

**NEXUS URANIUM CORP.**  
**Management Discussion and Analysis**  
**For the quarter ended August 31, 2025**  
**Amended and Restated**

The Management Discussion and Analysis (“MD&A”) has been prepared as of February 1, 2026 and should be read in conjunction with the amended and restated condensed interim consolidated financial statements of Nexus Uranium Corp. for the nine-month period ended August 31, 2025, as well as the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended November 30, 2024 which were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”).

This management discussion and analysis may contain forward-looking statements in respect of various matters including upcoming events. The results or events predicted in these forward-looking statements may differ materially from the actual results or events. The Company disclaims any obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

**DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS**

Nexus Uranium Corp (Formerly, Golden Independence Mining Corp & 66 Resources Corp.) (“the Company”) was incorporated on May 31, 2017, under the laws of British Columbia. The address of the Company’s corporate office and its principal place of business is 503-905 Pender Street W, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

On November 10, 2023, the Company’s name was changed from Golden Independence Mining Corp. to Nexus Uranium Corp. and the Company began trading under the stock symbol “NEXU”.

The Company’s principal business activities include the acquisition and exploration of mineral property assets. As at August 31, 2025, the Company had not yet determined whether the Company’s mineral property asset contains ore reserves that are economically recoverable. The recoverability of amounts shown for exploration and evaluation assets is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, confirmation of the Company’s interest in the underlying mineral claims, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to complete the development of and the future profitable production from the property or realizing proceeds from its disposition. The outcome of these matters cannot be predicted at this time and the uncertainties cast significant doubt upon the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern.

**Restatement of Previously Issued Interim Financial Statements**

Subsequent to the issuance of its interim condensed consolidated financial statements for the nine-month period ended August 31, 2025, management identified an error related to the timing of recognition of the recovery of a flow-through share premium liability associated with a financing completed on December 12, 2024.

The Company completed a flow-through share financing on December 12, 2024, raising gross proceeds of \$2,082,301 through the issuance of 6,941,004 flow-through units. A premium liability of \$138,820 was recognized at the time of issuance. As at August 31, 2025, the Company had incurred qualifying exploration expenditures equal to the gross proceeds, resulting in the full settlement of the premium liability.

During the nine-month period ended August 31, 2025, the Company recognized recovery of the premium

liability totaling \$138,820. The recognition of this recovery resulted in an amendment and restatement of profit or loss and share capital in the previously issued interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

The restatement had no impact on total assets, or total liabilities of the Company.

## **EXPLORATION PROJECTS**

### **Cree East Property**

The Cree East project is located on the eastern shore of Cree Lake in northern Saskatchewan, approximately 40 km west-northwest of Cameco's Key Lake uranium mill and is comprised of 17 contiguous mineral claims covering an area of 57,752 hectares (223 square miles). The exploration target on the Project is a sandstone- or basement-hosted unconformity-type uranium deposit similar to the neighboring McArthur River (sandstone-hosted), Key Lake (sandstone-hosted), Millenium (basement-hosted) and Phoenix (sandstone-hosted).

The Project has seen extensive historical exploration dating back to the early 1970's, with over \$20 million expended since 2006 which included multiple phases of geophysics (airborne VTEM, AMT, and ground IP-Resistivity and moving loop TDEM surveys) in addition to 34,473 metres of drilling in 91 holes. Exploration to date has delineated multiple zones of uranium mineralization associated with graphitic conductors and large hydrothermal alteration halos. The uranium is found in basement and sandstone environments, at depths ranging from 100 metres to 450 metres below surface. Two high-priority exploration targets have been identified, Zone A and Zone B, where uranium has been discovered above and below the unconformity, at approximately 400 metres depth (source: 16 October 2013 NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Cree East Project, Athabasca Basin, Saskatchewan, Canada prepared by Gary Yeo, PhD, P.Geo and Patty Ogilvie-Evans, BSc, P.Geo, published on SEDAR+ by CanAlaska Uranium Ltd.).

### **Cree East Property Option Agreement**

Pursuant to an option agreement (the "Option Agreement") dated March 18, 2024, the Company was granted an option to acquire up to a 75% interest in the Cree East Project (the "Property") located in Athabasca Basin of Saskatchewan, Canada. The underlying option agreement dated March 18, 2024 is between CanAlaska Uranium Ltd. ("CanAlaska") (TSX: CVV) and Nexus Uranium Corp. (CSE: NEXU).

Pursuant to an option agreement (the "Option Agreement"), Nexus Uranium may acquire up to a 75% interest in the Project through staged cash, share, and work commitments, as follows:

- (a) To earn an initial 40% interest in the Project (the "40% Interest"), Nexus will:
- i. Pay CanAlaska \$750,000 in cash (Paid as at March 31, 2025),
  - ii. Issue Common Shares equal in value to \$3,000,000 (Issued as at March 31, 2025),
  - iii. Incur \$5,500,000 in exploration expenditures within the first 18 months from the effective date of the Option Agreement.

(b) To earn an additional 20% interest in the Project (the “60% Interest”), Nexus will:

- i. Pay CanAlaska \$1,000,000 in cash,
- ii. Issue Common Shares equal in value to \$3,000,000,
- iii. Incur \$6,500,000 in exploration expenditures within the following 24 months.

(c) To earn an additional 15% interest in the Project (the “75% Interest”), Nexus will:

- i. Pay CanAlaska \$1,250,000 in cash,
- ii. Issue Common Shares equal in value to \$4,000,000,
- iii. Incur \$7,000,000 in exploration expenditures within the following 24 months.

The Option Agreement further provides that the parties will form a joint venture arrangement in the following cases: (a) If Nexus has earned the 40% Interest but not the 60% Interest, (b) If Nexus has earned the 60% Interest but not the 75% Interest, (c) If Nexus has earned the 75% Interest.

The Option Agreement remains subject to the approval of the Canadian Securities Exchange (the “CSE”). All Common Shares issued under the Option Agreement will be subject to a four-month statutory hold period in accordance with Canadian securities laws and voluntary resale restrictions. These restrictions will release 25% of the Common Shares from such voluntary resale restrictions on the dates that are 3, 6, 9, and 12 months after their date of issue.

In connection with the Option Agreement, Nexus Uranium has agreed to issue, 1,500,000 common shares to a third party as a finder’s fee.

During the year ended November 30, 2024, the company was informed by CanAlaska that it had received results of the processing and interpretation of airborne geophysical data over Cree East project collected by CanAlaska in 2006 and 2009, by Condor North Consulting ULC (“Condor”). CanAlaska also reported that it had mobilized field crews to the Cree East Property to conduct a site visit to review and familiarize its geological staff with the basement rocks of the property. The crew reviewed drill core stored on the property which will aid it in modeling the basement geology. This combined with the geophysical interpretation by Condor will aid in establishing drill hole targets and locations. The company was also informed by CanAlaska that it had received a three-year exploration permit from the Saskatchewan Ministry of Environment for the Cree East uranium project.

Beginning in fourth quarter of the year ended November 30, 2024, the company reviewed and approved the winter drill program as presented by CanAlaska for the Cree East Property. Subsequent to the end of the quarter and year end, in January 2025 field crews were mobilized to Cree lake. Drilling commenced on February 6, 2025.

During the quarter ending February 28, 2025 CanAlaska reported as of February 28th, a total of 1,398 m of NQ sized core had been drilled on the Cree East winter drilling program with one drill hole completed, one drill hole in progress, and one drill hole abandoned. A summary of the two holes that were completed during the quarter appear below please note all depths reported are drill depths and true widths are unknown:

Table 1: Cree East 2025 Winter Drilling Summary as of February 28th, 2025

DDH #	X	Y	Z (a.s.l.)	Azimuth	Dip	EOH (m)
	NAD 83 UTM ZN 13					
CRE092	428819.0	6363231.0	515.0	323	-80	353
CRE093	428817.5	6363232.5	515.0	326	-80	581
CRE094	428680.0	6363088.0	520.0	299	-72	In Progress at 464
Notes: Easting and Northing coordinates are reported in UTM Zone 13N (NAD83 datum). EOH = end of hole. m A.S.L. = metres above sea level.						

CRE092 did not reach the unconformity but did intersect MFd, MFc, and MFb sandstone units. Moderate to strong bleaching was interested throughout all sandstone units, especially in the top two manitou falls formations. Core was commonly grey in colour and sooty pyrite was observed as fracture coatings and along bedding planes between 92.0 to 228.0 m. Structures in the hole consist of common subvertical fractures oriented both NNE-SSW and E-W often lined with sooty pyrite and/or grey clay. A notable fracture zone exhibiting strong sooty pyrite and in-situ reduction of banded hematite was intersected from 181.0 to 191.2 m.

CRE093 was a restart of CRE092 targeting the unconformity ~50 m ahead of CRE084 at the sub-crop of structured and radiometrically elevated graphitic pelite (Figure 1). Casing was set to a depth of 65.0 m. The drillhole interested moderate bleaching throughout the upper/mid manitou falls formations and multiple fracture zones exhibiting strong bleaching and grey reduced alteration. A northwest trending, grey reduced, weakly desilicified fracture zone was intersected at the contact between the MFb/Read sandstone members from 370.0 to 393.0 m. Immediately below the fault zone is an interval of strongly bleached and silicified sandstone to 404.0 m, followed by regional Read sandstone until the unconformity at 438.7 m. The drillhole intersected paleoweathered diatexite and pelite below the unconformity, followed by graphitic pelite from 469.8 to 490.0 m, sheared metatexite and pelite to a depth of 574.0 m, and finally pegmatite until the end of the hole at 581.0 m. No elevated radiometry was encountered in the drillhole, but two major fault zones and strong alteration were observed in the basement rocks. An interval of structurally concentrated graphite and cohesive cataclastic faulting was intersected from 469.8 to 475.4 m. A wide interval of strongly silicified breccia consisting of large quartz and chlorite clasts cemented by a feldspar matrix occurs from 548.5 to 574.0 m. This fault overprints a strongly chloritized pelite photolith with intermittent short intervals of preserved cataclastic fabric which appears to be equivalent to the above metatexite. Strong bleaching, chlorite, and clay alteration extend from the top of the graphitic pelite to the end of hole. Several features were observed within a brittle damage zone from 534.3 to 548.4 m below the main breccia interval including secondary overprinting hematite, abundant pyrite/feldspar/drusy quartz veinlets, and intervals of massive pyrite up to 30 cm wide.

CRE094 is targeting the unconformity behind and along strike to the northeast of the CRE083 unconformity intersect which is interpreted to have overshot the conductor. Weak to moderately bleached MFd and MFc sandstone units containing rare short fracture zones with broader zones of grey reduced alteration and sooty pyrite fracture coatings were encountered around 71.0 m and from 256.5 to 276.0 m. The MFb and Read sandstone are dominantly weakly bleached apart from a zone of reworked hematite to strong bleaching associated with a cross-cutting fault zone from 353.0 to 389.0 m. Fracturing increases towards the fault zone below 281 m with common sooty pyrite/drusy quartz/clay fracture coatings. Within the fault zone itself, there is abundant fractures, cm to dm-scale clay filled structures, and rotated bedding. Below the fault zone, NE oriented fracturing and breccia

were noted. The unconformity was intersected at 451.9 m consisting of a cohesive irregular contact between the basal sandstone and coarse-grained chloritized diatexite pelite below which transitions into more metatexite pelite with depth with the hole currently at a depth of 464.0 m.

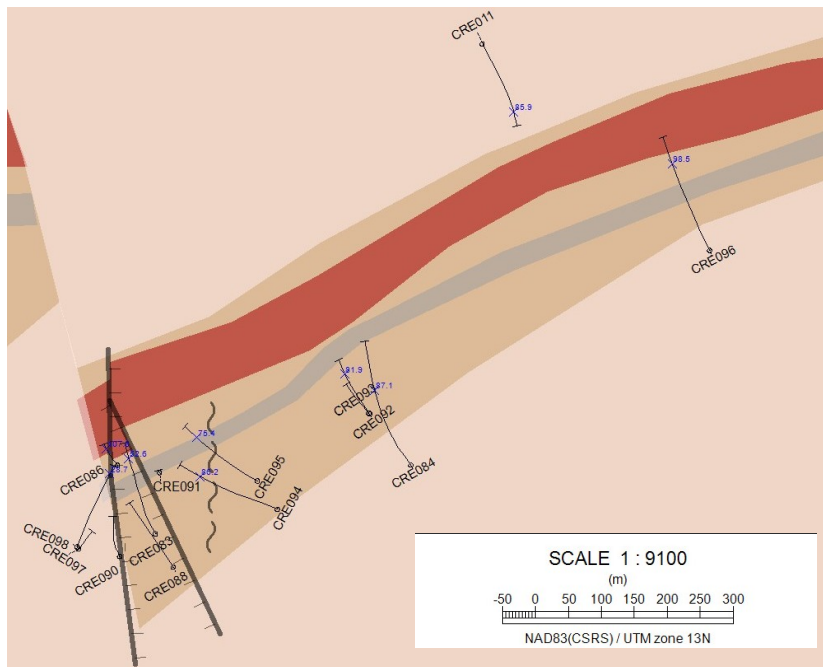
During the quarter ending May 31, 2025 the company announced that it had completed its 2025 winter drill program at the Cree East Project in the Athabasca Basin, Saskatchewan. A total of seven diamond drill holes totalling 3,339 metres of NQ sized coring were completed with five holes successfully intersecting the sandstone-basement unconformity while two holes were abandoned due to technical issues. the 2025 winter drill program was completed on April 5, 2025 with a total of seven holes being drilled. Of the seven holes drilled, five successfully intersected the sandstone-basement unconformity, with a summary of the bedrock geology encountered presented below. Please note that all reported depths are drillhole depths and the true widths are unknown.

Figure 1 Summary of Drill Collars

<u>Drill Hole</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>	<u>Elevation (m A.S.L.)</u>	<u>Azimuth (°)</u>	<u>Dip (°)</u>	<u>EOH (m)</u>
CRE092	428820	6363229	517	323	-80	353
CRE093	428819	6363230	517	326	-80	581
CRE094	428680	6363088	520	299	-72	587
CRE095	428650	6363130	513	301	-76	556.8
CRE096	429330	6363477	493	333	-71.5	536
CRE097	428381	6363028	525	032	-78	161
CRE098	428379	6363031	525	023	-76.5	564

*Notes: Easting and Northing coordinates are reported in UTM Zone 13N (NAD83 datum). EOH = end of hole. m A.S.L. = metres above sea level.*

Figure 2: Plan View of Drilling in Area B



The 2025 Winter Drill Program (the “**Program**”) was designed to expand on the previous drilling completed by CanAlaska and its Korean partners through to 2012, specifically focusing on Area B: to

follow up on identified uranium enrichment and expand the understanding of structure (i.e. graphitic conductor & basement faulting), alteration, and potential mineralization controls. The Program successfully delineated the conductor, a graphitic-pelitic unit with associated alteration and structure, over a 450-metre drill-defined northeast-southwest strike length.

Drillhole CRE094 intersected a broad zone of reworked hematite, limonite, and strong bleaching in medial sandstone column associated with faulting from 353.0 to 389.0 m. In the basement of CRE094, chloritized graphitic pelite was intersected from 485.0 to 526.0 m. Within the graphitic pelite, several faulted intervals exhibit elevated radiometry with a peak of 300 CPS occurring in a chlorite/carbonate/pyrite cohesive breccia at 505.1 m. Below the graphitic pelite, chloritized pelite continues with several carbonate/pyrite/chlorite breccias containing elevated radiometry up to 250 CPS and up to 25% chalcopyrite.

Figure 3 Selected Scintillometer Counts from CRE094

Hole (DDH)	From (m)	To (m)	Gamma Spike (CPS)
CRE094	491.7	491.8	100
CRE094	492.2	492.3	150
CRE094	504.9	505	150
CRE094	505.0	505.1	300
CRE094	527.4	527.5	180
CRE094	527.5	527.6	140
CRE094	527.6	527.7	150
CRE094	527.7	527.8	100
CRE094	527.9	528.0	250
CRE094	528.0	528.1	200
CRE094	539.1	539.2	200
CRE094	539.2	539.3	250
CRE094	578.5	578.6	100
CRE094	578.6	578.7	200
CRE094	578.7	578.8	150

*Note reported depths are drill depths and the true widths are unknown*

Drillhole CRE095 intersected a fault zone that straddles the unconformity. Within the sandstone, from 449.2 to the unconformity at 452.0 m, the fault is a cohesive milled breccia consisting of large clasts of quartz and sandstone suspended within a chlorite matrix. The fault extends to 454.7 m in the basement and consists of decimetre-scale intervals of friable cataclastic faulting with chlorite-rich matrix and clasts of chlorite-altered basement.

Drillhole CRE096 is interpreted to have overshot the conductive target and intersected footwall basement stratigraphy.

Drillhole CRE098 intersected a broad sandstone fault zone from 339.0 to the unconformity at 510.0 metres. The fault zone is characterized by broken, blocky, and faulted sandstone with re-activated clay gouge, chaotic breccias, rotated bedding, and localized intervals of desilicification and core loss (Figure 3). Throughout the fault zone, the sandstone is strongly bleached and silicified with increasing medium to dark grey sooty pyrite alteration increasing in concentration with proximity to the unconformity. The basement of CRE098 was characterized by a quartz breccia with clasts of quartz and clasts of fine grained hematized and chloritized metasediments.

Drillholes CRE092 and CRE097 were lost before intersecting the target depth due to technical issues.

All drill core samples from the program were shipped to the Saskatchewan Research Council Geo analytical Laboratories (SRC) in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan in secure containment for preparation, processing, and multi-element analysis by ICP-MS and ICP-OES using total (HF:NHO<sub>3</sub>:HClO<sub>4</sub>) and partial digestion (HNO<sub>3</sub>:HCl), boron by fusion, and U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> wt% assay by ICP-OES using higher grade standards. Sample intervals are chosen based on downhole probing logs and scintillometer (CT007-M) peaks. Assay sample intervals comprise 0.25 – 0.8 metre continuous half-core split samples over the mineralized intervals. With all assay samples, one half of the split sample is retained and the other sent to the SRC for analysis. The SRC is an ISO/IEC 17025/2005 and Standards Council of Canada certified analytical laboratory. Blanks, standard reference materials, and repeats are inserted into the sample stream at regular intervals by field staff and the SRC in accordance with quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) procedures. Geochemical assay data, when presented, will be subject to verification procedures by qualified persons prior to disclosure.

The Company cautions that radioactivity is total gamma from drill core measured with a CT007-M gamma-ray spectrometer/scintillometer in cps (counts per second). Measurements of total gamma cps on drill core are an indication of the presence of radioactive materials (uranium, thorium, and/or potassium), but may not directly correlate with uranium chemical assays. Total gamma cps readings are preliminary and may not be used directly to quantify or qualify uranium concentrations of the rock samples measured. The Company considers all CT007-M readings greater than 100 cps to constitute elevated radioactivity.

During the quarter ending August 31,2025 the company received assay results on drill core samples collected by Canalaska during the winter drill program.During the quarter ending August 31,2025 the company received assay results on drill core samples collected by CanAlaska during the winter drill program. Drill core sampling for the 2025 Winter Program followed CanAlaska’s established protocol, which classifies samples as either systematic or spot based on geological context and analytical needs.

- **Systematic samples** are composite in nature and are used to characterize broader geological intervals. These consist of 1–2 cm disks of whole core collected at the start of each row of core in the core box over 9 to 20 metre intervals. The collected core fragments are composited into a single sample for pathfinder element analysis.
- **Spot samples** are targeted and collected from discrete geological features requiring higher-resolution geochemical analysis. These comprise 0.25–0.5 metre continuous half-core splits taken from mineralized intervals or zones of interest.

One drill hole returned elevated values, drill CRE094 returned

- 0.066% U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> over 0.3 m from 578.50 m
- 0.052% U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> over 0.3 m from 504.90 m
- 0.044% U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> over 0.3 m from 539.10 m
- 0.041% U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> over 0.5 m from 527.60 m

Sample intervals were selected based on geological logging, scintillometer (CT007-M) readings, and downhole probe results. One half of each split spot sample was retained for reference, with the other sent for analysis. Quality control measures included routine insertion of blanks, standards, and duplicates both by field crews and SRC, in line with best practices for QA/QC. All assay data are subject to independent verification by qualified persons prior to disclosure.

Drill performance and results for the Cree East exploration and drill program failed to attract the requisite capital needed to fulfill the requirements of the option earn in.

## **Fraser Lake Property**

The Company acquired the Fraser Lake copper project in March, 2022 by staking the land. The project consists of three distinct claim groups totaling approximately 9,900 hectares, lying 40 to 55 kilometres northwest of Fraser Lake, proximal to the Quesnel Trough.

The Fraser Lake copper project is being explored for porphyry copper and molybdenum associated with a series of Endako plutons, intruding Cache Creek complex, carbonate, clastic and volcanic rocks. The Quest West regional lake sediment geochemistry identified areas of anomalous copper and/or molybdenum in the drainage systems from the low ridges hosting the plutons. A 2008 AeroTEM 3 airborne electromagnetic and magnetometer survey identified magnetic and/or electromagnetic anomalies up drainage from the anomalous geochemistry that make compelling exploration targets.

On March 30, 2023 Nexus Uranium announced the signing of an option agreement for the Fraser Lake copper property. Pursuant to the terms of the option agreement, Homeland Uranium Corp (formerly Valleyview Resources Ltd.) (“Homeland”), a publicly traded British Columbia company, has the right to acquire a 100-per-cent interest, subject to a 2-per-cent net smelter return (NSR) royalty, in the three claim blocks comprising the 9,900-hectare project, by making stage payments of three million shares and exploration expenditures of \$300,000. The Company understands that Homeland intends to complete an initial public offering and concurrent stock exchange listing.

Under the terms of the option agreement, Homeland can earn an initial 51-per-cent interest through the issuance of 1.0 million shares and incurring \$100,000 in exploration expenditures within the first 12 months, and an additional 49-per-cent interest through the issuance of 2.0 million shares and incurring \$200,000 in exploration expenditures within 18 months of acquiring the initial 51-per-cent ownership. Nexus Uranium will retain a 2-per-cent NSR royalty, of which 1 per cent can be repurchased for \$2.0-million in cash. Following the acquisition of the initial 51 per cent, if Homeland elects to not acquire the remaining 49-per-cent interest, both companies shall form a standard joint venture based on pro rata ownership.

## **Fraser Lake Exploration**

Joint venture partner Homeland Uranium Corp. completed the exploration expenditures portion of the agreement in June 2023. They completed a grid soil sampling program over three distinct areas in the claim block, collecting 666 samples. The soil sampling program was designed to test the targets identified by Mr. Warren Robb in his technical report dated October 15, 2022. The assay results were outstanding as of August 31, 2024.

No exploration was completed on the Fraser Lake Property during the quarter ending February 28, 2025

No exploration was completed on the Fraser Lake Property during the quarter ending May 31, 2025

No exploration was completed on the Fraser Lake Property during the quarter ending August 31, 2025

## **Napolean Property**

On March 24, 2023, Nexus Uranium announced the Company had entered into an agreement to acquire the Napoleon gold project located in Kamloops, B.C. The Napoleon gold project comprises 996 hectares located in the Kamloops mining division approximately 35 kilometres northwest of the

city of Kamloops, B.C. The property is wholly owned, with no underlying royalties. The property has excellent infrastructure with road access by paved and well-maintained gravel roads, in addition to benefiting from a strong mining workforce with several active mines in the area, including New Gold's New Afton mine.

The property is prospective for intrusion-related gold mineralization in addition to other related styles of mineralization such as large bulk tonnage gold-copper porphyry-style mineralization and paleo-placer style of mineralization. Exploration in the region dates to the 1970s and 1980s with the discovery of gold mineralization in several clusters of quartz vein float material over a diorite intrusion with grades varying from 3.4 to 547 g/t (grams per tonne) gold. The property adjoins the Bonaparte deposit, which has seen extensive historic exploration, including underground development, open-pit mining and a bulk sampling which yielded grades of 26.5 g/t gold from a 3,700-metric-tonne bulk sample.

Nexus Uranium cautions investors it has yet to verify the historical information and further cautions mineralization on the Bonaparte deposit is not necessarily indicative of similar mineralization on the Napoleon gold project.

The property is being acquired pursuant to a three-cornered amalgamation with 1396791 B.C. Ltd. Pursuant to an amalgamation agreement entered into among the company, a wholly owned subsidiary of the company (Subco) and the vendor company, Subco and the vendor company will amalgamate to form a wholly owned subsidiary of the company and all of the outstanding common shares of the vendor company will be exchanged for approximately seven million common shares of the company. The amalgamation remains subject to customary conditions of closing, including the approval of the shareholders of the vendor company and the Canadian Securities Exchange; it is expected to complete shortly.

On April 13, 2023 Nexus Uranium announced the Company has increased the project's size by about 506 acres or 20 per cent to 3,168 acres through direct staking based on prospective historical sampling results. The Napoleon project represents a contiguous 3,168-hectare land position which is wholly owned with no underlying royalties.

No Exploration was conducted on the Napoleon Property during the quarter ending August 31, 2024.

On July 13, 2023, Nexus Uranium announced the completion of a phase one exploration program at the Napoleon. A rock sampling and prospecting program was undertaken by Tripoint Geological Services during June. A total of 13 rock samples were collected and submitted to ALS Global for analysis. In the southern portion of the Napoleon claims, the prospecting program at Napoleon located similar intrusive to those hosting the Bonaparte deposit, along with vuggy quartz veins hosted in Nicola Group rocks in the north, which represents a second potential host of mineralization.

In the southern portion of the claims closest to the Bonaparte mine, prevalent subcrop of quartz diorite occurs hosting up to 5% disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite which appears genetically similar to that observed at the Bonaparte mine. Vuggy quartz veins hosted in Nicola Group rocks located in the northern portion of the claim block represents a second potential host of mineralization. The Company is reviewing the results and conducting QA/QC and expects to release the results in due course.

No Exploration was conducted on the Napoleon Property during the quarter ending November 30, 2024.

No Exploration was conducted on the Napoleon Property during the quarter ending February 28, 2025

No exploration was conducted on the Napoleon Property during the quarter ending May 31, 2025.

No exploration was conducted on the Napoleon Property during the quarter ending August 31, 2025.

### **Stobart Property**

On January 24, 2025, Nexus Uranium Corp. entered into a Property Option Agreement with River Road Resources Ltd., granting River Road the right to acquire up to a 100% interest in the Stobart Project. To earn the initial 60% interest, River Road must pay \$15,000, issue 800,000 shares upon listing on a Canadian stock exchange, and incur \$100,000 in exploration expenditures within 12 months. To acquire the remaining 40%, River Road must issue an additional 1,500,000 shares and incur a further \$200,000 in expenditures within 30 months. Upon full acquisition, Nexus will retain a 2.0% net smelter return (NSR) royalty, with a 1.0% buyback right for \$2,000,000

No Exploration was conducted on the Stobart Property during the quarter ending February 28, 2025

No Exploration was conducted on the Stobart Property during the quarter ending May 31, 2025.

No Exploration was conducted on the Stobart Property during the quarter ending August 31, 2025.

### **Yukon Property**

On April 25, 2023, the Company announced that it had acquired a portfolio of quartz mining claims located in eastern Yukon which were previously held by Bearing Lithium Corp. The Yukon claims are comprised of three projects covering almost 8,000 hectares, the HY-Jay, VBA and VM, all of which are located along the 50-kilometre Upper Hyland River Gold Belt. This belt of favourable stratigraphy, comprised of Upper Proterozoic to Lower Cambrian Hyland Group, is host to several high-grade, sediment-hosted orogenic gold vein occurrences. These claims were received for nil proceeds and the Company has not incurred any expenditures to date on these claims.

No Exploration was conducted on the Yukon Property during the quarter ending August 31, 2025.

The technical content of this Management Discussion and Analysis has been reviewed and approved by Warren D. Robb, P.Geol. (BC) a Director of Nexus Uranium and a Qualified Person under National Instrument 43-101.

For the period ended August 31, 2025, the Company incurred the following acquisition and exploration expenditures:

	<b>Independence Property</b>	<b>Stobart Property</b>	<b>Cree East Property</b>	<b>Napoleon Property</b>	<b>Wray Mesa Property</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Acquisition Costs:</b>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$

Balance, November 30, 2023	5,674,400	-	-	3,640,000	161,000	9,475,400
Cash	-	-	500,000	-	-	500,000
Shares	-	-	3,578,631	-	-	3,578,631
Less:						
Disposition	(5,674,400)	-	-	-	-	(5,674,400)
Impairment	-	-	-	-	(161,000)	(161,000)
Balance, November 30, 2024	-	-	4,078,631	3,640,000	-	7,718,631
Cash	-	-	250,000	-	-	250,000
Shares	-	-	500,000	-	-	500,000
Less:						
Disposition	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment	-	-	(4,828,631)	-	-	(4,828,631)
Balance, August 31, 2025	-	-	-	3,640,000	-	3,640,000
<b>Exploration Costs:</b>						
Balance, November 30, 2023	4,389,435	-	-	19,448	-	4,408,883
Drilling and assay	2,275	-	216,643	4,175	21,273	244,366
Technical	5,057	-	-	-	-	5,057
Licensing	1,249	1,270	-	-	-	2,519
Field work	21,248	-	-	-	-	21,248
Legal	23,097	-	-	-	-	23,097
Less:						
Disposition	(4,442,361)	-	-	-	-	(4,442,361)
Impairment	-	-	-	-	(21,273)	(21,273)
Balance, November 30, 2024	-	1,270	216,643	23,623	-	241,536
Drilling and assay	-	-	-	7,575	-	7,575
Field work	-	-	3,137,457	-	-	3,137,457
Impairment	-	-	(3,354,100)	-	-	(3,354,100)
Balance, August 31, 2025	-	1,270	-	31,198	-	32,468
<b>Total, November 30, 2024</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,270</b>	<b>4,295,274</b>	<b>3,663,623</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,960,167</b>
<b>Total, August 31, 2025</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,270</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,671,198</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,672,468</b>

**SELECTED ANNUAL INFORMATION**  
(\$000's except loss per share)

	November 30,	November 30,	November 30,	November 30,
	2024	2023	2022	2021

	\$	\$	\$	\$
Revenue	–	–	–	–
Net Loss	(12,662)	(1,522)	(937)	(2,565)
Basic and Diluted Loss per Share	(0.47)	(0.12)	(0.22)	(0.05)
Total Assets	10,862	15,225	10,480	11,063
Long-Term Debt	–	–	–	–
Dividends	–	–	–	–

## OPERATIONS

### Twelve-month period ended November 30, 2024

During the year ended November 30, 2024, the Company reported a net comprehensive loss of \$12,662,778 (2023 - \$1,522,611). Included in the determination of operating loss was:

Advertising and promotion – During the year ended November 30, 2024, the Company incurred advertising and promotion expenditures of \$2,142,659 (2023 - \$669,053). The increase in advertising and promotion expenses in 2024 is primarily attributable to marketing and awareness efforts surrounding the Company’s strategic acquisition of mineral rights at the Cree East Project in the Athabasca Basin, Saskatchewan. Following the execution of the option agreement, Nexus Uranium undertook a broad campaign to raise awareness of the Company’s pivot toward uranium exploration.

This promotional activity was essential given a highly competitive financing environment and was intended to attract investor attention, support capital raising initiatives, and align the Company’s public profile and stock price with its new uranium-focused strategy.

Rent – Rent increased during fiscal 2024 to \$24,762 (2023 - \$20,952). The Company’s Corporate Head Office remains at 503-905 Pender St. W in Vancouver, BC.

Professional fees – The Company incurred professional fees of \$264,604 (2023 - \$188,725) for the year ended November 30, 2024. The increase in fees over the prior year related to increased operations within the Company including Financing efforts, Negotiations of property purchases, and an increase in general corporate maintenance.

Management fees – Management fees for 2024 totaled \$228,365 (2023 - \$196,619). The increase in management fees reflects higher payments made to management as the day-to-day operations of the Company require more management time and involvement.

Share-based compensation – Total share-based compensation in 2024 was \$1,093,002 (2023 - \$280,289). The increase in share-based payments relates to the fair value of stock options granted during the year to directors, officers, consultants, and members of the Company’s board. These grants were part of the Company’s incentive compensation program, recognizing efforts during a pivotal strategic transition and aligning key personnel with long-term shareholder value creation.

Write-off of exploration and evaluation assets – At each reporting period, management assesses non-financial assets for impairment. The Company recorded a write-off of exploration and evaluation assets of \$8,790,767 during the year ended November 30, 2024, primarily on the Independence Property, reducing the capitalized cost of the project to \$Nil. An impairment was recorded based on the final closing amount of the sale. The Company also recorded a write-off of exploration and evaluation assets of \$182,273

during the year ended November 30, 2024, on the Wray Mesa Property, reducing the capitalized cost of the project to \$Nil.

**SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS**  
**(\$000's except earnings per share)**

	Aug 31, 2025 \$	May 31, 2025 \$	February 28, 2025 \$	November 30, 2024 \$
Revenue	–	–	–	–
Net loss	(8,559)	(272)	(486)	(868)
Basic and diluted Loss per share	(0.20)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.00)
	August 31, 2024 \$	May 31, 2024 \$	February 29, 2024 \$	November 30, 2023 \$
Revenue	–	–	–	–
Net loss	(1,295)	(8,631)	(1,869)	(167)
Basic and diluted Loss per share	(0.04)	(0.37)	(0.09)	(0.01)

**Three-month period ended August 31, 2025**

During the three-month period ended August 31, 2025, the Company reported a net loss of \$8,559,998 (2024 - \$1,294,807). A summary of material expenditures included in the determination of operating loss was as follows:

Advertising and promotion – The Company incurred advertising and promotional expenses of \$2,702 (2024 - \$6,305). The focus for the current period was on investor communication. In contrast, the prior year reflected material marketing expenditure with a heavy focus on marketing to support the Company's transition into the Uranium mineral sector.

Management fees – Management fees for the three-month period ended August 31, 2025, totaled \$67,500 which is not materially different from 2024 spend of \$56,240.

Professional fees – The Company incurred professional fees of \$136,217 (2024 - \$8,667) for the quarter ended May 31, 2025. Professional fees increased during the period due to higher legal fees associated with the completion of the Company's acquisition of Basin Uranium Corp. These costs reflect one-time transaction support and due-diligence activities related to the arrangement.

Consulting fees – The Company incurred consulting fees of \$58,043 (2024 - \$26,552). Consulting fees increased during the quarter due to an advisory fee paid as part of the financing raise.

Share based payments – The Company incurred shared based payments of \$92,246 (2024- \$199,172). The variance primarily reflects timing differences in vesting.

Following CanAlaska Uranium Ltd.'s termination of the Cree East Option Agreement on September 24, 2025, the Company decided to divest the Cree East Project. Consequently, an impairment loss of \$8,182,731 was recognized in the third quarter of 2025 to reduce the carrying value of the project to \$Nil.

Results for the nine-month period ended August 31, 2025 include the recognition of \$138,820 related to the recovery of a flow-through share premium liability, following the incurrence of qualifying exploration expenditures during the period.

## LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Company's cash and cash equivalents as at August 31, 2025 was \$767,817 compared to \$2,693,928 as at November 30, 2024. The company had working capital of \$739,293 as at August 31, 2025.

The amendment and restatement of the interim financial statements did not impact the Company's cash position or liquidity, as the adjustment related solely to the timing of recognition of a non-cash flow-through share premium liability.

## OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Company has not entered into any off-balance sheet arrangements.

## TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Related parties may be individuals or corporate entities. A transaction is considered to be a related party transaction when there is a transfer of resources or obligations between related parties.

The Company has incurred the following key management personnel cost from related parties:

	Nine-month period ended August 31, 2025	Nine-month period ended August 31, 2024
	\$	\$
Management fees	178,660	174,640
Share-based payments	218,709	248,110
<b>Total</b>	<b>397,369</b>	<b>422,750</b>

Key management includes directors and key officers of the Company, including the President, Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and Chief Financial Officer ("CFO").

As at August 31, 2025, included in the accounts payable of the Company was an amount of \$33,525 (2024 - \$8,925) due to a Company controlled by the CFO \$8,925 and CEO \$24,600 (2024 - \$Nil) due to a Company controlled by a director of the Company. The amounts are unsecured, non-interest bearing, due on demand and included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

## COMMITMENTS

During the year ended November 30, 2024, the Company issued flow-through units for gross proceeds of \$1,501,299. As the shares were not issued at a premium to the market price, no premium liability was recognized.

On December 12, 2024, the Company completed an additional flow-through financing, raising gross proceeds of \$2,082,301 through the issuance of 6,941,004 flow-through units. A premium liability of \$138,820 was recognized in connection with this financing.

Pursuant to the flow-through financings, the Company was required to incur eligible exploration expenditures totaling \$3,583,600 within the applicable flow-through periods. Expenditures funded by flow-through share proceeds are not deductible for tax purposes by the Company, as the associated tax benefits are renounced to the investors. The premium liability is derecognized to profit or loss as the eligible exploration expenditures are incurred.

As of August 31, 2025, the Company had incurred \$3,582,242 in eligible exploration expenditures, and the balance of the premium liability was nil. During the nine-month period ended August 31, 2025, the Company recognized a recovery of the premium liability totaling \$138,820.

## **SUBSEQUENT EVENTS**

### *Private Placement*

On October 22, 2025, the Company announced a non-brokered private placement offering (the “Offering”) for total gross proceeds of a minimum of \$810,000 and up to a maximum of \$910,000. The Offering will consist of a minimum of 3,240,000 units and up to a maximum of 3,640,000 units at a price of \$0.25 per unit. Each unit comprises one common share and one transferable common share purchase warrant. Each warrant entitles the holder to acquire one additional common share at a price of \$0.55 per share for a period of 24 months following the closing of the Offering. The warrants will be restricted from exercise until the 61st day after closing. The Offering is expected to close on or about November 7, 2025, or such other date that is within 45 days from October 22, 2025, as the Company may decide

### *Share Consolidation*

Subsequent to the quarter end, on October 10, 2025, the Company announced its intention to consolidate its issued and outstanding common shares on the basis of one new common share for every ten existing common shares.

### *Cree East Property Impairment*

On September 19, 2025, subsequent to quarter end, CanAlaska Uranium Ltd. announced the termination of the Cree East Option Agreement. As a result of the termination, CanAlaska retains 100% ownership of the Cree East Project, and the Company has no further rights, obligations, or interests under the Option Agreement. The termination confirms management’s August 31, 2025 impairment conclusion and has no additional financial impact subsequent to quarter-end.

### *Completion of Basin Uranium Acquisition*

On September 16, 2025, the Company completed its previously announced acquisition of Basin Uranium Corp. (“Basin”) pursuant to a court-approved plan of arrangement under the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia). Under the terms of the arrangement, Nexus acquired all of the issued and outstanding common shares of Basin in exchange for the issuance of 29,999,982 common shares of Nexus to former

Basin shareholders, representing approximately 1.1 Nexus shares for each Basin share held. All outstanding Basin stock options and warrants were exchanged or adjusted to entitle holders to acquire Nexus securities on the same terms, adjusted in accordance with the exchange ratio. The financial impact of the transaction will be recognized in the period ending after September 16, 2025, when Nexus obtained control of Basin.

#### *Spin-Out of Blade Resources Inc. (“Blade”)*

As part of the Arrangement, Basin shareholders received 3,000,000 common shares of Blade Resources Inc. (“Blade”), representing approximately 0.11 Blade share for each Basin Share held. In connection with the spin-out:

- Basin transferred its option to acquire up to a 60% interest in the Carbonate Hosted Gold Project, located in southern British Columbia, to Blade; and
- Blade issued 2,000,000 common shares to Nexus in exchange for Nexus’ transfer of (i) its Napoleon gold project, consisting of 1,281 hectares in the Kamloops Mining Division, British Columbia, and (ii) its 100% interest in certain Yukon quartz mining claims.\

As a result of the Arrangement, Blade became a reporting issuer in British Columbia, Alberta, and Ontario, and intends to seek a stock exchange listing for its common shares in the near future.

#### **ADOPTION OF NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS, INTERPRETATIONS AND AMENDMENTS**

There are no accounting pronouncements with future effective dates that are applicable or are expected to have a material impact on the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

#### **CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS**

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make certain estimates, judgements and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of expenses during the reporting year. Actual outcomes could differ from these estimates. These financial statements include estimates which, by their nature, are uncertain. The impacts of such estimates are pervasive throughout the financial statements and may require accounting adjustments based on future occurrences. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the year in which the estimate is revised and future years if the revision affects both current and future years. These estimates are based on historical experience, current and future economic conditions and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

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

#### *Significant accounting estimates*

- i. the measurement of deferred income tax assets and liabilities; and
- ii. the inputs used in accounting for share-based payments.

#### *Significant accounting judgements*

- i. the determination of categories of financial assets and financial liabilities;
- ii. the evaluation of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern; and
- iii. the assessment of impairment of the Company's exploration and evaluation assets and related determination of the net realizable value and write-down of the exploration and evaluation assets where applicable.

Accounting for flow-through share financings requires judgment in determining the timing of qualifying exploration expenditures and the corresponding recognition of flow-through share premium recovery.

## SHARE CAPITAL

### Issued

The company had 33,832,156 shares issued and outstanding as at November 30, 2024 and 42,963,902 shares issued and outstanding as at August 31, 2025. As at the date of this MD&A, the Company has 15,297,329 common shares issued and outstanding, following the completion of a 10-for-1 consolidation of its common shares on October 21, 2025, the completion of a private placement on October 31, 2025 and various warrant and option exercises.

For the nine-month period ended August 31, 2025, the Company had the following share capital transactions:

- i) On March 13, 2025, 2,074,800 common shares were issued to CanAlaska Uranium Ltd pursuant to the March 18, 2024 option agreement. The fair value of the shares issued were \$0.240987 per share, determined based on the five-day volume-weighted average trading price of the Company's common shares immediately preceding the date of issuance.
- ii) On February 3, 2025 115,942 shares were issued pursuant to an advisory agreement.
- iii) On December 12, 2024, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement and 6,941,004 FT Units were issued at price of \$0.30 per FT Unit to raise gross proceeds of \$2,082,301. Each FT Unit consists of one common share of the Company to be issued as a "flow-through share", and one common share purchase warrant each of which is exercisable to acquire one common share for 18 months following closing at an exercise price of \$0.40. The Company paid an aggregate of \$100,818 and issued an aggregate of 336,060 warrants to certain finders involved in the Offering. The Finders' warrants have the same terms as the private placement warrants.

For the year ended November 30, 2024, the Company had the following share capital transactions:

- i) On November 26, 2024, 127,272 shares were issued pursuant to an advisory agreement.
- ii) On June 25, 2024, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement of 2,887,114 flow-through units (each a "FT Unit") at a price of \$0.52 per FT Unit to raise gross proceeds of \$1,501,299. Each FT Unit consists of one common share of the Company and one common share purchase warrant. Each warrant is exercisable to acquire one additional common share for 24 months at an exercise price of \$0.60. In connection with the private placement, the Company paid cash finders' fees totaling \$102,016 and issued 195,030 non-transferable warrants to eligible finders. The finders' warrants are exercisable to acquire one common share at a price of \$0.52 for 24 months.
- iii) On March 18, 2024, the Company entered into an agreement to acquire interest in the

- Cree East uranium property and issued the following: 2,091,269 shares on March 28, 2024 and 3,042,123 shares on September 20, 2024.
- iv) On March 28, 2024, the company issued 1,500,000 common shares to a third party as a finder's fee for the Cree East project.
  - v) 2,574,632 share purchase warrants previously outstanding were exercised for gross proceeds of \$1,287,316.
  - vi) 45,000 restricted share units were converted into shares.
  - vii) 170,000 options were exercised for gross proceeds of \$79,050.
  - viii) On April 30, 2024, the Company completed a private placement of 2,400,000 units at a price of \$0.50 per unit to raise gross proceeds of \$1,200,000. Each unit consists of one common share and one common share purchase warrant. Each warrant is exercisable to acquire one additional common share until April 30, 2026 at an exercise price of \$0.60. In connection with the private placement, the Company paid a cash finders' fees of \$61,600 and issued 130,200 warrants to certain finders.

### Share Purchase Options

As at August 31, 2025 there were 3,275,667 stock options outstanding.

For the year ended November 30, 2024, the Company granted the following stock options:

- i) On November 28, 2024, the company granted an aggregate of 150,000 options at an exercise price of \$0.26 for a period of five years from the date of grant. The options will vest at 25% every three months and will be fully vested by November 28, 2025.
- ii) On November 12, 2024, the company granted an aggregate of 1,350,000 Options to purchase up to a total of 1,350,000 common shares (the "Option Shares") in the capital of the Company, at an exercise price of \$0.275 per Option Share, for a period of five years from the date of grant, in accordance with the Plan. The options will vest at 25% every three months and will be fully vested by November 12, 2025.
- iii) On May 1, 2024, the company granted an aggregate of 1,000,000 options at an exercise price of \$0.55 for a period of five years from the date of grant. The options will vest at 25% every three months and will be fully vested by May 1, 2025.

### Warrants

As at August 31, 2025, there were 12,889,408 warrants outstanding. For the nine-month period ended August 31, 2025 the Company had the following transactions:

- i) 4,738,500 warrants expired March 1, 2025.
- ii) On December 12, 2024, 6,941,004 warrants were issued as part of the non brokered private placement and 336,060 in warrants to certain finders involved in the Offering. Each warrant is exercisable to acquire one common share for 18 months following closing at an exercise price of \$0.40.

For the period ended November 30, 2024 the Company had the following share capital transactions:

- i) On June 25, 2024, 2,887,114 warrants were granted. The exercise price of \$0.60 was repriced to \$0.36 on October 17, 2024.
- ii) 195,030 finders warrants were granted at an exercise price of \$0.52 on June 25, 2024.

- iii) 2,574,632 warrants previously outstanding were exercised for gross proceeds of \$1,287,316.
- iv) On April 30, 2024, 2,400,000 warrants were granted. The exercise price of \$0.60 was repriced to \$0.36 on October 18, 2024.
- v) 130,200 finders warrants were granted at an exercise price of \$0.60 on April 30, 2024.

### Restricted Share Units (RSU's)

As at August 31, 2025 there were no restricted stock units outstanding.

For the period ended November 30, 2024, the Company had the following share capital transactions:

- i. On November 14, 2024 25,000 restricted share units were converted into shares.
- ii. On October 31, 2024 20,000 restricted share units were converted into shares.
- iii. 820,000 restricted stock units were granted on December 15, 2023.
- iv. 20,000 restricted stock units were granted on February 2, 2024.
- v. 200,000 restricted stock units were exercised on April 23, 2024.
- vi. 620,000 restricted stock units were forfeited on May 15, 2024.

## **FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**

### Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Company's financial assets include cash and is classified as Level 1. The carrying value of these instruments approximates their fair values due to the relatively short periods of maturity of these instruments.

Assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis were presented on the Company's Statement of Financial Position as at May 31, 2025 are as follows:

	Fair Value Measurements Using			Total
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets For Identical Instruments (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cash	767,817	–	–	767,817
Investments		–	–	-

### Fair value

The fair value of the Company's financial instruments approximates their carrying value as at August 31, 2025 because of the demand nature or short - term maturity of these instruments.

## Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's financial instruments include cash and accounts payable. The risks associated with these financial instruments and the policies on how to mitigate these risks are set out below. Management manages and monitors these exposures to ensure appropriate measures are implemented in a timely and effective manner.

### (i) *Currency risk*

The Company's expenses are denominated in Canadian dollars. The Company's corporate office is based in Canada and current exposure to exchange rate fluctuations is minimal.

The Company does not have any significant foreign currency denominated monetary liabilities. The principal business of the Company is the identification and evaluation of assets or a business and once identified or evaluated, to negotiate an acquisition or participation in a business subject to receipt of shareholder approval and acceptance by regulatory authorities.

### (ii) *Interest rate risk*

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk on the variable rate of interest earned on bank deposits. The fair value interest rate risk on bank deposits is insignificant as the deposits are short-term.

The Company has not entered into any derivative instruments to manage interest rate fluctuations.

### (iii) *Credit risk*

Credit risk is the risk of loss associated with the counterparty's inability to fulfill its payment obligations. Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risks consist principally of cash. To minimize the credit risk the Company places these instruments with a high-quality financial institution.

### (iv) *Liquidity risk*

In the management of liquidity risk of the Company, the Company maintains a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of borrowings. Management closely monitors the liquidity position and expects to have adequate sources of funding to finance the Company's projects and operations.

## Additional Risk Factors

There are a number of risks that may have a material and adverse impact on the future operating and financial performance of the Company and could cause the Company's operating and financial performance to differ materially from the estimates described in forward-looking statements relating to the Company. These include widespread risks associated with any form of business and specific risks associated with the Company's business and its involvement in the precious metal exploration and development industry.

This section describes risk factors identified as being potentially significant to the Company and its material properties. Additional risk factors may be included in technical reports or other documents previously disclosed by the Company. In addition, other risks and uncertainties not discussed to date or

not known to management could have material and adverse effects on the valuation of our securities, existing business activities, financial condition, results operations, plans and prospects.

### **Reliance on Key Personnel**

The senior officers of the Company are critical to its success. In the event of the departure of a senior officer, the Company believes that it will be successful in attracting and retaining qualified successors but there can be no assurance of such 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 for such persons is intense. As the Company's business activity grows, it will require additional key financial, administrative, engineering, geological 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. The Company is particularly at risk at this stage of its development as it relies on a small management team, the loss of any member could cause severe adverse consequences.

### **Substantial Capital Requirements and Liquidity**

The Company anticipates that it will make substantial capital expenditures for the continued exploration and development of the Independence Project in the future. The Company currently has no revenue and may have limited ability to undertake or complete future drilling, permitting and mine development. There can be no assurance that debt or equity financing, or cash generated by operations will be available or sufficient to meet these requirements or for other corporate purposes or, if debt or equity financing is available, that it will be on terms acceptable to the Company. Moreover, future activities may require the Company to alter its capitalization significantly. The inability of the Company to access sufficient capital for its operations could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition, results of operations or prospects. Sales of substantial amounts of securities may have a highly dilutive effect on the ownership or share structure of the Company. Sales of a large number of common shares in the public markets, or the potential for such sales, could decrease the trading price of the common shares and could impair the Company's ability to raise capital through future sales of common shares.

The Company has not yet commenced commercial production at any of its properties and as such, it has not generated positive cash flows to date and has no reasonable prospects of doing so unless successful commercial production can be achieved at one or more of its Properties. The Company expects to continue to incur negative investing and operating cash flows until such time as it enters into commercial production. This will require the Company to deploy its working capital to fund such negative cash flow and to seek additional sources of financing. There is no assurance that any such financing sources will be available or sufficient to meet the Company's requirements. There is no assurance that the Company will be able to continue to raise equity capital or that the Company will not continue to incur losses.

### **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.

## **Exploration and Development**

Exploring and developing natural resource projects bears a high potential for all manner of risks. Additionally, few exploration projects successfully achieve development due to factors that cannot be predicted or foreseen. Moreover, even one such factor may result in the economic viability of a project being detrimentally impacted such that it is neither feasible nor practical to proceed. Natural resource exploration involves many risks, which even a combination of experience, knowledge and careful evaluation may not be able to overcome. Operations in which the Company has a direct or indirect interest will be subject to all the hazards and risks normally incidental to exploration, development and production of natural resources, any of which could result in work stoppages, damage to property, and possible environmental damage. If any of the Company's exploration programs are successful, there is a degree of uncertainty attributable to the calculation of resources and corresponding grades being extracted or dedicated to future production.

## **Operational Risks**

The Company will be subject to a number of operational risks and may not be adequately insured for certain risks, including: environmental pollution, accidents or spills, industrial and transportation accidents, which may involve hazardous materials, labour disputes, catastrophic accidents, fires, blockades or other acts of social activism, changes in the regulatory environment, impact of non-compliance with laws and regulations, natural phenomena such as inclement weather conditions, floods, earthquakes, ground movements, cave-ins, and encountering unusual or unexpected geological conditions and technological failure of exploration methods.

There is no assurance that the foregoing risks and hazards will not result in damage to, or destruction of, the property of the Company, personal injury or death, environmental damage or, regarding the exploration or development activities of the Company, increased costs, monetary losses and potential legal liability and adverse governmental action, all of which could have an adverse impact on the Company's future cash flows, earnings, results of operations and financial condition.

Additionally, the Company may be subject to liability or sustain loss for certain risks and hazards against which the Company cannot insure or which the Company may elect not to insure because of the cost. This lack of insurance coverage could have an adverse impact on the Company's future cash flows, earnings, results of operations and financial condition.

## **Environmental Risks**

All phases of mineral exploration and development businesses present environmental risks and hazards and are subject to environmental regulations. Environmental legislation provides for, among other things, restrictions and prohibitions on spills, releases or emissions of various substances used and or produced in association with natural resource exploration and production operations. The legislation also requires that facility sites be operated, maintained, abandoned and reclaimed to the satisfaction of applicable regulatory authorities. Compliance with such legislation can require significant expenditures and a breach may result in the imposition of fines and penalties, some of which may be material. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner expected to result in stricter standards and enforcement, larger fines and liability and potentially increased capital expenditures and operating costs. The discharge of pollutants into the air, soil or water may give rise to liabilities to foreign governments and third parties and may require the Company to incur costs to remedy such discharge. No assurance can be given that the application of environmental laws to the business and operations of the Company will not result in a curtailment of production, or a material increase in the costs of production, development or exploration activities or otherwise adversely affect the Company's financial condition, results of operations or prospects.

The Company's development opportunities at the Independence Project are subject to potential future risks related to water-use considerations. Desert basins, by their very nature, have limited water resources, and future supplemental demands can result in conflicting requirements for those resources. Future negotiation and apportioning of water resources has the potential to adversely affect the Company's operations or prospects.

### **Volatility of the Market Price of the Company's Common Shares**

The Company's common shares are listed on the Canada Securities Exchange ("CSE") under the symbol NEXU, on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange under the trading symbol 6NN and, on the OTCQB under the trading symbol GIDMF. The quotation of the Company's common shares on the CSE may result in a less liquid market available for existing and potential stockholders to trade Common Shares, could depress the trading price of our common stock and could have a long-term adverse impact on our ability to raise capital in the future.

Securities of junior companies have experienced substantial volatility in the past, often based on factors unrelated to the financial performance or prospects of the companies involved. These factors include macroeconomic developments in North America/globally and market perceptions of the attractiveness of particular industries. The Company's common share price is also likely to be significantly affected by delays experienced in progressing our development plans, a decrease in the investor appetite for junior stocks, or in adverse changes in our financial condition or results of operations as reflected in our quarterly financial statements. Other factors unrelated to our performance that could have an effect on the price of the Company's common shares include the following:

- (a) The trading volume and general market interest in the Company's common shares could affect a shareholder's ability to trade significant numbers of common shares; and
- (b) The size of the public float in the Company's common shares may limit the ability of some institutions to invest in the Company's securities.

As a result of any of these factors, the market price of the Company's common shares at any given point in time might not accurately reflect the Company's long-term value. Securities class action litigation often has been brought against companies following periods of volatility in the market price of their securities. The Company could in the future be the target of similar litigation. Securities litigation could result in substantial costs and damages and divert management's attention and resources.

### **Future Share Issuances May Affect the Market Price of the Common Shares**

In order to finance future operations, the Company may raise funds through the issuance of additional common shares or the issuance of debt instruments or other securities convertible into common shares. The Company cannot predict the size of future issuances of common shares or the issuance of debt instruments or other securities convertible into common shares or the dilutive effect, if any, that future issuances and sales of the Company's securities will have on the market price of the common shares.

### **Economic and Financial Market Instability**

Global financial markets have been volatile and unstable at times since the global financial crisis, which started in 2007. Bank failures, the risk of sovereign defaults, other economic conditions and intervention measures have caused significant uncertainties in the markets. The resulting disruptions in credit and capital markets have negatively impacted the availability and terms of credit and capital. High levels of

volatility and market turmoil could also adversely impact commodity prices, exchange rates and interest rates. In the short term, these factors, combined with the Company's financial position, may impact the Company's ability to obtain equity or debt financing in the future and, if obtained, on terms that are favourable to the Company. In the longer term these factors, combined with the Company's financial position could have important consequences, including the following:

- (a) Increasing the Company's vulnerability to general adverse economic and industry conditions;
- (b) Limiting the Company's ability to obtain additional financing to fund future working capital, capital expenditures, operating and exploration costs and other general corporate requirements;
- (c) Limiting the Company's flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in the Company's business and the industry; and
- (d) Placing the Company at a disadvantage when compared to competitors that have less debt relative to their market capitalization.

### **Issuance of Debt**

From time to time the Company may enter into transactions to acquire assets or the shares of other companies. These transactions may be financed partially or wholly with debt, which may increase the Company's debt levels above industry standards. The Company's articles do not limit the amount of indebtedness that the Company may incur. The level of the Company's indebtedness from time to time could impair the Company's ability to obtain additional financing in the future on a timely basis to take advantage of business opportunities that may arise. The Company's ability to service its debt obligations will depend on the Company's future operations, which are subject to prevailing industry conditions and other factors, many of which are beyond the control of the Company.

### **Industry Competition and International Trade Restrictions**

The international resource industries are highly competitive. The value of any future reserves discovered and developed by the Company may be limited by competition from other world resource mining companies, or from excess inventories. Existing international trade agreements and policies and any similar future agreements, governmental policies or trade restrictions are beyond the control of the Company and may affect the supply of and demand for minerals, including gold, around the world.

### **Governmental Regulation and Policy**

Mining operations and exploration activities are subject to extensive laws and regulations. Such regulations relate to production, development, exploration, exports, imports, taxes and royalties, labor standards, occupational health, waste disposal, protection and remediation of the environment, mine decommissioning and reclamation, mine safety, toxic and radioactive substances, transportation safety and emergency response, and other matters. Compliance with such laws and regulations increases the costs of exploring, drilling, developing, constructing, operating and closing mines and refining and other facilities. It is possible that, in the future, the costs, delays and other effects associated with such laws and regulations may impact decisions of the Company with respect to the exploration and development of its current properties, or any other properties in which the Company has an interest. The Company will be required to expend significant financial and managerial resources to comply with such laws and regulations. Since legal requirements change frequently, are subject to interpretation and may be enforced in varying degrees in practice, the Company is unable to predict the ultimate cost of compliance with these requirements or their effect on operations. Furthermore, future changes in governments, regulations, government-protected areas (e.g. National Wilderness Protected Areas, Military Ranges etc.) and policies and practices, such as those affecting exploration and development of the Company's

properties could materially and adversely affect the results of operations and financial condition of the Company in a particular period or in its long-term business prospects.

The development of mines and related facilities is contingent upon governmental approvals, licenses and permits which are complex and time consuming to obtain and which, depending upon the location of the project, involve multiple governmental agencies. The receipt, duration and renewal of such approvals, licenses and permits are subject to many variables outside the control of the Company, including potential legal challenges from various stakeholders such as environmental groups or non-government organizations. Any significant delays in obtaining or renewing such approvals, licenses or permits could have a material adverse effect on the Company.

### **Properties May be Subject to Defects in Title**

The Company has investigated its rights to explore the various projects in its portfolio and, to the best of its knowledge, its rights in relation to lands forming those projects are in good standing. Nevertheless, no assurance can be given that such rights will not be revoked, or significantly altered, to the Company's detriment. There can also be no assurance that the Company's rights will not be challenged or impugned by third parties. Although the Company is not aware of any existing title uncertainties with respect to lands covering material portions of its properties, 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.

### **No Revenue and Negative Cash Flow**

The Company has negative cash flow from operating activities and does not currently generate any revenue. Lack of cash flow from the Company's operating activities could impede its ability to raise capital through debt or equity in its business operations. In addition, working capital deficiencies could negatively impact the Company's ability to satisfy its obligations promptly as they become due. The Company is currently operating under a working capital deficiency and requires additional financing to ensure it can continue to maintain a positive working capital position. If the Company does not generate sufficient cash flow from operating activities, it will remain dependent upon external financing sources. There can be no assurance that such sources of financing will be available on acceptable terms or at all.

### **Legal and Litigation**

All industries, including the mining industry, are subject to legal claims, with and without merit. Defense and settlement costs of legal claims can be substantial, even with respect to claims that have no merit. Due to the inherent uncertainty of the litigation process, the resolution of any particular legal proceeding to which the Company may become subject could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, prospects, financial condition, and operating results. Defense and settlement of costs of legal claims can be substantial. There are no current claims or litigation outstanding against the Company.

### **Insurance**

The Company is also subject to a number of operational risks and may not be adequately insured for certain risks, including: accidents or spills, industrial and transportation accidents, which may involve hazardous materials, labour disputes, catastrophic accidents, fires, blockades or other acts of social activism, changes in the regulatory environment, impact of non-compliance with laws and regulations, natural phenomena such as inclement weather conditions, floods, earthquakes, tornados, thunderstorms, ground movements, cave-ins, and encountering unusual or unexpected geological conditions and technological failure of exploration methods.

There is no assurance that the foregoing risks and hazards will not result in damage to, or destruction of, the properties of the Company, personal injury or death, environmental damage or, regarding the exploration or development activities of the Company, increased costs, monetary losses and potential legal liability and adverse governmental action, all of which could have an adverse impact on the Company's future cash flows, earnings, results of operations and financial condition. The payment of any such liabilities would reduce the funds available to the Company. If the Company is unable to fully fund the cost of remedying an environmental problem, it might be required to suspend operations or enter into costly interim compliance measures pending completion of a permanent remedy.

No assurance can be given that insurance covers the risks to which the Company's activities are subject will be available at all or at commercially reasonable premiums. The Company is not currently covered by any form of environmental liability insurance, since insurance against environmental risks (including liability for pollution) or other hazards resulting from exploration and development activities is unavailable or prohibitively expensive. This lack of environmental liability insurance coverage could have an adverse impact on the Company's future cash flow, earnings, results of operations and financial condition.

### **Conflicts of Interest**

The Company's directors and officers are or may become directors or officers of other mineral resource companies or reporting issuers or may acquire 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, or may also wish to participate, the directors and officers of the Company may have a conflict of interest with respect to such opportunities or in negotiating and concluding terms respecting the extent of such participation. The Company and its directors and officers will attempt to minimize such conflicts. If 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 several directors, or officers, may have a conflict. In determining whether or not the Company will participate in a particular program and the interest 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.

### **FINANCIAL AND DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES**

During the nine-month period ended August 31, 2025, there has been no significant change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting since last year.

The Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of the Company are responsible for establishing and maintaining appropriate information systems, procedures and controls to ensure that information used internally and disclosed externally is complete, reliable and timely. They are also responsible for establishing adequate internal controls over financial reporting to provide sufficient knowledge to support the representations made in this MD&A and the Company's financial statements for the nine-month period ended August 31, 2025.

The Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of the Company have filed the Venture Issuer Basic Certificate with the Interim and Year End Filings on SEDAR at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com).

In contrast to the certificate required for non-venture issuers under National Instrument 52-109 Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings ("NI 52-109"), the venture issuer basic certificate does not include representations relating to the establishment and maintenance of disclosure controls and procedures ("DC&P") and internal control over financial reporting ("ICFR"), as defined in NI 52-109. Investors should be aware that inherent limitations on the ability of certifying officers of a venture issuer to design and implement on a cost-effective basis DC&P and ICFR as defined in NI 52-109 may result in additional risks to the quality, reliability, transparency, and timeliness of interim and annual filings and other reports provided under securities legislation.

#### APPROVAL

The Board of Directors of the Company has approved the disclosure contained in this MD&A and the Company will provide copies upon request.