



VVC EXPLORATION CORPORATION

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

for the Year Ended

January 31, 2026

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Form 51-102F1

VVC EXPLORATION CORPORATION ("VVC")

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**MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDED JANUARY 31, 2026**

This Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") of VVC for the year ended January 31, 2026 (the "Period") was prepared on July xx, 2026 and should be read in conjunction with the Company's January 31, 2026 audited consolidated financial statements and related notes, prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). All financial information disclosed in this report was prepared in accordance with IFRS unless otherwise disclosed.

All amounts herein are expressed in Canadian dollars unless otherwise indicated. The technical information regarding the mineral properties in the MD&A has been approved by Peter Dimmell, P.Geo. (NL, ON), a mineral exploration consultant and director of VVC, who is a qualified person (QP) under National Instrument (NI) 43-101.

FORWARD LOOKING INFORMATION

This MD&A includes forward-looking statements that are subject to risks and uncertainties and other factors that may affect the actual results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Such factors include general economic and business conditions, which affect the price of metals, the foreign exchange rate, the ability of the Company to implement its business strategy, and changes in, or the failure to comply with government laws, regulations and guidelines. Unless otherwise required by applicable securities laws, VVC disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as required pursuant to securities laws. Additional information relating to VVC can be obtained from its News Releases and other public documents at the SEDAR website <www.sedarplus.ca>.

BUSINESS OVERVIEW

The Company is a venture issuer reporting in Ontario, British Columbia, Alberta and Quebec. The Company's common shares trade on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol "VVC". In 2022, VVC rebranded to reflect its current operations in a diversified natural resources business by creating a new logo, trade name or DBA "VVC Resources" and website <www.vvcresources.com>.

VVC is in the business of acquisition and exploration of resource properties in the petroleum and mineral sectors. Its principal business activity is in the petroleum sector (oil, natural gas and helium) in the USA, and the exploration and development of gold and base metal mineral properties in Mexico. The Company, through its wholly owned subsidiary, Plateau Helium Corporation ("PHC"), is exploring for, and producing, helium (He), oil and natural gas in Kansas and Colorado, USA. Throughout this document the term the "Company" refers to VVC and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, PHC, Camex Mining Development Group Inc ("Camex"), VVC Exploración de Mexico, S. de R.L. de C.V. ("VVC Mexico").

(A) Plateau Helium Corporation ("PHC")

PHC holds several Helium and Petroleum & Natural Gas ("PNG") projects in Kansas and Colorado States, USA.

Central Kansas Uplift (CKU) Projects

a) General

During the year ended January 31, 2026, PHC acquired lease positions in Rush and Pawnee Counties, Kansas (the "CKU Projects") targeting helium-rich natural gas in multiple stacked reservoirs and identifying multiple well development locations. The CKU area is a mature exploration area with thousands of wells drilled overlying the Central Kansas Uplift, an area with historical helium concentrations ranging from 1.5%–6%. Geologically, areas in the CKU consist of up to eight stacked, helium-rich, reservoir zones with typical well depths of 2,500–5,000 feet. The CKU area also provides midstream infrastructure evidenced by multiple gas pipelines, processing facilities and a helium liquefier all located in PHC's area of interest (AOI). The historic wells provide a tremendous volume of geologic, engineering, and production data used to guide and de-risk PHC's development plans.

The CKU projects contain high-BTU, helium-rich (1.5 to 6%) natural gas in a 22,500-acre core development block comprised of four (4) Projects (1–4), all located in the CKU area in Kansas. Approximately 11,289 net acres have already been leased by the Company covering multiple proven zones with the balance remaining to be leased. The area already leased has 72 potential drilling locations and the AOI has 140 potential well sites.

In the CKU area, the Company is aligning subsurface opportunities with midstream transportation and processing access. The combination of stacked zones, helium in historic gas and oil wells, and existing pipelines provides a practical pathway to add wells methodically while managing capital intensity. Development is planned in phases to prioritize additional wells and processing access, while evaluating lease expansions within the CKU fairway.

b) Project 4 - Ithaca and Wilhelm

In April 2025, PHC initiated the acquisition of the Ithaca Project at a cost of US\$450,000 taking possession in July 2025. It comprises one (1) producing well (Ithaca 1-17) in a 160-acre lease, with 5 miles of pipeline connecting to the IACX main pipeline. PHC has a 50% operating interest in the producing well and began receiving revenues in September 2025. The acquisition of the gas gathering system lowers initial development cost while expediting the production and sales of gas/helium thereby providing immediate cashflow. Building on a producing asset while securing midstream capacity is a practical way to de-risk our development programs in the CKU as in the Ithaca 1-17 well and associated pipeline.

PHC also acquired the Wilhelm 1-21 wellbore in Project 4 subsequent to the Period. The well was previously drilled by a prior operator, with an unsuccessful completion attempt as a horizontal well, and is currently shut-in awaiting recompletion. PHC is working on a completion plan for the Wilhelm 1-21 as vertical well.

Ardery Oil Well Project

The Ardery 11-1 well was drilled by Ring Energy, Inc. (Ring) in April 2014. The well encountered significant oil and gas shows in the Morrow Sandstone and the “B” and “C” porous zones in the St. Louis Limestone. Initially, the well was completed in the St. Louis Limestone producing a highly emulsified (with water) oil. Since Ring was unable to effectively treat the St. Louis oil, a cast iron bridge plug (CIBP) was set and perforation of the Morrow Sandstone was carried out. The oil from the Morrow Sandstone was higher quality than from the St. Louis, however the production rate was low. Eventually, Ring drilled out the CIBP and combined Morrow and St. Louis production however after producing >6,000 barrels of oil, operations were halted and the well was shut in.

PHC is earning a 100% working interest ownership (80% NRI) in the well, and the surrounding 640 acre of oil and gas leases, by re-working the well and returning it to production. After a thorough analysis it was determined that the Ardery 11-1 represents 149,698 barrels of recoverable oil based on a volumetric estimate.

PHC began re-working the well in March 2024 by isolating and testing the St. Louis C zone; the St. Louis B zone; and the Morrow Sandstone. The St. Louis C and B zones produced moderate to high volumes of total fluid, 20% to 30% oil, with the oil emulsified requiring modification of the production facility to produce economically. The Morrow Sandstone produced nearly 100% oil with a low production rate and efforts to increase the production rate were ineffective. PHC production on the Ardery 11-1 well commenced in June 2024, from the Morrow Sandstone, while studies continue to increase daily oil production by de-emulsifying oil from the St. Louis Formation. There are 2 key issues: first is de-emulsifying the oil and second is disposal of the water produced during the de-emulsifying process. PHC is trying to acquire a nearby water disposal well. Net revenue to date is US\$38,904.67 from 733.80 barrels of oil. During the year ended January 31, 2026, the Ardery 11-1 well continued to produce low volumes of oil from the Morrow Sandstone on rod pump. The Company continues to seek a water-disposal solution that would enable production from the St. Louis zones.

Otis Albert Oil Field Project

The Otis-Albert Oil Project covers leases in Rush and Barton Counties in the Central Kansas Uplift, targeting the Reagan Sandstone at ~3,500 feet. Discovered in the 1930s, the field has produced ~15.8 million barrels of oil and 180+ Bcf of gas, representing only ~5% of the ~300 million barrels of oil originally in place. PHC is evaluating redevelopment through horizontal drilling, waterflood, and CO₂ flood, supported by existing infrastructure and proximity to the BLM helium pipeline. The project offers significant recovery potential but remains under evaluation.

Syracuse Helium Project

a) General

PHC owns a 100% (88% net interest after landowner royalty) in its initial project, the Syracuse Helium Project (the “Syracuse Project”), in the State of Kansas, comprising 69 leases covering over 16,000 acres. The Syracuse

Project, in Hamilton County, hosts 75 plus potential well sites in the Chase zone. The acreage was explored by 5 wells, all of which either produced, or tested positively, for natural gas containing helium in the Chase zone. One Chase zone well (Levens 2-31) was connected to the Tumbleweed pipeline in November 2023 after minor repairs and connection to a salt water disposal well on the property. It has produced approx. 27 million cubic feet of raw gas since our redevelopment, and the well has produced historically almost a billion cubic feet of helium rich natural gas over 27 years while another well in the area, the Amaco-Rectorl, was plugged after producing almost two billion cubic feet of gas.

Geologically, the Syracuse Project lies to the south of the Bradshaw and Byerly fields, to the west of the Hugoton and Panoma Fields, and to the north of the Greenwood Gas Area which collectively have produced in excess of 27 trillion cubic feet of helium rich natural gas.

To assist with the exploration costs (drilling) on the Syracuse Project and in acquiring more leases, PHC raised the following financing:

2020 - PHC raised US\$1.4 million through Plateau Helium Syracuse LLP1 ("LLP1"), a limited liability partnership in the state of Wyoming, which purchased royalty interests in the first 10 wells of the Syracuse Project. Through LLP1, the limited partners are entitled to a royalty of 28% of the net revenue from the first 10 wells after the payment of a 17% Overriding Royalty related to the leasing of property and deduction of the costs of production (the "LP Interest").

2021 - the Company raised US\$3.4 million through Plateau Helium Syracuse LLP2 ("LLP2"), a limited liability partnership in the state of Wyoming, which purchased royalty interests in the next 20 wells of the Syracuse Project. Through LLP2, the limited partners are entitled to a royalty of 34% after the payment of a 17% Overriding Royalty related to the leasing of property and deduction of the costs of production.

As PHC acquired more leases than originally planned, leasing costs were higher than budgeted and drilling and completion costs were also higher than budgeted due to unanticipated developments including weather delays and other factors.

The Syracuse Project, and all helium projects acquired by PHC, are subject to a 15% royalty held by a company controlled by the previous shareholders of PHC (the "15% Royalty") as well as a 1% royalty held by a third-party (the "1% Royalty"). The 15% Royalty and the 1% Royalty are payable on the net proceeds received by PHC after deducting costs of production and payment of all pre-existing royalties. One VVC insider holds 9.5% of the LP Interest as a result of investing US\$100,000 in the limited partnership financing. Another insider of VVC holds a 16.67% interest in the 15% Royalty.

b) Activity on the Syracuse Project

In 2021, PHC reworked the pre-existing Levens 2-31 well that indicated good casing pressure. As a first step to proving reserves and generating cashflow, the Company connected the well to the Tumbleweed Pipeline which transports the helium rich gas to the Ladder Creek Helium plant. Historically (in 2008), based on a Shamrock Gas Analysis, the well produced gas with 1.273% helium concentration, at marginally profitable rates, expected after more than 27 years of production. In 2023, the well was shut in, but was re-activated, as new wells were connected to the Tumbleweed Pipeline. PHC initially planned to rework/re-enter 5 other wells and return them to production, however this was unsuccessful and was abandoned after substantial time and expense, with new wells drilled instead.

In May 2022, a major infrastructure enhancement was completed on the Syracuse Project with the installation of the 14-mile Syracuse Gas Gathering System and a 14-mile salt water disposal system costing approximately US \$1 million. The Gas Gathering System was connected to the Tumbleweed Midstream Ladder Creek Pipeline. The gas and salt water gathering systems, with a capacity of 100 wells, were necessary to produce the gas and dispose of the water from the newly drilled wells.

Eight (8) new wells were drilled, one (1) of which (Durler 2-21) was drilled to the deeper Wabansee zone (X & Y), where there was no gas show, with helium rich natural gas shows only in the shallower Chase zone. The other seven (7) wells were drilled to the Chase zone with all giving helium rich natural gas shows. Five (5) of these are producing with net production to-date (in MCF) of 567 Helium, 27,112 Hydrocarbon (NGL), and 7,649 Methane, with US\$137,489 in revenue. During the year ended January 31, 2026, six (6) wells were producing at the Syracuse Project through October 2025. Production was halted in November 2025 and continued to be halted through January 2026 due to a Josephine Mack landowner / Kansas Corporation Commission matter, which was subsequently resolved in early March 2026. Completion of the Simon 1-18 and Weaver 1-15 wells at Syracuse remained on hold while the Company evaluated the performance of the five newer Syracuse wells.

Syracuse Extension Kansas Area

The Syracuse Extension Kansas Area (the "SEK Area") project has over 13,000 acres leased in three areas, over 24 wells that flowed gas testing helium in excess of 2%, and then plugged, as there was no available market for the gas (ie. no pipeline at that time). Two projects were recently developed in the SEK Area: (a) Stockholm Kansas Project and (b) Moore-Johnson Kansas Project as described below.

a) Stockholm Kansas Project

The Company's Stockholm Project is testing the Morrow Zone, known for its sandstone stratigraphy and potential as a hydrocarbon reservoir. The Stockholm Field Re-Development Project consists of 2,560 acres of oil and gas leases in the abandoned Stockholm Field, Wallace County, Kansas, developed by a previous operator with the drilling of six (6) wells, 5 of which tested gas, with one dry hole. Natural gas was tested from the Morrow Sandstone at an average rate of 2,282 MCFG/D with Helium content of 1.8%. Although commercial production rates and helium concentrations were exhibited, little to no gas was produced since they were drilled prior to any gas infrastructure resulting in them being plugged and abandoned. Today, a six-inch (6") Tumbleweed Midstream Pipeline runs through the field enabling PHC to monetize produced gas.

The Josephine Mack 18-1 gas well (Wallace County, Kansas) was the first SEK well drilled and completed on the Stockholm Project. It is awaiting pipeline access, electrical connection and water-disposal system. The well is subject to a royalty on net revenue payable to limited partners of the 2020-1 Limited Liability Partnership #1.

b) Moore-Johnson Kansas Project

The Moore-Johnson Field Re-Development Project consists of 3,840 acres of oil and gas leases in the Moore-Johnson Field, Greeley County, Kansas. The field is approximately seven (7) miles long and one and one-half (1.5) miles wide with production of oil, and helium rich natural gas, from the Morrow Sandstone. Historically, wells drilled in the Moore-Johnson Field that tested gas were plugged and abandoned due to low gas prices, no monetary compensation for the helium, and lack of infrastructure.

PHC has considered drilling wells in four (4) Moore-Johnson Field locations near historic wells that previously tested high flow rates of helium rich gas which were later plugged and abandoned. This project remains on hold.

Monarch Project

In March 2021, PHC purchased a helium/methane property, known as the Monarch Lease Property, from Monarch Petroleum ("MP"), at a nominal cost, with MP retaining a 3% royalty in the shallow well rights, from surface to 3,100 feet (the "Shallow Rights"), and a 50% non-operating working interest in the deep oil and gas rights below 3,100 feet (the "Deep Rights"). In addition to the 3% royalty, standard industry royalties of 12.5% are payable to land owners from the proceeds of production and a 15% Royalty is payable on the net proceeds received by PHC after deduction of all costs of production and payment of all pre-existing royalties. After operating the wells in 2022, PHC concluded that without an efficient water disposal system these wells were not economic and they were all shut in. This project is permanently on hold.

Syracuse Extension Colorado Area

A 320-acre gas property located in Cheyenne County, Colorado, was purchased by PHC in April 2021. An additional 13,000 acres have been leased, covering 26 wells that flowed gas, tested helium >2% and then were plugged as there was no available market for the gas (i.e. no pipeline).

Standard industry royalties of 12.5% are payable to arm's length land owners from the proceeds of any production with a 15% Royalty payable on the net proceeds after deduction of all costs of production and payment of all pre-existing royalties. PHC has a 100% operating working interest in the leases, subject to the royalties.

The initial acreage includes 2 gas wells, drilled in 1989/90, which were never put into production. It is adjacent to the Tumbleweed Midstream pipeline which is linked to the Ladder Creek Helium plant. Both wells are reported to contain methane and helium. At the time of drilling, one well tested over 2,000 mcf per day and the other, over 3,000 mcf per day, of helium rich gas. ***These historical results have not been verified by PHC, or any other independent party, and should not be relied upon.***

No work has begun in Colorado since the State of Colorado issued new regulations for permitting natural gas wells in 2022 with no permits issued until recently under the new regulations. State permitting issues were resolved in early 2024 with the first permits issued to other operators however the process is onerous, time consuming and expensive. One of the first permits issued was for a well drilled adjacent to a VVC lease which has reported initial production of approximately 1,000 mcfs total gas per day, with 3% helium. PHC is considering farming out its leases in Colorado.

Reserves Evaluation

VVC is required, pursuant to National Instrument 51-101 (NI 51-101), to report, on an annual basis, Reserves Data and other Oil and Gas Information prepared by an independent Qualified Reserves Evaluator (QRE).

In 2022, VVC engaged Sproule Associates Limited ("Sproule") of Calgary, Alberta to prepare the various reports required pursuant to National Instrument (NI) 51-101. Sproule is a global energy consulting firm, with natural gas and helium expertise, that provides technical and commercial evaluation and knowledge. Sproule worked closely with Foreland Operating, who were managing our gas operations in Kansas, to prepare an independent evaluation of the helium (He) and natural gas resources as at January 31, 2022, as required under NI 51-101. The reports were filed on SEDAR at the same time as the Year End Financial Statements.

The Reserve Committee of the Board of Directors determined that nothing has substantially changed as at January 31, 2026 to affect the content of the Reports filed in May 2022. Although wells were in production during the year ended January 31, 2026, overall operating expenses exceeded revenue from production, and the Reserve Committee determined that there were no reserves to report. Accordingly, no reserve evaluation by a QRE was commissioned for the period, and the Form 51-101F1 and Form 51-101F3 for the year ended January 31, 2026 were filed on SEDAR+ in May 2026 without an independent Qualified Reserves Evaluator having been retained.

Sproule or another company will need to be re-engaged to prepare an updated report as of January 31, 2027, with the report to be filed on SEDAR+ by May 2027. Any reserves/resources evaluations by a QRE will be conducted according to the guidelines contained in NI 51-101, which are different from evaluations conducted under guidelines in the USA.

(B) Plateau Helium, South Africa

The Company holds a 60% stake in Plateau Helium, South Africa ("PHC SA"). PHC SA holds a 44% interest in a gas field in Free State South Africa, subject to pending approvals from the South African Government. PHC SA has not verified the helium potential of the property. No costs have been incurred on the property to date.

(C) Mineral Properties in Mexico

The Company had two mineral projects in Mexico:

- Cumeral (Au) in Sonora State, owned by subsidiary, VVC Mexico;
- Gloria (Cu) in the Samalayuca area of Chihuahua State, owned by subsidiary, Samalayuca Cobre.

Cumeral is owned by our Mexican subsidiary, VVC Mexico. No field exploration has been carried out since 2018/19. Gloria Copper owned by Samalayuca Cobre S.A. de C.V. ("SCSA"), a wholly a subsidiary of Camex Mining Group, which is a subsidiary of VVC.

Since 2020, the business climate for foreign companies in Mexico has changed with more stringent conditions related to mining and exploration. The business climate for mining depends on many factors, including taxation rules, government support for the industry, environmental policies, etc. In addition, the worldwide appetite for financing mining projects has also changed.

The Company undertook a Strategic Review of its mining properties and operations to determine the course of action for our Mexican assets. This project review encompassed multiple considerations, including ongoing maintenance costs, permitting authorizations, political climate, safety, upside potential and financeability of each project and probability of achieving the projects potential. After this review, the Company decided to (i) exit the Gloria Copper Project and (ii) focus all mining exploration activity on the Cumeral Gold Project, which is summarized below.

1 – Cumeral Gold Project

The Company has made the decision to focus all mining exploration activity in Mexico on this highly prospective gold project in north central Sonora State, Mexico. This project, while not as advanced as the Gloria Copper Project, is believed to have an excellent upside potential and it is in an area with strong local support and a higher likelihood of permitting and implementation success.

- a) **General** – VVC Mexico acquired a 100% interest in the 685-hectare property consisting of 3 mining concessions, located in Sonora State, MX. The property was optioned from two (2) Mexican individuals and is subject to a 2% NSR with all option payments completed. VVC Mexico later acquired two additional 100% owned concessions from the Ministry of Mines covering 1,000 ha, for a combined property size of 1,685 ha, with the additional concessions not subject to any royalty. The five (5) concessions form the Cumeral Property located approximately 140 km south of Tucson, Arizona / Nogales, MX and 200 kilometres north of Hermosillo, MX. A network of gravel roads and paved highways provide excellent year-round access. The

Cumeral Property is situated in the under-explored Sierra Madre Occidental along the well mineralized "Sierra La Jojoba" trend, approximately 15 km northeast of the Mina Lluvia de Oro and Mina La Jojoba deposits which host >26 million tonnes of measured, indicated and inferred resources grading 0.525 to 0.741 g/T gold (>500,000 ounces of gold). This area of Sonora is host to numerous other gold deposits and mines, including Fresnillo PLC's Herradura Gold Mine which opened in 1997 and in 2023 produced over 355,000 ounces of gold, at 0.76 g/t and 611 Kg of silver 1.57 g/t, with a mine life of 10.2 years remaining (2023). Other deposits in the area include San Francisco and La Colorada.

- b) **Exploration** – Exploration has included geological mapping, prospecting / rock chip sampling over a 120-hectare area in the vicinity of the old pits and shallow shafts (Tularcito area) in the south and soil geochemistry to the north. Grab sampling has given values as high as 12.65 g/T in selected samples, and with the geochemistry, has defined five areas of gold/silver mineralization (Areas A to E) with strong alteration (sericite and quartz veining) with associated pyrite and hematite, and gold in soils, trending in a northwest-southeast direction in heavily oxidized quartz sericite to biotite/muscovite schists. Area A (80 by 300 m), in the northern part of the Property, consists of quartz veins/veinlets carrying minor malachite and azurite. A grab sample of a copper vein on the contact of a mafic dyke, gave 2.2 g/T gold, 493 g/T silver and 3.73 % copper.

Air track drill holes were drilled in 2012 - 28 (572 m) in Areas B (15) and C (13). Area B, the main area of artisanal (gambusino) workings, covers an area of 155 by 180 metres. Air track drilling returned values as high as 1.45 g/T gold and 6.74 g/T silver over 14 metres including 4.19 g/T gold over four (4) metres. Eight (8) of the holes returned values of 0.1 to 0.4 g/T gold and 1 to 4 g/T silver over widths varying from 4 to 22 metres. Air track drilling on Area C which covered an area of 115 by 200 metres, also gave significant values including 0.44 g/T gold and 0.48 g/T silver over 10 metres, and 0.21 g/T gold and 0.53 g/T silver over widths varying from 6 to 26 metres. In 2013 - 14 air track holes totaling 1,020 m were drilled in Areas A (1), B (3), C (4), E (4), F (2) testing for extensions to the east, down dip, of the mineralized structures. Results were not encouraging for a mineralized system dipping to the east.

- c) **National Instrument 43-101 Report** ([Link](#)) – Prepared in 2011/12, by independent geological consultant Michel Boily, PhD, P.Geo. was filed on SEDAR on August 27, 2012 describing results from the 2010-2012 mapping/rock sampling programs which show high gold values (i.e 0.5 to >10 g/t) in hematized and pyritized quartz veins/veinlets associated with mylonitized, gently eastward-dipping, low angle (20° to 40°) faults. Geological mapping in the southern segment of the Property defines at least ten gold-mineralized structures generally confined to areas tested by the air track drilling program of 2010. The combined 2010 to 2012 rock assay grab sample results for 407 samples taken over an area of 3 km along strike by 1 km wide, gives 8 values from 10 to 40 g/t Au (2 %), 42 from 1 to 10 g/t (10 %), 31 from 0.5 to 1.0 g/t Au (8 %) and 64 from 0.1-0.5 g/t Au (16 %). Using these results, 36 % give gold values varying from a low of 0.1 to a high of 40 g/t with a little less than half in the lowest range. The samples include mineralized quartz veins, altered / mineralized units and altered units. Approximately 25 samples, mainly quartz-hematite-goethite±tourmaline veins, give Ba values > 0.1 %.

2 - Analytical Techniques

The analytical Techniques used during exploration on our mineral properties in Mexico are as follows:

Rock, drill core and soil samples were sent to the ALS Chemex laboratories in Chihuahua, Zacatecas or Hermosillo, Mexico. All Au analyses were by Fire Assay with a gravimetric finish. All other assays were performed by ICP-AES or AAS methods. Samples with ore grade values, >100 ppm Ag, >10,000 ppm Cu, were re-analyzed by ICP-AES or AAS. Gold values in soil samples (at least 25g samples) were determined by ICP-MS following digestion in Aqua Regia. Standard QA/QC techniques, such as duplicates and blanks were used as required.

(D) Segmented Expenditures per Property

As of January 31, 2026, the Company has spent the following on its active mineral and natural gas properties:

	Samalayuca	Helium Properties	Other Properties	Total
Opening Balance	\$ 12,561,716	\$ 14,198,175	\$ 3,977,640	\$ 30,737,531
Current Exploration	10,449	927,151	106,679	1,044,279
Balance	\$ 12,572,165	\$ 15,125,326	\$ 4,084,319	\$ 31,781,810

(E) Investments

In 2022, the Company acquired a 19% interest in Proton Green LLC ("Proton Green"), a limited liability Company in the State of Wyoming for \$23,480. The Company does not have control or significant influence over Proton Green. Proton Green's primary purpose is the collection and storage of carbon emissions in an effort to aid in the

reduction of US carbon emissions, helium sales and sales of food grade CO₂. The Company intends to hold the majority of its investment in Proton Green for the long-term. The investment is measured at fair-value and will be remeasured at each reporting date with gains or losses reflected in other comprehensive income.

On July 17, 2023, the Company sold one seventh (1/7) of its interest in Proton Green for \$6,593,500 (USD\$5,000,000). Prior to the sale, the Company's position was diluted to 13.91%. After the sale, the Company held an 11.91% in Proton Green. The Company recognized a gain through OCI of \$5,716,933 net of income taxes.

On July 28, 2023, Proton Green signed a definitive share exchange agreement with Cyber App Solutions (Ticker: CRYB). Upon closing the transaction, Proton Green became publicly traded by a reverse take over of Cyber App Solutions. The Company received 8,097,660 shares of Cyber App Solutions ("CRYB Shares") in exchange for its interest in Proton Green. Between July 28, 2023 and January 31, 2025, the Company sold 232,917 CRYB Shares for \$1,434,002 (US\$1,020,002) and recognized a gain through OCI of \$1,243,495 net of income taxes.

During the period ended January 31, 2026, the Company sold 81,000 CRYB Shares for \$347,346 (US\$251,700) and recognized a gain through OCI of \$301,145 net of income taxes of \$46,000.

The Company's 7,783,743 CRYB Shares are carried at nil (2025 - \$34,994,960) on the consolidated statements of financial position. The investment transferred from Level 2 within the fair value hierarchy for the year ended January 31, 2025 to Level 3 for the year ended January 31, 2026. Although the shares of the investment are publicly traded, management determined that the quoted market price were not representative of fair value at the reporting date due to limited trading volume and lack of sufficient market activity. In addition, no observable market-based inputs or comparable market transactions were available near the reporting date that would permit a valuation based on Level 2 inputs. Accordingly, the Company utilized a Level 3 valuation technique using an asset-based approach, specifically the adjusted net-book value technique.

Subsequent to January 31, 2026, two creditors of the Cyber App Solutions initiated foreclosure actions against Cyber App Solutions for unpaid secured liabilities. Cyber App Solutions' inability to settle the liability while funding its operations has led to serious doubts about its ability to continue as a going concern and the resulting value of its shares. As a result of the Cyber App Solutions' adjusted net-book value, the fair value of the investment was determined to be nil.

SELECTED ANNUAL INFORMATION

Set forth below is a summary of the financial data derived from the Company's consolidated financial statements for the past 3 years:

	<u>2026</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Net loss for the year	\$ (5,917,279)	\$ (4,002,209)	\$ (1,947,827)
Total assets	1,650,959	36,683,876	18,599,114
Mineral and natural gas properties expense	1,044,279	3,846,222	2,164,177
Stock-based compensation	374,044	482,020	419,703

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

Set forth below is a summary of the financial data derived from the Company's consolidated financial statements of the 8 most recently completed quarters:

	<u>Jan 31/26</u> <u>Q4 2026</u>	<u>Oct 31/25</u> <u>Q3 2026</u>	<u>Jul 31/25</u> <u>Q2 2026</u>	<u>Apr 30/25</u> <u>Q1 2026</u>	<u>Jan 31/25</u> <u>Q4 2025</u>	<u>Oct 31/24</u> <u>Q3 2025</u>	<u>Jul 31/24</u> <u>Q2 2025</u>	<u>Apr 30/24</u> <u>Q1 2025</u>
Sales	\$ 16,602	\$ 31,960	\$ 31,694	\$ 35,244	\$ 13,810	\$ 47,091	\$ 35,661	\$ 3,758
Operating costs less mineral and natural gas property expenses	(519,481)	(419,969)	(465,199)	(557,505)	(738,604)	(483,364)	(558,075)	(601,626)
Foreign exchange	129,890	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	447,104	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mineral and natural gas properties expenses	(86,257)	(138,775)	(258,976)	(560,271)	(1,045,173)	(834,084)	(1,622,636)	(344,329)
Net loss before taxes	(12,132)	(526,784)	(692,491)	(1,082,532)	(1,769,967)	(1,270,357)	(2,145,050)	(942,197)
Net income (loss) after taxes	(3,615,472)	(526,784)	(692,491)	(1,082,532)	355,395	(1,270,357)	(2,145,050)	(942,197)

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS – THREE MONTHS

The Company generated \$16,602 of net revenue in Q4 2026 compared to \$13,810 in Q4 2025. Gross revenue was \$20,724 in Q4 2026 and \$20,760 in Q4 2025. The Company paid royalty of \$4,122 to various property owners in Q4 2026 and \$6,950 in Q4 2025.

The Company had operating costs less mineral and natural gas properties expense ("Operation Costs") of \$519,481 for Q4 2026 as compared to \$738,604 in Q4 2025.

The following discusses the reasons for the \$231,123 decrease from Q4 2025 to Q4 2026:

Management and consulting fees increased by \$45,660 from \$186,189 in Q4 2025 to \$231,849 in Q4 2026. The increase was a function of marginal compensation increases to the operations team.

Professional fees decreased by \$91,312 to \$134,449 in Q4 2026 from \$225,761 in Q4 2025. The professional fees in Q4 2025 were a result of the timing of the receipt of certain legal and other professional fees. Bills were received in Q4 2025 that related to services provided in prior periods.

Office and sundry decreased by \$165,297 from \$179,002 in Q4 2025 to \$13,705 in Q4 2026. Foreign exchange adjustments were accounted in office and sundry expenses in Q4 2025. The foreign exchange loss in Q4 2025 was the largest driver for the high office and sundry expense in Q4 2025.

During Q4 2026, the Company recognized a gain on the sale of property and equipment of \$447,104. A similar gain was not recognized in Q4 2025.

While the Operation Costs in Q4 2026 was \$519,481, the Company had a net loss after taxes of \$3,615,482 as compared to net loss income after taxes of \$355,395 in Q4 2025. Mineral and natural gas properties expense in Q4 2026 was \$86,257 compared to 1,045,173 in Q4 2025. Due to limited financial resources, the Company had limited drilling and exploration expenses in Q4 2026. The Company recognized income tax recoveries of \$2,125,362 in Q4 2025 compared to income tax expense of \$3,603,340 in Q4 2026. The income tax recovery was a result of gain on the sale of Cyber App shares that the Company recognized in Q4 2025 while the income tax expense in Q4 2026 was a result of the losing the prior years recoveries due to a write down in value of the Cyber App Shares.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS – TWELVE MONTHS

The Company generated \$115,500 of net revenue for the twelve months ended January 31, 2026 ("in 2026") compared to \$100,320 for the twelve months ended January 31, 2025 ("in 2025"). Gross revenue was \$131,064 in 2026. The Company paid royalty of \$15,564 to various property owners. The royalty paid in 2025 included the "truing" up of unaccounted royalty from prior periods. Gross revenue and royalty were \$129,697 and \$29,377 respectively in 2025.

The Company had operating costs less mineral and natural gas properties expense ("Operation Costs") of \$1,962,154 in 2026 as compared to \$2,381,669 in 2025.

The following discusses the reasons for the decrease of \$419,515 in 2026 from 2025:

Non-cash stock-based compensation decreased by \$107,976 from \$482,020 in 2025 to \$374,044 in 2026. The change in stock-based compensation from period to period is affected by the price of the stock on the open market, volatility of the stock and the prevailing interest rate and the time of the grant.

Professional fees decreased by \$126,966 from \$366,772 in 2025 to \$239,806 in 2026. In 2025, the Company engaged with professionals to assist with drafting partnership agreements and the preparation of tax forms for limited partners who participated in financing certain helium projects. There were no significant activities in 2026 that required substantial professional fees.

Office and sundry decreased by \$172,443 from \$254,532 in 2025 to \$82,089 in 2026. Foreign exchange adjustments were accounted in office and sundry expenses in 2025. The foreign exchange loss in 2025 was the largest driver for the high office and sundry expense in 2025.

Travel and promotion decreased by \$49,032 from \$71,974 in 2025 to \$22,942 in 2026. The Company has acquired most of the properties that it believes it needs to monetize its helium operations. The operations team does not need to travel as much as it did in 2025 to review properties or to manage the drilling operations. A lack of capital also contributed to the reduced cost.

During 2026, the Company recognized a gain on the sale of property and equipment of \$447,104. A similar gain was not recognized in 2025.

While the Operation Costs in 2026 was \$1,962,154 compared to \$2,381,669 in 2025, the Company had a net loss before taxes of \$2,313,939 as compared to net loss before taxes of \$6,127,571 in 2025. Mineral and natural gas properties expense in 2026 was \$1,044,279 compared to \$3,846,222 in 2025. Mineral property expenses decreased in 2026 because the Company did not have sufficient capital resources to rapidly expand its mineral property development related to its natural gas properties. The Company recognized income tax recoveries of \$2,125,362 in 2025 compared to income tax expense of \$3,603,340 in 2026. The income tax recovery was a result of gain on the sale of Cyber App shares that the Company recognized in 2025 while the income tax expense in 2026 was a result of the losing the prior years recoveries due to a write down in value of the Cyber App Shares.

MATERIAL EVENTS OVER THE EIGHT MOST RECENT QUARTERS

Material differences between Q3 2026 and Q4 2026 were in the following areas:

Professional fees increased by \$91,504 from \$42,945 in Q3 2026 to \$134,449 in Q4 2026. Professional fees include the audit related fees in Q4 2026.

Mineral and natural gas properties expense in Q4 2026 was \$86,257 compared to \$138,775 in Q3 2026. The reduced mineral property expense in Q4 2026 was due to a lack of financial resources during the period.

During Q4 2026, the Company recognized a gain on the sale of property and equipment of \$447,104. A similar gain was not recognized in Q3 2026.

Material differences between Q2 2026 and Q3 2026 were in the following areas:

Non-cash stock-based compensation decreased by \$31,252 from \$95,178 in Q2 2026 to \$63,926 in Q3 2026. The change in stock-based compensation from period to period is affected by the price of the stock on the open market, volatility of the stock and the prevailing interest rate and the time of the grant.

Mineral and natural gas properties expense in Q3 2026 was \$138,775 compared to \$258,976 in Q2 2026. The reduced mineral property expense in Q3 2026 was due to a lack of financial resources during the period.

Material differences between Q1 2026 and Q2 2026 were in the following areas:

The Company generated \$31,694 of net revenue in Q2 2026 compared to \$35,244 in Q1 2026. Gross revenue was \$36,378 in Q2 2026. The Company paid royalty of \$4,684 to various property owners in Q2 2026. Gross revenue was \$38,657 in Q1 2026 while paying royalty of \$3,413 to various property owners.

Non-cash stock-based compensation decreased by \$80,026 from \$175,204 in Q1 2026 to \$95,178 in Q2 2026. The change in stock-based compensation from period to period is affected by the price of the stock on the open market, volatility of the stock and the prevailing interest rate and the time of the grant.

Mineral and natural gas properties expense in Q2 2026 was \$258,976 compared to \$560,271 in Q1 2026. The reduced mineral property expense in Q2 2026 was due to a lack of financial resources during the period.

Material differences between Q4 2025 and Q1 2026 were in the following areas:

The Company generated \$35,244 of net revenue in Q1 2026 compared to \$13,810 in Q4 2025. Gross revenue was \$38,657 in Q1 2026. The Company paid royalty of \$3,413 to various property owners.

Professional fees decreased by \$192,866 from \$225,761 in Q4 2025 to \$32,895 in Q1 2026. Professional fees in Q4 2025 includes the accrual of audit fees.

Office and sundry decreased by \$150,817 from \$179,002 in Q4 2025 to \$28,185 in Q1 2026. The high office and sundry fees in Q4 2025 included the exchange impact of foreign currency denominated liabilities.

Non-cash stock-based compensation increased by \$123,914 from \$51,290 in Q4 2025 to \$175,204 in Q1 2026. The change in stock-based compensation from period to period is affected by the price of the stock on the open market, volatility of the stock and the prevailing interest rate and the time of the grant.

Mineral and natural gas properties expense in Q1 2026 was \$560,271 compared to \$1,045,173 in Q4 2025. The higher mineral property expense in Q4 2025 was due to the Company's focus on the new CKU project including acquiring the rights to this project.

Material differences between Q3 2025 and Q4 2025 were in the following areas:

Professional fees increased by \$209,759 from \$16,002 in Q3 2025 to \$225,761 in Q4 2025. Professional fees in Q4 2025 includes the accrual of audit fees.

Office and sundry increased by \$146,485 from \$32,517 in Q3 2025 to \$179,002 in Q4 2025. The increase included the exchange impact of foreign currency denominated liabilities.

Non-cash stock-based compensation decreased by \$46,476 from \$97,776 in Q3 2025 to \$51,290 in Q4 2025. The change in stock-based compensation from period to period is affected by the price of the stock on the open market, volatility of the stock and the prevailing interest rate and the time of the grant.

Mineral and natural gas properties expense in Q3 2025 was \$834,084 compared to \$1,045,173 in Q4 2025. Mineral property expenses increased in Q4 2025 due to the Company's focus on the new CKU project including acquiring the rights to this project. The Company also record deferred income tax recovery of \$2,125,362 in Q4 2025. The recovery was a result of unrealized gains in the increase in the Company's investment in Cyber App Solutions.

Material differences between Q2 2025 and Q3 2025 were in the following areas:

Professional fees decreased by \$61,572 from \$77,574 in Q2 2025 to \$16,002 in Q3 2025. In Q2 2025, the Company engaged with professionals to assist with drafting partnership agreements and the preparation of tax forms for limited partners who participated in financing certain helium projects. The Company did not engage with professionals for similar services in Q3 2025.

Mineral and natural gas properties expense in Q3 2025 was \$834,084 compared to \$1,622,636 in Q2 2025. Mineral property expenses decreased in Q3 2025 due to reduced capital resources compared to Q2 2025. The Company also leased less acreage in Q3 2025 and performed less well preparation activities than it did in Q2 2025.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

As at January 31, 2026, the Company had a working capital deficit of \$11,010,998 compared to working capital deficit of \$10,000,816 at January 31, 2025. The working capital deficit includes non-cash obligations of \$4,879,458 (2025 - \$5,224,872) related to the Company's commitment to drill 30 wells. As the Company drills these wells, the related obligation will be used to off-set drilling costs. In order to meet future expenditures and cover administrative costs, the Company will need to raise additional financing. The working capital is not considered sufficient to settle the Companies current liabilities and pay for its operating activities over the next 12 months.

At January 31, 2026, the Company had current assets of \$26,305 (January 31, 2025 - \$30,623) compared to current liabilities of \$11,037,303 (January 31, 2025 - \$10,031,439).

To manage its operating needs, the Company raised US\$1,500,000 (CA\$2,085,000) through a short-term loan facility provided by the Chairman of the Company's Board of Directors. The loan was due on November 30, 2022 and bears interest at an annual rate based on the Secured Overnight Financing Rate plus 2.75%. The loan is secured by a 1% interest in the Company's interest in Cyber App. The loan has matured and the amount is currently due on demand. The loan was assumed by the CEO and by the President on the same terms.

During 2024, the Company received a short-term demand loan of US\$50,000 (CA\$66,985) from the Chairman of the Company's Board of Directors. This short-term loan is due on demand. There are no other repayment terms.

During the Period, the Company negotiated access to a short-term loan from the Chairman of the Board of up to US\$700,000. This short-term loan is non-interest bearing and is due on demand.

During the Period, the Company also received a short-term demand loan of US\$300,000 from an arms-length Company. The loan bears interest at 8% per year and is due on March 1, 2027.

Since July 2023, the Company has received \$8,374,848 in cash from the sale of a small percentage of its CRYB Shares. The Company has been slowly and strategically, monetizing its investment in Cyber App Solutions. The Company continues to hold 7,783,743 CRYB Shares. The current value of the shares is nil on the consolidated statements of financial position on January 31, 2026.

OFF-STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION ARRANGEMENTS

There are no off-statement of financial position arrangements.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Compensation to key management personnel were as follows:

January 31,	2026	2025
Compensation	\$ 582,922	\$ 579,000
Share-based payments	269,030	351,930
Total	\$ 851,952	\$ 930,930

During the period, the Company paid or accrued \$18,000 (2025 - \$18,000) in fees to a director and a firm controlled by a director for certain services provided.

Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities is \$595,263 (January 31, 2025 - \$651,248) payable to key management personnel for services rendered and interest payable.

In 2022, the Company raised US\$1,500,000 (CA\$2,085,000) through a short-term loan facility provided by the Chairman of the Company's Board of Directors. The loan was due on November 30, 2022 and bears interest at an annual rate based on the Secured Overnight Financing Rate plus 2.75%. The loan is secured by a 1% interest in the Company's interest in Proton Green. The loan has matured and is currently due on demand. The loan was assumed by the CEO and by the President on the same terms.

During 2024, the Company received a short-term demand loan of US\$50,000 (CA\$66,985) from the Chairman of the Company's Board of Directors. This short-term loan is due on demand. There are no other repayment terms.

In 2025, the Company negotiated access to a short-term loan from the Chairman of the Board of up to US\$700,000. This short-term loan is non-interest bearing and is due on demand.

Directors are also focused on ensuring that sufficient cash is available to manage the projects. They are not paid for their services.

OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA

a) Outstanding Common Shares

	Number of shares
Balance, January 31, 2026	572,681,815
Balance, August 18, 2026	572,681,815

b) Warrants and Stock Options

There were 10,000,000 warrants outstanding and exercisable at \$0.06 at January 31, 2026 and August 18, 2026.

There were 93,400,000 stock options outstanding at a weighted average price of \$0.07 as at January 31, 2026 and 87,300,000 as at August 18, 2026.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's financial instruments are as follows:

	January 31, 2026	January 31, 2025	Fair value Hierarchy
Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL):			
Loans and receivable, measured at amortized cost:			
Investment	\$ -	\$34,994,960	(1)
Cash	\$ 17,684	\$ 7,393	
Other liabilities, measured at amortized cost:			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 3,102,194	\$ 2,574,567	
Loan payable	\$ 3,475,208	\$ 2,232,000	

(1) Financial instruments recorded at fair value on the balance sheet are classified using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

Level 1 - valuation based on quoted prices (unadjusted) observed in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 - valuation techniques based on inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 - valuation techniques based on inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

The Company uses Level 3 fair value hierarchy to determine the value of its investment due to observable transaction prices during the year.

a) Interest rate and credit risk

It is management's opinion that the Company is not exposed to significant interest rate or credit risks arising from its financial instruments given their short-term nature.

b) Price risk

The Company is exposed to price risk with respect to commodity and equity prices. Commodity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on earnings and economic value due to commodity price movements and volatilities. The Company is exposed to the variability of copper prices.

Equity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on the Company's earnings due to movements in individual equity prices or general movements in the level of the stock market. The Company closely monitors individual equity movements and the stock market to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken by the Company.

c) Liquidity Risk

The Company has no income and relies on equity financing or the sale of its investments to support its exploration programs. Management prepares budgets and ensures funds are available prior to commencement of any such program. As at January 31, 2026, the Company does not have sufficient capital to fund its operations over the next twelve months. The Company had a cash balance of \$17,684 (January 31, 2025 - \$7,393) and investments of \$nil (January 31, 2025 - \$34,994,960) to settle current liabilities of \$11,037,303 (January 31, 2025 - \$10,031,439) of which \$4,879,458 is non-cash (January 31, 2025 - \$5,224,872).

d) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk of loss that may arise from changes in market factors such as interest rates and commodity and equity prices.

e) Currency Risk

The Company engages in significant transactions and activities in currencies other than its reported currency. The Company's exploration activities are primarily in Mexico and the United States of America; accordingly, the resulting assets and liabilities are exposed to foreign exchange fluctuations.

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk on fluctuations of financial instruments related to cash, deposits and other receivables and accounts payable and accrued liabilities that are denominated in US Dollars and Mexican Pesos. Sensitivity of closing balances to a plus or minus 10% change in foreign exchange rates, with all other variables held constant, would affect net loss by approximately \$210,211 (January 31, 2025 - \$224,440).

BUSINESS RISKS

The Company's business of exploring for mineral and natural gas resources involves a variety of operational, financial and regulatory risks that are typical in the natural resource industry, and the same applies to the oil and industry for the drilling of gas wells. For mining sector, these factors include the inherent risks involved in the exploration and development of mineral properties, the uncertainties involved in interpreting drilling results and other geological data, fluctuating metal prices, the possibility of project cost overruns or unanticipated costs and expenses, uncertainties relating to the availability and costs of financing needed in the future and other factors. For the gas sector, these factors include inherent risks involved in reopening old wells, drilling new wells and putting them into production. In addition, to those risks there also risks related to the supply chain, subcontractor availability, the geological environment, gas price fluctuation risks, and sale contracts, etc. Because of the existence of previously drilled wells on both Syracuse Extension Projects, the exploration risk is much less than the normal risk for gas projects in areas not-previously drilled. Also, because helium sale prices can be contracted for up to 10 years, helium price fluctuations risks can be mitigated substantially.

The Company attempts to mitigate these risks and minimize their effect on its financial performance, but there is no guarantee that the Company will be profitable in the future, and the Company's common shares should be considered speculative.

The recoverability of financial amounts shown as mining interests and equipment or as oil and gas interests, are dependent upon a number of factors including environmental risks, legal and political risks, the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, confirmation of the Company's interest in the underlying assets, the ability of the Company to obtain necessary financing to complete the development, and future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition thereof.

There can be no assurance that any funding required by the Company will become available to it, and if so, that it will be offered on reasonable terms, or that the Company will be able to secure such funding through third party financing or cost sharing arrangements. Furthermore, there is no assurance that the Company will be able to secure new mineral properties or natural gas properties or projects, or that they can be secured on competitive terms.

INVESTMENT IN SAMALAYUCA COBRE S.A. DE C.V. (SCSA)

Prior to 2021, the Company had invested the majority of its cash inflows in SCSA and much of its focus had been directed to the Gloria project. Since this investment has not to-date produced any returns, our ability to generate cash flows and recover our investment was becoming more uncertain, and the area was becoming more politically and environmentally volatile, with uncertain safety, VVC divested itself of SCSA in Q3.

OUTLOOK

For four (4) years following the acquisition of PHC in January 2021, VVC concentrated its efforts mainly on the Syracuse Project in Kansas State by attempting to rework existing wells, acquiring leases drilling and completing eight (8) new wells, installing a 14-mile gas gathering system connected to the Tumbleweed Pipeline and a 14-mile salt water disposal system. VVC also acquired gas leases in the surrounding area in both Kansas and Colorado States, and subsequently drilled a well on the Stockholm Project and re-worked an oil well on the Ardery Project.

Recently The Company changed its focus in Kansas State to four (4) projects on the Central Kansas Uplift (CKU) area. VVC is now concentrating its efforts on leasing and potentially drilling some additional wells in an area around the Ithaca Project which comprises one (1) producing well over a 160-acre lease and five (5) miles of pipeline that connects to IACX main pipeline. Our President, Bill Kerrigan, believes that the CKU Projects are the most promising helium/natural gas prospect available in the US today and the purchase of the Ithaca helium well and pipeline was a significant tangible addition to the overall CKU projects.

From 2014 to 2020, the Company's primary focus was on the Gloria Copper Project located in Chihuahua State, Mexico, in anticipation of commencing Pilot Mining and Processing. As explained in the Business Section on page 5, the Company decided to exit the Gloria Project and to concentrate its exploration activities on the Cumeral Project in Sonora in Sinaloa / Sonora MX. Cumeral Project property is in good standing, and is located in an area where there is active exploration and where good projects are limited. No plans have yet been formulated for the Cumeral Project.

For more information about these projects, refer to the Business Overview section from page 1 to 7.



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