



TROILUS

TROILUS GOLD CORP.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

January 31, 2024 and 2023

Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the three and six months ended January 31, 2024

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") relates to the financial condition and results of operations of Troilus Gold Corp. ("we", "our", "us", "Troilus", "Troilus Gold" or the "Company") for the three and six months ended January 31, 2024 and should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited annual consolidated financial statements and MD&A for the year ended July 31, 2023. The financial statements and related notes of Troilus have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). Certain Non-IFRS measures are discussed in this MD&A and are clearly disclosed as such. Additional information, including our press releases, has been filed electronically on SEDAR and is available online under the Company's profile at www.sedar.com and on our website at www.troilusgold.com.

This MD&A reports our activities through March 7, 2024 unless otherwise indicated. References to the 1st and 2nd quarters of 2024 or Q1- and Q2-2024, and the 1st and 2nd quarters of 2023 or Q1- and Q2-2023 mean the three months ended October 31, 2023 and January 31, 2024, and October 31, 2022 and January 31, 2023 respectively. Unless otherwise noted, all references to currency in this MD&A refer to Canadian dollars.

Kyle Frank, P.Geol, VP of Exploration for Troilus, is the in-house Qualified Person under National Instrument 43-101 and has reviewed and approved the scientific and technical information in this MD&A. Mr. Frank is an employee of Troilus and is therefore not considered to be independent under National Instrument 43-101.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

Except for statements of historical fact relating to Troilus, certain information contained herein constitutes forward-looking information under Canadian securities legislation. Forward-looking information includes, without limitation, statements with respect to: the mineral resource estimate for the Project; with respect to the timing and other aspects of the Feasibility Study, environmental assessments (including the timing of an environmental impact study) and development plans, possible events, the future price of gold, the estimation of mineral reserves and mineral resources, potential upgrades and/or expansion of the mineral resources, the realization of mineral reserve and mineral resource estimates, timing of the development of projects and new deposits, success of exploration, development and mining activities, permitting timelines, currency fluctuations, requirements for additional capital, government regulation of mining operations, environmental risks, unanticipated reclamation expenses, title disputes or claims and limitations on insurance coverage, the impact of the novel coronavirus (COVID-19) and the considerable uncertainties about the geographic, social and economic impact on the Company of its global spread. The words "anticipates", "plans", "expects", "indicative", "intend", "scheduled", "timeline", "estimates", "forecasts", "guidance", "opportunity", "outlook", "potential", "projected", "schedule", "seek", "strategy", "study" (including, without limitation, as may be qualified by "feasibility" and "pre-feasibility"), "targets", "models", or "believes", or variations of or similar such words and phrases or statements that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", or "should", "might", or "will be taken", "occur" or "be achieved" and similar expressions identify forward-looking information. Forward-looking information is necessarily based upon a number of estimates and assumptions that, while considered reasonable by Troilus and its external professional

advisors as of the date of such statements, are inherently subject to significant business, economic and competitive uncertainties and contingencies. There can be no assurance that forward-looking statements will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements.

Forward-looking information is provided for the purpose of providing information about management's expectations and plans relating to the future. All of the forward-looking statements made in this MD&A are qualified by these cautionary statements and those made in our other filings with the securities regulators of Canada including, but not limited to, the cautionary statements made in the "Risk and Uncertainties" section of the Annual Information Form dated October 26, 2023 and the Management Information Circular dated January 31, 2024 (both filed on SEDAR) and this MD&A. These factors are not intended to represent a complete list of the factors that could affect the Company. Economic analyses (including mineral reserve and mineral resource estimates) in technical reports are based on commodity prices, costs, sales, revenue and other assumptions and projections that can change significantly over short periods of time. As a result, economic information in a technical report can quickly become outdated. Troilus disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking information or to explain any material difference between subsequent events and such forward-looking information, except to the extent required by applicable law and regulations.

TROILUS GOLD PROPERTY

The Troilus Gold property is located northeast of the Val-d'Or mining district, within the Frotêt-Evans Greenstone Belt in Quebec, Canada. The Company holds a strategic land position of 435 km² and includes the former Troilus mine.

From 1997 to 2010 Inmet Mining Company ("Inmet") operated the Troilus mine, which produced in excess of 2,000,000 ounces of gold and 70,000 tonnes of copper. Inmet commissioned the Troilus mill in 1996 and achieved commercial production in April 1997 at a rate of 10,000 tonnes per day with recoveries of 86% gold and 90% copper and a concentrate grade of 18% copper, eventually reaching a production milestone of 18,000 tonnes per day. First Quantum Minerals Ltd. ("First Quantum") acquired the Troilus Gold property through its acquisition of Inmet in 2013.

The Troilus Gold property was acquired in various transactions. The first consisted of the acquisition from First Quantum of 81 mineral claims and one surveyed mining lease that collectively covered approximately 4,700 hectares and included the former Troilus Mine. The second transaction consisted of the acquisition from Emgold Mining Corporation ("Emgold") of 209 mineral claims that covers approximately 11,300 hectares. The next transaction consisted of the acquisition of 3 mining claims from O3 Mining Inc. ("O3") that fall within the boundaries of the northern block of the Troilus Gold property and cover approximately 160 hectares. The Company had also acquired 627 claims from O3 representing approximately 33,000 hectares. The Company had acquired 91 claims from Globex Mining Enterprises Inc. ("Globex") and 21 claims from Canadian Mining House ("CMH"). In addition, the Company had staked 956 claims covering an area of approximately 52,000 hectares.

In May 2021, the Company acquired 100% of the issued and outstanding shares of UrbanGold Minerals Inc. ("UrbanGold"), which added over 35,000 hectares to the Company's current land package. Included in the land package acquired are claims subject to a 50-50 Joint Venture. In October 2021, the Company effected a statutory amalgamation with UrbanGold.

In November 2022, the Company completed the sale of 1,824 claims representing an area of approximately 985 square kilometres to a subsidiary of Sayona Mining Limited (“Sayona”). In March 2023, an additional 3 claims were sold to a publicly traded company. The transferred claims do not include any of the claims on which the Company has a current National Instrument 43-101 gold and copper resource estimate, nor do they include ground where the majority of recent exploration activities were undertaken by the Company.

The Company’s head office is in Montreal, Quebec, while the Company’s registered office is in Toronto, Ontario. The Company also has a local office in the city of Chibougamau, Quebec and an information center in the Cree Nation town of Mistissini.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND OUTLOOK

The Company has:

- Raised approximately \$194.9 million to date since the start of operations with a strong institutional shareholder base, including gross proceeds of \$15,008,000 from a bought deal financing in November 2023 as well as an additional \$500,000 from a private placement financing in December 2023.
- Filed an updated mineral resource estimate with an increase of 126% in ounces and a 187% increase in tonnes compared to the previous 2020 mineral resource estimate. Over 99% of the mineral resources in the indicated category are classified as amenable to open pit mining from zones Z87, J, X22 and Southwest, which will form the basis of the pending Feasibility Study.
- Engaged BluMetric Environmental Inc. (“BluMetric”) and Stantec Consulting Ltd. (“Stantec”) to complete its Environmental and Social Impact Assessment, which is anticipated for completion towards the end of calendar 2024 or early 2025.

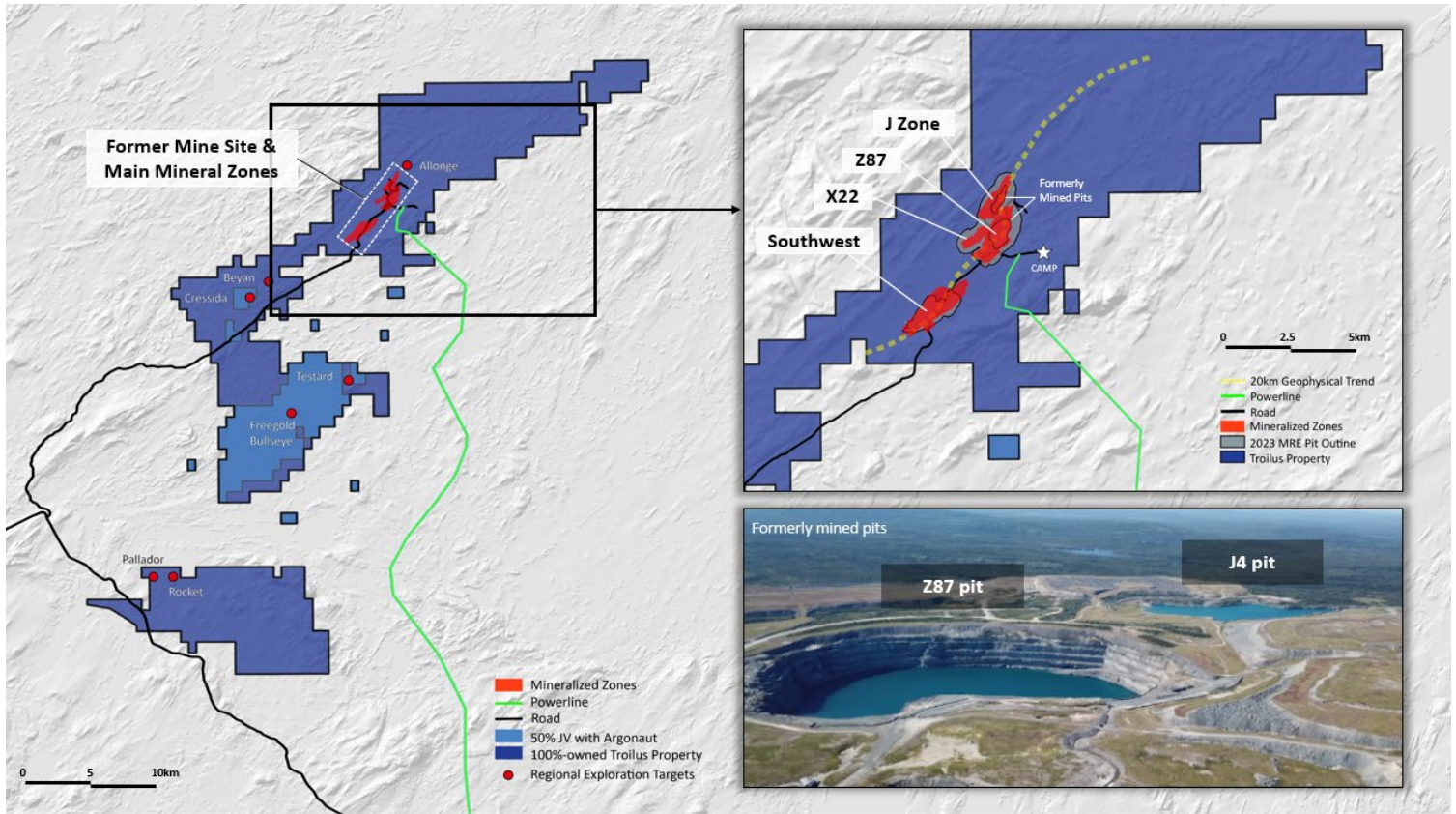
The Company is currently:

- Undertaking the preparation of a full definitive feasibility study, including an inaugural Mineral Reserve estimate, which is expected to be completed by mid calendar 2024.
- Commencing a 25,000-metre drill program including expansion and definition drilling, condemnation drilling and targeted drilling at prospective regional targets.
- Continuing community engagement and consultation, particularly with the Cree Nation of Mistissini and Cree Nation Government to ensure our stakeholders voices and knowledge are included in our decision making and planning as we continue to move forward.

Subsequent to the end of the quarter, the Company:

- Completed the sale of its non-core Mike Lake properties in Yukon, Canada to Prospector Metals Corp.

EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES



Drilling Programs

In October 2023, the Company released an updated mineral resource estimate, which was effective October 2, 2023 (see Current Mineral Resource Estimate). Total indicated mineral resource was 11.21 million ounces AuEq (508.3 Mt with an average grade of 0.69 g/t AuEq) and total inferred mineral resource was 1.8 million ounces AuEq (80.5 Mt with an average grade of 0.69 g/t AuEq). Indicated mineral resources increased 126% in ounces and 187% in tonnes compared to the previous mineral resource estimate released in 2020. Over 99% of the mineral resources in the Indicated category are classified as amenable to “Open Pit” from zones Z87, J, X22 and Southwest, which will form the basis of the Feasibility Study anticipated for completion in early 2024.

This mineral resource reflects the results of 505 drill holes (216,502 metres) completed since the mineral resource estimate announced in July 2020. Approximately half of the drilling efforts were focused on the expansion and definition of the Southwest and X22 zones, the two most recently discovered ore bodies, which are both drilled to an Indicated level of confidence and will be included in the Feasibility Study’s mining scenario.

Results from the J Zone expanded the footprint of newly discovered hanging wall mineralization by 150 metres to the northeast. The strike length of this new mineralized zone has grown to 850 metres and identifies a parallel zone in the hanging wall demonstrating mineral continuity parallel to the main ore

body. Several step-out holes extended down dip mineralization below the pit shell proposed maintaining consistent grades and thicknesses at indicated level drill spacing.

Drilling at the Z87 pit was designed to expand and identify mineralization to the north, between the formerly mined Z87 and J4 open pits, and to the south of the main ore zone at Z87. The Z87 pit was the larger of the two formerly mined open pits, and still contains the most continuous and highest-grade resources at the Troilus property. Assay results extend high-grade mineralization more than 100 metres along strike, both to the North and South of the previous defined main zone of Z87, continuing growth of both Indicated and Inferred resources. Assay results reported on SEDAR on October 17, 2022 are among the thickest and most continuous high grades identified at the Project and includes the single highest-grade interval ever drilled at the Troilus Mine site. Furthermore, a new shallow and high-grade panel of mineralization has been defined. This new panel west of Z87, now named Zone "X22", remains open at depth and towards the Gap Zone and has been expanded to a strike length of over 1 km (see Press Release dated February 16, 2023 on SEDAR). Results from X22 have continued to demonstrate high-grade mineralization near surface over significant widths along its ~1 kilometre strike length and remain open to expansion.

Results reported on SEDAR on November 8, 2022 and January 26, 2023 confirmed a high-grade zone of mineralization connecting the gap between the formerly mined Z87 and J open pits ("Connector Zone") demonstrating high-grade mineral continuity extending on a north, north-west trend between the two formerly mined pits.

The Southwest Zone demonstrates a trend of higher-grade gold intercepts within a much broader disseminated mineralized zone. Parallel zones of mineralization were discovered as drilling extended along strike and at depth. Footwall mineralized intervals display how the Southwest Zone was not just extended along strike back towards the mine complex, but also added width to previous mineral interpretations. These results confirmed the team's geological modelling suggesting mineral continuity exists well beyond the southern extent of Southwest Zone, replacing a previous "narrow hinge" model in which it was thought to taper off. Results have improved confidence in strong mineral continuity to the northeast with improved drill density and step out holes that have further expanded the Southwest Zone over 200 metres beyond the previously known boundary of mineralization, approximately 900 metres beyond the pit shell previously modelled.

Extending the system further to the northeast, trending towards an area between the Southwest and Z87 pit, is an area we now identify as the "Gap Zone". The Company completed an 11,000-metre drill program in the spring and summer of 2022 to improve the geological understanding of this area and test for additional mineralization.

The Company initiated a 25,000-metre drill program in January 2024 that is expected to continue throughout the summer. This program includes expansion and definition drilling at select targets along the main mineral corridor, condemnation drilling to ensure the planned mine infrastructure locations are free of economically significant mineralization, and targeted drilling at prospective regional targets.

Regional Exploration Program

During the regional exploration program in the summer of 2020, the Company focused on identifying high priority targets within the new land package acquired and staked. An airborne survey covering 23,000 km was also completed. Initial results outlined several new zones of mineralization, the Beyan Gold Zone (“Beyan”) located 8 km southwest of the Southwest Zone, the Goldfield Boulder Zone (“Goldfield”) located approximately 28 km southwest of the Beyan zone and the Testard Zone located approximately 10 km south of the main mineral resource areas (Zones Z87, Z87 South, J Zone and Southwest).

Beyan is located along strike of the Troilus Mine, outlining the fact mineralization can be found across several kilometres of the Troilus Mine trend. Grab samples returned up to 9.7 g/t gold and 32.5 g/t silver from Beyan.

The Goldfield Boulders zone is located in the southern portion of the Troilus Property, accessible and close to the Route du Nord. Grab samples returned up to 26.2 g/t gold and 27.8 g/t silver in outcrop.

The Company’s geological team identified several mineralized outcrops on the main Testard Block, assaying up to 203 g/t gold and 2,440 g/t silver. The Testard showing is characterized by quartz veining in distinct brittle east-west shear zones, cross cutting a large tonalite unit over a distance of 30 metres. The Testard area is almost entirely till covered with limited outcrop exposure, however local stripping has traced similar Testard mineralization in outcrop up to 400 metres from the main showing. Further regional exploration in summer 2021 identified a potential major north-east south-west shear zone about 400 metres west of the main surface showing. It is believed this could be a main pathway for mineralization and plumbing to the mineralized east-west mineralized quartz veins found and sampled at surface.

During the summer of 2021, the Company completed a small scout drilling program of approximately 1,200 metres at Testard. The goal of this program was to drill test the mineral continuity at depths of up to 100 metres below the surface showings. As well, it was designed to test interpreted structural intersections of east-west features with north-east south-west trending shearing identified in the field and in geophysical data up to 400m from the main surface showing. Results from this program have demonstrated that the high-grade showings discovered during the regional sampling work extend below surface, and also outline that mineralization is present in repeating structures up to 400m from the main surface showing. The Company looks to build out from this initial success to further understand the orientation and extent of mineralization in the Testard area, and the importance of these mineralized structures regionally to this area of the belt.

With the acquisition of UrbanGold, the Company acquired over 35,000 hectares of land adjacent to the Company’s existing claims. These include the highly prospective Cressida block directly adjacent to Beyan and the Freegold-Bullseye project in the general vicinity of the Testard showing. The Company completed regional exploration work in some of these areas through late summer and fall 2021 which included field mapping and prospection, mechanical trenching and channeling, drone mapping, soil sampling and airborne magnetic surveys. Over 2,400 rock samples and over 6,000 soil samples were collected. The program helped to develop, test and refine a new exploration model for regions distal to the main Troilus trend. A small drill program was completed at Cressida during the summer of 2022, with drill results increasing the continuity of mineralization more than threefold to 1.3 kilometres and remains open to further expansion. The Company is planning a potential expanded drill program for the upcoming summer regional exploration program.

The Company's regional exploration program during the summer of 2022 undertook an extensive fieldwork program focusing on the southern and eastern portions of the property, south of the Kenorland/Sumitomo "Regnault" target. Work was also completed on the joint venture property. Activities included field mapping and prospecting, mechanical trenching, channeling, drone mapping and soil/till sampling.

In the spring of 2023, both Ground IP and airborne VTEM geophysical surveys were completed on the claims south of the Kenorland/Sumitomo "Regnault" target, known as the "Pallador" block. The Company's regional exploration field program planned for the summer of 2023 was reduced due to the forest fires in the region, however The Company was able to undertake some soil sampling and a small amount of field work on the "Pallador" block.

The Company is currently planning its 2024 regional exploration campaign.

In September 2023, the Company raised \$1,000,000 in a non-brokered flow-through financing and has met its expenditure commitment in respect of this financing as at January 31, 2024. In November 2023, the Company raised \$5,005,000 as part of the flow-through portion of a brokered bought-deal financing totaling \$15,008,000. As a result, the Company will have until December 31, 2024 to meet its exploration expenditure commitments with respect to this financing.

Current Mineral Resource Estimate

INDICATED AND INFERRED MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE									
Troilus Gold Corp. - Troilus project									
<i>effective as of October 2, 2023</i>									
Classification	Tonnes (MT)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)	AuEq (g/t)	Au (Moz)	Copper (Mlb)	Silver (Moz)	AuEq (Moz)
All Zones									
Indicated	508.30	0.57	0.07	1.09	0.69	9.32	729.50	17.79	11.21
Inferred	80.50	0.58	0.07	1.47	0.69	1.49	115.41	3.81	1.80
Total Open Pit									
Indicated	506.20	0.57	0.07	1.09	0.68	9.23	725.66	17.67	11.11
Inferred	76.50	0.53	0.06	1.12	0.65	1.31	108.66	2.75	1.59
Total Open Pit Z87 Zone									
Indicated	197.10	0.67	0.07	1.21	0.80	4.21	320.69	7.67	5.04
Inferred	37.10	0.59	0.06	1.11	0.70	0.71	50.17	1.33	0.84
Total Open Pit J Zone									
Indicated	151.90	0.50	0.06	0.96	0.61	2.45	215.71	4.71	2.98
Inferred	24.20	0.46	0.07	0.94	0.57	0.35	35.37	0.73	0.44
Total Open Pit Southwest Zone									
Indicated	98.00	0.50	0.05	0.94	0.60	1.59	109.91	2.94	1.89
Inferred	1.60	0.37	0.04	0.96	0.45	0.02	1.36	0.05	0.02
Total Open Pit X22 Zone									
Indicated	59.20	0.51	0.06	1.24	0.62	0.98	79.34	2.35	1.19
Inferred	13.60	0.53	0.07	1.48	0.67	0.23	21.76	0.65	0.29

INDICATED AND INFERRED MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

Troilus Gold Corp. - Troilus project

effective as of October 2, 2023

Classification	Tonnes (MT)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)	AuEq (g/t)	Au (Moz)	Copper (Mlb)	Silver (Moz)	AuEq (Moz)
Total Underground									
Indicated	2.10	1.35	0.09	1.90	1.51	0.09	3.84	0.13	0.10
Inferred	4.00	1.36	0.08	8.21	1.58	0.18	6.75	1.06	0.20
Total Underground Z87 Zone									
Indicated	0.05	1.59	0.15	0.54	1.83	0.02	1.55	0.01	0.03
Inferred	1.10	1.99	0.12	0.46	2.19	0.07	2.96	0.02	0.08
Total Underground J Zone									
Indicated	0.02	1.21	0.07	1.46	1.33	0.01	0.29	0.01	0.01
Inferred	1.00	1.25	0.05	0.99	1.34	0.04	1.13	0.03	0.04
Total Underground Southwest Zone									
Indicated	1.40	1.28	0.07	2.44	1.42	0.06	2.00	0.11	0.06
Inferred	1.90	1.05	0.06	16.62	1.37	0.06	2.66	1.01	0.08

Notes:

- The independent and qualified person for the mineral resource estimate, as defined by NI 43-101, is Paul Daigle, géo., Senior Resource Geologist at AGP. The effective date of the estimate is October 2, 2023.
- Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.
- Summation errors may occur due to rounding.
- Open pit mineral resources are reported within optimized constraining shells.
- Open pit cut-off grade is 0.3 g/t AuEQ where the metal equivalents were calculated as follows:
 Z87 Zone AuEq = Au grade + 1.5628 * Cu grade + 0.0128 * Ag grade
 J Zone AuEq = Au grade + 1.5107 * Cu grade + 0.0119 * Ag grade
 SW Zone AuEq = Au grade + 1.6823 * Cu grade + 0.0124 * Ag grade
 X22 Zone AuEq = Au grade + 1.5628 * Cu grade + 0.0128 * Ag grade
- Metal prices for the AuEQ formulas are: \$US 1,850/ oz Au; \$4.25/lb Cu, and \$23.00/ oz Ag; with an exchange rate of US\$1.00: CAD\$1.30.
- Metal recoveries for the AuEQ formulas are:
 Z87 Zone 95.5% for Au recovery, 94.7% for Cu recovery and 98.2% for Ag recovery
 J Zone 93.1% for Au recovery, 89.3% for Cu recovery and 88.9% for Ag recovery
 SW Zone 85.7% for Au recovery, 91.5% for Cu recovery and 85.6% for Ag recovery
 X22 Zone 95.5% for Au recovery, 94.7% for Cu recovery and 98.2% for Ag recovery
- The resource constraining shells were generated with:
 Metal Prices: Gold \$US 1850/oz, Copper \$US 4.25/lb, Silver \$US 23/oz
 Mining Costs:
 - Z87 Zone: waste – base cost \$Cdn 1.99/t moved (incremental below 5360 \$Cdn 0.041/t moved)
ore -- base cost \$Cdn 2.10/t moved (incremental below 5360 \$Cdn 0.029/t moved)
 - J Zone: waste – base cost \$Cdn 2.15/t moved (incremental below 5360 \$Cdn 0.039/t moved)
ore -- base cost \$Cdn 2.29/t moved (incremental below 5360 \$Cdn 0.036/t moved)
 - SW Zone: waste – base cost \$Cdn 2.01/t moved (incremental below 5360 \$Cdn 0.036/t moved)
ore -- base cost \$Cdn 2.37/t moved (incremental below 5360 \$Cdn 0.028/t moved)
 - X22 Zone: waste – base cost \$Cdn 2.15/t moved (incremental below 5360 \$Cdn 0.039/t moved)
ore -- base cost \$Cdn 2.29/t moved (incremental below 5360 \$Cdn 0.036/t moved)

Process and G&A Costs: \$Cdn 9.05/t processed

Wall slopes: varied between 39 and 49 degrees depending on pit area and slope sector

Overall Metal Recoveries:

- Z87 Zone – 94% Au, 98% Ag, 94% Cu
 - J Zone – 91% Au, 88% Ag, 89% Cu
 - SW Zone – 82% Au, 86% Ag, 91% Cu
 - X22 Zone – 93% Au, 98% Ag, 93% Cu (X22 recoveries are estimates based on J Zone; metallurgical test work is underway for X22)
- Capping of grades varied between 2.30 g/t Au and 14.60 g/t Au; between 4.90 g/t Ag and 55.00 g/t Ag; and 0.07% Cu and 4.36% Cu; all on raw assays.
 - The density (excluding overburden and fill) varies between 2.64 g/cm³ and 2.93 g/cm³ depending on lithology for each zone.
 - Underground cut-off grade is 0.09 g/t AuEq for Z87, J and SW.

The updated mineral resource estimate was completed in accordance with the Canadian Institute of Mining Metallurgy and Petroleum “CIM” (2014) Definition Standards incorporated by reference in National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (“NI 43-101”) by AGP Mining Consultants (“AGP”) and has been reviewed internally by the Company.

Definitive Feasibility Study

In October 2022, as a result of the materially significant exploration results that were coming in at the time, management made the decision to proceed directly to a feasibility study from the Preliminary Economic Assessment completed in August 2020, rather than bridging those engineering studies with a Pre-Feasibility Study as previously planned.

Metallurgical test work done on representative composite samples from the J Zone, 87 Zone and Southwest Zone was finalized at Eriez, FLSmidth Knelson and Base Metallurgical Laboratories to provide inputs to the FS. The Company received strong results from all three composites. Results from the J zone included Knelson gravity separation and column flotation tests achieved gold, copper and silver recoveries of 92.9%, 90.4% and 88.8% respectively, which exceed the recoveries previously used. For the Z87 Zone, results showed gold recovery of 95.5%, copper recovery of 95.9% and silver recovery of 92.8%. And for the Southwest Zone, testing achieved 88.3% in gold recovery, 93.5% in copper recovery and 89.4% in silver recovery. The composite samples were prepared using coarse assay rejects and/or ¼ sawn core. The J Zone composite was prepared using coarse assay rejects from 1,358 intervals. Composite from the SW Zone was prepared using coarse assay rejects from 1,785 intervals and 1,425 intervals of sawn ¼ core. The Z87 Zone composite was prepared using 1,327 intervals of coarse assay rejects and 1,485 intervals of sawn ¼ core.

Additional metallurgical test work conducted at Eriez on composite samples representing extensions to the J Zone, 87 Zone and Southwest Zones achieved similar results with flotation testing. For J-Zone feedstock, an overall 3-stage flotation copper recovery of 93.0%, gold recovery of 90.4%, and silver recovery of 81.8% was achieved. For 87-Zone feedstock, an overall 3-stage flotation copper recovery of 90.2%, gold recovery of 91.7%, and silver recovery of 90.1% was achieved. SW1-zone feedstock, an overall 3-stage flotation copper recovery of 96.0%, gold recovery of 93.0%, and silver recovery of 96.7% was achieved. The composite samples were prepared using coarse assay rejects to replicate the composition of extensions of the PEA zones. The J Zone sample was prepared using assay rejects from 1,011 intervals. The 87 Zone sample was prepared from 930 coarse assay rejects and the SW1 sample was prepared from 1,010 intervals. Enhanced gravity recoverable gold testing was conducted at FL Smidth Knelson on the composites and results are similar to those achieved in the previous test work.

Test work is underway at Eriez to characterize the metallurgical performance of the X22 Zone material. Additional test work will be conducted at Base Metallurgical Laboratories.

Hardness variability test work has been conducted at Base Metallurgical Laboratories to quantify the grinding and abrasion characteristics of the mineralized material of the various zones. High Pressure Grinding Roll (HPGR) pilot testing has been completed at Kappes Cassidy and Associates on two composite samples representing the first three years of mill feed and the life of mine feed.

These results have been used to size the comminution equipment for the feasibility study.

The Company has engaged Kappas Cassidy & Associates to perform a study to evaluate the use of conveyors rather than trucks to transport mine waste to stockpiles.

The Company has progressed engineering work with its consultants for all aspects of required engineering, including an extensive water management plan for the project and for the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (“ESIA”). Now that drilling is complete, the feasibility study is expected to be completed in mid 2024. The updated sequence of engineering studies is anticipated to maintain timelines for Provincial and Federal permitting processes to align with our Feasibility Study, which were initiated in May 2022. The new sequence of technical studies has allowed the latest high-grade drill results to be incorporated into the mine plan, which the Company strongly believes could be immediately impactful on the grade profile and mine sequencing of the project. The feasibility study timeline also allowed the Company to better understand and define zones of mineralization that remain open to further expansion.

Environment and Stakeholder Engagement

The Company is committed to creating value for our shareholders while operating in a safe, socially and environmentally responsible manner, contributing to the prosperity of our employees and our local communities while respecting human rights, cultures, customs and values of those impacted by our activities. In 2020, the Company adopted a Sustainability Policy which defines its commitment to People, Environment, Health & Safety and Communities.

In July 2018, Troilus signed a Pre-Development Agreement (PDA) with the Cree Nation of Mistissini, the Grand Council of the Crees (Eeyou Istchee) and the Cree Nation. The PDA establishes the framework for the on-going and mutually beneficial relationship regarding business and employment opportunities for the Cree and facilitates continued support for exploration activities and preparation of the EIA baseline studies. The PDA is a precursor to the Impacts and Benefits Agreement (IBA).

Troilus engages in regular communication with the Cree Nation of the Eeyou-Istchee James Bay Region, and in particular the Cree Nation of Mistissini, the First Nations community whose traditional land use and economic activities may be most directly impacted by the company’s development. Troilus maintains a community liaison office in Mistissini and communicates regularly with impacted families, the Chief and Council in Mistissini and other community organizations such as the Cree Mineral Board, the Cree Trappers Association and the Cree Board of Education to keep the community apprised of developments.

Troilus provides support to community building events and activities in Mistissini, Chibougamau and Chapais which have included sponsorship of hockey tournaments, youth recreation programming, seedling giveaways, fishing derbies, curling bonspiels, art exhibitions and community food banks.

The Company became the first mineral exploration company to obtain the UL 2723: ECOLOGO Certification Program for Mineral Exploration Companies. The Quebec Mineral Exploration Association launched the standard in November 2019 to recognize and promote environmental, social and economic best practices: the first certification of its kind for mineral exploration companies which enables companies to communicate their commitment to the environment, human health, well-being of the community, and fair economic practices to both investors and stakeholders. The standard is administered by Underwriters Laboratories, an independent, safety testing, certification and inspection organization accredited by the Standards Council of Canada, with a trusted name in third-party testing and certification for more than 125 years.

The Company is currently preparing its annual Sustainability Report for 2023, highlighting the achievements and efforts the Company has made over the last year to place the Company at the forefront of ESG initiatives among Quebec-based exploration and development companies. The 2022 Sustainability report can be found in full on the Company's website in French and English at www.troilusgold.com in the Sustainability section.

To take action on the impacts of climate change, the Company engaged Quebec-based Tugliq Energy Corp. ("Tugliq") to conduct an inventory of its historical and current GHG emissions and develop a roadmap towards a future carbon neutral mining operation. While the Company's fully operational electrical substation already provides a renewable source of energy which will help minimize the Company's carbon footprint, some fossil fuel use is still anticipated, and this roadmap will help identify opportunities to reduce or eliminate the use of such fuels and take advantage of government initiatives and incentives.

In May 2022, the Company filed the Initial Project Description for the Troilus project with the Impact Assessment Agency of Canada ("IAAC") at the federal level and filed the Initial Project Notice with the Ministère de l'Environnement et de la Lutte contre les Changements Climatiques ("MELCC") at the provincial level. These filings are the first step in the Environmental and Social Impact Assessments ("ESIA"), approval of which are required under Canadian and Quebec law in order for a mining project to proceed into construction and into production. The ESIA assesses the environmental, social and economic impacts of a proposed mining project and includes extensive consultations with local stakeholders, and in particular First Nations. In December 2022, the Company filed the Detailed Project Description with the IAAC. In October 2023, the Supreme Court of Canada ruled that the current federal Impact Assessment Act was largely unconstitutional. While this decision does not strike down the Impact Assessment Act, it does introduce uncertainty for the process. As a result, it is anticipated that the IAAC will be revisiting their requests for the ESIA.

As part of the planning phase in the Impact Assessment process, the IAAC and the Cree Nation Government conducted public consultations with the communities of Chibougamau, Mistissini and Chapais, inviting public and Indigenous groups to review and provide feedback on the draft Tailored Impact Statement Guidelines and draft Public Participation Plan of the Troilus Project for the Federal Impact Assessment. Additional consultations will take place in the coming months.

The Company engaged BluMetric and Stantec to complete its ESIA, anticipated for completion by the end of calendar 2024 or early 2025, which will be supported by the comprehensive baseline studies already gathered at Troilus over the last few years and will outline the responsible development of the Troilus Project.

In October 2022, the Company announced that it had joined the United Nations Global Compact (“UNGC”), the world’s largest global corporate sustainability initiative where companies voluntarily pledge to take actions in accordance with the UN Sustainable Development Goals. The Company joins over 16,000 other companies globally who have committed to aligning their activities with The Ten Principles in the areas of human rights, labour, environment, and anti-corruption, and to take action to support the UN goals and issues embodied in seventeen Sustainable Development Goals (SDG’s) which address issues such as climate change, gender equality, poverty, life below water and life on the land. Through annual reporting requirements, the UNGC aims to mobilize a global movement among socially responsible companies and their stakeholders to transform our world through principled business.

Exploration and evaluation expenses on the Troilus project:

	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	January 31,		January 31,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	<u>Q2-2024</u>	<u>Q2-2023</u>	<u>YTD-2024</u>	<u>YTD-2023</u>
Exploration and evaluation expenses:				
Drilling, assaying and geology	\$ 459,474	\$ 2,659,771	\$ 3,168,632	\$ 9,100,901
Salaries, payroll costs and consultants	1,568,722	2,379,606	3,375,219	4,396,604
Site and camp costs	1,253,656	603,532	2,377,889	1,303,746
Support and other costs	240,172	184,434	602,121	329,544
Studies	2,643,936	460,122	5,627,907	1,245,534
Government and community relations	37,816	30,312	52,434	102,544
Travel	71,726	202,081	147,643	412,983
Depreciation	283,943	300,168	581,738	605,603
Tax credits	(3,267,000)	(2,990,125)	(5,162,000)	(6,740,198)
	<u>\$ 3,292,445</u>	<u>\$ 3,829,901</u>	<u>\$ 10,771,583</u>	<u>\$ 10,757,261</u>

For the three months ended January 31, 2024 (Q2-2024):

Exploration and evaluation expenses for the three months ended January 31, 2024 are detailed in the table above, with total expenditures decreasing by 14% or \$537,456.

Drilling, assaying and geology decreased by \$2,200,297 or 83% during Q2-2024 compared to Q2-2023. The Company commenced drilling towards the end of Q2-2024 having drilled 1,557 metres compared to 8,569 metres during Q2-2023.

Salaries, payroll costs and consultants decreased by \$810,884 or 34% during Q2-2024 compared to Q2-2023. While a number of these costs are fixed in nature, with the reduction in activity, there was a reduction in headcount for contracted labour.

Site and camp costs increased by \$650,124 or 108% compared to the same period last year. The Company incurred higher than usual maintenance costs during the current quarter and incurred costs in preparation for pit dewatering. Support and other costs increased by \$55,738 or 30% as a result of higher fuel costs from additional issues with hydro lines at site necessitating the use of generators.

Studies increased by \$2,138,814 or 475% during Q2-2024 compared to Q2-2023 as the Company worked towards completing the Feasibility Study and initial work on the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment.

Travel costs related to exploration decreased by \$130,355 or 65% during Q2-2024 compared to Q2-2023 as a result of less staff travel to site on account of the reduced activity.

Accruals for tax credit receivable are recorded against the exploration expenses to which they relate. During the three months ended January 31, 2024, the Company recorded \$3,267,000 in tax credits compared to \$2,990,125 in Q2-2023.

For the six months ended January 31, 2024 (YTD-2024):

Exploration and evaluation expenses for the six months ended January 31, 2024 are detailed in the table above, with total expenditures increasing by \$14,322 or 0%.

Drilling, assaying and geology decreased by \$5,932,269 or 65% during YTD-2024 compared to YTD-2023. The Company drilled 7,727 metres during YTD-2024 compared to 25,664 metres during YTD-2023.

Salaries, payroll costs and consultants decreased by \$1,021,385 or 23% during YTD-2024 compared to YTD-2023. While a number of these costs are fixed in nature, with the reduction in activity, there was a reduction in headcount for contracted labour.

Site and camp costs increased by \$1,074,143 or 82% compared to the same period last year. The Company incurred higher than usual maintenance costs during the current year and incurred costs on its pit dewatering project. Support and other costs increased by \$272,577 or 83% as a result of higher fuel costs from downed hydro lines at site after the summer forest fires which necessitated the use of generators.

Studies increased by \$4,382,373 or 352% during YTD-2024 compared to YTD-2023 as the Company worked towards completing the Feasibility Study and commenced work on the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment.

Travel costs related to exploration decreased by \$265,340 or 64% during YTD-2024 compared to YTD-2023 as a result of less staff travel to site on account of the reduced activity.

Accruals for tax credit receivable are recorded against the exploration expenses to which they relate. During the six months ended January 31, 2024, the Company recorded \$5,162,000 in tax credits compared to \$6,740,198 in YTD-2023.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	January 31,		January 31,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	Q2-2024	Q2-2023	YTD-2024	YTD-2023
Expenses				
Exploration and evaluation expenses	\$ 3,292,445	\$ 3,829,901	\$ 10,771,583	\$ 10,757,261
Reclamation estimate	156,850	120,677	183,844	(166,434)
General and administrative expenses	1,507,773	2,273,684	2,801,846	3,663,084
Share-based payments	698,347	2,246,519	1,461,164	4,331,984
Total expenses before other items	(5,655,415)	(8,470,781)	(15,218,437)	(18,585,895)
Other income/(expenses)				
Interest income	81,686	41,867	138,847	119,796
Interest on lease liabilities	(23,531)	(36,321)	(53,038)	(69,520)
Flow-through share premium recovery	640,255	-	686,767	-
Accretion of reclamation provision	(18,228)	(22,007)	(44,315)	(49,683)
Gain on sale of mineral claims	30,000	39,647,299	30,000	39,647,299
Realized loss on sale of investment	(2,129,988)	(468,688)	(8,171,616)	(468,688)
Unrealized gain on investments	1,135,045	4,703,271	784,470	4,615,806
Other gains	11,899	43,637	69,812	32,945
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the period	\$ (5,928,277)	\$ 35,438,277	\$ (21,777,510)	\$ 25,242,060

For the three months ended January 31, 2024 (Q2-2024):

The Company recorded a net loss of \$5,928,277 for the three months ended January 31, 2024 (three months ended January 31, 2023: net income of \$35,438,277). During Q2-2024, the Company sold 3 non-core mineral claims for consideration of units of the public entity acquiring the claims, which were valued at \$30,000, the estimated fair market value of the units at the date of the transaction. During Q2-2023, the Company sold 1,824 mineral claims to a subsidiary of Sayona Mining Limited ("Sayona") for consideration of 184,331,797 shares of Sayona for an aggregate value of \$40,00,000. The Company incurred costs of \$352,701 in relation to this transaction resulting in a gain on sale of mineral claims of \$39,647,229.

Exploration and evaluation expenses decreased by 14% as discussed in the Exploration Activities section of this report above.

The Company's reclamation provision is updated regularly for changes in estimate and changes in discount and inflation rates. A charge of \$156,850 was recorded as reclamation estimate to the statement of operations for Q2-2024 (Q2-2023: \$120,677). The discounting is accreted over time and \$18,228 has been recorded as accretion to the statement of operations for Q2-2024 (Q2-2023: \$22,007).

General and administrative expenses are detailed below:

	Three months ended	
	January 31,	
	2024	2023
	Q2-2024	Q2-2023
General and administrative expenses :		
Salaries, payroll costs and consultants	\$ 830,680	\$ 1,416,085
Professional costs	75,816	80,819
Shareholder communications	337,557	428,447
Office and general	117,916	179,030
Travel	61,318	85,186
Depreciation	84,486	84,117
	\$ 1,507,773	\$ 2,273,684

- Salaries, payroll costs and consultants decreased by \$585,405 or 41% during Q2-2024 compared to Q2-2023. This was a result of a reduction in the bonus pool during the current period.
- Shareholder communications decreased by \$90,890 or 21% with a reduction in visibility programs.
- Office and general costs decreased by \$61,114 or 34% as a result of shared space savings.
- Corporate travel costs also decreased by \$23,868 or 28%.

Share-based payments expense for Q2-2024 was \$698,347 compared to \$2,246,519 for Q2-2023. The value recorded represents an accrual for unvested RSU's on a front-loaded basis, based on the fair market value on the date of grant. During Q2-2024, 7,920,000 RSU's were granted compared to 7,090,000 during Q2-2023.

As a result of the Company's flow-through financings, the Company records a flow-through liability on the statement of financial position representing the premium on the share issuances. As the Company incurs eligible expenditures against this liability, the Company reduces the liability and records this as a flow-through share premium recovery on the statement of operations. During Q2-2024, the Company recorded a flow-through share premium recovery of \$640,255 (Q2-2023: \$nil).

During Q2-2024, the Company sold some of its holdings in Sayona, recognizing a total realized loss on sale of \$2,129,988 (Q2-2023: \$468,688). The Company recognized an unrealized gain of \$1,135,045 on investments held during Q2-2024 compared to \$4,703,271 during Q2-2023. The gain during Q2-2024 is a result of losses transferred to realized loss on sale of investment.

Other gains and losses recorded for Q2-2024 include gains on disposal of assets on lease, and fees charged by the insurer of the reclamation bond as well as bank fees related to the Letter of Credit.

For the six months ended January 31, 2024 (YTD-2024):

The Company recorded a net loss of \$21,777,510 for the six months ended January 31, 2024 (six months ended January 31, 2023: net income of \$25,242,060). Income during the comparative period results from the sale of mineral claims to Sayana, as described above.

Exploration and evaluation expenses increased by 0% as discussed in the Exploration Activities section of this report above.

The Company's reclamation provision is updated regularly for changes in estimate and changes in discount and inflation rates. A charge of \$183,844 was recorded as reclamation estimate to the statement of operations for YTD-2024 (YTD-2023: a credit of \$166,434). The discounting is accreted over time and \$44,315 has been recorded as accretion to the statement of operations for YTD-2024 (YTD-2023: \$49,683).

General and administrative expenses are detailed below:

	Six months ended	
	January 31,	
	2024	2023
	<u>YTD-2024</u>	<u>YTD-2023</u>
General and administrative expenses :		
Salaries, payroll costs and consultants	\$ 1,450,271	\$ 1,976,921
Professional costs	162,228	277,168
Shareholder communications	691,966	807,357
Office and general	208,940	305,438
Travel	118,817	127,966
Depreciation	169,624	168,234
	<u>\$ 2,801,846</u>	<u>\$ 3,663,084</u>

- Salaries, payroll costs and consultants decreased by \$526,650 or 27% during YTD-2024 compared to YTD-2023. This was a result of a reduction in the bonus pool during the current period.
- Professional costs decreased by \$114,940 or \$41% as a result of higher legal and ESG costs during the prior year.
- Shareholder communications decreased by \$115,391 or 14% with a reduction in visibility programs.
- Office and general costs decreased by \$96,498 or 32% as a result of shared space savings.

Share-based payments expense for YTD-2024 was \$1,461,164 compared to \$4,331,984 for YTD-2023. The value recorded represents an accrual for unvested RSU's on a front-loaded basis, based on the fair market value on the date of grant. During YTD-2024, 8,070,000 RSU's were granted compared to 7,150,000 during YTD-2023.

As a result of the Company's flow-through financings, the Company records a flow-through liability on the statement of financial position representing the premium on the share issuances. As the Company incurs eligible expenditures against this liability, the Company reduces the liability and records this as a flow-through share premium recovery on the statement of operations. During YTD-2024, the Company recorded a flow-through share premium recovery of \$686,767 (YTD-2023: \$nil).

During YTD-2024, the Company sold some of its holdings in Sayona, recognizing a total realized loss on sale of \$8,171,616 (YTD-2023: \$468,688). The Company recognized an unrealized gain of \$784,470 on investments held during YTD-2024 compared to \$4,615,806 during YTD-2023.

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

	January 31, 2024 Q2-2024	October 31, 2023 Q1-2024	July 31, 2023 Q4-2023	April 30, 2023 Q3-2023
Interest income	\$81,686	\$57,161	\$115,425	\$12,594
Net income/(loss) and comprehensive income/(loss)	(\$5,928,277)	(\$15,849,233)	(\$13,505,940)	(\$17,311,519)
Basic net income/(loss) per share	(0.02)	(\$0.07)	(\$0.06)	(\$0.08)
Diluted net income/(loss) per share	(0.02)	(\$0.07)	(\$0.06)	(\$0.08)
Total assets	\$33,253,097	\$26,414,199	\$36,826,900	\$52,664,295
Non-current financial liabilities	\$284,695	\$330,596	\$384,290	\$447,703

	January 31, 2023 Q2-2023	October 31, 2022 Q1-2023	July 31, 2022 Q4-2022	April 30, 2022 Q3-2022
Interest income	\$41,867	\$77,929	\$53,157	\$41,969
Net income/(loss) and comprehensive income/(loss)	\$35,438,277	(\$10,196,217)	(\$8,832,763)	(\$7,930,054)
Basic net income/(loss) per share	\$0.16	(\$0.05)	(\$0.04)	(\$0.04)
Diluted net income/(loss) per share	\$0.15	(\$0.05)	(\$0.04)	(\$0.04)
Total assets	\$66,182,093	\$25,569,825	\$30,720,812	\$36,574,714
Non-current financial liabilities	\$521,920	\$580,117	\$554,219	\$541,411

Total assets in general decrease due to cash expenditures on exploration properties as the Company does not capitalize these costs. During Q2-2023, the Company sold mineral claims for consideration of \$40,000,000 in securities, increasing total assets for that period. During Q2-2024, the Company completed a brokered financing raising approximately \$15,500,000 resulting in an increase in total assets. Non-current financial liabilities for all periods above represent the long-term portion of lease liabilities. These balances decrease as payments are made and increase upon entering into new lease contracts.

Net income/(loss) and comprehensive income/(loss) fluctuates in response to the level of exploration carried out, which can vary period to period. Drilling had continued non-stop up until mid Q1-2024 and recommenced in Q2-2024. Net income during Q2-2023 results from the consideration paid to the

Company for the sale of mineral claims. Realized and unrealized gains and losses also impact net income/(loss) and comprehensive income/(loss) particularly since the sale of mineral claims for consideration of securities.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Given the nature of the Company's operations, the most relevant financial information relates primarily to current liquidity, solvency and planned expenditures. The Company currently has a negative operating cash flow and finances its mineral exploration through equity financings. The Company's financial success will be dependent on the economic viability of its mineral exploration and development properties and the extent to which it can establish economic mineral reserves and operations.

The Company had working capital (see Non-IFRS Measures) of \$17,371,054 as at January 31, 2024 (July 31, 2023: \$26,486,674) including cash and cash equivalents of \$6,848,001 (July 31, 2023: \$3,901,133).

As at January 31, 2024, the Company is carrying investments with a fair market value of \$1,982,457, including the shares received as consideration from the sale of mineral claims (July 31, 2023: \$14,002,843).

The Company has accrued \$16,652,000 in tax credit receivable at January 31, 2024, of which \$13,990,000 is current. The current portion relates to the July 31, 2023 taxation year and has been claimed.

The Company's existing leases include office leases, vehicle leases and equipment leases, with terms between 1 month and 2.6 years. Total lease liabilities at January 31, 2024 are \$771,163, where \$486,468 is current and \$284,695 is long-term (July 31, 2023: total lease liabilities of \$1,072,655, \$688,365 current and \$384,290 long-term). The Company entered into lease agreements with a value of \$390,028 during the six months ended January 31, 2024 (six months ended January 31, 2023: \$435,212).

The Company's lease commitments include:

Liability	Total	Payments due by period			
		< 1 year	1 - 3 years	4 - 5 years	> 5 years
Lease liabilities	\$ 771,163	\$ 486,468	\$ 284,695	\$ -	\$ -

The Company has reclamation and water treatment obligations at the Troilus Gold property from historical mining activities. The Company has recorded a total obligation of \$2,733,909 at January 31, 2024, of which \$167,556 has been recognized as current (July 31, 2023: \$2,710,379, \$139,738 being current). This estimate assumes that future mining operations will not resume and as management continues its exploration program and works towards a future mining scenario, the reclamation provision will be adjusted accordingly.

During 2019, the Company withdrew its security deposit with the Government of Quebec in exchange for an underwritten bond from an insurance company for an annual fee. During 2020, the Company entered into a bonding facility with a new insurance company pursuant to which the Company further reduced its cash deposit to 20% of the reclamation deposit, or \$794,595, incurring the same annual fee. The Company deposited \$794,595 into a Guaranteed Investment Certificate ("GIC") secured by a Letter of Credit. The Company also paid an additional \$50,000 deposit as security against current and future estimated reclamation obligations on the landfill site on the Troilus Gold property.

In September 2023, the Company raised gross proceeds of \$1,000,000 through a private placement issuing 2,325,581 flow through shares at a price of \$0.43 per share. In November 2023, the Company raised gross proceeds of \$15,008,000 through a bought deal financing through the issuance of 28,580,000 units priced at \$0.35 per unit, 7,150,000 traditional flow-through shares priced at \$0.42 per share and 4,550,000 Québec flow-through shares priced at \$0.44 per share. Each unit consists of one common share of the Company and one-half of one common share purchase warrant, where a whole warrant entitles the holder to acquire one common share of the Company at an exercise price of \$0.50 for period of two years from the date of closing. As well, the Company raised gross proceeds of \$500,000 through a private placement of 1,428,570 units also priced at \$0.35 per unit, where each unit consists of one common share plus one-half of a common share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant entitles the holder to acquire one common share of the Company at an exercise price of \$0.50 for a period of two years from the date of closing.

CASH FLOWS

Cash used in operating activities during the six months ended January 31, 2024 was \$15,939,616 compared to \$20,928,820 for the six months ended January 31, 2023. During the six months ended January 31, 2024, the Company used \$12,990,051 in cash before non-cash working capital items, the majority of which was spent on exploration and evaluation expenses and administrative expenses as described earlier in this report (six months ended January 31, 2023: \$14,067,264). Non-cash working capital used \$2,949,565 during the six months ended January 31, 2024 (six months ended January 31, 2023: use of \$6,861,556). The net change in non-cash working capital reported on the cash flow statement identifies the changes in current assets and current liabilities that occurred during the period. An increase in a liability (or a decrease in an asset) is a source of funds, while a decrease in a liability (or an increase in an asset) account is a use of funds.

Cash provided by financing activities during the six months ended January 31, 2024 was \$14,493,772 compared to \$9,486,001 during the six months ended January 31, 2023. During the first half of 2024, the Company raised \$16,508,000 in proceeds from financings, with costs of \$1,445,857. In comparison, in 2023, the Company received \$10,000,000 from a private placement financing, paying \$102,211 in costs associated with this financing. The Company also paid \$568,371 in lease payments during the six months ended January 31, 2024 (six months ended January 31, 2023: \$411,788).

Cash provided by investing activities during the six months ended January 31, 2024 was \$4,392,712 (six months ended January 31, 2023: \$3,529,113). The Company paid \$270,529 for equipment during the six months ended January 31, 2024 compared to \$93,931 during the six months ended January 31, 2023. The Company sold securities during the current period receiving \$4,663,241 in proceeds, net of commissions (six months ended January 31, 2023: \$3,923,044). Also, during the comparative period, the Company paid \$300,000 for the acquisition of an investment.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Company's significant accounting policies can be found in Note 3 of its audited annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended July 31, 2023.

NON-IFRS MEASURES

Working Capital

The Company has referred to working capital throughout this document. Working capital is a Non-IFRS performance measure. In the gold mining industry, it is a common Non-IFRS performance measure but does not have a standardized meaning. The Company believes that, in addition to conventional measures prepared in accordance with IFRS, we and certain investors use this information to evaluate the Company's performance and ability to generate cash, profits and meet financial commitments. This Non-IFRS measure is intended to provide additional information and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS. The following tables provide a reconciliation of working capital to the financial statements at January 31, 2024 and July 31, 2023.

	January 31, 2024	July 31, 2023
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 6,848,001	\$ 3,901,133
Tax credit receivable	13,990,000	11,490,000
Amounts receivable	699,822	415,249
Investments	1,982,457	14,002,843
Prepaid expenses	814,344	666,224
	<u>\$ 24,334,624</u>	<u>\$ 30,475,449</u>
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 5,805,801	\$ 3,160,672
Flow-through share premium liability	503,745	-
Current portion of lease liabilities	486,468	688,365
Current portion of reclamation provision	167,556	139,738
	<u>\$ 6,963,570</u>	<u>\$ 3,988,775</u>
Working capital/(deficiency), current assets less current liabilities	\$ 17,371,054	\$ 26,486,674

CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company manages and adjusts its capital structure based on available funds in order to support the exploration and development of mineral properties. The capital of the Company consists of share capital, share purchase warrants, RSU's and stock options. The Board of Directors does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management, but rather relies on the expertise of the Company's management to sustain future development of the business.

The Company's properties are in the exploration stage and, accordingly, the Company is dependent upon external financings to fund activities. In order to carry out planned drilling and engineering work, and pay for administrative costs, the Company will spend working capital and expects to raise additional funds from time to time as required.

Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable. The Company's capital management objectives, policies and processes have remained unchanged during the three and six months ended January 31, 2024.

COMMITMENT AND CONTINGENCIES

The Company is party to certain management contracts. These contracts contain minimum commitments of approximately \$1,920,000 and additional contingent payments of approximately \$3,940,000 upon the occurrence of a change of control. As well, as of the date of this report, there are 15,806,231 RSU's outstanding to directors, officers and employees of the Company that vest in tranches over the next three years. Upon a change of control, any unvested RSU's would vest immediately. As a triggering event for a change of control has not taken place, the contingent payments have not been reflected in the Company's financial statements.

The Company's lease commitments are outlined above (see Liquidity and Capital Resources).

The Troilus project is subject to a Net Smelter Royalty ("NSR") held by Sandstorm Gold Royalties of 1.0% on 81 claims and one surveyed mining lease (BM 829). The 209 claims acquired from Emgold during the previous year are subject to 1% royalties to Emgold that the Company has a right to purchase for \$1,000,000. The three claims acquired from O3 during Q4-2020 are subject to royalties of 2% NSR to O3, half of which can be purchased for \$1,000,000 and 2% NSR to an individual, half of which can be purchased for \$1,000,000. The remaining 135 claims acquired from O3 during Q4-2020 are subject to a 2% NSR to O3 which can be purchased for \$1,000,000, subject to the terms of the Buy Back agreement entered into between the Company and Sayona, and seven of these claims are subject to an underlying royalty of 2%. The remaining 15 claims acquired from Globex are subject to a 2% Gross Metal Sales royalty ("GMR") to Globex, of which half can be repurchased at any time for \$1,000,000, subject to the terms of the Buy Back agreement between the Company and Sayona. The now 19 claims acquired from CMH are subject to a 1% NSR, of which half can be repurchased for \$500,000 and half can be repurchased for \$1,500,000, subject to the terms of the Buy Back agreement between the Company and Sayona.

As well, as a result of the acquisition of UrbanGold, the Company is subject to royalties on certain of the claims acquired, including a 2% NSR to O3 on 13 Bullseye claims, of which half can be purchased at any time for \$500,000; a 1% NSR to Soquem on the remaining 71 Pallador claims, of which half can be purchased at any time for \$500,000, subject to the terms of the Buy Back agreement entered into between the Company and Sayona; and a 1% NSR to Geotest Corporation and Wayne Holmstead (0.5% each) on 55 Pallador claims.

In September 2023, the Company closed a non-brokered flow-through private placement and has met its commitment to spend \$1,000,000 in qualified exploration expenditures as at January 31, 2024. In November 2023, the Company raised \$5,005,000 in flow-through shares and as at January 31, 2024, the company is required to incur approximately \$2,200,000 in additional qualifying expenditures by December 31, 2024 plus any expected Quebec tax credits to be received. In connection with the flow-through financings, the Company indemnifies the subscribers against certain tax related amounts that may become payable by the subscribers should the Company not meet its flow-through expenditure commitments.

The Company's mining and exploration activities are subject to various laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment. These laws and regulations are continually changing and generally becoming more restrictive. The Company believes its operations are materially in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations. The Company has made, and expects to make in the future, expenditures to comply with such laws and regulations.

RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

The Company entered into the following transactions in the ordinary course of business with related parties that are not subsidiaries of the Company.

Related party balances and transactions

During the three and six months ended January 31, 2024, the Company received \$32,424 and \$54,924 respectively in fees and reimbursable expenses related to shared office space from Lithium Ionic Corp. (six months ended January 31, 2023: \$10,000 and \$10,000 respectively). One of the Company's directors, Mr. Tom Olesinski, is an officer of Lithium Ionic Corp. The Company's Senior Vice-President Technical Services, Mr. Ian Pritchard, is a director of Lithium Ionic Corp.

Mr. Justin Reid, the Company's CEO, is on the Board of Directors of Delta Resources Limited. The Company held 3,395,000 shares and 1,500,000 warrants of Delta Resources Limited at January 31, 2024.

Compensation of key management personnel of the Company

The remuneration of directors and other members of key management personnel were as follows:

	Three months ended January 31,		Six months ended January 31,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Management salaries and fees	\$ 829,045	\$ 1,236,406	\$ 1,380,952	\$ 1,708,886
Directors fees	80,496	89,865	170,362	179,731
Share-based payments	626,158	2,091,076	1,207,937	3,871,043
	<u>\$ 1,535,699</u>	<u>\$ 3,417,347</u>	<u>\$ 2,759,251</u>	<u>\$ 5,759,660</u>

In accordance with IAS 24, key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company directly or indirectly, including any directors (executive and non-executive) of the Company. The remuneration of directors and key executives is determined by the Board of Directors of the Company having regard to the performance of individuals and market trends.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial assets and financial liabilities were classified as follows:

	Assets at amortized cost	Assets at fair value through profit or loss	Liabilities at amortized cost	Total
As at January 31, 2024				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,268,001	\$ 3,580,000	\$ -	\$ 6,848,001
Amounts receivable	135,341	-	-	135,341
Investments	-	1,982,457	-	1,982,457
Reclamation deposit	50,000	794,595	-	844,595
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	-	-	5,805,801	5,805,801
Lease liabilities	-	-	771,163	771,163

The carrying value of cash and cash equivalents, amounts receivable, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate fair value due to the short-term nature of the financial instruments. The carrying value of investments is recorded at an estimated fair value based on a valuation technique using observable or unobservable inputs. The carrying value of reclamation deposit approximates fair value as it is represented by a cash deposit. Management believes the carrying value of lease liabilities approximates fair value.

A fair value hierarchy prioritizes the methods and assumptions used to develop fair value measurements for those financial assets where fair value is recognized on the statement of financial position. These have been prioritized into three levels.

Level 1 – Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly

Level 3 – Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

The following table sets forth the Company's financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value by level within the fair value hierarchy as at January 31, 2024:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	TOTAL
As at January 31, 2024				
Cash equivalents	\$ 3,580,000	-	\$ -	\$ 3,580,000
Investments	1,879,325	87,282	15,850	1,982,457
Reclamation deposit	794,595	-	-	794,595

Fair value amounts represent point-in-time estimates and may not reflect fair value in the future. The measurements are subjective in nature, involve uncertainties and are a matter of significant judgment.

The investments in Level 3 include the investments in privately held companies that are not quoted on an exchange. The key assumption used in the valuation of this investment is the value at which a recent financing was completed by the investee. As well, Level 3 includes the value of warrants acquired from the purchase of units, which were estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model.

The Company's risk exposures and the impact on the Company's financial instruments are summarized below. There have been no significant changes in the risks, objectives, policies and procedures for managing risk during the three and six months ended January 31, 2024.

Credit risk

The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash and cash equivalents. The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk arising from operations. Cash and cash equivalents consist of guaranteed investment certificates, which have been invested with reputable financial institutions, from which management believes the risk of loss to be remote. Amounts receivable primarily represent input tax credit refunds from government bodies. Management believes that the credit risk concentration with respect to these financial instruments is remote.

Liquidity risk

The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate cash and cash equivalent balances. The Company continuously monitors and reviews both actual and forecasted cash flows, and also matches the maturity profile of financial assets and liabilities.

As at January 31, 2024, the Company had current assets of \$24,334,624 (July 31, 2023: \$30,475,449) to settle current liabilities of \$6,963,570 (July 31, 2023: \$3,988,775). Approximately \$3,700,000 of the Company's financial liabilities at January 31, 2024 have contractual maturities of less than 30 days and are subject to normal trade terms.

Liability	Total	Payments due by period			
		< 1 year	1 - 3 years	4 - 5 years	> 5 years
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 5,805,801	\$ 5,805,801	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Lease liabilities	771,163	486,468	284,695	-	-
Reclamation provision	2,733,909	167,556	380,022	404,867	1,781,464

Market risk - Price risk and currency risk

A large portion of the Company's current assets consist of shares acquired from the sale of mineral claims, which the Company intends to sell to fund operations. The Company is exposed to price risk as unfavourable market conditions could result in disposition of investments at less than favourable prices. As well, these shares are denominated in Australian dollars, which subjects the Company to foreign currency risk.

Based on the investments held at January 31, 2024, a change in the fair value of investments by 5%, all other factors held constant, could result in a corresponding change in net income of approximately \$2,120,000. A 2% change in the foreign exchange rate between the Australian and Canadian dollars could result in a corresponding change in net income of approximately \$28,000.

OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA

Number of:	As at January 31, 2024	As at March 7, 2024
Common Shares	277,501,346	277,656,346
RSU's	15,834,564	15,806,231
Warrants	15,004,285	14,849,285

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

Nature of Mining, Mineral Exploration and Development Projects

Mineral exploration is highly speculative in nature. There is no assurance that exploration efforts will be successful. Even when mineralization is discovered, it may take several years until production is possible, during which time the economic feasibility of production may change. Substantial expenditures are required to establish proven and probable mineral reserves through drilling. Because of these uncertainties, no assurance can be given that exploration programs will result in the establishment or expansion of mineral resources or mineral reserves. There is no certainty that the expenditures made by the Company towards the search and evaluation of mineral deposits will result in discoveries or development of commercial quantities of ore.

Mining operations generally involve a high degree of risk. The Company's operations are subject to the hazards and risks normally encountered in mineral exploration and development, including environmental hazards, explosions, and unusual or unexpected geological formations or pressures. Such risks could result in damage to, or destruction of, mineral properties, personal injury, environmental damage, delays in mining, monetary losses and possible legal liability.

Liquidity Concerns and Future Financings

The Company will require capital and operating expenditures in connection with the exploration and development of its properties and for working capital purposes. There can be no assurance that the Company will be successful in obtaining the required financing as and when needed. The only sources of future funds presently available to Troilus are the sale of equity capital, the sale of assets (which may be illiquid), or offering an interest in its properties. There is no assurance that any funds will be available for operations. Failure to obtain additional financing on a timely basis could cause the Company to reduce, delay or terminate its proposed operations, with the possible loss of such operations and assets.

Volatile markets may make it difficult or impossible for the Company to obtain debt financing or equity financing on acceptable terms, if at all. Failure to obtain additional financing on a timely basis may cause the Company to postpone or slow down its development plans, forfeit rights in some or all of its properties or reduce or terminate some or all of its activities.

Calculation of Mineral Resources

There is a degree of uncertainty attributable to the calculation and estimates of resources and the corresponding metal grades to be mined and recovered. Until resources are actually mined and processed, the quantities of mineralization and metal grades must be considered as estimates only. Any material change in the quantity of mineral resources, grades and recoveries may affect the economic viability of the Company's operations.

No Mineral Reserves have been estimated at the Troilus project

The Troilus Gold property is in the exploration stage and sufficient work has not been done to define a mineral reserve. There is no assurance given by the Company that continuing work on the property will lead to defining the mineralization with enough confidence and in sufficient quantities to report it as a mineral reserve.

Environmental, Health and Safety Risks

The Company's activities are subject to extensive laws and regulations governing environmental protection and employee health and safety. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner that is creating stricter standards, while enforcement, fines and penalties for non-compliance are more stringent. The cost of compliance with changes in governmental regulations has the potential to reduce the profitability of operations. Furthermore, any failure to comply fully with all applicable laws and regulations could have significant adverse effects on the Company, including the suspension or cessation of operations.

Exploration and mining operations involve risks of releases to soil, surface water and groundwater of metals, chemicals, fuels, liquids having acidic properties and other contaminants. Significant risk of environmental contamination from present and past exploration or mining activities still exists for mining companies. The Troilus mine is a past producing mine subject to continuing reclamation liabilities and obligations. Troilus may be liable for environmental contamination and natural resource damages relating to properties that they currently own or operate or at which environmental contamination occurred while or before they owned or operated the properties. No assurance can be given that potential liabilities for such contamination or damages caused by past activities at the Troilus mine do not exist or that the Company will not be alleged to be responsible for historical liabilities at the Troilus mine.

Pandemic or other health crises

The Company's business and operations could be adversely affected by the outbreak of an epidemic or a pandemic or other health crises, including the recent outbreak of COVID-19. Global government actions, including lockdowns, stay-at-home orders and travel restrictions, along with market uncertainty have already impacted global economic conditions, which may in turn impact the Company's ability to operate, the operations of its suppliers, contractors and service providers, the ability to obtain future financing and maintain necessary liquidity, and the ability to explore the Company's mineral properties. While these effects are expected to be temporary, the duration of the business disruptions internationally and related financial impact cannot be reasonably estimated at this time.

Cycles

There are significant uncertainties regarding the prices of gold and other precious metals and in the availability of equity financing for the purposes of mineral exploration. For instance, the price of gold has fluctuated widely in recent years, and it is expected that fluctuations will continue. Management of the Corporation is not aware of any trend, commitment, event or uncertainty either presently known or reasonably expected by the Corporation to have a material adverse effect on the Corporation's business, financial condition or results of operations other than the normal speculative nature of the natural resource industry and other risks disclosed herein. The current and future operations of the Corporation, including exploration and development activities, are subject to extensive laws and regulations governing environmental protection, employee health and safety, exploration, development, tenure, production.

Decommissioning and Reclamation

Environmental regulators are increasingly requiring financial assurances to ensure that the cost of decommissioning and reclaiming sites is borne by the parties involved, and not by government. It is not possible to predict what level of decommissioning and reclamation (and financial assurances relating thereto) may be required in the future by regulators.

Insurance

The Company's business is capital intensive and subject to a number of risks and hazards, including environmental pollution, accidents or spills, industrial and transportation accidents, labour disputes, changes in the regulatory environment, natural phenomena (such as inclement weather conditions, earthquakes, pit wall failures and cave-ins) and encountering unusual or unexpected geological conditions. Many of the foregoing risks and hazards could result in damage to, or destruction of: the Company's mineral properties or future processing facilities, personal injury or death, environmental damage, delays in or interruption of or cessation of their exploration or development activities, delay in or inability to receive regulatory approvals to transport their products, or costs, monetary losses and potential legal liability and adverse governmental action. Troilus may be subject to liability or sustain loss for certain risks and hazards against which they do not or cannot insure or which it may reasonably elect not to insure. This lack of insurance coverage could result in material economic harm to Troilus.

Metal Prices

Precious metal prices fluctuate widely and are affected by numerous factors beyond the control of the Company. The level of interest rates, the rate of inflation, the world supply of mineral commodities and the stability of exchange rates can all cause significant fluctuations in prices. Such external economic factors are in turn influenced by changes in international investment patterns, national fiscal policies, monetary systems and political developments. The price of gold and silver has fluctuated widely in recent years. Future price declines could cause commercial production to be impracticable, thereby having a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and result of operations. Moreover, the ability of the Company to fund its activities and the valuation of investor companies will depend significantly upon the market price of precious metals.

Competition

The Company competes with many other mining companies that have substantially greater resources than the Company. Such competition may result in the Company being unable to acquire desired properties, recruit or retain qualified employees or obtain the capital necessary to fund the Company's operations and develop its properties. The Company's inability to compete with other mining companies for these resources would have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations and business.

Properties May be Subject to Defects in Title

The Company has investigated its rights to exploit the Troilus Gold property and, to the best of its knowledge, its rights are in good standing. However, no assurance can be given that such rights will not be revoked, or significantly altered, to its detriment. There can also be no assurance that the Company's rights will not be challenged or impugned by third parties, including aboriginal communities.

Some of the Company's mineral claims may overlap with other mineral claims owned by third parties which may be considered senior in title to the Company mineral claims. The junior claim is only invalid in the areas where it overlaps a senior claim. The Company has not determined which, if any, of the Company mineral claims is junior to a mineral claim held by a third party.

Although the Company is not aware of any existing title uncertainties with respect to the Troilus Gold property, there is no assurance that such uncertainties will not result in future losses or additional expenditures, which could have an adverse impact on the Company's future cash flows, earnings, results of operations and financial condition.

Limited Property Portfolio

At this time, the Company holds an interest in the Troilus Gold property. As a result, unless the Company acquires additional property interests, any adverse developments affecting this property could have a material adverse effect upon the Company and would materially and adversely affect the potential future mineral resource production, profitability, financial performance and results of operations of the Company.

Property Commitments

The Company's mining properties may be subject to various land payments, royalties and/or work commitments. Failure by the Company to meet its payment obligations or otherwise fulfill its commitments under these agreements could result in the loss of related property interests.

Licences and Permits, Laws and Regulations

The Company's exploration and development activities (and those of investee companies) require permits and approvals from various government authorities, and are subject to extensive federal, provincial and local laws and regulations governing prospecting, exploration, development, production, transportation, exports, taxes, labour standards, occupational health and safety, mine safety and other matters. Such laws and regulations are subject to change, can become more stringent and compliance can therefore become more time-consuming and costly. In addition, the Company may be required to compensate those suffering loss or damage by reason of its activities. The Company will be required to obtain additional licences and permits from various governmental authorities to continue and expand its exploration and development activities. There can be no guarantee that the Company will be able to maintain or obtain all necessary licences, permits and approvals that may be required to explore and develop its properties (or that its investee companies would also succeed).

Community Relations and License to Operate

The Company's relationship with the local communities and First Nations where it operates is critical to ensure the future success of its existing activities and the potential development and operation of its Troilus Gold property. Failure by the Company to maintain good relations with local communities and First Nations can result in adverse claims and difficulties for the Company. There is also an increasing level of public concern relating to the perceived effect of mining activities on the environment and on communities impacted by such activities. NGOs and civil society groups, some of which oppose resource development, are often vocal critics of the mining industry and its practices, including the use of hazardous substances and the handling, transportation and storage of various waste, including hazardous waste. Adverse publicity generated by such NGOs and civil society groups or others related to the extractive industries generally, or the Company's operations specifically, could have a material adverse impact on the Company and its reputation. Reputation loss may result in decreased investor confidence, increased challenges in developing and maintaining community relations and an impediment to the Company's overall ability to advance its projects, which could have a material adverse impact on the Company's business, results of operations and financial condition.

Key Personnel

The senior officers of the Company will be critical to its success. Recruiting qualified personnel as the Company grows is critical to its success. The number of persons skilled in the acquisition, exploration and development of mining properties is limited and competition, particularly in Quebec, for such persons is intense. As the Company's business activity grows, it will require additional key financial, administrative, regulatory and mining personnel as well as additional operations staff. If the Company is not successful in attracting and training qualified personnel, the efficiency of its operations could be affected, which could have an adverse impact on future cash flows, earnings, results of operations and the financial condition of the Company.

Dependence on Outside Parties

The Company has relied upon consultants, geologists, engineers and others and intends to rely on these parties for exploration and development expertise. Substantial expenditures are required to construct mines, to establish mineral resources and reserves through drilling, to carry out environmental and social impact assessments, to develop metallurgical processes to extract metal from ore and, in the case of new properties, to develop the exploration and plant infrastructure at any particular site. If such parties' work is deficient or negligent or is not completed in a timely manner, it could have a material adverse effect on the Company.

Share Price Fluctuations

The market price of securities of many companies, particularly junior stage mining companies, experience wide fluctuations in price that are not necessarily related to the operating performance, underlying asset values or prospects of such companies. There can be no assurance that fluctuations in the Company's share price will not occur.

Conflicts of Interest

Directors and officers of the Company are or may become directors or officers of other reporting companies or have significant shareholdings in other mineral resource companies and, to the extent that such other companies may participate in ventures in which the Company may participate, the directors and officers of the Company may have a conflict of interest in negotiating and concluding terms respecting the extent of such participation. The Company and its directors and officers will attempt to minimize such conflicts. In the event that such a conflict of interest arises at a meeting of the directors of the Company, a director who has such a conflict will abstain from voting for or against the approval of such participation or such terms. In appropriate cases the Company will establish a special committee of independent directors to review a matter in which one or more directors, or officers, may have a conflict. 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 potential benefits to the Company, the degree of risk to which the Company may be exposed and its financial position at that time. Other than as indicated, the Company has no other procedures or mechanisms to deal with conflicts of interest.

Current Global Financial Condition

The Company will be required to raise additional funds in the future for the development of its projects and other activities through the issuance of additional equity or debt. Current financial and economic conditions globally have been subject to increased uncertainties. Access to financing has been negatively affected by these economic uncertainties. These factors may affect the ability of the Company to obtain equity and/or debt financing in the future and, if obtained, influence the terms available to the Company. If these increased levels of volatility and market turmoil continue, the Company may not be able to secure appropriate debt or equity financing. If additional capital is raised by the issuance of shares from the

treasury of the Company, shareholders may suffer dilution. Future borrowings by the Company or its subsidiaries may increase the level of financial and interest rate risk to the Company as the Company will be required to service future indebtedness.

No Revenues

To date, the Company has not recorded any revenues from operations nor has the Company commenced production on any property. There can be no assurance that the Company will always have sufficient capital resources to continue as a going concern, or that significant losses will not occur in the near future or that the Company will be profitable in the future. The Company's expenses and capital expenditures will increase as consultants, personnel and equipment associated with the exploration and possible development of its properties are advanced. The Company expects to continue to incur losses unless and until such time as it enters into commercial production and generates sufficient revenues to fund its continuing operations. The development of the Company's properties will continue to require the commitment of substantial resources. There can be no assurance that the Company will continue as a going concern, generate any revenues or achieve profitability.

Public Company and other Regulatory Obligations

The Company is subject to evolving corporate governance and public disclosure regulations that have increased both the Company's compliance costs and the risk of non-compliance, which could adversely affect the Company's share price.

The Company is subject to changing rules and regulations promulgated by a number of governmental and self-regulated organizations, including the Canadian Securities Administrators, applicable stock exchange(s), and the International Accounting Standards Board. These rules and regulations continue to evolve in scope and complexity creating many new requirements. For example, the Canadian government proclaimed into force the *Extractive Sector Transparency Measures Act* on June 1, 2015, which mandates the public disclosure of payments made by mining companies to all levels of domestic and foreign governments. The Company's efforts to comply with increasing regulatory burden could result in increased general and administration expenses and a diversion of management time and attention from revenue-generating activities to compliance activities.

Management of Growth

The Company may be subject to growth-related risks including capacity constraints and pressure on its internal systems and controls. The ability of the Company to manage growth effectively will require it to continue to implement and improve its operational and financial systems and to expand, train and manage its employee base. The inability of the Company to deal with this growth may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES AND INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate disclosure controls and internal control over the Company's financial reporting. The internal control system was designed to provide reasonable assurance to the Company's management regarding the preparation and presentation of the financial statements.

Troilus's management, including the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, does not expect that its internal controls over financial reporting and disclosure controls and procedures will prevent or detect all errors and frauds. A cost-effective system of internal controls, no matter how well

conceived or operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the internal controls over financial reporting are achieved.

The Company's management, with the participation of its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, have certified that disclosure controls and internal controls over financial reporting have been designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS. There was no change in the Company's internal controls over financial reporting that occurred during the six months ended January 31, 2024 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal controls over financial reporting. The audit committee of the Company has reviewed this MD&A and the condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the three and six months ended January 31, 2024, and the Company's board of directors approved these documents before their release.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

The preparation of the Company's Financial Statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the Financial Statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reported period. Such estimates and assumptions affect the carrying value of assets, impact decisions as to when exploration and development costs should be capitalized or expensed, and impact estimates for asset retirement obligations and reclamation costs. Other significant estimates made by the Company include factors affecting valuations of stock-based compensation and the valuation of income tax accounts. The Company regularly reviews its estimates and assumptions; however, actual results could differ from these estimates and these differences could be material.

March 7 2024