

TORR METALS INC.

(the “Company” or “Torr”)

Form 51-102F1

MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION and ANALYSIS FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED JULY 31, 2023

The following Management’s Discussion and Analysis (“MD&A”) supplements, but does not form part of, the financial statements of the Company and the notes thereto for the three months ended July 31, 2023 and 2022 (the “Financial Statements”). Consequently, the following discussion and analysis of the results of operations and financial condition of Torr should be read in conjunction with the Financial Statements which have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”). All amounts are stated in Canadian dollars unless otherwise indicated. The reader should be aware that historical results are not necessarily indicative of future performance. This MD&A has been prepared based on information known to management as of September 29, 2023.

Terms not otherwise defined herein have the meanings ascribed to them in the Prospectus.

Forward-Looking Statements

Certain statements contained in the following MD&A and elsewhere constitute forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements involve a number of known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date the statements were made, and readers are advised to consider such forward-looking statements in light of the risks set forth below. The Company assumes no obligation to update or revise forward looking statements to reflect new events or circumstances except as required by law.

Description of Business

Torr Metals Inc. (“Torr” or the “Company”) was incorporated under the Business Corporations Act (Alberta) on July 18, 2018 and continued its corporate existence from Alberta to British Columbia under the British Columbia Business Corporation Act. On November 26, 2021, the Company completed its Qualifying Transaction (“QT”) pursuant to the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange (“TSXV”) to acquire an aggregate 100% interest in the Latham Copper-Gold Project in northern British Columbia. Concurrent with the QT, the Company changed its name from Duro Metals Inc. to Torr Metals Inc. and now trades under the symbol “TMET” on the TSXV.

The Company’s principal business is to explore and develop the Latham Copper-Gold Project in northern British Columbia. The Company’s head office is at 250 Southridge NW, Suite 300, Edmonton, Alberta, T6H 4M9.

Recent Activity

Flow-through financing

On May 10, 2022, the Company completed a flow-through financing by issuing 4,100,000 post-consolidated flow through shares at a price of \$0.33 per share for gross proceeds \$1,353,000 and recognized a deferred flow-through premium of \$574,000 as the difference between the amounts recognized in common shares and the amounts the investors paid for the units. As at April 30, 2023, the Company has incurred \$492,164 of eligible exploration expenditures relating to these flow-through shares. As a result, the amount of \$212,380 in connection with the settlement of the flow-through liability was recognized in other income. No finders fees were paid in connection with the financing.

Amalgamation

On April 30, 2022, the Company completed a vertical short-form amalgamation pursuant to the Business Corporations Act with its wholly owned subsidiary 1306043 B.C. Ltd. ("130"). Pursuant to the Amalgamation, the resulting amalgamated company has adopted the name "Torr Metals Inc.", maintained the same Articles and management as the Company, issued no securities, the symbol "TMET" and the CUSIP remains the same.

Name change and share consolidation

On November 26, 2021 and immediately prior to the Company's Qualifying Transaction as described on the following page, the Company changed its name from Duro Metals Inc. to Torr Metals Inc., and effected a consolidation of all of its issued and outstanding securities on the basis of 1.4538-to-1.

Overview of Qualifying Transaction

On November 26, 2021, the Company completed its Qualifying Transaction (the "QT") by acquiring the British Columbia mineral claims known as the Hu Property and Dalvenie Property, by way of an acquisition transaction of 1306043 BC Ltd. which provided for the transfer all of 130 BC's issued and outstanding shares to Torr, in exchange for the issuance of 22,106,867 common shares of Torr. Immediately after the acquisition, the Company acquired mineral claims known as the Gnat claims. Together, the consolidated Gnat Claims, Hu Property and Dalvenie Property are now known as the Latham Copper-Gold Project, a mineral exploration property comprised of 41 mineral claims totaling 49,694 hectares in northern British Columbia.

On November 26, 2021, immediately following the amalgamation, the Company completed a flow-through financing by issuing 4,805,241 post-consolidated flow through shares at a price of \$0.33 per share for gross proceeds \$1,585,730 and recognized a deferred flow-through premium of \$144,157 as the difference between the amounts recognized in common shares and the amounts the investors paid for the units. As at April 30, 2023, the Company has incurred all eligible exploration expenditures relating to these flow-through shares. As a result, the amount of \$144,157 in connection with the settlement of the flow-through liability was recognized in other income. The Company paid finders fees in the amount of \$114,029 in connection with the flow-through financing.

On November 26, 2021, the Company acquired the Gnat claims, by issuing 400,000 common shares of the Company and a \$100,000 cash payment. The vendor retains a 2% net smelter royalty.

Completion of QT

Effective December 7, 2021, as a consequence of completing the QT and all steps detailed above, the Company owns all the mineral properties comprising the Latham Copper-Gold Project, changed its name to Torr Metals Inc., and now trades under the symbol "TMET" on the TSXV.

Changes to Board of Directors

Following completion of the Qualifying Transaction, the Board of Directors of the Company is comprised of Malcolm Dorsey, Sean Mager, Nicholas Stajduhar, John Williamson, and Ewan Webster, and the Officers of the Company are Malcolm Dorsey (President and Chief Executive Officer) and Taylor Niezen (Chief Financial Officer and Corporate Secretary).

Recent Activity at the Latham Property

Staking of Highway Accessible ~140 km² Kolos Copper-Gold Project in south-central British Columbia

Torr has announced the staking of the highly prospective 100% owned Kolos Copper-Gold Project totaling 13,957 hectares in south-central British Columbia. The Project is located within a prolific porphyry belt that is host to major deposits and long-lived mines including the nearby Highland Valley Copper Mine, located approximately 30 kilometres (km) to the northwest (Figure 1). The Kolos Project has direct access to Highway 5 with six (6) never drilled road-accessible copper and gold occurrences with substantial local infrastructure 23 kilometres north of the city of Merritt, allowing for low-cost year-round operation potential.

Highlights include:

- Lies within the Quesnel Terrane, a prolific porphyry belt in British Columbia that is host to major deposits and long-lived mines that within the region largely consist of Late Triassic calc-alkaline and alkaline intrusions, including the Highland Valley (30 km to the northwest), New Afton (30 km to the north), and Copper Mountain (106 km to the south) deposits (Figure 1). All of these deposits occur along an approximate 150 km north-south trend of copper-gold porphyry mineralization that extends from the Copper Mountain deposit in the south through to the New Afton deposit in the north, including Kodiak Copper and the MPD Project whose boundary is located ~50 km south of Torr's Kolos Copper-Gold Project.
- District-scale opportunity with >6.5 km trend to copper-gold mineralization adjacent to Highway 5 with 6 road-accessible zones of strong copper-gold porphyry-related mineralization and alteration already identified at the Lodi, Kirby, Ace, Rea, Helmer, and Clapperton targets (Figure 2).
- Historical rock grab sampling from outcrop at the Kirby occurrence that yielded 4.24 grams per tonne (g/t) gold (Au), 11.3 g/t silver (Ag), 0.52% copper (Cu), centred within a soil anomaly of >100 parts per million (ppm) Cu measuring 1200 by 800 metres (m) that remains open to the south and southwest. From a total of 349 historical soil samples at the Kirby target 96 yielded >100 ppm Cu and 11 >200 ppm Cu, coincident with anomalous arsenic in soil.
- Historical rock grab sampling that yielded 4.7 g/t Au, 144 g/t Ag, and 1.0% Cu from outcrop at the Rea occurrence (Figure 2).
- Immediate initiation of 2023 field program composed of up to 2300 planned soil samples as well as rock sampling; with a focus on testing potential extensions to historical geochemical anomalies. A property-wide airborne ZTEM geophysical survey will also be conducted in October 2023 that will be essential in identifying subsurface anomalies that together with surface geochemical sampling will delineate future potential drill targets.

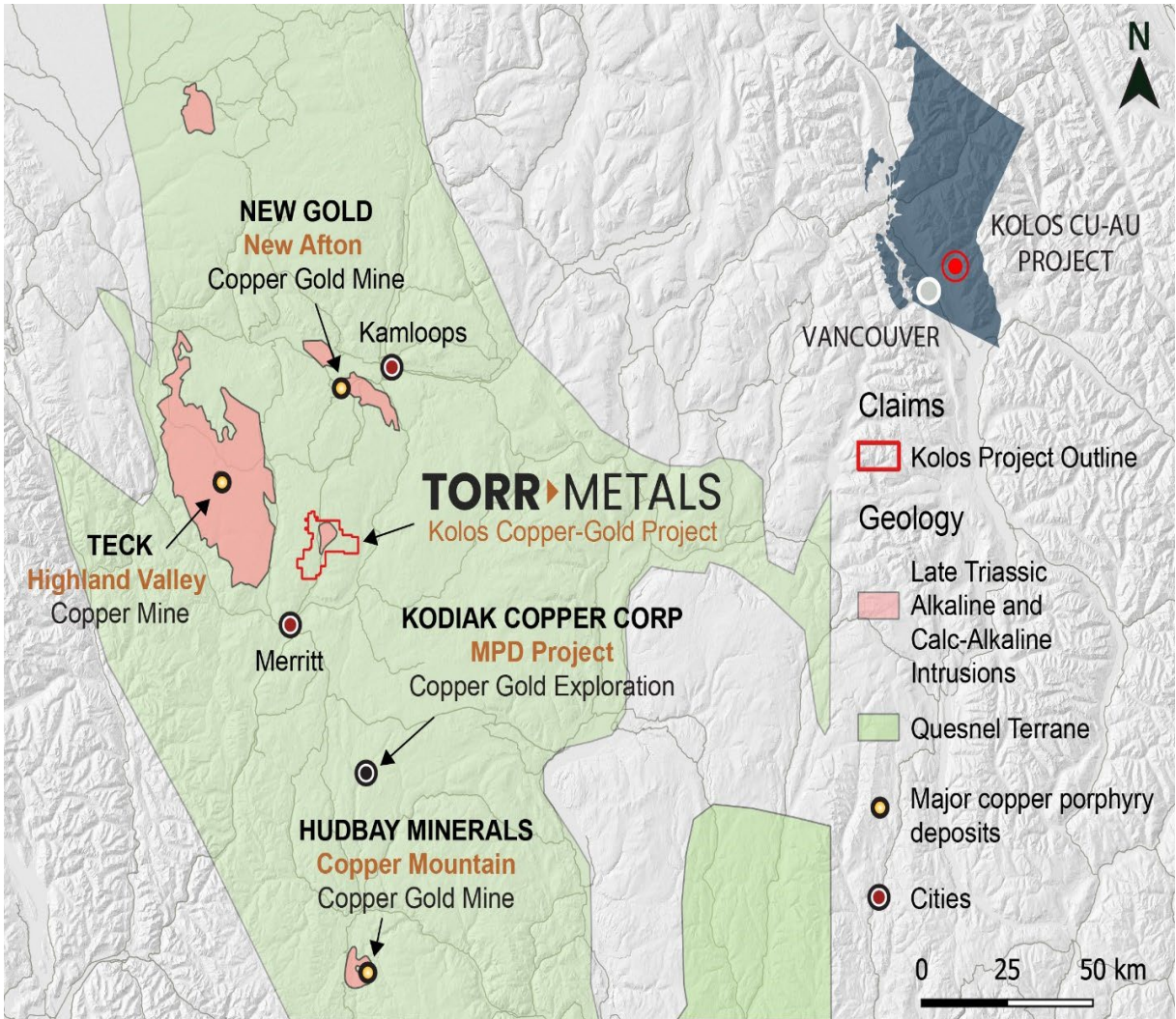


Figure 1: Kolos Project location within the Quesnel Terrane overlapping a Late Triassic intrusion identified as highly prospective with a comparable geological setting to the Highland Valley, New Afton, and Copper Mountain deposits. Quesnel Terrane and location of Late Triassic alkaline and calc-alkaline intrusions based on Mitchinson et al. 2022¹.

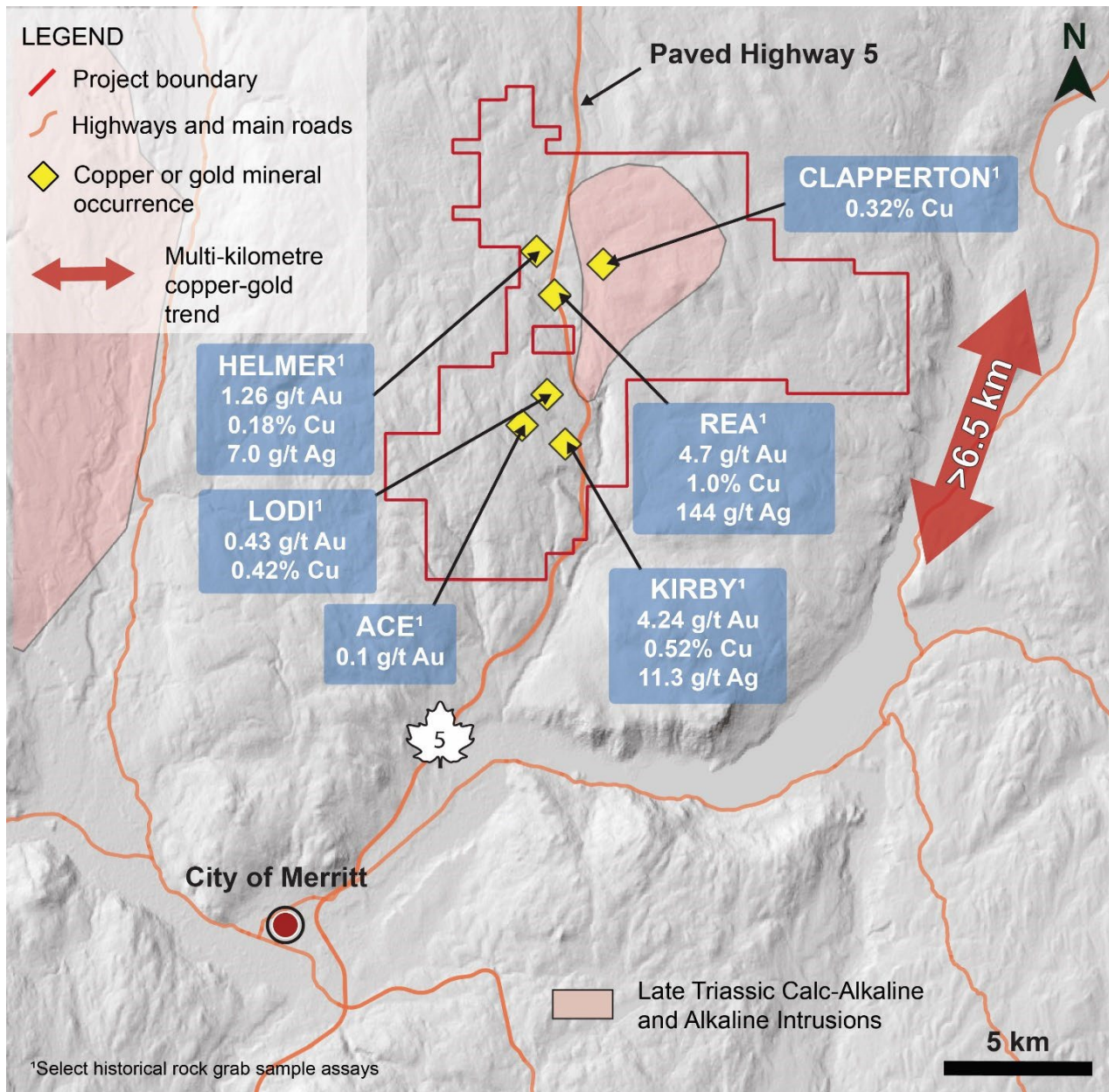


Figure 2: Kolos Project boundary with known copper and gold mineral occurrences and select historical rock grab samples that will be the focus of follow-up exploration in 2023.

Exploration History and Styles of Mineralization and Alteration on the Kolos Project

Regional exploration occurred in the immediate area starting in the 1960's through to the late 1980's, as a result of the porphyry copper-molybdenum discoveries at Highland Valley. However, the majority of the area is still left underexplored with high potential for new discovery; such as the Kirby mineral occurrence on the Kolos Project which was only identified in 2014, with a historical rock grab sample from outcrop yielding 4.24 g/t Au, 11.3 g/t Ag, 0.52% Cu within a coincident 1200 metre by 800 metre >100 ppm copper soil anomaly that has never been further investigated by systematic exploration methods.

Highly prospective mineralization on the Kolos Project consists of locally abundant pyrite that is disseminated within host volcanics as well as concentrated within north-trending fault structures that separate the underlying Late Triassic

Nicola Group volcanics from Late Triassic granodiorite to quartz monzonite intrusions. Elsewhere throughout the project area localized occurrences of malachite with rare chalcopyrite also occur within host volcanics, associated with increased fracturing together with carbonate alteration and quartz-carbonate veinlets. These veinlets carry malachite, pyrite ± chalcocite that together with observed alterations styles is suggestive of the upper level of a large-scale copper porphyry system with near-surface exposure.

With a large historical geological, geochemical, and geophysical dataset Torr is well situated to rapidly develop the Kolos Project to drill-ready status through effective and efficient exploration in 2023.

¹Mitchinson, D.E., Fournier, D., Hart, C.J.R., Astic, T., Cowan, D.C., and Lee, R.G. (2022). Identification of New Porphyry Potential Under Cover in British Columbia. Geoscience BC Report 2022-07, MDRU Publication 457, 97 p.

Announcement of Field Crew Mobilization to the Latham Project

Torr has initiated the 2023 surface geochemical exploration program ([see August 28, 2023 news release](#)) consisting of rock and soil sampling that will significantly upgrade multiple robust kilometre-scale targets, identified in the 2022 geochemical field program, to drill-ready status (Figure 3). This includes the road-accessible Stain Creek target, where the Company has identified a potential clustered porphyry system with 5 prospective high magnetic anomalies occurring within an area measuring 1200 metres by 1500 metres ([see April 19, 2023 news release](#)). Within the Stain Creek area highly anomalous rock grab samples were collected in 2022 yielding assays up to 3.28 g/t gold (Au), 1.55 % copper (Cu), and 497 ppm molybdenum (Mo), occurring either coincident with or on the margins of the high magnetic anomalies across an exposed width of 575 metres. The potential for a new significant copper-gold porphyry discovery within the Stain Creek area is also supported by work that has identified the potential source intrusions to be comparable in age, composition, and orientation to the Red Suite; which is the host to copper-gold porphyry-style mineralization at the nearby Red Chris and Saddle North copper-gold porphyry deposits¹. The planned 2023 soil sampling at Stain Creek will for the first time in the area provide a full geochemical analysis for identifying pathfinders for vectoring the potential core of a porphyry system, as well as improve targeting resolution to drill-ready status by infilling and testing potential extensions to anomalous historical soil and rock samples.

Additional rock and soil samples will also be collected at the Lutz, Hotai, Pallen North, and Huey exploration target areas, where 2022 fieldwork identified the presence of large-scale alteration footprints, multiphase intrusions, and robust epithermal ± porphyry styles of mineralization coincident with or proximal to historical reconnaissance rock, soil, and IP (induced polarization) geophysical anomalies (Figure 3). The initial focus will be to expand on the significant new discovery potential of the Lutz, Hotai, Pallen North, Huey, and road-accessible Stain Creek targets while identifying key locations for future drill targeting. As a result the initial 2023 program has the potential to define significant widespread copper-gold endowment throughout the 100% owned Latham Project area, adding significant value with new robust exploration targets in addition to the highway-accessible Gnat Pass copper-gold porphyry deposit, open to expansion, and the kilometre-scale Dalvenie copper-gold exploration target, where anomalies remain untested by drilling.

¹Dease Lake-Little Tuya River Geology (NTS 104J/08, 07E), BC Ministry of Energy and Mines Open File 2012-04 and Geoscience BC Map 2112-08-1.

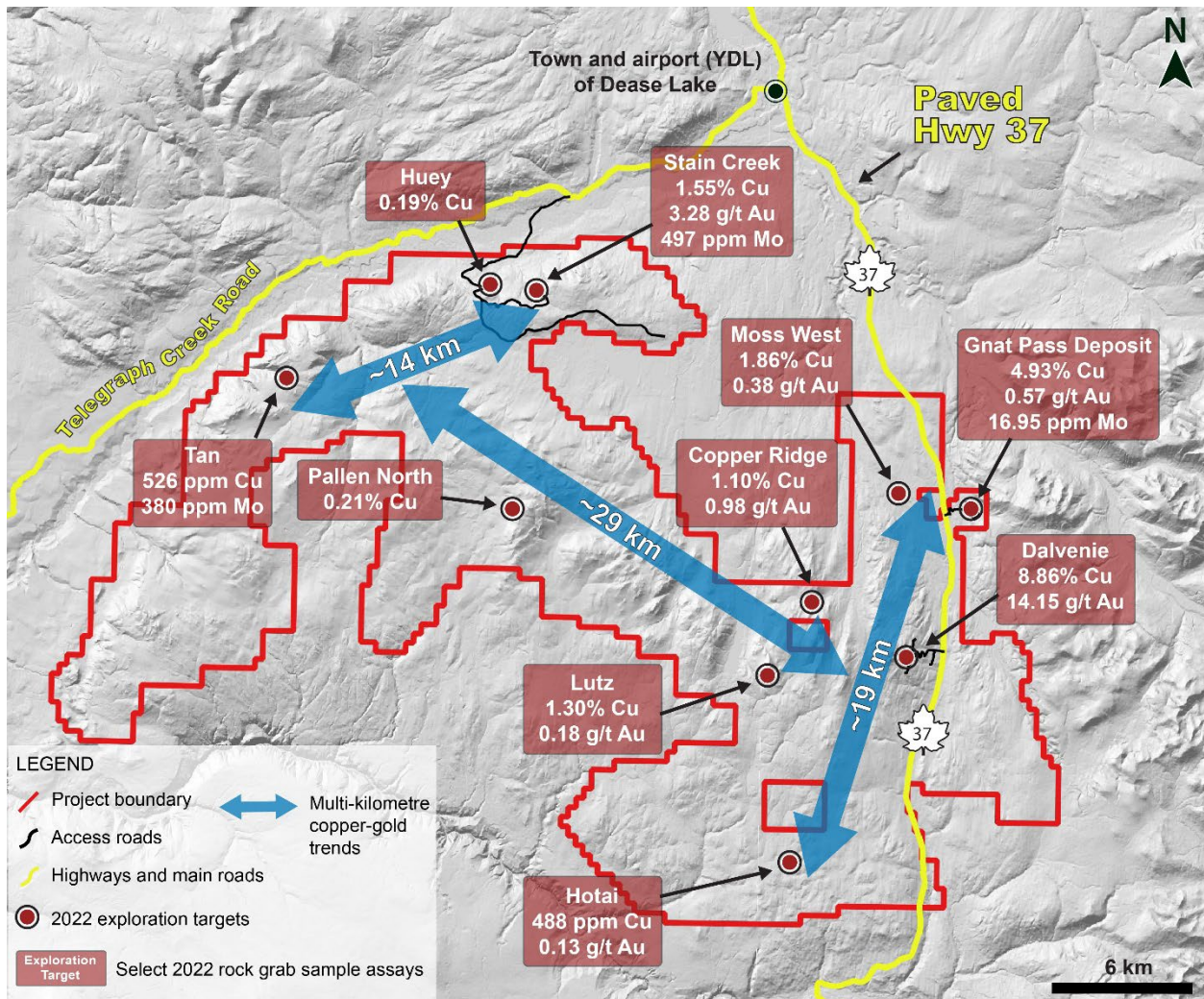


Figure 3: Latham Project boundary with exploration targets from the 2022 geochemical survey annotated with select assays from 2022 rock grab samples. The Stain Creek, Lutz, Hotai, and Pallen North exploration targets are the focus of the initial 2023 geochemical surface sampling program.

Returned High-Grade Rock Samples within Newly Defined 1,200 by 1,500 Metre Zone of Cluster Porphyry Targets at Stain Creek

Torr announced the results of 30 rock grab samples collected in 2022 that extended porphyry-style copper (Cu) - gold (Au) - molybdenum (Mo) mineralization at-surface to 575 metres at the road-accessible Stain Creek copper-gold target (Figure 4). These rock grab samples occur coincident with a larger envelope measuring 1.9 km² of anomalous historical soil samples that yielded >100 ppm copper ([see January 24, 2023 news release](#)). Within this envelope of anomalous soil and rock samples Torr has also identified five significant high magnetic geophysical anomalies (Figure 5), whose signatures indicates the potential for a significant kilometre-scale multi-target clustered porphyry system exhibiting a high degree of prospectivity with coincident Cu-Au-Mo mineralization and potential source intrusions exposed in outcrop.

Highlights of the Stain Creek Cu-Au Porphyry Target provided below:

- Rock grab samples from 2022 extended the known Cu-Au-Mo mineralized trend at surface by approximately 275 m. Highlights include:
 - 30 rock grab samples collected in 2022: 5 samples assayed >0.2 grams per tonne (g/t) Au, 6 samples >0.12% Cu, and 3 samples >15 parts per million (ppm) Mo.
 - An approximate 160 m extension to the southeast within pervasively altered Stuhini Group volcanic and sedimentary rocks with rock grab samples yielding up to 1.55% Cu, 3.28 g/t Au, and 497 ppm Mo.
 - Rock grab samples yielding up to 1.59 g/t Au and 19.95 ppm Mo within a strongly altered syenite intrusion, extending the mineralized trend by ~115 m to the northwest.
- Lineaments observed in geophysical data indicate the presence of northwest and northeast-trending structures with northwest and east-west controls on the orientation of highly prospective geophysical anomalies, the latter being comparable orientations to controls on mineralization observed at the nearby Red Chris and Saddle North copper-gold porphyry deposits¹.
- The Stain Creek target has never been drilled; the coinciding km-scale copper soil anomalies, high-grade Cu ± Au ± Mo rock grab samples, and extensive high magnetic geophysical signatures make Stain Creek a priority target for further exploration planned in 2023.

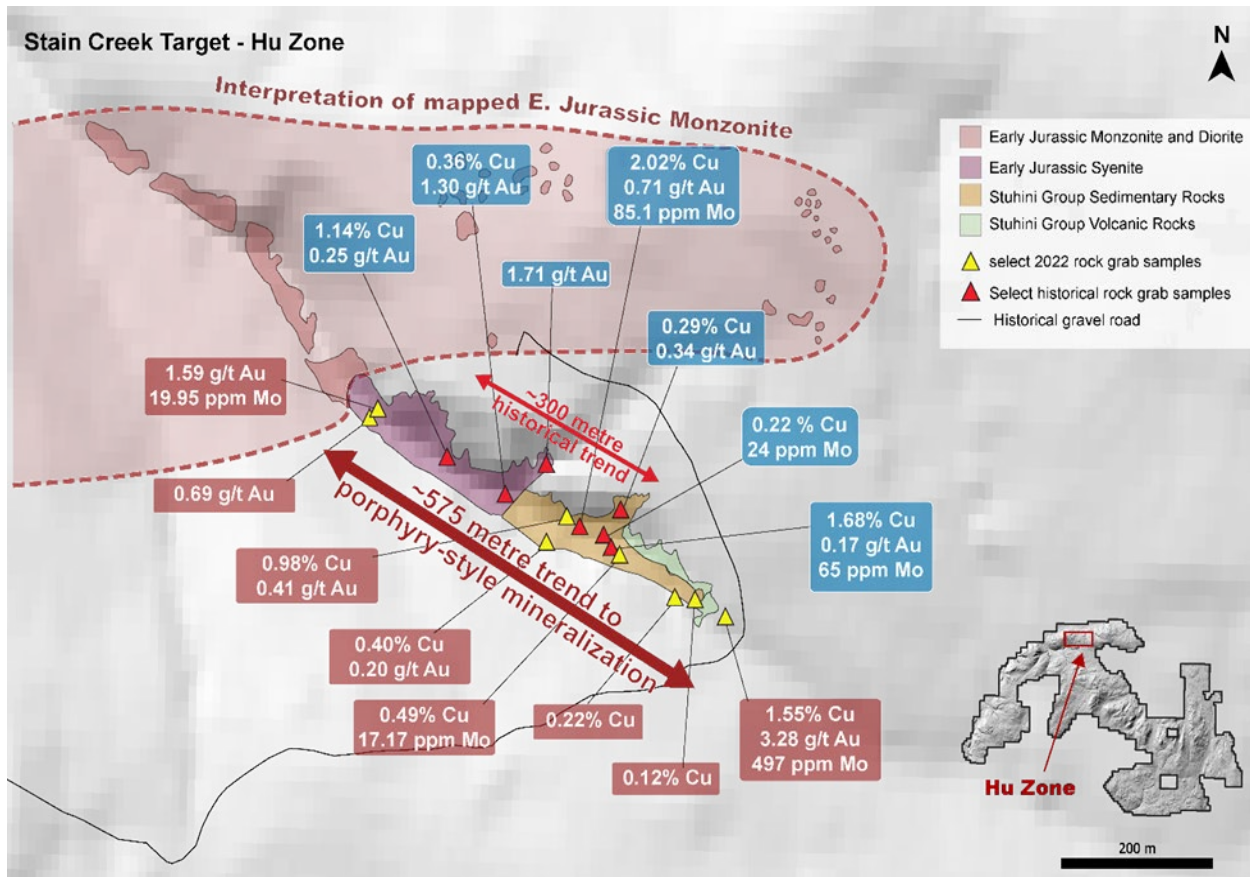


Figure 4: Select rock grab samples and compiled mapping from the Stain Creek target, within the eastern portion of the Hu Zone.

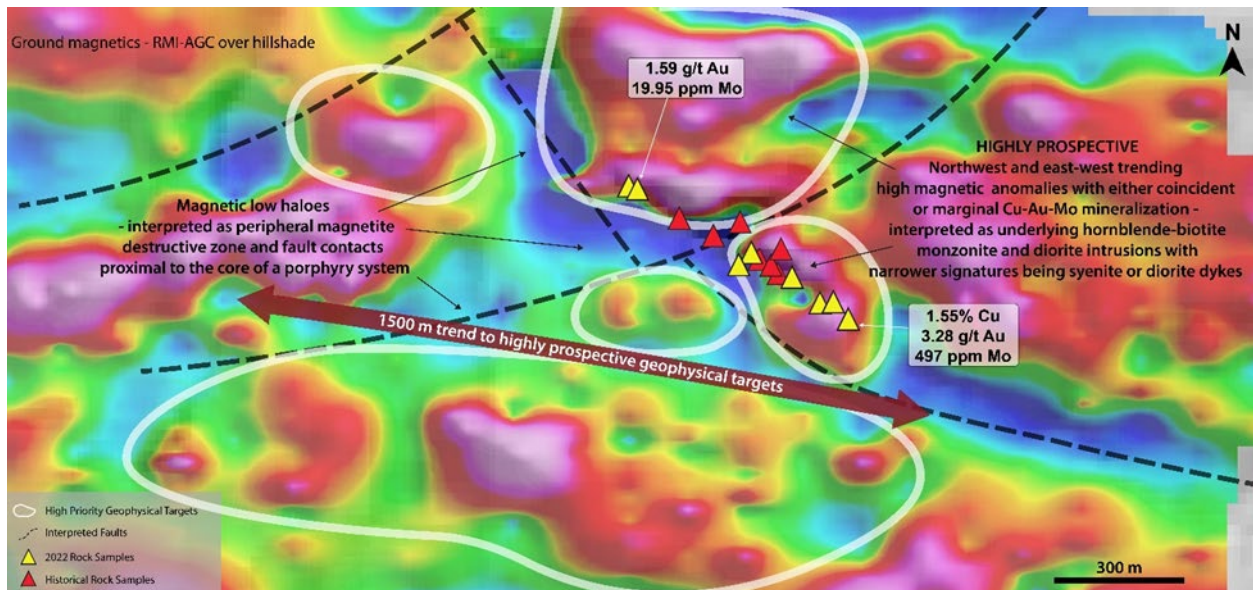


Figure 5: Reprocessed historical ground magnetic data showing the locations of rock grab samples, interpreted structural features, and high priority geophysical targets.

Geological Discussion of the Stain Creek Cu-Au Porphyry Target

Stain Creek is a high priority target characterized by kilometre-scale surface expressions of hydrothermal alteration and anomalous copper-in-soil. High grade Cu, Au, and Mo mineralization delineates an approximate 575 m trend to mineralization that remains open for further testing. Gold mineralization at Stain Creek is associated with potassic alteration concentrated along fractures and faults, while copper and molybdenum mineralization is associated with brittle-shear-hosted quartz-iron-carbonate veining. There is significant evidence to suggest a strong structural control to mineralization present at Stain Creek.

The structural framework of Stain Creek, interpreted from both field mapping and magnetic lineaments, indicates strong northwest, northeast, and east-west orientations on the geometry of intrusions, alteration, faulting, and veining. The presence of a large-scale, through-going northwest-oriented structure is similar to that which hosts mineralization at the Saddle North copper-gold porphyry deposit located ~60 km to the south-southeast, while east-west trending structures commonly host mineralization at the Red Chris copper-gold mine, located approximately 75 km in the same direction¹. Furthermore, the Late Triassic to Middle Jurassic polyphasic, dioritic to monzonitic to syenitic intrusions present at Stain Creek are comparable in age, composition, and orientation to the Red Suite, which is the host to copper-gold porphyry-style mineralization at Red Chris and Saddle North².

Each of the five notable geophysical anomalies at Stain Creek are characterized by magnetic highs that are partially to completely enveloped by a lower magnetic signature. This setting is comparable to the porphyry systems at the Company's Gnat Pass copper-gold porphyry deposit, where the magnetite-bearing mineralized core is surrounded by a halo of magnetically destructive silica alteration and fault contacts causing the lower magnetic signature. The strongest high magnetic anomalies are interpreted as an underlying hornblende-biotite monzonite or diorite mass, with narrower signatures likely attributed to observed syenites or dyke-like extensions of the diorite. As such, the presence of multiple high magnetic anomalies of highly prospective intrusive compositions coincident or marginal to porphyry-style Cu-Au-Mo mineralization and alteration suggests significant potential for a substantial cluster porphyry system concentrated within the Stain Creek area. With an extensive and highly prospective 1,200 metre by 1,500 metre geophysical footprint the Stain Creek target area is approximately twice the size of the Gnat Pass copper-gold porphyry footprint, located ~28 km to the northeast of the Hu Zone.

¹2012 Technical Report on the Red Chris Copper-Gold Project, February 14, 2012. NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Saddle North Copper-Gold Project, Tatogga Property, August 20, 2020.

²Dease Lake-Little Tuya River Geology (NTS 104J/08, 07E), BC Ministry of Energy and Mines Open File 2012-04 and Geoscience BC Map 2112-08-1.

Torr Metals Vectors Km-Scale Porphyry Target within Expansive >30 km² Pathfinder Footprint at the Dalvenie Zone

Torr provided the multi-element analytical results and preliminary interpretations from 1,108 soil samples collected from the road-accessible Dalvenie target in late 2022. The results confirmed historically reported grades as well as expanded the pathfinder element footprint to >30 km² adjacent to Highway 37 (Figure 6). The width of the north-south trending structural corridor has been significantly extended to 6.6 kilometres and is interpreted to juxtapose multiple high-level and lateral exposures of a potential kilometre-scale epithermal-porphyry copper-gold system with a vectored core measuring an approximate 2.4 km² within the Dalvenie Central Zone.

Additional highlights include:

- 2022 soil samples defined 3 new copper soil anomalies in the West and East Dalvenie Zones while also extending the strike-length of the Central Dalvenie Zone copper soil anomaly from 1,500 metres to greater than 1,900 metres (see news release from Aug. 31, 2022) (Figure 6).
 - Newly defined copper soil anomalies in the West and East Dalvenie Zones measure 500 to 1,200 metres in strike-length and are typically coincident with north-south trending shear structures that parallel those known to host high-grade copper and gold within the Central Dalvenie Zone.
 - The existence of significant anomalous copper and arsenic soil anomalies to the west and east of the Central Dalvenie Zone indicates a much larger and fertile district-scale mineralizing system than previously recognized.
 - Of the 1,108 soil samples collected 283 yielded >100 ppm Cu, 25 samples >300 ppm Cu, and 17 samples >500 ppm Cu.
- Coincident anomalous pathfinder elements occur within a >30 km² geochemical footprint; elements include copper, molybdenum (Mo), lithium (Li), arsenic (As), antimony (Sb), tellurium (Te), and selenium (Se) (See Figure 6).
 - Surface mapping as well as vectoring of strong pathfinder elements indicates potential for a genetically-linked epithermal-porphyry system; with multiple linear north-south trending copper shear-vein structures bounding an interpreted core porphyry target within the Central Dalvenie Zone delineated by overlapping anomalous As-Mo-Cu-Se-Li geochemical signatures and IP (induced polarization) high chargeability and resistivity geophysical anomalies (Figures 6 and 7). Rock grab samples collected in 2022 from shear-hosted vein systems along the western margins of the vectored copper porphyry target have assayed up to 4.31% Cu, 14.15 g/t Au, and 63.1 g/t Ag as well as 2.85% Cu, 5.72 g/t Au, and 27.9 g/t Ag (see news release from Feb. 9, 2023).

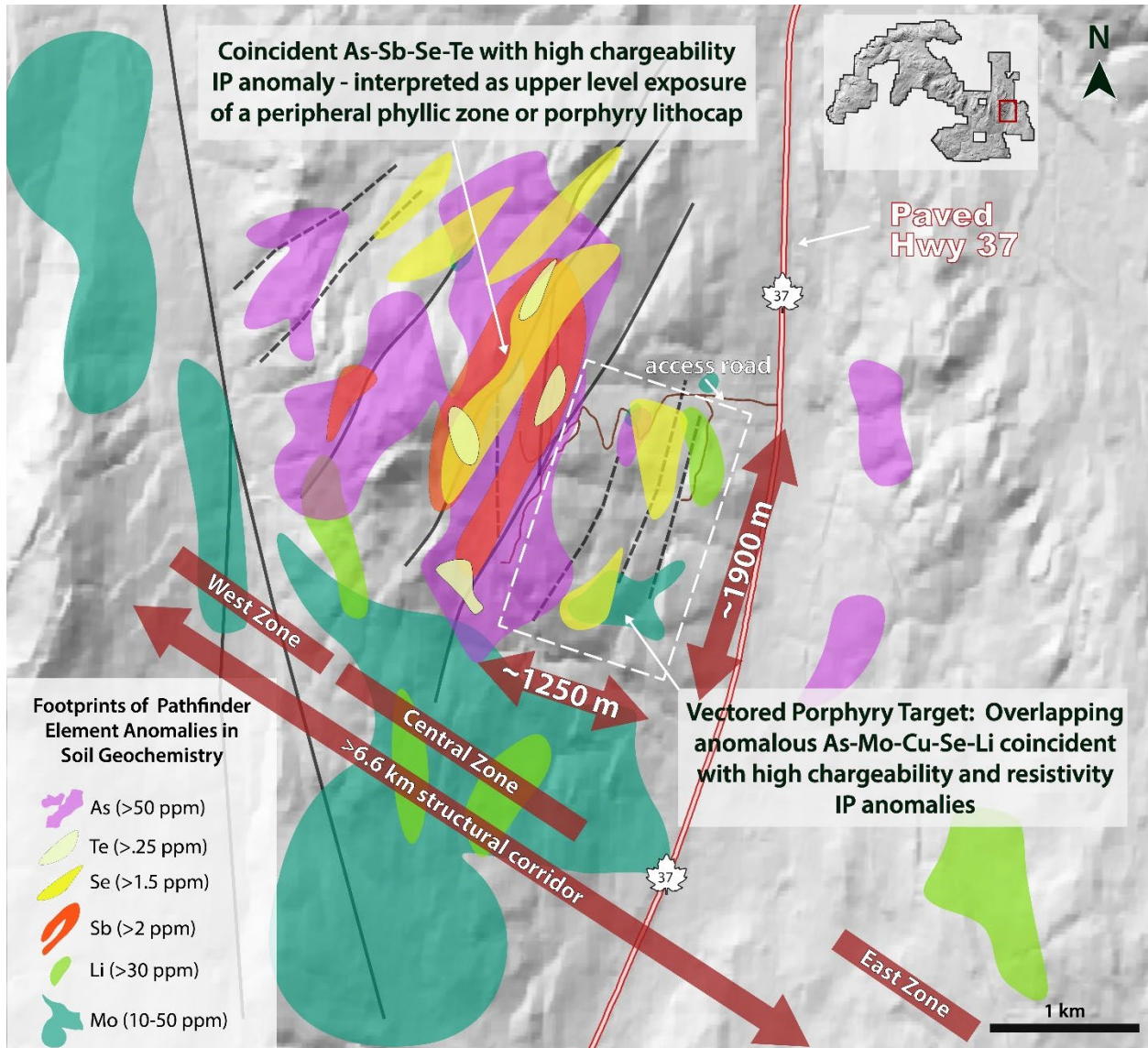


Figure 7: Footprints of anomalous geochemical pathfinder elements commonly associated with epithermal-porphyry systems.

Geological Interpretation

The 2022 soil sampling results have significantly expanded the scale and continuity of the Dalvenie Zone mineralizing system, resulting in an improved definition of the exploration model as well as identification of the potential for a much larger copper-gold system than previously recognized; derived from newly defined kilometre-scale soil geochemistry, pathfinder element distribution, and widespread distribution of multiple north-south trending copper-gold shear-vein systems (Figures 6 and 7).

Within the Central Dalvenie Zone the newly defined copper porphyry target (Figures 6 and 7) corresponds to highly anomalous >500 ppm copper in soil that is also coincident with a highly prospective high chargeability and moderate to high resistivity anomaly (see news release from March 21, 2023). Coincident anomalous pathfinder elements include As-Mo-Se-Li in soil, which is interpreted as being within the upper levels of a potential porphyry system (Figure 8). This interpretation is also consistent with observed alteration and mineralization patterns in outcrop that are typical of porphyry-related systems (Figure 8); including locally advanced argillic alteration along the margins of

extensive shear-hosted polymetallic veins with smears of specular hematite alteration along fracture planes as well as locally intense silicification and sericitization within broader zones of bleaching in the surrounding Stuhini Group host rock. Mineralization within the vein systems includes massive pyrite with blebs of arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite together with galena and sphalerite. The geological setting including north-northwest and northwest structural controls to hydrothermal breccia and dense quartz-vein stockworks associated with high-grade Cu-Au, presence of multiphase paralleling intrusions including monzonite and monzodiorite dikes, as well as multiple styles of Cu-Au-Mo mineralization within the Stuhini Group volcanoclastic host rock suggests strong comparisons to the Schaft Creek porphyry deposit³ located 113 kilometres to the south-southwest.

Within the West Dalvenie Zone west of the vectored porphyry target is a zone of phyllic alteration in outcrop together with a significant arsenic-antimony-selenium-tellurium soil anomaly coincident with a high chargeability anomaly. Phyllic alteration is typical of the periphery or lithocap portions that forms a proximal halo surrounding the core of a porphyry system and as such this zone is interpreted as potentially higher within the system than the Central Dalvenie Zone, based on the vertical distribution of elements (Figure 8).

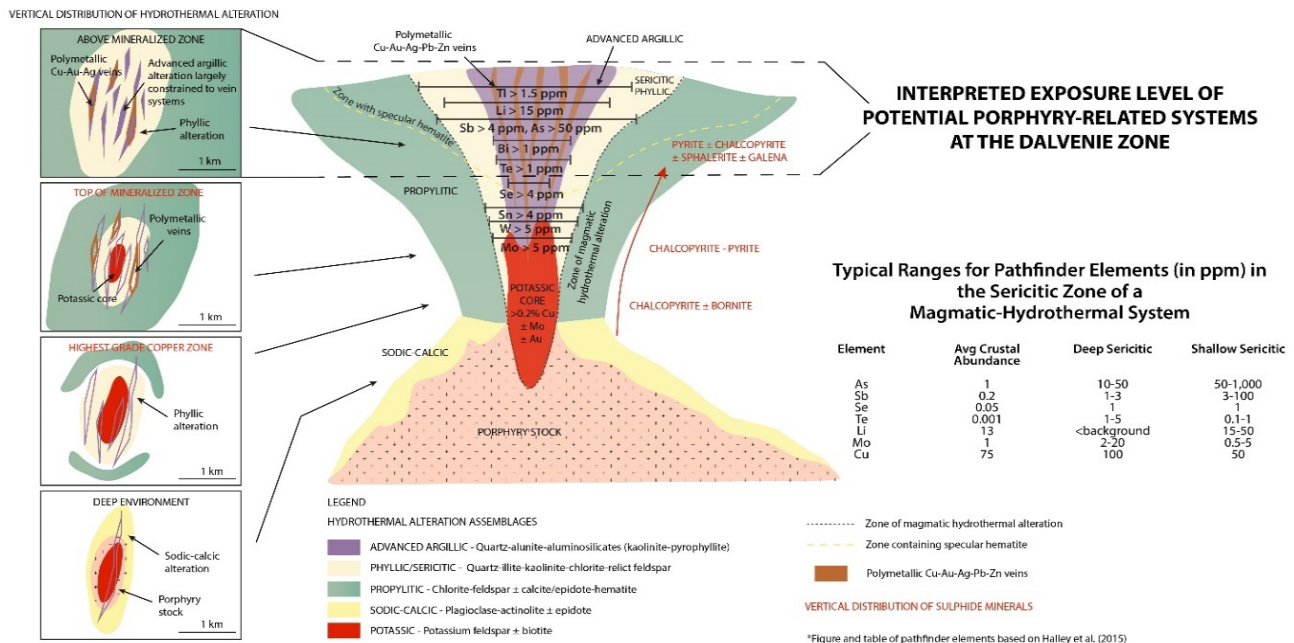


Figure 8: Idealized cross section showing geochemical and alteration zonation in a porphyry-related system, with the interpreted exposure level of Dalvenie outlined. Figure and table after Halley et al., 2015.

¹2012 Technical Report on the Red Chris Copper-Gold Project, February 14, 2012. NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Saddle North Copper-Gold Project, Tatogga Property, August 20, 2020.

²Dease Lake-Little Tuya River Geology (NTS 104J/08, 07E), BC Ministry of Energy and Mines Open File 2012-04 and Geoscience BC Map 2112-08-1.

³Hassan et al. (2021). Mineral Resources Estimate Update for the Schaft Creek Property, British Columbia, Canada. Tetra Tech Canada Inc. Presented to Copper Fox Metals Inc.

For further information on the Latham Property, see "Mineral Properties" on page 17.

Overall Performance

Selected Annual Information

The following table summarizes audited financial data for operations reported by the Company for the past three fiscal years:

Fiscal period ended	April 30, 2023	April 30, 2022	April 30, 2021
Total Revenue (\$)	-	-	-
Total assets (\$)	9,079,366	8,272,701	257,258
Current liabilities (\$)	421,166	231,400	14,444
Non-current liabilities (\$)	-	-	-
Net loss (\$)	(105,925)	(738,836)	(36,466)
Basic and diluted loss per common share (\$)	(0.00)	(0.05)	(0.01)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	35,829,920	16,036,073	2,063,558

Summary of Quarterly Results

The following table summarizes financial data for the most recently completed quarters:

Quarter ended	Jul 31, 2023	Apr 30, 2023	Jan 31, 2023	Oct 31, 2022	Jul 31, 2022	Apr 30, 2022	Jan 31, 2022	Oct 31, 2021
Total Revenue (\$)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Net income (loss) (\$)	(35,419)	(77,507)	5,065	43,546	(77,029)	(588,339)	36,357	(77,428)
Basic and diluted net income (loss) per common share (\$)	(0.00)	(0.00)	0.00	0.00	(0.00)	(0.02)	0.00	(0.03)

Results of Operations

For the three months ended July 31, 2023

During the three months ended July 31 2023 (“the current quarter”), the Company incurred loss of \$35,419 (2022 – loss of \$77,029) which includes the following:

- Advertising and promotion of \$42,325 (2022 - \$101,727) include news releases, meals and entertainment and other related expenses;
- Management fees of \$19,000 (2022- \$14,500) include management services rendered in connection with corporate activity;
- Office and administrative expenses of \$16,796 (2022 – \$20,425) which includes rent expense and bank fees;
- Professional fees of \$12,000 (2022 – \$13,653) which includes fees for general legal, and accounting and bookkeeping services;
- Regulatory and filing fees of \$1,544 (2022 – \$3,584) which includes filing fees with the TSXV and securities commissions.

Partially offsetting expenses, the Company received interest income of \$27,546 (2022 – \$19,197) and a non-cash recovery of \$28,700 (2022 - \$57,663) was recorded for settlement of a flow-through liability.

Other comprehensive loss for the three months ended July 31, 2023, totaled \$35,419 (2022 – \$77,029). Total comprehensive income or loss for the three months ended July 31, 2023 and 2022 is the sum of net income or loss and other comprehensive income or loss.

Financial Instruments

Fair value of financial instruments

IFRS requires disclosures about the inputs to fair value measurements for financial assets and liabilities recorded at fair value, including their classification within a hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to fair value measurement.

The three levels of hierarchy are:

- Level 1 - Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and
- Level 3 - Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

The Company's cash is classified as Level 1, whereas accounts payable and accrued liabilities are classified as Level 2. As at July 31, 2023, the Company believes that the carrying values of cash, accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their fair values because of their nature and relatively short maturity dates or durations.

Financial instruments risk

The Company is exposed in varying degrees to a variety of financial instrument related risks. The Board of Directors approves and monitors the risk management processes, inclusive of documented investment policies, counter party limits, and controlling and reporting structures. The type of risk exposure and the way in which such exposure is managed is provided as follows:

Credit risk

Credit risk is defined as the risk of loss associated with counterparty's inability to fulfill its payment obligations. The maximum exposure to credit risk is the carrying amount of the Company's financial assets. The credit risk is assessed as low.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company will not be able to settle its obligations as they come due. The Company has a planning and budgeting process in place to help determine the funds required to support the Company's normal operating requirements on an ongoing basis. The Company ensures that there are sufficient funds available to meet its short-term business requirements by taking into account the anticipated cash expenditures for its exploration and other operating activities, and its holding of cash and cash equivalents. The Company will pursue further equity or debt financing as required to meet its commitments. There is no assurance that such financing will be available or that it will be available on favourable terms.

As at July 31, 2023, the Company's financial liabilities consist of its accounts payable and accrued liabilities, which are all current obligations.

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to foreign exchange risk is minimal. The foreign currency risk is assessed as low.

Classification of financial instruments

Financial assets included in the statement of financial position are as follows:

	<u>July 31,</u> <u>2023</u>	<u>April 30,</u> <u>2023</u>
Financial assets at FVTPL:		
Cash	\$ 2,117,321	\$ 2,235,989
Accounts receivable	867	867
	<u>\$ 2,118,188</u>	<u>\$ 2,236,856</u>

Financial liabilities included in the statement of financial position are as follows:

	<u>July 31,</u> <u>2023</u>	<u>April 30,</u> <u>2023</u>
Non-derivative financial liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 30,634	\$ 30,846
	<u>\$ 30,634</u>	<u>\$ 30,846</u>

Capital management

The Company monitors its equity as capital.

The Company's objectives in managing its capital are to maintain a sufficient capital base to support its operations and to meet its short-term obligations and at the same time preserve inventor's confidence and retain the ability to seek out and acquire new projects of merit. The Company is not exposed to any externally imposed capital requirements.

Related party transactions

Unless otherwise noted, related party transactions were incurred in the normal course of operations and are measured at the amount established and agreed upon by the related parties. The Company incurred and paid fees to directors and officers for management and professional services as follows:

For the three months ended	July 31, 2023	July 31, 2022
Management fees paid to key management and directors	\$ 19,000	\$ 14,500
Capitalized consulting fees paid to key management	24,000	24,000
Investor relations fees paid to a director	33,000	33,000
Rent fees paid to a corporation controlled by key management	10,050	10,050
	<u>\$ 86,050</u>	<u>\$ 81,550</u>

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future. The continuing operations of the Company are dependent upon its ability to obtain adequate financing in the future. Working capital at July 31, 2023 was \$1,753,479. As of the date of this MD&A, the Company has working capital of approximately \$1,527,000.

On May 10, 2022, the Company completed a flow-through financing by issuing 4,100,000 post-consolidated flow through shares at a price of \$0.33 per share for gross proceeds \$1,353,000 and recognized a deferred flow-through premium of \$574,000 as the difference between the amounts recognized in common shares and the amounts the investors paid for the units. As at July 31, 2023, the Company has incurred \$492,164 of eligible exploration expenditures relating to these flow-through shares. As a result, the amount of \$212,380 in connection with the settlement of the flow-through liability was recognized in other income. No finders fees were paid in connection with the financing.

On November 26, 2021, immediately following the amalgamation, the Company completed a flow-through financing by issuing 4,805,241 post-consolidated flow through shares at a price of \$0.33 per share for gross proceeds \$1,585,730 and recognized a deferred flow-through premium of \$144,157 as the difference between the amounts recognized in common shares and the amounts the investors paid for the units. As at April 30, 2023, the Company has incurred all eligible exploration expenditures relating to these flow-through shares. As a result, the amount of \$144,157 in connection with the settlement of the flow-through liability was recognized in other income. The Company paid finders fees in the amount of \$114,029 in connection with the flow-through financing.

Outstanding Share Data

The following table summarizes the Company's outstanding share capital:

	September 29, 2023
Common shares outstanding	35,931,294
Options outstanding (average exercise price \$0.28)	2,733,250
Warrants outstanding (average exercise price \$0.43)	4,720,100
Fully Diluted	43,384,644

As at July 31, 2023 and the MD&A date, 6,709,078 common shares are held in escrow.

Latham Property Overview

The Latham Property currently comprises 58 mineral claims totaling 68,957.41 hectares (ha) within the prolific Golden Triangle region in northwest British Columbia. This region is also host to a number of major copper-gold deposits including the Red Chris, Saddle North, Schaft Creek, Galore Creek, and Kerr-Sulphurets-Mitchell-Snowfield (KSM) deposits (Figure 9, Figure 10). The town and regional airport of Dease Lake is located approximately 16 kilometres (km) north of the property boundary along Highway 37, which transects the eastern portion of the property connecting with the access road to the Red Chris copper-gold mine 40 km to the south (Figure 9). An independent Technical Report was prepared in accordance with NI 43-101 by Lakehead Geological Services Inc. who visited the Latham Copper-Gold Project in July 2021 and filed the report on SEDAR in November 2021.

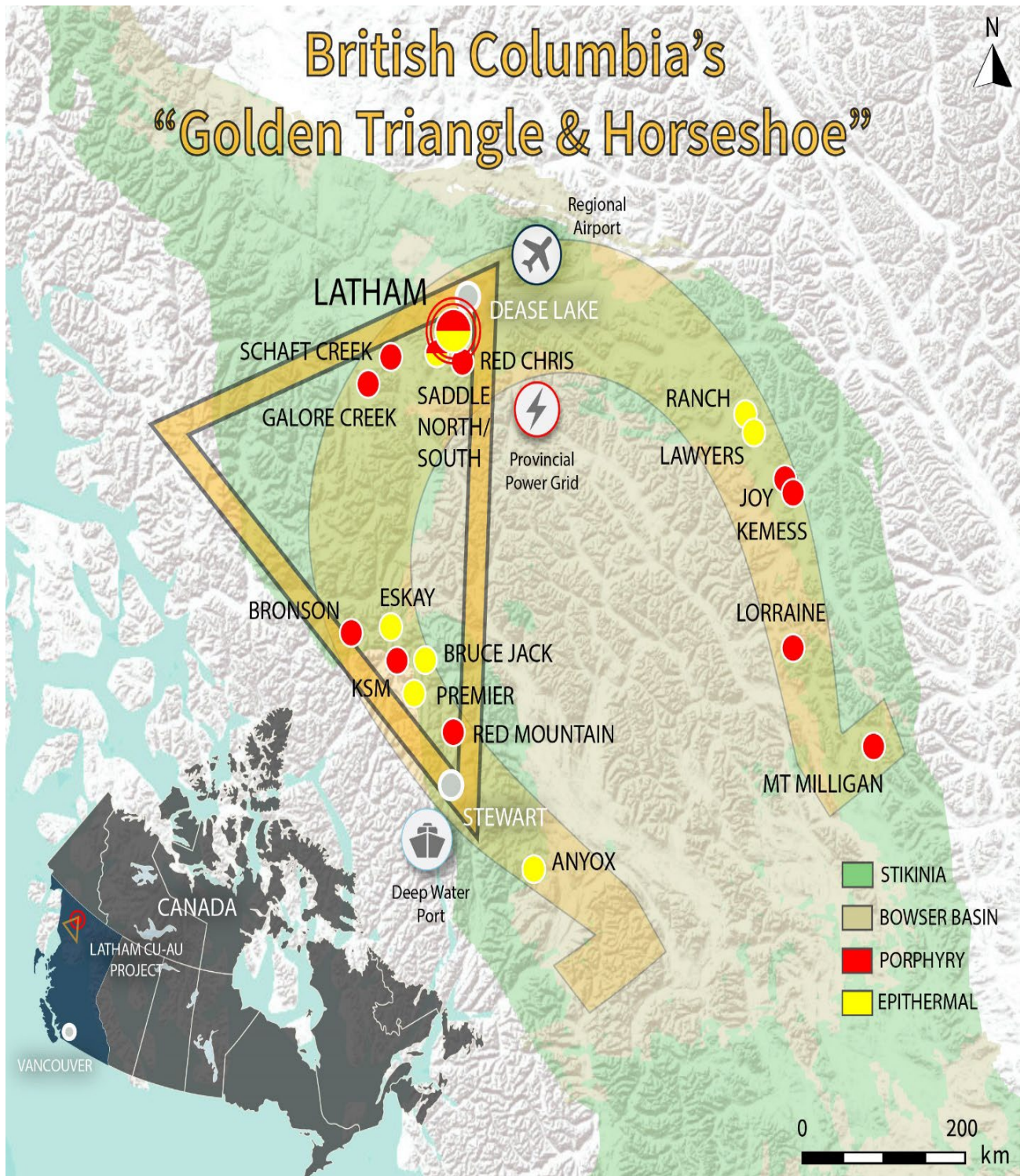


Figure 9: Latham Property location in the Golden Triangle and Golden Horseshoe.

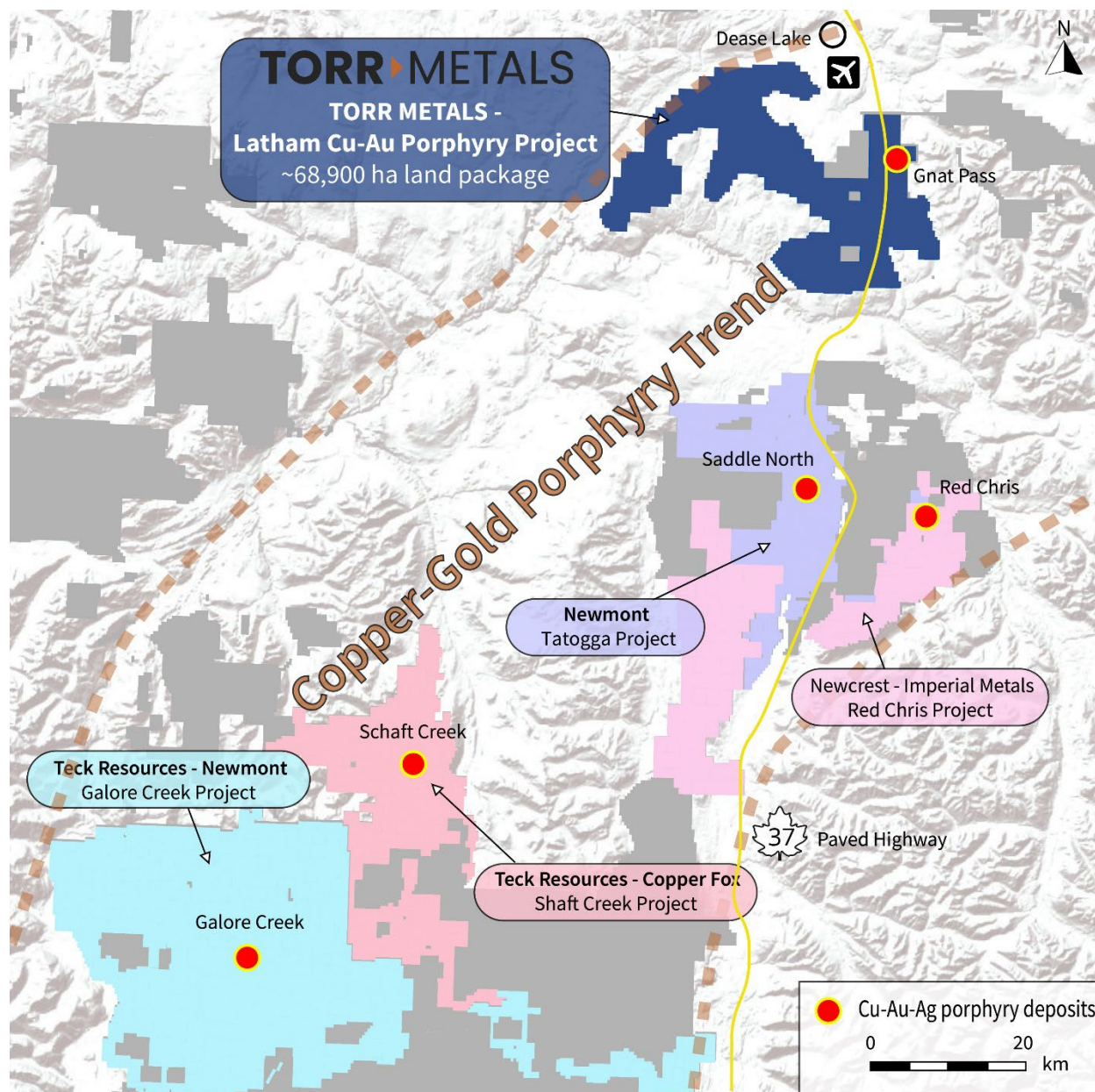


Figure 10: Latham Property location relative to major regional projects and porphyry deposits.

Geological Overview

The Latham property is predominantly underlain by the Late Triassic Stuhini Group, consisting of submarine basaltic to andesitic volcanics, volcanoclastic, and sedimentary rocks (Figure 11). Sections of the property also contain exposures of Latest Triassic to Early Jurassic Hazelton Group composed of a diverse assemblage of bimodal basaltic to rhyolitic subaerial and submarine volcanic rocks with related sediments. Intruding the Stuhini and Hazelton Group host rocks is a series of Late Triassic to Early Jurassic syenite and diorite to quartz monzonite stocks and dikes, which appear genetically related to mineralization at known mineral occurrences throughout the property.

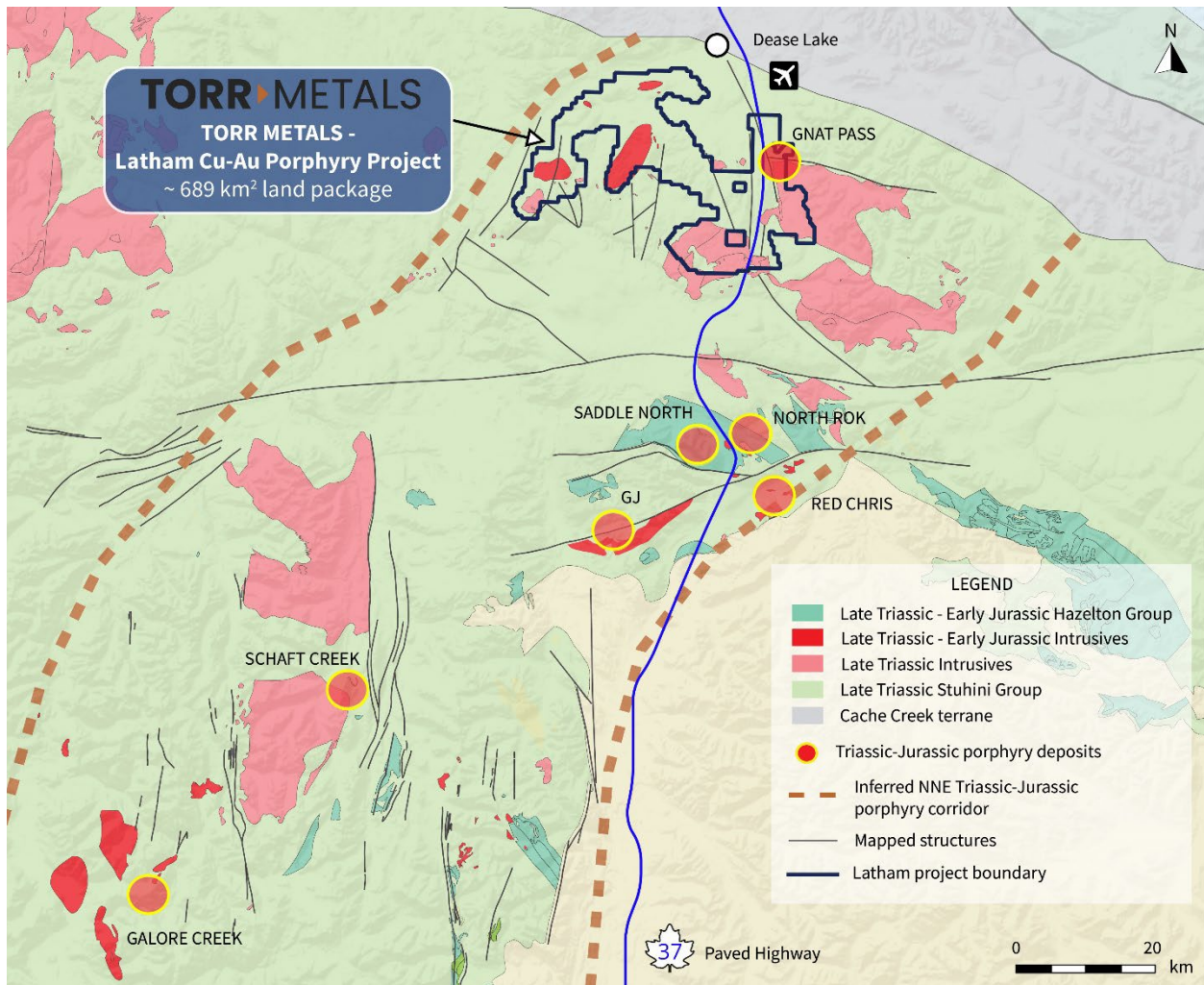


Figure 11: Regional geology showcasing Late Triassic to Early Jurassic intrusions and Latham property.

Current compilation of historical work on the Latham Property has identified the Hu, Pallen, and Dalvenie north-northeast mineralized trends that together constitute ~70 km of strike-length, delineated by multiple mineral occurrences. Host structures along these trends were likely long-lived as the orientation suggests alignment with potential north-striking basement lineaments that would have provided transcrustal magma and fluid pathways for Late Triassic to Early Jurassic intrusions. This primary structural setting is comparable to both Galore Creek and Schaft Creek, where the main mineralization event is associated with north-northeast trending Late Triassic to Early Jurassic intrusives (Figure 12).

Located within the ~20 km Dalvenie trend in the eastern portion of the Latham Property, the Gnat Pass copper-gold porphyry deposit consists of multiple overlapping phases of structurally-controlled north and east-west trending clustered porphyries hosted by the composite Gnat Pass stock. Although mineralization at Gnat Pass and Dalvenie primarily trends north-northeast, suggesting association with nearby Late Triassic intrusions, there is a secondary subsidiary mineralized component that appears to trend east-west. The nearby Early Jurassic Red Chris porphyry deposit also exhibits an east-west trend, thought to be related to secondary east-striking cross faults, that provided the settings for associated structurally-controlled alteration, hydrothermal veins, and metal distribution.

East-west trending mineralization and alteration associated with Early Jurassic intrusions has also been defined at multiple exploration targets including Hu, Pallen North, and Thenatlodi. These Late Triassic to Early Jurassic structures also likely influenced the geometry of later Cretaceous structures that locally offset the pre-existing north-

northeast and east-west trending mineralizing systems. These structural relationships are evident in outcrop as well as magnetic and induced polarization (IP) geophysical surveys that cover portions of the property, suggesting significant potential for future copper-gold porphyry discoveries existing beyond the Gnat Pass deposit.

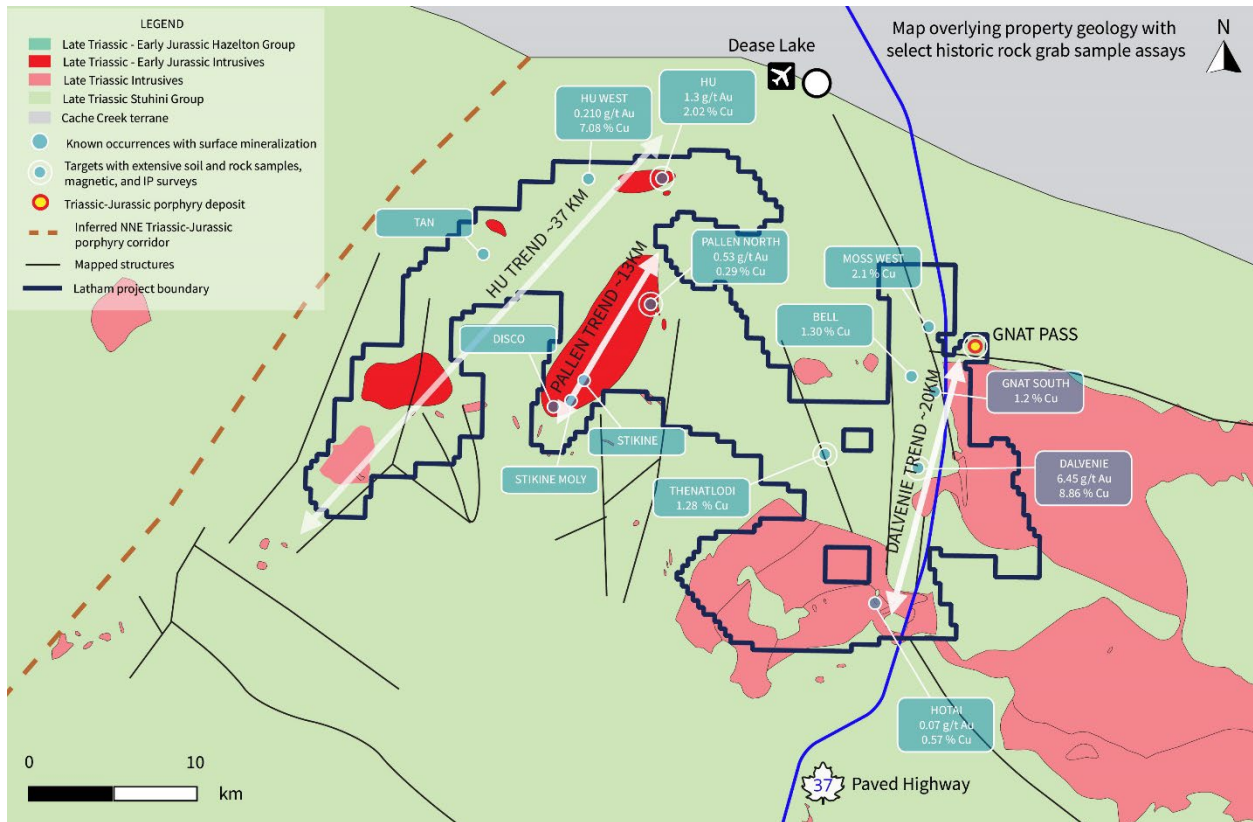


Figure 12: Mineralized trends and occurrences on the Latham property.

Property History and Future Potential

The property has an exploration history dating back to 1899 with initial staking during the Dease Lake gold rush. Extensive exploration was completed during the 1960's, resulting in the discovery of the Gnat Pass copper porphyry deposit. Since 1960 there has been 14 operators that have conducted a significant amount of work on claims that now constitute the Latham Property, culminating in the first regional exploration program conducted from 2011 to 2013. These regional programs identified an additional 11 copper-gold-silver-molybdenum occurrences beyond the historical Gnat Pass, Dalvenie, and Hu zones. This work provides Torr Metals Inc. with substantial historical data to advance exploration at the known mineral occurrences, typically coincident with moderate to high magnetic and induced polarization (IP) anomalies, in addition to the 19 greenfield exploration targets that are at various stages of development (Figure 13).

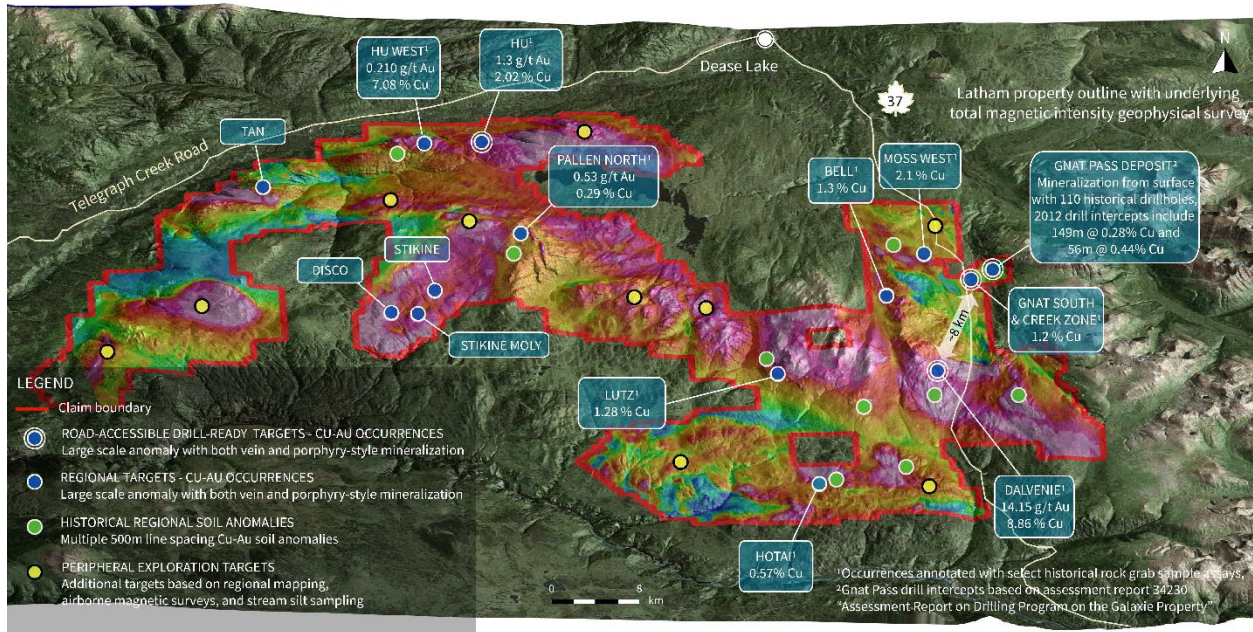


Figure 13: Latham Property location with airborne magnetic survey data and mineral occurrences.

The author of the technical report considers the Latham Cu-Au Project to be highly prospective for the discovery of porphyry and related epithermal style base and precious metal mineralization, structurally controlled base and precious metal mineralization, as well as contact zone and skarn-style mineralization. The Company intends to follow the recommendations outlined in the Technical Report for a Phase 1 work program that may include: assessing and validating historical exploration results, geochemical surface sampling field program, mapping and prospecting, relogging and resampling of historic drill core, and geophysical surveys. Following-up on Phase 1 the Phase 2 work program will consist of an initial 5000 metres of planned diamond drilling.

In addition to regional exploration work that will advance a number of the highly prospective occurrences across the Latham Property there will be a focus on developing zones that have had significant historical work and are road accessible from Highway 37, this includes the Gnat Pass deposit, Dalvenie, Moss, and Hu Zones. Summaries highlighting the prospectivity and future potential of these zones are provided below:

Gnat Pass Deposit

Modern exploration in the Gnat Pass deposit area dates back to 1960 with the discovery of surface copper mineralization near Lower Gnat Lake by Cassia Asbestos Corporation. Since then, numerous exploration companies have explored the Gnat Pass deposit area and have completed geological mapping, geochemical sampling, geophysical surveying and drilling. A total of 110 historical drillholes have been completed over the Gnat Pass deposit. In 1972 Lytton Minerals Ltd. reported a historical mineral resource estimate in a Canadian Stock Exchange Listing Statement. The historic estimate was based on 83 AQ-size drill holes and comprised historical "Indicated Reserves" of 30,387,850 tonnes grading 0.39% Cu, including 20% dilution by wallrock grading 0.15% Cu. As no technical report or other documentation of reserve estimation parameters is known to exist the reliability of the estimate cannot be assessed. There is no classification of "Indicated Reserves" under current standards and a qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the estimate as current mineral resources or reserves. As such, Torr Metals is not treating the historical estimate as current.

However, the most recent drilling from 2012 consisted of two drillholes that for the first time extended mineralization from 300 metres to over 500 metres depth, indicating that in the deposit remains open to depth as well as along-strike. These results suggest there is potential to expand the deposit and establish a modern resource at the Gnat Pass deposit.

Highlighted 2012 drillhole intervals at Gnat Pass include:

- 35 m at 0.29% Cu from 29 m depth in drillhole GT12001;
- 149 m at 0.28% Cu from 95 m depth in drillhole GT12001;
- 56 m at 0.44% Cu from 360 m depth in drillhole GT12001;
- 21 m at 0.35% Cu from 487 m depth in drillhole GT12001; and
- 103 m at 0.34% Cu from 94 m depth in drillhole GT12002.

Within close proximity to the historic Gnat Pass deposit there are also two copper-in-soil anomalies that have not been drill tested, these peripheral targets suggest there is potential for a larger porphyry cluster footprint to the Gnat Pass system. Details on the Gnat Pass soil and peripheral soil anomalies are provided below:

- The >100 ppm copper anomaly in the Gnat Pass deposit area measures approximately 300 metres east-west by 600 metres north-south, remaining open to the north; the two drillholes from 2012 only tested ~260 metres of the soil anomaly strike-length suggesting significant expansion remains with further drill testing along-strike.
- Located ~1 kilometre west of the Gnat Pass deposit is the Creek Zone, a north trending >100 ppm copper soil anomaly measuring approximately 150-200 metres east-west by 600 metres north-south; the copper soil anomaly remains untested by drilling.
- A north trending >100 ppm copper anomaly situated ~650 metres southwest of Gnat Pass in the valley bottom between the Gnat Pass deposit and the Creek Zone. This zone measures approximately 150 metres east-west and 300 metres north-south and remains untested by drilling and open to expansion with additional soil sampling.

Dalvenie Zone

From 1966 to 1968, Copper Pass Mines Ltd. completed geological mapping, geochemical soil sampling, trenching, drilling and an IP geophysical survey over the Dalvenie prospect area. Results from the first phase of exploration work in 1968 included grab samples of up to 20.9 g/t (0.61 opt) Au and 9% Cu, 1.19% Cu over 7.3 metres in channel samples from Trench 1 and 1.05% Cu over 2.3 metres from drillhole No, X-Ray 66-01 (Roed, 1966). In 1968 seven shallow follow-up drillholes were completed in the Dalvenie prospect area totaling 627 metres. Results of the 1968 drill program were reported without known depths by Matich (1990) and are outlined below:

- 2.2 m of 0.89% Cu and 3.4 g/t (0.10 opt) Au from drillhole 68-3;
- 8.3 m of 0.40% Cu and 0.62 g/t (0.018 opt) Au from drillhole 68-10; and
- 1.5 m of 3.73% Cu and 4.8 g/t (0.14 opt) Au from drillhole 68-11.

From the 1980's to 1990 Equity Silver Mines Ltd. defined an approximate 1,000 metre long by 150 metre wide copper soil anomaly which remains open to the north along the main north-northeast trending Dalvenie shear. There is an additional paralleling north-northeast trending copper soil anomaly approximately 400 metres to the east of the Dalvenie trend, measuring an approximate 750 metres by 250 metres. This parallel copper soil anomaly appears to

coincide with a gap in the southern extension of the main Dalvenie soil trend as discussed above, giving the appearance of, or possibly suggesting an offset of the main Dalvenie shear 400 metres to the east. A third copper-in-soil anomaly occurs 750 metres along-strike and south of the main Dalvenie soil trend, measuring an approximate 300 metres by 200 metres and remaining open to the south. These large soil anomaly targets remain to be fully drill tested and represent significant upside-potential for delineating the extent of the Dalvenie mineralized trend.

Verification sampling was conducted in 2021 and found that a number of samples assayed up to 6.45 g/t Au and 8.86% Cu, consistent with the significant copper and gold grades and mineralization reported by historical sampling programs along the Dalvenie trend.

Moss Zone

From 1969 to 1971, Lytton completed trenching and drilling around the Moss occurrence area. Bowen (2013) states that Lytton's 1969 trench work delineated a mineralized zone of tourmaline veining with potassium feldspar alteration and chalcopyrite mineralization exposed over three trenches. The mineralized zone extends an apparent 75 metres in width and approximate 300 metres in strike-length that includes two higher grade intervals grading 0.27% Cu over a north-south channel sample length of 12.2 metres (Bowen, 2013).

Hu

During the period of 1969 to 2012, several exploration companies have completed geological mapping, geochemical sampling, IP and ground magnetic geophysical surveys and trench work in the area of the Hu mineral occurrence. The alteration assemblage is consistent with that associated with alkalic porphyry deposits including hornfels, skarn, and patchy clay-carbonate associated with shear structures and potassic alteration with copper mineralization. A fault zone exposed over 100 metres strike-length contains significant chalcopyrite as well as moderate to intense potassic alteration associated with fracturing and recessive clay gouge. Grab rock samples from 1991 yielded up to 1.14% Cu and 1.3 g/t Au from areas of intense fracturing, with proximal follow-up rock grab samples collected in 2012 from potassium feldspar-rich syenite intrusions assaying up to 2.02% Cu and 0.71 g/t Au.

Kolos Project Overview

The Kolos Project currently comprises 10 mineral claims totaling 13,957 hectares in south-central British Columbia. The Project is located within a prolific porphyry belt that is host to major deposits and long-lived mines including the nearby Highland Valley Copper Mine, located approximately 30 kilometres (km) to the northwest (Figure 14). The 100% owned ~140 km² Kolos Copper-Gold Project has direct access to Highway 5, with substantial local infrastructure 23 km south at the city of Merritt that would allow for low-cost year-round operation potential.

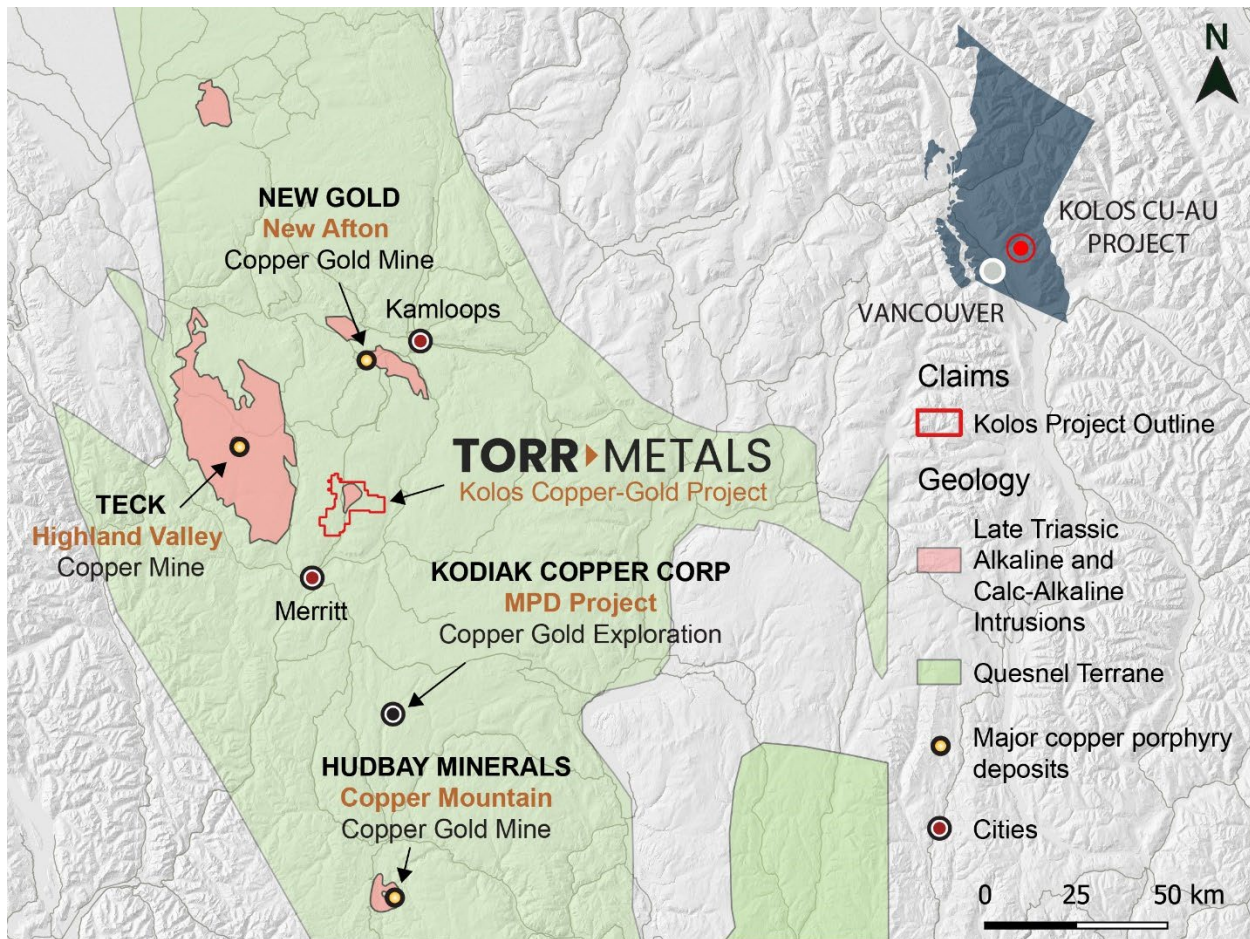


Figure 14: Kolos Project location within the Quesnel Terrane overlapping a Late Triassic intrusion identified as highly prospective with a comparable geological setting to the Highland Valley, New Afton, and Copper Mountain deposits. Quesnel Terrane and location of Late Triassic alkaline and calc-alkaline intrusions based on Mitchinson et al. 2022¹.

¹Mitchinson, D.E., Fournier, D., Hart, C.J.R., Astic, T., Cowan, D.C., and Lee, R.G. (2022). Identification of New Porphyry Potential Under Cover in British Columbia. Geoscience BC Report 2022-07, MDRU Publication 457, 97 p.

Property History and Future Potential

The Kolos Project is ideally situated in moderate terrain along Highway 5, only 23 km north of the city of Merritt in central British Columbia. Numerous forestry roads provide drive-on access to the Lodi, Kirby, Ace, Rea, Helmer, and Clapperton target zones. The Project lies within the Quesnel Terrane, a prolific porphyry belt in British Columbia that is host to major deposits and long-lived mines that within the region largely consist of Late Triassic calc-alkaline and alkaline intrusions, including the Highland Valley (30 km to the northwest), New Afton (30 km to the north), and Copper Mountain (106 km to the south) deposits (Figure 14).

Regional exploration occurred in the immediate area starting in the 1960's through to the late 1980's, as a result of the porphyry copper-molybdenum discoveries at Highland Valley. However the majority of the area is still left underexplored with high potential for new discovery, such as the Kirby mineral occurrence on the Kolos Project which was only identified in 2014, with a historical rock grab sample yielding 4.24 g/t Au, 11.3 g/t Ag, 0.52% Cu (Figure 15).

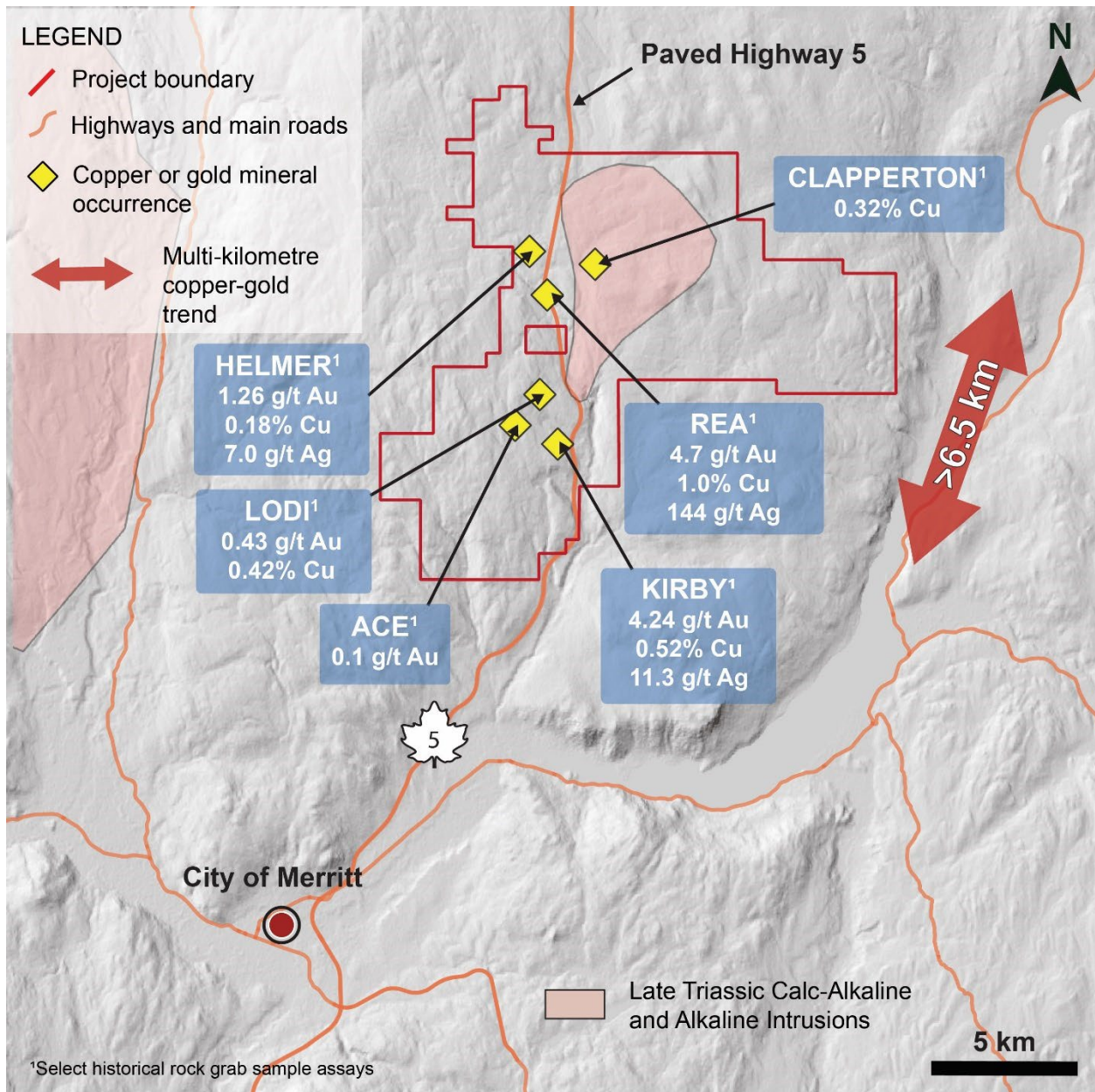


Figure 15: Kolos Project boundary with known copper and gold mineral occurrences and select historical rock grab samples.

Known Mineral Occurrences:

Ace

The area around the Ace and other occurrences is regionally underlain by volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group, with volcanic rocks consisting of andesitic and basaltic flows, augite porphyry, agglomerate, breccia and tuff. These units are interbedded with minor argillite, conglomerate and limestone that define an asymmetric, south-plunging anticline with its axis passing through Swakum Mountain. This portion of the Nicola Belt is bounded to the east and west by the Late Triassic to Early Jurassic Nicola and Guichon granodiorite batholiths, respectively, indicative of significant long-lived magmatic activity in the area.

Historical geological mapping from 1988 identified older trenches with exposures of andesite tuff, andesite feldspar porphyry, quartz-sericite schists, phyllites and a quartz monzonite hosting quartz-carbonate veins and variable amounts of malachite, chalcocite and chalcopyrite.

Kirby

Rare outcrop at the Kirby occurrence consists of epidote-chlorite–altered volcanics cut by dioritic dike with north-trending fractures hosting disseminated chalcopyrite and pyrite with malachite staining. A rock sample (O13) taken from the discovery of the Kirby occurrence in 2014 assayed 4.24 grams per tonne gold, 11.3 grams per tonne silver and 0.516 per cent copper (Assessment Report 35097).

Another zone of historical mineralization is noted ~500 metres east-southeast of the Kirby occurrence near the Coquihalla Highway, with exposures of andesite tuff and diorite hosting quartz-carbonate veins with pyrite, chalcopyrite and malachite. In 1988, four rock samples (128744, 128742, 128696 and 128699) taken from this outcrop exposure yielded 0.14, 0.60, 0.89, 0.22 grams per tonne gold across a 400 metre north-south trend (Assessment Report 118042).

Lodi

Locally the Lodi occurrence contains andesite hosting crosscutting fracture zones along the north-trending Fanta fault with narrow quartz carbonate veins, up to 0.25-metre wide, and weak to trace malachite ± chalcocite, chalcopyrite and pyrite mineralization. Magnetite is also reported in the area with a rock sample collected in 1988 (128748) yielding 0.60 gram per tonne gold, 4.8 grams per tonne silver and 0.233 per cent copper (Assessment Report 18042). Another zone of mineralization is located ~1 kilometre east of the main occurrence, near the Coquihalla Highway, and comprises an andesite to diorite breccia and granodiorite dikes hosting calcite stringers, pyrite and weak malachite where another outcrop rock grab sample from 1988 (239796) yielded 0.425 gram per tonne gold, 1.8 grams per tonne silver and 0.415 per cent copper (Assessment Report 18042).

Rea

At the Rea occurrence a 5-centimetre wide quartz-carbonate vein is hosted within hematitic andesite mineralized with pyrite, sphalerite, galena and malachite. The only known historical work consists of a rock grab sampling program in 1988 with one sample (239692) taken from rare outcrop that yielded 4.75 grams per tonne gold, 144.0 grams per tonne silver, 0.52 per cent zinc and greater than 1.00 per cent lead and copper; whereas another sample (102853), taken approximately 900 metres west of the previous sample, yielded 0.63 gram per tonne gold (Assessment Report 18042).

In 2004, a rusty diorite boulder (float) sample (23888), located approximately 1.1 kilometres west-southwest of the occurrence, yielded 4.84 grams per tonne gold, 14.3 grams per tonne silver, 0.202 per cent copper and 0.126 per cent lead (Assessment Report 27476).

Helmer

The Helmer area is underlain by undivided volcanic rocks of the western volcanic facies of the Late Triassic Nicola Group that has been intruded by Late Triassic to Early Jurassic dioritic rocks to the east. Locally, historical trenching has exposed narrow, up to 1-metre wide, silicified zones and/or quartz calcite veins in altered and sheared andesitic and tuffs hosting pyrite, minor galena, chalcopyrite, and sphalerite mineralization together with limonite and malachite oxidation. The veins trend northwest with a steep dip. Historical rock grab sampling from trench exposed outcrop is reported to have yielded up to 1.425 grams per tonne gold and 11.4 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 18042). In 2007, a chip sample (675428) of mineralized outcrop yielded 1.26 grams per tonne gold, 7.0 grams per tonne silver, 0.178 per cent copper, 0.410 per cent lead and 1.450 per cent zinc over 0.4 metre, whereas a grab sample (675426) from another historical trench assayed 0.37 gram per tonne gold, 163.0 grams per tonne silver, 1.860 per cent lead and 6.500 per cent zinc (Assessment Report 30006).

Clapperton

The Clapperton area is underlain by a dioritic phase of the Early Jurassic Nicola Batholith intruding Late Triassic Nicola Group andesitic to basaltic flow rocks and volcanoclastics to the west. At the main occurrence the diorite has been subdivided into hornblende diorite, biotite diorite and quartz-biotite diorite, with gradational contacts between them. The diorites have a variably strong foliation striking southeast and dipping 50 to 75 degrees to the south. A distinct shearing and jointing is oriented at 020 degrees and has a steep west dip. Biotite is a retrograde metamorphic product of hornblende in parts of the area. The diorite is weakly chloritized along shear zones and one major zone of chloritization and kaolinization occurs along the southwestern contact of the diorites with the country rock. The diorites are intruded by plagioclase porphyry, aplite and pegmatite dikes paralleling the fracture and/or foliation directions.

Locally, scattered quartz veins, up to 15 centimetres in width, contain minor calcite, epidote, chlorite and hornblende hosted within a chloritized and kaolinized biotite-hornblende diorite. The veins parallel the shear direction, trending approximately 020 and 120 degrees, and contain minor amounts of chalcocite, chalcopyrite, bornite, malachite and rare molybdenite as disseminated blebs.

In 1975, other zones of chalcopyrite and malachite mineralization were reported several hundred metres north-northwest, 600 hundred metres northeast, 400 metres south, and 1000 metres east-southeast of the main zone. This indicates a multi-kilometre scale to copper porphyry-style mineralization.

Risks and Uncertainties

Mining Risks

The Company is subject to the risks typical in the mining business including uncertainty of success in exploration and development; operational risks including unusual and unexpected geological formations, rock bursts, particularly as exploration moves into deeper levels, cave-ins, flooding and other conditions involved in the drilling and removal of material as well as environmental damage and other hazards; risks that intended drilling schedules or estimated costs will not be achieved; and risks of fluctuations in the price of commodities and currency exchange rates. Metal prices are subject to volatile price movements over short periods of time and are affected by numerous factors, all of which are beyond the Company's control, including expectations of inflation, levels of interest rates, sale of gold by central banks, the demand for commodities, global or regional political, economic, and banking crises and production rates in major producing regions. The aggregate effect of these factors is impossible to predict with any degree of certainty.

Business Risks

Natural resources exploration, development, production, and processing involve a number of business risks, some of which are beyond the Company's control. These can be categorized as operational, financial, and regulatory risks.

Operational risks include finding and developing reserves economically, marketing production and services, product deliverability uncertainties, changing governmental law and regulation, hiring, and retaining skilled employees and contractors and conducting operations in a cost effective and safe manner. The Company continuously monitors and responds to changes in these factors and adheres to all regulations governing its operations. Financial risks include commodity prices, interest rates and foreign exchange rates, all of which are beyond the Company's control. Regulatory risks include possible delays in getting regulatory approval to the transactions that the Board of Directors believe to be in the best interest of the Company and include increased fees for filings as well as the introduction of ever more complex reporting requirements, the cost of which the Company must meet in order to maintain its exchange listing.

Competition

The mineral exploration and mining business is competitive in all of its phases. The Company will compete with numerous other companies and individuals, including competitors with greater financial, technical and other resources, in the search for and the acquisition of attractive exploration and evaluation properties. The Company's ability to acquire properties in the future will depend not only on its ability to develop its present properties, but also on its ability to select and acquire suitable prospects for mineral exploration or development. There is no assurance that the Company will be able to compete successfully with others in acquiring such prospects.

No Operating History and Financial Resources

The Company does not have an operating history and has no operating revenues and is unlikely to generate any in the foreseeable future. It anticipates that its cash resources are sufficient to cover its projected funding requirements for the remainder of the fiscal year. Additional funds will be required for general operating costs, and for further exploration to attempt to prove economic deposits and to bring such deposits to production. Additional funds will also be required for the Company to acquire and explore other mineral interests. The Company anticipates that its cash resources will be sufficient to cover its projected funding requirements for the ensuing year. If its exploration program is successful, additional funds will be required for further exploration to prove economic deposits and to bring such deposits to production. Failure to obtain additional funding on a timely basis could result in delay or indefinite postponement of further exploration and development and could cause the Company to forfeit its interests in some or all its properties or to reduce or terminate its operations. Inferred mineral resources are not mineral reserves. Mineral resources which are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.

There is no guarantee that any part of the mineral resources discussed herein will be converted into a mineral reserve in the future.

Price Volatility and Lack of Active Market

In recent years, the securities markets in Canada and elsewhere have experienced a high level of price and volume volatility, and the market prices of securities of many public companies have experienced significant fluctuations in price which have not necessarily been related to the operating performance, underlying asset values or prospects of such companies. It may be anticipated that any quoted market for the Company's securities will be subject to such market trends and that the value of such securities may be affected accordingly.

Key Executives

The Company is dependent on the services of key executives and a small number of highly skilled and experienced consultants and personnel, whose contributions to the immediate future operations of the Company are likely to be of importance. Locating mineral deposits depends on a number of factors, not the least of which is the technical skill of the exploration personnel involved. Due to the relatively small size of the Company, the loss of these persons or the Company's inability to attract and retain additional highly skilled employees or consultants may adversely affect its business and future operations. The Company does not currently carry any key man life insurance on any of its executives.

Potential Conflicts of Interest

Certain directors and officers of the Company are, and may continue to be, involved in the mining and mineral exploration industry through their direct and indirect participation in corporations, partnerships or joint ventures which are potential competitors of the Company. Situations may arise in connection with potential acquisitions in investments where the other interests of these directors and officers may conflict with the interests of the Company. Directors and officers of the Company with conflicts of interest will be subject to and will follow the procedures set out in applicable corporate and securities legislation, regulation, rules, and policies.

Dividends

The Company has no earnings or dividend record and is unlikely to pay any dividends in the foreseeable future as it intends to employ available funds for mineral exploration and development. Any future determination to pay dividends will be at the discretion of the Board of Directors of the Company and will depend on the Company's financial condition, results of operations, capital requirements and such other factors as the Board of Directors of the Company deem relevant.

Nature of the Securities

The purchase of the Company's securities involves a high degree of risk and should be undertaken only by investors whose financial resources are sufficient to enable them to assume such risks. The Company's securities should not be purchased by persons who cannot afford the possibility of the loss of their entire investment. Furthermore, an investment in the Company's securities should not constitute a major portion of an investor's portfolio.

Off-Balance Sheet Transactions and Outlook

The Company does not have any off-balance sheet arrangements.

Qualified Person

The disclosures contained in this MD&A regarding the Company's exploration & evaluation properties have been prepared by, or under the supervision of Michael Dufresne, M.Sc, P.Geol., P.Geol., a consultant to the Company who is a Qualified Person for the purposes of National Instrument 43-101.

Approval

The Audit Committee on behalf of the Board of Directors of the Company approved the disclosures contained in this MD&A.

Other Information

Additional information related to the Company is available for viewing on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.