STERLING METALS CORP.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

OF THE FINANCIAL POSITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

FOR THE THREE AND NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2025

Stated in Canadian Funds

Dated November 21, 2025

TO OUR SHAREHOLDERS

This Management Discussion and Analysis of the financial condition and results of operation ("MD&A") of Sterling Metals Corp. ("Sterling" or the "Company") should be read in conjunction with Sterling's unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, and 2024, and related notes therein.

Except as otherwise indicated, all financial data in this MD&A have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards ("IFRS") issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and interpretations of the IFRS Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC").

All dollar amounts in this MD&A are reported in Canadian dollars except where otherwise indicated. As of September 30, 2025, the Company had working capital of $2,178,545 and had reported a net loss of $1,098,834 for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 (net loss of $411,727 for the nine months ended September 30, 2024) and a net loss of $10,718,952 for the year ended December 31, 2024, (net loss of $1,564,255 for the year ended December 31, 2023). The Company has yet to achieve profitable operations and has an accumulated deficit of $66,391,704 as of September 30, 2025. These continuing losses indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The Company is subject to risks and challenges similar to companies in a comparable stage of exploration and development. The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon the ability to obtain financing and to ultimately achieve and maintain profitable operations. Should profitable operations not be achieved, the Company will be required to obtain supplementary funding. The ability of the Company to achieve these objectives cannot be assured at this time and accordingly, these matters may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The Company's consolidated financial statements do not reflect adjustments that would be necessary if the going concern assumption was not appropriate, in which case adjustments that could be material to the carrying values of the assets and liabilities, the reported expenses and the consolidated statement of financial position reclassifications would be necessary.

Further information about the Company, its operations and other continuous disclosure documents, including the Company's press releases and interim quarterly reports are available through its filings with the securities regulatory authorities in Canada at www.sedarplus.ca and are also available on the Company's website www.sterlingmetals.ca.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This MD&A contains certain forward-looking information and forward-looking statements, as defined in applicable securities laws (collectively referred to herein as "forward-looking statements"). These statements relate to future events or the Company's future performance. All statements other than statements of historical fact are forward-looking statements. Often, but not always, forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of words such as “plans”, “expects”, “is expected”, “budget”, “scheduled”, “estimates”, “continues”, “forecasts”, “projects”, “predicts”, “intends”, “anticipates” or “believes”, or variations of, or the negatives of, such words and phrases, or state that certain actions, events or results “may”, “could”, “would”, “should”, “might” or “will” be taken, occur or be achieved. Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results to differ materially from those anticipated in such forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements in this MD&A speak only as of the date of this MD&A or as of the date specified in such statement.

The following table outlines certain significant forward-looking statements contained in this MD&A and provides the material assumptions used to develop such forward-looking statements and material risk factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from the forward-looking statements.

Forward-Looking Information	**Key Assumptions**	**Most Relevant Risk Factors**
Future funding for ongoing operations	The Company will be able to raise these funds	The Company has disclosed that this may be difficult and failure to raise these funds will materially impact the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern

Inherent in forward-looking statements are risks, uncertainties, and other factors beyond the Company’s ability to predict or control. Please also make reference to those risk factors in the “Risk Factors” section below. Readers are cautioned that the preceding table does not contain an exhaustive list of the factors or assumptions that may affect the forward-looking statements, and that the assumptions underlying such statements may prove to be incorrect. Actual results and developments are likely to differ, and may differ materially from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements contained in this MD&A.

Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the Company’s actual results, performance, or achievements to be materially different from any of its anticipated results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by forward-looking statements. All forward-looking statements herein are qualified by this cautionary statement. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. The Company undertakes no obligation to update publicly or otherwise revise any forward-looking statements whether as a result of new information or future events or otherwise, except as may be required by law. If the Company does update one or more forward-looking statements, no inference should be drawn that it will make additional updates with respect to those or other forward-looking statements, unless required by law.

CORPORATE OVERVIEW

Sterling Metals Corp. is a mining and mineral exploration corporation focused on the discovery, acquisition, and development of potential mineral deposits globally.

The Company is listed on the TSX Venture Exchange (the “Exchange” or “TSX-V”) where it trades under the symbol “SAG”.

MINERAL EXPLORATION PROPERTIES

SOO COPPER (FORMERLY COPPER ROAD COPPER) PROJECT

PROPERTY PAYMENT

On February 13, 2024 the Company entered into a definitive share purchase agreement (the “Agreement”), with Copper Road Resources Inc. (the "Vendor") and its wholly-owned subsidiary, 100797918 Ontario Inc. (the "Subsidiary") to acquire 100% interest in the Soo Copper (formerly Copper Road) Project (“Soo Copper” or the “Project”), from Copper Road Resources Inc. (TSXV: CRD), arm’s length parties to the Company (the “Transaction”). Soo Copper is located 80km north of Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, Canada.

In order to effect the Transaction, the Vendor assigned all its right, title and interest to the Project, including two option agreements (the "Option Agreements"), to the Subsidiary. The Company acquired, by way of an exempt takeover bid, all of the issued and outstanding common shares (the "Purchased Shares") in the capital of the Subsidiary from the Vendor, in consideration, of the issuance to the Vendor of 10,808,767 common shares (the "Common Shares") in the capital of the Company (valued at $5,944,822) which was equal to 49% of the issued and outstanding Common Shares immediately upon closing of the Transaction on May 10, 2024, and aggregate cash payments of $460,000 to the Vendor, comprised of $200,000 upon execution of the Agreement (paid on March 1, 2024) and $260,000 (paid May 10, 2024) upon closing of the Transaction.

On closing, the Subsidiary held a 100% interest in the Soo Copper Project, an exploration stage property that has been accounted for as an asset acquisition by the Company. The Transaction was approved by shareholders of the Vendor on April 30, 2024, and approved by the TSX Venture Exchange on May and the approval of the shareholders of the Vendor (approval received April 30, 2024, by shareholder vote). The Company paid a finder’s fee of 206,484 common shares valued at $0.60 per share for a total of $123,890 and issued 140,000 common shares valued at $0.60 per share for a total of $84,000 for option payments owed by Copper Road on certain mineral claims.

Subsequent to closing, all the mineral claims that make up the Soo Copper Project were transferred to the Company from the Subsidiary such that the Company now holds a direct 100% ownership interest in the Soo Copper Project.

PROPERTY LOCATION

Located 80km north of Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, Canada, Soo Copper is a 25,000ha high-potential brownfield copper-molybdenum-silver-gold project associated with the Midcontinent Rift, which until 2021 had never been fully consolidated. The Project benefits from its strategic proximity to substantial infrastructure (Figure 1). Given the extensive history of exploration and mining, as well as numerous surface copper showings (Figure 2), the Phase 1 Exploration campaign, will take a wide systematic and optimized approach to advance the full Project understanding to define targets for future drilling across the land package (described further below).

Figure 1: Ontario Location Map of Soo Copper Project.

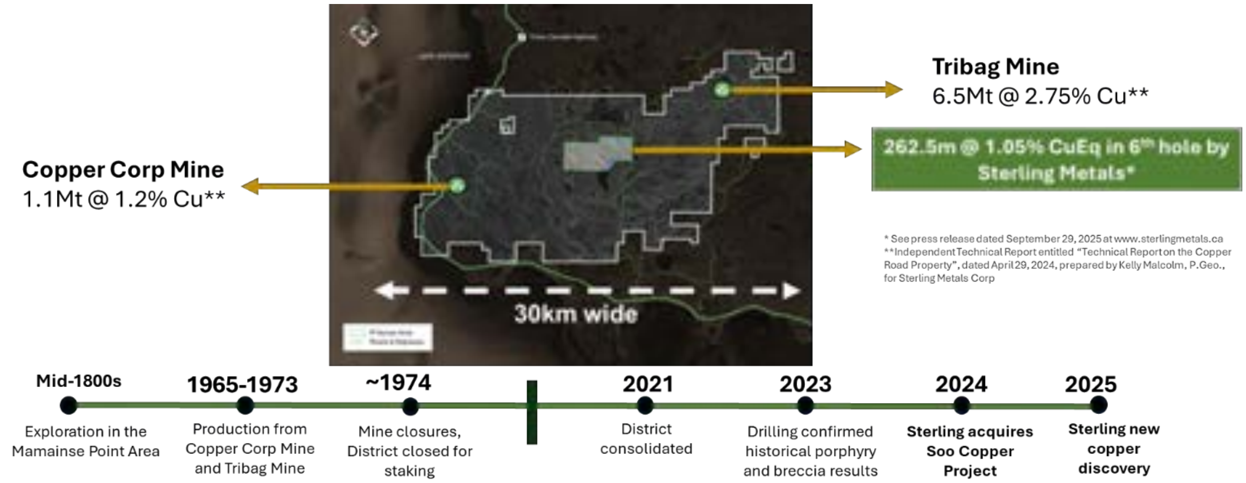

Figure 2: Extensive history of exploration and mining at the Soo Copper Project

GEOLOGICAL SETTING

REGIONAL AND LOCAL GEOLOGY

The Soo Copper Project is situated on the eastern edge of the Late Proterozoic (1050-1115 Ma) Midcontinent Rift ("MCR"), most of which now lies beneath Lake Superior. An assumed mantle plume likely produced the large volumes, up to 40 kilometres, of mafic volcanic and sedimentary rocks that formed during this period. The rift is bound by normal and reverse faults and can be traced geophysically for over 2,000 km making it one of the largest intra-cratonic rifts in the world.

Numerous past-producing and present deposits have been discovered and mined around Lake Superior associated with the MCR, including the prolific native copper deposits of the Keweenawan Peninsula, Michigan. More recent discoveries include Copper-Nickel-PGE deposits such as the Tamarack, Marathon PGM, Thunder Bay North and Eagle deposits (Figure 3). One can refer to Miller and Nicholson (2013) and the summary in Coates and Brett (2011) for more information regarding geology and deposits of the Mid-Continent Rift.

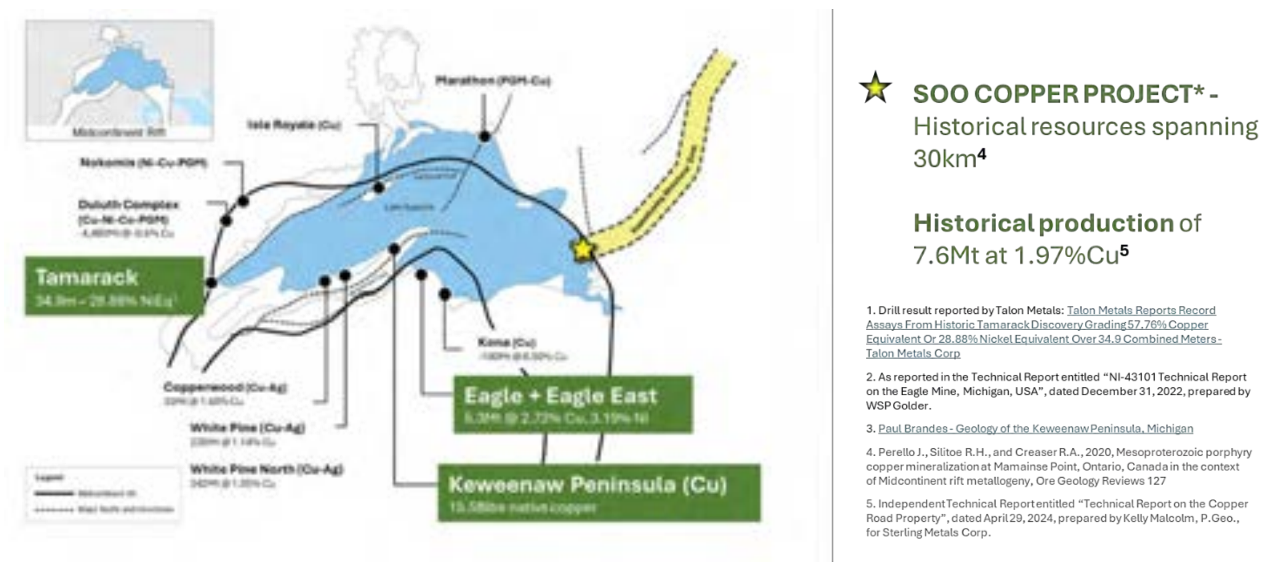

Figure 3: *Deposits in the Mid Continental Rift zone. Near Lake Superior, Ontario, Canada*

The Soo Copper Property is situated within the Mamainse Point Formation of the Keweenawan Group within the Proterozoic Southern Province, on the eastern edge of the Mid Continental Rift. The western and central part of the property straddles the NNW trending unconformity between the Mamainse Point Formation to the west and rocks of the Batchewana Greenstone Belt of the Archean Superior Province to the east.

SOO COPPER PROJECT PHASE 1 EXPLORATION CAMPAIGN

Phase 1 exploration at Soo Copper began in June 2024 with the establishment of a field base in Batchewana Bay and the launch of an extensive soil sampling and mapping program across a 23 km² area. Soil sampling revealed clear trends of elevated copper mineralization and identified several new areas of interest that guided follow-up mapping and prospecting. This work led to multiple discoveries of copper and molybdenum sulphide mineralization in surface outcrop, reported in an October 29, 2024 press release.

Concurrent with the soil sampling program, the Company completed a 3,777 line-km property-wide helicopter survey to collect high-resolution magnetic, radiometric, and LiDAR data. These datasets were integrated into a 3D geological model to support interpretation of the known copper-molybdenum porphyry and breccia systems and to refine targets for future drilling. The magnetic data helped pinpoint key geological units, including mafic volcanics closely associated with copper sulphide accumulation and higher-grade porphyry-style mineralization.

Field testing of geophysical targets also advanced, leading to the identification of new outcrops containing porphyry-style veining similar to that at Jogran. Samples were collected and submitted for assay. Ongoing interpretation of LiDAR, magnetics, ZTEM, VTEM, radiometrics, and historical data continued to refine target areas with the potential to host large-tonnage, economically significant copper mineralization. Early mapping identified numerous copper sulphide showings, including chalcopyrite, bornite, and associated molybdenite.

HIGH GRADE SAMPLES FROM SOIL SAMPLING

The Company discovered new high-grade copper and molybdenum sulphide mineralization across multiple surface outcrops at Soo Copper, with samples grading up to 15.9% Cu and 4.84% Mo and averaging 1.96% Cu across 31 samples. Mineralization occurred in porphyry-style veins, breccias, and disseminated zones, and several outcrops were sampled systematically by the exploration team.

At the Cave Showing, located 240 m south of the Jogran Porphyry, copper- and molybdenum-bearing veins occur in multiple orientations across a more than 5-metre-wide exposure. Steep veins returned values between 2.39% and 15.9% Cu, while flatter veins carried higher molybdenum values. Evidence of multiple veining events and magnetite-rich copper veins suggests proximity to a copper-magnetite-rich potassic core.

Farther south, the Moly Vein returned 1.74% Cu, 4.84% Mo, and 3.04 g/t rhenium, consistent with rift-related porphyry systems where molybdenum and rhenium enrichment are closely linked.

A newly identified hydrothermal quartz-magnetite-sulphide vein located southwest of the Moly Vein returned copper values from 2.00% to 15.44% and gold values up to 1.34 g/t. The vein's magnetite-rich composition and copper sulphide content indicate formation during the high-temperature prograde stage of porphyry mineralization. Similar styles of copper-rich magnetite veins were intersected in historical drilling over 1 km away.

Collectively, the distribution of copper-rich veins, strong alteration of mafic volcanics, and widespread sulphide occurrences suggest the presence of a substantial, untested copper-rich potassic core beneath this high-priority area.

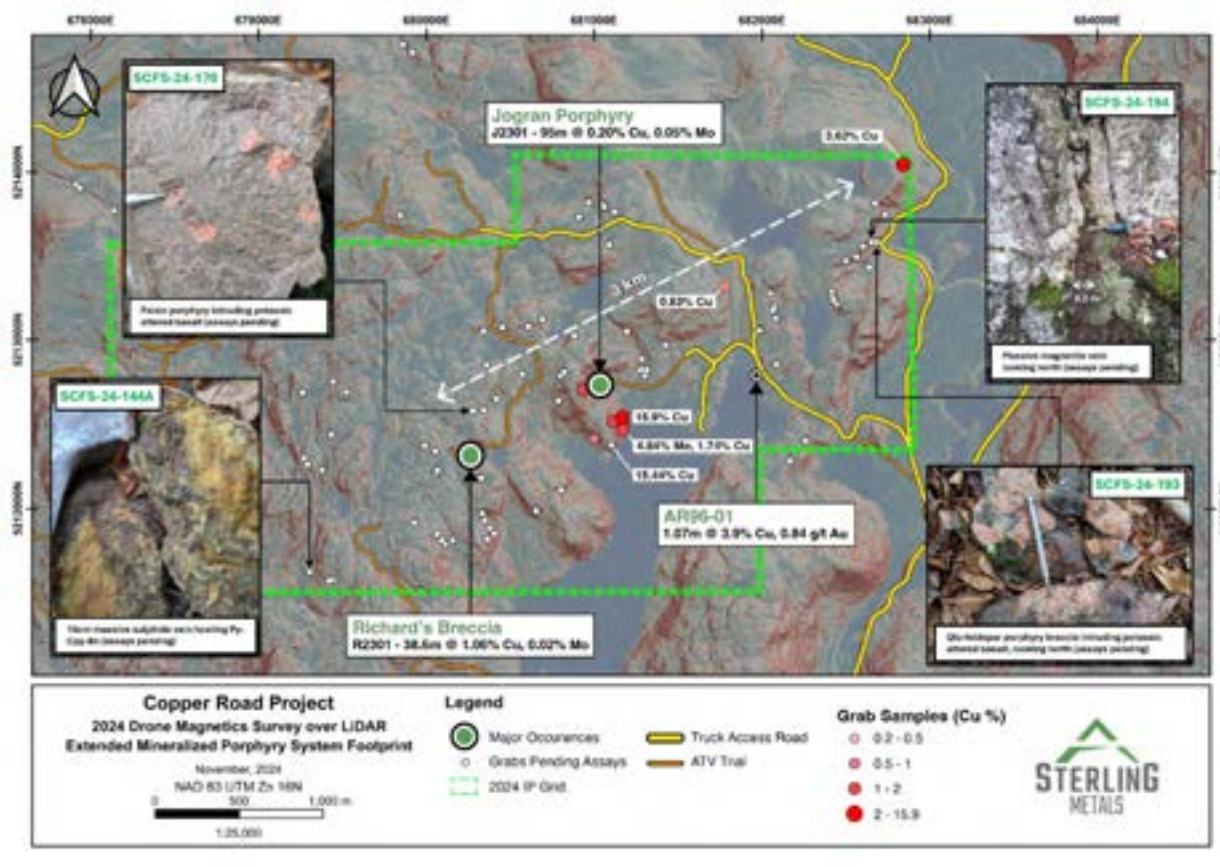

Figure 4: Surface sampling results from 2024 field work highlighting emerging mineralized footprint of porphyry system.

3D IP SURVEY AND INAUGURAL DRILLING COMPLETED

The Company completed a 3D Induced Polarization survey over a 15 km² (5 km × 3 km) high-priority area at the center of the Soo Copper Project, targeting chargeability anomalies associated with sulphide mineralization. Testing of historical drill core confirmed that copper sulphides produce a strong chargeability response. Preliminary results received in November guided focused mapping and prospecting, leading to the discovery of new mineralized outcrops southwest of Richards Breccia and improving the geological understanding of the central corridor.

The survey outlined multiple near-surface chargeable bodies and resistivity lows that correlate with copper occurrences in both historical drilling and surface outcrops. Numerous zones appeared interconnected, pointing to a possible porphyry center at depth consistent with regional ZTEM signatures. Priority targeting was narrowed to a 2.5 km × 1.5 km × 1.5 km zone where IP anomalies, resistivity lows, magnetic signatures, and copper-bearing surface samples converge. Several chargeability zones extend hundreds of metres to over a kilometre in size, with geophysical responses suggesting multiple intrusive bodies and deeper porphyry source chambers capable of hosting extensive copper-molybdenum mineralization.

The Company integrated IP, drone magnetics, soil sampling, mapping, prospecting, historical drilling, and property-wide geophysics to refine a robust suite of drill targets in an area that, despite being situated between two past-producing mines, had never been systematically explored or drilled below 200 metres.

Following these results, the Company launched its inaugural drill program of up to 2,000 metres on March 26, 2025, designed to test near-surface copper zones and their potential connection to a deeper porphyry system. Drilling focused on key targets within the central corridor, and Phase 1 was completed on May 5, 2025.

The first hole, MJ-25-01, confirmed a robust porphyry Cu-Mo-Au-Ag system with a high-tenor bornite-rich potassic core hosted in permeable mafic volcanics, remaining open along strike and at depth. Follow-up holes expanded this zone: CH-25-01, drilled 1 km west, intersected disseminated copper sulphides on the outer edge of the system; MJ-25-02 intersected the GFP Porphyry dyke at 254 m and returned 38 m of 0.59% CuEq within bornite-rich volcanics, along with an 83 m interval averaging 396 ppm Mo; and MJ-25-03 confirmed the eastern extension of the system, intersecting the targeted dyke and strong chalcopyrite mineralization. Together, the four holes demonstrated that a well-mineralized porphyry system extends along an east-west structural corridor at least 3 km long and 1 km wide, with drilling to date testing only its northernmost, shallow edge.

Figure 5. Bornite-chalcopyrite mineralization at 264.9m depth in MJ-25-01 grading 2.95% Cu, 0.442 g/t Au and 24 g/t Ag over 0.6m. Hosted by strongly biotite-chlorite altered mafic tuff volcanics adjacent to early stage GFP Porphyry.

Figure 6. Intensely veined and newly discovered, early stage GFP Porphyry at 267m depth grading 0.68% Cu, 0.02% Mo, 0.19 g/t Au and 4.2 g/t Ag. Split NQ core (4.8cm wide).

EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS

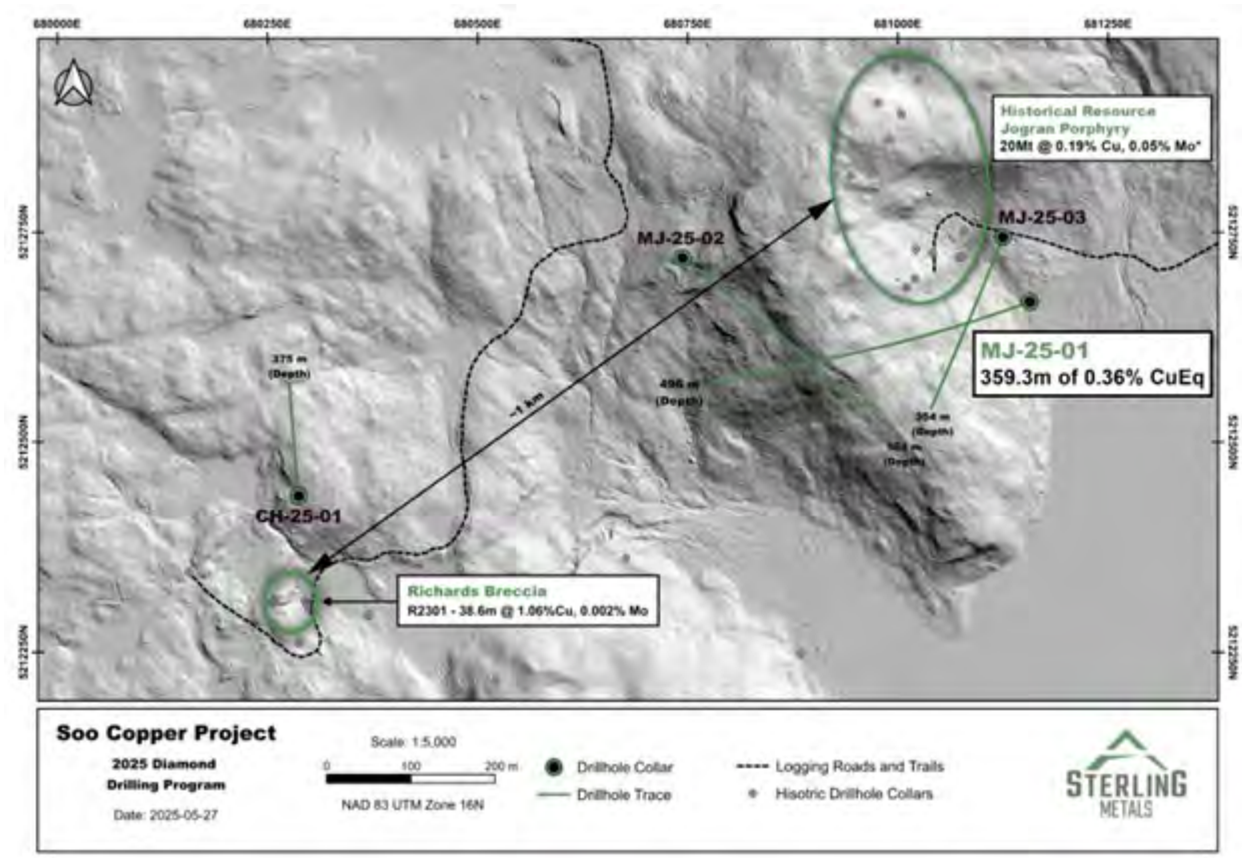

Figure 7. Hole locations from Sterling Metals inaugural drilling at the Soo Copper Project.

Table 1. Mineralization intervals from MJ-25-01

Zone	Start	End	Length	Cu %	Mo%	Au g/t	Ag g/t	CuEq %
Overburden	0	13.3	13.3	No sample taken				
Entire Hole	13.3	496.0	482.8	0.21	0.008	0.03	1.1	0.28
Including	14.3	373.5	359.3	0.26	0.011	0.05	1.4	0.36
Including	14.3	89.5	75.2	0.38	0.021	0.09	2.4	0.56
Bornite 1	249.6	290.0	40.4	0.36	0.002	0.05	1.9	0.43
Bornite 2	347.0	373.5	26.5	0.47	0.003	0.07	2.0	0.56

EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS

Intervals may not represent true widths which are not yet known and capping has not been applied to grades. CuEq grade calculations for reporting assumes 3-month average metal prices of US$4.3/lb Cu, US$20.6/lb Mo, US$3305/oz Au and US$33/oz Ag and recoveries of 90% Cu, 85% Mo, 70% Au, 60% Ag. Recoveries used are from recent test work on the Solaris, Warintza Project in Peru which is a similar style mineralization to Copper Road. See "Mineral Resource Estimate Update - NI 43-101 Technical Report, Warintza Project, Ecuador" with an effective date of July 1, 2024, and available on SEDAR+ under Solaris Resources profile.

Table 2. Mineralization intervals for the remaining three holes of the four-diamond drill hole program.

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Cu (%)	Mo (ppm)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	CuEq (%)
CH-25-01	**73**	**180.5**	**107.5**	**0.26**	**2.3**	**0.035**	**1.16**	**0.31**
Including	123.42	180.5	57.08	0.42	3.7	0.053	1.50	0.48
Including	**150.2**	**180.5**	**30.3**	**0.64**	**5.7**	**0.081**	**1.85**	**0.74**
MJ-25-02	146	538	392	0.18	94.9	0.021	0.9	0.25
Including	**146**	**344**	**198**	**0.25**	**12.2**	**0.032**	**1.2**	**0.30**
Bornite 1	**234**	**272**	**38**	**0.49**	**30.1**	**0.075**	**2.7**	**0.59**
Moly Core	476	559	83	0.06	**396**	0.007	0.5	0.25
MJ-25-03	10	354	344	0.13	184.5	0.026	1.1	0.24
Including	**186**	**306**	**120**	**0.23**	**35.9**	**0.045**	**1.5**	**0.30**
Bornite 2	**222.8**	**235**	**12.2**	**0.43**	**91.2**	**0.095**	**2.8**	**0.57**
Bornite 3	**263**	**283**	**20**	**0.39**	**63.4**	**0.075**	**2.7**	**0.51**

EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS

Intervals may not represent true widths which are not yet known and capping has not been applied to grades. CuEq grade calculations for reporting assumes 3-month average metal prices of US$4.3/lb Cu, US$20.6/lb Mo, US$3305/oz Au and US$33/oz Ag and recoveries of 90% Cu, 85% Mo, 70% Au, 60% Ag. Recoveries used are from recent test work on the Solaris, Warintza Project in Peru which is a similar style mineralization to Copper Road. See "Mineral Resource Estimate Update - NI 43-101 Technical Report, Warintza Project, Ecuador" with an effective date of July 1, 2024, and available on SEDAR+ under Solaris Resources profile.

Table 3. Hole locations, direction and final depths.

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth
MJ-25-01	681157	5212667	421	496	-47	250
CH-25-01	680287	5212436	507	375	-70	0
MJ-25-02	680744	5212719	474	564	-54	127
MJ-25-03	681125	5212744	421	354	-53	199

SOO COPPER PROJECT PHASE 2 EXPLORATION CAMPAIGN

Sterling Metals launched its Phase II exploration campaign in August 2025, following the strong results from its initial drilling at the Soo Copper Project. The program, announced as a 3,000–5,000 metre drill campaign, was designed to follow up on the Company's first confirmed porphyry-style mineralization and to test the broader east–west structural corridor highlighted by new geophysical work. Through the Phase II holes, Sterling consistently intersected copper and molybdenum sulphides, confirming that the system extends laterally and remains open at depth. Combined with updated geophysical interpretations, core relogging, and expanded soil and prospecting work, the results showed that the mineralized trend covers at least 3 km by 1 km, with drilling so far only touching the northern and shallow edge of the system.

EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS

DISCOVERY HOLE: MEPS-25-02

The Company announced in a press release on September 29, 2025, a significant discovery at the Soo Copper Project with drill hole MEPS-25-02, which intersected 262.5 metres grading 1.05% CuEq, starting at 47.5 m downhole. Within that, a high-grade zone of 68.3 metres at 3.25% CuEq was identified starting at 179.7 m. A gold rich interval of 9.3 metres at 19.8% CuEq was also reported. Highlights included 33% Cu over 0.55 m at 220.45 m and 21.3% Cu with 196 g/t Au over 0.6 m at 219.85 m. The mineralization begins near surface, featuring bornite- and chalcopyrite-rich zones, with no pyrite or pyrrhotite in the reported section, indicating a high-tenor copper-gold system. The discovery hole validated the Company's targeting model and set the foundation for expanding the porphyry copper-molybdenum system at you the project. The program has since been expanded to 6,000m, and drilling is ongoing.

Table 4. Phase 2 Drilling Mineralization Intervals

Hole	**From**	**To**	**Length**	**Cu %**	**Mo%**	**Au g/t**	**Ag g/t**	**CuEq %**
MEPS-25-01	Results pending							
MEPS-25-02	5	341	336	0.43	0.004	0.39	2.75	0.85
Including	47.5	310	262.5	0.52	0.005	0.49	3.15	1.05
Including	179.72	248.0	68.28	1.39	0.007	1.83	8.46	3.25
Including	181.25	181.65	0.4	13.3	0.0003	1.03	22.9	14.5
Including	215.6	224.75	9.15	6.80	0.008	13.20	46.26	19.81
Including	219.85	220.45	0.6	21.3	0.0002	196	168	209.0
Including	220.45	221	0.55	33	0.0002	0.342	210	35.3

Intervals may not represent true widths which are not yet known and capping has not been applied to grades. CuEq grade calculations for reporting assumes spot metal prices September 23, 2025 metal prices of US$4.49/lb Cu, US$25.18/lb Mo, US$3750/oz Au and US$43.82/oz Ag and recoveries of 90% Cu, 85% Mo, 70% Au, 60% Ag. Recoveries used are from recent test work on the Solaris, Warintza Project in Peru which is a similar style mineralization to Copper Road. See "Mineral Resource Estimate Update - NI 43-101 Technical Report, Warintza Project, Ecuador" with an effective date of July 1, 2024, and available on SEDAR+ under Solaris Resources profile.

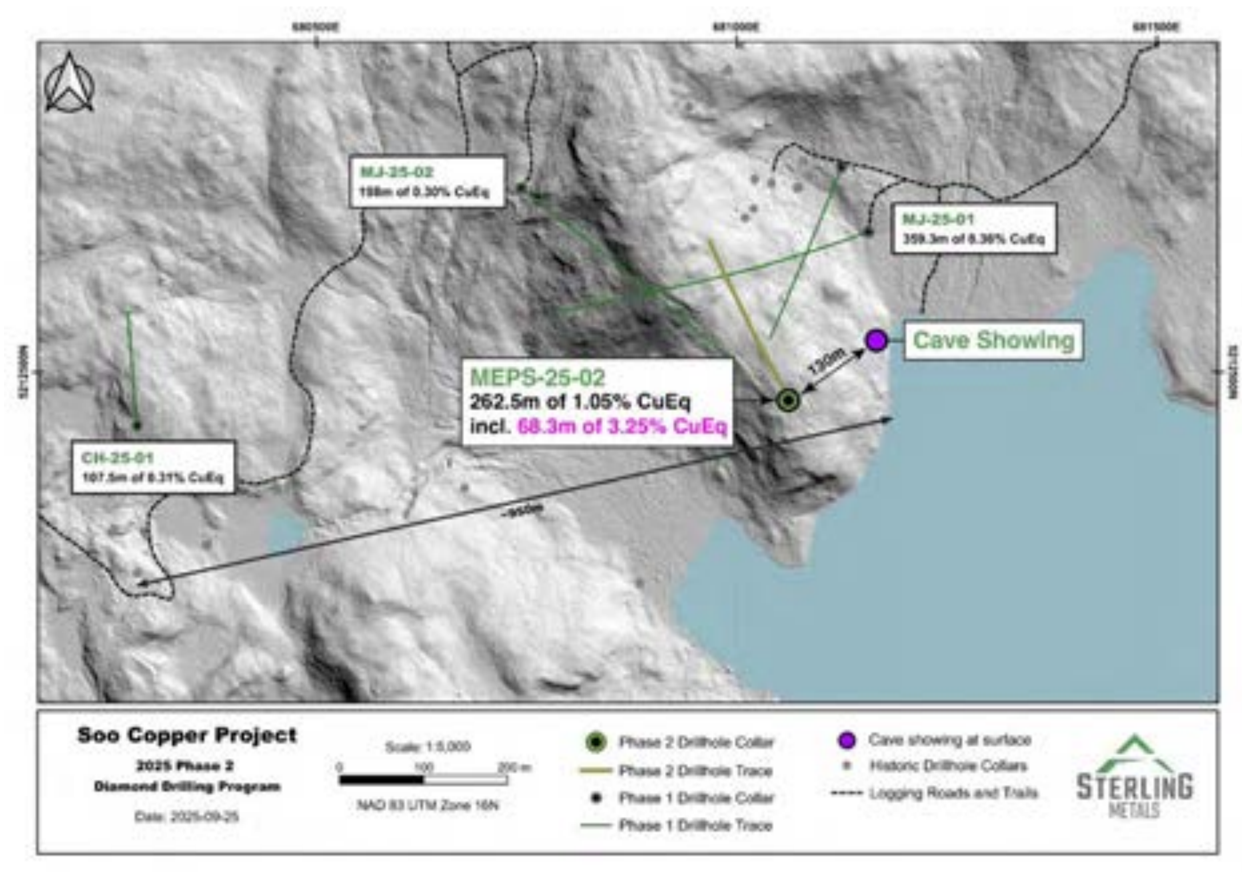

Figure 8 MEPS-25-02 and hole locations from Sterling Metals inaugural drilling at the Soo Copper Project.

EXPANDED REGIONAL SOIL SAMPLING HIGHLIGHTS A NEWLY DEFINED CORRIDOR MORE THAN 6 KM LONG

In its October 8, 2025 update, Sterling Metals Corp. reported that its summer field program at the Soo Copper Project (Ontario) identified extensive bornite- and chalcopyrite-rich outcrops over a newly defined corridor more than 6 km long. Alongside the mapping and sampling effort—which included 1,323 new soil samples and 122 new copper-soil anomalies—the Company collected 93 copper-bearing rock samples, of which 38 contained bornite, over a 2 km zone at the "Gimlet" target area, located over 2 km from the collar of its high-grade drill hole, MEPS-25-02.

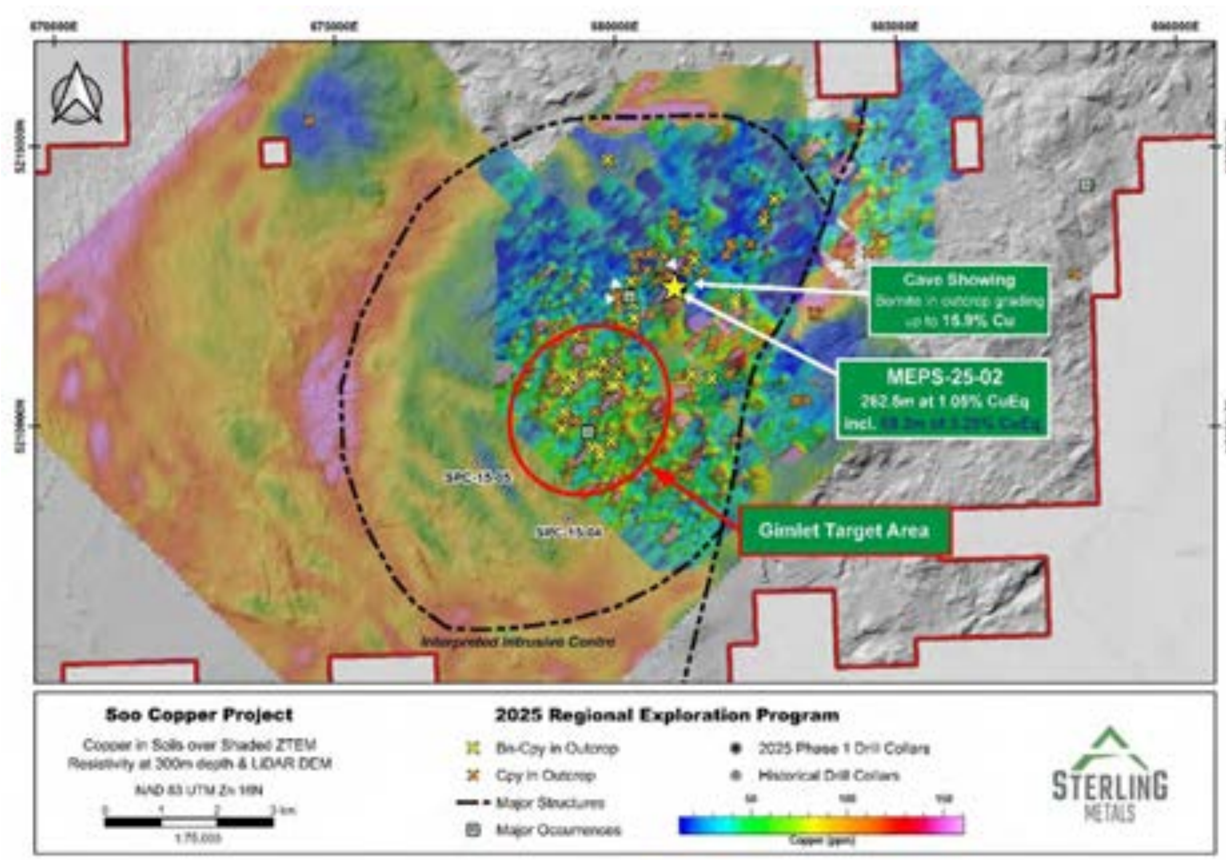

Figure 9 Soo Copper Project, surface sample locations over copper in soils map, over regional ZTEM survey (resistivity) and Lidar.

QUALITY ASSURANCE/QUALITY CONTROL – SAMPLING PROCEDURES

Soil samples were collected in areas containing available *in situ* material and areas such as wetlands were avoided. The soil samples consisted of 300-500 g of material collected from the B-horizon using a hand auger and stored in kraft bags. Samples were photographed, described, and final locations were recorded using a handheld GPS. The samples were air dried, sieved to an optimal fraction, split, packed into soil cups, covered with thin-film, and analyzed using a Vanta handheld XRF in a stationary setup. Internal quality control and quality assurance consisted of the insertion of certified reference materials and blank materials every 20-30 samples, and a duplicate analysis approximately every 50th sample. Procedural protocols were implemented at all stages of sample handling to prevent cross-contamination and external contamination of samples. A 10% subset of samples were selected from the survey and sent to SGS for analysis using a sodium peroxide fusion digest followed by ICP-OES/ICP-MS for lab verification.

Rock samples were bagged and labelled in the field, photographed, described, and assigned a coordinate using a handheld GPS. Samples were sent to SGS to be crushed, split and pulverized for analysis. Analysis included a sodium peroxide fusion digest followed by ICP-OES/ICP-MS. Ore grade and gold analysis were completed using fire assay, followed by an ICP-MS/ICP-AES finish. Certified reference materials and blank materials were inserted approximately every 20 samples by the laboratory.

Analytical services were provided by Actlabs, which is an independent, CALA- and SCC-accredited analytical services firm registered to ISO 17025 and ISO 9001 standard. Drill core samples were logged and split in half with a diamond core saw. Half-core samples were securely stored at the core logging facility until being delivered to Actlabs North Bay lab by commercial transport. Samples were crushed (< 7 kg) up to 90% passing 2mm (10 mesh), riffle split to 250 g and pulverized by mild steel to 95% passing 105µm (150 mesh). Samples splits underwent a 4-acid near total digestion followed by a multi-element analysis, including base metals, using an ICP method for 35 elements. Selected sample pulps were then analyzed for gold using a 30 g aliquot mixed with fire assay fluxes and Ag as a collector, placed in a fire clay crucible, gradually heated to 1060ºC for 60 min, and followed with an AA finish.

Laboratory QA/QC for the ICP analysis was 14% for each batch, including 5 method reagent blanks, 10 in-house controls, 10 samples duplicates, and 8 certified reference materials. An additional 13% QA/QC was performed as part of the instrumental analysis to ensure quality in the areas of instrumental drift. Laboratory quality control for the gold fire assay included two blanks per 42 samples, three sample duplicates and 2 certified reference materials, one high and one low (QC 7 out of 42 samples). In-house QA/QC included the systematic insertion of blanks, duplicates, and certified reference materials (CRM).

REPORT TO SHAREHOLDERS AND MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Sterling Metals acknowledges that its exploration activities are conducted on the traditional lands of the First Nations and Métis Peoples of the North Shore of Lake Superior. We recognize and respect the longstanding and diverse relationships Indigenous Peoples have with the land and are committed to engaging in a manner that is respectful, transparent, and inclusive.

ADELINE COPPER-SILVER PROJECT

PROPERTY PAYMENT

On March 6, 2023, the Company entered into an option agreement ("Adeline Property Option Agreement") with Chesterfield Resources Plc, and its wholly owned subsidiary, Chesterfield (Canada) Inc. (collectively "Chesterfield") to purchase from Chesterfield, 100% of the Adeline Copper-Silver Project in Labrador. In consideration for the purchase of the Project, on signing of the Definitive Agreement (the "Agreement"), the Company made a cash payment of $100,000.

On approval of the transaction by the TSX Venture Exchange on March 23, 2023, the Company issued 450,000 common shares of the Company, to Chesterfield Resources Plc., and made an additional cash payment of $300,000 to Chesterfield (Canada) Inc. On June 18, 2024, the Company completed the renegotiation of the option agreement and paid $200,000 in cash (paid July 4, 2024) and issued an additional 850,000 common shares to Chesterfield Resources Plc. (issued July 10, 2024) and now owns a 100% interest in the Adeline Copper-Silver Project.

PROPERTY LOCATION

Comprised of roughly 30,000 hectares and a 44 km strike of copper-silver-rich terrain, the Adeline project is located in Labrador, Canada, close to road, rail, and power infrastructure and within 500 km of the Sail Pond project, allowing for strong economies of scale for exploration (Figure 10).

Figure 10: Adeline Project Location in Labrador, Canada.

GEOLOGICAL SETTING

REGIONAL TECTONIC AND GEOLOGICAL SETTING

Most of Labrador constitutes the northeastern edge of the Precambrian Canadian Shield and consists predominantly of intrusive and high-grade metamorphic rocks which record the geological evolution of the region from about 3.85 Ga to 0.6 Ga (Wardle and Wilton, 1995). The region contains five main components (Figure 22) the Archean Nain Province to the northeast, 2) the Archean Superior Province to the west, 3) the ca. 2.1-2.8 Ga Churchill Province, sandwiched between the Nain and Superior province in north-central to central Labrador, 4) the Makkovik

Province (ca. 2.0-1.8 Ga) along the southern margin of the Nain Province, and 5) the Grenville Province (ca. 1.7-1.0 Ga) all along the southern margin of Labrador (Wardle and Wilton, 1995).

Rocks of the Grenville Province are separated from the other structural provinces by the Grenville Front, an east-west-trending allocthonous zone that truncated and tectonically reworked rocks located in the pre-Grenvillian Provinces during the Grenville Orogeny between 1.3 Ga and 1.0 Ga. The Grenville Front has strong regional magnetic and gravity geophysical expressions and marks the break between typically higher-grade metamorphism on the Grenville Province side of the Front.

The Seal Lake Group represents a Mesoproterozoic supracrustal successor sequence that formed on the southern edges of the Nain-Makkovik craton. Rocks within the Seal Lake Group constitute shallow-marine to continentally-derived sedimentary units and flood basalts along with voluminous diabase sills, which were subsequently deformed during the ca. 1000-Ma Grenville Orogeny. The age of the Seal Lake Group has been constrained by zircon and baddeleyite age dates from sills at between 1224-1250 Ma (Romer et al., 1995). Perrelló et al. (2017) dated molybdenite from the Seal Main Showing at 1084+5.1 Ma. Wilton and Selby (2017) likewise Re-Os dated molybdenite from the Whisky Lake Showing at 1069.6 + 4.7 Ma and 1064.6 + 5.1 Ma.

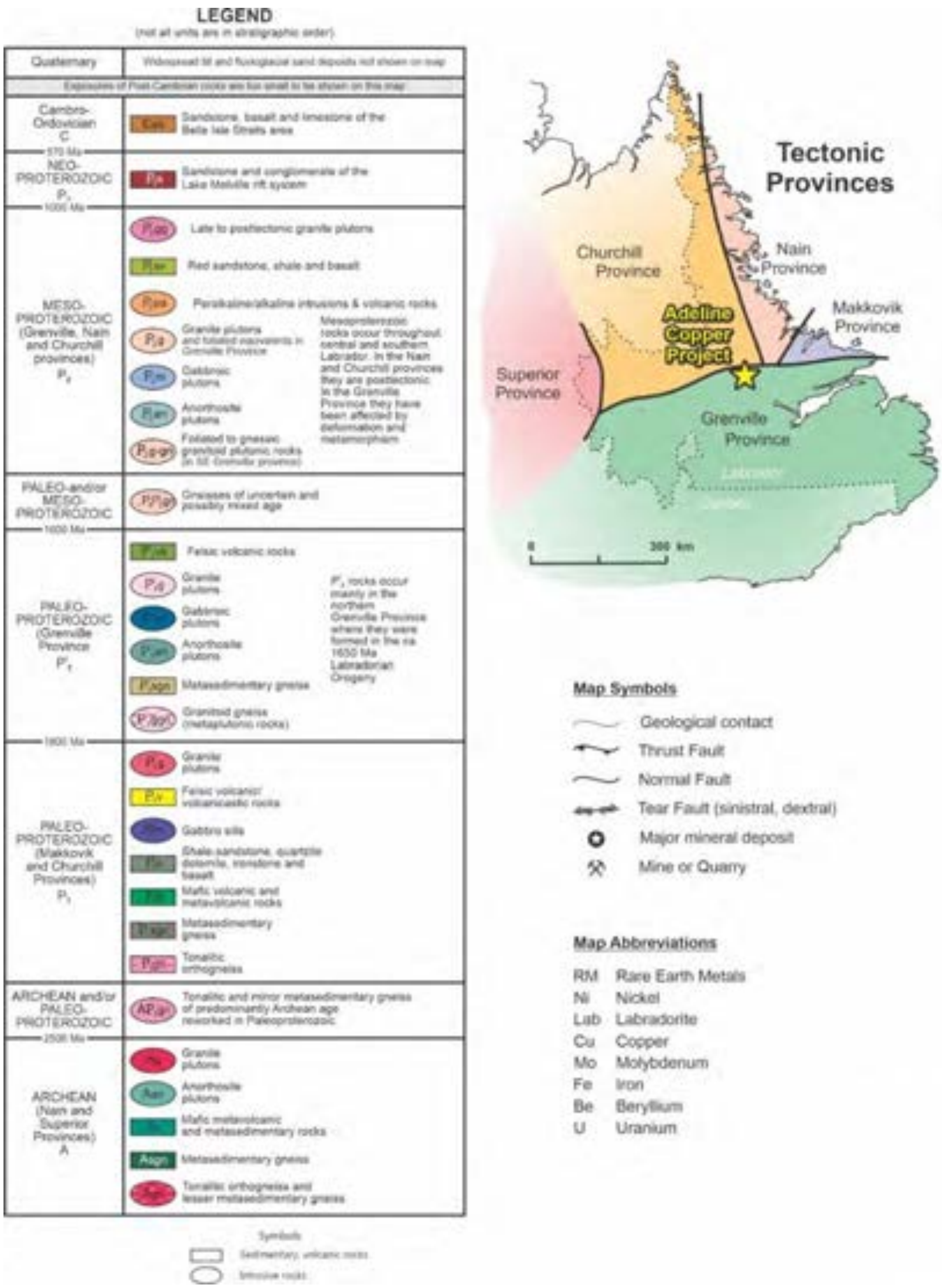

Figure 11: Labrador Regional Geology.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The Property is entirely underlain by the Seal Lake Group (Robinson, 1954; Brummer and Mann, 1961; Baragar, 1981) which comprises a Mesoproterozoic volcano-sedimentary sequence covering an area of approximately 10,000 km2 in central Labrador (Figure 23). The Seal Lake Group is the youngest of six Proterozoic supracrustal sequences that are collectively known as the Central Mineral Belt ("CMB") (Wilton, 1996). The Seal Lake Group lies near the junction between the Churchill, Nain, and Grenville geological provinces. The Seal Lake Group unconformably overlies several older terranes, complexes, suites, and undifferentiated basement rocks ranging from the Archean to the Mesoproterozoic (Wardle et al., 1997).

The Seal Lake Group has been subdivided into six formations (Evans, 1952; Brummer and Mann, 1961) as listed in Table 7-1. The formations, from youngest to oldest, are the: 1) Upper Red Quartzite Formation, 2) Adeline Island Formation, 3) Salmon Lake Formation, 4) Whisky Lake Formation, 5) Wuchusk Lake Formation and 5) Bessie Lake - Majoqua Lake Formation. The Majoqua Lake Formation and the Bessie Lake Formation are considered stratigraphic equivalents. However, the Majoqua Lake Formation, exposed along the northern limb of the regional syncline, is weakly deformed whereas the southern, basal Bessie Lake Formation is strongly deformed (Brummer and Mann, 1961).

The overall thickness of the Seal Lake Group is postulated to range from 5,280 m (Knight, 1972) to 14,000 m (Baragar, 1981). The effects of folding and thrusting render the estimation of thickness difficult.

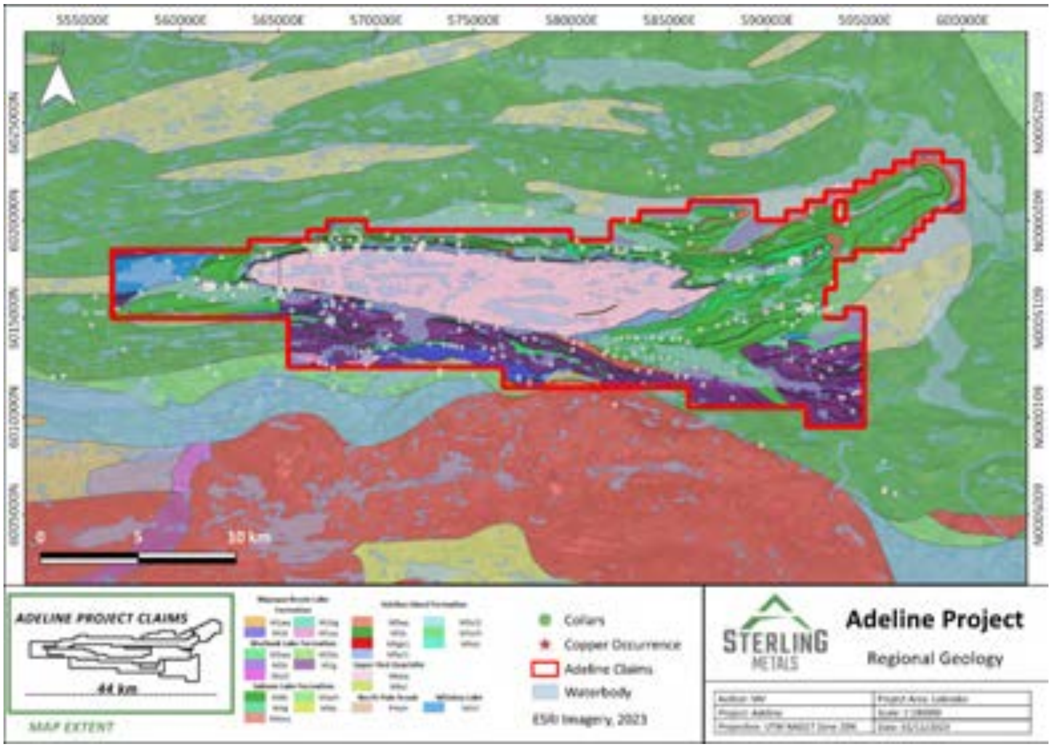

Figure 12: Adeline Project Property Geology.

RECENT EXPLORATION WORK AT ADELINE PROJECT

Possessing a robust early-stage exploration database including regional airborne magnetics, ground Induced Polarization (IP), extensive geological mapping and over 250 surface samples assaying as high as 26.9% copper (Cu), Adeline exhibits strong geological comparisons with preferred epigenetic sediment-hosted copper systems such as those which host the Udokan mine, one of the largest global copper deposits. In addition to the land package, the Project has a pipeline of exploration targets at different stages of development including two drill-ready targets at two key prospects, one of which has returned an encouraging intercept of 1.76% Cu and 58.2 g/t Ag over 7.9 m on the edge of a large chargeability anomaly (2011, Playfair hole SL-11-10).

The inaugural drill program was completed in October 2023 with results announced on December 8, 2023. The highlights include:

A total of 1,930 meters of drilling was completed in 11 drill holes focused on testing the Ellis Main prospect ("Ellis") and the Whiskey target. In addition to the drilling campaign, the Company completed a surface sampling program from outcrops in the Whiskey area.

- Inaugural drilling across the 44km x 7km basin tested two initial targets on opposite ends of the basin, with 10 of 11 holes intersecting copper mineralization, underscoring the robustness of the system (Figure 24)
- At Ellis, 8 holes tested the historic mineralized grey bed at depth and along strike with the following results as shown in Figure 24:
  - ELS-23-007 intersected an extensive copper zone over a 150m by 100m area, with 25m @ 0.24% Cu and 4.05 g/t Ag, including 2.6m @ 0.87% Cu and 11.54 g/t Ag
  - While the grey bed unexpectedly thinned, drilling intersection a mafic sill, a rock type differing from initial expectations, though typical in systems of this nature
  - Notably, visuals confirmed 6 copper minerals across this 25m wide zone with extensive copper oxides suggesting potential at depth of sulphide accumulations
- At Whiskey located 25km east of Ellis, 3 holes showed pinching of the grey bed with narrower mineralization including:
  - WHS-23-010 intersected 3.1m @ 0.96% Cu and 11.78 g/t Ag, including 0.7m @ 3.54% Cu and 46 g/t Ag
  - WHS-23-011 which intersected 2.1m @ 1.20% Cu and 16.43 g/t Ag and 0.6m @ 3.22% Cu and 46 g/t Ag
- Additionally, encouraging sampling of outcrops south of drilling in the Whiskey area showed additional emerging copper trends on the eastern portion of the basin with 17 samples grading higher than 0.5% Cu and up to 2.44% Cu
- Camp was winterized prior to demobilization and a drill remains on site for future drill program

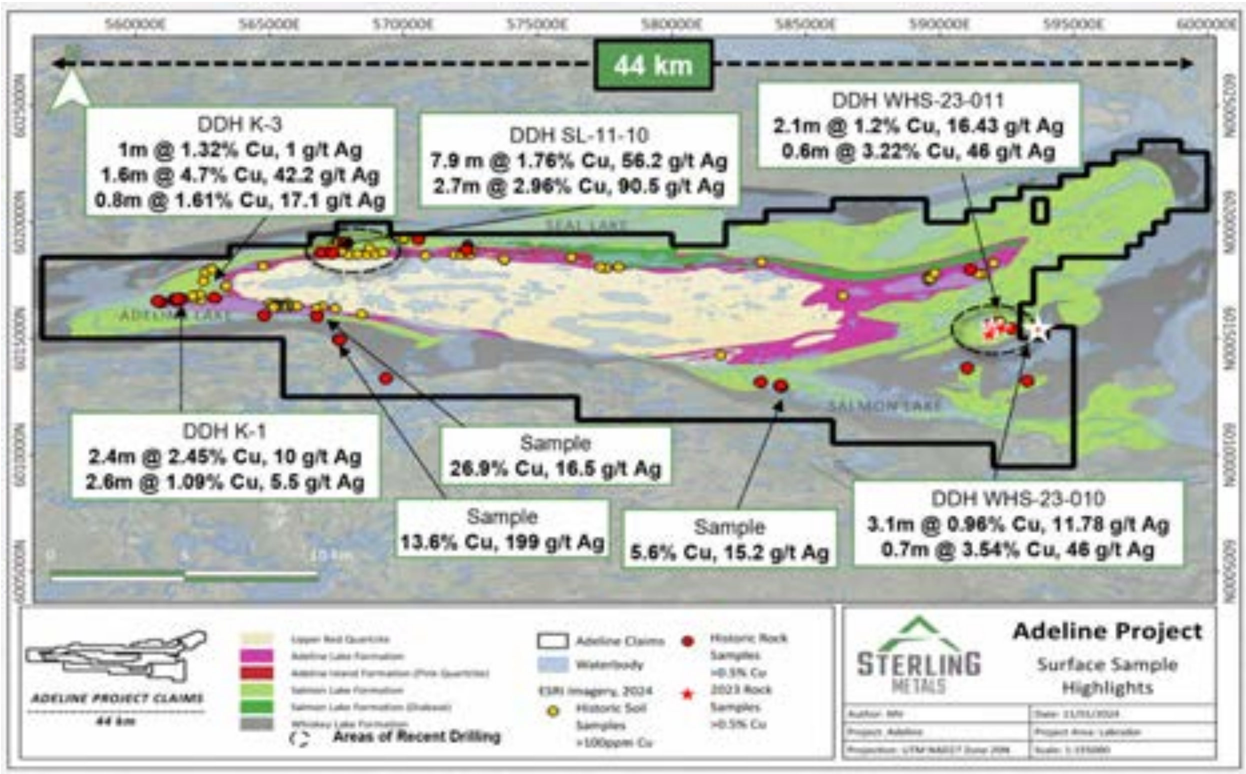

Figure 13: Select sample and diamond drill hole highlights at the Adeline Project covering the 44km basin.

The Adeline Project has many copper showings across the extent of the property, however, drilling and systematic exploration sparse over the 44km x 11km basin. In December 2023, the Company completed its inaugural drill program consisting of 11 holes with 10 holes intersecting copper mineralization, underscoring the robustness of the system. Figure 24 above shows select surface highlights from past drilling and sampling work conducted by predecessors, and the Company.

To assist in improved targeting and the identification of larger accumulation of copper sulfides, the Company examined several exploration initiatives including the role of hydrocarbons within the sedimentary rocks in triggering the accumulation of copper mineralization.

The Company has retained ALS GoldSpot Discoveries Ltd. to assist with a remote sensing interpretation of spaceborne multispectral data and a targeting study in a 687km2 area. The purpose of the study is to:

- Acquire Worldview-3 spaceborne hyperspectral 16-bands remote sensing products at ~2m spatial resolution, then
- Conduct a mineral mapping and structural linework interpretation from the remote sensing products to delineate areas of high prospectivity and exploration potential.

The Worldview-3 SWIR data spectral treatment allows for a redox conditions map of outcrops, differentiating the reduced organic matter-rich beds (hydrocarbon-rich) from the oxidized beds. Then, integrating the key marker horizons with relevant structures, derived from topography (interpreted during 2023 Phase 1), to assist in identification and ranking of targets. This exercise will benefit the from the knowledge acquired from the Summer 2023 field campaign, including rock assays and descriptions.

Additional prospecting and soil sampling was carried out in June 2025 to further assist in identification and ranking of targets for future frill programs.

SAIL POND PROJECT

Figure 144: Sail Pond Project Area Access Road and Trenching at Heimdall Zone, looking north.

PROPERTY PAYMENT

In consideration for the purchase of the Sail Pond Project, on signing of the Definitive Agreement (the "Agreement"), the Company issued 589,913 common shares of the Company on a post-consolidation basis, representing approximately, to Altius Resources Inc. ("Altius"). Altius also holds a 0.5% NSR royalty over the project. A 1.5% NSR is held by Mr. Tony Kearney, the initial finder of the Sail Pond asset of which 1% can be purchased from Mr. Kearney for $1,000,000 by Altius.

Additionally, the Company issued 60,606 common shares to Altius on February 1, 2021, at a price of $3.30 per common share. The issuance settled $200,000 that was owing to Altius as part of the Company's acquisition of the Sail Pond Project. The transaction was approved by the TSX Venture Exchange on October 2, 2020. Sterling Metals has earned 100% of this project by incurring over $1,500,000 in exploration expenditures on the project prior to September 30, 2021.

PROPERTY LOCATION

Figure 55: Sail Pond and Adeline project locations within Newfoundland and Labrador.

The Sail Pond project is comprised of 13,500 Ha and is located on Newfoundland's Great Northern Peninsula, eastern Canada (Figure 15). The property is easily accessible by a series of paved highways, forest access roads and trails. Adjacent to many regional services and within 32 km of the St. Anthony regional airport and the access roads are 20km north of the town of Roddickton (Figure 14), which Sterling utilizes for core logging and its exploration base. The company has a 100% interest in the Sail Pond project which is subject to a 2% NSR.

GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The high-grade silver (Ag) with copper (Cu), lead (Pb), zinc (Zn) and antimony (Sb) mineralization found at Sail Pond is unique for eastern Canada Laurentian Margin – Humber Tectonostratigraphic Zone (Figure 16).

The mineralization is distinguished by thick, massive sequences of pervasively altered (i.e. silica ± calcite ± sericite) dolostone (or dolomitized limestone) of the St. George Group (possibly Catoche and/or Aguathuna formations). Commonly, these dolostones are folded and bounded by shear zones or thrust faults and often deform brittlely. Conjugate quartz veins are the predominant host for the Ag-Cu-Pb-Zn-Sb mineralization and are found almost entirely within sequences or blocks of massive dolostone. Quartz veins can constitute upwards of 30-40 volume percent of the exposed rock, with individual quartz veins generally less than 10 cm in thickness but can reach up to 2 m in some locations. Mineralization has been observed in both sets of quartz veins. Similar styles of mineralization are present throughout the property, albeit hosted in narrower units (0.5 to 5 m widths) of dolostone, and there has been little work conducted thus far to evaluate these areas.

Sulphide mineralization at Sail Pond is comprised mostly of chalcocite, tetrahedrite, tennantite, sphalerite, boulangerite, galena and locally trace to minor amounts of pyrite, bornite, covellite, mimetite, sulfosalts, fluorite and apatite. Silver is almost exclusively associated with the tetrahedrite and the copper is dominantly found in chalcocite. Mineralization is generally within or spatially associated with quartz veins; as open-space infilling (clots), disseminations, and as vein-parallel massive bands or veinlets.

REPORT TO SHAREHOLDERS AND MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

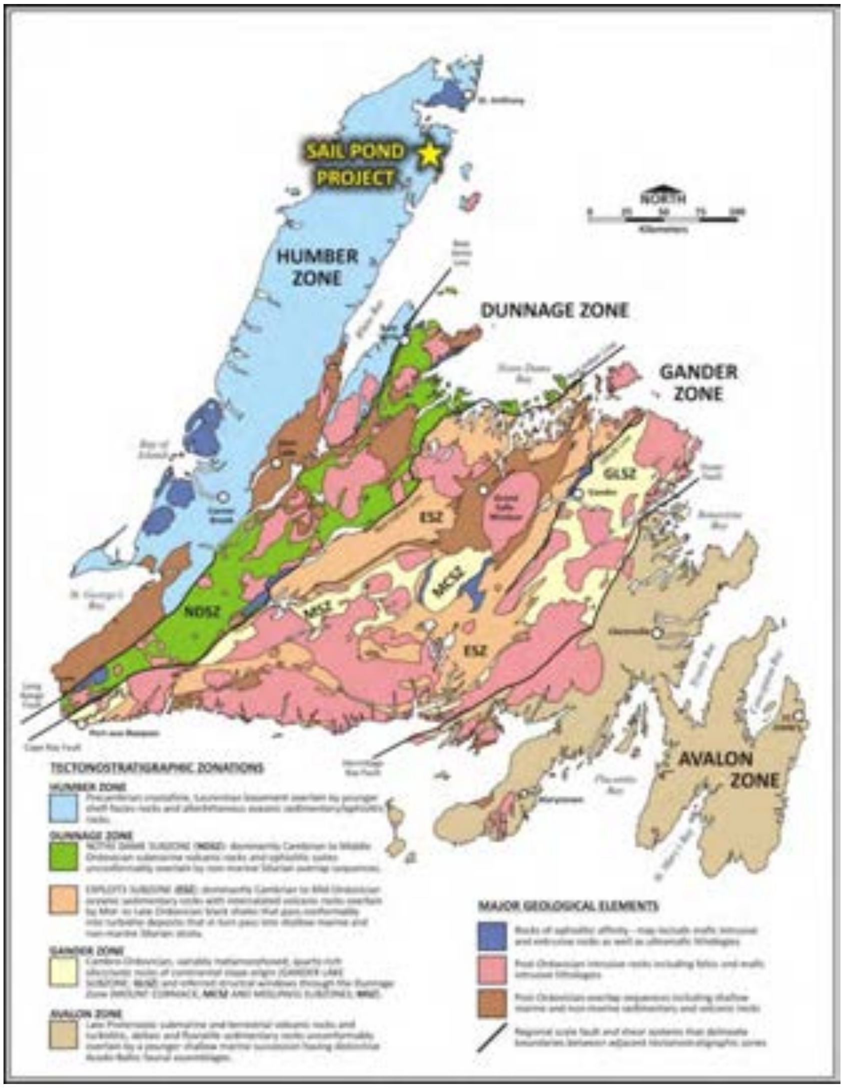

Figure 16: Newfoundland geology map with Sail Pond Project location.

RECENT EXPLORATION WORK AT SAIL POND PROJECT

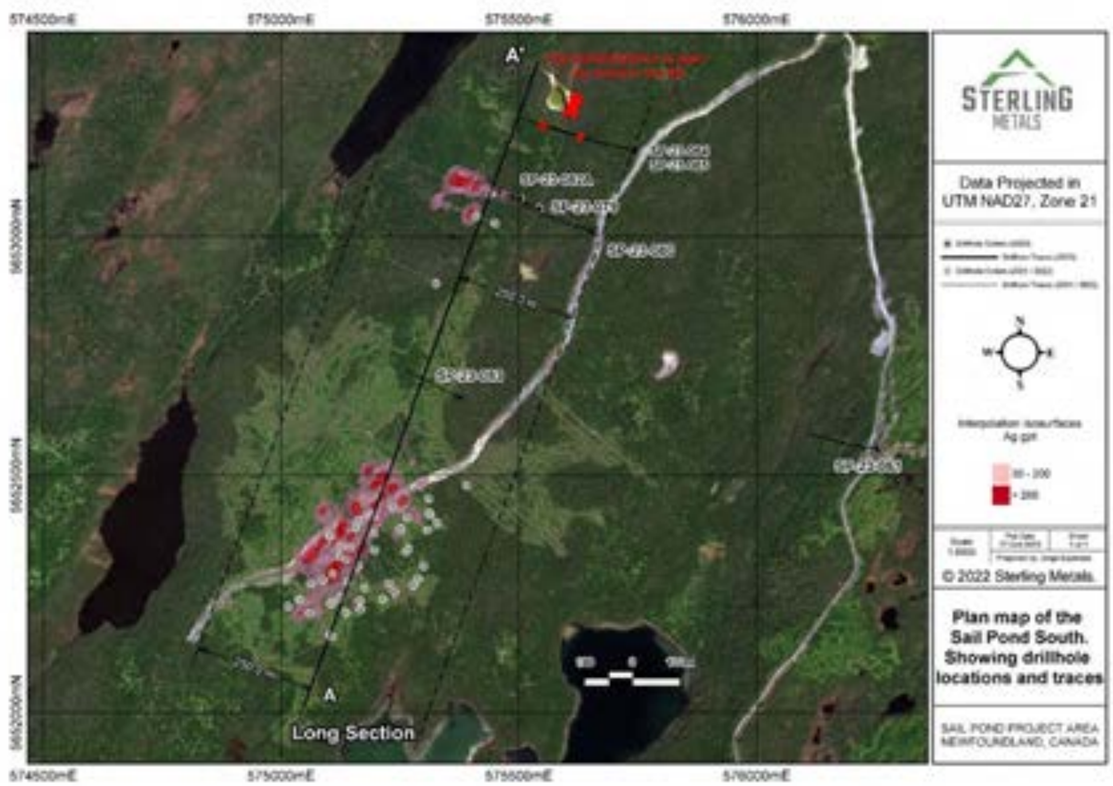

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Figure17: Plan map of Heimdall and Heimdall North Zones at Sail Pond with drill hole locations.

Figure18: Drill core photo of high-grade mineralization in hole SP-23-085 from 208.97m to 209.29m.

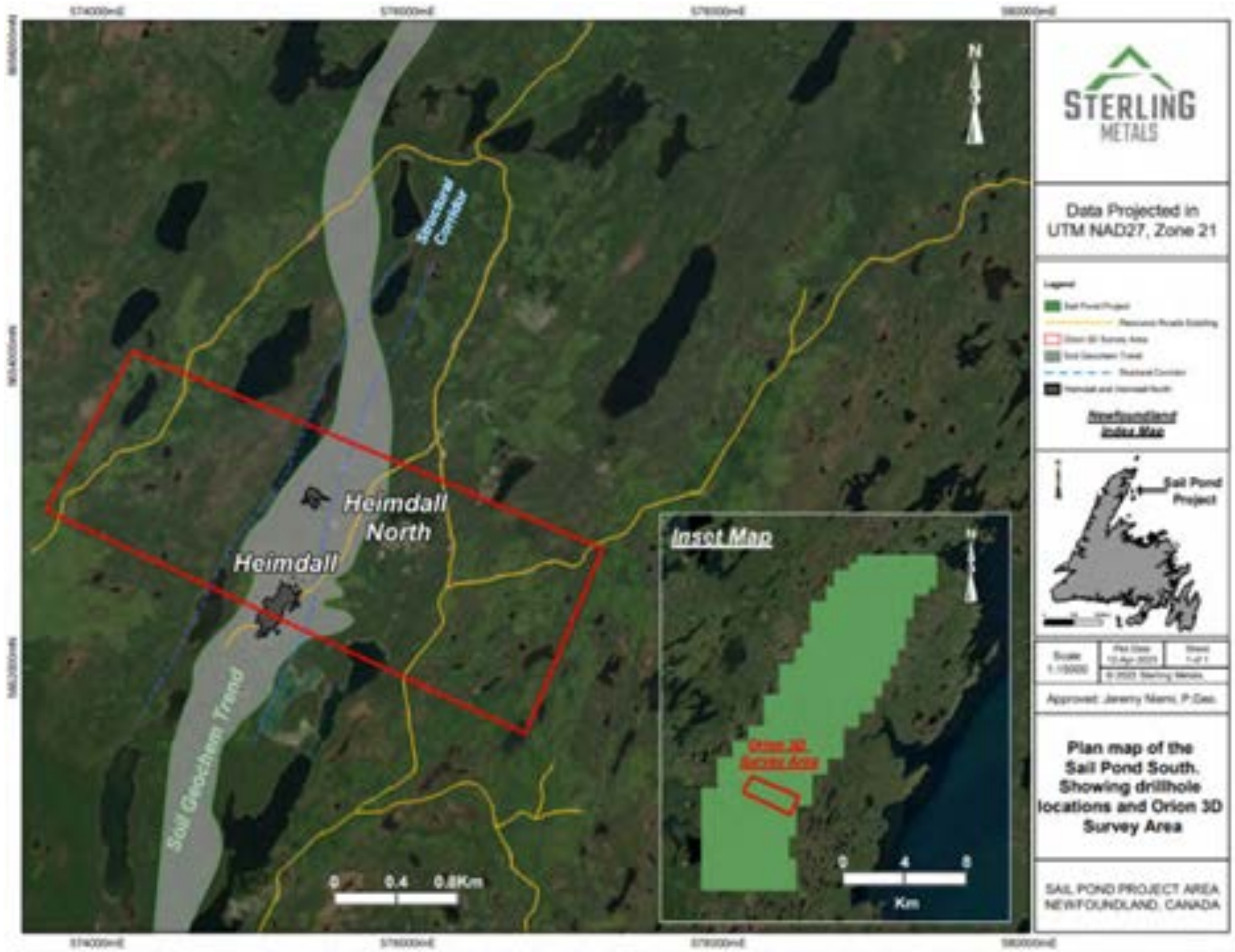

Figure19: Plan map of Orion 3D survey area at Sail Pond Project.

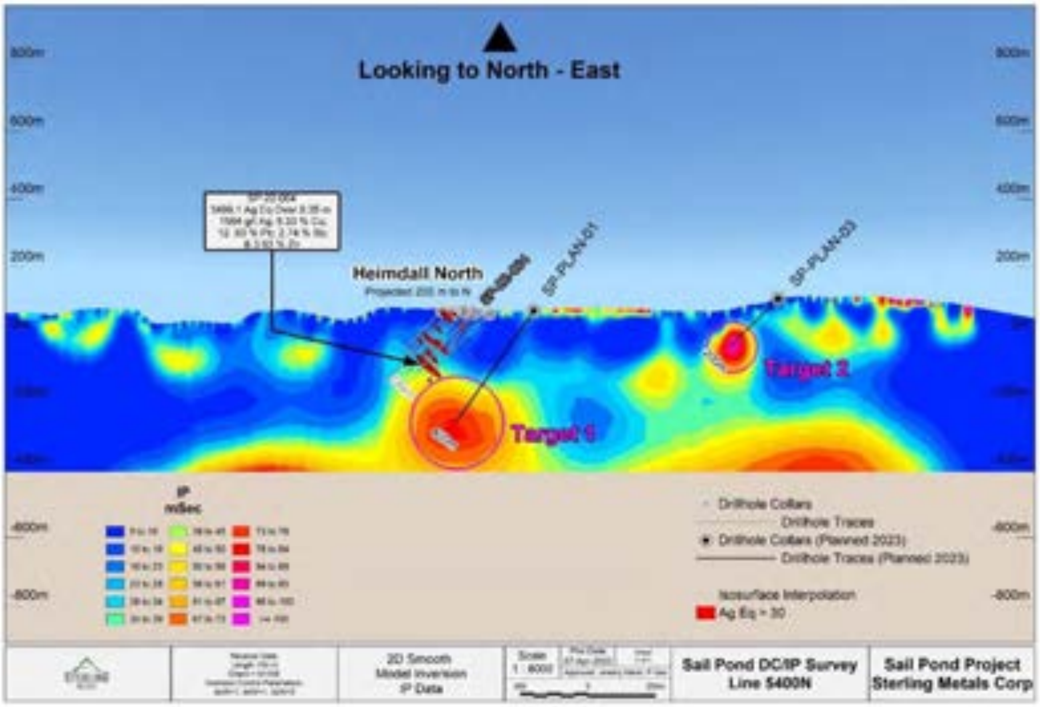

Figure 20: Cross section from Orion 3D survey at Heimdall North showing two of four new targets.

Prospecting work continued on the project during the summer of 2024 with a focus on investigating outcroppings and new areas for future exploration.

As of December 31, 2024, the Company recorded an impairment loss of $10,304,800 against the carrying value of the Sail Pond Project after conducting a review of the current fair market value of the project. The impairment charge is a non-cash charge and may be reversed in future periods should market conditions warrant.

QUALIFIED PERSON

The technical information in this MD&A has been prepared in accordance with the Canadian regulatory requirements set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and reviewed and approved by Jeremy Niemi, P.Geo. (Ontario), Senior Vice President of Exploration and Evaluation for Sterling Metals, is the Qualified Person as defined by National Instrument 43-101, Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. Mr. Niemi is responsible for the scientific and technical data presented herein and has reviewed and approved this project summary. Mr. Niemi is a Qualified Person under NI 43-101.

EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS

REPORT TO SHAREHOLDERS AND MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Property Rights and Evaluation and Exploration Assets

The following table summarizes the carrying value of the Company's property rights and evaluation and exploration assets as of September 30, 2025.

	Sail Pond	Adeline	Soo Copper	Total
Carrying amount				
Balance January 1, 2024	**$ 10,231,114**	**$ 3,429,927**	**$ -**	**$ 13,661,041**
Acquisitions				
Cash	$ -	$ 200,000	$ 460,000	$ 660,000
Common shares issued	-	680,000	6,152,713	6,832,713
Exploration				
Drilling	-	-	-	-
Field and administration	31,055	58,722	390,603	480,380
Geological and Geophysical services	24,500	219,272	1,237,850	1,481,622
Assays	15,069	3,173	15,110	33,352
Prospecting	-	-	-	-
Depreciation and amortization capitalized	3,063	11,523	26,967	41,553
Impairment of mineral property carrying value	(10,304,800)	-	-	(10,304,800)
Balance December 31, 2024	**$ 1**	**$ 4,602,617**	**$ 8,283,243**	**$12,885,861**
Acquisitions				
Cash	**$ -**	$ -	$ -	$ -
Common shares issued	-	-	-	-
Exploration				
Drilling	-	-	1,179,813	1,179,813
Field and administration	-	127,273	532,909	660,182
Geological and Geophysical services	-	9,024	317,709	326,733
Assays	-	620	191,034	191,654
Prospecting	-	-	60,370	60,370
Depreciation and amortization capitalized	-	-	30,401	30,401
Impairment of mineral property carrying value	-	-	-	-
Balance September 30, 2025	**$ 1**	**$4,739,534**	**$ 10,595,479**	**$15,335,014**

EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS

FLOW THROUGH FINANCINGS

A summary of the changes in the Company's flow-through share premium liability was as follows:

Flow-Through Share Premium Liability	
Balance December 31, 2023	**$ 396,863**
Flow-through share premium on the issuance of flow-through common share units (Note 11 (b))	237,540
Issuance costs allocated to the flow-through share premium liability	(24,210)
Settlement of flow-through share premium liability on incurrence of eligible expenditures	(447,728)
Balance December 31, 2024	**$ 162,465**
Flow-through share premium on the issuance of flow-through common share units (Note 11 (b))	100,223
Issuance costs allocated to the flow-through share premium liability	(4,030)
Settlement of flow-through share premium liability on incurrence of eligible expenditures	(243,377)
Balance September 30, 2025	**$ 15,281**

As of September 30, 2025, the Company had to incur $213,069 in eligible exploration expenditures from the July 2025 flow-through share issuance. Additional exploration expenditures were incurred during October 2025 that exceeded the expenditure requirement with respect to the July 2025 Flow-Through financing. The Company settled all of the flow-through share liability from the October 2024 flow-through share issuance by renouncing eligible exploration expenditures. The Company received a grant of $200,000 from the Government of Ontario on February 7, 2025, for eligible expenditures incurred on its Copper Road Project in 2024 and received a further grant of $58,634 from the Government of Newfoundland & Labrador on April 3, 2025, for eligible expenditures incurred on its Adeline project in 2024. During the nine months ended September 30, 2025, the Company also paid $30,249 in interest to the Canada Revenue Agency on Flow Through funds not spent by December 31, 2023 from the April 2023 flow through share issuance.

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EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS

REPORT TO SHAREHOLDERS AND MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

	Three Months Ended Jun-30-2025	Three Months Ended Jun-30-2024	Percentage Change	Six Months Ended Jun-30-2025	Six Months Ended Jun-30-2024	Percentage Change
General and administration	69,878	69,578	0.4%	201,693	210,857	(4.3%)
Investor relations	160,810	26,829	499.4%	252,577	166,381	51.8%
Management and Director fees	87,572	96,840	(9.6%)	246,049	371,044	(33.7%)
Consulting fees	-	16,000	n/a	-	108,269	n/a
Share based compensation	-	-	n/a	750,800	-	n/a
Professional fees	40,879	19,016	115.0%	115,527	121,858	(5.2%)
Exploration costs	2,900	500	n/a	9,456	757	n/a
Net operating loss for the period	(362,039)	(228,763)	58.3%	(1,576,102)	(979,166)	61.0%
Recovery of flow-through premium liability	80,912	161,362	(49.9%)	243,377	321,649	(24.3%)
Government Grant	-	-	n/a	258,635	225,000	n/a
Interest income	-	9,717	n/a	(24,744)	20,790	n/a
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the period	(281,127)	(57,684)	387.4%	(1,098,834)	(411,727)	166.9%
Net (loss) per share basic	($0.01)	$0.00	n/a	($0.04)	($0.02)	n/a

A more detailed breakdown of General and Administration expenses are as follows:

	For the three months ended September, 30, 2025	2024	Percentage Change	For the nine months ended September, 30, 2025	2024	Percentage Change
Office expenses	28,095	38,138	(26.3%)	80,629	94,866	(15.0%)
Listing and transfer agent fees	20,079	12,546	60.0%	63,732	70,555	(9.7%)
Insurance (D&O and P&C)	7,913	8,989	(12.0%)	23,241	22,859	1.7%
Travel and entertainment	13,791	9,905	39.2%	34,091	22,577	51.0%
	$ 69,878	$ 69,578	0.4%	$ 201,693	$ 210,857	(4.3%)

The net loss for the three months ended September 30, 2025, was ($281,127) or ($0.01) per share compared to a net loss of ($57,684) or ($0.00) per share for the three months ended September 30, 2024. The increase in net loss during the three months ended September 30, 2025, can be mainly attributed to an increase in investor relations expenditures and a reduction the recovery of flow through premium during the period when compared to the prior year period. Specifically, elements of the net loss for the three months ended September 30, 2025 can be attributed investor relations expenditures of $160,810 compared to $26,829 for the three months ended September 30, 2024; Management and Director fees of $87,572 (three months ended September 30, 2024 $96,840); professional fees of $40,879 ($19,016 for the three months ended September 30, 2024); and, exploration costs of $2,900 spent on the Sail Pond property ($500 for the three months ended September 30, 2024). In addition, the Company recognized a recovery of flow - through share premium liability of $80,912 (recovery of $161,362 for the three months ended September 30, 2024). The Company also recorded interest income from GIC investments of $*nil* during the three months ended September 30, 2025 ($9,717 in interest income recorded during the three months ended September 30, 2024).

REPORT TO SHAREHOLDERS AND MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The net loss for the nine months ended September 30, 2025, was ($1,098,834) or ($0.04) per share compared to a net loss of ($411,727) or ($0.02) per share for the nine months ended September 30, 2024. The large increase in net loss during the nine months ended September 30, 2025, can be mainly attributed to share based compensation expense in the amount of $750,800 recognized on the granting of 2,430,000 stock options during the nine months ended September 30, 2025 ($*nil* for the nine months ended September 30, 2024) Other elements of the net loss for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 can be attributed investor relations expenditures of $252,577 compared to $166,381 for the nine months ended September 30, 2024; Management and Director fees of $246,049 (nine months ended September 30, 2024 $371,044); professional fees of $115,227 ($121,858 for the nine months ended September 30, 2024); Consulting fees of $*nil* ($108,269 for the nine months ended September 30, 2204) and, exploration costs of $9,456 spent on the Sail Pond property ($757 for the nine months ended September 30, 2024). In addition, the Company recognized $200,000 in income on the receipt of a grant from the Province of Ontario and $58,635 in income on the receipt of a grant from the Province of Newfoundland & Labrador during the nine months ended September 30, 2025, ($200,000 from a grant from the Province of Ontario and $25,000 from the Province of Newfoundland & Labrador for the nine months ended September 30, 2024) and recognized a recovery of flow -through share premium liability of $243,377 (recovery of $321,649 for the nine months ended September 30, 2024). During the nine months ended September 30, 2025, the Company also recorded interest expense of $30,249 paid to the Canadian Revenue Agency as interest charged on unspent funds from the October 2023 flow through share offering on funds that were not spent on eligible exploration expenditures by December 31, 2023. This interest expense was partially offset by the recognition of $5,505 in interest income earned on GIC investments during the nine months ended September 30, 2025 (interest income from GIC investments of $20,790 for the nine months ended September 30, 2024)

As of September 30, 2025, the flow-through share premium liability was $15,281 related to the July 2025 flow through share offering. As of the date of this MD&A the remaining liability from the July 2025 flow through financing was $*nil*. The flow-through share premium liability is reduced as the Company renounces eligible expenditures that are incurred during the year and then recognizes a recovery of the share-premium liability in profit or loss.

The Company's accounting policy is to capitalize all eligible exploration related expenditures to the various projects under development. Capitalized amounts are reviewed for any indications of impairment on a quarterly basis. (See Note 3 in the Company's audited consolidated annual financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024, for additional details).

EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS

REPORT TO SHAREHOLDERS AND MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

Three months ended	30-Sep-25	30-Jun-25	31-Mar-25	31-Dec-24	30-Sep-24	30-Jun-24	31-Mar-24	31-Dec-23
Total revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loss for the period	($280,811)	($25,153)	($792,554)	($10,307,225)	($57,684)	($126,762)	($227,281)	($170,696)
Comprehensive Loss	($280,811)	($25,153)	($792,554)	($10,307,225)	($57,684)	($126,762)	($227,281)	($170,696)
Loss per share	($0.01)	$0.00	($0.03)	($0.42)	$0.00	($0.01)	($0.02)	($0.01)
Total assets	$17,877,044	$15,756,230	$15,928,442	$14,537,491	$23,965,241	$23,512,948	$17,543,359	$17,893,675
Working capital	$2,168,861	$1,463,866	$2,336,672	$1,138,561	$1,054,901	$1,898,923	$2,178,545	$1,138,561

The net loss for the three months ended September 30, 2025, was comprised of management and director compensation, investor relations activity expenses, legal and accounting fees and general and administrative expenses that were partially off-set by a recognition of a gain on the settlement of flow-through share premium liability on eligible exploration expenses that were incurred during the quarter. The net loss for the three months ended June 30, 2025, was comprised of management and director compensation, investor relations activity expenses, legal and accounting fees and general and administrative expenses that were partially off-set by a recognition of a gain on the settlement of flow-through share premium liability on eligible exploration expenses that were incurred during the quarter, along with the receipt of $58,365 in grants from the Government of Newfoundland & Labrador on the Adeline Project. The net loss for the three months ended March 31, 2025, was comprised of share based compensation of $750,800 in addition to management and director compensation, investor relations activity expenses, legal and accounting fees and general and administrative expenses that were partially off-set by a recognition of a gain on the settlement of flow-through share premium liability on eligible exploration expenses that were incurred during the quarter, along with interest income earned on GIC deposits during the quarter and interest expense paid to the CRA on a portion of the flow through proceeds from the October 2023 flow through financing as well as the receipt of $200,000 in grants from the Government of Ontario. The net loss and comprehensive loss for the three months ended December 31, 2024, was comprised of an impairment loss booked against the carrying value of the Sail Pond Project in the amount of $10,304,800, in addition to management and director compensation, investor relations activity expenses, legal and accounting fees and general and administrative expenses that were partially off-set by a recognition of a gain on the settlement of flow-through share premium liability on eligible exploration expenses that were incurred during the quarter, along with interest income earned on GIC deposits during the quarter. The net loss and comprehensive loss for the three months ended September 30, 2024, was comprised of management and director compensation, investor relations activity expenses, legal and accounting fees and general and administrative expenses that were partially off-set by a recognition of a gain on the settlement of flow-through share premium liability on eligible exploration expenses that were incurred during the quarter, along with interest income earned on GIC deposits during the quarter. The net loss and comprehensive loss for the three months ended June 30, 2024, was comprised of management and director compensation (including bonuses of $80,000 paid to management on the closing of the Soo Copper (formerly Copper Road) acquisition), investor relations activity expenses, legal and accounting fees and general and administrative expenses that were partially off-set by a recognition of a gain on the settlement of flow-through share premium liability on eligible exploration expenses that were incurred during the quarter, interest income earned on GIC deposits during the quarter and the receipt of a $225,000 grant from the Government of Newfoundland for exploration expenditures incurred on the Sail Pond project. The net loss and comprehensive loss for the three months ended March 31, 2024, was comprised of management and director compensation, investor relations activity expenses, legal and accounting fees and general and administrative expenses that were partially off-set by a recognition of a gain on the settlement of flow-through share premium liability on eligible exploration expenses that were incurred during the quarter and interest income earned on GIC deposits during the quarter. The net loss and comprehensive loss for the three months ended December 31, 2023, was comprised of management and director compensation, investor relations activity expenses, share based compensation expense, consulting and legal fees and general and administrative expenses partially off-set by a recognition of a gain on the settlement of flow-through share premium liability on eligible exploration expenses that were incurred during the quarter and interest income earned on GIC deposits during the quarter.

EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS

SELECTED ANNUAL INFORMATION

Selected Annual Information	Dec-31-2024	Dec-31-2023	Dec-31-2022
	$	$	$
Total assets	14,537,491	17,893,675	12,438,595
Total liabilities	429,075	634,353	342,056
Operating Loss for the year	(1,137,314)	(1,988,711)	(1,843,277)
Comprehensive loss	(10,718,952)	(1,564,255)	(1,540,747)
Loss per share	($0.56)	($0.16)	($0.25)

OUTSTANDING SHARES

As at the date of this report the Company had 38,017,433common shares outstanding, options outstanding of 2,007,696 and 4,895,239 warrants outstanding.

FINANCIAL POSITION AND LIQUIDITY

As of September 30, 2025, the Company’s financial instruments consist of cash, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities. The Company has no speculative financial instruments, derivatives, forward contracts, or hedges.

REPORT TO SHAREHOLDERS AND MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

As of September 30, 2025, the Company had working capital of $2,178,545 compared to working capital of $1,138,561 as of December 31, 2024.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

a) Financial instrument classification and measurement

Financial instruments of the Company carried on the Statements of Financial Position are carried at amortized cost. There are no significant differences between the carrying value of financial instruments and their estimated fair values as of September 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024, due to the immediate or short-term maturities of the financial instruments.

b) 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. It is management's opinion that the Company is not exposed to significant credit risk arising from these financial instruments. The Company limits credit risk by entering into business arrangements with high credit-quality counterparties. Thus, the credit risk associated with other receivables is also considered to be negligible. There have not been any changes in the exposure to risk or the Company's objective, policies, and processes for managing the risk from the prior year.

c) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices will affect the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument. Market risk is comprised of interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return. At September 30, 2025, management believes that the Company was not subject to material interest rate, currency risk or other price risk. There have not been any changes in the exposure to risk or the Company's objectives, policies, and processes for managing the risk from the prior year.

d) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. Liquidity risk management involves maintaining at all times sufficient cash, liquid investments and committed credit facilities to meet the Company's commitments as they arise. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate cash reserves and by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows. Where insufficient liquidity may exist, the Company may pursue various debt and equity instruments for short or long-term financing of its operations. As of September 30, 2025, all accounts payable and accrued liabilities are due within 45 days and the Company has sufficient cash resources to meet these obligations as they come due.

As of September 30, 2025, the Company had positive working capital of $2,178,545. Available funds from cash and cash equivalents on hand and working capital are expected to be sufficient to cover a portion of the Company's planned expenditures for the next twelve months. Any shortfall in available funds may be made up of possible proceeds of possible equity financings, loans, lease financing and entering into joint venture agreements, or any combination thereof. There have not been any changes in the exposure to risk or the Company's objectives, policies, and processes for managing the risk from the prior year.

RISKS RELATED TO PROPERTY TITLE

Although the Company has taken steps to verify the title to the properties on which it is conducting its exploration, development and mining activities, these procedures do not guarantee the Company's title. Property title may be subject to government licensing requirements or regulations, unrestricted prior agreements, unregistered claims, aboriginal land claims and non-compliance with regulatory and environmental requirements. The Company's mining and exploration activities are subject to laws and regulations relating to the environment, which are continually changing, and generally becoming more restrictive. The Company believes its operations are materially in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations. The Company has made, and expects to make in the future, expenditures to remain in compliance.

CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Company has no recent history of profitable operations. Therefore, it is subject to many risks common to comparable companies, including under-capitalization, cash shortages and limitations with respect to personnel, financial and other resources as well as a lack of adequate revenues.

It may be necessary for the Company to arrange for additional financing to meet its on-going exploration and overhead requirements.

Management believes it will be able to raise equity capital as required in the long term, but recognizes the risks attached thereto. Although the Company successfully completed a financing during the current period, there can be no assurance that it will be able to obtain adequate financing in the future or that the terms of such financing may be favourable.

CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company's capital consists of shareholders' equity in the amount of $17,576,632 as of September 30, 2025 (December 31, 2024: $14,108,416). The Company's objective when managing capital is to maintain adequate levels of funding to support the development of its businesses and maintain the necessary corporate and administrative functions to facilitate these activities. This is done primarily through equity financing, selling assets, and incurring debt. Future financings are dependent on market conditions and there can be no assurance the Company will be able to raise funds in the future. The Company invests all capital that is surplus to its immediate operational needs in short-term, highly liquid, high-grade financial instruments. There were no changes to the Company's approach to capital management during the year. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements. The Company does not currently have adequate sources of capital to complete its exploration plan, current obligations and ultimately the development of its business, and will need to raise adequate capital by obtaining equity financing, selling assets, and incurring debt. The Company may raise additional debt or equity financing in the near future to meet its current obligations.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Company has no off-balance sheet arrangements as of September 30, 2025, and as at the date hereof.

EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related parties are comprised of the shareholders and key management personnel of the Company. Key management personnel are those persons having the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company, directly and indirectly. The Company has determined that its key management personnel are the directors and senior management. Compensation paid or accrued to key management personnel for the nine months ended September 30, 2025, and 2024 is summarized as follows:

Name and principal position	Year	Remuneration or fees (1)	Share based compensation (1)	Included in accounts payable (1)
Mathew Wilson, CEO - management fees[2]	**2025**	**$155,834**	**$123,588**	**-**
	2024	172,500	-	-
Dennis Logan, CFO - management fees[2]	**2025**	**$81,000**	**$77,243**	**-**
	2024	81,000	-	-
Jeremy Niemi, VP Exploration [2,3]	**2025**	**$135,000**	**$108,140**	**$15,000**
	2024	135,000	-	-
Mark Goodman, Director - director fees	**2025**	**$4,500**	**$46,346**	**$3,000**
	2024	-	-	-
Richard Patricio, Director - director fees	**2025**	**$0**	**$0**	**-**
	2024	10,000	-	-
Stephen Keith, Director - director fees	**2025**	**$4,500**	**$46,346**	**-**
	2024	18,000	-	-

(1) Amounts disclosed were paid or accrued to the related party during the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024.

(2) Amounts paid to the individuals indirectly through companies controlled by the related party.

(3) Amounts paid have been capitalized to Property rights, exploration and evaluation assets.

These transactions were in the normal course of operations and are measured at their exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Company operates in a single reportable operating segment – the acquisition, exploration, and development of mineral properties.

As of September 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024, all of the Company's assets were located in Canada.

EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO JUNE 30, 2025

On November 10, 2025, the Company announced a non-brokered private placement through the issuance of 2,666,662 common shares in the capital of the Company issued on a charity flow-through basis at a price of $2.30 per flow through share and 5,244,452 units of the Company issued on a hard-dollar basis at a price of $1.50 per unit. Each hard-dollar unit is comprised of one common share in the capital of the Company and one-half of one common share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant entitles the holder to acquire one common share at a price of $3.00 per common share for a period of two (2) years from the closing. Total aggregate gross proceeds is estimated to be $14,000,000. As part of the offering, the Company may pay certain eligible persons a cash commission equal to 6% of the gross proceeds of the Offering.

On October 2, 2025, the Company issued 304,500 common shares on the exercise of options with a strike price of $0.40. The Company received $121,800 on the exercise.

On October 6, 2025, the Company issued 25,000 common shares on the exercise of warrants with a strike price of $0.40. The Company received $10,000 on the exercise.

On October 14, 2025, the Company issued 125,000 common shares on the exercise of options with a strike price of $0.40. The Company received $50,000 on the exercise.

On October 21, 2025, the Company issued 11,774 common shares on the exercise of options with a strike price of $0.40. The holder forfeited 3,030 options in lieu of payment on the exercise. The Company did not received any cash proceeds on the exercise.

On October 22, 2025, the Company issued 70,751 common shares on the exercise of warrants with a strike price of $0.65. The Company received $45,988 on the exercise.

NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

New Accounting Standards Issued and Adopted in the Year

<u>New Standards Adopted in the Current Year</u>

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning after January 1, 2024 and have been adopted in preparing these consolidated financial statements. None of these new standards, amendments to standards or interpretations had a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements not yet Adopted

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning after January 1, 2025, and have not been early adopted in preparing these consolidated financial statements.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments ("IFRS 9") and IFRS 7, Financial Instruments: Disclosures ("IFRS 7")

IFRS 9 requires entities to recognize financial assets and liabilities when they become party to the contractual terms and to measure them initially at fair value, adjusted for directly attributable transaction costs where applicable. The standard is being clarified to provide better guidance on the derecognition of financial liabilities, which can impact bank reconciliation processes, especially during debt restructuring based on the timing of payments on financial liabilities as compared to the actual settlement of those debts. This clarification may result in a change in the derecognition timing of financial liabilities in situations where electronic payments are involved. These amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026, with earlier adoption permitted.

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

In April 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements. This standard aims to improve the consistency and clarity of financial statement presentation and disclosures by providing updated guidance on the structure and content of financial statements. Key changes include enhanced requirements for the presentation of financial performance, financial position, and cash flows, as well as additional disclosures to improve transparency and comparability. In addition, IFRS 18 requires entities to classify income and expenses into five categories, three of which are new – i.e. operating, investing and financing – and the income tax and discontinued operation categories. The new standard sets out detailed requirements for classifying income and expenses into each category. These amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027 with earlier adoption permitted. IFRS 18 requires retroactive application with certain transition provisions.

Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards

In July 2024, the IASB issued Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11, which contains amendments to Hedge Accounting by a First-time Adopter (Amendments to IFRS 1), Gain or Loss on Derecognition (Amendments to IFRS 7), Disclosure of Deferred Difference between Fair Value and Transaction Price (Amendments to Guidance on implementing IFRS 7), Determination of a 'De Facto Agent' (Amendments to IFRS 10), Derecognition of Lease Liabilities (Amendments to IFRS 9) and Cost Method (Amendments to IAS 7). The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026. The extent of the impact of the amendments on the Company's consolidated financial statements has not yet been determined.

RISK FACTORS

Companies operating in the mining industry face many and varied kinds of risks. While risk management cannot eliminate the impact of all potential risks, the Company strives to manage such risks to the extent possible and practical. Following are the risk factors most applicable to the Company:

Exploring and developing mineral resource projects bears a high potential for all manner of risks. Additionally, few exploration projects successfully achieve development due to factors that cannot be predicted or foreseen. Moreover, even one such factor may result in the economic viability of a project being detrimentally impacted such that it is neither feasible nor practical to proceed. The Company closely monitors its activities and those factors that could impact them, and employs experienced consulting, engineering, insurance, and legal advisors to assist in its risk management reviews.

Although the Company has taken steps to verify the title to mineral properties in which it has an interest, in accordance with industry standards for the current stage of exploration of such properties, these procedures do not guarantee the Company's title. Property title may be subject to unregistered prior agreements or transfers and title may be affected by undetected defects.

There can be no guarantees that the Company will be able to obtain or maintain all the necessary licenses and permits to extract and process minerals, explore, develop, or maintain its continued operations, or that the Company will be able to comply with all the conditions imposed.

The Company files applications in the ordinary course to renew the permits associated with its mining and exploration licenses that it deems necessary and/or advisable for the continued operation of its business. Certain of the Company's permits to operate that are associated with the mining license are currently under application for renewal. There is no guarantee that the Company will be able to renew any or all of the necessary permits in order to continue operating and conducting exploration activities on areas covered by licenses and permits that are not renewed or are revoked.

At present the principal activity of the Company is the exploration and development of resource properties. The feasible development of such properties is highly dependent upon the price of ore commodities. A sustained and substantial decline in these commodity prices could result in the write-down, termination of exploration and development work or loss of its interests in identified resource properties. Although such prices cannot be forecasted with certainty, the Company carefully monitors factors that could affect these commodity prices in order to assess the feasibility of its resource projects.

The success of exploration programs, development programs and other transactions related to mining concessions could have a significant impact on the need for capital. If the Company decides to develop one of its properties, it must ensure that it has access to the required capital. The Company could finance its need for capital by using working capital, by arranging partnerships or other arrangements with other companies, through equity financing, by taking on long-term debt or any combination thereof.

The Company is dependent upon the personal efforts and commitments of its existing management. To the extent that management's services would be unavailable for any reason, a disruption to the operations of the Company could result, and other persons would be required to manage and operate the Company.

APPROVAL

The Board of Directors of the Company has approved the disclosure contained in this Management Discussion and Analysis November 21, 2025.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the Board of Directors,

"Mathew Wilson"

Mathew Wilson

President & CEO

A Cautionary Note

This document contains "forward-looking information" which may include, but is not limited to, statements with respect to the future financial or operating performance of the Corporation, its subsidiaries and its projects, the future supply, demand, inventory, production and price of minerals, the estimation of reserves and resources, the realization of reserve estimates, the timing and amount of estimated future production, costs of production, capital, operating and exploration expenditures, costs and timing of the development of new deposits, costs and timing of future exploration, requirements for additional capital, government regulation operations, environmental risks, reclamation expenses, title disputes or claims, limitations of insurance coverage and the timing and possible outcome of pending litigation and regulatory matters.

Often, but not always, forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of words such as "plans", "expects", "is expected", "budget", "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "intends", "anticipates", or "believes" or variations (including negative variations) of such words and phrases, or state that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will" be taken, occur or be achieved. Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance, or achievements of the Corporation and/or its subsidiaries to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. Such factors include, among others, general business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties; the actual results of current exploration *activities; actual results of reclamation activities; conclusions of economic evaluations; changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined; future prices of resources; possible variations of ore grade or recovery rates; failure of plant, equipment or processes to operate as anticipated; accidents, labour disputes and other risks of the resource industry; political instability, insurrection or war; delays in obtaining governmental approvals or financing or in the completion of development or construction activities. Although the Corporation has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those described in forward-looking statements, there may be other factors that cause actions, events or results to differ from those anticipated, estimated or intended. There can be no assurance that forward-looking statements will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements.*