Western Gold Exploration Ltd.

Management's Discussion and Analysis
(in Canadian Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

For the Three and Nine Months Ended September 30, 2024

(dated: November 18, 2024)

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INTRODUCTION

This Management's Discussion and Analysis ("**MD&A**"), dated November 18, 2024, relates to the financial condition and results of the consolidated operations of Western Gold Exploration Ltd. ("**Western Gold**" or the "**Company**"), and should be read in conjunction with the Company's condensed interim financial statements for the three and none months ended September 30, 2024 and the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023 and notes thereto (the "**Financial Statements**"). The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards ("**IFRS**") and interpretations adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board ("**IASB**"). All results are presented in Canadian dollars ("**CAD**" or "**$**"), unless otherwise stated. For the purposes of preparing our MD&A, we consider the materiality of information. We evaluate materiality with reference to all relevant circumstances, including potential marketsensitivity. Information is considered material if: (i) it would significantly alter the total mix of information available to investors; or (ii) there is a substantial likelihood that a reasonable investor would consider it important in making an investment decision; or (iii) such information results in, or would reasonably be expected to result in, a significant change in the market price or value of our shares. Statements are subject to the uncertainties identified in the Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements section below and the Risk Factors section on page 18 of this MD&A.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

This MD&A contains or incorporates by reference "forward-looking statements" and "forward-looking information" as defined under applicable Canadian securities legislation *Forward looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements with respect to those that address potential quantity and/or grade of minerals, potential for minerals and/or mineral resources, timing and plans for any exploratory drilling and statements regarding the plans, intentions, beliefs, and current expectations of the Company with respect to the future business activities and operating performance of the Company that may be described herein. Forward-looking statements consist of statements that are not purely historical, including any statements regarding beliefs, plans, expectations, or intentions regarding the future. Such information can generally be identified by the use of forwarding-looking wording such as "may", "expect", "estimate", "anticipate", "intend", "believe" and "continue" or the negative thereof or similar variations. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements, as there can be no assurance that the plans, intentions or expectations upon which they are based will occur.*

By their nature, forward-looking statements involve numerous assumptions, known and unknown risks and uncertainties, both general and specific, that contribute to the possibility that the predictions, estimates, forecasts, projections and other forward-looking statements will not occur. The forward-looking statements contained in this document are made as of the document's date. Except as required by law, the Company disclaims any intention and assumes no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. Additionally, the Company undertakes no obligation to comment on the expectations of, or statements made by, third parties in respect of the matters discussed above.

CORPORATE PROFILE

Western Gold is a mineral exploration company operating in Scotland through its wholly-owned subsidiary Western Gold Exploration (UK) Limited ("**WGE UK**") and WGE UK's wholly-owned subsidiary Lorne Resources Ltd. ("**Lorne**") a Scottish registered company (registered no. SC419439) with its office in North Berwick, East Lothian, Scotland.

The Company's focus is the exploration and evaluation of copper and gold mineralisation within Scotland, a virtually unexplored corner of Europe with considerable exploration potential. Its principal focus is the **Lorne Project**, which includes the Lagalochan copper gold porphyry property located in Argyll, Scotland (the "**Lagalochan**" or the "**Lagalochan Property**"), and the adjacent and nearby properties along the Lorne Fault Zone, including the Ardlochan property ("**Ardlochan**" or the **Ardlochan Property**"). Unlike many porphyry exploration areas globally, the property is well serviced with infrastructure and on the doorstep of major European markets. Glasgow is the nearest city and lies 85 km to the southeast of the Lagalochan Property. On November 29, 2022, the Company filed a National Instrument 43-101 - *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* compliant, independent Technical Report (the "**Lagalochan Report**") on the Lagalochan Property.

The Company is incorporated under the Business Corporations Act (Alberta) and is a TSX Venture Exchange ("TSXV") Tier 2 mining company. The Company's common shares are listed on the TSXV and trade under the symbol WGLD. The Company maintains its head office at The Lighthouse, St. Abbs Suite, Heugh Road, North Berwick EH39 5PX Scotland and its registered office at 1600, 421 - 7th Avenue SW Calgary, Alberta T2P 4K9.

The Company is focused on the exploration of mineral properties in Scotland and discovering new opportunities across the underexplored Caledonian/Appalachian belt that is prospective for porphyry copper gold and molybdenum, epithermal gold, silver, lead and zinc, orogenic gold deposits and volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) zinc and copper deposits (see Figure 1).

Further information about Western Gold can be found in the Company's regulatory filings, including the Company's Management Information Circular, available on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca, and on the Company's website at www.westerngoldexploration.com.

The Company is subject to the risks and challenges experienced by other companies at a comparable stage. These risks include, but are not limited to, continuing losses, dependence on key individuals and the ability to secure adequate financing or to complete corporate transactions to meet minimum capital required to successfully complete its projects and fund other operating expenses. Advancing the Company's projects through exploration and development will require significant capital. Given the current economic climate, the ability to raise funds may prove difficult. Refer to the "Liquidity and Capital Resources" and "Risk Factors" in the sections below for additional information.

None of the Company's projects have commenced commercial production and, accordingly, the Company is dependent upon debt and/or equity financings for its funding. The recoverability of the carrying value of exploration and evaluation projects, and ultimately the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, is dependent upon exploration results which indicate the potential for the discovery of economically recoverable reserves and resources, and the Company's ability to finance development and exploration of its projects through debt or equity financing for its funding. Changes in future conditions could require a material write down of carrying values and the ability to pay its obligations as they fall due.

HIGHLIGHTS

In August 2024, the Company commissioned a 779-line km helicopter magnetotelluric geophysics survey ("MT Survey") within the Lorne Porphyry District, Argyll, Scotland.

The survey identified strong depth and near-surface potential at both Lagalochan and Ardlochan prospects. A further possible porphyry target is identified to the north of Lagalochan. This is the first time airborne MT technology with depth penetration up to 1.5km has been used within the United Kingdom.

MT Survey Results

Lagalochan

- Existing drilling (totalling 11,090m over 56 holes has outlined low grade porphyry mineralisation at North Hill and is typified by drillhole LD13-01A (537m @ 0.18% Cu, 0.1 g/t Au from 2m). The survey shows mineralisation follows a conductivity-resistivity gradient, that extends significantly beyond the drilled area along a northwest-trending zone, suggesting porphyry mineralisation is more widespread than previously tested (*see Figure 3 and N1 43-101 Technical Report on Lagalochan on the Company's website).*
- Conductivity increases below the depth of existing drilling, potentially indicating that porphyry sulphide mineralisation is also strengthening at greater depths which may correlate to better grades.
- The Company's 2023-2024 drilling campaign intersected a sulphidic breccia which appears highly conductive in the survey (***see Figure 5***), indicating a second breccia/skarn target type parallelling the main porphyry zone has yet to be fully explored.

Ardlochan

- A 'classic porphyry' ring structure has been identified at Ardlochan (***see Figures 3 & 7***), characterised by a conductive ring centred on a resistive core, beneath a shallow surface resistive cap.
  - Recent shallow drilling that intersected porphyry style copper gold mineralisation appears to have been sited above and marginal to the conductive ring structure (***see Figure 3***)
  - The drilling did not extend deep enough to intersect the geophysical anomaly, but the copper gold mineralisation intersected in the drillholes and in surface rock chips may indicate leakage through the resistive cap zone of a more extensive porphyry system below.
- A magnetic-high overlaps central sections of the ring structure and is situated near previous drilling (c. 125m horizontal), which identified primary bornite-magnetite mineralisation and represents a hypogene porphyry core target zone.

Possible New Porphyry Target

- The Company's 2023-2024 drilling campaign confirmed there were multiple porphyry centres in the Lorne Porphyry District, which supported expanding the MT Survey beyond the existing prospects. As a result of the MT Survey, a new target zone consisting of a circular resistivity high concealed beneath c.200m of cover has been identified several kilometers NW Lagalochan (***Figure 3***).

2023-2024 Drilling Campaign

In May 2024, the Company completed a drilling campaign focussed on the Lorne Project's two main properties, Lagalochan and Ardlochan, which are 8km apart along the same geologically prospective corridor, termed the Lorne Fault Zone.

A total of 11 shallow holes were drilled, eight of which were targeting porphyry stockwork extensions and skarn mineralisation at the western margins of Lagalochan for a total length of 1,207m. In addition, three initial holes focused on the newly identified outcropping porphyry mineralisation at Ardlochan, identified during recent sampling (see the Company's February 27, 2024 press release) for a total length of c. 221m.

Financing

On June 24, 2024, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement issuing 17,765,428 common shares of the Company at a price of CAD$0.07 per share for gross proceeds of CAD$1,243,480 (the "Private Placement"). The Company's share issuance costs of $88,200 included $66,051 in finders' fees and $22,149 in legal and regulatory fees.

OUTLOOK

The results of our MT survey, when combined with our existing archive of ionic-leach soil, rock chip and diamond drilling data, will directly inform the development of next stage drilling and survey activities.

In addition, the Company is currently reviewing and evaluating other prospective properties in areas both near and distal to the Lorne Porphyry District, with the intent of expanding its land position across Scotland. As part of this process, the Company has reevaluated both its owned and historic datasets at a regional level and conducted numerous reconnaissance, 'boots on the ground' fieldwork activities in the months following the Company's 2023-2024 drilling campaign.

Qualified Person

Mr. David Pym, Chartered Geologist, and consultant to the Company, is the Qualified Person, as defined in Canada by NI 43-101, responsible for the accuracy of scientific and technical information in this MD&A.

OVERVIEW OF PROJECTS

The Company believes there is unexplored potential in the region since it is in a globally important mineral province, the Caledonian/Appalachian belt, linking the UK with USA and Scandinavia/Greenland. The Company believes there is significant opportunity within this area and continues to review and evaluate other prospective Scottish properties in areas nearby existing licenses, with the intent of expanding its land package.

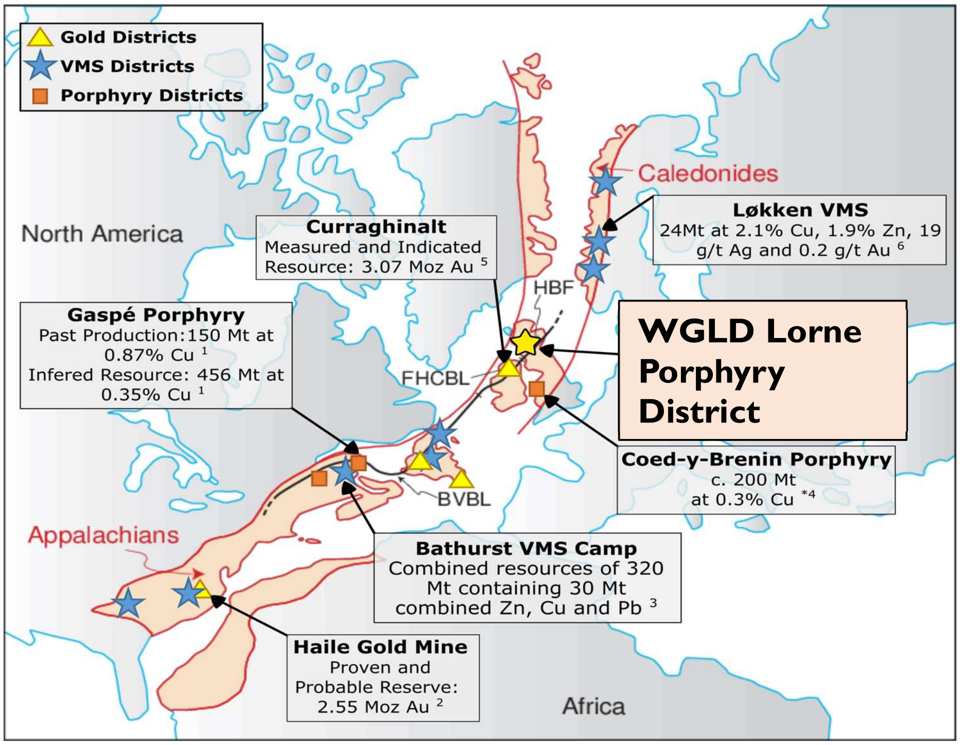

Figure 1: (Diagram modified from Chew et al. (2005): Caledonian/Appalachian belt (orange) before Atlantic rifting.)

*For resources, reserves and data referenced in the figure on this slide please see **[1]** – Osisko Metals Incorporated, NI 43-101 Technical Report Gaspé Copper Project, Effective Date: April 12th, 2022. **[2]** – OceanaGold Corporation, NI 43-101 Technical Report Haile Gold Mine, Effective Date: December 31, 2021. **[3]** – Galley et al., (2007). **[4]** – British Geological Society, Minerals in Britain, Copper. *The reliability of this estimate is unknown and does not constitute a reserve or resource. It is provided here purely for academic illustration purposes. **[5]** – Dalradian Resources Inc, Technical Report for the Curraghinalt Gold Project, Effective date: May 10, 2018. **[6]** - Eilu, P. (ed.), (2012). WGLD have not independently verified the validity or accuracy any of these figures or reports.*

The Lorne Project forms part of this belt in West Scotland and combines two properties – Lagalochan and Ardlochan. The associated Crown Lease is held by Company's fully owned subsidiary, Lorne Resources Ltd.

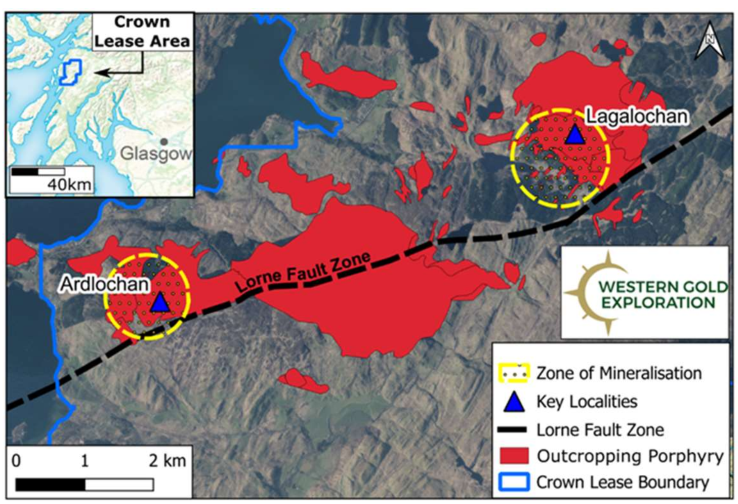

Figure 2 - Aerial image of the Lorne Porphyry Complex, including both Lagalochan and Ardochan porphyry centres.

MT Survey Resistivity Map

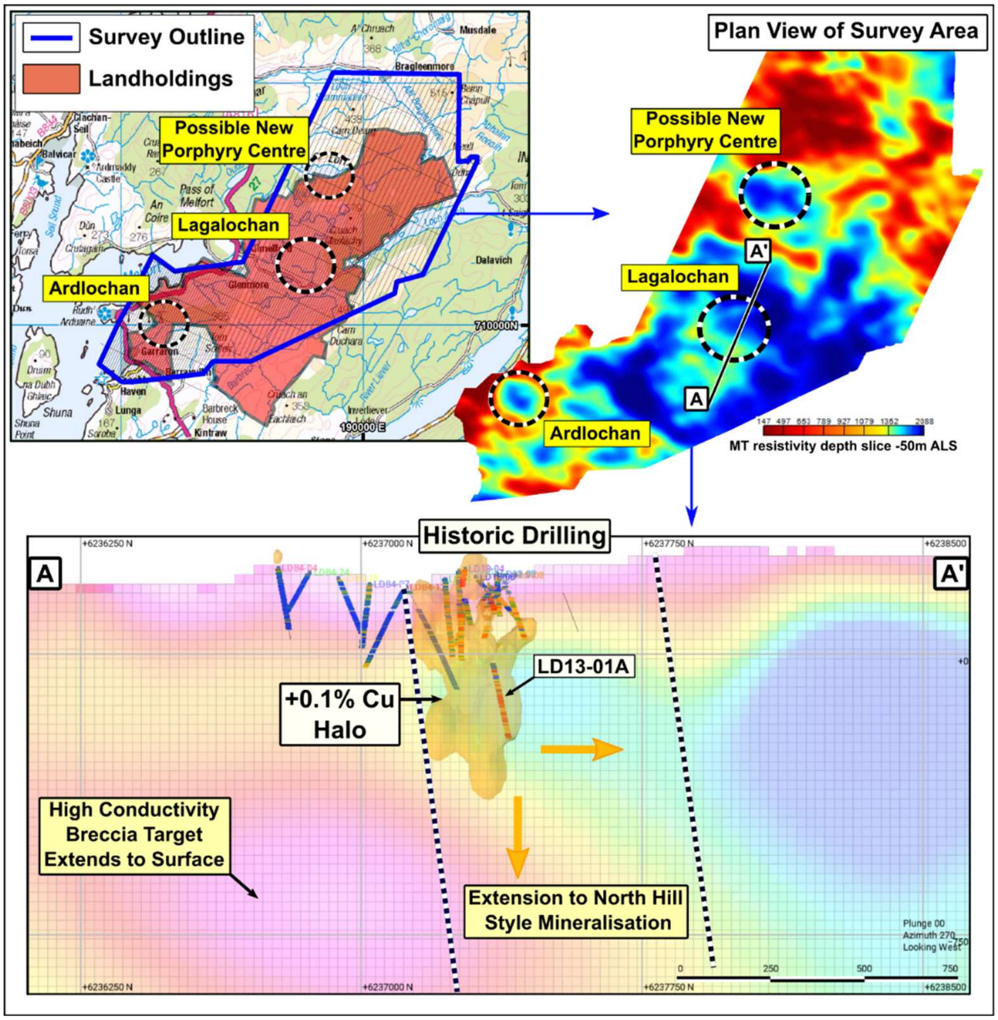

Figure 3. *Resistivity map of an Airborne MT Geophysics survey of the Lorne Porphyry District, including cross section (A-A') through the Lagalochan Porphyry Centre. Add A-A' to cross section.*

<u>Lagalochan Property</u>

Lagalochan is an early exploration stage copper-gold-molybdenym porphyry project located near Kilmelford, Scotland. The project is a Silurian aged high potassium calc alkaline type porphyry similar to Red Chris in British Columbia, Canada and Bingham Canyon in the USA. It is one of the few known examples of porphyry mineralisation in the Appalachian/Caledonian belt, an important mineral belt extending from Georgia in the USA through Newfoundland in Canada, into Ireland and Scotland and finally Greenland and Norway. The belt is known for its base metal production from Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS) deposits such as the Bathurst and Buchans district in Canada and is also an emerging gold district with new discoveries in Newfoundland in Canada and Northern Ireland. The only significant porphyry production being restricted to the Gaspe porphyry deposit in Quebec Canada.

Interest in the area commenced in the 1970's culminating with the British Geological Survey (BGS) doing the most significant work mainly in the Ardlochan area. Lagalochan was discovered in the 1980's, BP mineralsdrilled 38 diamond holes into the outcropping North Hill mineralisation and surrounding areas. A minor gold exploration campaign was undertaken by Riofinex shortly thereafter, with no significant exploration follow-up until 2013 when Eurasian Consolidated Minerals (ECM) drilled four diamond holes and conducted a VTEM geophysical survey. The Company became involved with the project in 2018 and completed its acquisition of WGE UK and its subsidiary Lorne in October 2020.

Known mineralization is characterised by a quartz, chalcopyrite, molybdenum stockwork hosted in the Red Feldspar Porphyry (RFP) and is associated with potassic kspar biotite alteration overprinted by a late phyllic alteration event down to 300-400m below surface. Surface dimensions of the 0.1% grade contour for the stockwork zone at North Hill are 450x 250m oval body steeply plunging to NE to a depth of at least 500 vertical metres. The stockwork zone is transected by a NE trending intensely phyllic carbonate altered porphyry breccia zone which is locally associated with higher gold grades and is destructive of primary copper mineralisation.

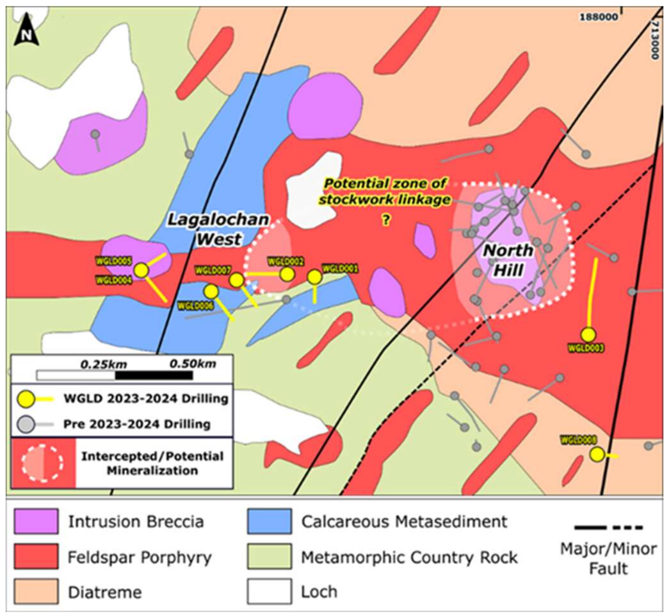

Figure 4 - Geological map showing the location of 2023-2024 drilling relative to former drilling which focused on North Hill within the Lagalochan Property.

On November 29, 2022, the Company issued the Lagalochan Report (available www.westerngoldexploration.com and on www.sedarplus.ca).

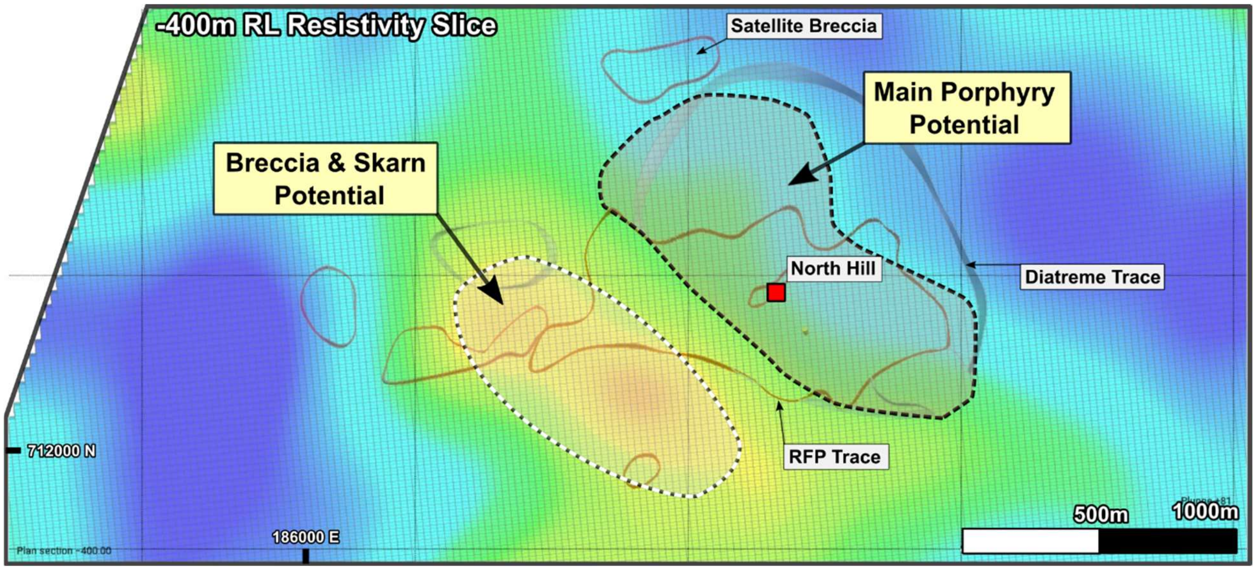

Figure 5 - *MT resistivity map taken from -400m below sea level, highlighting the prospectivity of the system at depths below historic drilling. The high-conductivity skarn-breccia target has been intersected near-surface during 2023-2024 drilling. The Main Porphyry target follows the resistivity-conductivity gradient that extends NW-SE.*

A resistivity-slice taken -400m RL, below the level of copper-destructive phyllic alteration is displayed in ***Figure 5*.** The main North Hill mineralisation lies on the margins of a resistive lobe (Dk Blue), along a resistivity-conductivity gradient that covers the northern extent of the Red Feldspar Porphyry (RFP) that is host to the North Hill porphyry mineralisation (***Figure 3 & 5***). The resistivity-conductivity gradient itself trends NW-SE (***Figure 5***) beyond the margins of historic drilling, suggesting mineralisation could significantly extend beyond the previously recognised North Hill zone.

By -500m RL (***Figure 3 & 5***), which is beyond the deepest drillhole, conductivity increases markedly, suggesting that fluid flow, alteration and mineralisation is increasing marginal to North Hill porphyry mineralisation and thus the primary mineralisation in the contact with the resistive horizon is likely to have concomitantly increased. The anomaly continues strongly to at least -700m RL (around 1km below surface) where the survey starts to lose definition, but the anomaly continues.

The high conductivity zone was encountered during the Company's 2023-2024 drilling as: **1)** a bleached, argillically altered breccia pipe with extensive pyrite matrix and **2)** an epidote-Kspar-pyrite bearing skarn, both of which contained zones of anomalous gold (0.1-1.5 g/t Au) enrichment (see company press release dated 2nd May 2024) and are strongly depleted in copper. This adds considerable interest to the conductivity anomaly as a secondary target type to the hypogene porphyry mineralization.

Recent Drilling 2023-24 campaign.

Eight holes were drilled on the Lagalochan prospect targeting porphyry stockwork extensions and skarn mineralisation at the western margins of Lagalochan for a total length of 1,207m (See figure 4 and company press release dated 2nd May 2024) .

Drilling Highlights

High-Grade Epithermal Style Gold Veining [Hole WGLD001, Lagalochan]

- 1.3m @ 20.8 g/t Au, from 109m and 1.0m @ 8.49 g/t Au, from 52m. Veins remain open along strike.

Porphyry Mineralisation Extended [Hole WGLD002, Lagalochan]

- Intercepted "B" vein stockwork 800m west of North Hill, where our 2018 drilling intercepted 537m @ 0.17% Cu, 0.11g/t Au, 2.67g/t Ag [LD18-04].
- Stockwork style copper gold mineralisation was intercepted along the entire hole, with the better portion assaying 45m @ 0.17% Cu, 0.13 g/t Au from 78m downhole.

This is important as it more than doubles the potential area of outcropping porphyry mineralisation at Lagalochan and provides more scope for locating the higher-grade centre of the porphyry mineralisation at depth. These grades while low are close to values of operating mines in British Columbia such as Gibraltar and Highland Valley.

Skarn Mineralisation [Hole WGLD006-07, Lagalochan]

- Low grade gold skarn mineralisation intercepted in multiple holes with a best intercept of 3m @ 1 g/t Au, 0.05% Cu from 44m within a larger interval of 30m @ 0.29 g/t Au from 30m downhole.
- Higher-grade skarn surface targets remain untested.
- Proof of concept that skarn mineralisation is a valid exploration target adding to the economic potential of the project.

The drilling confirmed that an extension of the porphyry mineralisation exists westwards at Lagalochan.

Ardlochan Property – A Developing Porphyry Centre

In 2023, the Company secured access agreements for the Ardlochan project, (see Figure 6 below), located approximately 8km west of Lagalochan.

Ardlochan lies 8km to the west along a regional scale fault zone. In Q3 of 2023 the Company successfully completed new access agreements covering the Ardlochan property area. The company has encountered good surface indications of porphyry style mineralisation at Ardlochan beyond that encountered in the two historical BGS drillholes drilled in the 1970's in rock chips and soil samples over a wide area (see Figure 7 and press release dated February 27, 2024). In 2024 the company conducted their maiden drilling campaign, with good results detailed below. No previous geophysics apart from a VTEM aerial survey has been conducted over the Ardlochan area and the recently completed MT geophysical survey was the first glimpse of the depth potential for porphyry mineralisation at Ardlochan.

MT Survey – Ardlochan

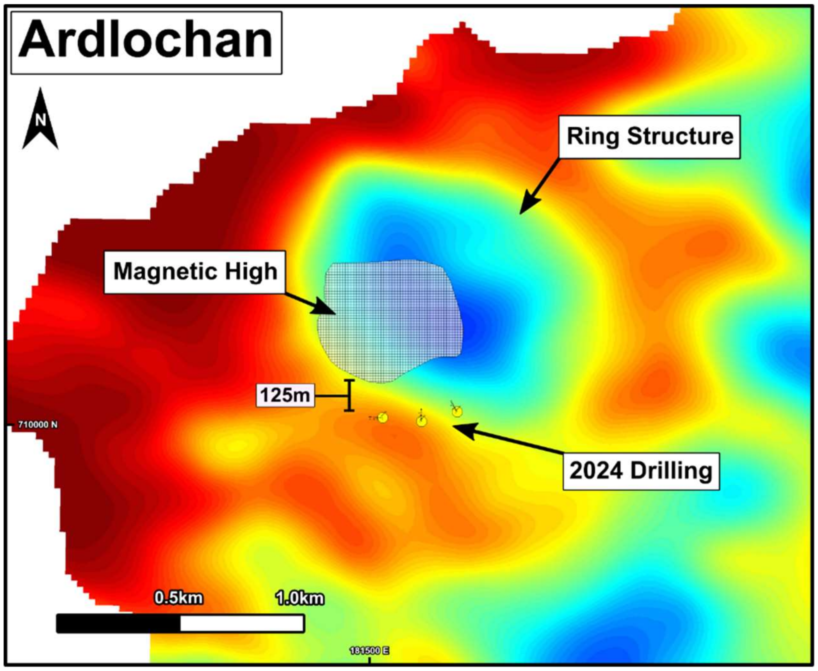

Figure 6 - *Plan view resistivity map through Ardlochan (-50m slice below sea level), displaying newly identified porphyry ring-structure, overlapping magnetic high and nearby location of 2024 shallow drilling projected on to this depth slice from surface locations.*

A 'classic porphyry' ring structure has been identified at Ardlochan, characterised by a highly conductive ring centred on a resistive core. The ring structure sits beneath a resistive cap and begins to develop at +100m RL only 250m below surface and is spatially coincident with a magnetic-high anomaly (***Figure 6***). The Company's winter 2023-2024 drilling drilled above the southern margins of the ring structure and did not reach the level where the conductive ring starts to develop but did encounter porphyry style mineralisation from surface (see company press release dated 2nd May 2024). By analogy to Lagalochan, core potassic porphyry mineralisation should be inboard of this conductive ring zone, remains undrilled, and represents a strong drill target at relatively shallow levels.

Magnetite and bornite mineralisation were noted for the first time together in drill core at Ardlochan, strengthening the idea that the combined magnetic resistivity zone could represent hypogene porphyry mineralisation, hidden beneath a shallow intrusive cap.

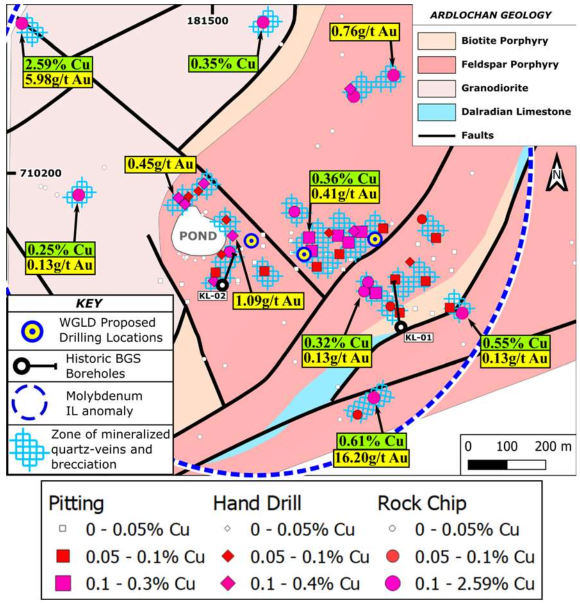

Figure 7 - New geological map of Ardlochan, highlighting Cu-Au grades and zones of veining/brecciation

A total of three initial holes were drilled at Ardlochan in early 2024, for a total length of c. 221m. (Figure 6), focused on the newly identified outcropping porphyry mineralisation identified during recent sampling (see February 27, 2024 Press Release)

Drilling Highlights

Drilling intercepted a gold bearing porphyry Breccia in hole WGLD009, Ardlochan.

- Initial 79m hole intercepted 47.4m @ 0.38g/t Au, from 31.8m downhole. Including 4.2m @ 1.2 g/t Au from 31.8m and 2m @ 1.25 g/t Au from 71m downhole within a porphyry breccia unit.
- Gold mineralisation remains open at depth.

Drilling also intercepted a copper gold bearing porphyry in hole WGLD010, Ardlochan.

- Initial 72m hole intercepted 12m @ 0.18% Cu, 0.25g/t Au, from 33m downhole. This is a significant hole as it shows extensive potassic alteration, bornite and magnetite near surface without a phyllic overprint, indicating near surface potential for the potassic core of the system.

SELECTED FINANCIAL INFORMATION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The Company, in accordance with TSXV policy 2.4, is a Tier 2 mining issuer. Accordingly, the Company has not recorded any revenues, and depends upon share issuances to fund its exploration and evaluation expenditures and administrative expenses.

The following table provides select financial information in CAD, after the retrospective change in accounting policy, that should be read in conjunction with the Financial Statements:

For Quarters ended:	Sep. 30, 2024	Jun. 30, 2024	Mar. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
Results of Operations:				
Net loss	$ 663,162	$ 213,235	$ 590,817	$ 668,861
Comprehensive loss	668,153	212,694	591,653	646,075
Basic and diluted loss per share	0.010	0.004	0.012	0.013
Financial Position – Select Items:				
Cash	582,398	1,096,654	318,225	834,607
Working capital(1)	573,173	1,229,364	285,209	873,261
Exploration and evaluation properties	553,050	553,050	553,050	553,050
Total assets	1,145,715	1,889,786	1,019,842	1,478,844
Shareholders' equity	1,134,105	1,792,297	850,090	1,440,071

For Quarters ended:	Sep. 30, 2023	Jun. 30, 2023	Mar. 31, 2023	Dec. 31, 2022
Results of Operations:				
Net loss	$ 400,315	$ 398,428	$ 231,443	$ 1,142,030
Comprehensive loss	432,467	424,639	208,339	1,110,662
Basic and diluted loss per share	0.011	0.012	0.006	0.032
Financial Position – Select Items:				
Cash	1,556,230	220,385	515,814	781,511
Working capital(1)	1,299,561	899,179	1,434,937	719,084
Exploration and evaluation properties	1,106,100	1,106,100	1,106,100	553,050
Total assets	2,481,618	2,246,317	2,626,900	1,395,296
Shareholders' equity	2,405,662	2,005,280	2,541,037	1,294,998

(1) Working capital is a non-GAAP measure equal to current assets less current liabilities.

The Company's expenses are summarized below:

	Three-months ended		Nine-months ended	
	September 30, 2024	September 30, 2023	September 30, 2024	September 30, 2023
Expenses				
Compensation	**$ 40,952**	$ 110,547	**$ 125,228**	$ 252,189
Exploration and evaluation	**609,759**	240,559	**1,239,532**	543,533
Office and sundry	**(16,477)**	(7,293)	**38,085**	36,787
Professional fees	**26,391**	29,060	**45,953**	45,382
Regulatory fees and communication	**1,308**	24,083	**21,548**	47,123
Share-based compensation	**-**	105,179	**-**	105,179
Foreign exchange (gains) losses	**1,056**	1,057	**1,229**	(1)
	662,989	400,315	**1,471,575**	1,030,192
Interest income	**-**	-	**(5,587)**	**-**
Net loss	**662,989**	400,315	**1,465,988**	**1,030,192**
Foreign exchange (gain) loss	**4,448**	32,152	**4,743**	9,048
Net loss and comprehensive loss	**$ 667,437**	$ 432,467	**$1,470,731**	$ 1,039,240

Comments on spending changes in the three and nine months ended September 30, 2024 ("**Q3 2024**" and "YTD 2024", respectively) compared to the three and nine months ended September 30, 2023 ("**Q3 2023**" and "YTD 2023", respectively"):

- Overall, the Company's comprehensive loss increased YTD 2024 compared to YTD 2023 by $431,491 primarily due to the increase in exploration and evaluation expenditures ("E&E") of $695,999, which were partially offset by a reduction in share-based compensation of $105,179; increased allocation of salaries and consulting fees to E&E, which reduced compensation expenditures.
- Compensation expenses decreased by $69,595 and $126,961 in Q3 2024 and YTD 2024, respectively, compared to the prior year. The decrease was primarily due to increased allocation of CEO and geologists' salaries and consulting fees to support the increased E&E activities in 2024.
- E&E expenses increased by $369,200 and $695,99 in Q3 2024 and YTD 2024 from the comparative periods in 2023. The increases reflect the Q3 2024 MT Survey cost of $456,000 and the drilling campaign initiated in late 2023 and completed in 2024 that resulted in a Q1 2024 cost increase of $348,000 compared to Q1 2023.
- Office and sundry expenses of ($16,477) in Q3 2024 and ($7,293) in Q3 2023 reflect the reclassification to E&E of monthly rental fees for core storage, exploration site office and accommodation. The reclassification provides a better representation of the investment in exploration activities. YTD 2024 expenses of $38,085 are comparable to YTD 2023 expenses of $36,787. The expenses include insurance, office space rent and information technology expenditures.
- Professional fees decreased by $2,699 in Q3 2024 and increased by $571 in YTD 2024 compared to YTD 2023. Professional fees include legal fees related to land access agreements and general corporate matters, taxation compliance and corporate advisory services.
- Regulatory fees and investor relations decreased by $22,775 and $25,575 in Q3 2024 and YTD 2024, respectively, compared to the same periods in 2023. The higher expenditures in Q3 2023 were attributed to the August 2023 private placement for gross proceeds of $1,897,400 and related corporate advisory and continuous disclosure expenses. YTD 2024 expenditures were lower primarily due to lower expenses in Q3 2024 and a modest decrease in spending in the first six months of 2024 compared to 2023.

- Share based compensation YTD 2024 was nil, since there were no stock option grants in 2024 and stock options granted in prior years were fully vested prior to 2024.
- Interest income of $5,585 YTD 2024 was generated by the guaranteed investment certificate deposit made on December 22, 2023, which was drawn down during the first six months of 2024..
- Foreign exchange losses in YTD 2024 of $1,229 compared to the gain in YTD 2023 of $1. The change primarily is due to the timing of converting and transferring CAD to GBP and the related timing of GBP payments by the subsidiary in the UK. GBP strengthened from December 31, 2023 to September 30, 2024 from $1.6837 to $1.8080 per GBP, or approximately 7.38% compared to the change in the same period in 2023 from $1.6322 to $1.6563, or approximately 1.48%.

E&E expenses decreased in 2024 compared to the prior year.

E&E expenses were incurred for Lorne, including the Lagalochan and Ardlochan properties is summarized in the table below:

Exploration and Evaluation Expenses	**Three months ended September 30, 2024**	**Three months ended September 30, 2023**	**Nine months ended September 30, 2024**	**Nine months ended September 30, 2023**
Cumulative Expenses - Beginning	**4,303,158**	**2,875,301**	**3,673,385**	**2,572,327**
Consulting	81,020	48,144	253,769	149,472
Drilling and fieldwork	445,379	85,857	840,719	261,862
Lease rentals and other	83,360	84,718	145,044	110,359
Changes in the period	609,759	218,719	1,239,532	521,693
Cumulative Expenses – period end	**4,912,917**	**3,094,020**	**4,912,917**	**3,094,020**

Comments – Three and nine months ending September 30, 2024:

- Consulting expenses for geological analysis and project support increased in Q3 2024 and YTD 2024 by $32,876 and $104,297, respectively, in order to support the drilling campaign initiated in late 2023 and completed in April 2024 and the MT Survey conducted in August 2024.
- Drilling and field work expenses include drilling campaign completed in April 2024 and the MT Survey expenditures incurred in August and September 2024. The Q3 2024 cost increase of $359,522 compared to Q3 2023 is attributed to the MT Survey in 2024. The YTD 2024 increase of $578,857 compared to YTD 2023 is attributed to the MT Survey and the April 2024 completion of the drilling campaign initiated in 2023.
- Lease rentals and other expenses of increased by $34,685 YTD 2024 compared to YTD 2023 due to increased property access fees related to the drilling campaign and additional land access agreements for Lorne, including the Ardlochan property.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Cash and cash equivalents at September 30, 2024 was $582,398, (December 31, 2023 - $834,607) and working capital (non-GAAP measure equal to current assets less current liabilities) of $573,173 (December 31, 2023 – $873,261). The decreases in cash and working capital position at September 30, 2024 from December 31, 2023 is directly attributed to the net proceeds of $1,155,981 from the Private Placement that closed on June 24, 2024, which was largely offset by Q3 2024 E&E expenses of $609,759 invested in the MT Survey and subsequent analysis. In addition, the Company used its funds for the drilling campaign completed in April 2024 and general operations during YTD2024.

MARKET TRENDS

The Company's future financial performance is dependent on many external factors including the markets of certain precious and base metals. The markets for these commodities are volatile and difficult to predict as they are impacted by many factors including international political, social andeconomic conditions. These conditions, combined with volatility in the capital markets, could materially affect the future financial performance of the Company.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS AND CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

The Company does not have any off-balance sheet arrangements.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS

The Company's financial instruments as of September 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, consist of cash, cash equivalents, accounts payable and accrued liabilities denominated in CAD, EUR and GBP.

Credit risk is the risk of loss associated with a counterparty's inability to fulfill its payment obligations. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash, which is held in financial institutions in Canada and in the United Kingdom. The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk arising from operations.

The Company's policy includes holding cash and periodically investing excess cash in fixed interest investment-grade short-term deposit certificates and overnight deposits in either Canada or the UK. Management believes the risk of loss to be minimal given the apparent financial strengthof the financial institutions with whom the Company transacts.

Interest rate risk is generally associated with the Company's cash balances, which, in the future, may be invested in fixed interest investment-grade short-term deposit certificates and overnight deposits. Future net cash flows from interest income on cash will be affected by interest rate fluctuations. The Company monitors prevailing interest rates and will take appropriate mitigating actions should interest rate risk become material.

Foreign currency risk is generally associated with financial instruments and transactions denominated in non-CAD currencies, such as GBP and EUR. The Company is presently exposed to some foreign exchange risk as it holds its assets and liabilities primarily in CAD and GBP. Since activities may result in future expenditures denominated in GBP and other currencies, the Company will monitor the applicable exchange rates and take the appropriate foreign currency risk mitigation measures.

SHARE CAPITAL as at NOVEMBER 18, 2024

On November 18, 2024, the Company had issued and outstanding commonshares without par value of 67,848,445 common shares.

On November 18, 2024, the Company had 2,577,500 options outstanding with weighted average exercise price of $0.29 per common share and remaining life of 2.5 years.

CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company manages capital through its financial and operational forecasting processes. The Company's capital management objectives, policies and processes remained unchanged from the period ended September 30, 2024. As a Tier 2 mining issuer on the TSXV, the Company has access to additional capital, subject to capital market conditions and acceptable terms, to meet its funding requirements to support the exploration and evaluation activities related to the Lorne Project and other prospective licenses in Scotland.

RISK FACTORS

The Company's principal activity of mineral exploration and development is considered to be very high risk and the mining industry in general is intensely competitive in all its phases. Companies involved in this industry are subject to many and varied types of risks, including but not limited to,environmental, commodity prices, political and economic. Additional capital will be required to fundcontinuing operations and advance the exploration and development activities at Lagalochan and for other prospective licences.

The Company's risk factors are consistent with those disclosed and referred to in the Financial Statements.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Refer to Note 2 – Basis of Preparation in the Financial Statements.
Refer to Note 3 – Accounting Policies in the Financial Statements.

INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Management is responsible for designing internal controls over financial reporting, or supervising their design, in order to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and preparation of consolidated financial statements for reporting purposes in accordance with IFRS.

There was no change in the Company's internal controls over financial reporting that occurred during Q2 2024 and to the date of this report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

The control framework has been designed by management with assistance from accounting consultants. Based on a review of its internal control procedures at the end of the period coveredby this MD&A, the conclusion of management is that the internal control over financial reporting is appropriately designed and operating effectively as of September 30, 2024.