



SANDFIRE RESOURCES AMERICA INC.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

FOR THE THREE AND SIX MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

SANDFIRE RESOURCES AMERICA INC.
Management Discussion and Analysis
For the three and six months ended December 31, 2024

Introduction

This Management Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") of Sandfire Resources America Inc. (the "Company") has been prepared by management as of January 28, 2025 and should be read in conjunction with the accompanying condensed consolidated interim financial statements and related notes thereto of the Company for the three and six months ended December 31, 2024, which were prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and Interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC"). All dollar figures are expressed in Canadian dollars unless otherwise stated. These documents and additional information on the Company are available on the Company's website at www.sandfireamerica.com or on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca.

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1. Executive Summary

Sandfire Resources America Inc. (the “Company”) is focused on the exploration, development, and mining of its 100% owned flagship property, the Black Butte Copper Project in central Montana, USA. The Company plans to uphold the permit, continue construction, and operate an underground copper mining operation using modern environmentally responsible technologies to generate significant economic benefits for Montana and the Company’s stakeholders.

On August 14, 2020, the Montana Department of Environmental Quality (the “DEQ”) approved the Phase I Bonding for the underground Black Butte Copper project (the “Project”) and issued a Final Mine Operating Permit allowing the Company the right to commence Phase I Development surface construction at the mine site.

Black Butte Copper Feasibility Study

The Company completed the Black Butte Copper Project Feasibility Study and updated the Mineral Resource for Lowry Deposit on October 27, 2020. The Company filed the Black Butte Copper Project Technical Report on December 10, 2020. Beginning in September 2021 and through December 31, 2024, TMI and the Company as guarantor, entered into various Bridge Loan Agreements, denominated in USD with Sandfire Resources Ltd for funding of day-to-day operations.

Black Butte Copper Permitting

A Montana Department of Environmental Quality (“DEQ”) positive record of decision was received on April 9, 2020 allowing the development and underground mining of the Johnny Lee deposit at the Black Butte Copper project to proceed. On August 14, 2020, the DEQ approved the bond posting and issued a Final Mine Operating Permit allowing the Company the right to commence Phase I Development surface construction at the mine site.

Following a 2020 legal challenge to the Mine Operating Permit, on February 26, 2024, the Company received a positive ruling by the Montana Supreme Court reversing a 2021 district court decision and instructed District Judge Bidegaray to have the DEQ completely reinstate Tintina Montana Inc.’s Mine Operating Permit, of the Black Butte Copper Project. The Montana Supreme Court granted the Company’s request for summary judgement allowing Black Butte Copper to move forward with construction of its highly engineered, underground copper mine. The Company won on all counts in the Montana Supreme Court with a 5-2 decision upholding the 2020 decision of the DEQ to allow copper mining at the Black Butte Copper Project.

Given the nature and stage of the Company’s operations, the company is not yet in production and consequently has not generated revenue and has only incurred significant expenditures resulting in negative cash flows from operations.

Water permits

The Black Butte Copper Project, is located in the Smith River Watershed which is a closed basin regarding water rights. This means that any additional water right appropriations such as the additional water needed for mining activity is available once existing water use is retired. In September 2018, water rights owners, who lease water to the Black Butte Copper Project, submitted nine change applications to the Montana Department of Resources and Conservation (“DNRC”) requesting modifications of their water rights to allow them to use the water for mitigation and leasing as well as irrigation. Along with these, TMI jointly applied for a ground water right, contingent on the success of the change applications and mitigation plan, and a high water right

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which would allow TMI to capture and pond excess spring flows for mitigation use throughout the year.

On March 13, 2020, the DNRC issued Preliminary Determinations (“PDGs”) granting the requested water right changes. During the following appeal period, six parties filed objections to the PDGs – these were the Newlan Creek Water Users Association (“NCWUA”), the Montana Fish Wildlife and Parks (“FWP”), and four conservation groups (“Objectors”) who filed a joint objection. The Objectors raised issues of legal availability, adverse effects, and adequacy of proposed diversions. They also challenged current Montana law and requested that mine water discharged from the mine would to be classified as beneficial use and so would require additional mitigation.

After a brief period of negotiations, TMI and NCWUA reached an agreement and NCWUA pulled their objection. TMI also began negotiations with FWP resulting in the withdrawal of their objection. Subsequent negotiations between TMI and the Objectors resulted in three fully executed agreements containing stipulations which entirely resolved all remaining issues raised by the Objectors.

On February 23, 2022, a DNRC appointed Hearings Examiner granted a motion on behalf of the applicants for a Partial Summary Judgement upholding the DNRC interpretation that direct discharge of dewatered mine water does not constitute a beneficial use of water. On March 14, 2022, the Objectors indicated that they intended to appeal the Partial Summary Judgement.

On November 1, 2022, the DNRC issued the necessary permits appropriating water for the Black Butte Copper Project. The permits also authorized the Company to divert groundwater for use in the mining of the Johnny Lee copper deposit and to store high-water flows for stream flow maintenance. Additionally, the DNRC approved the Company’s change applications to use nine existing water rights to mitigate surface water flow reductions resulting from the groundwater diversion.

Issuance of the water permits by the DNRC triggered the appeal by the Objectors to the DNRC Hearings Examiners finding that discharge of mine water directly to the environment should not be considered having been put to beneficial use and therefore those water volumes should not require mitigation. Montana State District Judge Hayworth reviewed and dismissed this case on April 12, 2023. On May 12, 2023, the Objectors filed an appeal with the Montana Supreme Court. On March 29, 2024, the Montana Supreme Court heard oral arguments on the appeal.

On January 2, 2025, the Montana Supreme Court in a 5-2 decision ruled in favor of Tintina Montana and the DNRC affirming the district court’s determination that mine dewatering is not a beneficial use of water.

There are no remaining legal challenges related to the project with both Montana Supreme Court decisions being in favor of the Company.

2. *Highlights*

The following are a list of highlights for the three and six months ended December 31, 2024 and as up to the date of this MD&A:

Drill result update

On December 18, 2024, the Company announced additional drill results from its 2024 exploration drilling program. The ongoing drilling program aims to upgrade and expand the Johnny Lee Lower Copper Zone resource of 1.2Mt at 6.8% Cu (Measured and Indicated) and 0.5Mt at 5.9% Cu (Inferred).

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The Company has completed thirty-two drill holes in the current drill program. This update highlights results from eleven holes, with the significant results from the Johnny Lee Lower Copper Zone including:

- Drillhole SC24-296 3.19m at 19.46% Cu from 471.86m
- Drillhole SC24-302 2.84m at 8.98% Cu from 357.36m
- Drillhole SC24-303 2.79m at 11.82% Cu from 364.93m

Bridge loan amendment

On November 21, 2024, the Company entered into a fourth variation agreement to its bridge loan agreement, as amended with Sandfire BC Holdings (Australia) Pty Ltd. Pursuant to the Fourth Variation, the amount available to be borrowed under the Fourth Variation and Bridge Loan will be increased from an aggregate of up to US\$40 million to an aggregate of up to US\$50 million through one or more advances, subject to the terms of the Fourth Variation and the Bridge Loan.

All other terms and conditions of the Bridge Loan shall remain in full force and effect, except as amended by the Fourth Variation. No securities of the Company are issuable under the Agreement.

Water permit challenge

On January 2, 2025, the Montana Supreme Court in a 5-2 decision affirmed the district court's determination that mine dewatering is not a beneficial use of water.

VP of Communications Nancy Schlepp shared, "We are grateful for this commonsense decision that maintains longstanding water law in the state of Montana. We appreciate the Court's diligent review of this case. Following February's Supreme Court ruling fully reinstating our permit, the entire Sandfire America team has remained focused on implementing a world-class, environmentally safe mining project, and today's decision continues us down that path."

Lincoln Greenidge, CEO of Sandfire America shared, "Black Butte Copper now has all permits to proceed with the Feasibility work for this project. We remain diligently focused on reaching an investment decision to build the mine of which all Montanans, and the North American mining community can be proud."

Exploration and evaluation expenditures

The following table presents the total expenditures incurred on the Black Butte property to date:

| Black Butte | June 30, 2024 | Additions | December 31, 2024 |
|---|----------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| | (\$) | (\$) | (\$) |
| Resource Properties, net of currency translation | 10,773,654 | 1,037,218 | 11,810,872 |
| Accumulated Exploration and Project Support Costs | 99,058,336 | 7,400,028 | 106,458,364 |
| Accumulated Engineering & Environment Costs | 10,434,101 | 476,545 | 10,910,646 |
| Accumulated Mining Study Costs | 3,417,182 | - | 3,417,182 |
| Total expenditure | 123,683,273 | 8,913,791 | 132,597,064 |

The following table is a break-down of the exploration and evaluation expenditures, including project support costs, engineering & environmental costs, as well as mining study costs incurred during the six months ended December 31, 2024.

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| | December 31, 2024 |
|--|-------------------|
| Exploration and evaluation expenditures | \$ |
| Labor and short term benefits | 1,835,774 |
| Contractors and consultants | 1,176,697 |
| Professional development, seminars and conferences | 15,255 |
| Permitting | 476,545 |
| Drilling | 3,497,237 |
| Metallurgy/Assays | 164,113 |
| Public relations | 262,763 |
| Supplies | 74,244 |
| Project travel | 7,030 |
| Rents and storage | 75,259 |
| Repairs and maintenance | 95,370 |
| Logistics and administration | 196,286 |
| Total | 7,876,573 |

3. Selected Annual Information

| | Year Ended June 30, | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Total revenues | - | - | - |
| Loss for the year | (17,519,472) | (13,958,599) | (18,970,085) |
| Comprehensive loss for the year | (18,068,046) | (13,297,708) | (18,581,228) |
| Loss per share | (0.02) | (0.01) | (0.02) |
| Total assets | 25,827,399 | 22,603,468 | 20,607,668 |
| Total liabilities | 47,720,552 | 30,739,325 | 18,246,264 |

4. Results of Operations

Black Butte Copper Permitting

The ability of the Company to obtain necessary financing to commence the full development and construction is not certain.

As at the date of this MD&A the Company has successfully defended both the mining and water permit legal challenges. The Company currently does not face any further legal challenges in regards to its awarded permits.

Black Butte Copper Exploration

The property contains sediment-hosted zones of massive sulfide mineralization originally explored by Cominco American Inc. ("Cominco") and BHP/Utah International ("BHP") during the 1980s and early 1990s. The drilling undertaken by Cominco American Inc. and BHP had encountered significant zones of strata-bound copper sulfide with cobalt in multiple bedded pyrite zones in the lower part of the Precambrian Belt Super group; this same stratigraphic unit hosts the Sullivan zinc-lead-silver deposit. The Company began core drilling on the property on September 15, 2010. Since then, the Company has drilled a total of approximately 94,290 meters on the property. As at the

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date of this MD&A the Company has approximately 19,600 planned meters to drill to complete the current program.

The Company began a drilling campaign in December 2023 focused on refining and expanding the Johnny Lee Lower Copper Zone copper resource. The Company has completed approximately 13,200 meters in 31 drillholes during the program. The results of this drilling will support further technical analysis of the hydrology, metallurgy, and geotechnical conditions of the area.

Key results of this drilling program to date are as follows:

Hole SC24-296 which intercepted 3.19 meters of 19.46% copper;

Hole SC24-302 which intercepted 2.84 meters of 8.98% copper;

Hole SC24-303 which intercepted 2.79 meters of 11.82% copper;

Hole SC24-279 which intercepted 5.37 meters of 10.2% copper;

Hole SC24-284 which intercepted 6.26 meters of 10.7% copper;

Hole SC24-286 which intercepted 8.53 meters of 6.6% copper;

Hole SC24-288 which intercepted 13.19 meters of 12.8% copper.

The ongoing 2024 drill program focuses on upgrading and expanding the Johnny Lee Lower Copper Zone resource which at last estimate consists of a measured and indicated resource of 1.2 million tonnes grading 6.8% Cu and an inferred resource of 0.5 million tonnes of 5.9% Cu (2020 Technical Report authored by GR Engineering*). Recent holes were designed to focus on infill drilling and better define the outer boundaries of the Lower Copper Zone resource. Ongoing drilling includes gathering sample material for geotechnical and metallurgical testing.

VP of Exploration, Jerry Zieg shared, "We are pleased with our additional drilling results, in achieving consistent high-grade intersections in and around the resource as well as clearly defining its boundaries. This greatly improves the integrity of the resource model and adds significant value to the Black Butte project."

The current drill program is planned to extend into mid-summer of 2025 and is expected to lead to expansion and increased definition of the Johnny Lee Lower Copper Zone. The drill program will also provide sample material from both the Johnny Lee Upper and Lower Copper Zones for metallurgical testing and geotechnical testing; all with the expectation to better understand the economics of the project. The Company added a second drill in late November 2024 and has added a third drill in January 2025. Geological and geochemical results from the drilling program and from metallurgical and geotechnical testing will provide information for an updated Feasibility Study for the Johnny Lee deposit with an expected completion in 2026.

CEO Lincoln Greenidge closed stating, "We continue working diligently with this positive forward momentum to improve the permitted resource. This will ensure a robust Feasibility Study which will lead to an informed final investment decision related to building the project."

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Table 1. Black Butte Copper 2024 Exploration Drilling Program

| Drill hole ID | collar x | collar y | collar z | azimuth | dip | total depth | From (m) | To (m) | Width (m) | Cu % | Resource |
|---------------|----------|-----------|----------|---------|------|-------------|--------------------|--------|-----------|-------|-------------------|
| SC23-278 | 506700 | 5180717 | 1741 | 16.6 | 67.9 | 489.29 | 64.98 | 81.36 | 16.38 | 1.4 | Upper Copper Zone |
| | | | | | | | 433.46 | 446.37 | 12.91 | 4.7 | Lower Copper Zone |
| SC24-279 | 506628 | 5180702 | 1748 | 36.8 | 70.2 | 502.31 | 62.86 | 76.25 | 13.39 | 2.3 | Upper Copper Zone |
| | | | | | | | 461.73 | 467.1 | 5.37 | 10.2 | Lower Copper Zone |
| SC24-280 | 507100 | 5180848.7 | 1709.4 | 36.8 | 70.2 | 442.48 | weakly mineralized | | | | Lower Copper Zone |
| SC24-281 | 506441.5 | 5180834.2 | 1767.5 | 31.8 | 77.5 | 486.61 | 94.98 | 100.58 | 5.6 | 1.8 | Upper Copper Zone |
| | | | | | | | 431.66 | 437.54 | 5.88 | 4.6 | Lower Copper Zone |
| SC24-282 | 507650 | 5180746 | 1735 | 194.2 | 86.5 | 494.57 | weakly mineralized | | | | Lower Copper Zone |
| SC24-283 | 507213 | 5180540 | 1713 | 43 | 71.5 | 560.98 | 471.44 | 477.93 | 6.49 | 2.4 | Lower Copper Zone |
| SC24-284 | 506900 | 5180832 | 1721.2 | 35.2 | 83 | 426.11 | 383.44 | 392.98 | 9.54 | 7.4 | Lower Copper Zone |
| | | | | | | | 38C.72 | 322.28 | C.2C | 10.7 | Lower Copper Zone |
| SC24-285 | 506900 | 5180832 | 1721.2 | 28.9 | 67.6 | 392.03 | 363.65 | 365.45 | 1.8 | 15.3 | Lower Copper Zone |
| SC24-286 | 506609 | 5180868 | 1779 | 45.4 | 73.9 | 495.67 | 77.23 | 80.77 | 3.54 | 4.7 | Upper Copper Zone |
| | | | | | | | 438.25 | 446.78 | 8.53 | 6.6 | Lower Copper Zone |
| SC24-287 | 506850 | 5180852 | 1731.1 | 336 | 71.5 | 431.9 | weakly mineralized | | | | Lower Copper Zone |
| SC24-288 | 506850 | 5180852 | 1731 | 110 | 78.8 | 460.25 | 396.15 | 409.34 | 13.19 | 12.8 | Lower Copper Zone |
| SC24-289 | 506900 | 5180832 | 1721 | 51 | 63 | 444.09 | weakly mineralized | | | | Lower Copper Zone |
| SC24-290 | 506425 | 5180870 | 1767 | 82 | 71 | 513.31 | 476.68 | 481.39 | 4.71 | 4.5 | Lower Copper Zone |
| SC24-291A | 506622 | 5180877 | 1741 | 58 | 68.5 | 507.03 | 67.25 | 70.37 | 3.12 | 3.7 | Upper Copper Zone |
| | | | | | | | 80.9 | 82.9 | 2 | 5.4 | Upper Copper Zone |
| | | | | | | | weakly mineralized | | | | Lower Copper Zone |
| SC24-292 | 506361.5 | 5180939 | 1771 | 0 | 84.5 | 453.54 | 120.21 | 125.89 | 5.68 | 2.3 | Upper Copper Zone |
| | | | | | | | 369.02 | 371.81 | 2.79 | 4.08 | Lower Copper Zone |
| SC24-293 | 506354 | 5180981 | 1773 | 346 | 76.5 | 362.1 | 126.39 | 134.92 | 8.53 | 4.01 | Upper Copper Zone |
| SC24-293 | | | | | | | weakly mineralized | | | | Lower Copper Zone |
| SC24-294 | 506441.5 | 5180834 | 1768 | 64 | 80 | 511.45 | 94.72 | 101.35 | 6.63 | 3.29 | Upper Copper Zone |
| | | | | | | | Zone faulted away | | | | Lower Copper Zone |
| SC24-295 | 506441.5 | 5180834 | 1767.55 | 38 | 68 | 461.95 | weakly mineralized | | | | Upper Copper Zone |
| SC24-295 | | | | | | | weakly mineralized | | | | Lower Copper Zone |
| SC24-296 | 507052.4 | 5180697 | 1711 | 315 | 72.5 | 498.96 | 471.86 | 475.05 | 3.19 | 19.46 | Lower Copper Zone |
| SC24-297 | 507061.5 | 5180693 | 1712.6 | 332 | 71.5 | 514.2 | Zone faulted away | | | | Lower Copper Zone |
| SC24-298 | 506454 | 5181004 | 1784 | 35 | 86 | 395.63 | 104.14 | 115.74 | 11.6 | 1.61 | Upper Copper Zone |
| | | | | | | | 104.14 | 109.22 | 5.08 | 3.35 | Upper Copper Zone |
| | | | | | | | 368.31 | 372.95 | 4.64 | 1.81 | Lower Copper Zone |
| SC24-299 | 507222.4 | 5180646 | 1715 | 54.5 | 74 | 518.6 | Zone faulted away | | | | Lower Copper Zone |
| SC24-300 | 507052.4 | 5180697 | 1711 | 319 | 79 | 501.3 | weakly mineralized | | | | Lower Copper Zone |
| SC24-301 | 506899 | 5180826 | 1721 | 350 | 59.5 | 174.65 | 27.67 | 36.79 | 9.12 | 1.72 | Upper Copper Zone |
| SC24-302 | 506899 | 5180826 | 1721 | 350 | 59.5 | 383.74 | 30.8 | 35.72 | 4.92 | 2.21 | Upper Copper Zone |
| | | | | | | | 375.36 | 360.02 | 2.84 | 8.98 | Lower Copper Zone |
| SC24-303 | 506899 | 5180826 | 1721 | 17 | 60 | 398.37 | 364.93 | 367.72 | 2.79 | 11.82 | Lower Copper Zone |
| SC24-304 | 506852 | 5180856 | 1731 | 350 | 70.5 | 44.84 | Assays Pending | | | | Upper Copper Zone |
| | | | | | | | Assays Pending | | | | Lower Copper Zone |
| SC24-306 | 506852 | 5180856 | 1731 | 3 | 76 | 412.94 | Assays Pending | | | | Upper Copper Zone |
| SC24-306 | | | | | | | Assays Pending | | | | Lower Copper Zone |
| SC24-307 | 506700 | 506700 | 1741 | 4 | 63.5 | 492.92 | Assays Pending | | | | Upper Copper Zone |
| | | | | | | | Assays Pending | | | | Lower Copper Zone |
| SC24-307A | 506703.7 | 5180888.5 | 1385.15 | 7 | 65 | 77.69 | Assays Pending | | | | Lower Copper Zone |
| SC24-308 | 506700 | 5180717 | 1741 | 10 | 68.5 | 523.34 | Zone faulted away | | | | Upper Copper Zone |
| | | | | | | | Assays Pending | | | | Lower Copper Zone |

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Intercept calculations included a minimum of 2 samples above a 1% copper cutoff grade.

- 1) Drilling conducted by Ruen Drilling of Hope, Idaho. HQ3-sized core was collected. Drill holes were oriented with dips varying between -80 to -70 degrees in relatively variably dipping mineral zones. Intercepts may be slightly longer than true thickness.
- 2) After being logged and photographed in White Sulphur Springs, Montana, all mineralized zones were sampled by cutting half-core splits which were delivered to ALS labs in Reno Nevada for processing. ALS crushed the entire sample to 85% passing 2mm then split off 1kg, which was ground to 85% passing 75 micron and wet-sieved the split to ensure grinding passed specifications and then assayed for gold by fire assay with AA finish. Base metals were analyzed using a 4-acid digestion and ICP-OES analysis. Various other trace and major elements were also analyzed utilizing ICP procedures. Sandfire America utilized a QA/QC protocol which included inserting Certified Reference Materials (CRM) on a minimum of 1 CRM in 20 samples insertion rate. Assays of duplicates, and blanks were also included as part of the QA/QC program.
- 3) ALS Labs are accredited by ISO/IEC 170205:2017 methods for North America.
- 4) Drillhole collars are surveyed conforming to UTM NAD83 Zone 12.
- 5) The Company is unaware of any drilling, sampling, recovery, or other factors that could materially affect the accuracy or reliability of the data referred to above.

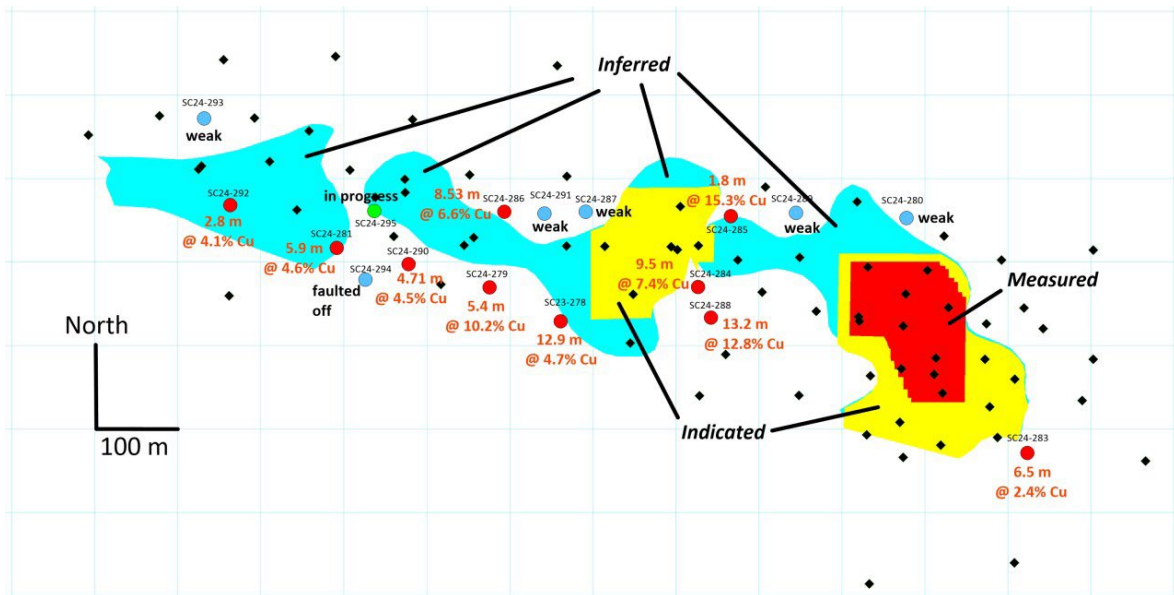


Figure 1: Drilling completed at the Black Butte Project December mid-2023 to July 2024; black diamonds show locations of past pierce points in Johnny Lee Lower Copper Zone; red dots show locations of pierce points in Johnny Lee Lower Copper Zone from this drill program; blue dots show intercepts with only weak copper mineralization; green dot shows the drill hole in progress; and colored areas show Measured (red), Indicated (yellow), and Inferred (blue) and resource areas. As at the date of this MD&A drilling remains in progress.

Johnny Lee Copper Deposit

The Johnny Lee deposit has a Measured and Indicated Mineral Resource of 10.9 million tonnes (Mt) at an average copper grade of 2.9% for 311 thousand tonnes (kt) of contained copper (Cu) at a 1.0% Cu cut-off grade, and an Inferred Mineral Resource of 2.7 Mt at an average copper grade of 3.0% for 80 kt of contained Cu at a 1.0% Cu cut-off grade (2020 Technical Report*). The Company has received a Mine Operating Permit from the Montana Department of Environmental Quality for mine development of this deposit and has completed a majority of earthworks planned in Phase I of construction. The Company received a decision from the Montana Supreme Court on February 26, 2024 to re-instate the mine operating permit and allow construction to move forward.

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Qualified Persons

Jerry Zieg, Senior Vice President of Exploration for the Company is a Qualified Person for the purposes of National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and has reviewed and approved the information of a scientific or technical nature contained in this MD&A.

Expenditure Summary

The following is a discussion of the significant variance in operations for the three months ended December 31, 2024 ("Q2 2025") compared to December 31, 2023 ("Q2 2024"):

- The Company incurred a net loss of \$6,376,794 or \$0.01 per share during Q2 2025 as compared to a net loss of \$3,086,435 or \$nil per share during Q2 2024, representing an increase in net loss of \$3,290,359.
- During Q2 2025, exploration and evaluation costs increased by \$2,766,071 compared to Q2 2024. The reason for the increase is primarily due to the timing of the FY2024-25 drilling program which commenced in Q2 2024 and is currently ongoing as of the date of this MD&A. Exploration and evaluation expenditures, specifically drilling expenses are based on the timing and results of the previous program as well as managements overall expectations for the Company. As a result, exploration expenditures in one period are not reflective of expected expenditures in the next or comparative period.
- During Q2 2025, related party interest expense, which includes accretion of interest on loan payable, increased by \$434,210 compared to Q2 2024. The increase is due to an increase in the amount borrowed under the bridge loan agreement with Sandfire Resources between October 1, 2023 and December 31, 2024. The interest rate has, during this period, remained unchanged.
- The majority of foreign currency reserve ("FCR") represents the differences arising from the translation of its sole subsidiary from the functional currency in United States dollars to the reporting currency of the Company in Canadian dollars. Such differences accumulate in FCR until the disposal of a subsidiary. A disposal or partial disposal will result in a realized foreign exchange gain or loss which will be recorded within the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

The following is a discussion of the significant variance in operations for the six months ended December 31, 2024 ("YTD 2025") compared to December 31, 2023 ("YTD 2024"):

- The Company incurred a net loss of \$12,328,700 or \$0.01 per share during YTD 2025 as compared to a net loss of \$6,078,923 or \$0.01 per share during YTD 2024, representing an increase in net loss of \$6,249,777.
- During YTD 2025, exploration and evaluation costs increased by \$5,147,876 compared to YTD 2024. The reason for the increase is primarily due to the timing of the FY2024-25 drilling program which commenced in Q2 2024 and is currently ongoing as of the date of this MD&A. Exploration and evaluation expenditures, specifically drilling expenses are based on the timing and results of the previous program as well as managements overall expectations for the Company. As a result, exploration expenditures in one period are not reflective of expected expenditures in the next or comparative period.
- During YTD 2025, related party interest expense, which includes accretion of interest on loan payable, increased by \$983,839 compared to YTD 2024. The increase is due to an increase in the amount borrowed under the bridge loan agreement with Sandfire Resources between

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October 1, 2023 and December 31, 2024. The interest rate has during this period remained unchanged.

- The majority of foreign currency reserve ("FCR") represents the differences arising from the translation of its sole subsidiary from the functional currency in United States dollars to the reporting currency of the Company in Canadian dollars. Such differences accumulate in FCR until the disposal of a subsidiary. A disposal or partial disposal will result in a realized foreign exchange gain or loss which will be recorded within the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

During FY2024 and through Q2 2025, the Company entered into bridge loan agreements with a wholly owned subsidiary of Sandfire Resources Ltd. As of December 31, 2024, the balance of the loans, net of discount, is \$54,905,592.

As of December 31, 2024, the maximum amount available to be borrowed under the Bridge Loan is US\$50.0 million through one or more advances, and repayment of the loans is initially the earlier of (i) June 30, 2025 or (ii) 7 days after Sandfire Resources America Inc. completes either a debt or equity financing with gross proceeds of at least US\$48 million. As at December 31, 2024, the Company has borrowed US\$39.4 million and has US\$10.6 million available under the bridge loan agreement.

The Company's cash and cash equivalents at December 31, 2024 totalled \$506,270 compared to \$570,474 at June 30, 2024. Up to the current period, the Company's primary funding has been through bridge loan agreements with Sandfire Resources Ltd (Parent), and as such the Company ensures that it only draws on the loans as required and does not maintain significant excess cash in the accounts. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities at December 31, 2024 decreased by \$592,012 compared to June 30, 2024, due primarily to expenditures incurred on the FY2024-25 drill program paid early in order to receive supplier discounts.

The Company had an accumulated deficit at December 31, 2024 of \$183,473,941 compared to \$171,145,241 at June 30, 2024, which has been funded primarily by borrowings under the bridge loan. The Company's ability to continue its operations and to realize assets at their carrying values is dependent upon obtaining additional financing sufficient to cover its operating costs beyond December 31, 2024.

5. Summary of Quarterly Results

The following is a summary of the Company's results for the eight most recently completed quarters ended December 31, 2024. These results are taken from the interim and annual consolidated financial statements, which are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") applicable to interim financial statements.

| Quarter Ended | Total Revenues | Loss for the Period | Basic and Diluted Loss Per share |
|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|---|
| March 31, 2023 | \$ Nil | \$ (2,100,812) | \$ (0.00) |
| June 30, 2023 | \$ Nil | \$ (4,175,055) | \$ (0.00) |
| September 30, 2023 | \$ Nil | \$ (2,992,217) | \$ (0.00) |
| December 31, 2023 | \$ Nil | \$ (3,086,435) | \$ (0.00) |
| March 31, 2024 | \$ Nil | \$ (5,278,436) | \$ (0.01) |
| June 30, 2024 | \$ Nil | \$ (6,162,384) | \$ (0.01) |
| September 30, 2024 | \$ Nil | \$ (5,576,917) | \$ (0.01) |
| December 31, 2024 | \$ Nil | \$ (6,376,794) | \$ (0.01) |

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6. *Liquidity and Capital Resources*

At December 31, 2024, the Company reported negative working capital of \$59,839,847 of which \$59,151,649 related to loan and related to the interest payable from the Company's majority shareholder, Sandfire Resources Ltd. Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents for the six months ended December 31, 2024, including the impact of exchange rate on cash, was \$64,204, resulting in a cash and cash equivalents balance of \$506,270. The decrease in cash and cash equivalents is due to the timing and amount of borrowings from Sandfire Resources Ltd. as well as the timing of monthly payments.

Current assets excluding cash at December 31, 2024, consist of prepaid expenses and other assets of \$271,910. Current liabilities, excluding loan and interest due to Sandfire Resources, at December 31, 2024, consist of accounts payable and accrued liabilities of \$1,370,663 and other liabilities of \$95,715.

During the six months ended December 31, 2024, the Company made mineral lease, mining lease, water lease and land management payments of \$460,588. The lease payments are capitalized as additions to the resource properties on the consolidated statement of financial position.

During the six months ended December 31, 2024, the Company had property and equipment additions of \$730,664. The Company's additions consisted of the paving of the office and building parking lots as well as the construction of a new core shed.

As of December 31, 2024, the balance of the loans, net of discount, is \$54,905,592. As of December 31, 2024, the maximum amount available to be borrowed under the Bridge Loan is US\$50 million through one or more advances. Repayment of the loans is the earlier of (i) June 30, 2025, or (ii) 7 days after Sandfire Resources America Inc. completes either a debt or equity financing with gross proceeds of at least US\$48 million. As at December 31, 2024, the Company had borrowed US\$39.4 million under the bridge loan agreement.

Interest on the loans is set at 5% per annum and interest is payable on the last day of each calendar month. The stated interest rate of the Bridge Loan was below the market rate for similar loan instruments. Consequently, for accounting purposes, at the date of each advance, we discount the expected payments using a risk-adjusted discount rate and an estimated repayment date. Rates of 11.38% to 13.95% were used for the loans received during the six months ended December 31, 2024, (12.87% to 15.41% for the year ended June 30, 2024). Amounts received in excess of fair value on the date of the advances were applied to contributed surplus representing an increase/(decrease) in equity contribution by Sandfire Resources Ltd.

The conditions described above indicate the existence of material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The Company plans to address this uncertainty by drawing down on its amended Bridge loan agreement (as discussed above) in fiscal year 2025. Many factors influence the Company's ability to raise funds, and there is no assurance that the Company will be successful in obtaining the required financing for these or other purposes, including for general working capital. These financial statements do not contain any adjustments to the amounts that may be required should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. Such adjustments could be material.

7. *Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements and Commitments*

At the date of this MD&A, the Company had no off-balance sheet arrangements. The Company has commitments associated with future resource properties payments as disclosed in Note 14 of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the three and six months ended December 31, 2024.

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Refer to section 2 of this MD&A regarding the legal challenge surrounding DEQ's Record of Decision and TMI.

8. Transactions with Related Parties

The following key management personnel compensation and related party transactions took place during the three and six months ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

| | For the three months ended December 31, | | For the six months ended December 31, | |
|---|--|----------------|--|----------------|
| | 2024 | 2023 | 2024 | 2023 |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Directors and executive officers' short-term benefits | 312,944 | 237,173 | 769,936 | 456,937 |
| Exploration and evaluation costs (1) | 115,690 | 87,065 | 264,360 | 165,980 |
| Share-based compensation (recapture) | 95,715 | (21,568) | 111,083 | (78,092) |
| Total remuneration | 524,349 | 302,670 | 1,145,379 | 544,825 |

- (1) Exploration and evaluation costs relates to short-term benefits paid to key management personnel whose primary function is exploration and evaluation, or whose function has been substantially allocated to exploration and evaluation activities.

The remuneration of directors and other members of key management, which includes director and management fees as well as salary and wages, is included in Directors and executive officers' short-term benefits and share-based payments (recapture).

During the three and six months ended December 31, 2024, a total of \$100,500 (December 31, 2023 - \$50,417) and \$201,000 (December 31, 2023 - \$124,644), respectively, of the directors and executive officer's short-term benefits were allocated to non-exploration executive management fees on the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

At December 31, 2024, the Company has an account payable (excluding interest payable) to Sandfire Resources Ltd. of \$331,638 (June 30, 2024 - \$208,028). These amounts owing by the Company are unsecured, non-interest bearing with no fixed terms of repayment. Refer to Note 9 of the consolidated financial statements for information about the Company's loans and interest payable to Sandfire Resources Ltd.

9. Changes in Accounting Policies

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the Company to establish accounting policies and to make estimates that affect both the amount and timing of the recording of assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenses.

A detailed summary of the Company's significant accounting policies is included in Note 2 and 3 of the Consolidated Financial Statements for years ended June 30, 2024, and 2023.

10. Financial Instruments and Other Instruments

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

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value hierarchy establishes three levels to classify the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value.

Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 inputs are quoted prices in markets that are not active, quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability (interest rate, yield curves), or inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated observable market data or other means.

Level 3 inputs are unobservable (supported by little or no market activity). The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to Level 1 inputs and the lowest priority to Level 3 inputs.

Cash settled share-based payments carried at fair value are classified as Level 1 in the fair value hierarchy. As at December 31, 2024, and June 30, 2024, the carrying value of the Company's financial instruments approximates their fair value due to their short terms to maturity.

Liquidity risk

The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining an adequate cash balance. The Company continuously monitors and reviews both actual and forecasted cash flows, and also matches the maturity profile of financial assets and liabilities. The Company's accounts payable and accrued liabilities generally have contractual maturities of less than 30 days and are subject to normal trade terms. Refer to Note 9 for repayment terms for the loans payable.

Interest rate risk

The Company's cash and cash equivalents are subject to interest rate price risk. The Company's interest rate risk management policy for cash and cash equivalents is to purchase highly liquid investments with a term to maturity of three months or less on the date of purchase. The Company does not engage in any hedging activity. The Company earned insignificant interest income during the three and six months ended December 31, 2024. The Company's loan payable bears interest at a fixed rate.

Credit risk

The Company maintains substantially all of its cash with major financial institutions. Deposits held with these institutions may exceed the amount of insurance provided on such deposits.

Foreign currency risk

As the Company operates on an international basis, currency risk exposures arise from transactions and balances denominated in foreign currencies. The Company's foreign exchange risk arises primarily with respect to the U.S. dollar. A significant portion of the Company's cash and cash equivalents, accounts payable, and expenses are denominated in U.S. dollars. Fluctuations in the exchange rates between these currencies and the Canadian dollar could have a material effect on the Company's business, financial condition, and results of operations. The Company does not engage in any hedging activity.

There have been no changes in the Company's objectives and policies for managing the above-mentioned risks and there has been no significant change in the Company's exposure to each risk during the three and six months ended December 31, 2024. As at December 31, 2024, a 10% change in U.S. dollar against Canadian dollar would result in a \$1.2 million (December 31, 2023 - \$0.6 million) decrease or increase in the Company's net comprehensive loss.

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11. Business Operations

Sandfire Resources America Inc. (the "Company") (TSX.V SFR.V) was incorporated on July 30, 1998 under the laws of British Columbia and is a mining exploration and development company. The Company is an 86.9% subsidiary of Sandfire Resources Ltd., a public company in Australia. The address of the Company's corporate and head office is 1111 W Hastings St. 15th Floor Vancouver, BC V6E 2J3, Canada. The Company's stock symbol is "SFR.V" on the TSX Venture Exchange and "SRAFF" on the U.S. OTC Market.

The Company is in the process of evaluating and obtaining water rights for its resource properties and has determined that these properties contain ore reserves that are economically recoverable other than those covered in the independent technical report prepared under National Instrument 43-101 entitled "*Sandfire Resources America Inc., Black Butte Copper Project, Feasibility Study (Johnny Lee Deposit) and Mineral Resource Estimate Update (Lowry Deposit) – Technical Report NI 43-101*". The recoverability of amounts shown for resource properties is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain necessary financing to complete the development and upon future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition thereof.

12. Outstanding Share Data

Summary of Outstanding Share Data at the date of this report:

- a. Authorized: Unlimited common shares without par value.
Issued and outstanding: 1,023,352,794 common shares
- b. Stock options and awards outstanding:
Stock Options: nil
Restricted Share Units: 1,774,306
Performance Share Units: 1,774,306
- c. Warrants outstanding: nil

13. Disclosure Controls

Management has designed disclosure controls and procedures or has caused them to be designed under its supervision to provide reasonable assurance that material information relating to the Company, including its consolidated subsidiary, is made known to management, particularly during the period in which the annual filings are being prepared.

Management has also designed such internal control over financial reporting to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and preparation of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements for the three and six months ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, in accordance with IFRS. There has been no change in the Company's disclosure controls and procedures or in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the most recently completed period that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures or internal control over financial reporting.

The Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of the Company have evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures in place at December 31, 2024.

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Based on this evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of the Company concluded that the design and operations of these controls and procedures were effective.

Additional disclosures pertaining to the Company's management information circulars, material change reports, press releases and other information are available on the SEDAR+ website at www.sedarplus.ca. The shareholders will be kept informed of any material changes.

14. Forward-looking Statements

This MD&A contains "forward-looking information" within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities legislation and "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 (collectively, "forward-looking information"). In certain cases, forward-looking information can be identified by the use of words such as "plans", "expects", "is expected", "budget", "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "intends", "anticipates", or "believes", or variations or the negative of such words and phrases, or statements that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will be taken", "occur" or "be achieved" or the negative of these terms or comparable terminology. By their very nature, forward-looking information involves 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 information.

Forward-looking information includes, but is not limited to, statements regarding:

- analyses and other information based on expectations of future performance and planned work programs;
- the independent technical report prepared under National Instrument 43-101 entitled "*Sandfire Resources America Inc., Black Butte Copper Project, Feasibility Study (Johnny Lee Deposit) and Mineral Resource Estimate Update (Lowry Deposit) – Technical Report NI 43-101*" (the "2020 Technical Report") dated December 8, 2020, including estimates of capital, sustaining and operating costs, anticipated internal rates of return, mine production, estimated recoveries, mine life, estimated payback period and net present values;
- permitting timelines and requirements;
- requirements for additional capital, and the potential effect of any notices of environmental conditions relating to mineral claims;
- planned exploration and development of properties and the results thereof, including profitability of the Black Butte Copper Project, its anticipated environmental impact and the anticipated effect of mine design;
- the sufficiency of the Company's current capital resources to carry out its planned exploration, evaluation activities, and operations through fiscal year 2025;
- completion of any new technical reports, including a feasibility study on the Black Butte Copper Project;
- evaluation of the potential impact of future accounting changes; and
- estimates concerning the carrying value of properties.

Statements concerning mineral resource estimates may also constitute forward-looking information to the extent that such statements involve estimates of the mineralization that may be encountered if a property is developed. Any forward-looking information is stated as of the date of this document or as of the date of the effective date of information described in this MD&A, as applicable, and the Company does not intend, and does not assume any obligation, to update such forward-looking information to reflect events or circumstances after the date hereof or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events unless required to do so by law or regulation.

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With respect to forward-looking information contained herein, the Company has applied several material factors or assumptions that the Company believes are reasonable. Such material factors and assumptions include, but are not limited to, in addition to other assumptions set out in the Updated PEA or 2020 Technical Report, that any additional financing needed will be available on reasonable terms; that the exchange rates for the U.S. and Canadian currencies will be consistent with the Company's expectations; that the current exploration and other objectives concerning the Black Butte Copper Project can be achieved and that the Company's other corporate activities will proceed as expected; that the assumptions underlying mineral resource estimates are valid and that no unforeseen accident, fire, ground instability, flooding, labor disruption, equipment failure, metallurgical, environmental or other events that could delay or increase the cost of development will occur; that capital, sustaining and operating costs will be as estimated; that the proposed mine plan and recoveries will be achieved; that the current price and demand for copper and other metals will be sustained or will improve; that general business and economic conditions will not change in a materially adverse manner and that all necessary governmental approvals for the planned exploration and development of the Black Butte Copper Project, including final approval of the Company's application for the MOP, will be obtained in a timely manner and on acceptable terms; and the continuity of economic and political conditions and operations of the Company. The forward-looking information contained herein is subject to a variety of known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which could cause actual events or results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking information. In addition to those discussed in the Company's public disclosure record, such risks and other factors include, among others, those related to:

- fluctuations in capital markets and share prices;
- the Company's ability to obtain necessary financing to fund the completion of further exploration programs or the development of its mineral properties and the expected use of proceeds;
- the Company's dependence on a single mineral project;
- the Company's dependence on key personnel;
- the Company's operations and contractual obligations;
- results of exploration activities not being consistent with management's expectations;
- changes in estimated mineral resources, grade or recovery rates;
- future prices of metals;
- availability of third party contractors, supplies and equipment;
- failure of equipment to operate as anticipated;
- accidents, effects of weather and other natural phenomena and other risks associated with the mineral exploration industry;
- interference with the Company's exploration or development activities by environmental activists or other special interest groups;
- the Company's principal property being located in the USA, including political, economic and regulatory uncertainty;
- environmental risks, including environmental matters under, or changes to, U.S. federal and Montana rules and regulations;
- impact of environmental remediation requirements;
- the Company's mineral properties being subject to prior unregistered agreements, transfers, or claims and other defects in title;
- community relations;
- the nature of mineral exploration and mining and the uncertain commercial viability of certain mineral deposits;
- delays in obtaining, or inability to obtain governmental approvals, licenses, or permits, including final approval of the Company's application for the MOP for the Black Butte Copper Project;
- the Company's lack of operating revenues;
- costs of compliance, or failure to comply, with governmental regulations;
- currency fluctuations (particularly the Canadian dollar and United States dollar); and

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- estimates used in the Company's financial statements proving to be incorrect.

This is not an exhaustive list of the factors that may affect the Company's forward-looking information. Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that could affect the Company and may cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those described in the forward-looking information, there may be other factors that cause actions, events or results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended. There can be no assurance that forward-looking information will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such forward-looking information. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on such forward-looking information.

15. Risk Factors

The securities of the Company are highly speculative and subject to the risks typically associated with the mining industry. A prospective investor should not consider an investment in the Company unless the investor is capable of sustaining an economic loss of their entire investment. The risks associated with the Company's business include:

Inability to Permit or maintain a Permit for a Mine at the Black Butte Copper Project

The Company may ultimately be unable to secure and maintain the necessary permits under United States Federal and Montana State laws to build and operate a mine at the Black Butte Copper Project. In the ordinary course, the Company's permitting process will require the receipt and maintenance of, among other things, a 404 permit from the USACE (which has been received) and an operating permit from the DEQ (which has been received for the Johnny Lee Deposit). The Company must maintain compliance with the permit conditions in order for the permits to remain in good standing. There is no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain or maintain permits. If the Company is not able to obtain or maintain any permits, the Company's operations would be materially adversely affected, including that the development timeline of the Black Butte Copper Project could be negatively impacted and construction of a mine at the Black Butte Copper Project could be precluded.

It is possible that the costs and delays associated with the compliance with such standards and regulations could become such that the Company would not proceed with the development or operation of a mine at the Black Butte Copper Project.

Litigation

The Company has in the past been, is currently (as described below and in the Company's other disclosure), and may in the future be, subject to legal proceedings seeking to prevent or impair the Company's pursuit of its Black Butte Copper Project. Such litigation will increase costs and may cause delays in the Company's plans. Given the uncertain nature of these actions, the Company cannot reasonably predict the outcome thereof. If the Company is unable to resolve these matters favorably and without excess cost, it will likely have a material adverse effect of the Company. Refer to section 2 of this MD&A in regards to the Company's legal challenges.

The Black Butte Copper Project is Subject to Organized Opposition

The Black Butte Copper Project faces organized opposition from certain individuals and organizations who are motivated to preclude any possible mining in the Smith River watershed. Accordingly, one of the greatest risks to the Black Butte Copper Project is seen to be political/litigation risk which may ultimately preclude construction of a mine at the Black Butte Copper Project. Opposition may include legal challenges to exploration and development permits,

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which may delay or halt development. Other tactics may also be employed by opposition groups to delay or frustrate development at Black Butte, including political and public advocacy, electoral strategies, media and public outreach campaigns and protest activity.

Compliance with environmental requirements will take considerable resources and changes to these requirements could significantly increase the costs of developing the Black Butte Copper Project and could delay these developing activities

Although the Company has designed the Black Butte Copper Project to meet or exceed all applicable environmental laws, environmental legislation could evolve in a manner that will require stricter standards and enforcement, increased fines and penalties for non-compliance, more stringent environmental assessments of proposed projects and a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and their officers, directors and employees. Changes in environmental legislation could increase the cost to the Company of carrying out exploration and development of the Black Butte Copper Project. Further, compliance with new or additional environmental legislation may result in delays to exploration and development activities.

The Company is unable to secure and maintain sufficient and appropriate water rights to facilitate economic operations

The Company currently has a lease arrangement with two local ranches to lease sufficient water rights to allow mining and processing operations to proceed. The leased water rights must be modified through an administrative proceeding with the DNRC in order to be used to mitigate the beneficial use of water pumped out of the Black Butte operations for mineral processing. This administrative proceeding determines if the modifications meet the statutory criteria. Once DNRC approves the modifications, the agency's decision is subject to objection and appeal by affected parties.

The Black Butte Copper Project, operated by TMI proposed underground copper mine is located in the Smith River watershed which is 'closed' to filing of any additional water rights appropriations. For use of water from the mine, other water use must be retired to make the needed water volumes available for the mine. Refer to Section 2 of this MD&A for additional details.

Risk of Secure Title or Property Interest

There can be no certainty that title to any property interest acquired or leased by the Company or any of its subsidiaries is without defects. Although the Company has taken reasonable precautions to ensure that legal title to its properties is properly documented, there can be no assurance that its property interests may not be challenged or impugned. Such property interests may be subject to prior unregistered agreements or transfers or other land claims, and title may be affected by undetected defects and adverse laws and regulations.

The Black Butte Project Does Not Contain Any Ore Reserves or Any Known Body of Economic Mineralization beyond the Johnny Lee Deposit

Although there are known bodies of mineralization on the Black Butte Copper Project, and the Company has completed core drilling programs within, and adjacent to, the deposits to determine measured and indicated resources, there are currently no known reserves or body of commercially viable ore beyond the Johnny Lee Deposit. The Black Butte Copper Project must be considered an exploration and feasibility evaluation project except for the Johnny Lee Deposit development potential. A Feasibility Study into the Black Butte Copper Project was commenced in October 2018. The Company released the Feasibility Study on October 27, 2020 and a Technical Report was filed in December 2020.

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Mineral Resources Disclosed by the Company for the Black Butte Copper Project are Estimates Only

The Company has included mineral resource estimates that have been made in accordance with NI 43-101. These resource estimates are classified as “measured resources”, “indicated resources” and “inferred resources”. The Company advises investors that while these terms are mandated by Canadian securities administrators, the SEC does not recognize these terms. Investors are cautioned not to assume that any part or all of mineral deposits classified as “measured resources” or “indicated resources” will ever be converted into ore reserves. Further, “inferred resources” have a great amount of uncertainty as to their existence, and economic and legal feasibility. It cannot be assumed that all or any part of an inferred mineral resource will ever be upgraded to a higher category. Under Canadian rules, estimates of inferred mineral resources may not form the basis of feasibility or prefeasibility studies. Investors are cautioned not to assume that part or all of an inferred resource is economically or legally mineable.

All amounts of mineral resources are estimates only, and the Company cannot be certain that any specified level of recovery of metals from the mineralized material will in fact be realized or that the Black Butte Copper Project will ever qualify as a commercially mineable (or viable) ore body that can be economically exploited. Mineralized material which is not mineral reserves does not have demonstrated economic viability. In addition, the quantity of mineral reserves and mineral resources may vary depending on, among other things, metal prices and actual results of mining.

There can be no assurance that any future economic or technical assessments undertaken by the Company with respect to the Black Butte Copper Project will demonstrate positive economics or feasibility.

The Company's condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared assuming the Company will continue on a going concern basis

The Company's Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements have been prepared on the basis that the Company will continue as a going concern. The Company prioritized the allocation of available financial resources to meet key corporate and Black Butte Copper Project expenditure requirements throughout the fiscal year 2024. The Company continues to maintain the same prioritization in the fiscal year 2025. Additional financing will be required for continued corporate expenditures and expenditures at the Black Butte Copper Project. The Company's continuing operations and the underlying value and recoverability of the amounts shown for mineral property interest are entirely dependent upon the existence of economically recoverable mineral reserves at the Black Butte Copper Project, the ability of the Company to finance its operating costs, the completion of the development of the Black Butte Copper Project, obtaining and maintaining the necessary permits to mine, and on future profitable production at the Black Butte Copper Project. Furthermore, failure to continue as a going concern would require that the Company's assets and liabilities be restated on a liquidation basis, which would likely differ significantly from their going concern assumption carrying values.

Negative Operating Cash Flow

The Company currently has a negative operating cash flow and will continue to have that for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, the Company will require substantial additional capital to fund its future exploration, evaluation and development activities. There is no assurance that such funding will be achieved when required. Any failure to obtain additional financing or failure to achieve profitability and positive operating cash flows will have a material adverse effect on its financial condition and results of operations.

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The Company will require additional funding to meet the development objectives of the Black Butte Copper Project

The Company will need to raise additional financing (share issuances, debt or asset level partnering) to develop the Black Butte Copper Project. In addition, the positive production decision at the Black Butte Copper Project will require significant capital for project engineering and construction. Accordingly, the continuing development of the Black Butte Copper Project will depend upon the Company's ability to obtain financing through debt financing, equity financing, the joint venturing of the project, or other means. There can be no assurance that the Company will be successful in obtaining the required financing, or that it will be able to raise the funds on terms that do not result in high levels of dilution to shareholders.

The Black Butte Copper Project is the Company's main mineral property interest

The Black Butte Copper Project is not the Company's only mineral project. However, the Company's principal business objective is to advance the Black Butte Copper Project. If the Company is not successful in its plans, the Company may have to seek a new mineral property to explore or acquire an interest in a new mineral property or project. The Company anticipates that such an outcome would adversely impact the price of the Company's common shares. Furthermore, the Company anticipates that its ability to raise additional financing to fund exploration of a new property or the acquisition of a new property or project would be impaired as a result of the failure to establish commercial viability of the Black Butte Copper Project.

If prices for copper decline, the Company may not be able to raise the additional financing required to fund expenditures for the Black Butte Copper Project

The ability of the Company to raise financing to fund the Black Butte Copper Project will be significantly affected by changes in the market price of copper. The price of copper is volatile and is affected by numerous factors beyond the Company's control. The level of interest rates, the rate of inflation, the world supplies of and demands for copper and the stability of exchange rates can all cause fluctuations in copper prices. Such external economic factors are influenced by changes in international investment patterns and monetary systems and political developments. The price of copper has fluctuated in recent years, and future significant price declines could cause investors to be unprepared to finance exploration and development of copper projects with the result that the Company may not have sufficient financing with which to fund its activities.

Mining is inherently hazardous and subject to conditions or events beyond the Company's control, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business

Hazards such as fire, explosion, floods, structural collapses, industrial accidents, unusual or unexpected geological conditions, ground control problems, power outages, inclement weather, seismic activity, cave-ins and mechanical equipment failure are inherent risks in exploration, development and mining operations. As is generally the case in the mining industry, these and other hazards may cause, among other things, injuries or death to employees, contractors or other persons at the Company's mineral properties, destruction of the Company's property, plant and equipment and mineral properties, and other adverse consequences, and may result in the suspension of the Company's exploration and development activities and any future production activities. Safety measures implemented by the Company may not be successful in preventing or mitigating future accidents.

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The Company competes with larger, better capitalized competitors in the mining industry

The mining industry is competitive in all of its phases, including financing, technical resources, personnel and property acquisition. It requires significant capital, technical resources, personnel and operational experience to effectively compete in the mining industry. Because of the high costs associated with exploration, the expertise required to analyze a project's potential and the capital required to develop a mine, larger companies with significant resources may have a competitive advantage over the Company. The Company faces strong competition from other mining companies, some with greater financial resources, operational experience and technical capabilities than The Company possesses. As a result of this competition, the Company may be unable to maintain or acquire financing, personnel, technical resources or attractive mining properties on terms the Company considers acceptable or at all.

The Company is subject to many risks that are not insurable and, as a result, the Company will not be able to recover losses through insurance should such certain events occur

Hazards such as unusual or unexpected geological formations and other conditions are involved in mineral exploration and development. The Company may become subject to liability for damages, cave-ins or other hazards against which it cannot insure. The payment of such liabilities could increase the Company's operating expenses which could, in turn, have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position and its results of operations. Although the Company currently maintains liability insurance, the nature of these risks is such that the liabilities might exceed policy limits, the liabilities and hazards might not be insurable, or the Company might elect not to insure itself against such liabilities due to high premium costs or other reasons, in which event the Company could incur significant liabilities and costs that could materially increase the Company's operating expenses.

Our activities may be adversely affected by natural disasters, terrorist acts, health crises, and other disruptions and dislocations whether those effects are local, nationwide, or global.

Upon the occurrence of a natural disaster, pandemic, or upon an incident of war, riot, or civil unrest, the impacted country, and the overall global economy, may not efficiently and quickly recover from such an event, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company. Terrorist attacks, public health crises, including epidemics, pandemics, outbreaks of new infectious diseases or viruses, and related events can result in volatility and disruption to global supply chains or operations, mobility of people, patterns of consumption and service, and the financial markets, which could affect interest rates, credit ratings, credit risk, inflation business, financial conditions, results of operation and other factors relevant to the Company.

Vulnerability of our business to cyber-attacks

There can be no assurance that our computer systems, internet sites, emails and other telecommunications, financial and geological data and banking, including bank accounts or funds transfers, will not be compromised by cyber-attacks or cyber theft, especially because cyber-attack and cyber theft techniques change frequently or are not recognized until successful. If our systems are compromised, do not operate properly, or are disabled, or we are subject to successful cyber theft, we could suffer, among other things, financial loss, disruption of business, loss of geology data which could affect our ability to conduct effective mine planning and accurate mineral resources estimates, and loss of financial data which could affect our ability to provide accurate and timely financial reporting. The Company's insurance may not provide coverage for cyber security events or may be inadequate. The occurrence of such an event, especially one that is not covered or not fully covered by insurance, could have a material adverse effect on the Company.