Management's Discussion and Analysis

for the year ended December 31, 2024

Matachewan Consolidated Mines, Limited

Introduction

This Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A"), dated April 29, 2025 relates to the financial condition and results of Matachewan Consolidated Mines, Limited ("Matachewan" or "the Company") for the year ended December 31, 2024 and should be read in conjunction with the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024 and the notes thereto. Historical results, including trends which might appear, should not be taken as indicative of future results. The Company's common shares are listed on the TSX Venture Exchange, symbol MCM.A and its reporting currency is the Canadian dollar. The financial data contained in this discussion and analysis is in compliance with *International Financial Reporting Standards* ("IFRS").

Executive Summary

The Company was incorporated in the Province of Ontario, Canada, by letters patent dated July 10, 1933. The registered office of the Company is Suite 1910, 130 Adelaide Street West, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, M5H 3P5. Matachewan is a Canadian controlled Company engaged in the natural resource industry. It has investments in petroleum interests, as well as mineral resource properties all of which are located in Canada. The Company has indirect exposure to other natural resource opportunities by investing in natural resource based marketable securities and investment in other companies that are listed on recognized exchanges.

Additional information relating to Matachewan has been filed electronically through the System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval ("SEDAR") and is available online at www.sedar.com.

The financial statements and the notes thereto have been prepared under principles applicable to a going concern, which assumes continuity of operations and realization of assets and settlement of liabilities in the normal course of business.

Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Information

This MD&A contains "forward-looking statements and "forward-looking information" under applicable Canadian securities laws. Forward-looking statements generally can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as "may", "will", "should", "expect", "believe", "plan", "intend", "estimate", "forecast", "predict", "potential", "continue", "anticipate", or the negative thereof or variations thereon or similar terminology concerning matters that are not historical facts. Forward-looking information may relate to management's future outlook and anticipated events or results, and may include statements or information regarding the future plans or prospects of the Company. Without limitation, statements about the Company's plans and intentions with regard to their purchase and sale of marketable securities and investment in other companies, future royalties from STLLR Gold Inc. ("STLLR") on the Hislop Guibord Ontario property, currently in exploration, and future royalties from Alamos Gold Inc. ("Alamos") on the gold property located in the Matachewan Gold Camp, 50 miles southwest of Timmins, Ontario, which forms part of the Alamos Young-Davidson project, currently in production.

Forward-looking information is based on certain factors and assumptions regarding, among other things, the estimation of mineral reserves and resources, the realization of mineral reserve and resource estimates, prices of minerals, the timing and amount of future exploration expenditures, the estimation of initial and sustaining capital requirements, the estimation of labour and operating costs, the availability of necessary financing, environmental costs, and material costs, necessary to continue the development of the underlying investment the Company has in other companies, generating royalties from the gold property, the receipt of necessary regulatory approvals, and assumptions with respect to environmental risks, title disputes or claims, and other similar matters. While management considers these assumptions to be reasonable, based on information currently available to it, they may prove to be incorrect. See "Risks and Uncertainties", "Financial Instruments", and "Outlook" sections of this MD&A.

Due to the risks, uncertainties and assumptions inherent in forward-looking statements, prospective investors in the securities of the Company should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements.

We disclaim any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except to the extent required by applicable laws and that the forward-looking statements contained in this MD&A are made as of the date hereof.

Evaluation of Disclosure, Internal Controls, and Procedures

Disclosure, Controls and procedures

Disclosure, controls, and procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by the Company in reports filed with or submitted to the various securities regulators is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified. This information is gathered and reported to the Company's management, including the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and the Chief Financial Officer ("CFO"), so that timely decisions can be made regarding disclosure.

The Company's management, under the supervision of, and with the participation of, the CEO and the CFO, have designed and evaluated the Company's disclosure controls and procedures as defined in their signed certification of annual and interim filings venture issuer basic certificate. Based on this evaluation, the CEO and the CFO have concluded that, as of the date of this MD&A, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Designing, establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting is the responsibility of the Company's management. Internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of management, and effected by the Board of Directors, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of the Company's financial statements in conformity with IFRS. These controls include policies and procedures pertaining to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately reflect transactions pertaining to its assets, provide reasonable assurance that all transactions are recorded to permit the preparation of its financial statements and that expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations by management of the Company, and provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on its financial statements. Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal control over financial reporting and has designed and implemented such controls to ensure that the required objectives of these internal controls have been met. The management of the Company applied its judgement in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship to controls and procedures. The result of which was, because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of the controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, have been detected.

Minor control deficiencies have been identified within the Company's accounting and/or finance departments and its financial information systems over segregation of duties and user access respectively. Specifically, as is common for companies of this size, certain duties within the accounting and/or finance departments were not adequately segregated due to the limited number of individuals employed in these areas. At the present time, the CEO and CFO oversee all material transactions and related accounting records. The audit committee reviews the financial statements in detail, the key risks of the Company, and queries management about all significant transactions.

For the period covered by this MD&A there were no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Summary of Quarterly Results

The summary for each of the eight most recently completed quarters is as follows:

For the quarter ended $000's (except per share)	Q4 2024	Q3 2024	Q2 2024	Q1 2024	Q4 2023	Q3 2023	Q2 2023	Q1 2023
Total revenue (loss)	(145)	483	1,426	458	230	57	(343)	539
Net income (loss)	(434)	423	1,324	359	140	(30)	(437)	458
Income (loss) per share	(0.04)	0.04	0.10	0.03	0.01	(0.00)	(0.04)	0.04
Total assets	9,557	9,714	9,354	8,223	7,893	7,718	7,868	8,357

This data is derived from the Company's financial statements.

Executive Compensation

The compensation committee is responsible for making recommendations to the Board of Directors with respect to the compensation of the executive officers of the Company as, among other things, with respect to the Stock Option Plan and any other employee benefits and/or plans. The Board of Directors reviews such recommendations and gives final approval.

The executive officers receive nominal compensation for management services performed.

Financial Highlights of Operations

Year ended December 31, 2024

The net income recorded by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2024 was $1,671,689 compared to net income of $131,408 for 2023. The items that contributed to the 2024 increase in net income of $1,540,281 were, a decrease in investment income from petroleum interests of $16,881, no change in royalty income, an increase from other income of $80,062 an increase in realized income from investment in other companies/marketable securities of $701,711, an increase in unrealized appreciation of investment in other companies and marketable securities of $974,185, a decrease in administrative expenses of $92, an increase in amortization expense of $1 and a decrease in net taxes of $198,887.

Three months ended December 31, 2024

The net loss recorded by the Company for the three months ended December 31, 2024 was $434,524 compared to net income of $140,694 for 2023. The items that contributed to the 2024 decrease in net income of $575,218 were, a decrease in investment income from petroleum interests of $3,234, no change in royalty income, an increase from other income of $56,269 a decrease in realized income from investment in other companies/marketable securities of $38,173, a decrease in unrealized appreciation of investment in other companies and marketable securities of $390,040, an increase in administrative expenses of $1,153 and a decrease in net taxes of $198,887.

Related Party Transactions

Related party expenditures paid to Messrs. McCloskey and Dumond, management executives and Directors of the Company, for the year ended December 31, 2024 were $110,276 (December 31, 2023 – $107,900). These expenses were charged to administration.

Included in other income, are dividends in the amount of $45,963 (2023 - $27,642) that were received from a related party that share common directors and officers.

These amounts were paid in the normal course of business.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The global economy continues to be in a constantly changing environment, and forecasting future trends is both challenging and uncertain. Management continues to adjust and readjust strategies to meet the challenges presented in these uncertain economic conditions that confront the Company.

The Company is dependent upon cash flow generated from royalties, investment in marketable securities and investment in other companies.

Working capital was $7,519,898 at December 31, 2024, compared to $5,550,266 at December 31, 2023. The increase in working capital of $1,969,632 was related to a decrease in cash of $46,979, an increase in marketable securities of $1,876,354 due to fluctuations in their fair value, an increase in accounts receivable of $12,831, a decrease in accounts payable of $11,952, a decrease in ROU liability of $10,650, and a decrease in loans payable of $124,911.

Cash Flow used in Operating Activities

The Company recorded net income of $1,671,689 for the year ended December 31, 2024, which when decreased for non cash items of $1,751,687 and decreased for changes in working capital items of $4,696 resulted in cash used by operating activities of $84,694.

Cash Flow provided by Investing Activities

The Company during the year ended December 31, 2024 investing activities provided $192,662 cash. These activities were effected by the proceeds from the sale of marketable securities.

Cash Flow used in Financing Activities

For the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company decreased its loan payable, using $124,911 and repayment its long term lease liability by $30,036, resulting in $154,947 used in financing activities.

Share Capital

Shareholders' equity at December 31, 2024 was $7,971,170 compared to $6,299,481 at December 31, 2023, an increase of $1,671,689, resulting from net income of $1,671,689 for the year.

The Company's share capital was comprised of the following as:

As at December 31, 2024	
Authorized: Unlimited number of common shares	
Issued: Common shares	12,445,025

The following table sets out the common shares and stock options outstanding as at:

	December 31, 2024
Common shares	12,445,025
Stock options	1,200,000
	13,645,025

Effective August 30, 2022, 1,200,000 stock options were granted to directors, officers and employees of the Company at $0.28 per share to expire August 29 ,2027.

Please refer to Notes 10 and 12 of the Company's financial statements dated December 31, 2024 for further information regarding share capital.

Contributed *Surplus*

The contributed surplus of the Company at December 31, 2024 was $588,200 (December 31, 2023 - $588,200).

Risks and Uncertainties

An investment in the securities of the Company is subject to a number of risks. In addition to the other information contained in the MD&A and the Company's other publicly filed disclosure documents, investors should give careful consideration to the following factors, which are qualified in their entirety by reference to, and must be read in conjunction with, the detailed information appearing elsewhere in this MD&A. Any of the matters highlighted in these risk factors could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business prospects or financial condition.

Royalty and Option interests

The Matachewan Property
The Company has a royalty interest in the Matachewan property consisting of 24 mining claims that forms part of the Young Davidson Mine operated by Alamos Gold Inc.

The base royalty on the property is $1.1025 U.S. per tonne of ore mined and processed from the property. When applicable, an additional royalty is paid when the price of gold exceeds $270 U.S. per ounce. This will amount to 5% of the increase per ounce recovered above the base rate of $270 U.S.

The Hislop Property
Under the terms of the Option and Joint Venture Agreement dated June 21, 2011, by arrangement STLLR Gold Inc. ("STLLR"). STLLR has earned a 60% interest and the Company retains a 40% interest, in 8 mining leases located in Hislop Guibord Townships near Matheson, Ontario. STLLR will earn an additional 10% interest by completing a feasibility study or spending an additional $1,000,000 in exploration expenditures on the property, STLLR will earn a final 10% interest by obtaining financing to construct a mining operation on the property or spending an additional $2,000,000 in exploration expenditures on the property. The Company will retain a 30% assessable interest in the property together with a 2% net smelter royalty of which 1% can be repurchased for $1,000,000. The Company receives an annual $25,000 advance royalty.

Marketable Securities and Investment in Other Companies
The Company's investments are represented by shares of companies predominately listed on a recognized exchange and are

primarily natural resource based. The Company uses this method to get exposure to resource opportunities that normally would not be available to it.

The year ended December 31, 2024, reflected an increase in investment income of $1,675,896 that was attributed to the change in market value and changes in the investment portfolio holdings when comparing 2024 to 2023.

The Company's position in marketable securities and investment in other companies had a combined fair value of $9,373,490, at December 31, 2024, (December 31, 2023 - $7,590,739) an increase of $1,782,751.

Capitalization and Dilution

The Company currently has cash flow that provides sufficient funding to meet its obligations. The Company's capital and expenditure needs have been generated internally from its investment in oil and gas, marketable securities, and investment in other companies and royalties earned. If the Company required major funding in the form of debt and/or equity there is no assurance that the additional funding would be available. The terms of any additional funding obtained by the Company could result in substantial dilution to the present shareholders of Matachewan.

Future Profitability

The Company derives its income from investment in petroleum interests, royalties, investment in marketable securities, and investment in other companies. There are no assurances that the Company will continue to generate income from the preceding.

Outlook

The Company will continue to implement the following strategies:

- remain in the natural resource industry
- maximise the value of its royalty interests
- selectively invest in marketable securities and investment in other companies that are natural resource based

The Company is evaluating and discussing options to enhance shareholder value and will discuss the outcome of these discussions at its next annual meeting.

Other Information - Contractual Obligations

The Company does have a contractual obligation in the form of a short term lease for its office space.

Off-Statements of Financial Position Items

As at December 31, 2024, the Company had no material arrangements off its statements of financial position

Going Concern

Management has prepared its financial statements using accounting principles applicable to a going concern which assumes continuity of operations and realization of assets and settlement of liabilities in the normal course of business. Should the going concern assumption no longer be valid, adjustments would be required to the carrying values of assets and liabilities and to the reported revenues, expenses, and statement of financial position classifications.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The financial statements are reported in Canadian dollars and, they may include management's estimates and assumptions that affect amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. If estimates and assumptions were made, actual results could differ from these estimates and assumptions. The financial statements have been prepared using careful judgment within the significant accounting policies summarized below.

Revenue Recognition

The Company's accounting policy for revenue recognition under IFRS 15 is as follows:

To determine the amount and timing of revenue to be recognized, the Company follows a 5-step process:

1. Identifying the contract with a customer
2. Identifying the performance obligations
3. Determining the transaction price

4. Allocating the transaction price to the performance obligations
5. Recognizing revenue when/as performance obligation(s) are satisfied.

Royalty income is recognized as earned as per the terms of the overriding royalty agreement in accordance with IFRS 15. Revenue is recognized when it is no longer susceptible to market factors and is no longer subject to significant reversal of revenue.

Investment transactions are accounted for as of the settlement date. Realized gains and losses from investment transactions are calculated on an average cost basis. The difference between fair value and average cost is included in the Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income as part of the "Unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of investment in other companies and marketable securities".

Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the income for the period by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Contingently issuable shares are not considered outstanding common shares and consequently are not included in the earnings per share calculation. Diluted earnings per share is determined by adjusting the earnings attributable to common shareholders and the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the effects of all options, warrants and other similar instruments outstanding that may add to the total number of common shares.

Income taxes

The Company accounts for its income taxes using the deferred tax assets and liabilities method. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the difference between the carrying amount and the tax basis of the assets and liabilities. Any change in the net amount of deferred income tax assets and liabilities is included in profit or loss. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are determined based on enacted or substantively enacted tax rates and laws which are expected to apply to taxable profit for the years in which the assets and liabilities will be recovered or settled. Deferred income tax assets are recognized when it is likely they will be realized. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted. The tax expense includes current and deferred tax. This expense is recognized in profit or loss, except for income tax related to the components of other comprehensive income or of equity, in which case the tax expense is recognized in other comprehensive income or equity respectively.

Current income tax assets and liabilities are obligations or claims for the current and prior periods to be recovered from (or paid to) taxation authorities that are still outstanding at the end of the reporting period. Current tax is computed on the basis of tax profit which differs from net profit. This calculation is made using tax rates and laws enacted at the end of the reporting period.
On the statements of financial position all deferred tax assets and liabilities must be classified as non-current under IFRS.

Accounting for share-based compensation

The grant date fair value of options allotted to directors, officers, and employees is recognized as an expense, with a corresponding increase in contributed surplus, over the period that the grantee becomes unconditionally entitled to the options. The amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the actual number of share options for which the related service and non-market vesting conditions are met.

The fair value of the options is measured at grant date, using an option pricing model that takes into account the exercise price, the term of the option, the current share price, the expected forfeitures and the expected volatility of the underlying shares, the expected dividend yield, forfeiture rate and the risk free rate for the term of the option. If the options are exercised, contributed surplus will be reduced by the applicable amount with a corresponding charge to share capital.

For equity-settled share-based payment transactions, the Company measures the goods or services received, and the corresponding increase in equity, directly, at the fair value of the goods or services received, unless that fair value cannot be estimated reliably, in which case, the Company measures their value, and the corresponding increase in equity, indirectly, by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted.

Use of estimates, judgements and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and the reported amount of expenses during the reported period. These estimates are reviewed periodically, and as adjustments become necessary, they are made in the period in which they become known. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Leases

The Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of a contract. The Company recognizes a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease agreements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets. For these leases, the Company recognizes the leases as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

The Company presents right-of-use assets in "Capital assets" and lease liabilities in "Lease liabilities" in the statement of financial position.

Lease liability

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate. The incremental borrowing rate is defined as the rate of interest that the Company would have to pay to borrow, over a similar term and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise:

- fixed lease payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- the amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- the exercise of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options; and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made. The Company remeasures the lease liability (and makes corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset) whenever:

- the lease term has changed or there is a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate
- the lease payments change due to changes in an index or rate or a change in expected payment under a guaranteed residual value, in which cases the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using the initial discount rate (unless the lease payments change is due to a change in a floating interest rate, in which a revised discount rate is used)
- a lease contract is modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate

Right-of-use assets

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement day and any initial direct costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Whenever the Company incurs an obligation for costs to dismantle and remove a leased asset, restore the site on which it is located or restore the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, a provision is recognized and measured under IAS 37. The costs are included in the related right-of-use asset, unless the costs are incurred to produce inventories.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts at commencement date of the lease.

The Company applies IAS 36 Impairment of Assets to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired.

New Accounting Standards

Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7)

In May 2024, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) issued narrow scope amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures. The amendments were incorporated into Part I of the CPA Canada Handbook – Accounting in October 2024.
The amendments:

- Provide clarification that a financial liability is derecognized on the 'settlement date', i.e., the date on which the liability is extinguished as the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expired.
- Provide an accounting policy option to derecognize a financial liability that is settled in cash using an electronic payment system before the settlement date if specified criteria are met.
- Clarify how to assess the contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets with contingent features, including environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG) linked features;

- Clarify that, for a financial asset to have 'non-recourse' features, the entity's ultimate right to receive cash flows must be contractually limited to the cash flows generated by specified assets;
- Clarify the characteristics of the contractually linked instruments that distinguish them from other transactions; and
- Add new disclosure requirements for investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial instruments that have certain contingent features.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026. Earlier application is permitted. The amendments are to be applied retrospectively. The Company is currently assessing the impact of these amendments on its financial statements.

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements (New)

In April 2024, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) issued IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements, which was incorporated into Part I of the CPA Canada Handbook – Accounting in September 2024. IFRS 18 replaces IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements, and for all entities will:

- Introduce a new defined structure for the statement of profit and loss and require the classification of income and expenses in that statement into one of five categories: operating; investing; financing; income taxes; and discontinued operations. Entities will also be required to present new subtotals for 'operating profit or loss' and 'profit or loss before financing and income taxes';
- Require disclosure of 'management-defined performance measures' (MPMs) in a single note to the financial statements. MPMs are subtotals of income and expenses that an entity uses in public communications outside of its financial statements, to communicate management's view of an aspect of the financial performance of the entity as a whole to users. Entities must disclose a reconciliation between the measure and the most directly comparable total or subtotal specifically required to be disclosed by IFRS® Accounting Standards or subtotal listed in IFRS 18;
- Enhance guidance about how to group information within the financial statements; and
- For the statement of cash flows, require that 'operating profit or loss' be used as the starting point for determining cash flows from operating activities under the indirect method, and remove the optionality around classification of cash flows from interest and dividends.

IFRS 18 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027, including for interim financial statements. Earlier application is permitted. The new standard is to be applied retrospectively, and, in the year of adoption, a reconciliation is required between how the statement of profit or loss was presented in the comparative period under IAS 1 and how it is presented in the current year under IFRS 18. The Company is currently assessing the impact of the new standard on its financial statements.

Capital disclosures

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of the changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of its underlying assets. The Board of Directors does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management, but rather relies on the expertise of management to sustain future development of the Company.

The Company does not have any externally imposed capital requirements to which it is subject.

Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach is reasonable considering the nature and relative size of the Company.

There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during this reporting period.

Financial Instruments

The Company's financial risk exposure and the impact of the Company's financial instruments are summarized below:

Credit risk

The Company's credit risk is attributable to its accounts receivable. In the opinion of management, the credit risk is low.

Liquidity risk

The Company's approach to managing its liquidity risk is to ensure that it has sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they come due. The Company, as at December 31, 2024 had cash of $76,147 marketable securities having a fair value of $8,783,625, accounts receivable in the amount of $27,757 and income taxes receivable of $61,077, totaling $8,948,606 available to settle its current liabilities of $1,428,708.

Interest rate risk
The Company has loans to supplement its investment strategies. The preceding exposes the Company to interest rate risk which management considers to be low.

Foreign currency risk
The Company is not exposed to foreign currency risk.

Price risk
The Company is exposed to price risk. The volatility of commodity prices received affect the amount received by the Company from the operator and therefore its available cash and profits. The value of the Company's marketable securities and investment in other companies are carried at fair value. The value of these investments would be affected by increases and decreases in the share prices recorded for them on the respective stock exchanges and thus exposes the Company to a marketable securities and investment in other companies price risk.

Public trading risk
The public trading market for the Company's common shares is the TSX Venture Exchange symbol MCM.A. Various factors including economic conditions could cause significant fluctuations in the price and volume of trading in the Company's common shares.

Sensitivity analysis
Based on managements' knowledge and experience of the financial markets, the Company believes the following movements are "reasonably possible" over a one year period:

Cash and cash equivalents are in cash only at the present time. If they were in deposits and a sensitivity of plus or minus 1% change in rates were applied over the year ended December 31, 2024 there would not be a significant effect on the Company's net income.

As at December 31, 2024 had the prices on the respective stock exchanges for marketable securities and publicly held investments in other companies raised or lowered by 5%, with all other variables held constant, the equity of the Company would have increased or decreased by $452,114 (December 31, 2023 - $359,794).

Fair value of financial instruments
Fair value is determined using the following methods and assumptions:
The carrying value of accounts receivable, loans receivable and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their fair value due from the relatively short periods to maturity of these instruments. The carrying value of the floating rate loans payable is assumed to approximate its fair value as interest is based on market related variable rates.

The Company has classified its financial instruments as follows:

	IFRS 9	
	Classification	**Measurement**
Cash	FVTPL	Fair value
Accounts receivable	Amortized cost	Amortized cost
Marketable securities	FVTPL	Fair value
Investment in other companies	FVTPL	Fair value
Investment in petroleum interests	FVTPL	Fair value
Loan payable	Other financial liabilities	Amortized cost
Investment in petroleum interests	FVTPL	Fair Value
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Other financial liabilities	Amortized cost

Directors and Officers

Richard D. McCloskey	Director – President and CEO
Edward G. Dumond	Director – Corporate Secretary and CFO
Douglas C. Bolton	Director
Richard B. German	Director
Michael T. Zurowski	Director

April 29, 2025