INTRODUCTION

The following management discussion and analysis ("MD&A") was prepared as of November 19, 2025 and is management's assessment of Pacific Silk Road Resources Group Inc.'s (the "Company") operating results and financial condition of the Company. This MD&A should be read in conjunction with the unaudited consolidated interim financial statements for the three months ended September 30, 2025 and the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2025.

The Company's interim consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. All dollar amounts are expressed in Canadian dollars unless otherwise stated.

The Company's shares trade on the Toronto Stock Exchange Venture Exchange ("TSX-V" or "Venture Exchange") under the symbol "PP". The Company has not maintained the requirements for a TSX-V Tier 2 company. Therefore, effective December 12, 2023, the Company's listing transferred to NEX, the Company's tier classification changed from Tier 2 to the NEX and trading symbol changed from "PP" to "PP.H".

Additional information relating to the Company can be found on SEDAR at www.sedarplus.ca.

FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

This MD&A contains certain statements that may constitute "forward-looking statements". All statements, other than statements of historical fact, included herein, including but not limited to, statements regarding anticipated property acquisitions, the nature of future anticipated exploration programs and the results thereof, discovery and delineation of mineral resources/reserves, business and financing plans and business trends, are forward-looking statements. Although the Company believes that such statements are reasonable, it can give no assurance that such expectations will prove to be correct.

Forward-looking statements are typically identified by words such as: believe, expect, anticipate, intend, estimate, postulate and similar expressions, or which by their nature refer to future events. The Company cautions investors that any forward-looking statements by the Company are not guarantees of future performance, and that actual results may differ materially from those in forward-looking statements as a result of various factors, including, but not limited to, variations in the nature, quality and quantity of any mineral deposits that may be located, variations in the market for, and pricing of, any mineral products the Company may produce or plan to produce, the Company's inability to obtain any necessary permits, consents or authorizations required for its activities, the Company's inability to produce minerals from its properties successfully or profitably, to continue its projected growth, to raise the necessary capital or to be fully able to implement its business strategies, and other risks and uncertainties identified herein under "Risk Factors".

Should one or more of these risks and uncertainties materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary materially from those described in any of those forward-looking statements. The Company does not expect to update forward-looking statements continually as conditions change and the reader is referred to the full discussion of the Company's business contained in the Company's disclosure filed with the Canadian securities regulatory authorities. For the reasons set forth above, investors should not attribute undue certainty to or place undue reliance on forward-looking statements.

Historical results of operations and trends that may be inferred from the following discussion and analysis may not necessarily indicate future results from operations. In particular, the current state of the global securities markets may cause significant fluctuations in the price of the Company's securities and render it difficult or impossible for the Company to raise the funds necessary to develop any of its present or future mineral properties.

DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

The Company was incorporated on April 18, 2006 under the Company Act of British Columbia under the name Silver Lake Capital Corp. and changed its name to Pacific Potash Corporation on June 27, 2011. On June 6, 2018, the Company changed its name to Pacific Silk Road Resources Group Inc. The Company has two subsidiaries called Moonraker Acquisition Corp., a Canadian company and Pacific Silk Roads Resources Limited, a Hong Kong company.

RESOURCE PROPERTIES

The Company is an exploration stage mining company and is in the process of acquiring and exploring its interest in mineral properties in the potash sector. Previous properties in the potash industry were written off due to poor results and the Company is currently looking for another property of merit. Management has determined that the potash industry was the resource sector that gave the Company's shareholders their best chance for superior returns.

SELECTED ANNUAL INFORMATION

	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023
Reporting Standards	IFRS	IFRS	IFRS
Total Income	$Nil	$Nil	$Nil
Comprehensive Loss	$214,122	$223,452	$201,681
Loss Per Share, basic and diluted	$0.01	$0.01	$0.01
Total Assets	$6,489	$15,544	$29,018
Total Long-Term Debt	$Nil	$Nil	$Nil
Cash Dividends	$Nil	$Nil	$Nil

The loss for 2023 reflects substantially for lower professional fees and decommissioning costs. During the year, professional fees decreased to $22,140 from $35,164 in 2022, decommissioning costs decreased to $Nil from $76,650 in 2022, transfer agent and filing fees decreased to $11,137 from $15,243 in 2022, interest expense decreased to $18,961 from $21,338 in 2022, investor relations decreased to $Nil from $1,261 in 2022, office, rent and miscellaneous decreased to $4,159 from $5,659 in 2022, salaries and wages decreased to $38,568 from $38,614 in 2022, amortization decreased to $91 from $128 in 2022 and foreign exchange loss decreased to $586 from $616 in 2022. Management and consulting fees retained at $82,000 and $24,000, respectively from 2022.

The loss for 2024 reflects substantially for higher professional fees and office, rent and miscellaneous expenses. During the year, professional fees increased to $23,866 from $22,140 in 2023, transfer agent and filing fees decreased to $10,372 from $11,137 in 2023, interest expense decreased to $18,588 from $18,961 in 2023, office, rent and miscellaneous increased to $6,561 from $4,159 in 2023, amortization decreased to $63 from $91 in 2023, consulting fees increased to $24,450 from $24,000 in 2023, decommissioning costs increased to $18,268 from $Nil in 2023 and foreign exchange loss increased to $628 from $586 in 2023. Management fees and salaries and wages retained at $82,000 and $38,568, respectively from 2023.

The loss for 2025 reflects substantially for lower decommissioning costs. During the year, professional fees decreased to $22,011 from $23,866 in 2024, transfer agent and filing fees increased to $12,962 from $10,372 in 2024, interest expense increased to $20,995 from $18,588 in 2024, office, rent and miscellaneous decreased to $5,289 from $6,561 in 2024, amortization decreased to $44 from $63 in 2024, consulting fees decreased to $24,000 from $24,450 in 2024, decommissioning costs decreased to $8,270 from $18,268 in 2024, and foreign exchange gain increased to $17 from loss of $628 in 2024. Management fees and salaries and wages retained at $82,000 and $38,568, respectively from 2024.

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

Quarter Ended	Revenue ($)	Net Comprehensive Loss ($)	Basic & Diluted Loss per Share ($)	Total Assets ($)	Long-Term Liabilities ($)	Cash Dividend ($)
September 30-25	Nil	(46,423)	(0.00)	53,445	Nil	Nil
June 30-25	Nil	(71,770)	(0.00)	6,489	Nil	Nil
March 31-25	Nil	(45,549)	(0.00)	8,660	Nil	Nil
December 31-24	Nil	(51,078)	(0.00)	10,661	Nil	Nil
September 30-24	Nil	(45,848)	(0.00)	26,339	Nil	Nil
June 30-24	Nil	(88,033)	(0.00)	15,544	Nil	Nil
March 31-24	Nil	(44,176)	(0.00)	14,227	Nil	Nil
December 31-23	Nil	(46,422)	(0.00)	16,734	Nil	Nil

All quarters are IFRS

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Since the date of inception on April 18, 2006, the Company had been consistently incurring losses from operations as the Company is still in the exploration phase. This trend is likely to continue in the near term.

The loss in the September 30, 2025 quarter was mainly due to higher interest expense of $4,829 (2024 - $4,364), higher professional fees of $2,445 (2024 - $1,309), lower office, rent and miscellaneous of $544 (2024 - $1,113), and lower transfer agent and filling fees of $1,830 (2024 - $3,079). Consulting fees, management fees, and salaries and wages retained at $6,000, $20,500, and $9,642 respectively from 2024.

The loss in the June 30, 2025 quarter was mainly lower professional fees of $16,500 (2024 - $23,560) lower amortization of $44 (2024 - $63), lower decommissioning costs of $8,270 (2024 - $18,268), higher interest expense of $7,259 (2024 - $6,871), higher office, rent and miscellaneous of $3,100 (2024 - $2,359), and higher transfer agent and filling fees of $1,788 (2024 - $577). Consulting fees, salaries and wages, and management fees retained at $6,000, $9,642 and $20,500, respectively from 2024.

The loss in the March 31, 2025 quarter was mainly due to higher interest expense of $4,627 (2024 - $3,877), higher office, rent and miscellaneous of $525 (2024 - $524), higher professional fees of $2,000 (2024 - $Nil), and lower transfer agent and filling fees of $2,295 (2024 - $3,380). Consulting fees, salaries and wages, and management fees retained at $6,000, $9,642 and $20,500, respectively from 2024.

The loss in the December 31, 2024 quarter was mainly due to higher interest expense of $4,745 (2023 - $3,921), higher professional fees of $2,202 (2023 - $Nil), higher transfer agent and filling fees of $5,800 (2023 - $3,076), lower consulting fees of $6,000 (2023 - $6,450), and lower office, rent and miscellaneous of $551 (2023 - $3,063). Salaries and wages, and management fees retained at $9,642 and $20,500, respectively from 2023.

The loss in the September 30, 2024 quarter was mainly due to higher interest expense of $4,364 (2023 - $3,919), higher office, rent and miscellaneous of $1,113 (2023 - $615), higher professional fees of $1,309 (2023 - $306) and lower transfer agent and filling fees of $3,079 (2023 - $3,339). Consulting fees, salaries and wages and management fees retained at $6,000, $9,642 and $20,500, respectively from 2023.

The loss in the June 30, 2024 quarter was mainly due to lower interest expense of $6,871 (2023 - $7,292), lower office, rent and miscellaneous of $2,359 (2023 - $2,677), higher professional fees of $23,560 (2023 - $17,552), higher transfer agent and filling fees of $577 (2023 - recovery of $1,192), and higher decommissioning costs of $18,268 (2023 - $Nil). Consulting fees, salaries and wages, and management fees retained at $6,000, $9,642 and $20,500, respectively from 2023.

The loss in the March 31, 2024 quarter was mainly due to higher interest expense of $3,877 (2023 - 3,834), higher office, rent and miscellaneous of $524 (2023 - $465), lower professional fees of $Nil (2023 - $4,174), lower transfer agent and filling fees of $3,380 (2023 - $9,085), and consulting fees, salaries and wages and management fees retained at $6,000, $9,642 and $20,500, respectively from 2023.

The loss in December 31, 2023 quarter was mainly due to higher consulting fees of $6,450 (2022 - $6,000), higher office, rent and miscellaneous of $3,063 (2022 - $552), higher transfer agent and filing fees of $3,076 (2022 - $2,817), and recovery of professions fees of $Nil (2022 - $48). Interest expense, management fees, and salaries and wages retained at $3,921, $20,500 and $9,642, respectively from 2022.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Key management personnel receive compensation in the form of short-term employee benefits. Key management personnel include the officers and directors of the Company.

For the three months ended September 30,		**2025**		**2024**
Management fees	$	20,500	$	20,500

The following amounts are due to related parties and have been included in accounts payable:

		September 30, 2025		**June 30, 2025**
Accounts payable	$	684,803	$	664,303

The amounts are due to directors and officers of the Company. The amounts are non-interest bearing, unsecured and are due upon demand.

At September 30, 2025, the Company has loans payable of $455,811 (June 30, 2025 - $394,601) owing to companies controlled by directors of the Company.

LOANS PAYABLE

		A		**B**		**C**		**Total**
Balance as at June 30, 2024	$	306,839	$	38,762	$	10,702	$	356,303
Additions		20,000		-		-		20,000
Accrued interest		16,181		1,755		480		18,416
Foreign exchange adjustment		-		(118)		-		(118)
Balance as at June 30, 2025		343,020		40,399		11,182		394,601
Additions		56,000		-		-		56,000
Accrued interest		4,267		441		121		4,829
Foreign exchange adjustment		-		381		-		381
Balance as at September 30, 2025	$	403,287	$	41,221	$	11,303	$	455,811

a) Between the years ended June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2025, the Company was advanced $322,200 from Sino-Canada Natural Resources Fund I ("Sino-Canada"), a significant shareholder and a company related to a director of the Company. Between the years ended June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2025, the Company settled $60,000 of the loan principal and the related accrued interest. The loans have all matured and are due on demand. During the three months ended September 30, 2025, the Company was advanced an additional $56,000 of which $6,000 is due on July 16, 2026 and $50,000 is due on September 30, 2026. The loans bear interest of 6-8% per annum, calculated annually. During the three months ended September 30, 2025, the Company recorded interest expense of $4,267 (2024 - $3,803) on these loans. The loans are unsecured.

b) On May 1, 2018, the Company was advanced $8,726 (52,000 HKD) from CapitalAsia Asset Management Ltd. ("CapitalAsia"), a company controlled by a director of the Company. The loan bears interest of 6% per annum, calculated annually and matured on May 1, 2019. During the three months ended September 30, 2025, the Company recorded interest expense of $139 (2024 - $138) on this loan. The loan is unsecured. On April 10, 2019, the Company was advanced $20,000 from CapitalAsia. The loan bears interest of 6% per annum, calculated annually and matured on April 10, 2020. During the three months ended September 30, 2025, the Company recorded interest expense of $302 (2024 - $302) on this loan. The loan is unsecured.

c) On February 19, 2019, the Company was advanced $10,000 from Capital Asia Consulting (Canada) Inc., a company controlled by a director of the Company. The loan bears interest of 6% per annum, calculated annually and matured on February 19, 2020. The Company made a partial payment of $2,000 in March 2020. During the three months ended September 30, 2025, the Company recorded interest expense of $121 (2024 - $121) on this loan. The loan is unsecured.

FINANCIAL CONDITION, LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Company currently has no operating revenues and since the date of inception on April 18, 2006, the Company had been incurring losses. The Company has been relying on funds from private placements for its exploration and corporate activities.

As of September 30, 2025, the Company had current liabilities that exceed current assets of $2,086,551 (June 30, 2025 - $2,040,128). The increase was mainly due to an increase in accounts payable and loans payable. The Company's ability to meet its future obligations and maintain its operations and pursue its business plan to develop potash assets is contingent upon successful completion of additional financing. The Company does not have any firm commitments for material expenditures over the near or long-term period and none are presently contemplated over and above normal operating requirements.

Cash used in operating activities was $8,986 for the three months ended September 30, 2025 compared to $5,630 for the three months ended September 30, 2024. The increase in cash used in operating activities was primarily attributed to the increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities, increase in GST and other receivables, decrease in prepaid expenses, and increase in net loss as compared to the three months ended September 30, 2024.

Cash provided by financing activity was $56,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2025 compared to $15,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2024. The increase in cash provided by financing activity was primarily attributed to proceeds from loans.

There was no investing activity during the three months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company is exposed to varying degrees to a variety of financial instrument related risks. The Board approves and monitors the risk management processes. The type of risk exposure and the way in which such exposure is managed is provided as follows:

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of potential loss to the Company if counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its liquid financial assets including cash. The Company limits the exposure to credit risk by only investing its cash with high-credit quality financial institutions.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company manages liquidity risk through the management of its capital structure and financial leverage.

The Company monitors its ability to meet its short-term exploration and administrative expenditures by raising additional funds through share issuance when required. All of the Company's financial liabilities have contractual maturities of 30 days or are due on demand and are subject to normal trade terms. The Company does not have investments in any asset backed deposits.

In the normal course of business, the Company enters into contracts that give rise to commitments for future minimum payments. The following table summarizes the Company's significant commitments and corresponding maturities:

	<1 year	1–5 years	Total
Accounts payable	$ 1,158,099	$ -	$ 1,158,099
Loans payable	455,811	-	455,811
	$ 1,613,910	$ -	$ 1,613,910

Foreign Exchange Risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because they are denominated in currencies that differ from the respective functional currency. Foreign exchange risk is assessed as low.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's loans payable bears a fix interest rate. Interest rate risk is assessed as low.

Fair Value Measurements

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

- Level 1 - Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly; and

- Level 3 - Inputs that are not based on observable market data.

The fair value of cash is determined based on "Level 1" inputs, which consist of quoted prices in active markets for identical assets. As at September 30, 2025, the Company believes that the carrying values of accounts payable and loans payable approximate fair value because of their nature and relatively short maturity dates or durations.

Assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis were presented on the Company's consolidated interim statement of financial position as of September 30, 2025 as follows:

	Level 1 $	Level 2 $	Level 3 $	Total $
Cash	50,749	-	-	50,749

Assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis were presented on the Company's consolidated statement of financial position as of June 30, 2025 as follows:

	Level 1 $	Level 2 $	Level 3 $	Total $
Cash	3,735	-	-	3,735

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

Critical accounting estimates

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

i. the provision for the income tax expense which is included in profit or loss and the measurement of deferred income tax liabilities included in the consolidated statements of financial position; and

ii. the determination of decommissioning provisions and inputs used.

Critical accounting judgments

i. the determination of categories of financial assets and financial liabilities identified as financial instruments, which involves judgments or assessments made by management;

ii. the determination of whether it is likely that future taxable profits will be available to utilize against any deferred tax assets; and

iii. the recognition and valuation of provisions for restoration, rehabilitation and environmental obligations.

COMMITMENTS

The Company is committed to the site leases for the surface rights owners of the Provost Property. The site leases are renewed on an annual basis. A minimum lease payment of $2,004 per year is required if the sites are not constructed and $13,067 per year if the sites are constructed. The required payment for 2024 and 2025 was not made as of September 30, 2025 and has been accrued.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Company has no off-balance sheet arrangements.

MATERIAL PROCEEDINGS

There was no litigation activity initiated or pending against the Company as of September 30, 2025 or the date of this MD&A.

DISCLOSURE AND INTERNAL FINANCIAL REPORTING CONTROL AND PROCEDURES

Disclosure controls and procedures ("DC&P") are intended to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified by securities regulations and that information required to be disclosed is accumulated and communicated to management. Internal controls over financial reporting ("ICFR") are intended to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of consolidated financial statements for external purposes in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"). TSX Venture listed companies are not required to provide representations in their annual and interim filings relating to the establishment and maintenance of DC&P and ICFR, as defined in National Instrument NI 52-109. In particular, the CEO and CFO certifying officers do not make any representations relating to the establishment and maintenance of: (a) 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 (b) a process to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of consolidated financial statements for external purposes in accordance with the issuer's GAAP. 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 certificates regarding absence of misrepresentations and fair disclosure of financial information. 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.

CHANGE OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

New Accounting Standards, Interpretations and Amendments to Existing Standards

The Company adopted the following new IFRS standard effective June 30, 2024. The nature and impact of the standard on the Company's consolidated financial statements is indicated below.

In February 2021, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2, *Making Materiality Judgements* to disclose material accounting policy information rather than significant accounting policies. Further amendments explain how an entity can identify a material accounting policy and clarify that information may be material because of its nature, even if the related amounts are immaterial. The amendments were effective July 1, 2023, and have not had a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

There are no other IFRS or International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee interpretations that are not yet effective that would be expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

CHANGES IN INTERNAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Internal control over financial reporting means a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the Company's certifying officers, and effected by the Company's board of directors, management and other personnel, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of consolidated financial statements for external purposes in accordance with the Company's IFRS and includes those policies and procedures that:

(a) pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company;

(b) are designed to provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Company's GAAP, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Company; and

(c) are designed to 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 the annual consolidated financial statements or consolidated financial statements.

There has been no change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the three months ended September 30, 2025 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The Company is in the business of acquiring and exploring natural resource properties in Canada. Due to the nature of the Company's proposed business and the present stage of exploration of its resource properties, which are at very early stages, the following risk factors, amongst others, will apply:

<u>Exploration stage company</u>

The Company does not hold any known mineral reserves of any kind and does not generate any revenues from production. The Company's success will depend largely upon its ability to locate commercially productive mineral reserves. Mineral exploration is highly speculative in nature, involves many risks and frequently is nonproductive. There is no assurance that exploration efforts will be successful.

Success in establishing reserves is a result of a number of factors, including the quality of management, the level of geological and technical expertise, and the quality of property available for exploration. Once mineralization is discovered, it may take several years in the initial phases of drilling until production is possible, during which time the economic feasibility of production may change.

Substantial expenditures are required to establish proven and probable reserves through drilling and bulk sampling, to determine the optimal metallurgical process to extract the metals from the ore and, in the case of new properties, to construct mining and processing facilities. Because of these uncertainties, no assurance can be given that any future exploration programs will result in the establishment or expansion of resources or reserves.

<u>Exploration and development risks</u>

The business of exploring for minerals and mining involves a high degree of risk. There is no assurance the Company's mineral exploration activities will be successful. Few properties that are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. In exploring and developing any future mineral deposits the Company will be subjected to an array of complex economic factors and technical considerations. Delays in obtaining governmental approvals, inability to obtain financing or other factors could cause delays in exploring and developing properties. Such delays could materially adversely affect the financial performance of the Company. Unusual or unexpected formations, formation pressures, power outages, labour disruptions, flooding, explosions, cave-ins, landslides, environmental hazards, the discharge of toxic chemicals and the inability to obtain suitable or adequate machinery, equipment or labour are other risks involved in the operation of mines and the conduct of exploration programs. The Company has limited experience in the development and operation of mines and in the construction of facilities required to bring mines into production. The Company has relied and may continue to rely upon consultants and others for operating expertise. Depending on the price of minerals produced, the Company may determine that it is impractical to commence or continue commercial production.

Financing

The Company's objective is to ensure that there are sufficient committed financial resources to meet its short-term business requirements for a minimum of twelve months. Currently, the Company does not have sufficient funds on hand to continue operating for the next twelve months as they have previously been and will need to obtain additional financing. The Company has no formal credit facilities at this time and given the Company's current stage of development, it is not expected that such credit facilities would be available to the Company.

Future exploration, development, mining, and processing of minerals from any of the Company's future properties will require substantial additional financing. The only current sources of funds available to the Company are the sale of additional equity capital, which if available, may result in substantial dilution to existing shareholders. There is no assurance that such funding will be available to the Company, or that it will be obtained on terms favourable to the Company. Failure to obtain sufficient financing may result in delaying or indefinite postponement of exploration, development, or production on any or all of the Company's properties, or even a loss of property interests.

Competition

There is aggressive competition within the mining industry for the discovery and acquisition of properties considered to have commercial potential. The Company competes with other mining companies, many of which have greater financial resources than the Company, for the acquisition of mineral claims, leases and other mineral interests as well as for the recruitment and retention of qualified employees and other personnel.

Management believes the Company's overall liquidity risk has increased from the prior year due to the current global credit crisis and lack of financing available in the equity markets.

Difficulties in raising development capital

Recent market events and conditions, including disruptions in the Canadian, United States and international credit markets and other financial systems and the deterioration of the Canadian, United States and global economic conditions, could, among other things, impede access to capital or increase the cost of capital, which would have an adverse effect on the Company's ability to fund its capital requirements to pursue the acquisition and exploration of any significant mineral projects or to secure its share of development financing following a decision to place any of its current or future mineral properties into production (whether on its own or on a joint venture basis).

Share price volatility

Since 2009 and 2010, worldwide securities markets, particularly those in North America, have experienced a high level of price and volume volatility, and the market price of securities of many companies, particularly those considered exploration or development stage companies, have experienced unprecedented fluctuations in price which have not necessarily been related to the operating performance, underlying asset values or prospects of such companies. Most significantly, the share prices of junior natural resource companies have experienced an unprecedented decline in value and there has been a significant decline in the number of buyers willing to purchase such securities.

In addition, significantly higher redemptions by holders of mutual funds has forced many of such funds (including those holding the Company's securities) to sell such securities at any price. As a consequence, despite the Company's past success in securing significant equity financing, market forces may render it difficult or impossible for the Company to secure places to purchase new share issues at a price which will not lead to severe dilution to existing shareholders, or at all.

Therefore, there can be no assurance that significant fluctuations in the trading price of the Company's common shares will not occur, or that such fluctuations will not materially adversely impact on the Company's ability to raise equity funding without significant dilution to its existing shareholders, or at all.

Permits and licenses

The operations of the Company will require licenses and permits from various governmental authorities. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain all necessary licenses and permits that may be required to carry out exploration, development and mining operations at its projects, on reasonable terms or at all. Delay or failure to obtain such licenses and permits or failure to comply with the terms of any such licenses and permits that the Company does obtain, could have a material adverse effect on the Company.

Acquisition of mineral concessions under agreements

In the junior natural resource industry, it is typical for companies to enter into option agreement which allow the optionee to acquire the property over time while performing initial exploration activities. If the Company continues to enter into these types of agreements, the Company may have to make a series of cash payments and/or share issuances over certain time periods, expend certain minimum amounts on the exploration of the properties or contribute its share of ongoing expenditures. Failure by the Company to make such payments, issue such shares or make such expenditures in a timely fashion may result in the Company losing its interest in such properties. There can be no assurance that the Company will have, or be able to obtain, the necessary financial resources to be able to maintain all of its property agreements in good standing, or to be able to comply with all of its obligations thereunder, with the result that the Company could forfeit its interest in one or more of its mineral properties.

Environmental and other regulatory requirements

Existing and possible future environmental legislation, regulations and actions could cause additional expense, capital expenditures, restrictions and delays in the activities of the Company, the extent of which cannot be predicted. Before production can commence on any properties, the Company must obtain regulatory approval and there is no assurance that such approvals will be obtained. Although the Company believes its mineral and exploration activities are currently carried out in accordance with all applicable rules and regulations, no assurance can be given that new rules and regulations will not be enacted or that existing rules and regulations will not be applied in a manner which could limit or curtail production or development.

Uninsured risks

The Company may become subject to liability for cave-ins, pollution or other hazards against which it cannot insure or against which it may elect not to insure because of high premium costs or other reasons. The payment of such liabilities would reduce the funds available for exploration and mining activities. In particular, the Company is not insured for environmental liability or earthquake damage.

Operating hazards and risks

Mineral exploration involves many risks, which even a combination of experience, knowledge and careful evaluation may not be able to overcome. Operations in which the Company has a direct or indirect interest will be subject to all the hazards and risks normally incidental to exploration, development and production of base metals, any of which could result in work stoppages, damage to property, and possible environmental damage. The Company currently does not maintain liability insurance against such liabilities. Although the Company currently intends to obtain insurance when it commences operations of reasonable significance, the nature of these risks is such that liabilities might exceed policy limits, the liabilities and hazards might not be insurable, or the Company might not elect to insure itself against such liabilities due to high premium costs or other reasons, in which event the Company could incur significant costs that could have a materially adverse effect upon its financial condition.

Title matters

Often, the mining claims in which the Company could acquire an interest in have not been surveyed and, accordingly, the precise location of the boundaries of the claims and ownership of mineral rights on specific tracts of land comprising the claims may be in doubt. Such claims would not be converted to lease and tenure, and are, accordingly, subject to annual compliance with assessment work requirement. Other parties may dispute the Company's title to its mining properties. While the Company has diligently investigated title to all mineral claims and, to the best of its knowledge, title to all properties is in good standing; this should not be construed as a guarantee of title. The properties may be subject to prior unregistered agreements, first nation's land claim or transfers of land claims and titles which may be affected by undetected defects.

Conflicts of interest

Certain of the Company's directors and officers serve as directors or officers of other companies or have significant shareholdings in other companies and, to the extent that such other companies may participate in ventures in which the Company may participate, the directors of the Company may have a conflict of interest in negotiating and concluding terms respecting the extent of such participation. In the event that such a conflict of interest arises at a meeting of the Company's directors, a director who has such a conflict will abstain from voting for or against the approval of such participation or such terms. From time to time several companies may participate in the acquisition, exploration and development of natural resource properties thereby allowing for their participation in larger programs, permitting involvement in a greater number of programs and reducing financial exposure in respect of any one program. It may also occur that a particular company will assign all or a portion of its interest in a particular program to another of these companies due to the financial position of the Company making the assignment. Under the laws of the Province of British Columbia, the directors of the Company are required to act honestly, in good faith and in the best interests of the Company. In determining whether or not the Company will participate in a particular program and the interest therein to be acquired by it, the directors will primarily consider the degree of risk to which the Company may be exposed and its financial position at that time.

Fluctuation of metal prices

The market price of precious metals and other minerals is volatile and cannot be controlled. If the price of precious metals and other minerals should drop significantly, the economic prospects of the projects which the Company has an interest in could be significantly reduced or rendered uneconomic. There is no assurance that, even if commercial quantities of ore are discovered, a profitable market may exist for the sale of same. Factors beyond the control of the Company may affect the marketability of any minerals discovered. Mineral prices have fluctuated widely, particularly in recent years. The marketability of minerals is also affected by numerous other factors beyond the control of the Company, including government regulations relating to royalties, allowable production and importing and exporting of minerals, the effect of which cannot be accurately predicted.

PERSONNEL

Directors and Officers

Tao Liu, CEO, Director, Executive Chairman
Kenneth Tollstam, CFO
Samuel Pang, Director
Yingqian Li, Director
Cathy Sijie Chen, Director

SUBSEQUENT EVENT

No subsequent event.

LATEST OUTSTANDING SHARES, OPTIONS AND WARRANTS

As of November 19, 2025, the outstanding shares, stock options and warrants are as follows:

Common shares	33,342,562
Stock options	1,200,000
Warrants	Nil
Fully Diluted	34,542,562

Additional information is available on SEDAR at www.sedarplus.ca.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR VENTURE ISSUER'S WITHOUT SIGNIFICANT REVENUE

Three months ended September 30,	**2025**	**2024**
GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATION		
Consulting fees	$ 6,000	$ 6,000
Interest expense	4,829	4,364
Management fees	20,500	20,500
Office, rent and miscellaneous	544	1,113
Professional fees	2,445	1,309
Salaries and wages	9,642	9,642
Transfer agent and filing fees	1,830	3,079
	45,790	46,007
NET LOSS BEFORE OTHER ITEM	(45,790)	(46,007)
OTHER ITEM		
Foreign exchange (loss) gain	(555)	113
NET LOSS FOR THE PERIOD	(46,345)	(45,894)
Item that may be reclassified to profit or loss:		
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(78)	46
COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE PERIOD	$ (46,423)	$ (45,848)
LOSS PER SHARE, basic and diluted	$ (0.00)	$ (0.00)
WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF COMMON SHARES OUTSTANDING	33,342,562	33,342,562