives, estimating the fair values of financial instruments, impairment of long-lived assets, reclamation and rehabilitation provisions, valuation allowances for future income tax assets and assumptions used for share-based compensation. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

A detailed summary of all the Company's critical accounting estimates and sources of estimation is included in Note 3 to the April 30, 2022 audited annual financial statements.

## Changes in Accounting Policies

A detailed summary of all the Company's significant accounting policies and accounting standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective, is included in Note 3 to the April 30, 2022 audited annual financial statements.

## Transactions with Related Parties

A number of key management personnel, or their related parties, hold positions in other entities that result in them having control or significant influence over the financial or operating policies of those entities. Certain of these entities transacted with the Company during the reporting period.

### (a) *Transactions with Key Management Personnel*

The Company has determined that key management personnel consists of the CEO and the CFO of the Company. During fiscal 2022 and 2021 the following compensation was incurred with respect to the Company's executive officers:

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Mr. Saxon - professional fees <sup>(1)</sup>	84,000	64,580
Mr. DeMare - professional fees <sup>(2)</sup>	36,000	36,000
	<u>120,000</u>	<u>100,580</u>

(1) Effective July 23, 2020 Mr. Saxon was appointed CEO and President, with a current compensation of \$7,000 per month.

(2) Effective July 23, 2020 Mr. DeMare resigned as interim CEO but remains as CFO.

As at April 30, 2022 \$153,630 (2021 - \$89,630) remained unpaid.

In addition, the Company incurred share-based compensation for key management personnel as follows:

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Mr. Saxon - share-based compensation	-	100,000
Mr. DeMare - share-based compensation	-	22,710
	<u>-</u>	<u>122,710</u>

(b) *Transactions with Other Related Parties*

- (i) During fiscal 2022 and 2021 the following compensation was incurred with respect to non-executive directors of the Company:

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Mr. Way - professional fees	6,000	6,000
Mr. Berka - professional fees	6,000	6,000
Ms. Dahl <sup>(1)</sup> - professional fees	2,363	-
	<u>14,363</u>	<u>12,000</u>

(1) Effective January 19, 2022 Ms. Dahl was appointed as a director of the Company.

As at April 30, 2022 \$42,713 (2021 - \$36,963) remained unpaid.

In addition, the Company incurred share-based compensation with respect to non-executive directors as follows:

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Mr. Way - share-based compensation	-	27,750
Mr. Berka - share-based compensation	-	27,750
Ms. Dahl - share-based compensation	24,000	-
	<u>24,000</u>	<u>55,500</u>

- (ii) During fiscal 2022 the Company incurred \$31,400 (2021 - \$40,850) for accounting and administration services provided by Chase Management Ltd. ("Chase"), a private company owned by Mr. DeMare. As at April 30, 2022 \$5,800 (2021 - \$3,800) remained unpaid.

During fiscal 2021 the Company also recorded \$3,780 share-based compensation for share options granted to Chase.

- (iii) During fiscal 2022 a director purchased 125,000 units of a 3,750,000 unit private placement completed at \$0.20 per unit. During fiscal 2021 directors and officers purchased 1,205,000 units of a 3,000,000 unit private placement completed at \$0.10 per unit, a total of 1,260,000 units of a 1,905,000 unit private placement completed at \$0.105 per unit and a total of 434,000 units of a 11,907,556 unit private placement completed at \$0.225 per unit.

**Outstanding Share Data**

The Company's authorized share capital is unlimited common shares without par value. As at August 22, 2022, there were 25,813,541 issued and outstanding common shares, 7,828,778 warrants outstanding with a exercise prices ranging from \$0.30 to \$0.45 per share and 2,189,000 share options outstanding with exercise prices ranging between \$0.21 to \$0.40 per share.