NEVADA SUNRISE METALS CORPORATION
(formerly Nevada Sunrise Gold Corporation)

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS ("MD&A")
For the three and six months ended March 31, 2023

Prepared as at May 26, 2023

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This MD&A includes certain forward-looking statements or information. All statements other than statements of historical fact included in this MD&A including statements relating to the potential mineralization or geological merits of the Company's mineral properties and the future plans, objectives or expectations of the Company are forward-looking statements that involve various risks and uncertainties. Such forward-looking statements include among other things, statements regarding future commodity pricing, estimation of mineral reserves and resources, timing and amounts of estimated exploration expenditures and capital expenditures, costs and timing of the exploration and development of new deposits, success of exploration activities, permitting time lines, future currency exchange rates, requirements for additional capital, government regulation of mining operations, environmental risks, anticipated reclamation expenses, timing and possible outcome of pending litigation, timing and expected completion of property acquisitions or dispositions, and title disputes. They may also include statements with respect to the Company's mineral discoveries, plans, out-look and business strategy. The words "may", "would", "could", "should", "will", "likely", "expect", "anticipate", "intend", "estimate", "plan", "forecast", "project" and "believe" or other similar words and phrases are intended to identify forward-looking information.

Forward-looking statements are predictions based upon current expectations and involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties. There can be no assurance that such statements will prove to be accurate. Actual results/future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements.

Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from the Company's plans or expectations include risks relating to the actual results of exploration programs, fluctuating commodity prices, the possibility of equipment breakdowns and delays, the availability of necessary exploration equipment including drill rigs, exploration cost overruns, general economic or business conditions, regulatory changes, and the timeliness of government or regulatory approvals to conduct planned exploration work, political events, fluctuations in mineralization grade, geological, technical, mining or processing problems, future profitability on production, the ability to raise sufficient capital to fund exploration or production, litigation, legislative, environmental and other judicial, regulatory, political and competitive developments, inability to obtain permits, environmental liability for work programs, general volatility in the equity and debt markets, accidents and labor disputes and the availability of qualified personnel. Additionally, the Company is not the operator of the Kinsley Mountain joint venture and factors that could affect the Kinsley Mountain joint venture and the Company's interest therein include: the Company does not control the timing, cost or nature of the work programs; the Company may be subject to unexpected cash calls relating to the operation of the Kinsley Mountain joint venture; if the Company is unable to fund its share of the work programs it will suffer dilution to its interest; and the Company cannot guarantee that the operator will conduct successful work programs or further develop the Kinsley Mountain property.

Although the Company has attempted to identify all of the factors that may affect our forward-looking statements, this list of the factors is not exhaustive. 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 and uncertainties detailed throughout this MD&A. The Company disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise forward-looking information, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except where required by applicable securities laws.

INTRODUCTION

Nevada Sunrise Metals Corporation (formerly Nevada Sunrise Gold Corporation) ("Nevada Sunrise" or the "Company") is an exploration stage company whose common shares are listed for trading on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSXV") under the symbol NEV and on the OTC Markets under the symbol NVSGF. On September 23, 2022, the Company changed its name from Nevada Sunrise Gold Corporation to Nevada Sunrise Metals Corporation to better reflect the Company's activities. The Company's business is the acquisition, exploration and evaluation of mineral properties located in the State of Nevada, USA.

Nevada Sunrise Metals Corporation's Mineral Projects in Nevada

Nevada Sunrise holds a 20.01% interest in the Kinsley Mountain gold property in White Pine County, with CopAur Minerals Inc. ("CopAur") holding the other 79.99% interest in a joint venture company that administrates exploration activities at Kinsley Mountain (Kinsley Gold LLC). On May 13, 2022, CopAur acquired all the issued and outstanding common shares of the former Kinsley Mountain joint venture partner New Placer Dome Gold Corp. ("New Placer Dome") by way of a plan of arrangement, an acquisition that included New Placer Dome's interest in Kinsley Gold LLC.

Nevada Sunrise holds 100% interests in the Gemini, Badlands, and Jackson Wash lithium exploration properties, located in Esmeralda County.

Nevada Sunrise has the option to earn a 100% interest in the Coronado VMS property in Pershing County.

Nevada Sunrise owns a 15% interest in the Lovelock Cobalt Mine and the Treasure Box copper property, both located in Churchill County. The Lovelock Mine and the Treasure Box copper property were subject to a 2019 option agreement with Global Energy Metals Corp. ("GEMC"). The 2019 option agreement was replaced by an amending purchase agreement between Nevada Sunrise, GEMC and the underlying vendors in April 2020.

On April 26, 2023, the Company entered into a binding purchase and sale agreement with GEMC for GEMC to acquire the Company's remaining 15% interest in the Lovelock Cobalt Mine and Treasure Box copper property from the Company. The consideration for the purchase will be paid to the Company in the form of 2,500,000 common shares of GEMC. Closing is planned to occur on or before June 30, 2023, subject to TSX Venture Exchange approval and the satisfaction of certain other conditions. In addition to a regulatory 4-month hold period, the Company has agreed to additional voluntary hold periods with respect to the 2,500,000 common shares of GEMC, which will vest in four tranches over a 12-month period from their date of issuance.

This discussion and analysis of financial position, results of operations and cash flows of Nevada Sunrise for the six months ended March 31, 2023 includes information up to and including May 26, 2023 and should be read in conjunction with the Company's condensed consolidated interim financial statements for the six months ended March 31, 2023 and the audited consolidated financial statements for the years ended September 30, 2022 and 2021. All dollar figures are in Canadian dollars unless otherwise stated.

The reader is encouraged to review the Company's statutory filings on www.sedar.com and to review other information about the Company and its properties on its website at www.nevadasunrise.ca.

GOLD PROPERTY

Kinsley Mountain

The Kinsley Mountain project ("Kinsley Mountain") is located in Elko County between the towns of Ely and Wendover, Nevada. Kinsley Mountain lies roughly 75 kilometres (45 miles) southeast of the Long Canyon property where the geological team of Liberty Gold defined a significant gold resource in what is now recognized as an emerging gold district. The Company's Nevada subsidiary has the rights to a mining lease covering 141 unpatented lode mining claims on U.S. Bureau of Land Management ("BLM") land covering an area of approximately 1,136 hectares (2,807 acres). The mining lease agreement has a 3% net smelter returns royalty on production. Additional staking has increased the size of the project to 513 unpatented lode claims on BLM land plus 6 leased patents totaling 4,213 hectares (10,410 acres), and hosts a past-

producing mine with an extensive exploration database and numerous, untested gold targets.

On October 28, 2013, Nevada Sunrise announced the signing of the Kinsley Mountain joint venture agreement (the "Joint Venture") between the Company and Liberty Gold Corp ("Liberty Gold" formerly Pilot Gold Corp.). A Delaware limited liability company, Kinsley Gold LLC, was formed to manage the Joint Venture with Liberty Gold as the operator.

In June 2020, Liberty Gold entered into an option agreement with New Placer Dome whereby New Placer Dome acquired Liberty's 79.99% interest in Kinsley Gold LLC. On December 3, 2021, New Placer Dome and CopAur announced a binding letter agreement dated Nov. 30, 2021, pursuant to which CopAur would acquire all of the issued and outstanding common shares of New Placer Dome in an arm's-length transaction, which completed in May 2022.

The Company elected to participate in the 2021 and 2022 exploration programs. During the six months ended March 31, 2023, the Company paid its proportionate share of the 2022 cash calls of US$112,194 (CAD $151,792) to maintain its 20.01% interest in Kinsley Gold LLC, and as part of the Company's proportionate share of the 2022 cash calls, US$44,022 (CAD$59,761) was paid for the Company's proportionate share of the 2022 advance royalty payments due to the underlying leaseholder. During the year ended September 30, 2022, the Company paid a total of US$88,264 (CAD$112,716) as part of the Company's proportionate share of the 2021 cash calls.

History of Exploration

Gold mineralization was discovered on Kinsley Mountain in 1984. Subsequent exploration defined sediment-hosted gold mineralization concentrated in the Kinsley trend, and includes at least five distinct deposits hosted in strata ranging from middle-to-late Cambrian in age. Gold mineralization occurs within a stratigraphic section of Middle to Upper Cambrian-age sedimentary rock units including limestone, dolomite and shale. This mineralization exhibits characteristics similar to other sedimentary rock-hosted "Carlin-type" gold deposits in Nevada. Gold enrichments occur in both preferred bedding strata and structurally-controlled zones as disseminated mineralization within altered sedimentary rocks.

Between 1994 and 1999, Alta Gold Co. ("Alta Gold") produced approximately 138,000 ounces of gold at .042 opt gold (1.4 grams/tonne gold) from oxide ore in a heap leach operation at Kinsley Mountain. Mining by Alta Gold was restricted to a cluster of deposits aligned along a northwest-oriented fault zone. Exploration drilling has identified several other mineralized centres which are yet to be developed. Mining by Alta Gold ceased during a period of low gold prices.

Gold mineralization at Kinsley Mountain consists both of shallow low-grade oxide ore, which was mined and produced by Alta Gold, and deep higher-grade sulphide mineralization. This deeper mineralization was tested by a limited number of drill holes. Prior to the establishment of the Joint Venture, Nevada Sunrise assembled a substantial historical archive for the Kinsley Mountain property, including records for 1,156 drill holes drilled prior to 2011 (prior to Liberty Gold's exploration programs) with a total length of 244,900 feet (74,700 metres) or an average depth of only 212 feet (64.7 metres).

Liberty Gold began exploration at Kinsley Mountain in 2011 and drilled 27,761.9 metres (91,082 feet) in 91 reverse circulation ("RC") holes and 36 core holes to the end of 2013. Exploration at Kinsley Mountain accelerated in 2014 following Liberty Gold's gold intercept in drill hole PK091CA in late 2013, which returned 8.53 grams/tonne ("g/t") gold over 36.6 metres, including 29.43 g/t gold over 7.6 metres. This

high-grade gold discovery area is known as the Western Flank Zone. From 2014 to 2019, Liberty Gold drilled an additional 79 RC holes and 35 core holes totaling 39,433.5 metres (129,375 feet), and carried out ground and airborne geophysical surveys.

Mineral Resources Estimate Technical Report

On November 4, 2015, in conjunction with Liberty Gold, Nevada Sunrise announced a technical report for Kinsley Mountain dated December 16, 2015 compliant with National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101") entitled "Updated Technical Report and Estimated Minerals Resources for the Kinsley Project", effective October 15, 2015. The 2015 technical report was subsequently filed on SEDAR and can be accessed on Nevada Sunrise's SEDAR profile at http://www.sedar.com.

Barrian Mining Corp. (which became New Placer Dome) filed an updated technical report (the "Report") for Kinsley Mountain on February 21, 2020, entitled "Technical Report and Updated Estimate of Mineral Resources on the Kinsley Project, Elko County, Nevada, U.S.A.", effective January 15, 2020 with an effective date of January 15, 2020. The Report was updated again in 2021 and was filed under New Placer Dome's Issuer Profile on SEDAR (www.sedar.com) entitled: "Technical Report on the Kinsley Project, Elko County, Nevada, U.S.A.", dated June 21, 2021 with an effective date of May 5, 2021 and was prepared by Michael M. Gustin, Ph.D., and Gary L. Simmons, MMSA (the "Updated Technical Report"). The Updated Technical Report can be accessed on New Placer Dome's SEDAR profile at http://www.sedar.com

The Updated Technical Report states that gold resources at Kinsley Mountain were modelled and estimated by: evaluating the drill data statistically; utilizing the geologic interpretations and drill data provided by Liberty Gold to interpret mineral domains on east-west cross sections spaced at 25-metre intervals; rectifying the mineral-domain interpretations on north-south long sections spaced at five-metre intervals; analyzing the modelled mineralization spatially and geostatistically to aid in the establishment of estimation parameters; and interpolating grades into a three-dimensional block model, using the rectified mineral domains as primary constraints.

The Kinsley Mountain gold resources are presented in the table below:

Kinsley Mountain Gold Resources

Indicated			*Inferred*		
Tonnes	g Au/t	oz Au	Tonnes	g/t Au	oz Au
4,948,000	2.63	**418,000**	2,438,000	1.51	**117,000**

1. Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.
2. Mineral Resources are reported at a 0.2 g Au/t cutoff for oxidized mineralization potentially available to open-pit mining and heap-leach processing; a 1.0 g Au/t cutoff is applied to Secret Canyon Shale and all other transitional (mixed) and unoxidized mineralization potentially available to open-pit mining, milling, flotation, and shipping to a third-party roaster or autoclave; and a 2.0 g Au/t cutoff is applied to all other mineralization that could potentially be mined by underground methods.
3. Rounding may result in apparent discrepancies between tonnes, grade, and contained metal content.

In order to determine the limits of modelled mineralization potentially available to open-pit extraction, a pit optimization was run using a $1,600/oz gold price and $2.00/t mining cost. Oxidized, potentially heap-leachable mineralization used costs of $2.75/t for processing and $1.55/t for General and Administrative

("G&A") and a gold recovery of 75%. Mixed and unoxidized mineralization that could potentially be processed by flotation, leaching of the flotation tails, and custom oxidation of the flotation concentrates by roaster or autoclave used costs of $35.00/t for processing and $7.75/t for G&A, and 85% recovery. Mineralization hosted within the Secret Canyon Shale, which potentially could also be processed by flotation, leaching of the flotation tails, and custom oxidation by roaster or autoclave, used costs of $31.00/t for processing and $7.75/t for G&A cost, with 95% recovery.

Resources potentially available to underground extraction are limited to groups of blocks that lie proximal to the optimized pits that constrain the potential open-pit resources.

Metallurgical Test Results

In early 2015, the Company reported results from an initial metallurgical program designed to address the recovery of gold from the Secret Canyon host rock to produce a high-grade concentrate. The metallurgical test results demonstrated that high-grade sulphide mineralization from the Western Flank zone can produce a concentrate with excellent gold recoveries, at potentially low capital and operating costs.

The test work, initiated in March 2015, used the same flowsheet developed for mineralization hosted in the Secret Canyon Shale. Summary highlights include:

Composite	Overall Au Recovery (%)	Concentrate Grade (g/t)	Calculated Feed Grade (g/t)
WF-CC#1	83.0	52.3	4.82
WF-CC#2	82.6	42.0	2.81

Concentrates were assayed for deleterious elements and were found to contain arsenic and antimony. Arsenic in the concentrate tested ranged from 1.55% to 3.14% and averaged 2.35% while antimony in the concentrate tested ranged from 0.048% to 0.067% and averaged 0.058%. While arsenic and antimony are elevated, it is believed the levels would not preclude direct sale to a typical Nevada refractory ore processing facility.

Gary Simmons, of GL Simmons Consulting, LLC (B.S. Extractive Metallurgy), a Qualified Professional with the Mining and Metallurgical Society of America is the Qualified Person, within the meaning of National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101"), has overseen the collection and verification of the metallurgical data and reviewed and approved this technical disclosure. Mr. Simmons is independent of Liberty Gold and Nevada Sunrise. Metallurgical testing was conducted at Hazen Research, Inc. in Denver, Colorado.

2020 Exploration Program and Results

Following the closing of the transaction between Liberty Gold and New Placer Dome in June 2020, New Placer Dome assumed operatorship of the Kinsley Mountain joint venture and was vested with a 79.99% interest. A program and budget for 2020 exploration totaling US$3.28 million was presented and approved by the joint venture and Nevada Sunrise subsequently elected to pay its proportionate 20.01% share. In November 2020, the Company paid its proportionate share of the 2020 cash call of US$313,131 to maintain its 20.01% interest in the joint venture. On February 10, 2021, the Company paid the next 2020 cash call of US$423,210 to maintain its 20.01% interest.

On July 29, 2020, the Company was informed by New Placer Dome that a drilling program of up to 20,000 metres had commenced at Kinsley Mountain.

The 2020 Kinsley Mountain RC and diamond drill campaign was completed in November 2020 and comprised 49 drill holes totaling 17,970 metres (58,957 feet) testing five target areas within the greater resource area, which consisted of 39 RC holes for 13,610 metres (44,652 feet) and 10 diamond drill holes for 4,360 metres (14,305 feet), with 3 holes abandoned and re-drilled from the same locations. New Placer Dome reported that results of the 2020 drilling warranted further drilling in 2021 to build on multiple new discoveries and potentially increase the current indicated and inferred resources at the Western Flank Zone, Main Pit North Oxide and Secret Spot targets.

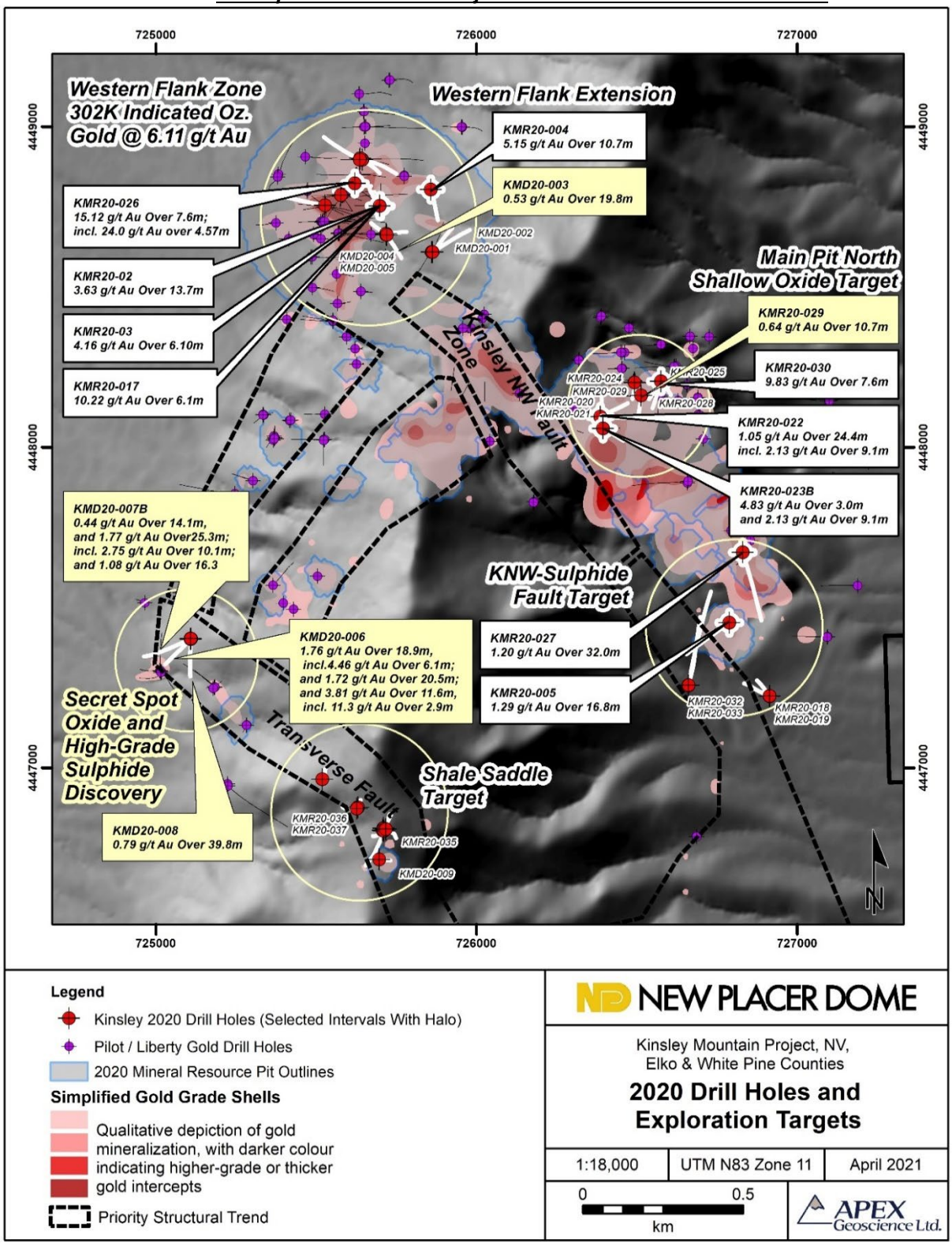
On April 28, 2021, Nevada Sunrise reported that New Placer Dome had provided assay results for the final thirteen drill holes completed during 2020 at Kinsley Mountain. See Table 1 below for all 2020 drill holes exhibiting significant gold mineralization.

Drilling at the Secret Spot target has yielded a new discovery of near-surface oxide gold mineralization, in addition to new, deeper high-grade sulphide gold intercepts. Diamond drill hole KMD20-006 testing across the Transverse fault intersected a total of four separate mineralized intervals, including multiple oxide gold zones from surface within Dunderberg shale and the highest-grade interval to date within the Secret Canyon shale at the Secret Spot.

Highlights of the April 28, 2021 results include:

- 1.76 grams/tonne gold ("g/t Au") (oxide) over 18.9 metres ("m") from surface, including 4.46 g/t Au (oxide) over 6.1 m in KMD20-006 at Secret Spot (Figure 1, and Table 1);
- 3.81 g/t Au (sulphide) over 11.6 m from 486.2 m to 497.7 m, including 11.3 g/t Au (sulphide) over 2.9 m in KMD20-006 at Secret Spot (Figure 2);
- 1.77 g/t Au gold (oxide) over 25.3 m, including 2.75 g/t Au over 10.1 m in KMD20-07B at Secret Spot (Figure 1);
- 0.79 g/t Au (oxide) over 39.8 m in KMD20-008 at Secret Spot (Figure 1);
- 0.53 g/t Au (sulphide) over 19.8 m in KMD20-003 at the Western Flank Zone (Figure 3);
- 0.64 g/t Au (oxide) over 10.7 m in KMR20-029 at the Main Pit North shallow oxide target (Figure 4).

Kinsley Mountain Gold Project 2020 Drill Hole Results Overview



(New Placer Dome was acquired by CopAur Minerals in May 2022)

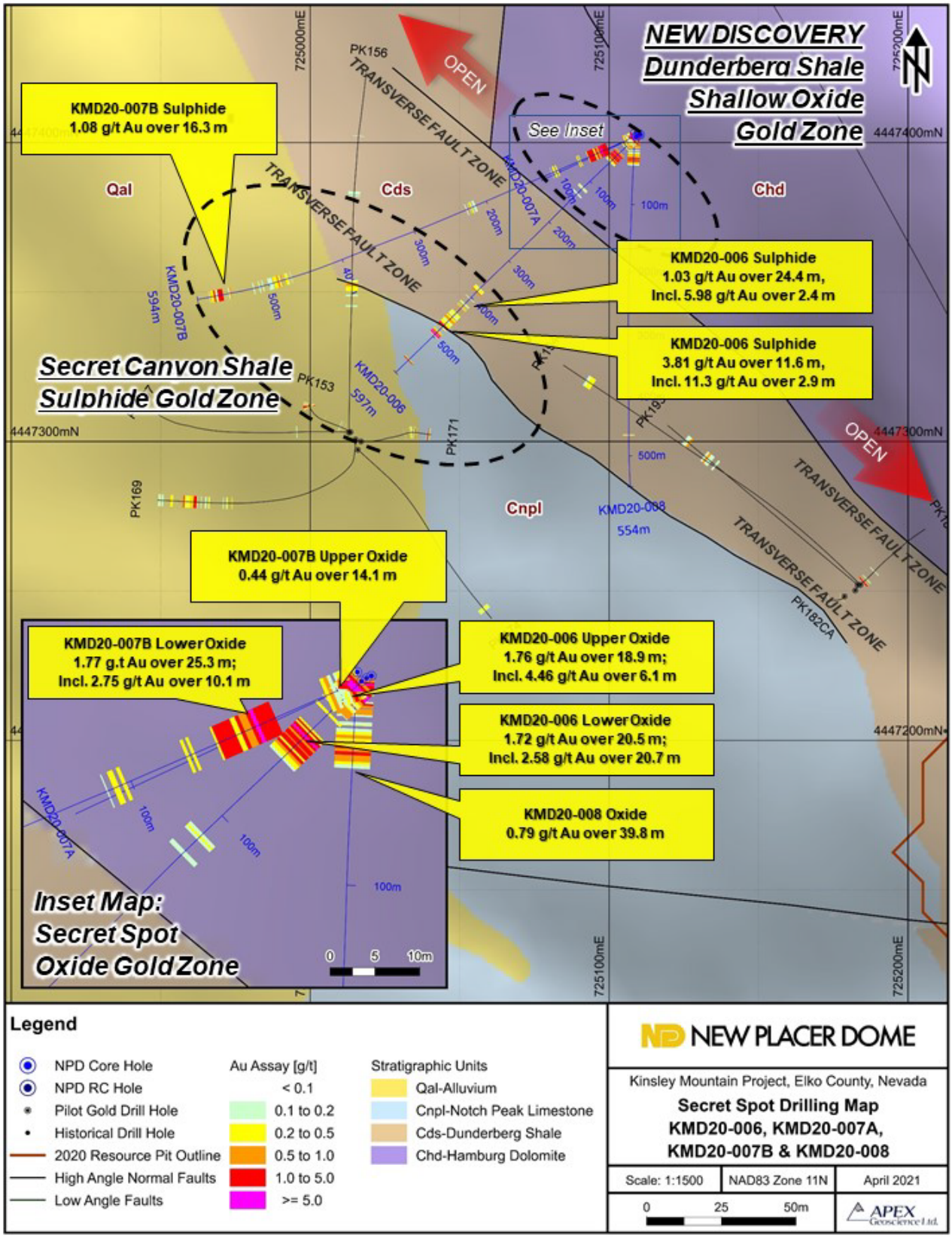


Figure 1. Secret Spot Target Drill Plan KMD20-006 / KMD20-007B / KMD20-08

(New Placer Dome was acquired by CopAur Minerals in May 2022)

Key Points

- New discovery at Secret Spot includes multiple at or near surface Dunderberg shale-hosted oxide gold drill intercepts that warrant follow-up drilling;
- Secret Canyon shale gold (sulphide) intercepts within KMD20-006 represent the highest-grade interval to date at Secret Spot; illustrating the potential of the Secret Spot target to yield high grade gold mineralization similar in tenor to the Western Flank Zone resource located 1.5 kilometres to the north;
- At Western Flank, discovery of a broad zone of within-pit Hamburg limestone-hosted gold (sulphide) mineralization within drill hole KMD20-003 on the southeast margin of the resource is open to expansion in all directions.

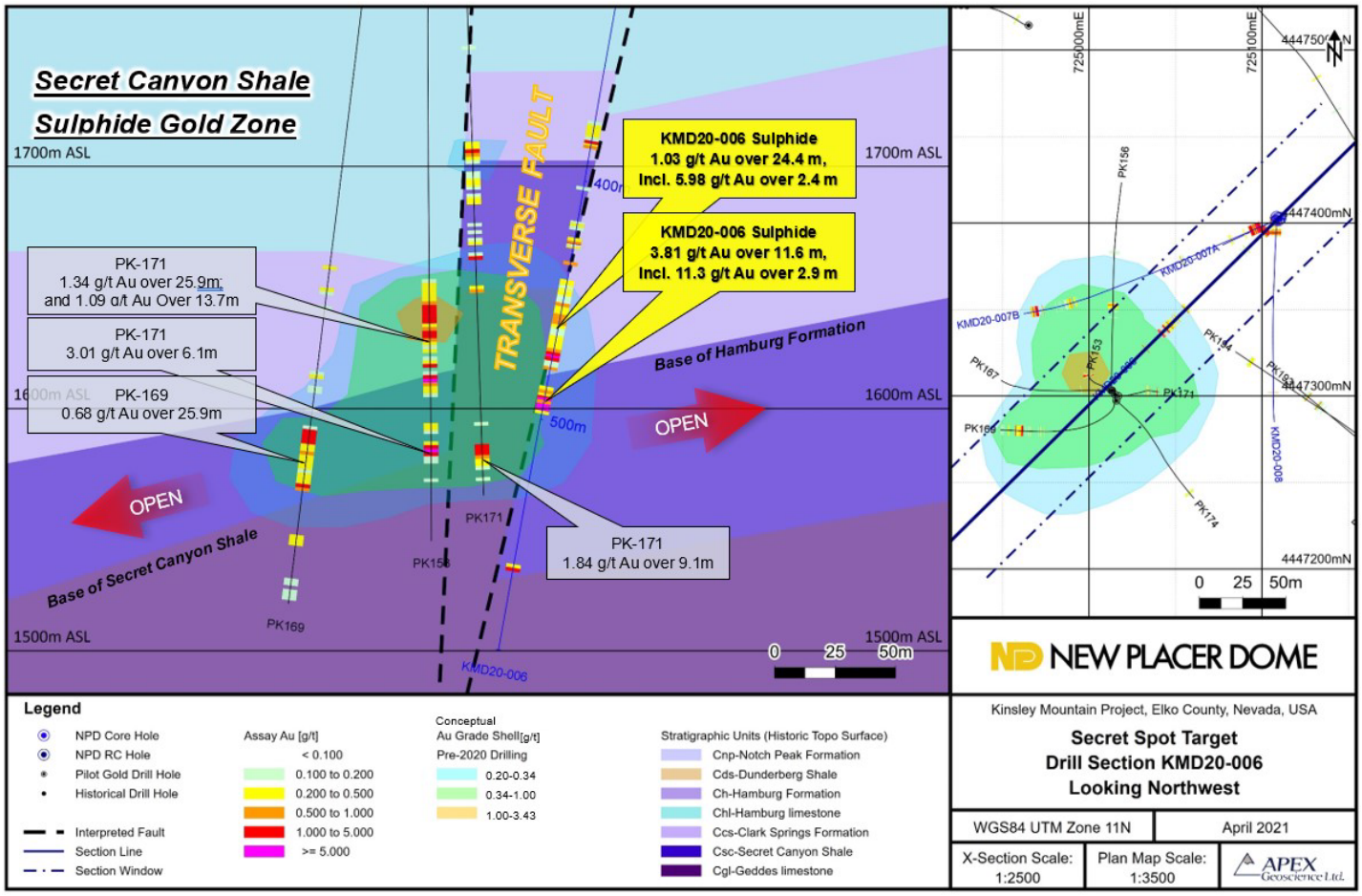


Figure 2. Secret Spot Secret Canyon Shale Drill Section KMD20-006

(New Placer Dome was acquired by CopAur Minerals in May 2022)

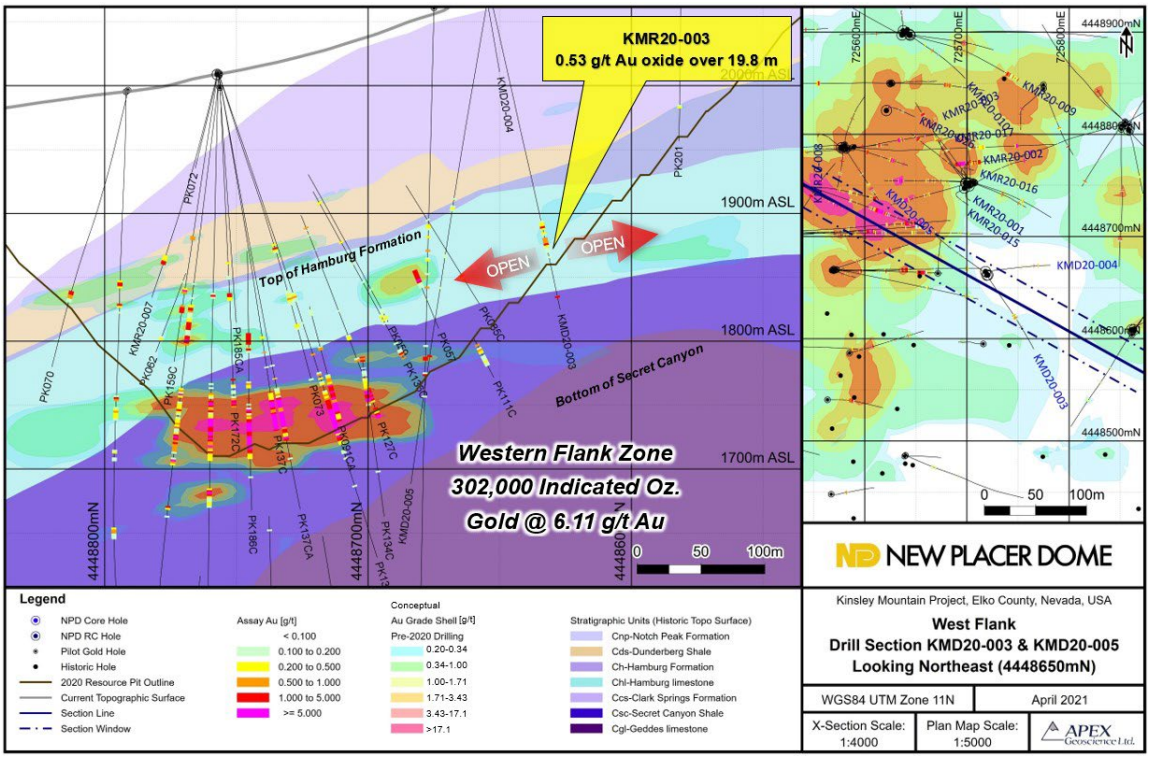


Figure 3. Western Flank Zone Drill Section KMD20-003
(New Placer Dome was acquired by CopAur Minerals in May 2022)

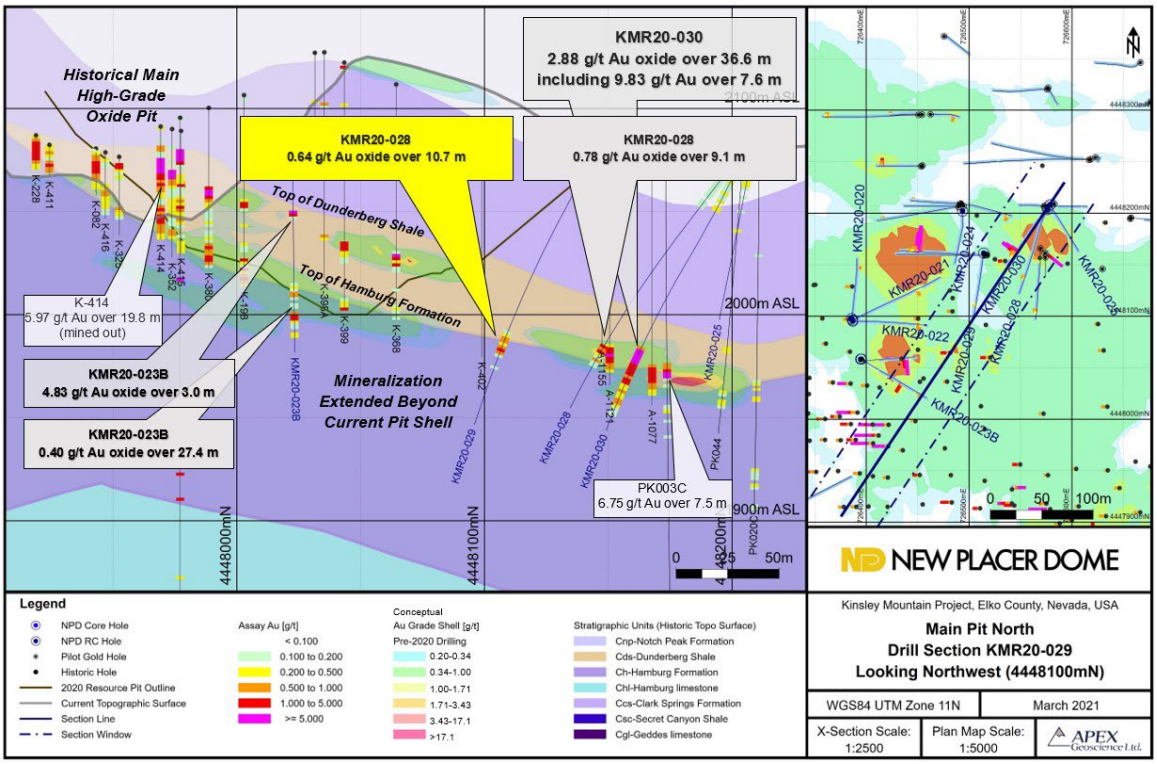


Figure 4. Main Pit North Oxide Target Drill Section KMR20-029
(New Placer Dome was acquired by CopAur Minerals in May 2022)

Table 1. Kinsley Mountain Gold Project - 2020 Significant Drill Intercepts

Hole ID (dip/azimuth) (degrees)	Released	Zone	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)[1]	Au (g/t)*	CN Soluble Au Recovery** (%)
KMD20-003 (-75/147)	*28-April-2021*	Western Flank	189.3	209.1	19.8	0.53	Sulphide
KMD20-006 (-77/225)		Secret Spot Dunderberg Shale	0.0	18.9	18.9	1.76	79%
including			1.5	7.62	6.1	4.46	93%
and			35.0	55.5	20.5	1.72	91%
including			38.1	48.8	10.7	2.58	92%
and		Secret Spot Secret Canyon Shale	451.1	475.5	24.4	1.03	Sulphide
including			473.0	475.5	2.4	5.98	Sulphide
and			486.2	497.7	11.6	3.81	Sulphide
including			493.5	496.4	2.9	11.3	Sulphide
KMD20-007B (-73/247)		Secret Spot Dunderberg Shale	2.8	16.9	14.1	0.44	78%
and			38.1	63.4	25.3	1.77	86%
including			38.1	48.2	10.1	2.75	93%
and		Secret Spot Secret Canyon Shale	560.8	577.2	16.3	1.08	Sulphide
KMD20-008 (-76/184)		Secret Spot Dunderberg Shale	2.7	42.5	39.8	0.80	79%
KMR20-029 (-61/187)		Main Pit North Oxide	105.2	115.8	10.7	0.64	64%
KMR20-030 (-65/216)	*6-Apr-2021*	Main Pit North Oxide Target	108.2	144.8	36.6	2.88	84%
including			109.7	117.4	7.6	9.83	88%
KMR20-021 (-57/064)			137.2	152.4	15.2	0.77	61%
KMR20-022 (-57/064)			149.4	173.7	24.4	1.05	91%
including			152.4	161.5	9.1	2.13	96%
KMR20-023B (-66/123)			108.2	111.3	3.1	4.83	100%
and			147.8	175.3	27.4	0.40	75%
KMR20-028 (-56/209)			117.4	126.5	9.1	0.78	62%
KMR20-027 (-61/164)		KNW-Sulphide Fault	35.1	67.1	32.0	1.20	Sulphide
including			64.0	67.1	3.1	5.81	
KMR20-026 (-90)	*23-Mar-2021*	Western Flank	135.6	141.7	6.1	9.08	Sulphide
and			199.6	207.3	7.6	15.1	
including			199.6	204.2	4.6	24.1	
KMR20-002 (-82/314)			300.2	339.9	39.6	1.78	74%
including			310.9	324.6	13.7	3.63	83%
KMR20-003 (-70/314)			362.7	378.0	15.2	2.51	Sulphide
including			362.7	368.8	6.1	4.16	
KMR20-004 (-68/160)	*11-Jan-2021*	Western Flank Extension	260.6	271.3	10.7	5.15	69%
KMR20-004 (-68/160)	*11-Jan-2021*		260.6	271.3	10.7	5.15	69%
including			265.2	269.8	4.6	8.12	74%

KMR20-007 (-75/280)		Western Flank	283.5	289.6	6.1	1.15	*Sulphide*
KMR20-008 (-83/305)			294.1	300.2	6.1	4.83	*Sulphide*
and			310.9	318.5	7.6	3.07	*Sulphide*
KMR20-009 (-70/110)			283.5	295.7	12.2	1.74	*Sulphide*
KMR20-016 (-85/235)			309.4	330.7	21.3	3.38	73%
including			317.0	323.1	6.1	5.78	100%
KMR20-017 (-75/320)			320.0	358.1	38.1	2.63	*Sulphide*
including			326.1	332.2	6.1	10.2	*Sulphide*

*True widths of the mineralized intervals are interpreted to be between 60-90% of the reported lengths.
*Drill composites were calculated using a minimum cut-off of 0.20 g/t gold.
**"*Sulphide*" defined as CN soluble gold recovery of <50%

2020 Geophysical Survey Results

On May 17, 2021, Nevada Sunrise reported that New Placer Dome Gold had provided results from an induced polarization ("IP")/resistivity ground geophysical survey completed in 2020 at Kinsley Mountain.

In 2020, New Placer Dome conducted a review of historical geophysical surveys at Kinsley Mountain and noted chargeability anomalies coincident with high-grade gold mineralization at the Western Flank Zone ("WFZ") within a single 2015 IP/resistivity orientation survey line. Subsequent electrical property measurements of WFZ Secret Canyon shale-hosted gold mineralization and surrounding shale in drill core confirmed an apparent chargeability contrast between mineralized and unmineralized Secret Canyon shale rocks at Kinsley Mountain.

New Placer Dome subsequently commissioned an expanded program of IP/resistivity over the WFZ resource and high-priority Shale Saddle target areas and has confirmed a correlation between the geophysical survey results and historical drilling that intersected high-grade gold in association with sulphide mineralization. The 2020 IP/resistivity comprised a total of 19 line-kilometres over nine lines, including 5 lines at the WFZ and 4 lines at the Shale Saddle target (Figure 5). Drill hole KMR20-035, drilled in the 2020 program, is located on the margin of a larger untested chargeability anomaly (Figure 6).

The results of the 2020 IP/resistivity survey reveal that high-grade gold mineralization at the WFZ is associated with chargeability anomalies along the Kinsley Northwest/Mine fault zone. Multiple chargeability anomalies have been identified at the high-grade WFZ and Shale Saddle targets that warrant expansion of the IP geophysical grid and follow-up drill testing.

Key Points

- High-grade, shale-hosted gold mineralization at the WFZ exhibits an apparent chargeability contrast with unmineralized shales representing an important new gold mineralization vector at Kinsley Mountain.
- IP/resistivity surveys have defined multiple untested chargeability anomalies at the WFZ and Shale Saddles that warrant follow-up drill testing.
- Expanded IP/resistivity surveys are warranted to the south to cover the Secret Spot oxide and high-grade sulphide new discovery.

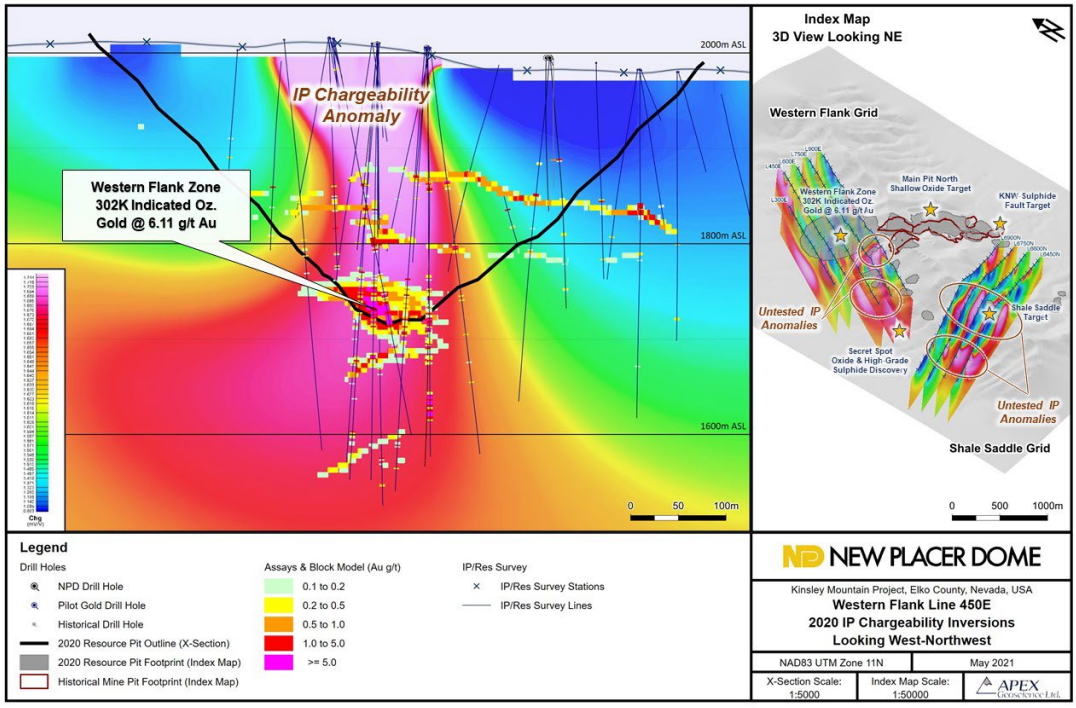


Figure 5. Western Flank Zone IP Chargeability Section L450E
(New Placer Dome was acquired by CopAur Minerals in May 2022)

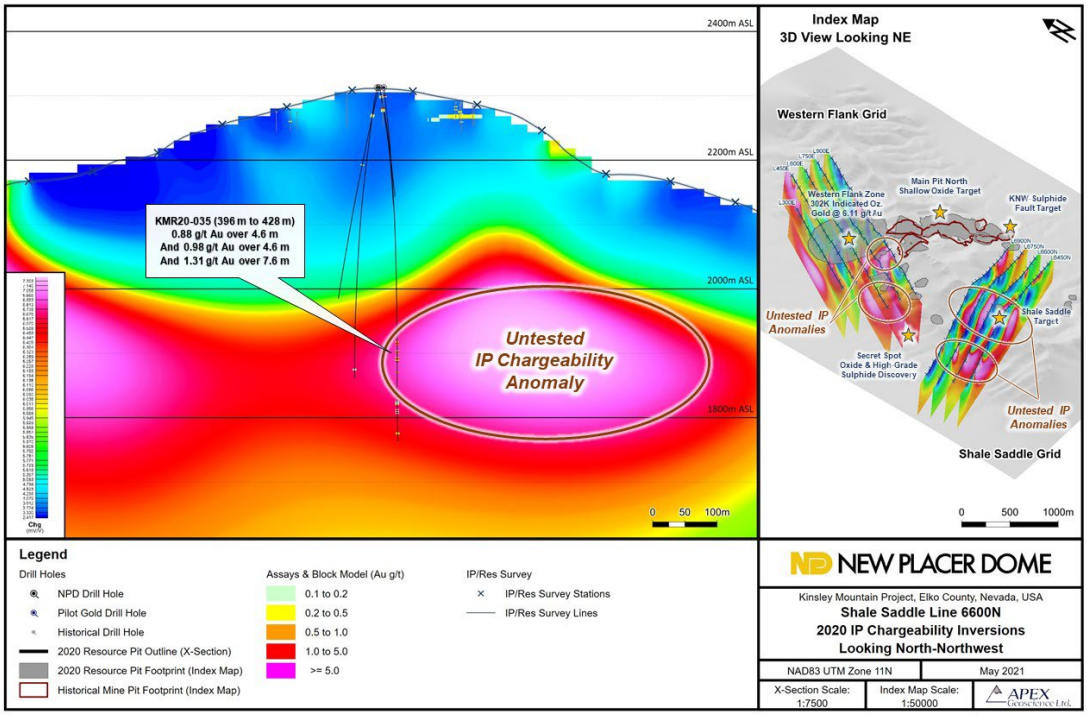


Figure 6. Shale Saddle Target IP Chargeability Section L6600N
(New Placer Dome was acquired by CopAur Minerals in May 2022)

2021 Exploration Program

On July 20, 2021, Nevada Sunrise announced that New Placer Dome had presented plans to the Company for the 2021 exploration program at Kinsley Mountain.

Building on a successful 2020 campaign, the 2021 exploration program was planned to comprise resource expansion and drilling on three new discovery areas, and a significantly expanded program of induced polarization (IP)/resistivity geophysical surveys. However, no drilling was conducted in 2021, but IP/resistivity surveys were carried out covering a number of underexplored targets.

The first phase of the 2021 IP/resistivity geophysical surveys infilled the area between the WFZ and Shale Saddle 2020 survey grids.

Seven lines, totalling 30.0 kilometres, were completed during the first phase of surveying, extending the existing 2020 Shale Saddle grid north to connect and overlap with the south end of the WFZ grid. Chargeability anomalies were detected on all lines, coincident with modelled Secret Canyon shale rocks, the main host of high-grade sulphide gold mineralization at the WFZ and Secret Spot. The 2020 drilling program yielded high-grade gold sulphide intercepts from the Secret Canyon shale including: 10.2 grams per tonne gold over 6.1 metres within a broader zone averaging 2.63 g/t Au over 38.1 metres in KMR20-017 at the WFZ; and 11.3 g/t Au over 2.9 m within a broader zone grading 3.81 g/t Au over 11.6 m in KMD20-006 at Secret Spot. Significantly, the two holes are separated by a 1.5-kilometre expanse of largely untested Secret Canyon stratigraphy.

This survey showed that there is a correlation between enhanced chargeability and drill confirmed high-grade gold sulphide mineralization at the WFZ. At Shale Saddle, anomalous gold values were discovered on the periphery of a 500-by-250-metre untested chargeability anomaly. The new chargeability anomalies occur within areas untested by previous drilling, with each line producing one or more potential drill targets. Several anomalies are spatially associated with major fault structures, including the Kinsley NW fault and the Transverse fault, which correlate to WFZ and Secret Spot gold mineralization, respectively. Together with anomalies identified by the 2020 Shale Saddle survey, a broad north-south-trending zone of elevated chargeability has been delineated over a strike length of 1.5 kilometres.

2022 Exploration Program

On January 10, 2022, New Placer Dome announced that geophysical crews have resumed IP/resistivity surveys in the Kinsley North Range area. A single line was completed in the underexplored Kinsley North Range in 2021, and an additional 39.0 line kilometres are planned. No program or budget was received from New Placer Dome for the 2022 exploration year during its pending transaction with CopAur.

On February 22, 2022, Nevada Sunrise announced that New Placer Dome reports IP/resistivity surveying was ongoing at Kinsley Mountain targeting the under-explored Kinsley North Range. Five survey lines totaling 15.9 line kilometres have been completed at Kinsley North with an additional nine lines totaling 29.7 line kilometres planned.

Highlights of New Kinsley North Range IP/Resistivity Targets

- 2021-2022 IP/resistivity surveys expanded 6.5 kilometres north of the high-grade gold WFZ to test underexplored Kinsley North Range targets (see Figure 7).

- Chargeability breaks indicative of significant displacement and arsenic ± antimony in soil anomalies associated with property-scale northwest-trending fault structures analogous to those that host significant gold resources along the Kinsley NW fault.
- Chargeability/resistivity breaks and broad arsenic ± antimony in soil anomalies associated with northeast to northwest-trending block faulting exposing prospective lower Pogonip Group carbonate rocks.
- Chargeability highs are associated with mapped jasperoid and arsenic ± antimony in soil anomalies along north-trending fault structure in the centre of the range.
- Nine Kinsley North IP/resistivity lines were planned to cover a significant strike length of block faulted Pogonip Group and upper Notch Peak Formation rocks on the east side of the Kinsley Range.

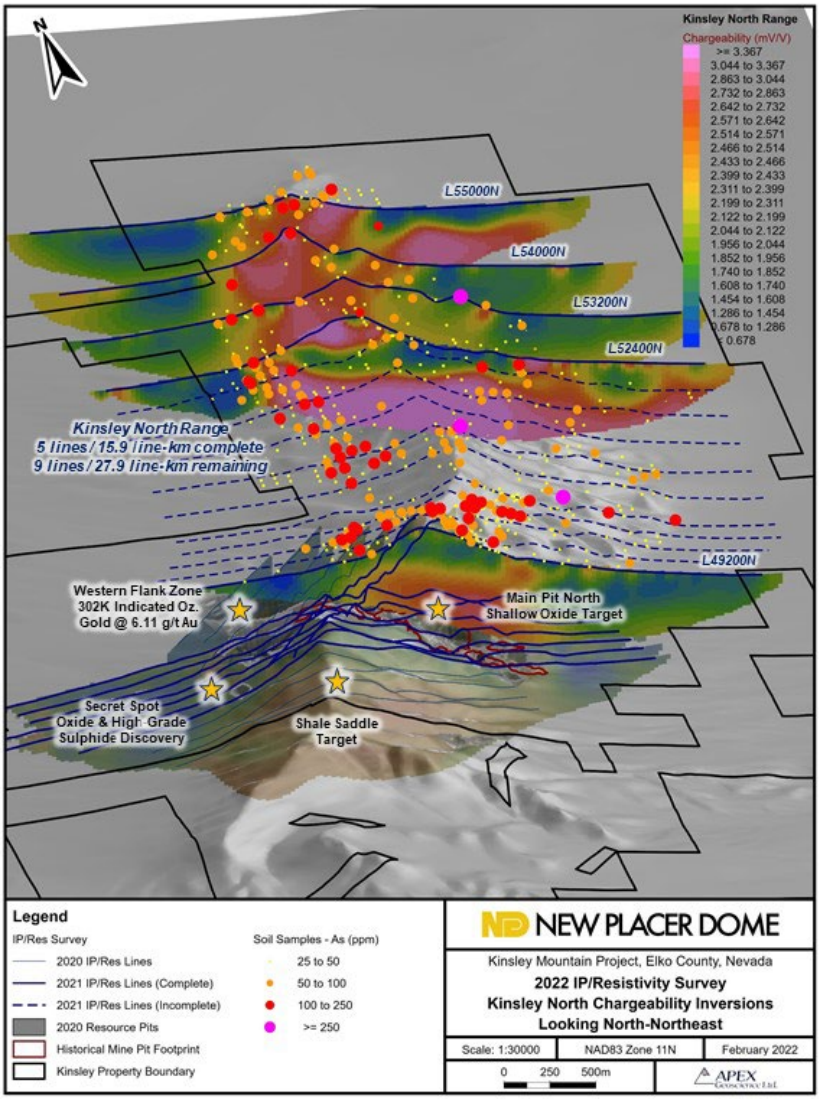


Figure 7: 2020-2022 IP/resistivity Survey Chargeability Inversions with Geochemistry (Kinsley North Range inversions are featured)

(New Placer Dome was acquired by CopAur Minerals in May 2022)

2023 Exploration Program

On May 16, 2023, Nevada Sunrise announced that its joint venture partner, CopAur, has finalized plans for the 2023 exploration program at Kinsley Mountain.

The 2023 Kinsley Mountain drill program is planned to consist of up to 2,300 metres (7,544 feet) of RC drilling and 1,200 metres (3,936 feet) of diamond core drilling for:

- Resource infill drilling of the high-grade gold WFZ (2 core holes planned for 700 metres, or 2,296 feet);
- Near surface oxide-gold resource drilling, for expansion and delineation at the Main Pit North Oxide and Secret Spot targets (19 RC holes planned for 2,300 metres, or 7,544 feet);
- Testing of a new IP/chargeability anomaly located between the WFZ and Upper Ridge Pit area is planned (1 core hole for 500 metres, or 1,640 feet - see Figure 6 and 7).

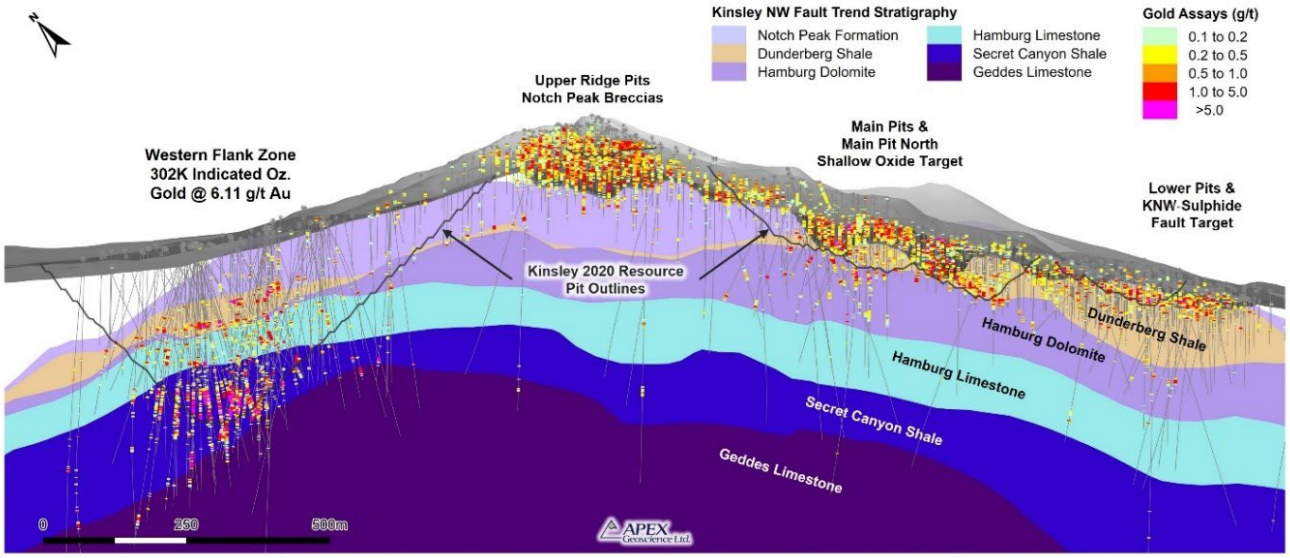


Figure 6. Kinsley Mountain Gold Project Cross Section Through Mine Trend

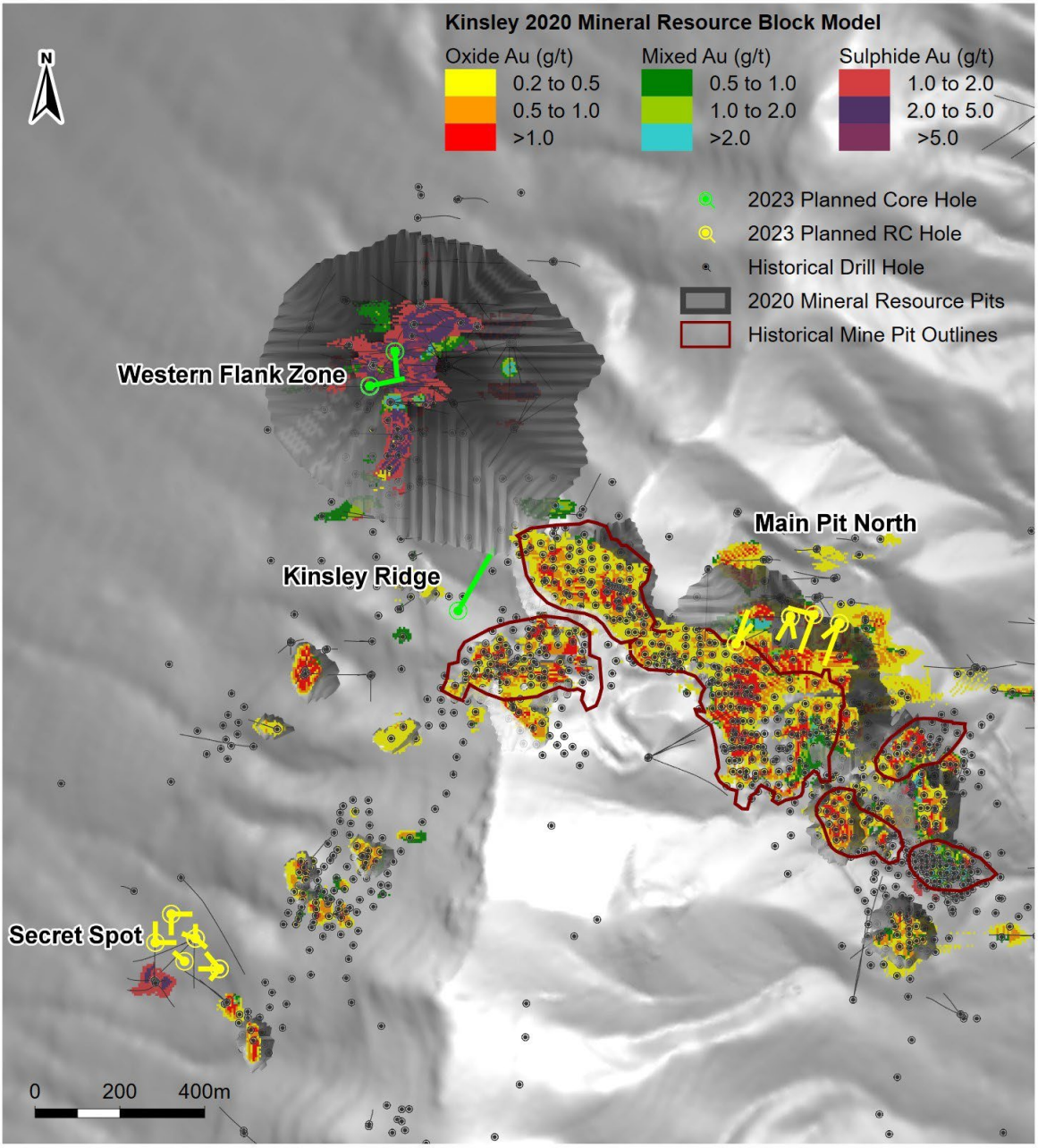


Figure 7. Kinsley Mountain 2023 Planned RC and Diamond Drilling

The planned 2023 drilling is designed to follow up on the highly successful 2020 drilling campaign, which consisted of 49 holes totaling 17,970 metres (58,957 feet), the results of which underscored the resource expansion potential that remains at the Western Flank Zone, Main Pit North Oxide, and the Secret Spot targets.

Geophysical Surveys Methodology

Two IP/resistivity grids were completed during 2020 covering the WFZ and Shale Saddle target areas. Five lines spaced 150 metres apart were completed at Western Flank and four lines spaced 150 metres apart were completed at Shale Saddle. Line lengths ranged from 1,300 metres to 2,300 metres. Data were collected using the Direct Current Resistivity, Induced Polarization ("DCIP") method, on a 16-channel pole-dipole array with a dipole size (a-spacing) of 100 metres. A GDD GRx16 receiver and GDD 5000W-2400V-20A IP Tx model Tx4 transmitter was used. Raw data were loaded into Geosoft Oasis Montaj software for quality control and review. The reviewed data were used to produce pseudo section plots of apparent resistivity and apparent chargeability and were the input for the inversion. Inversions were completed using the UBC-GIF DCIP2D inversion codes. Each line of data was inverted independently. The resistivity and IP inversion is a two-step process. The resistivity inversion is run first, and this model is used in the chargeability inversion. Multiple inversions were completed for quality control.

A total of 14 lines were completed to mid-February during the 2021-2022 Kinsley Mountain geophysical program. The lines are spaced 150 to 1,000 metres apart, with line lengths ranging from approximately 2.5 to 4.0 kilometres. Data were collected using the Direct Current Resistivity, Induced Polarization ("DCIP") method, on a 16-channel pole-dipole array with a dipole size (a-spacing) of 100 metres. A GDD GRx16 receiver and GDD 5000W-2400V-20A IP Tx model Tx4 transmitter was used. Raw data were loaded into GDD IP Post-Process software and Geosoft Oasis Montaj software for quality control and review. The reviewed data were used to produce pseudo section plots of apparent resistivity and apparent chargeability and were the input for the inversion. Inversions were completed using the UBC-GIF DCIP2D inversion codes. Each line of data was inverted independently. The resistivity and IP inversion is a two-step process. The resistivity inversion is run first, and this model is used in the chargeability inversion. Multiple inversions were completed for quality control.

On August 3, 2022, CopAur announced the generation of new drill targets from the completed IP/resistivity geophysical surveying at Kinsley Mountain. In total, 80 line-km of geophysical surveys were completed at Kinsley, over a 9 kilometre north-south strike length, covering an area of approximately 30 square kilometres.

CopAur reported that interpretation of the survey data has identified a minimum of eight (8) untested high-priority targets at Kinsley North. The final phase of IP/resistivity surveying specifically targeted the frontier Kinsley North Range, which contains a significant strike length of prospective, faulted Pogonip Group and upper Notch Peak Formation carbonate rocks that are known to host significant gold mineralization at the Long Canyon Mine located 90 kilometres north of Kinsley Mountain. The observed chargeability and resistivity anomalies indicate potentially significant fault displacement coincident with mapped faults, arsenic plus or minus antimony plus or minus gold in soil anomalies, and prospective known gold hosting rock units.

Geochemical Sampling Methodology and QA/QC

Assaying was performed by ALS Global ("ALS"), of Vancouver Canada. ALS is an ISO-IEC 17025:2017 and ISO 9001:2015 accredited analytical laboratory that is independent of New Placer Dome, Nevada Sunrise, and their respective Qualified Persons. RC drill samples were subject to crushing to a minimum of 70% passing 2 mm, followed by pulverizing of a 250-gram split to 85% passing 75 microns. Gold determination was via standard 30-gram fire-assay analysis with atomic absorption spectroscopy ("AAS") finish, in addition to 51 element ICP-MS. Samples returning greater than 10 g/t Au are subject to gravimetric finish.

Gold values returning greater than 0.1 g/t Au are also subject to leach analysis where the sample is treated with a 0.25% NaCN solution and rolled for an hour. An aliquot of the final leach solution is then centrifuged and analyzed by AAS.

As the operator at Kinsley Mountain in 2020 and 2021, New Placer Dome followed industry standard procedures for the work carried out at the Project, with a quality assurance/quality control ("QA/QC") program. Blank, duplicate and standard samples were inserted into the sample sequence sent to the laboratory for analysis. New Placer Dome detected no significant QA/QC issues during review of the data. Nevada Sunrise is not aware of any drilling, sampling, recovery or other factors that could materially affect the accuracy or reliability of the data referred to herein.

Qualified Person

The scientific and technical information regarding Kinsley Mountain contained in this MD&A has been reviewed and approved by Robert M. Allender, Jr., CPG, RG, SME and a Qualified Person for Nevada Sunrise as defined in National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. Mr. Allender has examined the information provided by New Placer Dome, which includes the data disclosed underlying the information and opinions contained herein.

LITHIUM PROPERTIES

In 2015, Nevada Sunrise adopted an exploration strategy targeting desert basins, or playas, that exhibit similar geological and geophysical characteristics to the Clayton Valley basin where brines containing economic contents of lithium are known to accumulate in faults and porous lithologic traps in sub-basins. Such sub-basins can be delineated by gravity surveys that detect strong gravity lows.

In January 2021, the Company commenced a strategic review of its two lithium brine projects in Nevada. The Company owns 100% interests in the Gemini Lithium Project ("Gemini") and the Jackson Wash Lithium Project ("Jackson Wash"), both located in the Lida Valley basin in Esmeralda County, Nevada. Future exploration at the two projects is complemented by the Company's 80.09 acre/feet/year water right, a pre-requisite for the exploration and development of lithium brine projects in Nevada. An additional 40 claims totaling approximately 800 acres (194.25 hectares) were staked in February 2021 to expand the boundaries of Gemini and Jackson Wash. In 2022, an additional 255 unpatented placer claims and 288 unpatented lode claims were staked at Gemini.

Gemini

Nevada Sunrise acquired a 100% interest at Gemini by claim staking in 2015. Gemini currently consists of 582 unpatented placer and lode claims in a claim block totaling approximately 5,760 acres (2,331 hectares). Drill pads, access roads and an active drilling permit are in place at Gemini, good until July 2024.

The Lida Valley is a flat, desert basin with a similar geological setting to the Clayton Valley basin which hosts the Silver Peak mine 40 kilometres (26 miles) to the northwest. Previous ground gravity surveys in the Lida Valley area were widely-spaced and limited in scope, however in 2012 and 2013 a geological research team led by Dr. John Oldow of the University of Texas, Dallas collected approximately 500 gravity measurements along 7 transects crossing the Lida Valley. The detailed gravity survey results indicated significant gravity lows within two, faulted sub-basins approximately 7 kilometres (4.5 miles) apart, each

interpreted to be hundreds of metres deep. Nevada Sunrise made the decision to acquire claims covering the available land after reviewing the geophysical results in conjunction with favourable local geology, namely late Miocene felsic volcanic tuffs adjacent to Gemini. These rocks could provide the source of lithium for trapped, lithium-rich carbonate ground-waters (brines) within the sub-basins.

Two separate follow-up TDEM surveys over Gemini carried out in early 2016 by Nevada Sunrise each detected conductive zones within the sub-basins interpreted to represent conductive brines at depth located well below the non-conductive sediments at and near surface.

2022 Drilling Program

On March 15, 2022, Nevada Sunrise announced the commencement of the inaugural drilling program at Gemini of up to 3,000 feet (1,607 metres) of RC drilling in up to two holes to test targets for lithium brines and lithium-in-sediments.

On April 21, 2022, the Company announced that lithium mineralization had been intersected over significant widths in the 2022 drilling program. Two boreholes were completed for a total of 2,020 feet (615.85 metres) on drill sites located within a defined gravity low that hosts conductive layers detected by historical ground electromagnetic ("EM") surveys. Lithium-in-sediment values were significant:

- **GEM22-01** averaged **1,203.41 parts per million ("ppm") lithium** over 580 feet (176.83 metres), from 320 to 900 feet (97.56 to 274.39 metres) including **1.578.19 ppm lithium** over 300 feet (91.46 metres) from 480 to 780 feet (146 to 237.8 metres).

- **GEM22-02** averaged **1,101.73 ppm lithium** over 730 feet (222.56 metres) from 390 to 1,120 feet (118.90 to 341 metres), including **2,217.69 ppm lithium** over 130 feet (39.63 metres) from 990 to 1,120 feet (301.83 to 341.46 metres) and **3,304 ppm lithium** over 50 feet (15.24 metres) from 1,070 to 1.120 feet (326.22 to 341.46 metres)

These initial results represent a new discovery of lithium-bearing sediments in the western Lida Valley, which has not been historically drill tested for lithium mineralization (see Figure 1 below).

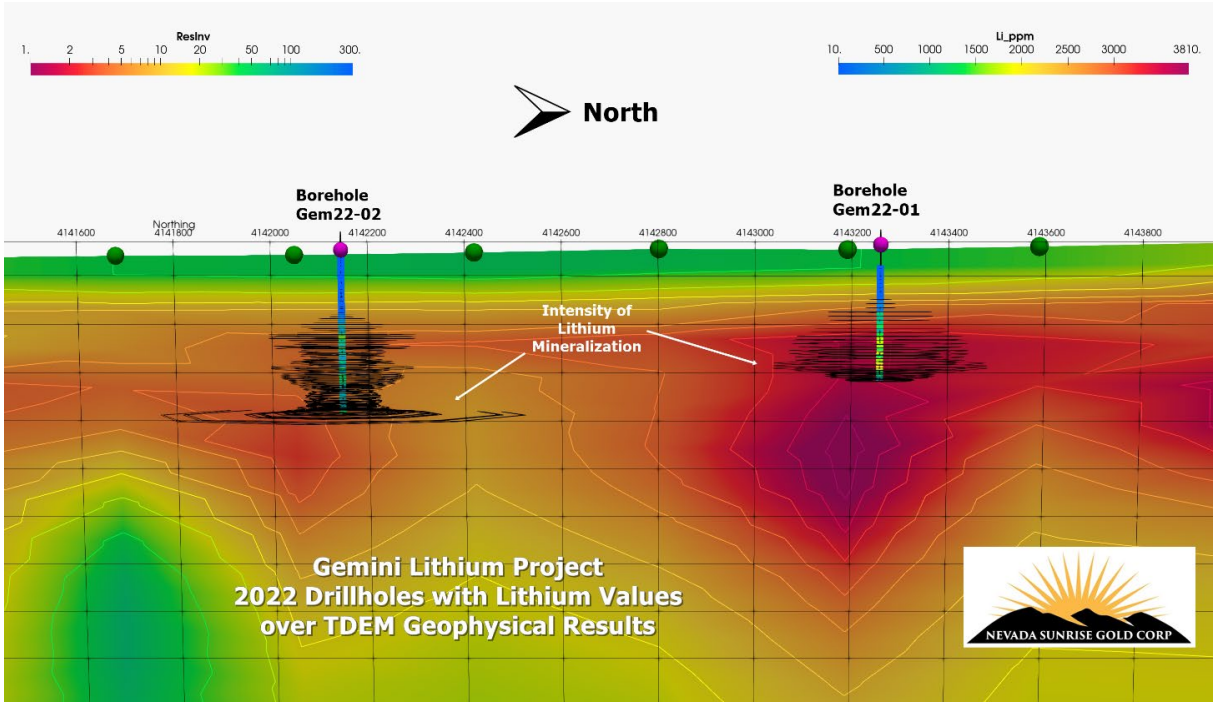


Fig. 1: Gemini Lithium Project – Conductive Zone with 2022 Boreholes and Lithium Values

Final geochemical analyses for boreholes GEM22-01 and GEM22-01 are shown in Table 1 below:

Table 1. Final analytical results from boreholes GEM22-01 and GEM22-02

GEM22-01 Lithium Mineralization						
Sample Interval				**Thickness**		**Lithium (Weighted average in ppm)**
Feet		Metres		Feet	Metres	
From	To	From	To			
320	**900**	97.56	274.39	**580**	176.83	**1,203.41**
including						
480	**780**	146.34	237.8	**300**	91.46	**1,578.19**
GEM22-02 Lithium Mineralization						
390	**1120**	118.90	341.46	**730**	222.56	**1,101.73**
including						
490	**560**	149.39	170.73	**70**	21.34	**1,227.15**
990	**1120**	301.83	341.46	**130**	39.63	**2,217.69**
including						
1070	**1120**	326.22	341.46	**50**	15.24	**3,304.34**

On June 6, 2022, Nevada Sunrise announced that highly-significant values of lithium were detected in water samples collected from boreholes GEM22-01 and GEM22-02. The water samples from both boreholes contain dissolved lithium in a calcium/magnesium carbonate-type brine that was not easily recognized on site during the drilling program due to the presence of high levels of suspended solids.

Water samples from borehole GEM-22-01 averaged **327.7 milligrams per litre ("mg/L") lithium** over 220 feet (67.07 metres) from 600 to 820 feet with a peak value of **519 mg/L lithium**. Water samples from borehole GEM22-02 returned an average of **116.28 mg/L lithium** over 460 feet (140.24 metres) from 600 to 1,120 feet (201.22 to 341.46 metres) with a peak value of **286.0 mg/L lithium** (see Table 2 below).

Table 2: Results of Lithium-in-Water Samples for boreholes GEM22-01 and GEM22-02

Borehole GEM22-01 Water Sample Results						
Interval				Thickness		Average Lithium (mg/L)
From	To	From	To	Feet	Metres	
600	820	182.93	250.00	220	67.07	**327.7**
including						
600	*640*	*182.93*	*195.12*	*40*	*12.20*	***465.0***
and						
720	*740*	*219.51*	*225.61*	*20*	*6.1*	***437.0***
and						
760	*800*	*231.71*	*243.90*	*40*	*12.2*	***487.5***
Borehole GEM22-02 Water Sample Results						
Interval				Thickness		Average Lithium (mg/L)
From	To	From	To	Feet	Metres	
660	1120	201.22	341.46	460	140.24	**116.28**
including						
660	*680*	*201.22*	*207.32*	*20*	*6.10*	***274.0***
and						
880	*900*	*268.29*	*274.39*	*20*	*6.10*	***284.0***
and						
1060	*1120*	*323.17*	*341.46*	*60*	*18.29*	***195.93***
including						
1100	*1120*	*335.37*	*341.46*	*20*	*6.10*	***286.0***

Notes:

1. *Lithium concentrations in GEM22-01 water samples ranged from 137 mg/L to 519 mg/L in the 220 foot (67.07 metres) thick zone from 600 to 820 feet (182.93 to 250 metres).*
2. *The 60-foot zone sampled from 820 to 880 feet (250 to 268.3 metres) in GEM22-01 contained no significant lithium values.*
3. *Lithium concentrations in GEM22-02 water samples ranged from "not detected" to 286mg/L in the 460- foot (140.24 metre) thick zone from 660 to 1120 feet (201.22 to 341.46 metres).*

2022 Geophysical Program

On May 12, 2022, Nevada Sunrise announced the commencement of a geophysical survey at Gemini. The time-domain electromagnetic ("TDEM") survey was planned to expand the scope of geophysical surveys carried out by the Company in 2016.

The 2022 survey was designed to outline the possible lateral extent of the conductive, lithium-bearing clay layers demonstrating low resistivity (high conductivity) within a previously-identified gravity low that were intersected in drillholes GEM22-01 and GEM22-02. A total of 13.0 line kilometres were carried out in three new survey lines.

The TDEM moving loop survey employed 400 metre by 400 metre loops to collect data along new survey lines parallel to the 2016 survey lines, which had detected a highly-conductive layer. Interpretation and processing by Nevada Sunrise of the 2022 geophysical results and the 2016 results has yielded an integrated geophysical model that effectively merges the two data presentations, as shown in Figure 2.

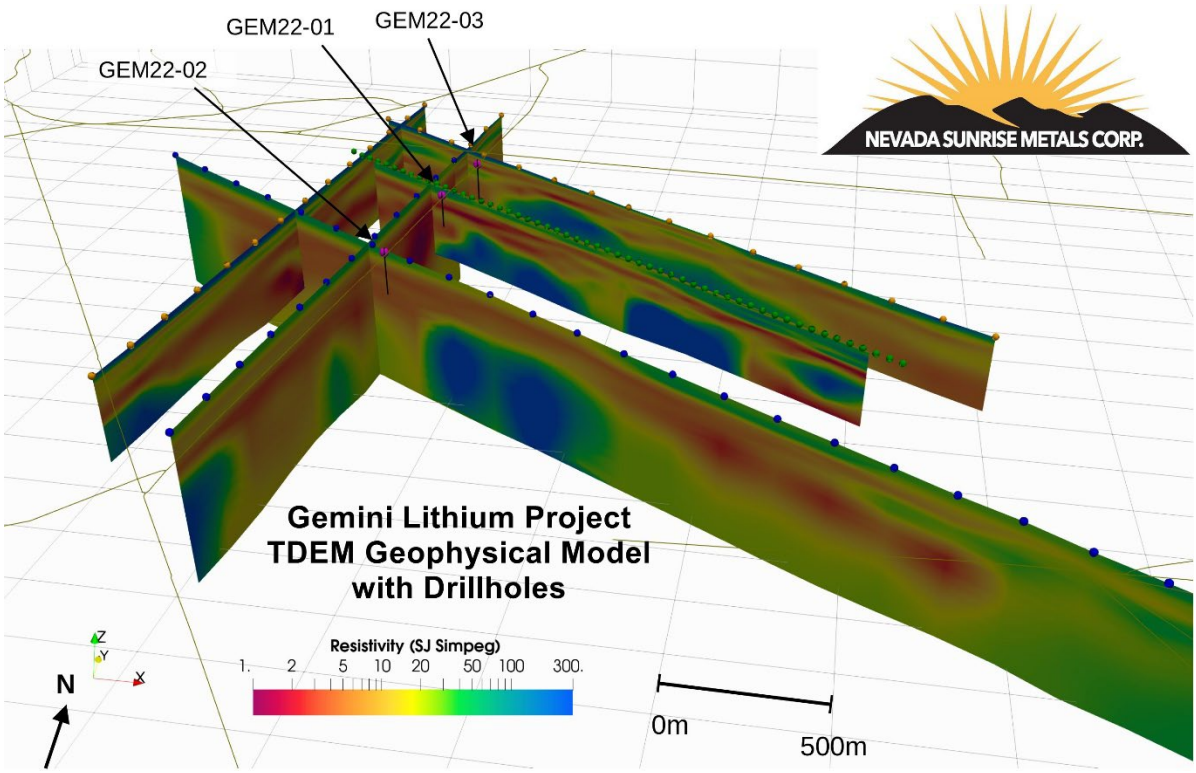


Fig. 2: Gemini Lithium Project: 2022 TDEM Survey Results Merged with 2016 Survey Results

On August 15, 2022, Nevada Sunrise announced the receipt of an amended exploration permit from the BLM for Gemini. The amended permit increases the number of proposed borehole locations to twelve (12), and is good until July 2024.

Nevada Sunrise engaged O'Keefe Drilling Company of Butte, Montana as the drilling contractor for the Phase 2 program, which began in October 2022. Up to six boreholes are planned into 2023 for an estimated total of 8,000 feet (2,439 metres) of drilling. The exploration goal for the Phase 2 program is to drill to greater depths in order to fully explore the continuity of wide zones of lithium-bearing clays and water intersected in boreholes GEM22-01 and GEM22-02. The first hole of the Phase 2 program, **GEM22-03**, was completed in December 2022

2023 Drilling Program

On January 17, 2023, Nevada Sunrise announced the re-commencement of the Phase 2 drilling program at Gemini and drilling of the second hole began in the second week of January 2023. Borehole **GEM23-04** was situated to test a strong conductive anomaly approximately 0.73 miles (1.17 kilometres) northwest

of hole GEM22-02 and is planned to test the deepest part of the Gemini basin to an estimated depth of 2,000 feet (609.75 metres) (see Fig. 3).

Borehole GEM22-03 was completed to a depth of 1,620 feet (494 metres). Basement rock was intersected at 1,565 feet (477.3 metres) in a sedimentary rock unit interpreted as the Emigrant Formation. This is the first known contact to basement in the Gemini sedimentary basin, which greatly assists in the geological understanding of the Project.

On February 7, 2023, Nevada Sunrise announced the final geochemical analyses for lithium mineralization in sediments and groundwater collected from borehole GEM22-03. Drilling of borehole GEM22-03 began on October 18, 2022 and was completed to a depth of 1,620 feet (493.90 metres) on December 16, 2022.

Highlights of GEM22-03

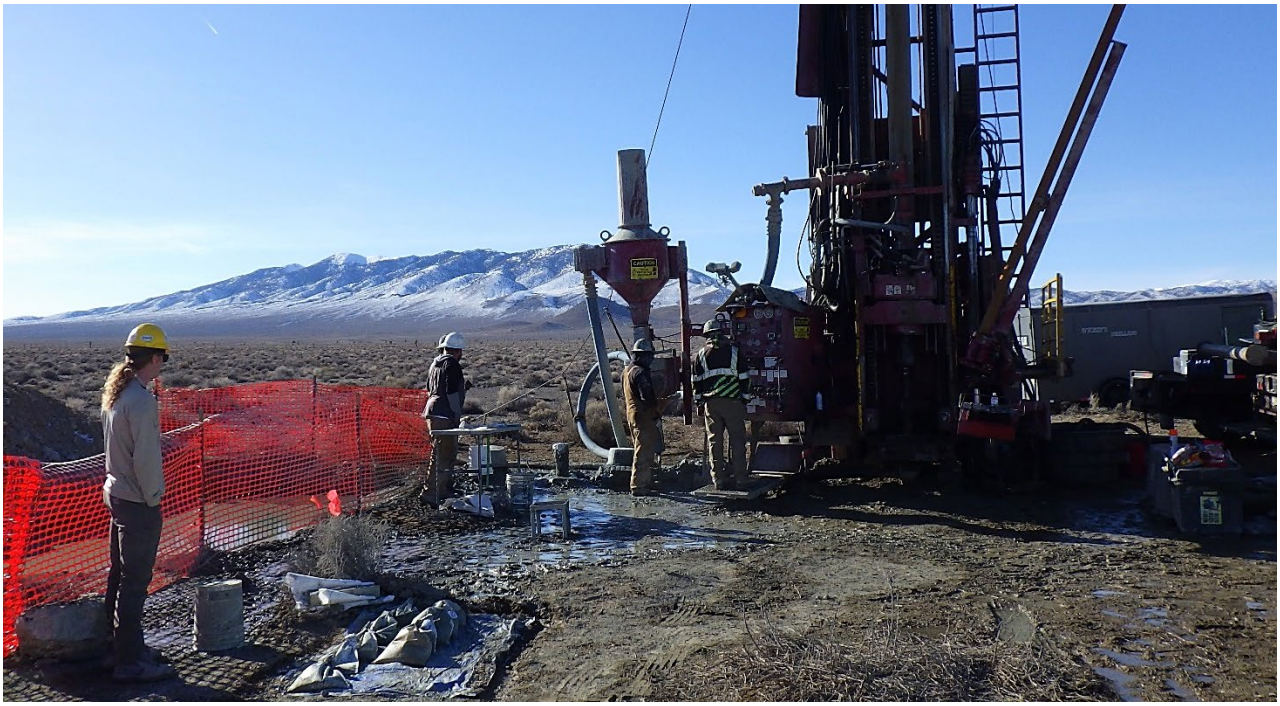
- Borehole GEM22-03 intersected **929.80 ppm** lithium-in-sediment over 1,130 feet from 280 feet (85.37 metres) to 1,410 feet (344.51 metres), including **1,342.20 ppm lithium** over 350 feet (106.71 metres) and **1,955 ppm lithium** over 30 feet (9.15 metres) (see Table 3 below for greater detail on mineralized intervals);
- GEM22-03 was completed at a location approximately 0.45 miles (0.73 kilometres) north of GEM22-01 and 1.16 miles (1.89 kilometres) north of GEM22-02, thereby successfully extending the lithium mineralized zone to the north.
- Groundwater sample analyses showed anomalous concentrations of lithium in groundwater flows intersected within the hole, including two significant intervals of **120 mg/L lithium** in a water flow of 14.22 gallons per minute ("gpm") from 1,100 to 1,120 feet (335.37 to 341.46 metres), and **110 mg/L lithium** in a water flow of 16.4 gpm from 1,200 to 1,220 feet (365.85 to 371.95 metres).

Table 3. Final Lithium-in-Sediment analytical results from borehole GEM22-03

Gemini Lithium Project - Borehole GEM22-03						
Depth Interval				**Thickness**		**Lithium (Weighted average: ppm)**
From (feet)	**To** (feet)	**From** (metres)	**To** (metres)	**Feet**	**Metres**	
280	**1,410**	85.37	429.88	**1,130**	344.51	**929.80**
including:						
280	**630**	85.37	192.07	**350**	106.71	**1,342.20**
including:						
400	**430**	121.95	131.10	**30**	9.15	**1,856.94**
and:						
470	**500**	143.29	152.44	**30**	9.15	**1,955.73**
and:						
560	**600**	170.73	182.93	**40**	12.20	**1,543.79**

Note: Sediment samples are a composite of material collected from the rotary splitter in the RC drilling rig, which produces a continuous, representative 3 to 5 kilogram sample for each sample interval. All depth measurements reported, including sample and interval widths are down-hole. As holes at Gemini are oriented vertical and geologic stratigraphy is primarily horizontal to sub-horizontal, downhole measurements are assumed to be close to true thickness.

Nevada Sunrise interprets the lithium-in-water results in GEM22-03 as groundwater flows that are situated higher up in the stratigraphy of the Gemini basin, and further north of the location of the stronger lithium-in-water results intersected in boreholes GEM22-01 and GEM22-02.



Drilling operations at the site of borehole GEM23-04, February 2023

Highlights of GEM23-04

- Borehole **GEM23-04** intersected **1,321.76 ppm lithium-in-sediment** over 990 feet (301.83 metres) from 510 feet (155.49 metres) to 1,500 feet (457.32 metres), including **3,556.82 ppm lithium** over 110 feet (33.54 metres) and **4,329.60 ppm lithium** over 30 feet (9.15 metres) (see Table 4 below);
- Water sample analyses showed anomalous concentrations of lithium in groundwater flows notably an average of **116.43 mg/L lithium** over 140 feet (42.69 metres), including intervals of **180 mg/L lithium** from 1,200 to 1,220 feet (365.85 to 371.95 metres), **230 mg/L lithium** from 1,260 to 1,280 feet (384.15 to 390.24 metres), and **200 mg/L lithium** from 1,320 to 1,340 feet (402.44 to 408.54 metres). A second discrete interval higher up in the borehole returned **200 mg/L lithium** over 20 feet (6.1 metres) from 1,100 to 1,120 feet (335.37 to 341.46 metres) (see Table 5 below);
- **GEM23-04** was completed at a location approximately 0.70 miles (1.13 kilometres) southwest of GEM22-01 and 0.65 miles (1.04 kilometres) northwest of GEM22-02, thereby successfully extending the lithium mineralized zone at Gemini to the west (Figure 3).

Table 4. Final Results of Lithium-in-Sediment Samples for Borehole GEM23-04

Gemini Lithium Project - GEM23-04 Sediment Sample Results						
Interval				Thickness		Lithium (Weighted average: ppm)
From (feet)	To (feet)	From (metres)	To (metres)	Feet	Metres	
510	1950	155.49	594.51	1440	439.02	1,412.38
including:						
1270	***1380***	***387.20***	***420.73***	***110***	***33.54***	***3,556.82***
including:						
1350	***1380***	***411.59***	***420.73***	***30***	***9.15***	***4,329.60***
and:						
1,500	1,950	457.32	585.37	450	137.20	1,665.45
including:						
1,520	***1,650***	***463.41***	***503.05***	***130***	***39.63***	***3,004.58***
including:						
1,550	***1,590***	***472.56***	***484.76***	***40***	***12.20***	***3,453.98***

Table 5: Final Results of Lithium-in-Water Samples for Borehole GEM23-04

Gemini Lithium Project - GEM23-04 Water Sample Results						
Interval				Thickness		Average
From (ft.)	To (ft.)	From (m)	To (m)	Feet	Metres	Lithium (mg/L)
1,200	1,340	365.85	408.54	140	42.68	116.43
including:						
1,200	***1,220***	***365.85***	***371.95***	***20***	***6.1***	***180***
and:						
1,260	***1,280***	***384.15***	***390.24***	***20***	***6.1***	***230***
and:						
1,320	***1,340***	***402.44***	***408.54***	***20***	***6.1***	***200***
AND:						
1,520	1,540	463.41	469.51	20	6.1	250
AND:						
1,620	1,680	493.90	512.20	60	18.29	180.67
including:						
1,660	***1,680***	**506.10**	**512.20**	***20***	***6.1***	***320***
AND:						
1,780	1,880	542.68	573.17	100	30.49	199.64

including:						
1,780	***1,800***	***542.68***	***548.78***	***20***	***6.1***	***340***
and:						
1,820	***1,840***	***554.88***	***560.98***	***20***	***6.1***	***340***
and:						
1,860	***1,880***	***567.07***	***573.17***	***20***	***6.1***	***310***
AND:						
1920	1940	585.37	591.46	20	6.1	490

The Phase 2 drilling program at Gemini concluded in April 2023 with borehole GEM23-05, collared approximately 1.02 miles (1.64 kilometres) southeast of borehole GEM23-04, and 0.54 miles (0.87 kilometres) south of borehole GEM22-02.

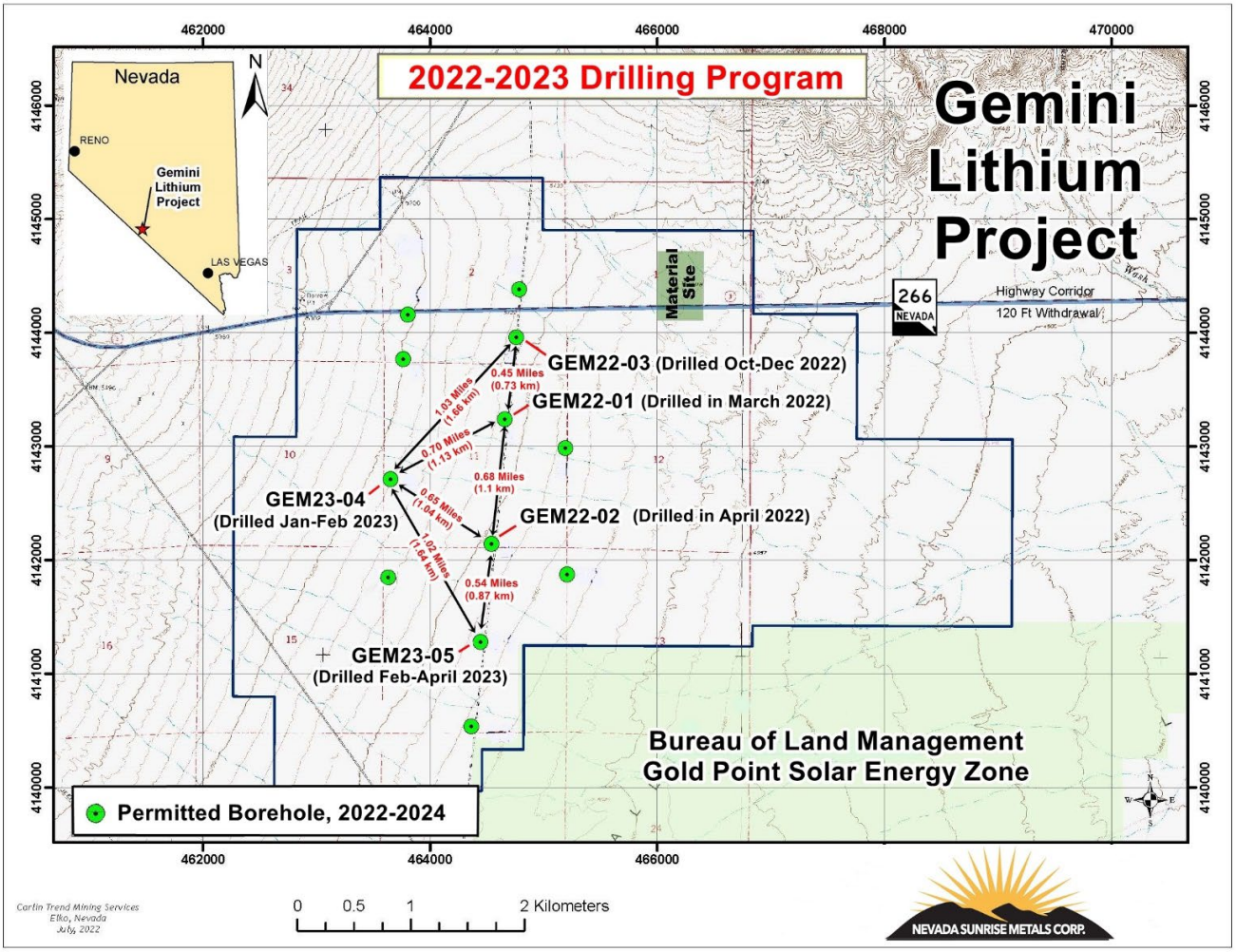


Fig. 3: Gemini Lithium Project - Phase 1 and Phase 2 Drillhole Locations

Highlights of GEM23-05

- Borehole **GEM23-05** intersected **635.21 parts per million ("ppm") lithium-in-sediment over 1,135 feet** (346.04 metres) from 440 feet (134.15 metres) to 1,575 feet (480.18 metres), including **1,096.16 ppm lithium over 360 feet** (109.76 metres) and **1,592.37 ppm lithium over 70 feet** (21.34 metres) (see Table 6 below).
- Interpreted basement contact was made at 1,575 feet (480.18 metres) in a rhyolite flow sequence, which provides further definition of the depth of the southern edge of the Gemini sedimentary basin (see Figure 4).

Table 6. Gemini Lithium Project, Phase 1 & Phase 2 Drilling Results: Lithium-in-Sediments

	Depth Interval				Thickness		
Hole Number	From (feet)	To (feet)	From (metres)	To (metres)	Feet	Metres	Lithium Weighted Average (ppm)
GEM22-01	**320**	**900**	97.56	274.39	**580**	176.83	**1,203.41**
including	*480*	*780*	*146.34*	*237.80*	*300*	*91.46*	*1,578.19*
GEM22-02	**390**	**1,120**	118.90	341.46	**730**	222.56	**1,101.73**
including:	*990*	*1,120*	*301.83*	*341.46*	*130*	*39.63*	*2,217.69*
and:	*1,070*	*1,120*	*326.22*	*341.46*	*50*	*15.24*	*3,304.34*
GEM22-03	**280**	**1,410**	85.37	429.88	**1,130**	344.51	**929.80**
including:	*280*	*630*	*85.37*	*192.07*	*350*	*106.71*	*1,342.20*
and:	*470*	*500*	*143.29*	*152.44*	*30*	*9.15*	*1,955.73*
GEM23-04	**510**	**1950**	155.49	594.51	**1440**	439.02	**1,412.38**
including:	*1270*	*1380*	*387.20*	*420.73*	*110*	*33.54*	*3,556.82*
and:	*1350*	*1380*	*411.59*	*420.73*	*30*	*9.15*	*4,329.60*
GEM23-05	**440**	**1,575**	134.15	480.18	**1,135**	346.04	**635.21**
including:	*850*	*1,210*	*259.15*	*368.90*	*360*	*109.76*	*1,096.16*
and:	*950*	*1,130*	*289.63*	*344.51*	*180*	*54,88*	*1,308.42*

Note: Sediment samples are a composite of material collected from the rotary splitter in the RC drilling rig, which produces a continuous, representative 3 to 5 kilogram sample for each sample interval. All depth measurements reported, including sample and interval widths are down-hole. As holes at Gemini are oriented vertical and geologic stratigraphy is primarily horizontal to sub-horizontal, downhole measurements are assumed to be close to true thickness.

Groundwater analyses for the remaining Phase 2 drilling program water samples are still in progress and will be released when received, compiled and interpreted.

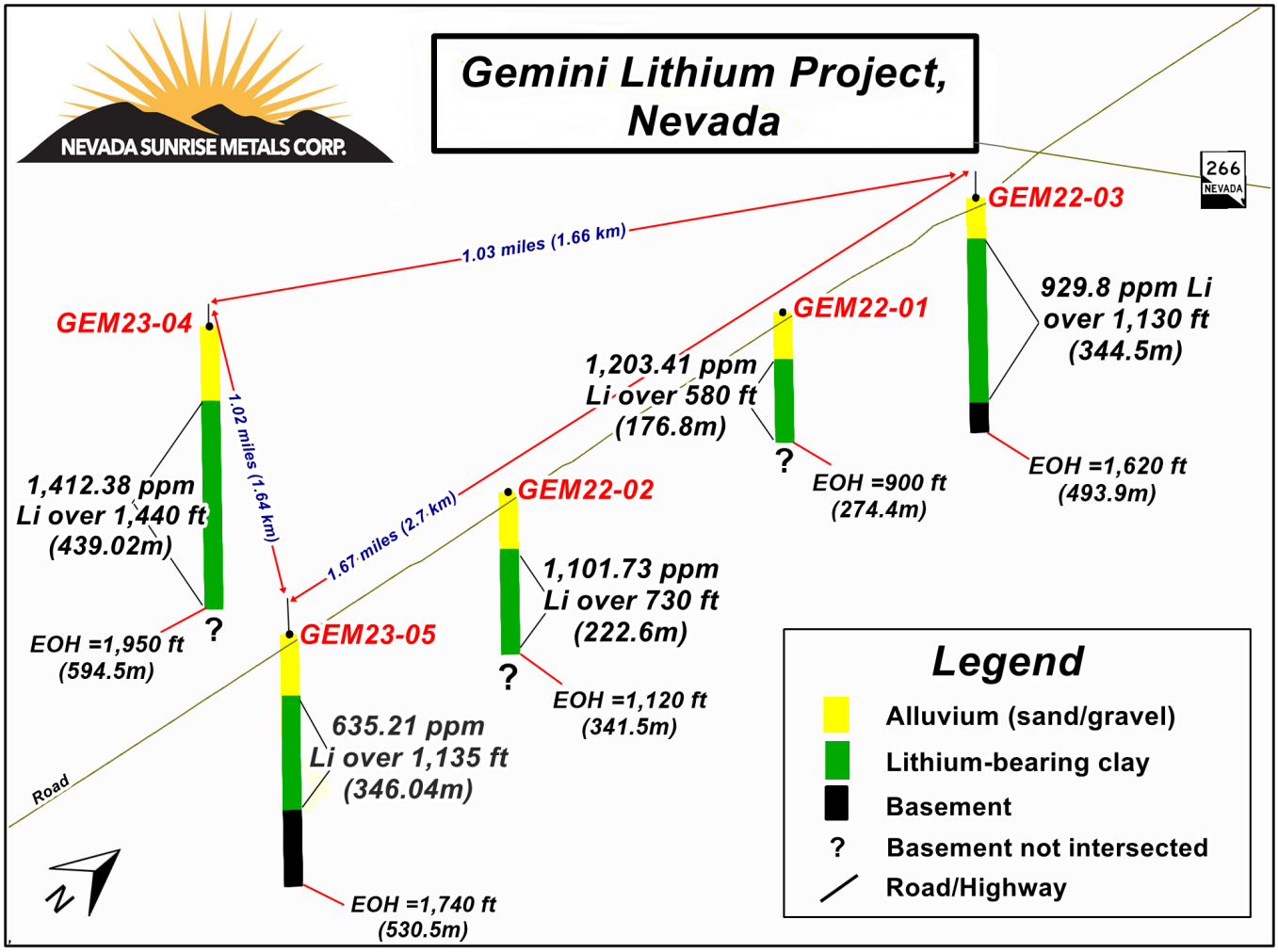


Figure 4. 3-D view of Lithium Mineralization in Phase 1 & Phase 2 boreholes

Nevada Sunrise believes that the southern and western parts of the Gemini basin are highly prospective for additional lithium mineralization and that further drilling could eventually define a large lithium resource. The Company is in discussions with a Vancouver, BC-based engineering firm to commission a National Instrument 43-101-compliant resource estimate and a Preliminary Economic Assessment of the lithium-bearing zones at Gemini.

Jackson Wash

Nevada Sunrise owns a 100% interest in Jackson Wash, subject to a 3.0% gross overriding royalty. Jackson Wash currently consists of 49 claims totaling 980 acres (396.6 hectares). BLM annual claim maintenance fees were paid in August 2022, which will maintain the claims until September 1, 2023.

Jackson Wash is situated on a flat, desert basin having the potential to host lithium brine deposits in aquifers beneath the valley floor on the east side of the Montezuma Range 20 miles (30 kilometres) southeast of the Silver Peak lithium brine mine. Potential also exists to host a lithium-in-sediments deposit that has yet to be explored for by the Company.

The Jackson Wash basin is believed to be related to north-south basin and range fault systems. The results of a detailed gravity survey and two controlled source audio-frequency magnetotelluric ("CSAMT") lines surveyed in 2011 by a previous operator were interpreted as a layered sequence of unconsolidated, saturated alluvial sediments filling a deep basin beneath the valley floor. Drilling and sampling of the sediments and groundwater in the interpreted basin are the next steps in the exploration process for Jackson Wash.

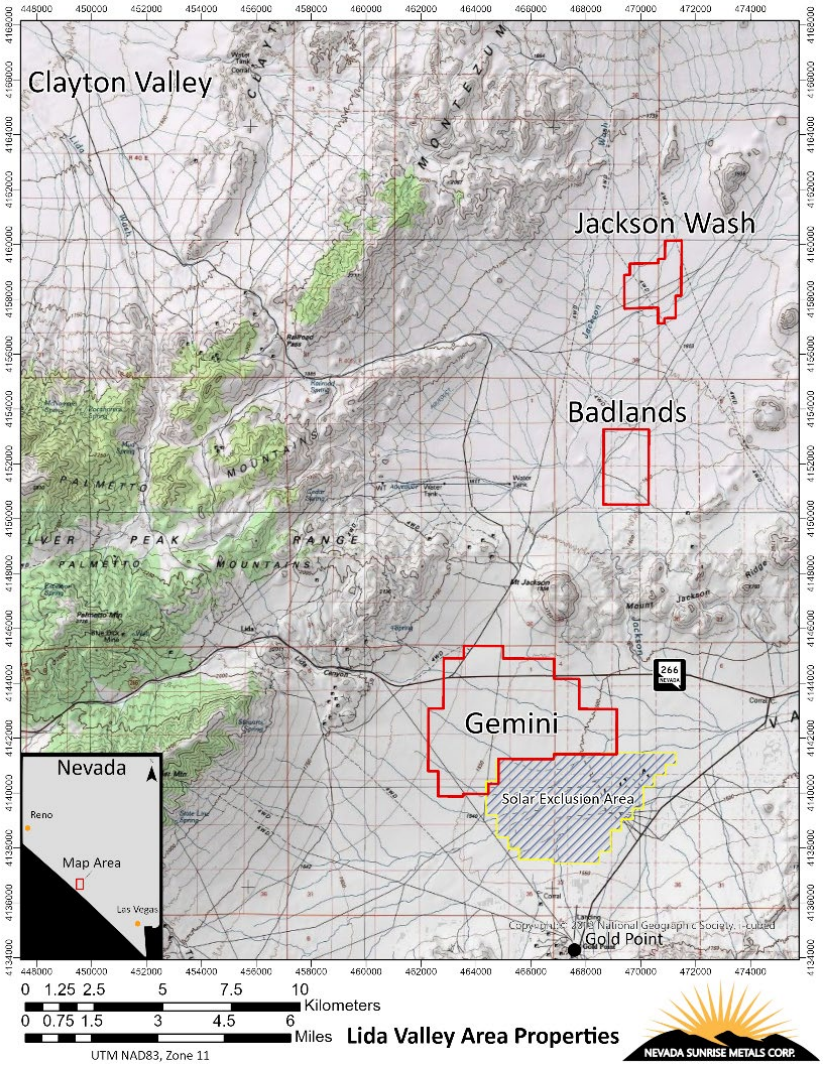
In September 2016, Nevada Sunrise completed a ground TDEM survey at Jackson Wash to better define conductive zones outlined by the historical CSAMT surveys. The TDEM survey confirmed the CSAMT results and provided valuable information for drill targeting.

The Company subsequently developed an exploration plan to test the Jackson Wash basin with a three-to-four-hole drill program to a depth of least 400 metres to test specific structural and stratigraphic targets believed prospective for lithium brine deposits. In June 2017, the first borehole was drilled at Jackson Wash to a depth of 826 metres (2,710 feet) through interbedded sequences of sand, gravel, and clay. Hot fresh water was encountered in the borehole reaching a temperature of approximately 41 degrees C. (106 degrees F.) but no brines were detected.

In 2021, Nevada Sunrise commissioned a geophysical compilation of the gravity and electromagnetic surveying to better define targets for future drill testing at Jackson Wash.

Badlands

On February 14, 2023, Nevada Sunrise announced the acquisition by staking of the Badlands Lithium Project ("Badlands") located in the Lida Valley, Esmeralda County, Nevada. Badlands consists of 54 unpatented claims on BLM land totaling approximately 1,080 acres (437 hectares) and lies roughly halfway between the Company's Gemini and Jackson Wash Lithium projects.



Badlands was staked by Nevada Sunrise in 2022 following the new lithium discovery made by the Company at Gemini and was not announced at the time of its acquisition due to the onset of competitive staking in the Lida Valley. The general topography of Badlands is reminiscent of the TLC lithium property in Nye County, which led to a surface investigation by Nevada Sunrise in March 2022. Samples were collected in a reconnaissance prospecting program, from which six outcrop samples were randomly selected for analysis and subsequently returned anomalous values of lithium ranging from 70.0 parts per million ("ppm") to 165.8 ppm lithium.

The Badlands property is underlain by flat-lying tan-colored beds of weakly lithified bedded clay, silt and gravel. The sediments are primarily composed of air-fall tuffs interbedded with thin-bedded clastic alluvial deposits. Weathering and erosion have sculpted the area into a "badlands"-style topography, featuring eroded ravines, gullies and hoodoos. The maximum exposed thickness of the volcanic ash beds and alluvium is approximately 20 feet (6.1 metres). Drilling will be required to determine the total thickness of the deposits. Judging by the flat dips and weak induration it has been inferred by previous investigations that these deposits of volcanic ash beds and alluvium are Pleistocene-aged or younger. They appear to be

dissected playa deposits like those found in the Clayton Valley and other playas in Esmeralda County and Nye County.

Badlands Lithium Project, looking northwest to the Montezuma Range

Exploration Plans for 2023

Nevada Sunrise intends to carry out a more comprehensive sampling program at Badlands in 2023, which may include the use of a "backpack" prospecting drill to collect small-core samples to a depth of several metres from surface. The goal of further work at the Project is to determine if lithium values increase with depth and if so, positive results from the proposed prospecting program could provide the foundation for a systematic conventional drilling program.

Engagement of Metallurgical Consultants

On November 15, 2022, Nevada Sunrise announced the engagement of Willem Duyvesteyn, M.Sc., of Reno, Nevada as a metallurgical consultant. Mr. Duyvesteyn is the principal of Extractive Metallurgy Consultancy, LLC and is currently developing new processes for the extraction of lithium from sediments and brines in Nevada.

Mr. Duyvesteyn graduated Suma Cum Laude from the Delft University of Technology in the Netherlands and has been continuously employed in the mining industry since 1968. During his distinguished career, he has worked for Anglo-American Corporation, Amax R&D and Amax Lead and Zinc Ltd., consulted for Marathon Oil Company, and worked at BHP Minerals ("BHP"), for twelve years, where he served as Vice-President and General Manager, Minerals from 1994 to 2001. Prior to joining BHP, he advised the Dutch Department of Economic Affairs on R&D matters related to international mining and minerals processing and for two years acted as the Dean of the School of Mines at Delft University of Technology. Most

recently, he has developed new technologies and processes for Scandium International Mining Corporation and served as its Chief Technology Officer and on its Board of Directors from 2004 to 2022.

Mr. Duyvesteyn is the primary inventor and author of over 100 patents for mineral and hydrocarbon extractive technologies, including numerous applications for the extraction and leaching of metals and minerals from brines and solutions.

On January 30, 2023, Nevada Sunrise announced the engagement of McClelland Laboratories Inc. of Sparks, NV ("MLI") to perform metallurgical leach tests on samples of lithium mineralization intersected by the Company at Gemini.

MLI has offered metallurgical, environmental, analytical testing and consulting services to the mineral exploration industry since 1987 and operates an ISO 17025 accredited facility that provides quality laboratory services during all phases of project development and operation.

Nevada Sunrise believes that the collaboration between MLI and Mr. Willem Duyvesteyn will provide critical information about the lithium mineralization and extractability from sample material generated during the 2022-2023 drilling campaign to help guide future exploration and development at Gemini.

Sampling and Analytical QA/QC and Statement of Qualified Person

Water Sample Collection and Analysis

Water parameters including TDS, conductivity, temperature, and pH values were obtained in the field by direct measurement with a handheld YSI 556 Multiparameter Meter, which meets Good Laboratory Practice (as proscribed by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development) for calibration and measurement. All depth measurements reported, including sample and interval widths are down-hole. As holes are oriented vertical and geologic stratigraphy is primarily horizontal to sub-horizontal, downhole measurements are assumed to be close to true thickness.

Groundwater samples were collected at 20-foot (6.1-metre) intervals and sent to Western Environmental Testing Laboratory in Reno, Nevada under project chain-of-custody protocols for analysis. Industry standard methods for examination of water were employed by the laboratory. General chemistry testing included analysis for specific gravity, total hardness, total alkalinity, bicarbonate, carbonate, hydroxide, total dissolved solids (TDS) and electrical conductivity. Anions (chloride, sulfate) were analyzed by ion chromatography. Trace metals (lithium, magnesium, boron, calcium, potassium, strontium, and sodium) were analyzed by inductively coupled plasma-optical emission spectroscopy (ICP-OES) methods.

Sediment Sample Collection and Analysis

Sediment samples described in this document are a composite of material collected from the rotary splitter in the RC drilling rig, which produces a continuous, representative 3 to 5 kilogram sample for each sample interval. Samples were submitted to American Assay and ALS in Reno, NV and were analyzed utilizing a multi-element ICP-AES method. Specifically, the analytical method involves aqua regia digestion of the sample followed by the inductively coupled plasma (ICP) technique to ionize the sample, and atomic emission spectrometry (AES) to determine elemental concentrations. Duplicates, field blanks, and certified reference standards were inserted at regular intervals in the sample stream to ensure accuracy of the analytical method.

Robert M. Allender, Jr., CPG, RG, SME, a Qualified Person within the meaning of NI 43-101, has reviewed and approved the technical information contained in the MD&A on behalf of the Company for its Gemini, Jackson Wash and Badlands lithium properties.

Water Right – Clayton Valley

On March 16, 2016, the Company signed a definitive water right purchase agreement for the option to purchase a 100% interest in water right Permit 44411 in the Clayton Valley, Nevada. The pre-existing water right allows for 1,770 acre/feet of water use for mining and milling per year. In consideration for the option to purchase the water right, the Company agreed to pay the vendors a combination of cash, common shares, and share purchase warrants as follows:

Date of Payment	Cash	Shares	Warrants
March 30, 2016	US$125,000 (paid) (1)	200,000 (issued with a fair value of $36,000) (1)	2,250,000 (issued) (1)
December 21, 2016	US$150,000 (paid) (2)	250,000 (issued with a fair value or $67,500) (2)	n/a
December 21, 2017	US$175,000 (3)	300,000 (issued with a fair value or $45,000) (3)	n/a
December 21, 2018	US$200,000 (4)	350,000 (issued with a fair value or $31,500) (4)	n/a
December 21, 2019	US$300,000 (4)	400,000 (issued with a fair value of $18,000)	n/a
December 21, 2020	US$350,000 (4)	500,000 (issued with a fair value of $60,000)	n/a
Total	US$1,300,000	2,000,000	2,250,000

On November 29, 2016, the Nevada Division of Water Resources ("NDWR") issued a ruling of forfeiture against the Company's water right, citing lack of beneficial use for a period of five years. The Company filed an appeal in December 2016.

Pursuant to amending agreements dated January 6, 2017 and December 13, 2017, the Company would receive the following if the water right remained forfeited:

(1) US$125,000, 200,000 common shares and 2,250,000 share purchase warrants were refundable to the Company if the water right remained forfeited.

(2) US$75,000 of the cash payment and 250,000 common shares were refundable to the Company if the water right remained forfeited.

(3) The Company made a cash payment of US$87,500 and issued 300,000 common shares, both of which were refundable to the Company if the water right remained forfeited.

(4) On October 31, 2018, the Company signed a letter of intent to further amend the water right purchase agreement. The letter of intent amended the terms for the payment of the remaining cash payments due on the purchase price. Therefore, the Company was not required to make the US$200,000 payment due on December 21, 2018.

Under the terms of the letter of intent the Company was required to pay US$20,000 on signing (paid). In addition, the Company was required to pay US$5,000 per month thereafter (paid up to February 2020). All the amounts paid by the Company are to be applied to the remaining purchase price.

The 2,250,000 share purchase warrants were issued during the year ended September 30, 2016, with the following terms:

Number of Warrants	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
750,000	$0.50	March 30, 2018 (expired)
750,000	$0.70	March 30, 2019 (expired)
750,000	$1.00	March 30, 2020 (expired)

The fair value of the share purchase warrants was calculated at $210,000.

In addition to the above, the definitive water right purchase agreement included the following terms:

- If within 10 years after the execution of the agreement, the Company sells the Permit to a third party, the vendor will receive 55% of the proceeds of such sale (revised from 50% following the October 2018 amendment), less the amounts already paid to the vendor in cash and common shares, with the common shares valued by way of a 20-day volume weighted average price (the "VWAP"), with the VWAP to begin following the day the 4-month hold has expired for each tranche of common shares released. Upon a sale of the Permit in total to a third party, the Company's obligations under the agreement will terminate.

- The Company had the right to accelerate the timing of cash payments and common share payments to the vendor, at its discretion.

Protests of Nevada Sunrise Water Rights Transfer Application

On April 22, 2016, Nevada Sunrise filed an application to transfer the Permit from its current location in the adjacent mountain range to a location due east on the desert floor within the boundaries of the Company's former Aquarius project (the "Application"). The proposed place of use and point of diversion lies approximately 5 kilometres (3 miles) from the town of Silver Peak and Albemarle's Silver Peak lithium mine and 8 kilometres (5 miles) from Albemarle's nearest lithium brine production well.

On April 29, 2016, Albemarle filed a protest with the NDWR against the Application. On June 7, 2016, a protest was filed by Esmeralda County (the "County") with the NDWR against the Application.

In July 2016, Nevada Sunrise engaged Nevada legal counsel for representation and sought a hearing with the NDWR to make a formal response to the protests to the Application by Albemarle and the County.

On December 1, 2016, Nevada Sunrise received written notice that the NDWR had issued a ruling of forfeiture against the Company's water right, citing a lack of beneficial use for a period of five years. The Company filed an appeal against the forfeiture in late December 2016, and began its preparation to

present evidence of beneficial use of the water right in its appellate briefs and at a hearing on the matter in the fall of 2017. This evidence reflected continued water use of the Permit and such evidence was not previously considered by the State prior to the forfeiture of the Permit in 2016.

A hearing was held on December 21, 2017, where Nevada Sunrise received a ruling that the Fifth Judicial District Court (the "Court") had the jurisdiction to hear the Company's appeal. The Company replied to the State Engineer's and Albemarle's answering briefs by February 22, 2018.

On April 26, 2018 and May 1, 2018, the Court held hearings on a petition for judicial review submitted by Intor appealing the NDWR's declaration of a forfeiture of water rights under the Permit without holding a hearing. On August 15, 2018, the Fifth Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada ruled that Nevada Sunrise must receive a formal hearing with the State of Nevada on the matter of the forfeiture, which was later scheduled for June 2019.

On July 9, 2019, Nevada Sunrise entered into a settlement agreement with Albemarle, in which the motion of forfeiture initiated by Albemarle against the Company's water right was withdrawn. Nevada Sunrise agreed to conditions in the settlement agreement that exclude the drilling of water wells by the Company in certain areas of the Clayton Valley, which could impact Albemarle's lithium brine mining operation at Silver Peak, Nevada.

As a result of Nevada Sunrise and Albemarle signing the settlement agreement and a corresponding stipulation with the Nevada State Engineer (the "State Engineer"), the water rights under the Permit now enjoy the same good standing status as when they were first purchased by the Company in March 2016. Accordingly, hearings that were scheduled by the NDWR to review evidence on the validity of the Permit were cancelled. On August 9, 2019, the State of Nevada dismissed the forfeiture motion and on August 28, 2019, issued a letter of non-use for the previous four years, which requires the Company to demonstrate beneficial use of the water right in the succeeding year. The ruling by the NDWR allowed Nevada Sunrise to use its water right for mining and milling activities in the Clayton Valley subject to the geographical conditions contained in the settlement agreement.

In late August 2020, Nevada Sunrise filed an extension of time application for the Permit, which was approved by the NDWR, good to August 28, 2021.

On May 7, 2021, the Company entered into a binding letter of intent with Century Lithium Corp. (the "LOI") to create a new partnership for its Clayton Valley water rights.

The LOI outlined terms for the sale of the Company's water rights to Century in exchange for US$3.0 million to be paid in a combination of cash and Century (the "Transaction"). The Transaction was anticipated to close after completion of due diligence by Century and the receipt of all necessary regulatory approvals, including TSX Venture Exchange acceptance, that are customary for a transaction of this nature. Century paid Nevada Sunrise a non-refundable deposit of US$25,000 upon execution of the LOI, and would be obligated to pay a second non-refundable US$125,000 deposit following a 45-day due diligence period and the execution between the parties of a definitive purchase agreement.

On September 7, 2021, the Company executed a definitive Water Rights Purchase and Sale Agreement (the "Definitive Water Rights Agreement") with Century. Under the terms of the Definitive Water Rights

Agreement, Century had the obligation to pay the Company total consideration of US$3,000,000 as follows:

- US$25,000 non-refundable payment payable upon execution (received);
- US$125,000 non-refundable payment upon completion of a 45-day due diligence period and the execution between the parties of a definitive purchase agreement (received);
- US$2,000,000 in cash upon closing (received); and
- US$850,000 in common shares of Century upon closing (received).

On November 2, 2021, the NDWR granted the extension of time and subsequently issued a final and non-appealable approval, granting the Company's application for an extension of time to place the Permit to beneficial use by August 28, 2022.

Following receipt of necessary approvals, the Transaction closed on December 7, 2021 (the "Closing"). The Company received US$2.0 million in cash in addition to the US$150,000 non-refundable payments previously received and 546,909 common shares of Century, the number of which was calculated based on the value of US$850,000 divided by the volume weighted average price of the Century shares for the ten trading day period ending two days prior to closing. The fair value of the Century shares received was US$760,623.

The Company fulfilled its remaining obligation to Dedicated Mining Technology Inc. ("Dedicated Mining"), the underlying vendor of the Permit, which consisted of a total of US$832,500 for the remaining option payments less US$23,480 for the retained consent payment and the 9,192 Allkem (formerly Orocobre Limited) shares retained by Dedicated Mining valued at US$57,600 via a cash payment of US$751,460. There were no other amounts owing to Dedicated Mining in accordance with the distribution of proceeds from the Transaction. The Company recorded a gain on the sale totaling $769,085 (US$600,909). Pursuant to the Definitive Water Rights Agreement, the Company was reimbursed for all legal fees incurred from 2016 to 2019 for the water rights litigation thereby recognizing $1,381,976 (US$1,079,779) in legal fees recovery.

Following the Closing, the Company learned that a petition for judicial review (the "Petition") was reportedly filed by a junior mineral exploration company on December 2, 2021 appealing the Permit extension of time granted by the State Engineer on November 2, 2021. At the time of the Closing, the Petition was unknown to both the Company and to Century. On April 11, 2022, the Petition was dismissed with prejudice and Century has subsequently received fully-registered title to its ownership of the Permit.

BASE METALS PROPERTIES

Lovelock Cobalt Mine

The Lovelock Cobalt Mine (the "Lovelock Mine") is located approximately 100 miles (150 kilometres) east of Reno, Nevada.

The Lovelock Mine property area consists of 70 unpatented claims in the Cottonwood Canyon area of Stillwater range totaling approximately 1,400 acres (567 hectares). It was discovered by George Lovelock and Charles Bell about 1880. According to U.S. Government annual reports, the Lovelock Mine saw limited production of nickel, copper and cobalt beginning in 1883. The primary cobalt mineral was identified as

"cobaltite", a compound of cobalt, nickel and arsenic. Records of a geochemical analysis from that era indicate that the average composition of the cobaltite contained 17.30% cobalt and 13.62% nickel. The mine operated from 1883 to 1890 to the 100-foot level, reporting 500 tons of cobalt and nickel mineralized material shipped to England for processing. After intermittent production, an English company attempted smelting on site in 1898 but little or no production was made (Source: "Mineral Resources of the United States for 1885, 1886"). No further production from the Lovelock Mine is known for well over a century.

The rocks of the Lovelock Mine area include highly altered sedimentary and volcanic rocks cut by a larger mass of diorite and by aplitic dikes, all of which are now highly altered. The altered volcanic rocks lie in a syncline bordered on the west, north and east by the altered sedimentary rocks. Probable faults, inferred from the nature of the contacts, form the boundaries between the sedimentary and volcanic rocks northwest of the Lovelock Mine.

The cobalt and nickel minerals of the Lovelock Mine and the nearby Nickel Mine occur in stringers that cut the rock immediately surrounding the diorite. In the case of the Lovelock Mine, the stringers cut a highly-altered greenstone. The minerals recognized are tetrahedrite, erythrite (cobalt bloom), azurite, and green crusts that contain copper and nickel arsenates and sulphates. Other sources reported the principal mineral present is cobaltite. It was postulated by historical observers that there has been post-mineral faulting with downthrow on the west, and that the extension of the productive zone is west of the Lovelock Mine shaft and at greater depth than the historical workings could reach (Source: "Nickel Deposits in Cottonwood Canyon, Churchill County, Nevada", H.G. Ferguson, 1939).

Terms of the Definitive Agreement

On December 22, 2017, the Company signed a definitive agreement to acquire a 100% interest in the Lovelock Mine located in Churchill County, Nevada. On December 22, 2018, the Company paid the vendor US$5,000 to extend the first payment date from December 22, 2018 to March 22, 2019. The US$5,000 was repaid to the Company by way of GEMC shares.

To earn the 100% interest, the Company was required to pay cash payments and common share payments to the vendor payable over three years from the date of signing of the definitive agreement, subject to a 2% net smelter returns royalty ("NSR") as follows:

- US$15,000 (paid) and 200,000 common shares (issued at a fair value of $31,000);
- March 22, 2019: US$20,000 (paid by GEMC) and 200,000 common shares (issued at a fair value of $19,000 and repaid to the Company by way of GEMC shares);
- December 22, 2019: US$25,000 (GEMC paid US$5,000 to extend the due date by 90 days) and 250,000 common shares (issued at a fair value of $11,250 and repaid to the Company by way of GEMC shares);
- December 22, 2020: $30,000 (paid by GEMC) and 300,000 common shares (equivalent shares issued by GEMC with GEMC shares as per the April 3, 2020 Amended Agreement below).

The Company will have the right to accelerate the timing of cash payments to the vendor at its discretion. On or before the 10th anniversary of the execution of the agreement, the Company shall have the right to purchase 50% of the NSR for US$1,500,000.

On April 3, 2020, the above agreement was replaced by a new agreement between the Company, GEMC and the vendor of the Lovelock Cobalt Mine which is discussed later in this MD&A.

Geochemical Survey

On January 18, 2018, Nevada Sunrise announced the results of an initial geochemical rock sampling program and a reconnaissance geophysical survey carried out by the Company at the Lovelock Mine.

Nevada Sunrise carried out two site visits to the Lovelock Mine in November and December 2017 and collected representative grab rock samples of historical mine waste, and various bedrock samples in the areas of other nearby historical adits. The analytical results of several of the rock samples show strong enrichment in cobalt, nickel and copper, and other metals, as shown in the highlights below:

Sample	Location	Cobalt (%)	Nickel (%)	Copper (%)	Zinc (%)	Silver (g/t)	Gold (g/t)
LCoR-5	Lovelock Mine adit	1.81	3.05	0.65	0.03	32	0.01
LCoR-7	Lovelock Mine waste	0.41	0.22	4.91	0.10	48	trace
LCoR-4	Lovelock Mine waste	0.21	1.64	5.99	0.04	68	0.52
LBP-06	Lovelock Mine waste	0.12	0.32	1.46	0.22	379	0.98
LBP-05	Lovelock Mine waste	0.10	0.35	trace	0.03	trace	trace
LCoR-6	Lovelock Mine waste	0.09	0.14	1.76	0.04	15	trace
LL-004	Lovelock Mine waste	0.08	0.09	1.26	0.03	16	trace

On March 22, 2018, Nevada Sunrise announced the results of additional sampling carried out in February 2018 at the Lovelock Mine property during a staking program. Grab samples were taken from historical mine waste and bedrock occurrences, and showed strong enrichment in cobalt, nickel, copper and silver in certain samples. Three of the eight Lovelock Mine samples exceeded 1,500 parts per million cobalt.

Lovelock Mine, February 2018 Sampling

Sample No.	Location	Cobalt (%)	Nickel (%)	Copper (%)	Silver (g/t)
LCR-670b	Lovelock Mine waste	1.98	3.12	0.22	4.79
LCR-670a	Lovelock Mine waste	0.16	0.40	2.06	29.69
LCR-670c	Lovelock Mine waste	0.28	0.65	0.58	1.94

Geophysical Surveys and Exploration Plans

In December 2017, an initial 4.2 kilometre (2.6 miles) reconnaissance DC resistivity/induced polarization ("DC-IP") survey by SJ Geophysics of Delta, BC, consisting of stations spaced 25 to 50 metres (80-160 feet) apart on five lines was completed across the Lovelock Mine area. This DC-IP survey is projected to have a depth of investigation deeper than the mining to the 100-foot level reported in the 1880s.

The results of the survey not only detected the historic, near-surface mine workings and interpreted alteration but also show chargeability features related to structure and possible mineralization to a depth from surface of approximately 200 metres (656 feet).

Nevada Sunrise subsequently applied to the BLM for an exploration permit and in April 2018 received a drilling permit good for two years, which was extended for an additional two years in March 2020.

In the summer of 2019, and under the terms of an option agreement, GEMC (for further details see following discussion: "Lovelock Mine and Treasure Box Option Agreement with Global Energy Metals Corp.") commenced an exploration program to better understand the potential of the Lovelock Mine area and the Treasure Box. The exploration program included unmanned aerial vehicle magnetic ("UAV-MAG") airborne surveying and orthophoto digital modelling, underground sampling and mapping of historical mine workings, and extensive fieldwork including multiple site visits, all in preparation for defining future drill targets.

In November 2020, GEMC reported the results of a detailed data compilation and interpretation study. A reinterpretation of the 2019 airborne magnetic and orthophoto surveys suggest that the Lovelock Mine is located within a corridor of strong structural control with several subparallel structures indicating the potential for multiple mineralized zones related to these structures.

Highlights of the 2020 study include:

- Reinterpretation has significant implications for further exploration at the project including greatly enhancing the ability to successfully target and drill newly-defined anomalies;
- The magnetic data imply the basalts and sedimentary rocks that host the known Lovelock deposits extend another 2.5 kilometres to the northwest of the Lovelock Mine;
- Inversion modelling suggests a cluster of chargeability anomalies mapped to the west of the Lovelock Mine could be centred by a subtle, low-susceptibility pipe or cone structure. This could be an indication of an intrusion or possible feeder zone to a hydrothermal system;
- There are a total of 18 magnetic high anomalies mapped across the survey that could be reflecting alteration with a possible response of reflecting an accumulation of magnetite, one of the accessory minerals reported with both the nickel and Lovelock deposits;
- All of these magnetic anomalies model as small lenses, extending from surface to an approximate 150 metre depth;
- Many of these localized magnetic targets cluster together, forming a ring surrounding a localized magnetic low. Four of these ring-type structures are mapped within the UAV-MAG survey area. These responses can be interpreted as mapping an alteration zone surrounding a low-susceptibility intrusive plug; and
- Chargeability anomalies have been targeted with eight proposed drill holes.

In January 2021, GEMC reported that its technical team was generating an exploration strategy for the Lovelock Mine and Treasure Box projects, including the undertaking of additional induced polarization surveying, geological prospecting and mapping of the current chargeability targets, with the goal of a diamond drilling program to assess the potential for high-grade mineralization similar to that historically mined at the projects.

On March 23, 2021, GEMC announced its intention to carry out a first-pass drilling program in 2021 to confirm intersections of cobalt-nickel-copper-bearing structures within historical workings at the Lovelock Mine property.

The Lovelock Mine project drilling program began in early November 2021 and on November 29, 2021, GEMC provided an update on Phase 1 drilling at the project.

Highlights of the Phase 1 drilling were reported by GEMC as:

- Over 800 metres in seven reverse circulation drill holes completed, with more holes planned.
- Drilling intersected possible mineralization, alteration and primary structures, targeted through the reinterpretation of historical geological and geophysical data.
- A number of drilled sections have visual characteristics similar to rocks observed on the waste dump of the Lovelock mine that, when analyzed with a portable X-ray fluorescence device, showed elevated cobalt, nickel and copper values.
- Drill cuttings were being logged, and sampling of the Phase 1 drilling was under way, with initial assay results expected in the weeks ahead.

Results of the 2021 drilling were released by GEMC on April 7, 2022 and mineralized intersections are shown in the table below:

Lovelock Cobalt Mine Project – 2021 Drilling Results

Drillhole ID	Sample Interval (m)	Co	Cu	Ni	As	Sb	Ag	Hg	Fe	Ca	Mg
		ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	%
LCo212	19.82-30.77	25.50	16.50	16.30	18.10	5.39	ND	1.28	8.31	5.65	2.04
LCo214	41.16-50.77	166.60	84.30	114.50	469.40	30.30	ND	2.16	8.05	10.46	2.67
LCo215	44.21-60	875.5	6,393.5	2,276.7	8,393.4	1,659.4	25.30	38.30	8.71	5.80	2.10

Treasure Box Property

On March 5, 2018, Nevada Sunrise announced it had acquired the option to purchase the historic Treasure Box copper property, located in the Stillwater Range of Churchill County, approximately 3.6 miles (5.8 kilometres) from the Lovelock Mine. Under its area of interest agreement with the vendor of the Lovelock Mine, Nevada Sunrise has the right to purchase a 100% interest in the Treasure Box property.

Nevada Sunrise also executed an option agreement with a separate vendor to purchase a 100% interest in the Boyer Mine property, adjacent to the Treasure Box. In December 2018, the Company decided to discontinue the Boyer Mine property option and in January 2019 informed the vendor that it would not be proceeding with the Boyer option agreement. The Company wrote-off the property acquisition costs effective September 30, 2018 and recorded a charge of $33,916.

The Treasure Box property consists of 76 unpatented claims totaling approximately 1,520 acres (615 hectares) and hosts mine workings from limited copper production that occurred from the late 1800s until early into the 20th century. A historical diamond drill hole (c. 1910) drilled at the Treasure Box by the Boyer-Nevada Copper Company reportedly intersected 1.52% copper over 85 feet (25.9 metres) with mineralization beginning at surface. A reverse circulation hole drilled on the Treasure Box by Utah International in 1976 returned 1.55% copper over 40 feet (12.2 metres) from a depth of 85 to 125 feet (25.9 to 38.1 metres), and the hole was stopped in chalcopyrite mineralization. The core Treasure Box claims were held continuously for over 20 years by a private company but were relinquished in September 2017, leading to their acquisition by Nevada Sunrise.

2017 Geochemical Sampling near the Lovelock Mine and at the Treasure Box

While conducting due diligence, Nevada Sunrise collected grab rock samples southwest of the Lovelock Mine and from the Treasure Box property. The results of several of the rock samples taken from historical mine waste and other bedrock occurrences show strong enrichment in copper and anomalous values of gold and silver in certain samples, as shown in the analytical highlights below:

Sample No.	Location	Copper (%)	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)
LCoR-10	SW Lovelock Mine area	16.57	2.22	21.10
ENR-2	Treasure Box historical trench	11.86	trace	0.24
AZ Grab	SW Lovelock Mine area	8.29	ND	11.57
LCoR-12	Treasure Box mine waste	4.54	trace	0.42
ENR1	Treasure Box float	4.09	trace	8.33

On March 22, 2018, Nevada Sunrise announced the results of additional sampling carried out in February 2018 at the Treasure Box property during a staking program. Treasure Box grab samples were collected at locations along a mineralized trend that extends 1.6 miles (2.6 kilometres) across the central part of the claims block. Results confirm the existence of widespread enriched copper-silver mineralization as previously reported by DeMatties (2017). Ten of the thirteen Treasure Box samples exceeded 1.0% copper. Analytical highlights are shown below:

Treasure Box, February 2018 Sampling

Sample No.	Location	Copper (%)	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)	Primary Mineralization
TR-667a	Treasure Box W. Shaft mine waste	41.56	trace	4.69	Sulfide
TR-668	Treasure Box historical trench	13.20	0.38	124.0	Oxide
TR-667c	Treasure Box West Shaft mine waste	10.98	trace	1.83	Oxide
TR-669a	Main Treasure Box mine adit	4.27	trace	0.56	Oxide
TR-664	Treasure Box East float	4.19	trace	47.57	Oxide
Tr-667b	Treasure Box West Shaft mine waste	2.02	trace	1.02	Mixed

On May 26, 2021, a drilling permit application was submitted to the BLM for the Treasure Box property, which was granted in October 2021.

Geochemical results for samples shown in this document for the Lovelock Mine and Treasure Box properties were hand-selected, high-grade samples that are not indicative of the nature and grade of mineralization over a wide area. Weights of individual samples depicted in the February 2018 sampling program ranged from 0.65 kilograms (1.43 lbs.) to 1.85 kilograms (4.08 lbs.) per sample. Geochemical analyses were performed by Bureau Veritas with a 53-element analytical package by ICP-MS after modified aqua regia digestion, following sample crushing and preparation in the Bureau Veritas, Reno, Nevada facility. Overlimit samples were reanalyzed by ICP-ES by HNO3-HCl acid digestion.

Robert M. Allender, Jr., CPG, RG, SME, a Qualified Person within the meaning of NI 43-101, has reviewed and approved the technical information contained in this MD&A on behalf of the Company for the Lovelock Mine and the Treasure Box projects. Readers are cautioned that some of the technical information

describing the Lovelock Mine in this MD&A is historical in nature; however, the information is deemed credible and was produced by professional geologists of the eras discussed.

Lovelock Mine and Treasure Box Option Agreement with Global Energy Metals Corp.

Terms of the Option Agreement

On January 15, 2019, the Company signed a mining option agreement with GEMC which granted GEMC the option to acquire an 85% interest in the Lovelock Mine property and the Treasure Box property. The agreement allows for GEMC to acquire the interest subject to the Company first acquiring the interest pursuant to the underlying agreement with the vendor.

In order to exercise the option, GEMC is required to complete the following:

(1) Issue to the Company of such number of common shares in the capital of GEMC as is equal to US$200,000 at a deemed price per share equal to the greater of: (a) $0.15; and (b) the volume weighted average of the closing price of GEMC's shares for the 20 trading days immediately prior to the execution of the agreement. GEMC issued the Company 1,728,133 common shares with a fair value of $86,407.

(2) Assume all future cash payments to the vendor as scheduled below:
- December 22, 2019: US$25,000 (GEMC paid US$5,000 to extend this date by 90 days);
- December 22, 2020: US$30,000 (paid by GEMC).

Reimburse the Company for the issue by the Company of its common shares to the vendor with common shares of GEMC, payable as scheduled below:

- March 22, 2019: such number of GEMC shares as is equal in value to 200,000 shares of the Company on the day prior to their issuance (issued);
- March 22, 2019: such number of GEMC shares as is equal in value to US$5,000 to reimburse the Company for the extension payment made by the Company to the vendor on December 22, 2018 (issued).
- December 22, 2019: such number of GEMC shares as is equal in value to 250,000 shares of the Company on the day prior to their issuance (issued); and
- December 22, 2020: such number of GEMC shares as is equal in value to 300,000 shares of the Company on the day prior to their issuance (issued by GEMC with GEMC shares).

(3) GEMC must also incur exploration expenditures totaling US$1,000,000 by the third anniversary of the agreement.

Amended Terms of the Option Agreement and the Definitive Agreement

On April 3, 2020, the Company, GEMC and the vendor of the Lovelock and Treasure Box properties amended the terms of the GEMC option agreement on the properties and the underlying definitive agreement on the Lovelock property (the "Amended Agreement").

The Amended Agreement provides that GEMC will purchase an 85% interest in the Lovelock and Treasure Box properties, with Nevada Sunrise retaining a 15% interest, subject to a 2% NSR in favour of the vendor as provided for in the underlying definitive agreement between the vendor and Nevada Sunrise. The

Amended Agreement supersedes the option agreement dated January 15, 2019. A joint venture between GEMC and Nevada Sunrise will be formed to further explore and develop the Lovelock and Treasure Box properties.

In consideration for the Amended Agreement, GEMC shall on closing:

- Pay to the vendor the sum of US$35,000;
- Issue to the vendor 1,000,000 common shares of GEMC (after giving effect to the 1 for 10 share consolidation announced by GEMC on March 10, 2020);
- Issue to Nevada Sunrise 750,000 common shares of GEMC (after giving effect to the 1 for 10 share consolidation announced by GEMC on March 10, 2020, issued).

GEMC will not be required to incur the US$1,000,000 of exploration expenditures contemplated in the original option agreement.

The GEMC shares issued under the Amended Agreement will be subject to voluntary escrow provisions in addition to applicable statutory and regulatory hold periods.

The vendor will maintain its current 2% NSR on the projects with GEMC having the right, exercisable at any time, to purchase up to 50% of the NSR by payment to the vendor of CAD$1,500,000 subject to a protection hedge against inflation of the US dollar, using an agreed-upon price of US$3.25 per pound copper. Upon payment of CAD$1,500,000 or the cash value of 462,000 pounds of copper, whichever value is greater at the time of the purchase of half of the royalty, the royalty shall be reduced to a 1% NSR.

On October 6, 2020, the Amended Agreement transaction closed and GEMC made the $35,000 cash payment and issued 1,000,000 of its common shares to the vendor, and issued 750,000 of its common shares to the Company.

On April 26, 2023, the Company entered into a binding purchase and sale agreement with GEMC for the sale of the Company's remaining 15% interest in the Lovelock Cobalt Mine and Treasure Box copper property. Refer to the Subsequent Events section of this MD&A.

Coronado VMS Property

The Coronado VMS property ("Coronado") is located in the Tobin and Sonoma Range of Pershing County, Nevada, approximately 30 miles (48 kilometres) southeast of Winnemucca.

Coronado consists of 133 unpatented claims totalling approximately 2,660 acres (1,076 hectares) located over an interpreted trend adjacent to the historic Big Mike copper mine ("Big Mike"). Big Mike was discovered in the 1930s when a shallow, oxidized portion (gold-bearing gossan) of the deposit was located by prospectors. The area was explored further in the late 1960s by Cerro Corp. and a deeper (greater than 300 feet, or 91 metres) high-grade (supergene-enriched) massive sulphide lens was discovered by diamond core drilling.

In 1969, Cerro Corp. published a historical resource estimate of 634,000 tons grading 3.41 percent copper, which included 74,000 tons of massive sulphide ore grading 11.78 percent copper, and 380,000 tons of oxide and mixed ore grading 3.16 percent copper. This historical estimate, which is dated Feb. 21, 1969,

uses categories that are not consistent with NI 43-101 and cannot be readily compared with NI 43-101 categories. A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the estimate as a current resource and Nevada Sunrise Metals is not treating the estimate as a current resource estimate. A portion of the ground on which this resource estimate was based was subsequently mined. However, the historical resource estimate is relevant to guiding the company's exploration plans and provides geological information regarding the type of mineralization that could be present in the Coronado area.

In 1970, Ranchers Exploration and Development Company developed the high-grade portion of the deposit with a small open-pit mine that produced approximately 25 million pounds of copper in 100,000 tons of ore grading 10.5 per cent copper, which was shipped directly to a smelter in West Germany. Heap leaching of lower-grade disseminated copper ore was also carried out by Ranchers; approximately 300,000 tons of mineralized rock was treated. Historical sampling also shows the presence of cobalt at Big Mike, with values in the deposit ranging up to 2,500 parts per million cobalt, or 0.25 per cent. Big Mike was mined out in 1970.

On September 25, 2018, the Company entered into a definitive option agreement to acquire a 100% interest in the Coronado property in consideration for cash and share payments, and minimum exploration expenditures as described below:

Payment Due Dates	Cash Payments	Share Payments	Minimum Exploration Expenditures
Upon TSXV acceptance of the definitive agreement	US$30,000 (paid)	200,000 (issued)	US$50,000 (incurred)
On or before September 25, 2019	US$35,000 (paid)	300,000 (issued)	US$100,000 (incurred)
On or before September 25, 2020	US$40,000 (paid)	400,000 (issued)	US$150,000 (incurred)
On or before September 25, 2021	US$50,000	500,000	US$300,000
On or before September 25, 2022	US$1,250,000	600,000	US$500,000
Totals:	US$1,405,000	2,000,000	US$1,100,000

The vendor shall retain a 2% net smelter returns royalty, half of which can be purchased by the Company at any time for US$1,500,000, minus any advance royalty payments made by the Company. An advance royalty payment of US$500,000 would be payable to the vendors upon completion of a feasibility study.

On October 24, 2018, the option agreement was accepted for filing by the TSX Venture Exchange. The Company paid the vendors US$30,000 and issued the vendors 200,000 common shares with a fair value of $14,000.

The September 25, 2019 option payment of US$35,000 was deferred to December 25, 2019 by agreement with the vendors in exchange for a payment of US$5,000. A second extension agreement between the Company and the vendors deferred the due date to February 24, 2020 for a second payment of US$5,000. In July 2020, the Company paid the deferred option payment of US$35,000, and subsequently paid the US$40,000 cash payment and 400,000 common shares payment due in September 2020 to maintain its option on Coronado.

On January 28, 2022, the Company entered into an amended agreement for the Coronado Option Agreement whereby the US$1,250,000 cash payment, 600,000 share payment, and US$500,000 work commitment due on or before September 25, 2022 were amended and replaced as follows:

Payment Due Dates	Cash Payments	Share Payments	Minimum Exploration Expenditures
On or before September 25, 2021	US$50,000 (paid)	500,000 (issued with a fair value of $30,000)	US$300,000
On or before September 25, 2022[(1)]	US$50,000 (paid)	500,000 (issued with a fair value of $147,500)	US$300,000
On or before September 25, 2023	US$50,000	500,000	US$300,000
On or before September 25, 2024	US$50,000	500,000	US$300,000
On or before September 25, 2025	US$50,000	500,000	US$300,000
On or before September 25, 2026	US$1,050,000	600,000	

(1) During the Year Ended September 30, 2022, no exploration was undertaken by the Company. Exploration at Coronado is in the planning stage for 2023, and if warranted, the 2022 exploration deficit is anticipated to be expended in successive years.

2018 Exploration at Coronado

On July 19, 2018, Nevada Sunrise announced the commencement of an airborne Versatile Time Domain Electromagnetic ("VTEM^{EM}") survey totalling 648 line-kilometres at Coronado. The presence of the past-producer Big Mike within the boundaries of the property and numerous other mineral showings in the area indicates that the potential exists for other volcanogenic massive sulphide ("VMS") deposits within Coronado. Big Mike and other VMS showings lie within the Late Devonian to Late Permian-age Havallah volcanic-sedimentary sequence. To the best of the Company's knowledge, this overlooked Paleozoic greenstone belt has never been surveyed by modern airborne electromagnetic methods.

Two anomalous responses, Coronado North and Coronado South, were observed from the VTEM^{TM} survey in the southern part of the project. The Coronado South target has a 1,400-metre-by-700-metre (4,600 feet by 2,300 feet) footprint and is interpreted as a northwest-southeast-striking cuboid body with estimated dimensions of approximately 900 metres by 300 metres by 150 metres (2,950 feet by 980 feet by 490 feet). The width, thickness and depth vary along strike, suggesting that the zone is broken into sections by cross faulting.

Ground geological investigations carried out by Nevada Sunrise at Coronado in September 2018 within the areas of the best VTEM^{TM} conductive anomalies confirmed the presence of sulphides on surface as well as other geological features consistent with the surface expression of a buried VMS deposit. Most of the surface area of the project is covered with locally derived overburden. At the Coronado South anomaly, rare outcrops exposing a section of thin-bedded-to-laminated chert exhalite and cherty tuffaceous sediments containing fine-grained oxidized (iron-stained) sulphide casts and locally relict anhedral pyrite grains (up to 1 per cent) were mapped and sampled. In addition, samples of highly altered,

gossanous (oxidized disseminated sulphide casts) chert and chert breccia were collected from nearby exploration trenches. These samples occur within a structural zone that appears to intersect the northwest end of the Coronado South anomaly. Analytical results show anomalous values of arsenic, sulphur, silver and, most importantly, mercury.

The presence of sulphides in the chert exhalite beds and anomalous mercury values within the structural zone located immediately adjacent to the Coronado South anomaly suggest a spatial relation to the EM conductor. Of particular importance is that this exhalite section is comparable with those found within the Big Mike mine sequence and the historic Big Mike open pit located approximately 2.9 miles (4.5 kilometres) to the southeast, where peripheral mercury anomalies were also noted during geochemical exploration in the late 1960s. The presence of a number of EM anomalies along trend with Big Mike suggests district-scale potential and a typical clustering of VMS deposits.

On December 6, 2018, Nevada Sunrise commenced a diamond drilling program at Coronado. The initial drill test at Coronado South was planned to consist of three diamond drill holes totalling approximately 2,500 feet (762 metres). The United States Bureau of Land Management approved nine drill hole locations at Coronado, where each location can host multiple holes. The drilling plan for the Coronado South anomaly calls for up to six holes totalling 5,225 feet (1,608 metres), and at the Coronado North anomaly an additional six holes are planned, totalling 4,750 feet (1,462 metres).

On January 10, 2019, Nevada Sunrise released results of the first diamond drill hole at Coronado. Downhole conditions were difficult during the program and daily drilling progress was slower than anticipated. Sulphides were encountered in the hole above and below a wide fault zone, but geochemical values of metals such as copper, gold, nickel, cobalt and zinc were low, and not of economic interest. However, the Company believes that as a first test of the Coronado South geophysical anomaly, drill hole COR18-01 represents a "near-miss" of the best part of the target, and that further drilling is warranted at the project.

2019 Exploration at Coronado

A ground gravity survey was carried out in April 2019 over the most conductive part of the Coronado South target, with survey lines centered over a strong airborne electromagnetic (“EM”) anomaly first detected by the Company in 2018. Eighty-four gravity readings were taken at 100 metre station intervals on four lines extending 1,000 metres on either side of the interpreted conductor axis to delineate the gravity profile. An additional 84 gravity readings were also taken over the Coronado North target located approximately 1,750 metres to the north.

The 2019 gravity survey outlined zones of low gravity coincident with the Coronado North and South EM anomalies, which was an unexpected result for such highly-conductive zones with higher magnetic susceptibility. Based on specific gravity (i.e., density) measurements from samples taken within the property area, Nevada Sunrise believes that the measured gravity lows could represent the weathered caps (gossans and/or leached cappings) of flat-lying or gently dipping, VMS-style mineralization.

This interpretation is supported by field observations at the Big Mike. Here, deep weathering and oxidation (at least 200+ feet) resulted in severe leaching of a near-surface, moderately dipping VMS lens and underlying stringer zone. As a consequence, a well-developed, siliceous and auriferous box-work gossan zone and leached capping developed. Continued weathering activity culminated in supergene-copper-enrichment of a deeper lens.

Nevada Sunrise believes the density contrast between the upper gossan-leached capping and mafic (basaltic) volcanic host Havallah sequence could generate a gravity low similar to those detected by the survey. Further, the deeper copper-enriched massive sulfide lens at Big Mike, which was eventually mined out, would have produced a very strong EM anomaly located below the gravity low feature. A remarkably similar geophysical scenario has been identified at the Coronado anomalies. Nevertheless, an associated gravity high anomaly would be expected with the deeper supergene-enriched lens. However, such an anomaly could be too deep to detect or masked by the gravity low feature or a combination of both these conditions.

This weathering event may be in part recent, but it is more likely related to a protracted, late Permian paleo-weathering episode that affected the entire Havallah sequence. Paleo-weathering ended upon deposition of stratigraphically overlying Triassic volcanic formations. It would be reasonable to expect that any VMS deposit exposed along the paleo-weathering surface which developed over the Havallah sequence to exhibit such geophysical characteristics.

2020 Exploration at Coronado

On August 6, 2020, Nevada Sunrise announced the commencement of a geochemical sampling program at Coronado.

Nevada Sunrise collected 162 soil samples from a grid established across the surface trace of the Coronado South conductor. Samples were submitted to Activation Laboratories Ltd. in Ancaster, Ontario for Spatiotemporal Geochemical Hydrocarbons ("SGH") analysis. This initial soil survey program represents the Company's first test of the SGH process, which has been reported to detect buried sulphide mineralization at depths up to 500 metres.

The 2020 SGH results showed a classic "segment nested halo" geochemical anomaly, which indicates a high probability of related VMS mineralization. Nevada Sunrise commissioned an additional analytical study from Actlabs to focus on the specific SGH hydrocarbon signatures predicted to be associated with copper mineralization and received a positive result. The results from the 2020 SGH survey give confidence to the Company's interpretation of the geological setting at Coronado, and were integrated into the target matrix for a diamond drilling program.

A drilling program at Coronado began in November 2020. Two diamond drill holes were collared at locations identified by the previous airborne VTEM™ geophysical survey as optimal for penetration of the interpreted conductor. A total of 250.76 metres (822.7 feet) was drilled in the two diamond core holes. Each of the drill holes encountered difficulty penetrating through the overburden and viscous clay layers, and the bedrock targets were not intersected.

DDH-COR20-01 was drilled to 151.37 metres (496.6 feet), at which depth ground conditions made further advance impossible. The drill hole encountered a fault zone composed of clay gouge and breccia at 136.89 metres (449.1 feet). Drilling continued through this zone for 14.48 metres (47.5 feet) until the hole was abandoned. This fault zone intersection may represent an extension of the thrust fault encountered in the Company's previously drilled hole DDH-COR18-01. Formations identified in the core indicate that surface colluvium and the upper part of the Havallah greenstone sequence are situated above the fault as in DDH-COR18-01.

DDH-COR20-02 was drilled through the surface colluvium to a depth of 99.39 metres (326.1 feet), at which depth further advance was impeded by a viscous clay layer and the hole was abandoned. This viscous clay is either a layer within the surface colluvium or it may be associated with a fault gouge zone at this depth.

Nevada Sunrise intends to test the Coronado South conductor in a future drilling program with a combination of RC drilling and diamond drilling to penetrate the problematic layers of overburden and continue into bedrock to best intersect the strong VTEM™ airborne conductor detected by the Company in 2018.

Robert M. Allender, Jr., CPG, RG, SME, a Qualified Person within the meaning of NI 43-101, has reviewed and approved the technical information contained in the MD&A on behalf of the Company for the Coronado VMS property. Readers are cautioned that some of the technical information presented is historical in nature; however, the information is deemed credible and was produced by professional geologists of the eras discussed. Mineralization located on adjacent properties by historical exploration may not be present on Coronado.

DISCUSSION OF OPERATIONS

The Company recorded a loss of $2,155,734 and comprehensive loss of $2,183,317 for the six months ended March 31, 2023 compared to income of $1,379,113 and a comprehensive income of $1,358,411 for the six months ended March 31, 2022.

Expenses for the six months ended March 31, 2023 were $2,123,174 compared to $756,730 for the six months ended March 31, 2022.

Exploration and evaluation costs were $1,496,004 for the six months ended March 31, 2023 compared to $330,616 for the six months ended March 31, 2022 and were allocated as follows:

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Kinsley Mountain	$ 151,445	$ 114,718
Gemini	1,342,628	180,508
Jackson Wash	-	4,436
Lovelock/Treasure Box	1,931	30,676
Coronado	-	278
	$ 1,496,004	$ 330,616

During the six months ended March 31, 2023, the Company commenced its Phase 2 drilling program at Gemini. Drilling began in October 2022 and had incurred $1,342,628 in expenses up to March 31, 2023. The drilling program continued into April 2023.

The Company elected to participate in the 2021 and 2022 exploration programs with Kinsley Gold LLC. During the six months ended March 31, 2023, the Company paid its proportionate share of the 2022 cash calls of US$112,194 (CAD $151,792) to maintain its 20.01% interest in Kinsley Gold LLC compared to cash calls of US$88,264 (CAD $111,521) paid during the six months ended March 31, 2022.

The Company incurred $1,931 in expenses during the six months ended March 31, 2023 for its proportionate share of expenses for the Lovelock/Treasure Box property. The Company and its 85% partner, Global Energy Metals Corporation, began a drilling program in October 2021 and had incurred $30,676 in expenses for the six months ended March 31, 2022.

Directors' fees were $41,500 for the six months ended March 31, 2023 and 2022. The Company paid additional one-time directors' fees during the six months ended March 31, 2023 and 2022.

Management fees were $110,500 for the six months ended March 31, 2023 compared to $78,566 for the six months ended March 31, 2022. The increase relates to one-time additional management fees accrued to Rhodanthe Corporate Services, an entity controlled by Christina Boddy, Corporate Secretary, Warren Stanyer, CEO, and Jonathan Fung, CFO.

During the six months ended March 31, 2023, the Company incurred shareholder communications costs of $222,612 compared to $35,959 during the six months ended March 31, 2022. The majority of the increase was due to investor awareness marketing campaigns which resulted in expenses of $150,476. The Company had services provided by Resource Stock Digest for banner advertising as a website sponsor and a featured company banner which resulted expenses of $81,291 during the six months ended March 31, 2023. The Company also subscribed to an Executive Advertising Package with CEO.ca which commenced in August 2022 for a six-month term. $69,185 was expensed during the six months ended March 31, 2023 for the CEO.CA advertising. In addition, the Company engaged 51 Media Ltd, and its principal, Jason Powell, as a corporate communications consultant beginning in March 2022. 51 Media Ltd. charged $31,750 during the six months ended March 31, 2023 (2022 - $2,500). The Company also has an agreement with Dig Media (Investing News Network) with an annual cost of $20,000 until May 2023.

The Company granted 300,000 stock options to a consultant and incurred share-based payments expense of $68,489 during the six months ended March 31, 2023. During the six months ended March 31, 2022, the Company granted 1,600,000 stock options to the directors, officers, and consultants of the Company, and incurred $85,193 in share-based payments expense.

During the six months ended March 31, 2022, the Company completed the sale of its Permit 44411 water right. The Company recorded a gain on the sale totaling $769,085 (US$600,909). Pursuant to the Definitive Water Rights Agreement, the Company was reimbursed for all legal fees incurred from 2016 to 2019 for the water rights litigation thereby recognizing $1,381,976 (US$1,079,779) in legal fees recovery.

The Company recorded a foreign currency translation loss of $27,583 for the six months ended March 31, 2023 compared to foreign currency translation loss of $20,702 for the six months ended March 31, 2022. At the end of each reporting period, the Company's translates its US subsidiary's account balances and transactions into Canadian dollars and reports a foreign currency translation adjustment. The translation adjustment can vary widely from period to period based on fluctuations in the Canadian dollar in relation to the US dollar.

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

The figures for the quarters ended September 30, 2022 and 2021 are derived from the Company's audited annual consolidated financial statements. All other quarterly figures are derived from the Company's unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

	March 31, 2023 $	December 31, 2022 $	September 30, 2022 $	June 30, 2022 $
Revenues	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Income (loss)	(1,081,102)	(1,074,634)	(364,773)	(595,635)
Comprehensive income (loss)	(1,083,894)	(1,099,425)	(271,468)	(573,832)
Basic and diluted loss per share	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.01)

	March 31, 2022 $	December 31, 2021 $	September 30, 2021 $	June 30, 2021 $
Revenues	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Income (loss)	(800,298)	2,179,411	(264,894)	(117,930)
Comprehensive loss	(813,490)	2,171,901	(240,591)	(127,926)
Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share	(0.01)	0.03	(0.00)	(0.00)

Expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2023 increased slightly compared to the quarter ended December 31, 2022. There was an increase in exploration and evaluation costs, from $643,547 during the three months ended December 31, 2022 to $852,457 during the three months ended March 31, 2023 as the Company re-commenced Phase 2 drilling at Gemini in January 2023 after the holiday break. There was a decrease in share-based payment expense from $68,489 during the three months ended December 31, 2022 to $nil for the three months ended March 31, 2023. The Company did not grant any stock options during the three months ended March 31, 2023 compared to 300,000 stock options granted to a consultant of the Company during the three months ended December 31, 2022. The management fees for the three months ended March 31, 2023 decreased by $60,927 compared to the quarter ended December 31, 2022 due to no additional one-time management fees incurred during the most recent quarter.

Expenses for the three months ended December 31, 2022 increased compared to the quarter ended September 30, 2022. There was an increase in exploration and evaluation cost, from $73,868 during the three months ended September 30, 2022 to $643,547 during the three months ended December 31, 2022 as the Company commenced Phase 2 drilling at Gemini in October 2022. The Company incurred share-based payments expense of $68,489 during the three months ended December 31, 2022 as it granted 300,000 stock options to a consultant. There was an increase in management fees from $24,000 during the three months ended September 30, 2022 to $86,500 during the three months ended December 31, 2022 due to one-time additional management fees accrued to Rhodanthe Corporate Services, an entity controlled by Christina Boddy, Corporate Secretary, Warren Stanyer, CEO, and Jonathan Fung, CFO. The Company incurred shareholder communications costs of $119,619 which included two investor awareness marketing campaigns which resulted in expenses of $97,501.

Expenses for the three months ended September 30, 2022 decreased compared to the quarter ended June 30, 2022. There was a decrease in exploration and evaluation costs, from $249,666 in the three months ended June 30, 2022 to $73,868 in the three months ended September 30, 2022. During the three

months ended June 30, 2022, the Phase 1 drilling at Gemini was completed and geophysical work was undertaken. There was a decrease in share-based payment expense from $39,425 during the quarter ended June 30, 2022 to $nil for the three months ended September 30, 2022 due to no options being granted during the period. The Company did not grant any stock options during the three months ended September 30, 2022 compared to 150,000 stock options granted to a consultant of the Company during the three months ended June 30, 2022. There was a gain on marketable securities totaling $12,822 for the three months ended September 30, 2022 compared to a loss of $156,917 for the previous quarter due to the share price movement of Century Lithium Corp. These decreases in expenses were partially offset by higher accounting and audit costs during the quarter ended September 30, 2022 as the Company accrued fees related to the fiscal 2022 year end audit, and incurred higher shareholder communications costs during the quarter ended September 30, 2022 as the Company took steps to increase investor awareness after its discovery at the Gemini.

Expenses for the three months ended June 30, 2022 decreased compared to the quarter ended March 31, 2022 due to a decrease in share-based payment expense from $85,193 during the quarter ended March 31, 2022 to $39,425 due to fewer options being granted during the period. The Company granted 150,000 stock options to a consultant of the Company during the three months ended June 30, 2022 compared to 1,600,000 options granted to management, directors, and consultants during the quarter ended March 31, 2022. Various Black-Scholes option pricing model inputs changed during the most recent completed quarter, including the risk free interest rate. There was a decrease in the loss on marketable securities totaling $156,917 for the three months ended June 30, 2022 compared to a loss of $274,544 for the previous quarter due to the share price movement of Century Lithium Corp. In addition, expenses during the quarter ended March 31, 2022 included additional management and directors' fees. This was partially offset by higher shareholder communications costs during the quarter ended June 30, 2022 as the Company took steps to increase investor awareness after its discovery at the Gemini lithium project and engaged a corporate communications consultant in March 2022.

Expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2022 increased compared to the quarter ended December 31, 2021 due to share-based payment costs being incurred for options issued in the period along with an increase in exploration costs totaling $241,958 for the three months ended March 31, 2021 compared with $97,469 for the immediate preceding quarter as the Company commenced its inaugural drilling program at Gemini in March 2022.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Company has financed its operations and mineral property exploration and evaluation programs to date primarily through the issuance of common shares. The Company continues to seek capital through various means including the issuance of equity, debt financing and the sale or joint venture of its assets.

The Company estimates that the administration of its corporate affairs will cost approximately $550,000 for the year ended September 30, 2023.

As at March 31, 2023, the Company had working capital of $518,597. The Company had cash of $914,941 and marketable securities of $58,506. The Company will need to seek additional capital as described above to continue the exploration of its mineral properties and for its administrative expenses.

On June 29, 2022, the Company issued 7,500,000 private placement units at $0.20 per unit for gross proceeds of $1,500,000. EarthLabs Inc. (formerly Goldspot Discoveries Corp.), the parent company of CEO.ca, participated in the private placement and after deducting the $95,000 that was paid to CEO.ca for an Executive Advertising Package, the proceeds from the private placement were $1,405,000. Each unit contained one common share and one common share purchase warrant entitling the holder to purchase an additional common share at $0.30 until June 29, 2024. The Company paid finder's fees of $41,673 and issued 139,825 finder's warrants entitling the holders to purchase one common share for each warrant held at $0.20 until June 29, 2024. The finder's warrants had a fair value of $22,238.

The Company's cash is highly liquid and held at financial institutions believed to be credit worthy.

Increase (Decrease) in Cash for the six months ended,				
		March 31, 2023		**March 31, 2022**
Operating Activities	$	(1,577,233)	$	(698,524)
Investing Activities		134,591		998,465
Financing Activities		311,333		-
Effect of foreign exchange on cash		(5,541)		(10,337)
Total Change in Cash		(1,136,850)		289,604
Cash, Beginning of the period		2,051,791		72,823
Cash, End of the period	$	914,941	$	362,427

Operating Activities

During the six months ended March 31, 2023, cash used in operating activities primarily consisted of the commencement of the Phase 2 drilling at Gemini and the cash call for costs on the Kinsley Mountain property. The $878,709 increase in the use of cash for operating activities for the six months ended March 31, 2023 is mainly attributable to higher exploration costs of $1,496,004 incurred in the current period compared to $330,616 during the six months ended March 31, 2022. During the six months ended March 31, 2022, the Company incurred most of its exploration costs on Kinsley Mountain and the commencement of the inaugural drilling program at Gemini (which began in March 2022).

Investing Activities

Cash from investing activities for the six months ended March 31, 2023 included the net proceeds of $149,187 from the sale of marketable securities, partially off-set by $13,702 attributable to claims maintenance and $894 in acquisition costs related to the Badlands project. In the comparative six month period, investing activities included the net proceeds of US$801,652 (CAD$1,026,010) for the sale of the Company's Clayton Valley Water Right, $13,820 from the sale of marketable securities, and a refund from the BLM for a reclamation bond totaling US$18,978 (CAD$23,891), partially off-set by $2,080 attributable to annual claim fees paid and $63,176 in option payments for the Company's Coronado VMS property.

Financing Activities

Cash from financing activities for the six months ended March 31, 2023 included gross proceeds of $192,335 from the exercise of warrants and $122,100 from exercise of options, less the share issuance costs of $3,102.

Going concern

The Company's condensed consolidated interim financial statements are 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 the necessary financing to meet its ongoing commitments and further its exploration programs. The continued uncertainty in the capital markets, especially as it relates to the speculative junior mining industry may make it difficult to raise capital through the private placement of shares. While the Company is using its best efforts to achieve its business plans by examining various financing alternatives, there is no assurance that the Company will be successful with any financing ventures.

Commitments – Kinsley Gold LLC

The Company's gold property interests are acquired by way of lease agreements with ongoing cash obligations.

The Kinsley Gold LLC joint venture company has an annual minimum exploration commitment of US$500,000 per year. The Company and Liberty Gold approved a 2019 exploration budget for Kinsley Gold LLC. The Company's proportionate share was 20.94% or $US135,966.

The Company elected not to pay the 2019 cash call amount of US$135,966 and consequently, its interest in the Kinsley Gold LLC joint venture was diluted from 20.94% to 20.01%.

The Company elected to participate in the 2021 and 2022 exploration programs. During the six months ended March 31, 2023, the Company paid a total of US $112,194 (CAD $151,792) as part of the Company's proportionate share of the 2022 cash calls of which US$44,022 (CAD$59,761) was paid for the Company's proportionate share of the 2022 Royalty Payments. During the year ended September 30, 2022, the Company paid a total of US$88,264 (CAD$112,716) as part of the Company's proportionate share of the 2021 cash calls. During the six months ended March 31, 2023, the Company paid its proportionate share of the 2022 cash calls of US$112,194 (CAD $151,792) to maintain its 20.01% interest in Kinsley Gold LLC.

Commitments – Coronado

To acquire a 100% interest in the Coronado VMS property, the Company must make the following cash payments and exploration expenditures:

Payment Due Dates	Cash Payments	Share Payments	Minimum Exploration Expenditures
Upon TSXV acceptance of the definitive agreement on October 24, 2018	US$30,000 (paid)	200,000 (issued with a fair value of $14,000)	US$50,000 (incurred)
On or before September 25, 2019	US$35,000 (paid)	300,000 (issued with a fair value of $15,000)	US$100,000 (incurred)
On or before September 25, 2020	US$40,000 (paid)	400,000 (issued with a fair value of $98,000)	US$150,000 (incurred)
On or before September 25, 2021	US$50,000 (paid)	500,000 (issued with a fair value of $30,000)	US$300,000
On or before September 25, 2022[(1)]	US$1,250,000	600,000	US$500,000
Total	US$1,405,000	2,000,000	US$1,100,000

(1) On January 28, 2022, the Company entered into an amended agreement for the Coronado Option Agreement whereby the US$1,250,000 cash payment, 600,000 share payment, and US$500,000 work commitment due on or before September 25, 2022 were revised. See the updated payment terms below:

Payment Due Dates	Cash Payments	Share Payments	Minimum Exploration Expenditures
On or before September 25, 2022[(2)]	US$50,000 (paid)	500,000 (issued with a fair value of $147,500)	US$300,000
On or before September 25, 2023	US$50,000	500,000	US$300,000
On or before September 25, 2024	US$50,000	500,000	US$300,000
On or before September 25, 2025	US$50,000	500,000	US$300,000
On or before September 25, 2026	US$1,050,000	600,000	

(2) During the Year Ended September 30, 2022, no exploration was undertaken by the Company. Exploration at Coronado is in the planning stage for 2023, and if warranted, the 2022 exploration deficit is anticipated to be expended in successive years.

For the purposes of an anniversary common shares payment, the value of such payment by the Company to the vendors shall be calculated at a minimum price of $0.15 per common share, and if the closing price of the Company's common shares on the TSX-V on the business day prior to any anniversary date when a common shares payment is due and payable is less than $0.15, the monetary difference between $0.15 and the closing share price of the Company shall be paid to the vendors in cash.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

Refer to commitments above. The Company has no other off-balance sheet arrangements to report.

TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN RELATED PARTIES

The Company has determined that its key management personnel consist of its Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Corporate Secretary and Board of Directors. Remuneration attributed to key management personnel or companies controlled by key management personnel during the six months ended March 31, 2023 and 2022 is summarized as follows:

	2023	2022
Directors' fees	$ 41,500	$ 41,500
Management fees and salaries	110,500	78,500
Share issuance costs	3,000	-
Share-based payments	-	69,219
	$ 155,000	$ 189,219

As at March 31, 2023, the directors of the Company are Warren Stanyer, Cory Kent, Michael Sweatman, Suraj Ahuja and Charles Roy. The officers of the Company are Warren Stanyer, President and CEO, Jonathan Fung, CFO, and Christina Boddy, Corporate Secretary. Michael Sweatman was appointed interim CFO in June 2020 and served until Jonathan Fung was appointed CFO on January 22, 2021.

Warren Stanyer is paid $5,000 per month beginning March 2021, which increased from $3,500 per month. Rhodanthe Corporate Services, a corporation controlled by Christina Boddy, charged management fees of $3,000 per month beginning June 2022, which increased from $2,250 per month. In addition, $3,000 was paid to Rhodanthe Corporate Services during the six months ended March 31, 2023 for share issuance costs relating to work on the processing warrants and options in 2022. During the six months ended March 31, 2023, the Company paid additional one-time management fees and bonuses of $50,000 for Warren Stanyer, $7,500 for Jonathan Fung, and $5,000 for Rhodanthe Corporate Services. In total, $80,000 (2022 - $55,000) was paid to Warren Stanyer, $7,500 (2022 - $5,000) was paid to Jonathan Fung, and $23,000 (2022 - $18,500) was paid to Rhodanthe Corporate Services during the six months ended March 31, 2023.

Michael Sweatman receives director's fees of $1,500 per month, and Suraj Ahuja and Charles Roy each receives director's fees of $1,250 per month. During the six month ended March 31, 2023, the Company paid additional one-time directors' fees of $7,500 to Michael Sweatman, and $5,000 to each of Charles Roy and Suraj Ahuja. In total, during the six months ended March 31, 2023, $16,500 (2022 – $16,500) was paid to Michael Sweatman, $12,500 (2022 – $12,500) was paid to Charles Roy, and $12,500 (2022 – $12,500) was paid to Suraj Ahuja.

The Company incurred other charges with related parties as follows:

	2023	2022
Legal	$ 5,515	$ 3,174
Rent	18,531	18,171
	$ 24,046	$ 21,345

During the six months ended March 31, 2023, the Company incurred legal fees of $5,515 (2022 - $3,174) to McMillan LLP in which Cory Kent is a partner.

During the six months ended March 31, 2023, the Company incurred rental fees of $18,531 (2022 - $18,171) to ALX Resources Corp. a public company with a director and officers in common, (Warren Stanyer and Christina Boddy).

At March 31, 2023, prepaid expenses and deposits include $5,000 paid to ALX Resources Corp., a public company with a director and officers in common, (Warren Stanyer and Christina Boddy), as a rent deposit (September 30, 2022 - $5,000).

At March 31, 2023, due to related parties includes $1,258 (September 30, 2022 - $2,135) payable to Warren Stanyer for expense reimbursements.

At March 31, 2023, due to related parties includes $2,462 (September 30, 2022 – $9,855) payable to McMillan LLP in which Cory Kent is a partner for legal fees.

At March 31, 2023, due from related parties includes $1,338 (September 30, 2022 - $nil) owed by Cory Kent for payroll taxes.

PROPOSED TRANSACTIONS

In the normal course of business, the Company evaluates property acquisition transactions and, in some cases, makes proposals to acquire such properties. These proposals, which are usually subject to board, regulatory and sometimes shareholder approvals, may involve future payments, share issuances, and property work commitments. These future obligations are usually contingent in nature and generally the Company is only required to incur the obligation if it wishes to continue with the transaction. As of the date of this report, the Company has possible transactions that it is examining. Management is uncertain whether any of these proposals will ultimately be completed.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

Critical Judgments

Preparation of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements requires the Company to make judgments regarding the going concern of the Company as discussed above.

The functional currency of an entity is the currency of the primary economic environment in which an entity operates. The determination of an entity's functional currency requires judgment based on analysis of relevant criteria. The functional currency of the Company and its subsidiaries was determined by conducting an analysis of the consideration factors identified in IAS 21, *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates* ("IAS 21").

Estimations and assumptions

Significant assumptions about the future and other sources of estimation uncertainty that management has made at the end of the reporting period, that could result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the event that actual results differ from assumptions made, relate to, but are not limited to, the following:

i) Exploration and Evaluation Assets

The carrying amount of the Company's exploration and evaluation assets properties does not necessarily represent present or future values, and the Company's exploration and evaluation assets have been accounted for under the assumption that the carrying amount will be recoverable. Recoverability is dependent on various factors, including the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to complete the development and upon future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition of the mineral properties themselves. Additionally, there are numerous geological, economic, environmental and regulatory factors and uncertainties that could impact management's assessment as to the overall viability of its properties or to the ability to generate future cash flows necessary to cover or exceed the carrying value of the Company's exploration and evaluation assets.

ii) Share-based Payments

The estimation of share-based payments includes estimating the inputs used in calculating the fair value for share-based payments expense included in profit or loss and share-based share issuance costs included in equity. Share-based payments expense and share-based share issuance costs are estimated using the Black-Scholes options-pricing model as measured on the grant date to estimate the fair value of stock options. This model involves the input of highly subjective assumptions, including the expected price volatility of the Company's common shares, the expected life of the options, and the estimated forfeiture rate.

iii) Income Taxes

The estimation of income taxes includes evaluating the recoverability of deferred tax assets based on an assessment of the Company's ability to utilize the underlying future tax deductions against future taxable income prior to expiry of those deductions. Management assesses whether it is probable that some or all of the deferred income tax assets will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income, which in turn is dependent upon the successful discovery, extraction, development and commercialization of mineral reserves. To the extent that management's assessment of the Company's ability to utilize future tax deductions changes, the Company would be required to recognize more or fewer deferred tax assets, and future income tax provisions or recoveries could be affected.

CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES INCLUDING INITIAL ADOPTION

The Company's significant accounting policies are disclosed in Note 3 to its audited annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2022.

There were no changes in the Company's significant accounting policies during the six months ended March 31, 2023.

New Standards and Interpretations Adopted

There have been no new standards adopted by the Company since its audited annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2022.

Accounting standards issued but not yet effective

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been issued but are not effective for the year ending September 30, 2023. The Company has not early adopted any new standards. The Company is currently assessing the new and amended standards' impact on its consolidated financial statements; however, they are not expected to have a material impact on the Company's current or future reporting periods.

Amendments to IAS 1 – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current

The amendments to IAS 1 affect only the presentation of liabilities as current or non-current in the consolidated statements of financial position and not the amount or timing of recognition of any asset, liability, income, or expenses, or the information disclosed about those items.

The amendments clarify that the classification of liabilities as current or non-current is based on rights that are in existence at the end of the reporting period, specify that classification is unaffected by expectations about whether an entity will exercise its right to defer settlement of a liability, explain that rights are in existence if covenants are complied with at the end of the reporting period, and introduce a definition of "settlement" to make clear that settlement refers to the transfer to the counterparty of cash, equity instruments, other assets, or services.

The amendments are applied retrospectively for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023, with early application permitted.

Amendments to IAS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements and IFRS Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgements – Disclosure of Accounting Policies

The amendments change the requirements in IAS 1 with regard to disclosure of accounting policies. The amendments replace all instances of the term 'significant accounting policies' with 'material accounting policy information'. Accounting policy information is material if, when considered together with other information included in an entity's financial statements, it can reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements.

The supporting paragraphs in IAS 1 are also amended to clarify that accounting policy information that relates to immaterial transactions, other events or conditions is immaterial and need not be disclosed. Accounting policy information may be material because of the nature of the related transactions, other events or conditions, even if the amounts are immaterial. However, not all accounting policy information relating to material transactions, other events or conditions is itself material.

The IASB's amendments also developed guidance and examples to explain and demonstrate the application of the 'four-step materiality process' described in IFRS Practice Statement 2.

The amendments to IAS 1 are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023, with earlier application permitted and are applied prospectively. The amendments to IFRS Practice Statement 2 do not contain an effective date or transition requirements.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS

The Company's risk exposures and the impact on its financial instruments are summarized below:

Credit risk

The Company is subject to credit risk on its cash and receivables. The Company limits its exposure to credit loss on cash by placing its cash with credit worthy financial institutions. The Company's receivables consist of goods and services tax receivable from the Government of Canada, exploration expenses incurred on behalf of third parties, and other receivables.

Management believes that credit risk concentration with respect to receivables is minimal. The composition of receivables is as follows:

	March 31, 2023	September 30, 2022
Goods and services tax receivable	$ 11,989	$ 14,298
Due from Global Energy Metals Corp.	5,759	6,465
Other receivables	4,324	21,166
	$ 22,072	$ 41,929

Liquidity risk

The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when due. Management intends to obtain additional equity or loan financing and/or dispose of its marketable securities or other assets in order to meet its current liabilities as they become due. As at March 31, 2023, the Company had cash of $914,941 to settle current liabilities of $515,904. See Liquidity and Capital Resources section of this MD&A.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss that may arise from changes in market factors such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, and commodity and equity prices.

a) Interest rate risk

The Company has cash balances which are not subject to significant risks in fluctuating interest rates. The Company's policy is to invest excess cash in investment-grade short-term deposit certificates issued by its banking institutions. The Company monitors the investments it makes and is satisfied with the credit ratings of its banks. An increase to interest rates by 1% would have an insignificant effect on the Company's operations.

b) Foreign currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair values or future cash flows of the Company's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in foreign currency exchange rates. The Company's currency risk primarily arises from financial instruments denominated in US dollars that are held at the parent company level, as the functional currency of the parent company is Canadian dollars. Conversely for the Company's subsidiary who has a US dollar functional currency, currency risk primarily arises from financial instruments denominated in Canadian dollars that are held at the subsidiary company level.

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk on fluctuations related to cash and cash equivalents and accounts payable and accrued liabilities that are denominated in US dollars.

The Company operates in the United States and is exposed to exchange risk from changes in the US dollar.

At March 31, 2023, a 10% fluctuation in the US dollar against the Canadian dollar would affect comprehensive loss by approximately $4,000.

c) Price risk

The Company is exposed to price risk with respect to commodity and equity prices. Equity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on the Company's earnings, or ability to obtain equity financing, due to movements in individual equity prices or general movements in the level of the stock market. The Company's marketable securities are subject to price risk. Commodity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on earnings and economic value due to commodity price movements and volatilities. The Company closely monitors commodity prices of gold, lithium, copper, individual equity movements, and the stock market to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken by the Company.

At March 31, 2023, a 10% fluctuation in the fair value of the Company's marketable securities would affect comprehensive income or loss by $6,000.

FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY

Financial instruments measured at fair value are classified into one of three levels in the fair value hierarchy according to the relative reliability of the inputs used to estimate the fair values. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are:

Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly; and
Level 3 – Inputs that are not based on observable market data.

The fair values of the Company's receivables, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and due to related parties approximate their carrying values because of the short-term nature of these instruments. The fair value of the Company's reclamation bonds and right of way also approximate their carrying values.

The following table illustrates the classification of the Company's financial instruments within the fair value hierarchy as at March 31, 2023 and September 30, 2022:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
March 31, 2023:			
Cash	$ 914,941	$ -	$ -
Marketable securities	$ 58,506	$ -	$ -
September 30, 2022:			
Cash	$ 2,051,791	$ -	$ -
Marketable securities	$ 240,356	$ -	$ -

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On April 26, 2023, the Company entered into a binding purchase and sale agreement with Global Energy Metals Corporation (TSXV: GEMC) for GEMC to acquire the Company's remaining 15% interest in the Lovelock Cobalt Mine and Treasure Box mineral properties from the Company. The consideration for the purchase will be paid to the Company in the form of 2,500,000 common shares of the GEMC. Closing is planned to occur on or before June 30, 2023, subject to TSX Venture Exchange approval and the satisfaction of certain other conditions. In addition to a regulatory 4-month hold period, the Company has agreed to additional voluntary hold periods with respect to the 2,500,000 common shares of GEMC, which will vest in four tranches over a 12-month period from their date of issuance.

OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA

Number of issued and outstanding common shares at the date of this MD&A: 99,834,376

Options

As of the date of this MD&A, there were 6,195,000 stock options outstanding entitling the holders thereof the right to purchase one common share for each option held as follows:

Number of Shares	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
895,000	$0.105	October 31, 2023
450,000	$0.09	March 26, 2024
2,300,000	$0.125	March 3, 2026
500,000	$0.125	March 9, 2026
1,600,000	$0.06	January 20, 2027
150,000	$0.29	June 7, 2027
300,000	$0.25	November 14, 2027

Warrants

As of the date of this MD&A, there were 10,355,133 share purchase warrants outstanding entitling the holders thereof the right to purchase one common share for each warrant held as follows:

Number of Warrants	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
2,170,133	$0.25	July 5, 2023*
685,000	$0.25	July 17, 2023**
7,500,000	$0.30	June 29, 2024

*On June 28, 2021, the expiry date of the warrants was extended from July 5, 2021 to July 5, 2023.
**On June 28, 2021, the expiry date of the warrants was extended from July 7, 2021 to July 17, 2023.

Finder's Warrants

As of the date of this MD&A, there were 139,825 finder's warrants outstanding entitling the holders thereof the right to purchase one common share for each warrant held as follows:

Number of Warrants	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
139,825	$0.20	June 29, 2024

ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURE FOR VENTURE ISSUERS WITHOUT SIGNIFICANT REVENUE

During the six months ended March 31, 2023 and 2022, the Company incurred the following expenditures:

		2023		2022
Capitalized acquisition costs	$	14,596	$	63,175
Operating expenses		2,123,174		756,730
	$	2,137,770	$	819,905

Please refer to Note 7 of our condensed consolidated interim financial statements for the six months ended March 31, 2023 and 2022 for a detailed description of the capitalized costs presented on a property by property basis.

DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES AND INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

As defined in National Instrument 52-109 Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings, disclosure controls and procedures ("DC&P") require that controls and other procedures be designed to provide reasonable assurance that material information required to be disclosed is duly gathered and reported to senior management in order to permit timely decisions and timely and accurate public disclosure.

Management is responsible for the establishment and maintenance of a system of internal control over financial reporting ("ICFR"). This system has been designed to provide reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded and that the financial reporting is accurate and reliable. The condensed consolidated interim financial statements for the six months ended March 31, 2023 and 2022 have been prepared by management in accordance with IFRS and in accordance with accounting policies set out therein.

Any system of internal control over financial reporting, no matter how well designed, has inherent limitations. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation. There are inherent limitations in all control systems and no disclosure controls and procedures can provide complete assurance that no future errors or fraud will occur. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, they cannot provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the Company have been prevented or detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty, and that breakdowns can occur because of simple error or mistake. Additionally, controls can be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people, or by unauthorized override of the control. Accordingly, because of the inherent limitations in a cost-effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.

As a Venture Issuer, the Company is not required to certify the design and evaluation of the issuer's DC&P and ICFR and has not completed such an evaluation; and there are inherent limitations on the ability of Management to design and implement on a cost effective basis DC&P and ICFR for the Company which may result in additional risks to the quality, reliability, transparency and timeliness of interim and annual filings and other reports required under securities legislation.

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

In addition to the risks and uncertainties outlined earlier in this management discussion, the Company is also subject to other risks and uncertainties including the following:

General Risk Associated with the Mining Industry

The business of mineral deposit exploration and extraction involves a high degree of risk. Few properties that are explored ultimately become producing mines. At present, none of the Company's properties has a known commercial ore deposit. The main operating risks include: securing adequate funding to maintain and advance exploration properties; ensuring ownership of and access to mineral properties by confirmation that claims and leases are in good standing and obtaining permits for drilling and other exploration activities. The market prices for gold and other metals can be volatile and there is no assurance that a profitable market will exist for a production decision to be made or for the ultimate sale of the metals even if commercial quantities of precious and other metals are discovered.

Exploration and development activities involve risks which careful evaluation, experience and knowledge may not, in some cases eliminate. The commercial viability of any mineral deposit depends on many factors not all of which are within the control of management. Some of the factors that affect the financial viability of a given mineral deposit include its size, grade and proximity to infrastructure, government regulation, taxes, royalties, land tenure, land use, environmental protection and reclamation and closure obligations, have an impact on the economic viability of a mineral deposit. Management attempts to mitigate its exploration risk by maintaining a diversified portfolio of properties and a strategy of possible joint ventures with other companies which balances risk while at the same time allowing properties to be advanced.

Dependence on Key Personnel

Loss of certain members of the executive team or key operational leaders of the company could have a disruptive effect on the implementation of the Company's business strategy and the efficient running of day-to-day operations until their replacement is found. Recruiting personnel is time consuming and expensive and the competition for professionals are intense. The Company may be unable to retain its key employees or attract, assimilate, retain or train other necessary qualified employees, which may restrict its growth potential.

Option or Lease Agreements

The Company is currently earning some of its interests in its mineral properties through option or lease agreements and acquisition of title to the property is only completed when the option or lease conditions have been met. These conditions generally include making property payments and incurring exploration expenditures on the properties and can include the completion of pre-feasibility studies. If the Company does not satisfactorily complete its option conditions in the time frame laid out in the option agreement, the Company's title to the mineral property will not vest and the Company will have to write-down the previously capitalized costs related to that property.