

GALLEON GOLD CORP.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED AUGUST 31, 2026

This Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") is intended to assist readers in understanding Galleon Gold Corp. ("Galleon Gold," the "Corporation," the "Company"), its business environment and future prospects. This MD&A should be read in conjunction with the Company's unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the nine months ended August 31, 2026 and 2025 and the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended November 2025 and 2024. Readers should also consult the Company's latest Annual Information Form ("AIF"), including the section on risks and uncertainties for the year ended November 30, 2025. Those financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars and prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). Unless otherwise indicated, all dollar amounts refer to Canadian funds. Information herein includes any significant developments up to October 29, 2026, the date on which this MD&A was approved by the Board of directors.

DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

The Company was incorporated under the *Company Act* (British Columbia) on April 29, 1987 and continued under the Canada *Business Corporations Act* on April 7, 2009. Its common shares trade on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol "GGO." The Company changed its name from Pure Nickel Inc. to Galleon Gold Corp. on December 18, 2019 and amalgamated with Explor Resources Inc. ("Explor"), on December 23, 2019. The Company is in the business of acquiring, exploring, and developing mineral properties in Canada and the United States of America ("US") with focus on those containing gold ("Au"), silver ("Ag") and associated base and precious metals. Galleon Gold conducts some of its Canadian operations through a wholly owned subsidiary, Explor, an Alberta corporation. The Company conducts its US operations through a wholly owned subsidiary, Nevada Star Resource Corp. (U.S.) ("NSRC"), a Nevada corporation, and Golden Trove LLC, an Idaho LLC, with NSRC as its managing partner.

The Company's flagship project is the West Cache Gold project ("West Cache" or "West Cache Property" or "West Cache Project") located 13 km west of Timmins, Ontario in the Townships of Bristol, Ogden, Godfrey and Price in the Timmins-Porcupine Mining Camp.

HIGHLIGHTS FOR NINE MONTHS ENDED AUGUST 31, 2026 UP TO THE DATE HEREOF

- On December 4, 2025, the Company completed the private placement of an aggregate of 50,000,000 units of the Company at a price of $0.60 per unit for total gross proceeds of $30,000,000. Each unit consists of one common share of the Company and one-half of one common share purchase warrant with each whole warrant entitling the holder to acquire one additional common share at an exercise price of $0.75 per common share until December 4, 2027. A total of 31,250,000 units, for gross proceeds of $18,750,000, were issued pursuant a brokered offering by Cormark Securities Inc. on behalf of a syndicate of agents, including Canaccord Genuity Corp. and Haywood Securities Inc. The remaining 18,750,000 units, for gross proceeds of $11,250,000, were subscribed for and issued to Pan American on a non-brokered private placement basis. In consideration for the services provided by the agents in connection with the brokered offering, the Company paid to the agents an aggregate cash commission of $1,106,640 and issued to the agents an aggregate of 1,844,400 broker warrants each exercisable to acquire one common share at a price of $0.60 per common share until December 4, 2027.

  At the time of Pan American's participation in the Company's December 2025 private placement, Pan American held securities that resulted in it being a related party of the Company for purposes of Multilateral Instrument 61-101 – *Protection of Minority Security Holders in Special Transactions* ("MI 61-101"). As a result, the participation of Pan American in the financing constituted a related party transaction for the Company under MI 61-101. The application of MI 61-101 to the transaction was not identified by the Company until after closing of the financing. The Company understands that no exemption was available from the minority shareholder approval requirements of MI 61-101 in respect of the transaction.

Following the completion of the December 2025 financing, the Amendment was revised effective as of the date of the original Amendment to include a further restriction providing that Pan American could not convert the PAAS Debenture to the extent that, after giving effect to such conversion, Pan American would beneficially own more than 9.9% of the Company's issued and outstanding common shares, in addition to the existing 19.9% ownership limitation applicable pending shareholder approval of Pan American as a control person. We believe that the Ontario Securities Commission is continuing to review matters relating to the Company's December financings and related arrangements with Pan American, including the application of MI 61-101. The Company has cooperated with that review.

At the Company's annual general meeting scheduled for May 20, 2026, shareholders were asked to approve Pan American as a control person of the Company in accordance with the requirements of the TSX Venture Exchange. Pan American was not be entitled to vote on this matter. Until such approval was obtained, Pan American remains subject to ownership restrictions under the PAAS Debenture and the Investment Agreement.

- On December 8, 2025, the Company granted 4,530,000 stock options to directors, officers, employees and consultants of the Company at an exercise price of $0.73 per share, vesting immediately and expiring December 8, 2030.

- On December 30, 2025, the Company entered into a $46,000,000 credit facility (the "Facility") with Pan American Silver Corp., maturing 24 months from closing, bearing interest at the 12-month prime rate plus 7.00% per annum, and secured by a first-ranking charge over substantially all of the Company's assets. The Facility carries an arrangement fee of 2.5% and a standby fee of 1.6% per annum on the unadvanced portion. Interest, arrangement fee and standby fee are payable in either cash or common shares at Pan American's option ("Conversion Option").

  Upon closing, PAAS elected to receive the arrangement fee in shares, and the Company issued 1,074,766 common shares to PAAS in full satisfaction of this obligation. Following closing, PAAS agreed to waive the Conversion Option as it relates to interest and standby fee payments pending the finalisation of a formal amendment to the Facility to the same effect.

- On December 31, 2025, the Company made an initial $11 million draw from the Facility to fund the NSR Repurchase. Further funds drawn under the Facility are to be used to advance underground development and infrastructure required to complete the bulk sample program at the Company's West Cache Project, as well as for working capital and general corporate purposes.

  Upon the closing of the NSR Repurchase, the principal resource area at West Cache Project became 100% unencumbered by net smelter return royalties.

- On January 13, 2026, the Company awarded the initial phase of surface construction at West Cache to Aki-Caron, a joint venture between Caron Equipment Inc. and Mattagami First Nation, with work underway on the mine area pad, access roads, box cut excavation, and water management infrastructure.

- On January 27, 2026, the Company begun trading on the OTCQX under the symbol "GGOXF".

- On February 18, 2026, the Company announced the commencement of an 18,000-metre drill exploration program at West Cache.

- On March 2, 2026, the Company announced that it had received the Category 3 Permit to Take Water ("PTTW") from the Ontario Ministry of Environment, Conversation and Parks ("MECP"). The permit includes comprehensive monitoring, reporting, mitigation and adaptive management conditions designed to ensure protection of surface water and groundwater resources. The Company also reported that it had received its MECP compliance approval for air and noise.

- On March 25, 2026, the Company announced that it had received its Category 2 Permit to Take Water, governing freshwater supply requirements for West Cache Project operations. Galleon Gold also announced that the hydro line was substantially complete and that a request for proposal for the underground mine development and stoping services had been issued. The Company also announced that it had appointed, Leah Page as Vice President Exploration. The Company also promoted Lisa Buchan to Executive Vice President, Strategy and Corporate Development.

- On March 31, 2026, the Company announced that the Company and Pan American have made an amendment to the credit agreement for the outstanding credit facility provided by Pan American and detailed in the Company's December 30, 2025 press release. The amendment agreement (the "Amendment") formalizes the parties' prior agreement to remove the provisions permitting the Company to satisfy interest payments and standby fees through the issuance of common shares of the Company. Pursuant to the Amendment, such provisions have been removed from the Credit Agreement and accordingly, all interest and standby fee obligations under the Credit Agreement will be payable exclusively in cash. All other material terms of the Credit Agreement remain unchanged and continue in full force and effect.

- On March 31, 2026, the Company also announced that it had granted a total of 875,000 stock options pursuant to the Company's stock option plan to directors, officers, employees and consultants of the Company. The options are exercisable into one common share of the Company at a price of $0.98, vest immediately and expire on March 31, 2031.

- On April 29, 2026, the Company announced that it had completed the box cut excavation at West Cache. Completion of the overburden excavation enables the start of the box cut which is required to safely begin the decline into the planned bulk sampling area. Construction of the box cut signals the West Cache Project is transitioning into underground development.

- In May 2026, the Company elected, pursuant to the terms of the convertible debentures issued in April 2024, to satisfy accrued interest payable through the issuance of common shares. Interest totaling $86,537 relating to the April 12 and April 19, 2026 payment dates was satisfied through the issuance of 83,551 common shares, while interest totaling $27,861 relating to the April 29, 2026 payment date was satisfied through the issuance of 27,315 common shares. The shares were issued at a price determined in accordance with the terms of the convertible debentures and the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange, with no fractional shares issued.

- On May 20, 2026, at the Company's Annual and Special Meeting, shareholders approved all resolutions presented, including the election of six directors for the ensuing year. Shareholders also approved the Control Person Resolution, with 99.8% of disinterested votes cast in favor, authorizing the potential issuance of up to 27,152,777 common shares upon the exercise or conversion of certain Pan American Silver Corp. warrants and a convertible debenture. Gerhard Merkel did not stand for re-election and transitioned to an advisory role with the Board.

- On May 21, 2026, the Company announces results from the 2026 drill program on the West Cache Project. The initial holes of the planned 18,000-meter drilling program were designed to test the down-dip extension of Zone #9 mineralization beneath the planned bulk sample stopes and investigate the geological controls on mineralization within the South Zone, which is directly to the south of Zone #9 and in close proximity to the planned bulk sample ramps. Results included:
    - WC-26-227 with **5.16 g/t Au over 3.00 m** 25 m below surface and within an intercept of 2.14 g/t Au over 11 m.
    - WC-26-234 with **5.04 g/t Au over 5.91 m** within a broad intercept of 2.10 g/t Au over 22 m.
    - WC-26-235 with **5.13 g/t Au over 9.97** m including **8.81 g/t Au over 4.1 m** within a broader intercept of 3.00 g/t Au over 18.75 m.
    - WC-26-227 with **7.77 g/t Au over 1.00 m** within an intercept of 3.87 g/t Au over 2.05 m.
    - WC-26-227 with 2.61 g/t Au over 5.10 m including **6.15 g/t Au over 2.00 m**.

- On May 27, 2026, the Company reported new drill results from its 2026 drill program. Results included:
    - WC-26-237 with **12.69 g/t Au over 12.35 m** including **16.07 g/t Au over 9.25 m**
    - High grade hosted in a broad intercept of **4.07 g/t Au over 40.9 m**
    - Intercept is located 275 meters down-dip from high grade Zone #9 intercepts and the area of the planned bulk sample

- On July 6, 2026, the Company announced the retirement of long-time director Mario Colantonio.

- On July 7, 2026, the Company announced that that it has issued a Limited Notice to Proceed ("LNTP") and Letter of Award ("LOA") to Aki-Dumas Limited Partnership ("Aki-Dumas"), a partnership between Mattagami First Nation and Dumas Contracting Ltd. ("Dumas"), a subsidiary of STRACON Group Holding Inc., for underground development activities at its West Cache Project. Under the terms of the LNTP, Dumas will commence early-stage planning, mobilization, procurement, and other preparatory activities required to support the underground development program and planned bulk sample. The parties are expected to finalize a definitive underground development agreement in due course.

- On July 15, 2026, the Company reported new drill results from its 2026 drill program. Results included:

    - Zone #9 extended 360 metres down-plunge (350 metres down-dip) from the planned bulk sample stopes to a vertical depth of 500 metres
    - WC-26-238: 2.03 g/t Au over 23.25 m, including 6.01 g/t Au over 4.05 m — located 60 m down-dip and 45 m west of WC-26-237 (16.07 g/t Au over 9.25 m, see May 27, 2026 news release), confirming continuity between recent and historic drilling
    - WC-26-240: 2.61 g/t Au over 12.0 m, including 3.32 g/t Au over 9.0 m — approximately 200 m down-dip of the planned bulk sample stopes
    - WC-26-236: extends the strike length of this deeper extension of Zone #9 to over 125 m, and vectored the subsequent drilling Zone #9 remains open in all directions, with approximately 200 m of up- and down-plunge length still untested.

- On July 30, the Company reported additional high-grades intercepts from Zone #9, including 6.8 g/t Au over 19.45 m. The highlights were:
    - WC-26-239: **6.25 g/t Au over 10.2 m**, including 10.17 g/t Au over 4.95 m
    - WC-26-241: **6.8 g/t Au over 19.45 m**, including 16.84 g/t Au over 6.15 m within a broad intercept of 4.72 g/t Au over 29.05 m
    - WC-26-242: **2.26 g/t Au over 10.45 m**, including 5.60 g/t Au over 2.75 m
    - Zone #9 remains open in all directions, with approximately 200 m of up- and down-plunge length still untested
- On September 21, 2026, the Company announced that it had commenced the underground development at West Cache. The box cut and portal ground support are complete, and ramp development has commenced. Underground development is now advancing toward the first of four planned bulk sample stopes in Zone #9, where recent drilling has confirmed grade continuity below the planned extraction areas.

- On October 6, 2026, Galleon Gold announced that it had engaged Hard Rock Consulting. LLC to support the preparation of an updated Preliminary Assessment ("PEA") for West Cache. The updated PEA is expected to incorporate the drilling, geological interpretation and technical work completed since the Company's maiden PEA and Mineral Resource Estimate (effective date January 10, 2022), including the 2026 drilling that has extended Zone #9 to more than 500 metres of vertical extent. Hard Rock's work will focus on updating the geological model, resource classification and technical database that underpin the evaluation of development scenarios at West Cache. Together with the selected mining method and the geotechnical and metallurgical data expected from the 86,500-tonne bulk sample program now underway at West Cache, this work is designed to strengthen the project's technical foundation and support future feasibility-level studies and development decisions.

- On October 7, 2026, the Company reported assay results from four step-out holes drilled around the high-grade core of Zone #9 at West Cache. All four holes intersected gold mineralization, including 2.52 g/t Au over 26.5 m in WC-26-246, showing that the high-grade core of Zone #9 sits within a broad mineralized envelope that extends well beyond the high-grade intercepts reported earlier this year. The 2026 drill program has now delivered a more fulsome picture of the Zone #9 story: high-grade intercepts at depth, including 16.07 g/t Au over 9.25 m in WC-26-237 and 6.8 g/t Au over 19.45 m in WC-26-241, and, a broad envelope of gold mineralization surrounding them. Together, these results are building the drill density and geological continuity needed to model Zone #9 at depth. Highlights included:
    - WC-26-243 with 1.56 g/t Au over 7.0 m including 4.72 g/t Au over 1.9 m
    - WC-26-245 with 1.07 g/t Au over 28.5 m including 5.32 g/t Au over 1.9 m
    - WC-26-246 with 2.52 g/t Au over 26.5 m including 4.02 g/t Au over 7.0 m and including 4.28 g/t Au over 8.0 m
    - WC-26-247 with 1.01 g/t Au over 18.5 m including 2.21 g/t Au over 3.0 m
    - All four holes intersected gold mineralization surrounding the Zone #9 high-grade core defined by WC-26-237, WC-26-239 and WC-26-241 (16.07 g/t Au over 9.25 m; 6.25 g/t Au over 10.2 m; 6.8 g/t Au over 19.45 m)
    - Zone #9 has now been traced over more than 500 m of vertical extent

- On October 19, 2026, the Company announced a bought-deal offering with ATB Cormark Capital Markets ("ATB Cormark"), as lead underwriter and sole bookrunner, on behalf of a syndicate of underwriters (collectively, the "Underwriters"), for aggregate gross proceeds of approximately $20 million (the "Bought Deal Offering"), comprising (i) 4,717,000 flow-through shares ("FT Shares"), as defined under subsection 66(15) of the *Income Tax Act* (Canada) (the "Tax Act"), at $1.59 per share for gross proceeds of approximately $7.5 million; and (ii) 11,160,700 common shares ("HD Shares") at $1.12 per share for gross proceeds of approximately $12.5 million. Concurrently, the Company announced a non-brokered private placement to Pan American Silver Corp. ("Pan American") at $1.12 per common share for gross proceeds of $4.75 million (the "Non-Brokered Offering" and, together with the Bought Deal Offering, the "Offerings").

- Due to strong investor demand, on October 19, 2026, the Company announced that the Bought Deal Offering was increased from approximately $20 million to $27 million, comprising 4,717,000 FT Shares at $1.59 per share for gross proceeds of approximately $7.5 million and 17,410,700 HD Shares at $1.12 per share for gross proceeds of approximately $19.5 million. The Underwriters were also granted an option, exercisable in whole or in part at ATB Cormark's discretion before closing, to purchase additional HD Shares for gross proceeds of up to $3 million (the "Over-Allotment Option"). The FT Shares are being offered under the Listed Issuer Financing Exemption pursuant to Part 5A of National Instrument 45-106 – *Prospectus Exemptions*, as modified by OSC Rule 45-513, and will not be subject to a hold period under applicable Canadian securities laws. The HD Shares are being offered under applicable exemptions from U.S. registration requirements and, in certain other jurisdictions, under OSC Rule 72-503; HD Shares issued upon exercise of the Over-Allotment Option may also be offered in Canada under the Listed Issuer Financing Exemption. The HD Shares will not be subject to a Canadian securities law hold period.

- On October 20, 2026, the Company announced that the concurrent non-brokered private placement to Pan American Silver Corp. was increased from 4,241,071 to up to 6,250,000 common shares at $1.12 per share, for gross proceeds of up to $7 million. The final number of shares to be issued will depend on the exercise of the Over-Allotment Option and will be determined concurrently with the closing of the Bought Deal Offering. Proceeds from the Offerings are intended to advance the West Cache Gold Project and for working capital and general corporate purposes.

Exploration and Evaluation Projects

West Cache Property
Recent exploration work and activity completed up to August 31, 2026 and the date hereof

During the nine months ended August 31, 2026, the Company incurred approximately $42,500,000 in exploration and evaluation expenditures, of which $11,000,000 related to the acquisition of a 3% NSR royalty. The remaining expenditures were directed toward surface development, environmental cost, consulting and exploration drilling for the West Cache Project.

Permitting and Regulatory Milestones
A significant milestone was achieved during the year with the advancement of the West Cache Project's regulatory and permitting framework. In February 2025, the Company posted a surety bond of $1,390,978 with Ontario's Ministry of Energy and Mines, satisfying the financial assurance requirements for reclamation and closure obligations under the Mining Act (Ontario) in connection with the advanced bulk sample program.

This was followed in April 2025 by formal confirmation from the Ministry that the closure plan for the West Cache Project had been accepted and officially filed, a critical regulatory approval that formally authorises the Company to proceed with the advanced bulk sample program.

Most recently, in March 2026, the Company received a Category 3 Permit to Take Water and MECP compliance approval for air and noise at the West Cache Project. These approvals enable the commencement of primary box cut activities and represent a pivotal step in advancing the West Cache Project toward underground development for the planned 86,500-tonne bulk sample program.

Bulk Sample Program
The Company continued to advance the West Cache Project toward execution of its approved 86,500-tonne bulk sample program. In January 2026, the Company awarded the initial phase of surface construction to Aki-Caron, a joint venture between Caron Equipment Inc. and Mattagami First Nation, marking the transition from permitting to construction. As of the date hereof, significant progress has been made on site preparation, access and haul roads, electrical infrastructure and water management systems. The box cut excavation was completed in April 2026, establishing the portal for underground access. The Company has since completed portal ground support and commenced underground ramp development, advancing toward the first of four planned bulk sample stopes in Zone #9.

In July 2026, the Company issued a Limited Notice to Proceed and Letter of Award to Aki-Dumas Limited Partnership, a partnership between Mattagami First Nation and Dumas Contracting Ltd., for underground development activities. Following completion of the box cut and portal ground support, underground development commenced in September 2026, with ramp development advancing toward the first of four planned bulk sample stopes in Zone #9. The underground program is intended to provide geological, geotechnical, metallurgical and operational information to support the evaluation of future development opportunities at West Cache. These milestones represent significant progress toward completion of the approved bulk sample program and further technical evaluation of the Project.

Exploration Activities
In February 2026, the Company resumed exploration drilling at its wholly owned West Cache Project, initiating an 18,000-metre diamond drill program focused on testing high-priority targets beyond the current mineral resource and expanding known zones of mineralization. The program is designed to evaluate extensions of existing mineralized zones, test new exploration targets, and support future resource growth.

As of the date hereof, the Company has completed the 2026 planned drilling program, with drilling extending mineralization along the Zone #9 corridor and confirming continuity at depth and along plunge. Results also expanded the understanding of the broader mineralized envelope surrounding Zone #9's high-grade core, highlighting the potential for further resource growth. The results of the program will support ongoing geological modelling and future resource evaluation at West Cache, with assay results being reported as they are received, compiled and validated.

Preliminary Economic Assessment

In February 2022, an updated Mineral Resource Estimate and Preliminary Economic Assessment ("PEA") were published and forms the basis for the information presented below with respect to the West Cache Project. Most of the information below on the West Cache Property was taken from a technical report with an effective date of January 10, 2022, titled "*Updated Mineral Resource Estimate and Preliminary Economic Assessment of the West Cache Gold Property, Bristol and Ogden Townships, Porcupine Mining Division, Ontario*"(the "**2022 West Cache Technical Report**" or "**Technical Report**"), prepared for Galleon Gold in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 ("**NI 43-101).** The Technical Report was written by Andrew Bradfield, P.Eng, D. Gregory Robinson, P.Eng, William Stone, Ph.D., P. Geo, Yungang Wu, P. Geo, Jarita Barry, P. Geo., Antoine Yassa, P. Geo., David Burga, P. Geo., D. Grant Feasby, P. Eng., FEC, CET, Eugene Puritch, P. Eng. FEC, CET, of P&E Mining Consultants Inc. ("**P&E**") of Brampton, Ontario and Maria Story, P. Eng of Story Environmental of Haileybury, Ontario, (collectively called the "**Authors**"). The Authors are Qualified Persons who are independent from Galleon Gold within the meaning of NI-43-101. The 2022 West Cache Technical Report has an effective date of January 10, 2022 and was filed on SEDAR on February 23, 2022 and can be found at www.sedarplus.ca and on the Company's website.

The exploration programs (2020-22) for West Cache were carried out under the supervision of Project Manager Leah Page, P. Geo. (ON,NS) a "Qualified Person" as defined in National Instrument 43-101 - Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects.

Property Description and Location

The West Cache Property consist of a mining lease, unpatented and patented mining claims located in Bristol, Ogden, Godfrey and Price Townships, Porcupine Mining Division, 13 km west of the City of Timmins, in northeastern Ontario. In total the West Cache Project area encompasses 11,570 hectares and is held 100% by the Company subject to Net Smelter Return ("NSR") royalties of up to 2% to previous owners.

Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

Provincial Highway 101 bisects the West Cache Property from northeast to southwest and provides excellent access and services from Timmins. Primary access to the drill sites and Mineral Resource area is provided by a gravelled and grated road from Highway 101 marked by a prominent Galleon Gold Corp. (West Cache project) sign. Unmaintained logging roads provide access to other parts of the West Cache Property. A major powerline runs adjacent to Highway 101.

The West Cache Property benefits from excellent access and close proximity to the City of Timmins. Mining, along with mineral processing and smelting are major components of the local economy. A full range of equipment, supplies and services required for mining development is available in Timmins.

History

The area of the West Cache Property has been explored for gold intermittently by many companies since the 1950s. Major drilling programs have been completed historically by Texas Gulf Canada Ltd. (1981 to 1983), Dome Exploration (Canada) Limited (1984 to 1990), Cominco Ltd. (1986 to 1988), and Teck Corporation Ltd (1994 to 1995) and, more recently, by Cameco Gold (2000 to 2002), Tom Exploration (2003 to 2006), Explor (2009 to 2014), Teck Resources Corporation Ltd. (2015) and Explor (2017 to 2019). From 1980s to 2017, a total of 344 holes for 192,003 meters were drilled. Galleon acquired the West Cache Property through an amalgamation transaction with Explor in December 2019 and completed 213 holes for 46,380 meters in 2020 and 2021. A comprehensive overview of the 213 drill hole results is available in the Technical Report. In 2022 the Company completed 3,527 meters in 8 drill holes. The Company acquired the 3% NSR on the West Cache Property's main resource area in late December 2025.

Geological Setting and Mineralization

The West Cache Project is located at the west end of the Porcupine Gold Camp, Timmins. Consequently, an extensive history of geological mapping, mineral exploration and mining exists for the area of the West Cache Property. The geology of Bristol Township and the western part of Ogden is obscured by a considerable thickness of overburden.

Local bedrock exposures have been mapped along the banks of the Mattagami River. However, interpretation of the West Cache Property area geology is based mainly on drilling information and geophysical surveys.

Exploration & Drilling

Past exploration work, in addition to diamond-drilling, includes a LiDAR survey and ortho-imagery acquisition, re-processing and interpretation of historical ground magnetometer surveys, re-logging and additional sampling of historical drill core, metallurgical testing, and a petrographic study on 2020 and 2021 drill core. An orientation MMI soil sampling survey was completed in the summer of 2021.

Galleon Gold completed four phases of diamond drilling from June 26, 2020 to April 9, 2021 at the West Cache Property. A total of 46,380 m was drilled in 213 holes, in the favourable Bristol Porphyry Unit and Porcupine Assemblage metasedimentary rocks. Of the 213 holes drilled, 209 were NQ size exploration holes and four were HQ size metallurgical sampling holes. In 2022 the Company completed 3,527 meters in 8 drill holes.

Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

A metallurgical test program was conducted at SGS Lakefield in 2021. The objective of the test program was to investigate the application of conventional mineral process technology, such as gravity separation, flotation and cyanide leaching for the recovery of gold. The test program was carried out on three drill core fragment composites assembled as low, medium and high-grade gold-containing material from a recent drilling of Zone #9 of the West Cache Resource. The average gold contents were measured to be 1.77, 5.10 and 21.9 g/t Au, and 9.0 g/t Au for the master composite. There appeared to be no significant impurities that would negatively affect metallurgical or environmental performance.

The gold content of the West Cache composite samples responded very well to gravity and standard cyanidation techniques. Whole mineralized material cyanidation resulted in 91% to 96% gold extraction. Gravity separation combined with cyanidation of gravity tails raised the extraction to 95.3% to 96.9%. The combination of gravity, gold-sulphide flotation and leaching of the flotation concentrate raised the gold extraction slightly to 96.3% to 97.3%. This latter process combination would produce tailings that represented 75% of the mineralization as cyanide-free and non-acid generating material.

A combined gravity-flotation-concentrate leaching plant flowsheet may be a preferred option to a gravity-whole mineralized material leaching flowsheet. Subject to fine-tuning the processes in additional tests, including mini-pilot scale tests, gold recovery could approach 96%.

In 2018 a representative sample on the low grade near surface gold ore from diamond drill holes in the area of the potential open pit underwent metallurgical testing. In summary, the composite sample was analyzed by a screened metallics protocol and resulted in a head grade of 2.64 g/tonne gold. Testing indicated very little silver and negligible arsenic in the composite sample. It was noted that most of the sulphide sulfur was present as pyrite (3.07%), chalcopyrite (approximately 0.12%) and phyrotite (0.02%). The Bond Mill work index was determined to be 13.1 Kwh/tonne. A gravity test was conducted, and it was determined that the 37.5% of the gold exists as microscopic free gold, indicating that in any future mill design a gravity circuit could be implemented at the front end of the concentrator. Flotation testing indicated that up to 93% of the gold can be recovered as a pyrite concentrate.

Cyanide leach tests were conducted on the pyrite concentrate and greater than 94% gold extraction was achieved over a 24-hour period. A testing of the tailings product (ABA and NAG testing) indicates that there is no potential for acid generation in the flotation tailings material.

Subsequent to 2022 PEA, in early 2024, metallurgical test work performed on a composite sample representative of the material to be mined from the Company's planned 86,500 tonne exploration bulk sample return excellent results. The Study was undertaken to evaluate gold recoveries from flotation and gravity-flotation methods. In contrast, the Company's 2021 metallurgical work investigated cyanidation, gravity-cyanidation, and gravity-flotation-cyanidation on three composites of different grade ranges (see press release dated August 11, 2021).

Both studies, carried out by SGS Canada's Lakefield, Ontario laboratory, indicate that Zone #9 gold is well-liberated and amenable to high recoveries by the various methods tested. Highlights:

- Rougher flotation up to 98.5 % gold recovery
- Gravity tailings flotation up to 97.1 % recovery
- Rapid rougher flotation with ~95 % gold recovery in ~11 % mass pull with a plateau in ~15 % mass pull
- 93 % of gold floated in the first two minutes for the flotation-only sample and 95 % in four minutes for the gravity-flotation sample

The composite sample was comprised from twenty-nine drill core samples from three holes into the Zone #9 area and planned bulk sample stopes . The average fire assay head grade was 8.90 g/t Au and the screened metallics grade was slightly higher at 9.26 g/t Au as shown in the following table. A reconciled head grade of 9.35 g/t Au was calculated after the test work was complete, which confirms grade composites from infill drilling and resource estimation data in the bulk sample area.

Head Grades of Composites Sample Used for Metallurgical Study

Bulk Composite Head Assays	
Au, cut A	9.17
Au, cut B	8.62
Average Grade	**8.90 g/t**
Bulk Composite Screened Metallics	
Au grade in +150	34.3
Au grade in -150	8.52
% mass in +150	2.9
% mass in -150	97.1
Au grade fraction in +150	0.99
Au grade fraction in -150	8.27
Average Grade	**9.26 g/t**
Weighted Average Head Grade	
Reconciled average grade*	**9.35 g/t**
*includes calculated head grades from test work	

The updated mine plan for the bulk sample has been developed for single panel transverse longhole open stoping based on a two-production level and a four-stope plan.

Mineral Resources Estimate

The Mineral Resource Estimate (see below) was calculated based on the results of 554 drill holes and 210,935 m, of which a total of 391 drill holes (totalling 174,477 m) intersected the mineralization wireframes. The authors of the Technical Report section consider the mineralization of the West Cache Project to be potentially amenable to underground mining methods.

The effective date of this Mineral Resource Estimate is January 10, 2022. **MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE (1-6)**			
Underground Mineral Resource Estimate @ 1.6 g/t Au Cut-off			
Classification	**Tonnes (k)**	**Au (g/t)**	**Au (koz)**
Indicated	4,051	3.63	472
Inferred	11,788	2.87	1,088

Notes:

1. *Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.*
2. *The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant issues.*
3. *The Inferred Mineral Resource in this estimate has a lower level of confidence than that applied to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of the Inferred Mineral Resource could potentially be upgraded to an Indicated Mineral Resource with continued exploration.*
4. *The Mineral Resources were estimated in accordance with the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM), CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves, Definitions (2014) and Best Practices Guidelines (2019) prepared by the CIM Standing Committee on Reserve Definitions and adopted by the CIM Council.*
5. *The gold price used was US$1,650/oz Au, and 0.76 FX with a process recovery of 95% Au, mining cost of CAD$85/t, CAD$16/t process cost and CAD$4/t G&A cost.*
6. *Mineral Resources selected exhibited continuity and reasonable potential for extraction by the long-hole underground mining method.*

Sensitivity analyses of tonnage and grade for varying cut-off grades are presented in the following table:

Mineral Resource Estimate Sensitivity				
Classification	**Cut-off Au (g/t)**	**Tonnes (k)**	**Au (g/t)**	**Contained Au (koz)**
Indicated	5.0	753	7.79	189
	3.0	1,750	5.54	311
	2.5	2,287	4.88	359
	2.0	3,142	4.16	420
	1.6	**4,051**	**3.63**	**472**
	1.25	5,288	3.11	528
	1.0	6,564	2.72	574
	0.5	10,591	1.96	668
Inferred	5.0	759	6.96	170
	3.0	3,492	4.49	504
	2.5	5,629	3.81	690
	2.0	8,707	3.25	911
	1.6	**11,788**	**2.87**	**1,088**
	1.25	15,649	2.51	1,265
	1.0	19,681	2.23	1,410
	0.5	30,286	1.71	1,661

Preliminary Economic Assessment

Mining Methods

The underground mine designs and schedule utilize Inferred Mineral Resources as part of the analysis. Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. The PEA is preliminary in nature in that it includes Inferred Mineral Resources that are considered too speculative to have economic considerations applied to them and should not be relied upon for that purpose.

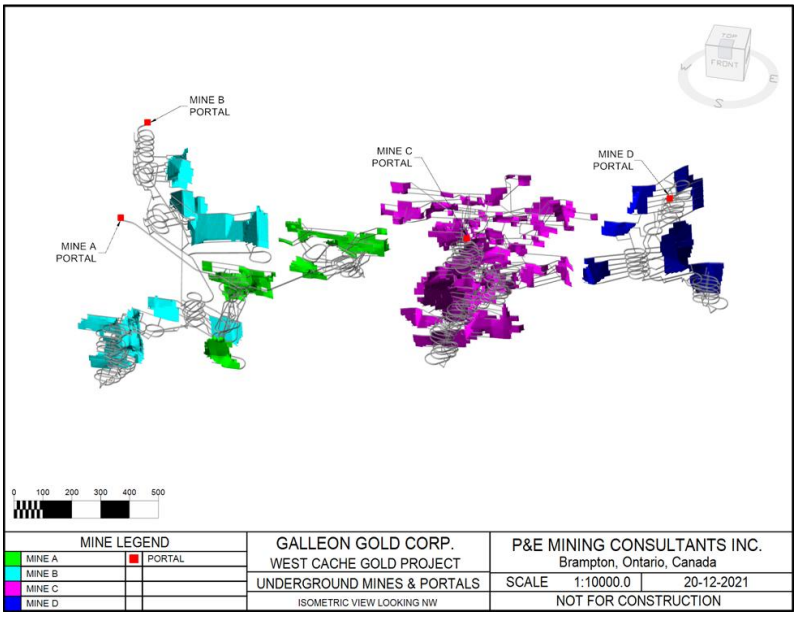
Mineralization at the West Cache Project covers an area of 2.1 km x 1.2 km. The Deposit extends at depth over 1.0 km from surface, with extraction targets covering the entire vertical extent. Due to the large extents of the Mineral Resource, it has been divided into four underground mining areas (Mine Areas A-D) each with separate portals. Each mining area is further sub-divided into mining "Blocks" to increase available working faces and limit development requirements prior to commencement of production. The figure below shows the West Cache mining area and portals in isometric view.

Each of the four underground mining areas at the West Cache Project will have its own portal, ventilation, electrical, and dewatering systems.

Underground extraction of mineralized material in all areas will use Longhole retreat stoping ("LH") with Cemented Hydraulic Fill ("CHF") at 4% binder by mass. Artificial sill pillars comprised of higher-strength CHF (nominally 6% by mass) will be used to segregate the blocks where required. In addition to artificial sill pillars, a crown pillar extending 30 m from the overburden/host rock contact will be left until being extracted at the end-of-mine life.

Mining will occur sequentially and in parallel across multiple mining areas to minimize capital requirements. Where feasible, higher-grade mining blocks have been targeted earlier in mine life, however, due to the nature of LH retreat mining, lower grade material on an active mining level within a block will need to be extracted prior to progressing upwards to the next level.

Mining and development will be performed entirely by Company personnel, with an owned fleet. Processing will be performed at an offsite toll process plant, with tailings backhauled from the plant for use in CHF. A contract haulage company will be engaged to transport broken mineralized material from portal stockpiles on the West Cache site to the toll process plant, and to backhaul the tailings to a centralized storage area near the CHF plant at the West Cache site.



West Cache Mining Area and Portals (Isometric View)

Recovery Methods

A processing facility with associated tailings management facilities could be constructed at the mine site. The preferred flowsheet would be gravity-float-leach. The flotation tailings would be cyanide-free and amenable for mine backfill use without the vigorous cyanide and cyanate destruction needed for leached tailings.

However, the case selected for the PEA is an alternative option of toll processing ROM mineralized material at an existing facility in the region. There are two suitable facilities in the Timmins area, with one that has a higher process plant capacity than the planned 2,400 tpd from the West Cache Project. A fraction of treated leach tailings could be pressure filtered and back-hauled for mine backfill at West Cache.

West Cache Project Infrastructure

There is currently no infrastructure at the West Cache Property. The West Cache Project benefits from access to Highway 101 and close proximity to the City of Timmins which has a long history of successful gold mining and hosts many exploration and mining service companies, including diamond drilling firms.

Sufficient space exists on the West Cache Property to build mining infrastructure. Processing will be on a toll basis, therefore there will be no process plant or tailings storage facility on site.

The underground mine design includes four portals, one for each distinct underground area, each with a ventilation raise, temporary stockpile for mineralized material and a waste rock stockpile. A backfill plant will be centrally located with diesel storage and fuelling facilities, a maintenance shop, warehouse, and water retention and treatment facilities.

Capital Costs

Initial CAPEX is estimated at $150M and is relatively low for a West Cache Project of this size since it does not include construction of a process plant or a tailings storage facility. The majority of initial capital costs will be for underground mine development since the Mineral Resource extends over a large area. Infrastructure costs are minimal due to the close proximity of the site to Timmins, Highway 101 and an existing powerline. Sustaining CAPEX is estimated at $199M over 11 production years and is primarily for mine development and equipment. Total CAPEX over the life-of-mine ("LOM") is estimated at $348M, which is equivalent to $36.82/t processed.

CAPEX costs are outlined in the following table:

WEST CACHE PROJECT CAPEX SUMMARY				
Area	**Pre-Production Capital Costs ($M)**	**Sustaining Capital Costs ($M)**	**Total Capital Costs ($M)[1]**	**LOM Cost per Tonne ($/t)**
Site Preparation, Utilities, Services and General	7.1	0.0	**7.1**	**0.75**
Indirects, Laboratory and EPCM[2]	1.1	0.0	**1.1**	**0.12**
Backfill Plant Systems and Piping[3]	13.7	1.3	**15.0**	**1.59**
Underground Mining Fleet[4]	16.7	62.2	**78.9**	**8.34**
Underground Fixed Plant and Infrastructure	25.3	14.0	**39.4**	**4.17**
Underground Capital Development	42.8	95.2	**138.0**	**14.59**
Capitalized Operating Costs	26.9	0.0	**26.9**	**2.84**
Subtotal	**133.6**	**172.7**	**306.3**	**32.38**
Contingency @ 15%[5]	16.0	25.9	**41.9**	**4.43**
Total	**149.6**	**198.6**	**348.2**	**36.82**

Note: *1 Totals may not sum due to rounding.*
2 EPCM = engineering, procurement and construction management.
3 Including capital costs associated with tailings rehandling, storage and re-slurrying.
4 Mining equipment is leased.
5 No contingency is applied to capitalized operating costs.

Operating Costs

OPEX is estimated to total $917M over the LOM, at a unit cost of $96.92/t processed. Mining and development will be performed entirely by Company personnel, with an owned equipment fleet which will be leased over five-year terms. Processing will be performed at an offsite toll process plant in the Timmins area, with tailings backhauled from the process plant to the West Cache site for use as backfill. A contractor will be engaged to transport mineralized material to the toll process plant and backhaul tailings.

OPEX costs are summarized in the table below.

WEST CACHE PROJECT OPEX SUMMARY		
Area	**Total Operating Costs ($M)**	**LOM Cost per Tonne ($/t)**
Operating Development	104.3	**11.03**
Production and Haulage	269.9	**28.53**
Backfilling[2]	104.3	**11.03**
Processing[3]	264.8	**28.00**
Delineation Drilling and Assaying Consumables	15.7	**1.66**
UG Electrical Power and Mine Air Heating	34.1	**3.61**
Interest on Mining Equipment Leases	6.7	**0.71**
Indirect Salaries, G&A, Dayworks and Sundries	116.9	**12.36**
Total[1]	**916.7**	**96.92**

Note: *1 Totals may not sum due to rounding.*
2 Including operating costs associated with tailings re-handling, transport, storage and re-slurrying.
3 Including transport to the toll process facility.

Other Costs

The West Cache Project is subject to a 3% NSR royalty with the option to buy out 1% of the NSR for $1M. This buyout is planned to occur at the start of production and the total royalty cost over the LOM is estimated at $40M including the buyout.

Closure costs at the end of mine life are estimated at $4M to seal the portals and rehabilitate the West Cache Project site. Severance costs for employees are estimated at $1M.

Cash costs over the LOM, including royalties, are estimated to average US$814/oz. All-In Sustaining Costs ("AISC") over the LOM are estimated to average US$987/oz and include closure and severance costs.

Economic Analysis

The underground mining schedule includes a rapid ramp-up of production in YR 1, starting at 40% capacity in Q1, 90% in Q2 and reaching full capacity in Q3 of YR 1. Since processing is planned to be off-site at a toll operation, the ramp-up period of the process plant is not a concern.

The mineralized material production rate is set at 880 ktpa, which is assumed to be a 2,500 tpd throughput rate for 96% process plant availability based on 352 days per year of processing. Alternatively, the production rate can be viewed as ~2,400 tpd for 365 days per year.

The table below presents a summary of the PEA financial results, including the NPV, IRR and payback period of the West Cache Project under baseline inputs (5% discount rate, US$1,700/oz gold price, OPEX and CAPEX as in the two preceding tables above). Taxes are estimated at 15% for Federal income tax, 10% for Provincial income tax, and an additional 10% for the Ontario Mining Tax.

PEA FINANCIAL RESULTS			
Item	**Units**	**Result**	
General			
Gold Price	US$/oz	1,700	
Exchange Rate	US$:CAD$	0.76	
Life-of-Mine	years	11	
Production			
Total Gold Mine Production	oz	940,200	
Average Annual Gold Production	oz	85,500	
Total Gold Ounces Recovered	oz	893,200	
Operating Costs			
Mining Cost	$/t mined	64.40	
Toll Processing Cost	$/t processed	28.00	
G&A Cost	$/t processed	4.51	
Total Operating Costs	$/t processed	96.92	
NSR Royalty After 1% Buyback	%	2	
Cash Costs	US$/oz Au	814	
AISC	US$/oz Au	987	
Capital Costs			
Initial Capital	$M	150	
Sustaining Capital	$M	199	
Closure & Severance Costs	$M	5	
Financials		**Pre-Tax**	**Post-Tax**
NPV @ 5%	$M	378	240
IRR	%	33.7	26.7
Payback	years	3.0	3.3

Environmental Studies, Permits and Social or Community Impact

Explor Resources (a subsidiary of Galleon) signed a Memorandum of Understanding ("MOU") with Mattagami First Nation and Flying Post First Nation with respect to the West Cache Property in 2013. The MOU sets out the areas in which Explor Resources and Mattagami First Nation and Flying Post First Nation agreed to work together, particularly on environmental protection, employment and business opportunities, and education and training. Galleon will continue to engage and consult regarding the West Cache Project, with Mattagami First Nation and Flying Post First Nation, which are both part of the Wabun Tribal Council, Brunswick House First Nation, Taykwa Tagamou Nation and the Métis Nation of Ontario, Region 3.

In December 2020, the Company initiated permitting and baseline studies. Story Environmental Inc. in collaboration with Blue Heron Environmental has been engaged by the Company to conduct environmental baseline studies and assist with the permitting process. Story has initiated the baseline water sampling program and established groundwater and hydrogeology monitoring sites.

A Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment was completed for the West Cache Project, which concluded that all areas located >50 m from water should be considered clear of further archaeological work. A surface water quality monitoring program was initiated in 2020. Baseline surface water quality sampling is being conducted on a monthly basis at five locations to characterize the baseline water quality within the Mattagami River, Bristol Creek, and Unnamed Stream 1. Hydrogeological and groundwater quality baseline studies were initiated in 2021 and included the installation of groundwater monitoring wells and the completion of slug and packer tests.
Three watercourses located within or adjacent to the West Cache Property were assessed in 2021: Mattagami River, Bristol Creek, and Unnamed Stream 1. Studies initiated in 2021 included fish habitat and fish community assessments. The studies also included an assessment of the benthic invertebrate community and sediment quality within the Mattagami River. Both Bristol Creek and Unnamed Stream 1 provided habitat for a diverse fish community consisting of cold and cool water species. Further aquatic baseline studies, including fish habitat and community assessments, may be required to inform the provincial and federal permitting processes.

Terrestrial baseline studies initiated in 2021 included amphibian, breeding bird, and Species at Risk surveys. In addition, fish habitat and fish community assessments were also initiated.

Recommendations and Future Plans

The authors of the Technical Report consider that the West Cache Project contains a significant gold Mineral Resource base that merits further evaluation. To advance the West Cache Project to the next level of study, a diamond drill program is required to convert Inferred Mineral Resources to Indicated Mineral Resources. Step-out drilling to expand the size of the Mineral Resource would also be beneficial and should lead to a better understanding of the extents of the mineralized zones. The authors also recommend advancing the West Cache Project in a two-phase approach, with infill and step-out drilling first. Once the drill programs have been completed and analyzed, the second phase could be undertaken assuming successful results from phase one. Implementation of phase two is contingent on positive results from phase one. Additional work program should also include geological, geochemical and geotechnical studies, environmental studies, metallurgical test work, a 86,500 bulk sample from Zone #9 to be toll processed, and a Pre-Feasibility Study.

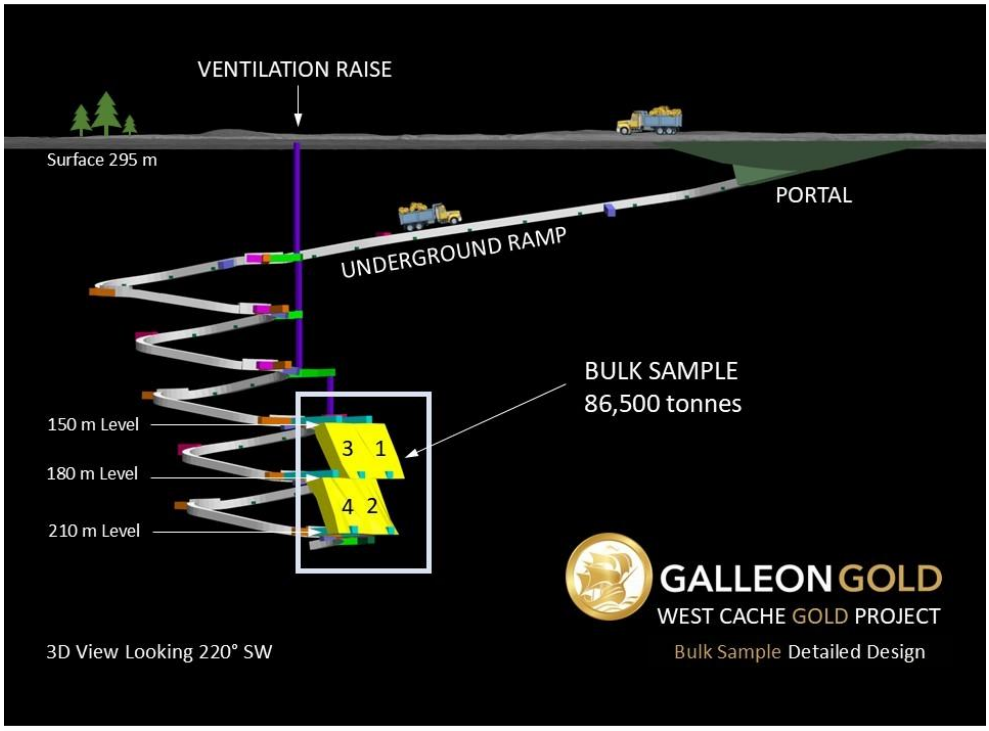
Work Completed Subsequent to the Technical Report

The Company announced its plans for a proposed West Cache Advanced Exploration Program, which included detailed engineering work in support of 1) the development of a ramp and portal to access the Zone 9 deposit, 2) collection of a Bulk Sample, and 3) exploration drilling at depth. Data from the detailed engineering will be included in the permit application submission for underground bulk sample permits. Nordmin Engineering Ltd., was awarded the contract for the detailed engineering design and completed an updated mine plan for the bulk sample. The plan outlines Single Panel Transverse Longhole Open Stoping based on a two-production level and a four-stope plan. The Bulk Sample is estimated at 86,500 tonnes of sulphide mineralization.

The Company completed a Geotechnical drilling in support of permitting for the West Cache planned underground bulk sampling program. The program contained two parts. 1) Geomechanical drilling of approximately 876 meters of HQ3 core in eight (8) holes into the proposed portal, boxcut, decline, stope and vent raise area. Logging and strength testing of the core to be completed to quantify the engineering characteristics of rock units to be encountered during development. 2) Geotechnical overburden drill and test pit program over planned infrastructure area to determine soil profiles.

The Company released drill results from it 2022 West Cache exploration drill program on September 7, October 4 2022 and March 1, 2023. The press releases covering the drill results from the 3,527 meter program are available on SEDAR + and on Galleon Gold's website, www.galleongold.com.

In 2023, the Company focused on completing the detailed engineering design, the Closure Plan application and other construction permit applications required prior to starting the Bulk Sample. The figure below provides an overview of the bulk sample and depicts the box cut, ramp and four stopes that will be mined from the Zone #9 orebody. Zone #9 has seen little to no exploration below the drilled depth of 350 meters. Underground drilling from the bulk sample ramp is planned to ascertain the zone's stratigraphic and structural relationship to deeper gold zones known to exist at depths of 550 to over 1 kilometer.



In 2026, the Company initiated an 18,000 meters drill program on West Cache. Here is a summary of the Zone #9 drilling so far:

- May 21, 2026 – WC-26-234 and WC-26-235 confirmed grade continuity below and west of the planned bulk sample stopes at the 180 m to 220 m elevation, including 5.13 g/t Au over 9.97 m within a broad intercept of 3.00 g/t Au over 18.75 m
- May 27, 2026 – WC-26-237 intersected 16.07 g/t Au over 9.25 m within 4.07 g/t Au over 40.9 m, approximately 275 m down-dip of the planned bulk sample stopes at the 450 m elevation, in an area not previously tested by drilling.
- July 15, 2026 – WC-26-238 and WC-26-240 extended the Zone #9 corridor to more than 500 m of vertical extent and outlined a 150 m plunge extent around the deeper high-grade core.
- July 30, 2026 – WC-26-239 and WC-26-241 confirmed the high-grade core, including 6.8 g/t Au over 19.45 m within 4.72 g/t Au over 29.05 m.
- October 7, 2026 – WC-26-243, WC-26-245, WC-26-246 and WC-26-247 outline the broader mineralized envelope surrounding that deeper core from the 400 m to 530 m elevation.

Golden Trove Project ("Golden Trove" or "Golden Trove Property") (formerly the Neal Project)

The Golden Trove Project is a high-grade gold-dominant vein system with at least five veins known to date. It is located 27 kilometers southeast of Boise, Idaho and has excellent access via 20 kilometers of improved gravel and dirt roads from Interstate-84. The Golden Trove Project consists of five private patented mining claims covering approximately 22.4 hectares (55.38 acres) and an additional seven unpatented lode claims covering about 52.6 hectares (130 acres) located on U.S. Forest Service administered public lands.

On May 30, 2019, the Company filed a NI 43-101 Technical Report for the Golden Trove Project entitled: "NI 43-101 Technical Report: Property Report for the Golden Trove Project, Elmore County, Idaho". The Technical Report was prepared by Thomas H. Chadwick, CPG, an independent Qualified Person under NI 43-101 Disclosure Standards for Mineral Projects. Highlights of the NI 43-101 Technical Report include:

Ownership:

- On May 15, 2019, the Company entered into a lease agreement with Daisy Mining & Land LLP ("Daisy") to lease five patented claims known as Neal Property ("Neal Lease") for a period of five years which may be extended for 1-year terms thereafter. Annual lease payment consists of a $3 per dry ton for all material it removes from the Golden Trove Property and a 3% net smelter return royalty, with a minimum annual payment of US$10,000.
- The Company had 80% of ownership and controlling interest in the Golden Trove Project, with 2176423 Ontario Ltd. (the "Vendor"), a corporation that is beneficially owned and controlled by Eric Sprott , until it entered into an agreement with the Vendor in May 2023 to acquire the remaining 20% interest in the Golden Trove Project along with 100% interest in a stockpile of mineralized material (the "Stockpile") located on the Golden Trove Property through issuance of 2,000,000 common shares.

- In July 2023, the Company entered into a purchase agreement with Daisy to acquire seven (7) patented lode claims in Idaho, with five (5) of those claims, forming the nucleus of the Golden Trove project (the "Purchase agreement"). Pursuant to the Purchase agreement, the Neal Lease will immediately be terminated, and the Company will make five (5) yearly payments of US$250,000 to Daisy starting May 1, 2024 and ending May 1, 2028, for a total consideration of US$1,250,000. The Company has the right to accelerate the payments at its discretion and Daisy will receive $3.00 per ton of material removed from the Golden Trove Project and a 3% NSR on any ore processed until the total consideration is paid. The Company has renamed the Neal project to Golden Trove project effective July 2023.

Project Location and Access:

- The Golden Trove Project is located in Elmore County, Idaho in rolling hills just east of Boise. Access is a short 25-minute commute from the Boise Airport via paved roads for most of the way.
- Power and water are available nearby and could be furnished to the Golden Trove Project as needed.

Golden Trove Land Status:

- All historic and modern mining and exploration has been confined to five patented (private property) claims that make up the core of the Golden Trove property.
- An additional seven unpatented lode mining claims provide further mineral rights along trend in both directions from the patented property. These claims are located on federal lands administered by the U.S. Forest Service.

Project History:

- Gold mineralization at the Golden Trove Project and elsewhere in the Neal Mining District was discovered in 1889 by Arthur Neal. Total reported District lode gold production through 1941 has been estimated at around 30,000 ounces, with most of this production coming from the Golden Trove Project area in the 1889-1915 timeframe.
- The Golden Trove Project area contains three historic underground gold mines: Hidden Treasure, Homestake and Daisy. These mines were eventually connected underground and were at peak production from 1902-1915.

- Golden Trove Project was explored in the late 1980's for open pit, heap leach potential with a reverse circulation drilling program consisting of 208 holes totaling 47,000 feet.
- Modern bulk sampling from an open cut in 2015-2016 produced a stockpile of mineralized material estimated to contain around 13,900 tons at 0.132 ounces per ton (oz/t) gold. (Russell, R. D., 2017-2018. Golden Trove Average Assay for Stockpile (A to H), Atlanta Gold internal spreadsheet and supporting lab work of Golden Trove stockpile material, 2017). The Company acquired the stockpile from Sprott in June 2023. Sufficient work has not been done to classify this historical estimate as current mineral resources or reserves and the Company is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resources or reserves.

Vein & Mineralization Description: (historic geology & mining from Bennett, 2001 and Lindgren, 1898)

- Golden Trove gold mineralization is hosted in north-easterly striking veins that average around N70E, and dip to the south at 60-45 degrees. Vein widths range from 2-13 feet.
- Historically mined "mineralized" shoots averaged around 0.5 oz/ton gold, with reported strike lengths of 75-125 feet and 350 feet of dip development at Homestake, whereas the Hidden Treasure reported 450 feet of strike development with 165 feet of dip.

Geology and Mineralization:

- Golden Trove area veins are hosted entirely in intrusive rocks, with the primary host a Cretaceous-aged biotite granodiorite of the Idaho Batholith.
- Fault zones that host the veins are frequently intruded by lamprophyre dikes in the Golden Trove area, as well as by rhyolitic dikes. Other dike-like intrusive are also common and can be compositional and/or textural variations of the granodiorite. The lamprophyres at Golden Trove are sometimes minor hosts to mineralization.
- No bottom to the mineralized vein system has been identified, and little exploration or mining has been conducted along strike beyond the known mining limits.

Metallurgy and Mining:

- Historic mining records for Golden Trove and other districts in the region indicate that gold was commonly recovered from both near surface and deeper sulfide mineralization by gravity and flotation, although some cyanidation was used in the early 1900's.
- Several modern studies have been conducted on mixed oxide-sulfide material at Golden Trove that suggest strong gold recoveries of up to 90% can be achieved using a mill with a combined gravity and flotation circuit. Golden Trove sulfide material does not appear to be refractory.

Exploration Plan:

- The Company plans to explore the Golden Trove Property for higher grade strike extensions of the Golden Trove veins and to determine deeper down-dip potential in, and around, the known mines.
- The Golden Trove Technical Report recommends a drill-oriented exploration program of approximately US$ 1 million. The Company completed a small reverse circulation drill program of approximately 1000 meters in November 2019. The purpose of the program was to target the unmined gold mineralized structures and determine location of old mine workings. The results will help the location of future core drill hole programs.

Other Properties in the Company's Property Portfolio

The Company uses banked work credits to renew mining claims as they come due. If there are no banked credits the Company makes determinations on whether to pay fees in lieu of work or relinquish certain claims.

The table below outlines additional properties in the Company's portfolio as of the date hereof.

Property	Location	Claims area (approx.) NSRs	Comments
Eastford Lake	Ontario (100 km West of Timmins Grand)	3,100 hectares 2% over part of property	The Eastford Lake Property was acquired between 2005 and 2007. Several exploration drill programs were conducted between 2006 and 2010 and several holes returned high grade intersections. In 2008, the Company discovered the Lynx zone that returned an intersection of 12.7 g/tonne over 7.5 meters. Others high grade intersections include: 142.26 g/tonne over 3 meters; 45.45 g/tonne over 3.3 meters and 13.12 over 2 meters.
Golden Harker	Ontario (120 km east of Timmins)	258 hectares 2%	The Golden Harker Property was acquired between 2010 and 2012. A geophysics program was conducted on the property.

Royalties Interest
Milford Copper Property, Utah
The Company held a 1% net smelter royalty (the "Royalty"), shared with another party on a pro-rata basis, on the Milford Copper Property located in Utah. The Milford Copper Property has changed ownership multiple times since the Company first acquired the Royalty. In 2018, the operations, including the processing of ore, was suspended indefinitely, leading to a write-down of the royalty interest to $1. On April 28, 2025, the Company sold its royalty interest to Milford Mining for total proceeds of $981,079 (US$700,000). As a result of this transaction and receipt of royalty payment, the Company recognized a reversal of impairment of $234,224 and recorded a gain on sale of royalty interest of $753,827 in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss for the year ended November 30, 2025.

Exploration and Evaluation properties
The Company's expenditures on exploration and evaluation properties for the nine months ended August 31, 2026, were as follows:

	Ontario	Idaho	
	West Cache Gold	**Golden Trove**	**Total**
Balance, November 30, 2025	**$ 30,462,963**	**$ 2,502,515**	**$ 32,965,478**
Acquisition	11,085,084	-	11,085,084
Accomodation, meals and travel	86,278	-	86,278
Claims and administration	10,624	6,085	16,709
Drilling	1,903,097	-	1,903,097
Equipment rental and software	69,615	5,277	74,892
Facility and maintenance	909,544	-	909,544
Geological staff, field crew and consulting	639,949	-	639,949
Geophysical, geochemical and assays	242,799	-	242,799
Metallurgy	8,463	-	8,463
Share-based compensation	512,480	-	512,480
Supplies and materials	738,666	-	738,666
Surface design, development and asssessment	19,491,095	-	19,491,095
Underground development	3,061,754	-	3,061,754
Surveying, permitting, consulting & studies	2,984,293	-	2,984,293
Transportation	59,434	-	59,434
Environmental rehabilitation provision	751,952		751,952
Site Office	12,464		12,464
Add (less):			
Foreign exchange translation	-	(20,201)	(20,201)
Balance,August 31, 2026	**$ 73,030,554**	**$ 2,493,676**	**$ 75,524,230**

During the nine months ended August 31, 2026, the Company incurred approximately $ $42,567,591 in exploration and evaluation expenditures, of which $11,000,000 related to the acquisition of a 3% NSR royalty. The remaining expenditures were directed toward surface development, environmental cost, consulting and exploration drilling for the West Cache Project.

Annual Information
Selected financial information for the year ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023 is set out below.

	Year ended November 30, 2025 $	Year ended November 30, 2024 $	Year ended November 30, 2023 $$
Operating loss	(1,986,198)	(2,123,288)	(2,198,877)
Other expense	(552,993)	(1,054,095)	943,354
Net loss	(2,539,191)	(3,182,552)	(1,255,523)
Total comprehensive loss	(2,539,032)	(3,198,352)	(1,250,941)
Net loss per share*	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.02)

The Company has yet to generate operating revenues. The operating loss for the year ended November 30, 2025, decreased by $137,090 compared to the year ended November 30, 2024. This decrease was primarily due to an increase of $130,887 in reversal of impairment of exploration and evaluation assets in connection with the sale of Royalty on the Milford Copper Property in April 2025.

Other expenses decreased by $501,102 for the year ended November 30, 2025 compared to the prior period, driven by an increase of an unrealized gain on marketable securities of $412,280, primarily reflecting an increase in the fair value of shares and warrants of Leeuwin Metal PTY Ltd. ("Leeuwin"), an increase of interest income of $159,126 earned on Guaranteed Investment Certificates ("GIC"), and a gain of $752,827 on the sale of the Royalty. These favourable variances were partially offset by an increase in finance expense of $932,833 due to additional $15,500,000 convertible debentures issued in 2025.

As a result, net loss decreased by $643,361 from $3,182,552 in year ended November 30, 2024 to $2,539,191 in year ended November 30, 2025, reflecting a lower operating loss and reduced other expenses, partially offset by higher finance expense.

Other expenses increased by $1,997,449 for the year ended November 30, 2024 compared to the prior period. The increase was primarily driven by a $800,000 gain on the sale of exploration and evaluation data recognized in fiscal 2023 that did not recur in 2024. This was compounded by an increase of an unrealized loss on marketable securities of $430,903, reflecting a decline in the fair value of shares and warrants held in Leeuwin Metal PTY Ltd., and an increase in finance expense of $466,463 arising from convertible debentures issued for the first time in 2024, with no comparable instrument outstanding in 2023.

As a result, net loss increased by $1,927,029 from $1,255,523 in fiscal 2023 to $3,182,552 in fiscal 2024, driven by the non-recurring nature of the prior year data sale gain, an unrealized loss on marketable securities, and finance expense on convertible debentures first issued in 2024.

Quarterly Information
Selected financial information for the previous eight quarters is set out below.

	Quarter ended August 31, 2026 $	Quarter ended May 31 2026 $	Quarter ended February 28, 2026 $	Quarter ended November 30, 2025 $
Operating loss	(837,299)	(1,813,700)	(2,192,526)	(510,027)
Other expenses	(1,349,635)	(1,119,846)	(993,184)	(600,393)
Net loss	(2,186,934)	(2,933,546)	(3,185,710)	(1,110,420)
Total comprehensive loss	3,938	(2,946,704)	(3,169,650)	(1,109,611)
Net loss per share	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.05)	(0.02)
	Quarter ended August 31, 2025 $	**Quarter ended May 31, 2025 $**	**Quarter ended February 28, 2025 $**	**Quarter ended November 30, 2025 $**
Operating loss	(434,784)	(455,867)	(585,520)	(406,892)
Other income (expenses)	(365,989)	544,756	(131,367)	919,965
Net income (loss)	(800,773)	88,889	(716,887)	513,073
Total comprehensive income (loss)	(788,265)	67,787	(708,943)	524,880
Net income (loss) per share	(0.01)	0.00	(0.01)	0.01

Results of Operations – the nine months ended August 31, 2026

The Company generated no operating revenues during the nine months ended August 31, 2026, which is unchanged from the nine months ended August 31, 2025. This was in accordance with expectations as the Company is in an exploration stage company and expect to finance activities through financings and the sale of property interests.

The Company recorded a net loss of $8,306,190 or $0.06 per share for the nine months ended August 31, 2026, an increase of $6,873,499 compared to net loss of $1,428,771 or $0.02 per share for the nine months ended August 31, 2025, representing an increase in net loss of $6,877,419.

The increase in net loss was primarily attributable to a $3,132,821 increase in general and administrative expenses, as discussed further below, a $754,820 decrease in the gain recognized on the sale of the Milford royalty interest sold in 2025, and a $3,398,514 increase in finance and accretion expense. The increase in finance and accretion expense reflected the Company's expanded financing obligations, including interest and accretion costs associated with the Credit Facility entered into with PAAS in December 2025, vehicle lease liabilities recognized during the first & second quarters of fiscal 2026, the initial recognition of the environmental rehabilitation provision during the first quarter of fiscal 2026, and interest expense related to the convertible debentures issued in July and August 2025.

These increases were partially offset by a $604,644 increase in interest income, primarily attributable to the Company's higher cash balances following its financing activities in December 2025 as well as $153,028 increase in realized gain of fair value of derivative liabilities.

The following table summarizes our administration and general expenses:

For the nine months ended		August 31, 2026		August 31, 2025
Consulting	$	1,110,075	$	700,567
Depreciation		14,931		16,422
Investor relations		268,993		135,225
Occupancy costs		1,218		1,763
Office and miscellaneous		249,199		99,970
Permit and taxes		26,281		11,346
Professional services		179,817		115,078
Promotion and advertising		122,916		63,600
Regulatory, filing and transfer agent fees		106,603		65,170
Salaries and benefits		625,668		212,309
Share-based compensation		2,030,798		249,701
Travel		107,026		39,553
Total	$	4,843,525	$	1,710,704

Total general and administrative expenses for the nine months ended August 31, 2026 were $4,843,525, compared to $1,710,704 in the prior period, an increase of $3,132,821 or 183%. The increase was primarily driven by higher share-based compensation expense, which increased by $1,781,097 following the grant of 5,405,000 stock options during the first nine months of fiscal 2026, compared to 1,260,000 stock options granted in the comparable period of the prior year.

Consulting, salaries and benefits also increased by $822,867, reflecting the Company's continued growth and advancement of the West Cache Project, including additional personnel and adjustments to management compensation. These increases were partially offset by the other administration and general expense categories, which collectively increased by approximately $528,857, primarily due to higher investor relations costs of $133,768, office and miscellaneous expenses of $149,229, professional services of $64,739, promotion and advertising of $59,316, travel of $67,473, and regulatory, filing and transfer agent fees of $41,433.

Cash used in operating activities for the nine months ended August 31, 2026 was $3,729,827, compared with $1,073,937 in the prior-year period, an increase in cash outflow of $2,655,890. The higher cash outflow primarily reflected the Company's increased operating activities and changes in non-cash working capital, including increases in taxes receivable of $1,777,652 and prepaid expenses of $448,620. These outflows were partially offset by an increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities of $893,989. The increase in non-cash expenses, particularly share-based compensation and finance and accretion expense, was also reflected in the reconciliation of net loss to operating cash flow.

Cash used in investing activities for the nine months ended August 31, 2026 totalled $31,983,815, compared with $410,533 in the prior-year period, an increase in cash outflow of $31,573,282. The increase was primarily attributable to $31,968,340 in additions to exploration and evaluation properties, reflecting the accelerated advancement of the West Cache Project, compared with $843,495 in the prior-year period. The current period also included $15,475 in additions to property, plant and equipment, while the prior-year period included $989,353 in proceeds from the sale of the Milford royalty interest and royalty income, partially offset by the purchase of restricted deposits of $556,391.

Cash generated from financing activities for the nine months ended August 31, 2026 totalled $39,753,503, compared with $15,102,058 in the prior-year period, an increase of $24,651,445. Financing activities during the current period included net proceeds of $28,302,312 from private placements and $11,000,000 from the initial drawdown under the credit facility with Pan American Silver Corp., net of transaction costs. The Company also received $3,088,648 from the exercise of warrants and stock options. These inflows were partially offset by $1,594,712 in interest and standby fee payments under the credit facility, $343,425 in Golden Trove acquisition payments and $45,667 in lease repayments. The prior-year period included $14,857,926 in net private placement proceeds, $598,875 from warrant exercises and $354,743 in Golden Trove acquisition payments.

As a result of these activities, cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash equivalents increased by $4,033,021 during the nine months ended August 31, 2026, from $13,858,083 at the beginning of the period to $17,891,104 as at August 31, 2026.

Results of Operations – the three months ended August 31, 2026

The Company generated no operating revenues during the three months ended August 31, 2026, which is unchanged from the three months ended August 31, 2025. The Company recorded a net loss of $2,186,934 or $0.02 per share for the three months ended August 31, 2026, an increase of $1,386,161 compared to net loss of $800,773 or $0.01 per share for the three months ended August 31, 2025.

The increase in net loss was primarily attributable to a $405,118 increase in administration and general expenses and a $1,118,412 increase in finance and accretion expense. The increase in finance and accretion expense reflected the Company's expanded financing and contractual obligations, including interest and accretion costs associated with the credit facility entered into with Pan American Silver Corp. in December 2025, vehicle lease liabilities recognized during fiscal 2026, and the environmental rehabilitation provision recognized in the first quarter of fiscal 2026.

These increases were partially offset by a $157,482 improvement in interest income, which increased from an expense of $8,998 in the comparative quarter to income of $148,484 in the current quarter, primarily reflecting the Company's higher cash balances following its financing activities in December 2025. As at August 31, 2026, the Company held cash and cash equivalents of $17,841,104, compared with $15,005,233 as at August 31, 2025.

The following table summarizes our administration and general expenses:

For the three months ended		August 31, 2026		August 31, 2025
Consulting	$	189,714	$	153,354
Depreciation		5,565		5,371
Investor relations		105,481		51,123
Occupancy costs		-		600
Office and miscellaneous		99,871		33,383
Permit and taxes		169		4,622
Professional services		53,463		40,840
Promotion and advertising		9,467		30,000
Regulatory, filing and transfer agent fees		20,808		19,487
Salaries and benefits		311,698		79,757
Share-based compensation		-		-
Travel		41,063		13,644
Total	$	837,299	$	432,181

Total administration and general expenses for the three months ended August 31, 2026 were $837,299, compared with $432,181 in the prior-year period, an increase of $405,118, or approximately 94%. The increase was primarily attributable to a $231,941 increase in salaries and benefits, reflecting additional personnel and the Company's continued advancement of the West Cache Project.

Office and miscellaneous expenses increased by $66,488, while investor relations expenses increased by $54,358, consulting expenses increased by $36,360, and travel expenses increased by $27,419, reflecting increased operational activities and investor outreach initiatives. These increases were partially offset by a $20,533 decrease in promotion and advertising expenses and a $4,453 decrease in permit and tax expenses.

Cash used in operating activities for the three months ended August 31, 2026 was $813,323, compared with $474,599 in the prior-year period, an increase in cash outflow of $338,724. The increase primarily reflected higher operating expenditures and changes in non-cash working capital, including an increase in taxes receivable of $796,395. These outflows were partially offset by an increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities of $670,299.

Cash used in investing activities for the three months ended August 31, 2026 totalled $12,844,970, compared with $619,066 in the prior-year period, an increase in cash outflow of $12,225,904. The increase was primarily attributable to $12,835,883 in additions to exploration and evaluation properties, reflecting the continued advancement of the West Cache Project, compared with $608,084 in the prior-year period. The current period also included $9,087 in additions to property, plant and equipment.

Cash used in financing activities for the three months ended August 31, 2026 totalled $560,512, compared with cash generated of $15,456,801 in the prior-year period. The change primarily reflected $14,857,926 in private placement proceeds received in the comparative period, with no corresponding private placement proceeds during the current quarter. The Company also paid $834,986 in interest and standby fees under the credit facility and received $292,176 from warrant exercises during the current quarter, compared with $598,875 in warrant exercise proceeds in the prior-year period. These cash outflows were partially offset by the current-quarter financing proceeds from warrant exercises.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Currently, none of our property interests generate revenue. Our capital needs have historically been met by the issuance of securities (either through private placements, the exercise of stock options, the exercise of warrants or the issuance of shares for services, property or other assets). Fluctuations in our share price will affect our ability to obtain future financing, and future financing will represent dilution to existing shareholders. During the nine months ended August 31, 2026, the Company had a net loss of $8,306,190 (2025 –$1,428,771), negative cash flow from operations of $5,830,472 (2025 – $1,192,193) and working capital as at August 31, 2026 of $2,491,242 (2025 –$5,999,165).

The Company has the following undiscounted contractual obligations as at August 31, 2026, which are expected to be payable in the following respective periods:

August 31, 2026	Within 1 year	Over 1 year	Total
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 11,934,395	$ –	$ 11,934,395
Lease liability	56,020	17,745	73,765
Vendor take-back mortgage	354,000	654,000	1,008,000
Golden Trove acquisition payable	346,650	346,650	693,300
Accrued penalties and part XII.6 taxes	2,572,238	–	2,572,238
Convertible debentures	3,288,425	19,328,000	22,616,425
Credit Facility	1,435,500	11,475,878	12,911,378
Total	$ 19,987,228	$ 31,822,273	$ 51,809,501

The Company is subject to risks and challenges similar to companies in a comparable stage of exploration. As a result of these risks, there are material uncertainties which cast significant doubt as to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

There is no assurance that the Company's funding initiatives will be successful, and the financial statements do not reflect the adjustments to carrying values of assets and liabilities and the reported consolidated statements of financial position classifications that would be necessary if the going concern assumption was inappropriate. These adjustments could be material.

Additional funding will be necessary to advance its exploration and development efforts and discussions are ongoing in monetizing some Company assets to assist this.

While the Company has been successful in doing so in the past, there can be no assurance that it will be able to do so in the future.

The exploration and development of our exploration and evaluation projects will require substantial additional capital. Going forward, we continue to seek joint venture and other arrangements with partners by which we can advance the exploration of our properties without bearing all of the exploration costs directly. Management reviews the properties on a regular basis and abandons claims and writes off their book value when it is determined that further exploration is not likely to be productive.

Off-Balance-Sheet Arrangements

The Company has not entered into any off-balance-sheet financing arrangements.

Related Party Transactions

The Company has defined key management personnel as senior executive officers, as well as the Board of Directors. The total remuneration of key management personnel and the Board of Directors for the nine months ended August 31, 2026 and 2025 are as follows:

For the nine months ended	August 31, 2026	August 31, 2025
Salaries, consulting, and other benefits	$ 1,528,961	$ 867,385
Share-based compensation	1,824,176	205,701
Total	**$ 3,353,137**	**$ 1,073,086**

Included in the accounts payable and accrued liabilities as of August 31, 2026, was $2,047,870 (November 30, 2025 - $1,705,795) due to officers of the Company.

Certain key management of the Company's participated in the Second Debentures and Third Debentures with the total purchase of 185 Units for $185,000 and $100,000, respectively. In addition, certain key management of the Company's participated in the 2025 brokered financing for a total of gross proceeds of $230,000.

Commitments, Contingent Liabilities and Provisions

Flow-through obligations
As a result of the amalgamation with Explor in December 2019, the Company has assumed certain liabilities and contingent liabilities. Canada Revenue Agency ("CRA") has disallowed the eligibility of certain Canadian Exploration Expenses ("CEE") previously renounced and reassessed a shortfall of CEE spending obligations of approximately $3,800,000 and $2,300,000 on flow-through financings completed in 2011–2013 taxation years ("2011-2013 FT") and 2016–2017 taxation years ("2016-2017 FT"), respectively. As a result of the reassessments, the Company has recorded a provision for penalties, taxes, and interests of $2,572,238 (2025 - $2,459,391) as of August 31, 2026. The Company recognized an interest expense of $112,847 (2025 - $118,256) on the outstanding amounts owing to CRA calculated based on CRA's prescribed rates for the nine months ended August 31, 2026.

In connection with the 2011-2013 FT, the Company filed a Notice of Appeal to the Tax Court of Canada in the fourth quarter of 2021 and currently, the Company is in the litigation examination stage. The Company intends to file an objection to the penalties related to the 2016-2017 FT. The Company remains confident in the appropriateness of the tax filing positions and intends to vigorously defend it.

Contractual Commitments
The Company has entered into contractual arrangements with contractors and suppliers in connection with the West Cache Gold Project's bulk sample program. These arrangements relate to electrical installation, surface infrastructure, underground development, equipment rentals, materials and other related services ("bulk-sample activities"). The Company's contractual commitment includes approximately $28,000,000 of principal surface infrastructure and underground contractors. As of August 31, 2026, the total outstanding contractual commitment for bulk sample activities were approximately $15,000,000.

First Nations Agreement
The Company has Memorandum of Understanding ("MOU") with the Flying Post First Nation and Mattagami First Nation (collectively "First Nations") pursuant to which the Company will pay 2% of all direct exploration costs incurred on the West Cache Gold property to First Nations.

Pan American Silver Corp.
On August 13, 2025, the Company entered into an investment agreement with PAAS for the subscription of the entire Fourth Debentures, totalling $8,000,000, and to pursue the finalization of a potential toll milling arrangement. Under the terms of the investment agreement, PAAS has been granted participation rights in future financings to maintain up to a 19.9% of fully diluted ownership in the Company. These participation rights will terminate if certain specified conditions are not satisfied or maintained. On November 22, 2025, the Company amended to extend the expiry date of the participation rights to January 31, 2026. The expiry date was subsequently extended multiple times and, as of August 30, 2026, the earlier of September 30, 2026 (the "Expiry Date") and upon completion of the toll milling agreement with PAAS.

Financial Instruments
The Company has not entered into any specialized financial agreements to minimize its investment risk, currency risk or commodity risk. As of the date hereof, the Company's investment in exploration and evaluation properties has full exposure to commodity risk, both upside and downside. As commodity price moves so too does the underlying value of the Company's projects.

Credit risk
The Company has no trade accounts. The exposure to credit risk for cash, restricted cash equivalents and restricted deposits is considered immaterial. The Company maintains all of its cash, restricted cash equivalents and restricted deposits invested in guaranteed investment certificate at a major Canadian financial institution. The Company believes that exposure to credit risk is low.

Interest rate risk
Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's accrued penalties and part XII.6 taxes bear interest at the rate prescribed by CRA, which is revised quarterly, as well as through its Facility with PAAS. The Facility bears interest at the 12-month prime rate plus 7.00% payable monthly. As the Facility bears interest at a floating rate tied to the prime rate, the Company is exposed to interest rate risk whereby an increase in market interest rates would result in higher interest costs on any amounts drawn under the Facility. As at August 31, 2026, the Company had no hedging agreements in place with respect to floating interest rates.

Currency risk
As the Company operates in the United States, some of the Company's assets, liabilities, and transactions are denominated in United States funds. Fluctuation in the exchange rates between the United States dollar and the Canadian dollar could have a material effect on the Company's business, financial condition, and results of operations.

As at August 31, 2026, the Company had net monetary liabilities denominated in United States funds of approximately $2,269,207 (US$1,636,526). Based upon the balance as at August 31, 2026, an increase of 15% in the U.S. to Canadian dollar exchange would result in a decrease in the net loss and comprehensive loss of $340,381, and a reduction of 15% would result in an increase in the net loss and comprehensive loss of $340,381. Management believes that it is not likely, but it is possible that the exchange rate could fluctuate by more than 15% within the next 12 months.

Subsequent Events

On September 8, 2026, the Company further extended expiry date of PAAS's participation rights to December 31, 2026.

On October 19, 2026, the Company announced a bought-deal offering for aggregate gross proceeds of $20,000,000 and a concurrent non-brokered private placement with PAAS for gross proceeds of $4,750,000. Subsequently, the Company announced an increase in the bought-deal offering to $27,000,000, consisting of $7,500,030 from the issuance of flow-through shares at $1.59 per share and $19,499,970 from the issuance of 17,410,700 common shares at $1.12 per share. The non-brokered private placement is also increased to up $7,000,000, consisting of up to 6,250,000 common shares at $1.12. Both offerings are expected to close concurrently on November 3, 2026.

Critical Accounting Estimates and Policies

Use of estimates
The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the period. The estimates and assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future years affected. The areas that require management to make significant estimates and assumptions in determining carrying values include, but are not limited to:

Share-based payments and warrants valuation
The Company uses the Black-Scholes option pricing model to determine the fair value of stock options and brokers' warrants. In estimating fair value, management is required to make certain assumptions and estimates such as the expected life of options, volatility of the Company's future share price, risk free rate, future dividend yields and estimated forfeitures at the initial grant date. Changes in assumptions used to estimate fair value could result in materially different results.

Provision for environmental rehabilitation
Provision for environmental rehabilitation is based on management best estimates and assumptions, which management believes are a reasonable basis upon which to estimate the future liability, based on the current economic environment. These estimates take into account any material changes to the assumptions that occur when reviewed regularly by management and are based on current regulatory requirements. Significant changes in estimates of discount rate, contamination, rehabilitation standards and techniques will result in changes to the provision from period to period. Actual reclamation and closure costs will ultimately depend on future market prices for the costs which will reflect the market condition at the time the costs are actually incurred. The final cost of the rehabilitation provision may be higher or lower than currently provided for.

Deferred tax
The Company recognizes a deferred tax benefit related to tax assets and tax losses to the extent recovery is probable. Assessing the recoverability of deferred income tax assets requires management to make significant estimates of future taxable profit and expected timing of reversals of existing temporary differences. To the extent that future cash flows and taxable profit differ significantly from estimates, the ability of the Company to realize the deferred tax assets recorded at the statement of financial position's date could be affected. In addition, future changes in tax laws could limit the ability of the Company to obtain tax deductions in future years from tax assets and tax losses.

Impairment and recoverability of royalty interest
At the end of each reporting year, the Company assesses whether or not there has been an impairment of the capitalized royalty interest, or if there is any indication that an impairment loss recognized in prior years for royalty interests may no longer exist or may have decreased. This requires that the Company considers observable market data, significant changes in market conditions, and evidence if the royalty's economic performance will be other than previously expected. Significant judgement required in estimating future cash flows associated with the royalty includes future commodity prices, foreign exchange rates, and production volumes.

Where an indication exists that a previously recognized impairment loss may no longer exist or may have decreased, the Company re-estimates the recoverable amount of the royalty interest. Any resulting reversal is recognized in profit or loss, limited to the carrying amount that would have existed had no impairment been recognized in prior periods.

Critical judgments
The judgments that management has applied in the application of the Company's accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in these consolidated financial statements are discussed below:

Exploration and evaluation properties recoverability
The Company's accounting policy for exploration costs results in certain items being capitalized according to the expected recoverability of the West Cache and Golden Trove Projects. This policy requires management to make certain assumptions as to future events and circumstances, in particular whether an economically viable extraction operation can be established. Any such assumptions may change as new information becomes available. The Company considers at the end of each accounting year, whether or not there has been an impairment of the capitalized exploration and evaluation properties. For non-producing exploration and evaluation properties, this assessment is based on whether factors that may indicate the need for a write-down are present.

If the Company has determined that the deferred costs of non-producing properties may not be recovered based on current economics or permitting considerations, the Company would be required to write-down the recorded value of its exploration and evaluation properties which would reduce the Company's earnings and net assets.

Fair value of financial instruments
The individual fair value attributed to the derivative liability is determined using valuation techniques. The Company uses judgment to select the methods used to make certain assumptions and in performing the fair value calculations in order to determine (a) the values attributed to each component of a transaction at the time of their issuance; (b) the fair value measurements for certain instruments that require subsequent measurement at fair value on a recurring basis; and (c) for disclosing the fair value of financial instruments subsequently carried at amortized cost. These valuation estimates could be significantly different because of the use of judgment and the inherent uncertainty in estimating the fair value of these instruments that are not quoted in an active market.

Convertible debentures with embedded derivatives and host debt liability bifurcation
In determining the fair value for the embedded derivative feature of convertible debentures issued in 2024, the Company uses the Binomial Lattice pricing model and makes estimates of the expected volatility of the shares and credit spread.

For convertible debentures issued in 2025, the host debt liability component is recognized at the present value of contractual future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar non-convertible instrument at the date of issuance. Significant judgement is required in determining this market rate, as directly comparable instruments may not be available. The rate selected reflects what the Company estimates it would obtain for an equivalent instrument, considering credit risk, term, and prevailing market conditions. The residual amount is allocated to the equity or derivative component upon bifurcation.

Functional currency
The functional currency of the Company and its subsidiaries have been assessed by management based upon consideration of the currency and economic factors that influence costs, financing, and similar items. Changes to these factors may have an impact on the judgment applied in the determination of the functional currency.

Future accounting pronouncements

The following are amendments to the accounting standards for annual periods beginning on or after December 1, 2025, issued by IASB, which the Company plan to adopt on their respective effective dates:

IFRS 18 – Presentation and Disclosure of Financial Statements
On April 9, 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18 "Presentation and Disclosure of Financial Statements" ("IFRS 18") replacing IAS 1. IFRS 18 introduces categories and defined subtotals in the statements profit or loss, disclosures on management-defined performance measures, and requirements to improve the aggregation and disaggregation of information in the financial statements. As a result of IFRS 18, amendments to IAS 7 were also issued to require that entities use the operating profit subtotal as the starting point for the indirect method of reporting cash flows from operating activities and also to remove presentation alternatives for interest and dividends paid and received. Similarly, amendments to IAS 33 "Earnings per Share" were issued to permit disclosure of additional earnings per share figures using any other component of the statement of profit or loss, provided the numerator is a total or subtotal defined under IFRS 18. IFRS 18 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027, and is to be applied retrospectively, with early adoption permitted. The Company is currently assessing the impact of the standard and anticipates that it will result in changes to the presentation and disclosure of the statement of profit or loss in the consolidated financial statements.

Amendments to IFRS 9, Financial Instruments and IFRS 7, Financial Instruments: Disclosures
In May 2024, the IASB issued amendments to the classification and measurement requirements in IFRS 9. The amendments will address diversity in accounting practice by making the requirements more understandable and consistent. These include:
(i) Clarifying the classification and assessment of contractual cash flows of financial assets including those arising from environmental, social and corporate governance ("ESG")-linked features.
(ii) Settlement of liabilities through electronic payment systems - the amendments clarify the date on which a financial asset or financial liability is derecognized. The IASB also decided to develop an accounting policy option to allow a company to derecognize a financial liability before it delivers cash on the settlement date if specified criteria are met.

With these amendments, the IASB has also introduced additional disclosure requirements to enhance transparency for investors regarding investments in equity instruments designated at FVOCI and financial instruments with contingent features, for example features tied to ESG-linked targets. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026. The Company is currently assessing the impact of the standard on its consolidated financial statements.

Share Capital

As at August 31, 2026, share capital consisted of:

- 136,202,416 issued and outstanding common shares;
- 9,965,000 options outstanding and exercisable at exercise price ranges from $0.19 - $0.98 and weighted average remaining contractual life of 3.36 years; and
- 33,856,770 outstanding warrants with exercise price ranges from $0.185 - $0.75 and weighted average remaining contractual life of 1.21 years.

As at October 29, 2026, share capital consisted of:

- 136,469,006 issued and outstanding common shares;
- 9,965,000 outstanding and exercisable options with exercise price ranges from $0.19 to $0.98; and
- 33,590,177 outstanding warrants with exercise price range from $0.185 to $0.75.

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

There have been no significant changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the nine months ended August 31, 2026 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Management of the Company has separately filed on SEDAR+ (http://www.sedarplus.ca). The Form 52-109FV2 Venturer Issuer Basic Certificate at the same time as having filed the Company's interim consolidated financial statements & MD&A for the nine months ended August 31, 2026.

In contrast to the certificate required under National Instrument 52-109 *Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings* ("NI 52-109"), the venture issuer certificate on Form 52-109FV2 does not include representations relating to the establishment and maintenance of disclosure controls and procedures ("DC&P") and internal control over financial reporting ("ICFR"), as defined in NI 52-109.

In particular, the certifying officers filing certificates for venture issuers are not making any representations relating to the establishment and maintenance of:

- controls and other procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by the issuer in its annual filings, interim filings or other reports filed or submitted under securities legislation is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in securities legislation, and

- a process to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with the issuer's generally accepted accounting principles.

The issuer's certifying officers are responsible for ensuring that processes are in place to provide them with sufficient knowledge to support the representations they are making in their certificate(s). Investors should be aware that inherent limitations on the ability of certifying officers of a venture issuer to design and implement, on a cost-effective basis, DC&P and ICFR as defined in NI 52-109 may result in additional risks to the quality, reliability, transparency and timeliness of interim and annual filings and other reports provided under securities legislation.

Economic Factors

The Company's financial performance will be directly affected by the exploration activities to be conducted on its projects, the results of those activities, and the possible development of the properties for commercial production of gold and/or other valuable minerals. Should the results of such exploration activities warrant bringing any of the projects into commercial production, substantial additional funds would be required. Until such time as commercial production is achieved (and there can be no assurance it will be), the Company will continue to incur administrative costs and exploration expenditures that are either deferred or expensed, depending upon the nature of those expenditures, resulting in continuing operating losses and significant cash requirements.

In the future, should the development of our exploration and evaluation projects occur, then the Company's financial performance will become more closely linked to the prices obtained for the gold and/or other metals produced.

The Company reports its financial results in Canadian dollars although its revenues, if any, will be primarily earned in US dollars, while its expenses are in both currencies. The Canadian dollar has shown significant volatility compared with the US dollar. As a result, the prices of commodities (such as gold and silver) as well as the Canadian value of disbursements incurred in United States funds have been highly volatile. The Company takes this volatility and anticipated trends in metal prices and foreign exchange rates into consideration when evaluating its business, prospects and projects and expenditures thereon.

Risks

Any investment in our common shares involves a high degree of risk. Selected risk factors are shown below. In addition to the other information presented in this Management Discussion and Analysis, investors should consider the following risk factors carefully in evaluating Galleon Gold Corp., its business, and the mineral exploration and mining industry.

The Company has a limited operating history and as a result there is no assurance that it can operate profitably or with a positive cash flow.

Galleon Gold is an exploration stage company. Its operations are subject to all the risks inherent in the establishment of an exploration stage enterprise and the uncertainties arising from the absence of a significant operating history. Investors should be aware of the difficulties normally encountered by mineral exploration companies and the high rate of failure of such enterprises. The likelihood of success must be considered in light of the problems, expenses, difficulties, complications and delays encountered in connection with the exploration of the exploration and evaluation properties that we plan to undertake. These potential problems include, but are not limited to, unanticipated problems relating to exploration, and additional costs and expenses that may exceed current estimates. The amounts disbursed by the Company in the exploration of the mineral claims may not result in the discovery of mineral deposits.

Problems such as unusual or unexpected formations of rock or land and other conditions are involved in mineral exploration and often result in unsuccessful exploration efforts. If the results of future exploration programs do not reveal viable commercial mineralization, the Company may decide to abandon its claims and in fact have abandoned some already.

If the Company does not obtain additional financing, its business will fail and investors could lose their investment.

The Company had cash and cash equivalent of $17,891,104 and net working capital of $2,491,242 as of August 31, 2026. The Company doesn't currently generate revenues or cash flows from operations (except for interest income and payments that are credited to exploration and evaluation properties on the balance sheet rather than being identified as revenues in the Company' statement of operations). The exploration and development of the Company's mineral projects will require substantial additional capital.

In order to maintain certain of its property claims, the Company must incur certain minimum exploration expenditures on an ongoing basis.

There can be no assurance that the Company will have the funds required to make such expenditures or that those expenditures will result in positive cash flow. There are no arrangements in place for additional financing, other than the financing expected to close on November 3, 2026, and there is no assurance that the Company will be able to find such financing if required. The Company is an exploration company with an accumulated deficit of $70,547,335 as at August 31, 2026.

With ongoing cash requirements for exploration, development and new operating activities, it will be necessary to raise substantial funds from external sources. If the Company doesn't raise these funds, it will be unable to pursue its business activities, and the investors could lose their investment. If the Company is able to raise funds, investors could experience a dilution of their interests that would negatively affect the market value of the shares.

Because there is no assurance that the Company will generate revenues, it faces a high risk of business failure.

The Company has not earned any revenues to date and has never had positive cash flow. Before being able to generate revenues, the Company will incur substantial operating and exploration expenditures without receiving any revenues. If the Company is unable to generate significant revenues from its activities, it will not be able to earn profits or continue operations. Based upon current plans, the Company expects to incur significant operating losses in the future. Galleon Gold cannot guarantee that it will be successful in raising capital to fund these operating losses or generate revenues in the future. There is no assurance that the Company will ever generate any operating revenues or ever achieve profitable operations. If the Company is unsuccessful in addressing these risks, the business may fail and the investors could lose some or all of their investment.

There are no known reserves of minerals on the Company's mineral claims and there is no assurance that the Company will find any commercial quantities of minerals.

The Company has not found any mineral reserves on our claims and there can be no assurance that any of the mineral claims under exploration contain commercial quantities of any minerals. Even if commercial quantities of minerals are identified, there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to exploit the reserves or, if the Company is able to exploit them, that it can be done on a profitable basis. Substantial expenditures will be required to locate and establish mineral reserves, to develop metallurgical processes and to construct mining and processing facilities at a particular site, and substantial additional financing may be required. It is impossible to ensure that the exploration or development programs planned by the Company will result in a profitable commercial mining operation.

The decision as to whether a particular property contains a commercial mineral deposit and should be brought into production will depend on the results of exploration programs and/or feasibility studies, and the recommendations of duly qualified engineers and geologists. Several significant factors will be considered, including, but not limited to: (i) the particular attributes of the deposit, such as size, grade and proximity to infrastructure; (ii) metal prices, which are highly cyclical; (iii) government regulations, including regulations relating to prices, taxes, royalties, land tenure, land use, importing and exporting of minerals and environmental protection; (iv) ongoing costs of production; and (v) availability and cost of additional funding.

The effect of these factors cannot be accurately predicted, but the combination of these factors may result in the Company receiving no return or an inadequate return on invested capital.

Because of the speculative nature of the exploration of natural resource properties, there is substantial risk that the Company's business will fail.

While the discovery of a commercially viable ore body may result in substantial rewards, few exploration and evaluation properties which are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. There is no assurance that any of the claims that the Company will explore or acquire will contain commercially exploitable reserves of minerals. Exploration for natural resources is a speculative venture involving substantial risk. Even a combination of careful evaluation, experience and knowledge may not eliminate such risk. Hazards such as unusual or unexpected geological formations, formation pressures, fires, power outages, labour disruptions, flooding, cave-ins, landslides, and the inability of us to obtain suitable machinery, equipment or labour are all risks involved with the conduct of exploration programs and the operation of mines.

Development and exploration activities depend, to one degree or another, on adequate infrastructure. Reliable roads, bridges, power sources and water supply are important determinants, which affect capital and operating costs. Unusual or infrequent weather phenomena, sabotage, government or other interference in the maintenance or provision of such infrastructure could adversely affect the Company's operations, financial condition and results of operations.

The Company is subject to market factors and volatility of commodity prices beyond its control.

The marketability of mineralized material that the Company may acquire or discover will be affected by many factors beyond its control. These factors include market fluctuations in the prices of minerals sought which are highly volatile, the proximity and capacity of natural resource markets and processing equipment, and government regulations, including regulations relating to prices, taxes, royalties, land tenure, land use, importing and exporting of minerals and environmental protection. The effect of these factors cannot be predicted but may result in a very low or negative return on invested capital. Prices of certain minerals have fluctuated widely, particularly in recent years, and are affected by numerous factors beyond the Company's control. Future mineral prices cannot be accurately predicted. A severe decline in the price of a mineral being produced or expected to be produced by the Company would have a material adverse effect on the Company and could result in the suspension of its exploration programs or mining operations.

The Company's stock price could be volatile.

Market prices of securities of many public companies have experienced significant fluctuations in price that have not been related to the operating performance, underlying asset values or prospects of such companies. The market price of the Company's common shares has been and is likely to remain volatile.

Results of exploration activities, the price of gold and silver, future operating results, changes in estimates of the Company's performance by securities analysts, market conditions for natural resource companies in general, and other factors beyond Galleon Gold's control could cause a significant decline of the market price of the Company's common shares.

If the Company does not make certain payments or fulfill other contractual obligations, it may lose its option rights and interests in its joint ventures.

The Company may, in the future, be unable to meet its share of costs incurred under option or joint venture agreements to which the Company is a party and the Company may have its interest in the properties subject to such agreements reduced as a result. Furthermore, if other parties to such agreements do not meet their share of such costs, the Company may be unable to finance the cost required to complete programs. The loss of any option rights or interest in joint ventures would have a material, adverse effect on the Company.

The Company may not have good title to its exploration and evaluation properties, potentially impairing its value.

The acquisition of title to exploration and evaluation properties is a very detailed and time-consuming process. Title to exploration and evaluation properties may be disputed. Although the Company believes that it has taken reasonable measures to ensure proper title to its properties, there is no guarantee that title to any of its properties will not be challenged or impaired. Third parties may have valid claims underlying portions of the Company's interests, including prior unregistered liens, agreements, transfers or claims, including aboriginal land claims, and title may be affected by, among other things, undetected defects or unforeseen changes to the boundaries of its properties by governmental authorities. As a result, the Company may be constrained in its ability to operate its properties or unable to enforce its rights with respect to its properties. An impairment to or defect in the Company's title to its properties could have a material adverse effect on its financial condition or results of operations. In addition, such claims, whether or not valid, will involve additional cost and expense to defend or settle.

If key employees or contractors leave the Company, Galleon Gold will be harmed since it is heavily dependent upon them for all aspects of its activities.

The Company is dependent upon key employees and contractors, the loss of any of whom could have a negative impact on its ability to operate the business and could cause a decline in the value of, or cash flows from, its properties or additional costs resulting from a delay in development or exploration of properties.

If the Company does not comply with all applicable regulations, it may be forced to halt its business activities and/or incur significant expense.

The Company is subject to government and environmental regulations. Permits from a variety of regulatory authorities are required for many aspects of exploration, mining operations and reclamation. The Company cannot predict the extent to which future legislation and regulation could cause additional expense, capital expenditures, restrictions, and delays in the development of its Canadian and/or US properties, including those with respect to unpatented mining claims.

Failure to comply with applicable environmental laws, regulations and permitting requirements may result in enforcement actions including orders issued by regulatory or judicial authorities that may result in operations ceasing or being curtailed; and may include corrective measures requiring capital expenditures, installation of additional equipment, or other expensive and/or time-consuming remedial actions. Parties engaged in the exploration or development of exploration properties may be required to compensate those suffering loss or damage by reason of such parties' activities and may have civil or criminal fines or penalties imposed for violations of applicable laws or regulations.

Galleon Gold's activities are not only subject to extensive federal, provincial, state and local regulations controlling the exploration and mining of exploration and evaluation properties, but also the possible effects of such activities upon the environment as well as costs, cancellations and delays resulting from lobbying activities of environmental groups. Future legislation and regulations could cause additional disbursements, capital expenditures, restrictions and delays in the development of the Company's properties, the extent of which cannot be predicted. Also, as noted above, permits from a variety of regulatory authorities are required for many aspects of mine operation and reclamation. In the context of environmental permitting, including the approval of reclamation plans, the Company must comply with known standards, existing laws and regulations that may entail greater or lesser costs and delays, depending on the nature of the activity to be permitted and how stringently the regulations are implemented by the permitting authority.

If the Company becomes more active on its properties, compliance with environmental regulations may increase its costs. Such compliance may include feasibility studies on the surface impact of proposed operations; costs associated with minimizing surface impact, water treatment and protection, reclamation activities including rehabilitation of sites, ongoing efforts at alleviating the mining impact on wildlife, and permits or bonds as may be required to ensure our compliance with applicable regulations. The costs and delays associated with such compliance may result in the Company deciding not to proceed with exploration, development or mining operations on any exploration and evaluation properties.

Exercise of outstanding options, and other future issuances of securities, will result in dilution of the Company's common shares.

The holders of the options were given an opportunity to profit from a rise in the market price of the common shares with a resulting dilution in the interest of the other shareholders. The Company's ability to obtain additional financing during the period such rights are outstanding may be adversely affected and the existence of the rights may have an adverse effect on the price of the common shares. The holders of options may exercise such securities at a time when the Company would otherwise be able to obtain any needed capital by a new offering of securities on terms more favourable than those provided by those outstanding rights. The increase in the number of common shares issued and outstanding and the possibility of sales of such shares may depress the market price of the Company's common shares. In addition, as a result of any such issuances the votes of existing shareholders will be diluted.

Cybersecurity Threats

Galleon Gold relies on secure and adequate operations of information technology systems in the conduct of its operations. Access to and security of the information technology systems are critical to Galleon Gold's operations. To the Company's knowledge, it has not experienced any material losses relating to disruptions to its information technology systems. Galleon Gold has implemented ongoing policies, controls and practices to manage and safeguard Galleon Gold and its stakeholders from internal and external cybersecurity threats and to comply with changing legal requirements and industry practice. Given that cyber risks cannot be fully mitigated and the evolving nature of these threats, the Company cannot assure that its information technology systems are fully protected from cybercrime or that the systems will not be inadvertently compromised, or without failures or defects.

Disruptions to Galleon Gold's information technology systems, including, without limitation, security breaches, power loss, theft, computer viruses, cyber-attacks, natural disasters, and non-compliance by third party service providers and inadequate levels of cybersecurity expertise and safeguards of third party information technology service providers, may adversely affect the operations of Galleon Gold as well as present significant costs and risks including, without limitation, loss or disclosure of confidential, proprietary, personal or sensitive information and third party data, material adverse effect on its financial performance, compliance with its contractual obligations, compliance with applicable laws, damaged reputation, remediation costs, potential litigation, regulatory enforcement proceedings and heightened regulatory scrutiny.

Permitting

The Company's ability to advance the exploration and development of its projects, in particular the West Cache Project is dependent on obtaining licenses and permits from various governmental authorities. The process for obtaining and renewing licenses and permits from governmental authorities often takes an extended period of time and is subject to numerous delays, costs and uncertainties. Any unexpected delays or costs or failure to obtain such licenses or permits associated with the permitting process could delay or prevent the development of the West Cache Project.

The Company's licenses and permits are subject to change in various circumstances. Failure to comply with applicable laws and regulations may result in injunctions, fines, suspensions or revocation of permits and licenses, and other penalties. There can be no assurance that the Company has been or will be at all times in compliance with all such laws and regulations and with its licenses and permits or that the Company has all required licenses and permits in connection with its mining projects. The Company may be unable, on a timely basis, to obtain, renew or maintain in the future all necessary licenses and permits that may be required to explore and develop its properties, maintain the operation of mining facilities and properties under exploration or development or to maintain continued operations that economically justify the cost.

First Nations

The legal nature of First Nation land claims is a matter of considerable complexity. The impact of any such claim on the Company's ownership interest in the West Cache Project cannot be predicted with any degree of certainty and no assurance can be given that a broad recognition of First Nation rights in the area in which the West Cache Project is located, by way of a negotiated settlement or judicial pronouncement, would not have an adverse effect on the Company's activities. Pursuant to section 35 of The Constitution Act of 1982, the Federal and Provincial Crowns have a duty to consult Aboriginal peoples and, in some circumstances, a duty to accommodate them. When development is proposed in an area to which a First Nation asserts Aboriginal rights and titles, and a credible claim to such rights and titles has been made, a developer may be required by the Crown to conduct consultations with Aboriginal groups which may be affected by the West Cache Project and, in some circumstances, accommodate them.

On June 4, 2013 (amended February 23, 2016, June 8, 2017 and November 24, 2021), the Company's subsidiary, Explor Resources Inc, signed Memorandums of Understanding ("MOU") with the Flying Post and Mattagami First Nations, whose traditional territory encompasses the West Cache Project. The Company's relations with the First Nations are positive, and it is the Company's belief that there is broad support for future mineral development and production operations that would support the local economy.

Future Sales of Shares by Existing Shareholders

Sales of a large number of Galleon Gold's common shares in the public markets, or the potential for such sales, could decrease the trading price of the common shares and could impair Galleon Gold's ability to raise capital through future sales of its common shares. Galleon Gold may from time to time have previously issued securities at an effective price per share which will be lower than the market price of its common shares. Accordingly, certain shareholders of Galleon Gold may have an investment profit in the Company's common shares that they may seek to liquidate.

Current Global Financial Conditions

Market events and conditions, including the disruptions in the international credit markets and other financial systems, along with political instability, falling currency prices expressed in United States dollars and the uncertainty surrounding global supply chains have resulted in commodity prices remaining volatile. These conditions have also caused fear and a loss of confidence in global credit markets, resulting in a climate of greater volatility, tighter regulations, less liquidity, widening credit spreads, increased credit losses and tighter credit conditions. Notwithstanding various actions by governments, concerns about the general condition of the capital markets, financial instruments, banks and investment banks, insurers and other financial institutions have caused the broader credit markets to be volatile and interest rates to remain at historical lows. These events are illustrative of the effect that events beyond the Company's control may have on commodity prices; demand for metals, including gold; availability of credit; investor confidence; and general financial market liquidity, all of which may adversely affect the Company's business.

These factors may impact the ability of the Company to obtain equity or debt financing in the future and, if obtained, on terms favourable to the Company. Management monitors recent developments in relation to global tariffs and does not anticipate any material impact on the financial position of the Company at this point.

Community Relationships

The Company's relationships with the communities in which it operates are critical to ensure the future success of its existing operations and the development of its projects. The Company understands that First Nations people and Indigenous communities have protected constitutional rights and can offer a unique understanding of the environment based on their special connection to the land. As the Company's Project progresses, additional agreements may need to be negotiated with First Nations and Indigenous communities. There is no reason to believe at this time that there are, or will be, issues related to Indigenous land claims or objections locally. Indigenous engagement is a strong commitment of Galleon Gold. While the Company is committed to operating in a socially responsible manner and working towards entering into agreements in satisfaction of such requirements, there is no guarantee that its efforts will be successful, in which case interventions by third parties could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial position and operations.

Future Sales of Shares by Existing Shareholders

Sales of a large number of Galleon Gold's common shares in the public markets, or the potential for such sales, could decrease the trading price of the common shares and could impair Galleon Gold's ability to raise capital through future sales of its common shares. Galleon Gold may from time to time have previously issued securities at an effective price per share which will be lower than the market price of its common shares. Accordingly, certain shareholders of Galleon Gold may have an investment profit in the Company's common shares that they may seek to liquidate.

Reputational Risk

As a result of the increased usage and the speed and global reach of social media and other web-based tools used to generate, publish and discuss user-generated content and to connect with other users, companies today are at much greater risk of losing control over how they are perceived in the marketplace.

Damage to the Company's reputation can be the result of the actual or perceived occurrence of any number of events, and could include any negative publicity (for example, with respect to the Company's handling of environmental and health and safety matters), whether true or not. The Company does not have direct control over how it is perceived by others and reputation loss may lead to result in decreased investor confidence, increased challenges in developing and maintaining community relations and an impediment to the Company's overall ability to conduct its operations and advance its projects, which could have a material adverse impact on the Company's business, operations, results of operations, financial condition and future prospects.

Extreme Weather and Climate Change

Due to changes in local and global climate conditions, many analysts and scientists predict an increase in the frequency of extreme weather events such as floods, droughts, forest and brush fires and extreme storms. Such events could materially disrupt the Company's operations if they affect the West Cache Project site, impact local infrastructure or threaten the health and safety of the Company's employees and contractors. As a result, any such event could result in material economic harm to Galleon Gold. Increased environmental regulation and/or the use of fiscal policy by regulators in response to concerns over climate change and other environmental impacts, such as additional taxes levied on activities deemed harmful to the environment, could have a material adverse effect on Galleon Gold's financial condition or results of operations.

The Company does not have a shareholder rights plan and may not be protected against "creeping bids" or a potential acquirer from entering into lock-up agreements with existing shareholders.

In the absence of a shareholder rights plan, the Company may not have adequate protection against ''creeping bids'' (the accumulation of more than 20% of the Common Shares through purchases exempt from Canadian take-over bid rules, such as (i) purchases from a small group of shareholders under private agreements at a premium to the market price not available to all shareholders, (ii) acquiring control through the slow accumulation of shares over a stock exchange without paying a control premium, or (iii) through other transactions outside of Canada that may not be formally subject to Canadian take-over bid rules), and requiring the bid to be made to all shareholders. In addition, the Company may not be in a position to prevent a potential acquirer from entering into lock-up agreements with existing shareholders prior to launching a take-over bid.

Mineral Resource Estimates

Mineral resource figures are estimates, and there is a risk that any of the mineral resources identified at the West Cache Project to date will not be realized. Until a deposit is actually mined and processed, the quantity of mineral resources and grades must be considered as estimates only. In addition, the quantity of mineral resources may vary depending on, among other things, precious metal prices. Any material change in quantity of mineral resources may affect the economic viability of any project undertaken by Galleon Gold. In addition, there is a risk that metal recoveries in small scale laboratory tests will not be duplicated in a larger scale test under on-site conditions or during production.

Mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability, and there is a risk that they will never be mined or processed profitably. Further, there is a risk that mineral resources will not be upgraded to proven and probable mineral reserves as a result of continued exploration.

Contractor and Consultant Performance

As the Company proceeds with the development of the West Cache Project, the timely and cost-effective completion of the work will depend on a large degree to the satisfactory performance of Galleon Gold's contractors, as well as the design and engineering consultants who are responsible for the different elements of the site and mine plan. If any of these contractors or consultants do not perform to accepted or expected standards, Galleon Gold may be required to hire different contractors to complete tasks, which may impact schedules and add costs to the West Cache Project and, in some cases lead to significant risks and losses. A major contractor default or the failure to properly manage contractor performance could have a material impact on Galleon Gold's results.

Galleon Gold has a history of losses and expects to incur losses for the foreseeable future.

Galleon Gold has incurred losses since its inception and expects to incur losses for the foreseeable future. The Company expects to continue to incur losses unless and until such time as the West Cache Project enters into commercial production and generates sufficient revenues to fund continuing operations. The operation of the West Cache Project will require the commitment of substantial financial resources. The amount and timing of expenditures will depend on a number of factors, including the progress of mining operations, the results of consultant analysis and recommendations, the rate at which operating losses are incurred, the execution of any agreements with strategic partners, and Galleon Gold's acquisition of additional properties. Some of these factors are beyond Galleon Gold's control. There can be no assurance that the Company will ever achieve profitability.

Tariffs and Trade Policy Risk

Governments in numerous jurisdictions have recently imposed, or threatened to impose, tariffs and other trade restrictions, contributing to heightened uncertainty in global trade conditions. These measures have the potential to increase the cost of goods and services, disrupt established supply chains, and create broader macroeconomic instability. To the extent that such tariffs or trade restrictions affect the cost of materials, equipment, or services used in the Company's operations, or impact the markets in which the Company operates, they could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, and results of operations. The ultimate scope and duration of current and future tariff measures remains uncertain, and the Company is unable to predict with accuracy the full impact of these developments on its operations or financial performance.

The Company has pledged a material portion of its assets as security

The Company has pledged substantially all of the assets comprising the West Cache Project as security to Pan American. The existence of the security could inhibit the ability of the Company to raise debt or other financing in the future on reasonable terms if at all. In the event that Pan American realizes on its security, the Company could lose its interest in the West Cache Project, which would have a material adverse effect on the Company.

Concentration of Ownership Risk

As at the date hereof, each of Eric Sprott and Pan American Silver Corp. (collectively, the "**Major Shareholders**") holds in excess of 10% of the Company's issued and outstanding common shares. By virtue of such holdings, the Major Shareholders may have significant influence over matters submitted to shareholders for approval, including the election and removal of directors, amendments to the Company's constating documents, and the approval of significant corporate transactions, including business combinations and acquisitions.

The interests of the Major Shareholders may not always be aligned with those of the Company's other shareholders, and any such conflict could be resolved in a manner adverse to the interests of minority shareholders. The concentration of a significant number of common shares in the hands of a small number of shareholders may also have the effect of discouraging unsolicited takeover bids for the common shares, which could adversely impact the liquidity, value, and trading price of the common shares.

In addition, the sale, or potential sale, of a significant number of common shares held by the Major Shareholders or other large shareholders in the public market could materially decrease the trading price of the common shares and impair the Company's ability to raise capital through future equity financings. Should any Major Shareholder elect to liquidate all or a material portion of their position in the common shares, such an event could have a significant adverse effect on the market price of the common shares.

The participation, or failure to participate, of the Major Shareholders in any future issuance of securities of the Company may also have a material impact on the value and trading price of the common shares and on the composition of the Company's shareholder base.

Geopolitical Risk and Global Conflicts

The Company's business operations and financial performance may be materially and adversely affected by ongoing and emerging geopolitical conflicts and instability. Ongoing conflicts, including the war between Russia and Ukraine and military and diplomatic tensions involving Israel, Iran, the United States, and the broader Middle East region, have contributed to significant volatility in global commodity markets, disruptions in international supply chains, and elevated uncertainty in global financial markets.

Sanctions imposed by various governments on Russian energy exports, and the potential for further escalation of conflict in the Middle East, have increased uncertainty across global energy markets, which may affect the cost and availability of fuel and other inputs essential to the Company's operations. Any escalation of existing conflicts, or the emergence of new geopolitical tensions involving additional nations or regions, could contribute to a broader global economic downturn, with potential adverse consequences for commodity prices, capital markets access, input costs, and overall business conditions.

The Company is unable to predict the duration, scope, or ultimate resolution of these geopolitical events, or assess with precision their full impact on its financial condition, results of operations, or future business prospects. The Company continues to monitor developments and will assess the impact of material geopolitical events on its operations and financial position as circumstances evolve.

Other Risks

The Company's business and operations are subject to a number of risks and hazards including:

- environmental hazards;
- discharge of pollutants or hazardous chemicals;
- industrial accidents;
- failure of processing and mining equipment;
- labour disputes;
- supply problems and delays (including as a result of public health crises);
- changes in regulatory environment;
- encountering unusual or unexpected geologic formations or other geological or grade problems;
- encountering unanticipated ground or water conditions;
- cave-ins, pit-wall failures, flooding, rock bursts and fire;
- periodic interruptions due to inclement or hazardous weather conditions;
- uncertainties relating to the interpretation of drill results;
- inherent uncertainty of production and cost estimates and the potential for unexpected costs and expenses;
- results of initial feasibility, pre-feasibility and feasibility studies, and the possibility that future exploration or development results will not be consistent with our expectations;
- the potential for delays in exploration or the completion of feasibility studies; and
- other acts of God or unfavourable operating conditions.

Such risks could result in damage to, or destruction of, properties or equipment, personal injury or death, loss of key employees, environmental damage, delays in development programs, monetary losses and possible legal liability. Satisfying such liabilities may be very costly and could have a material adverse effect on future cash flow, results of operations and financial statements.

Forward-Looking Statements

This Management Discussion and Analysis includes forward-looking statements concerning the Company's future performance, operations, and financial performance and financial condition. These forward-looking statements may include, among others, statements with respect to the Company's objectives and strategies to achieve those objectives, as well as statements with respect to the Company's beliefs, plans, expectations, anticipations, estimates, and intentions. When used herein, the words "plans", "believes", "anticipates", "may", "should", "intends", "estimates", "expects", "projects", and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements, although not all forward-looking statements contain such words. These forward-looking statements are based on current expectations. The Company cautions that all forward-looking information is inherently uncertain and actual results may differ materially from the assumptions, estimates, or expectations reflected or contained in the forward-looking information, and that actual future performance will be affected by a number of factors including economic conditions, technological change, regulatory change, and competitive factors, many of which are beyond the Company's control.

Future events and results may vary significantly from what is expected. The Company is under no obligation (and Galleon Gold expressly disclaims any such obligation) to update or alter the forward-looking statements whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

Additional Information

Additional information about Galleon Gold is available on the Company's website at www.galleongold.com and on the SEDAR+ website at www.sedarplus.ca