

CANADIAN CRITICAL MINERALS INC.
MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED February 29, 2024

The following management’s discussion and analysis (“**MD&A**”) is management’s assessment of the results and financial condition of Canadian Critical Minerals Inc. (“**CCMI**” or the “**Company**”) and should be read in conjunction with the unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements for the nine months ended February 29, 2024 and the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended May 31, 2023, which have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“**IFRS**”). All dollar amounts are in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise noted. The date of this MD&A is April 24, 2024. CCMI’s most recent filings are available on the System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval (“**SEDAR**”) and can be accessed through the Internet at www.sedar.com, or on the Company website www.canadiancriticalmineralsinc.com.

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1. DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

CCMI is a Canadian-based exploration company focused on acquiring, exploring and developing mineral properties throughout Canada, principally in British Columbia and Ontario.

On January 19, 2023, the Company changed its name to Canadian Critical Minerals Inc. from Braveheart Resources Inc. The new name better reflects the Company's current focus on developing its past-producing mining assets in Canada in the battery and critical minerals space. The Bull River Mine project is our most advanced asset and we continue to work with regulatory authorities to restart the mine. The Thierry Mine project is one of the largest known copper deposits in Ontario and is in close proximity to existing infrastructure such as roads, grid power and mining communities. In addition to copper, the Thierry Mine project has other critical minerals including nickel, palladium and platinum.

The Company is listed on the TSX Venture Exchange, having the symbol CCMI as well as the OTCQB Venture Market in the United States, having the symbol RIINF. The consolidated financial results include Canadian Critical Minerals Inc. and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, Pickle Lake Minerals Inc. (subsequent to December 23, 2020 acquisition until November 1, 2023 when 61% was sold) and Purcell Basin Minerals Inc., and its wholly-owned

subsidiaries Bull River Mineral Corporation, Gallowai Metal Mining Corporation, and Grand Mineral Corporation.

2. HIGHLIGHTS OF THE NINE MONTHS AND SUBSEQUENT

Highlights for the nine month ended February 29, 2024 and subsequent include:

Bull River Summary –

During the year to date the Company has:

- Entered an Ore Purchase Agreement for sale of its ore stockpile.
- Taken delivery of a rented Steinert KSS 100 ore sorter, for concentrating ore.
- Contracted transportation for ore shipments.
- Experienced permitting delays with crushing, screening, ore sorting activities.
- Secured an amended permit to allow crushing, screening and ore sorting.
- Began crushing, screening, ore sorting commissioning and start up sorting activities.
- First revenues of non-sorted ore with 946 tonne in shipments to February 29, 2024.
- The Company expects Spring thaw trucking restrictions to be lifted soon and anticipates delivery and sales of pre-concentrated sorted ore.
- The Company has achieving positive results from ore sorting using a Steinert KSS 100 X-Ray Transmissive Ore Sorter ("Ore Sorter") to pre-concentrate coarse mineralized material from a large surface stockpile prior to transporting to New Afton. During the month of February 2024 and prior to the imposition of road restrictions on February 24th, 2024, the Company trucked 897 wet metric tonnes ("wmt") of mineralized material to New Afton. This run of mine material from the surface stockpile graded 1.39% copper, 0.29 g/t gold and 11 g/t silver and is representative of the insitu grade of the surface stockpile.

In late March and early April 2024, the Company produced 146 wmt of high-grade mineralized material using the ore sorter and trucked this material to New Afton. This sorted material graded 3.53% copper, 0.60 g/t gold and 27.58 g/t silver. This represents a 250% improvement in copper grade using ore sorting. Readers are cautioned that while ore sorting appears effective, the Company may not see similar results in future.

The Company expects road restrictions will be removed this week which it intends to increase weekly trucking to New Afton.

Bull River Mine Ore Sales and Ore Sorting

Ore Purchase Agreement - In October 2023, the Company entered into an Ore Purchase Agreement ("OPA") with New Afton to send ore to the New Afton operation for processing.

Under the terms of the OPA, the Company will deliver up to 90,000 tonnes of mineralized material from the Bull River Mine to the New Afton operation near Kamloops, British Columbia over a period of two years. The Company currently has a large stockpile of approximately 180,000 tonnes of mineralized copper, gold and silver material on surface. Material will be screened and crushed and then sorted using a Steinert KSS 100 ore sorter prior to trucking to the New Afton mill facility. Ore sorting will separate low grade and waste from higher grade material so that only higher-grade material will be trucked.

The OPA provides the opportunity to monetize some of the value of the current surface stockpile at the Bull River Mine thereby generating first revenues for the Company. Proceeds from the OPA will be used to continue with final permitting of the Project, on-going care and maintenance costs and further capital upgrades at the Project. We are very interested to assess the applicability of ore sorting on our mineralized material on a large-scale basis as a grade control strategy. Potentially ore sorting can be integrated into milling operation in the longer term.

Ore Crushing and Screening activities - The Company began screening and crushing of stockpiled material in November 2023. To-date approximately 55,000 tonnes of mineralized material on surface has been screened and crushed.

All this material has been reduced to minus 3 inches in size and material that is minus 5/8 inches in size ("Fines") has been placed in a separate pile. Approximately 30% of the material that has been screened and crushed has reported to the Files stockpile.

Ore Sorting - In November 2023 the Company accepted delivery of an ore sorter at the Bull River Mine. The Company has agreed to rent for a one year lease term a Steinert KSS 100 X-Ray Transmissive Ore-Sorter to upgrade stockpiled mineralized material at BRM. The Company commissioned the unit in mid-March 2024. Note that revenues to February 29, 2024 were not sorted concentrate materials.

Ore sorting or pre-concentration of mineralized material has the potential benefits of increasing the mill feed grade which can result in an improved net present value ("NPV") of a mining project. Potential benefits include a lowering of operating costs on a unit basis, a reduction in the volume of fine tailings created through the milling process and the overall volume of material transported to the tailings storage facility, a reduction in power consumption particularly in the grinding circuit and a lower overall environmental impact. At the BRM, the fines and concentrated material accepted by the Sorter will provide feed for the mill and the waste material will not be milled.

Previously, the Company completed a positive ore sorting study on the BRM stockpile material using a similar X-Ray technology ("XRT") supplied by TOMRA Sorting Solutions (see press release dated April 19, 2021). XRT was determined to be the most appropriate technology for BRM material. In that study, 61% of the material reporting to the sorter was accepted as mineralized and 39% was rejected as noneconomic low grade or waste. The average grade of rejected material was 0.17% copper equivalent ("CuEq") which is well below the cut-off grade ("COG") for the current Resource. The Company intends to pre-screen the entire stockpile, thereby removing approximately 30% of the mineralized material as fines. The remaining oversize material will be crushed to minus 3 inch and this material will report to the Sorter.

Ore Transportation - On January 16, 2024 the Company announced it has entered into a trucking agreement with Arrow Transportation Systems Inc. ("Arrow") to haul mineralized material from a surface stockpile at its flagship Bull River Mine ("BRM") project near Cranbrook, BC to the New Afton Mine operation ("New Afton") near Kamloops, BC for processing. Under terms of the agreement Arrow will initially haul approximately 16,000 wet metric tonnes of mineralized material to New Afton over a period of four months beginning in January 2024.

Appointment of Chris Stewart as Director

On January 18, 2024 the Company appointed Chris Stewart as an independent director. Mr. Stewart holds a B.Sc. in Mining Engineering from Queen's University in Kingston, Ontario. He has over 30 years of experience in the mining industry in engineering, operations, permitting, performance improvement, safety and ESG stewardship. Mr. Stewart has held various senior management roles as President, CEO, COO and Vice President Operations at Canadian mining companies including Lakeshore Gold, Kirkland Lake Gold, McEwen Mining, Treasury Metals and Minto Metals. He has significant underground mining experience with gold and copper and has raised monies in the capital markets. He has successfully implemented turnaround strategies at several Canadian mines. Mr. Stewart is registered as a professional engineer with the Association of Professional Engineers of Ontario ("PEO").

Completion of Sale of 61% of Pickle Lake and Ocean Debt Settlement

The Company sold 61% of the Thierry mine property in order to settle its \$1M USD debt and accrued interest with Ocean Partners. On October 30, 2023 Pickle Lake Minerals Inc. changed its name to Cuprum Corp. and on November 1, 2023 the Company discharged its \$1,000,000 USD debt secured by Bull River Mine assets held by Ocean Partners with the sale of 61% interest in Cuprum Corp. as follows:

- 45% interest for: \$1,350,000 in cash from OreCap Investment Corp applied to Ocean \$1 million USD debt
- 6% for \$187,000 accrued interest to Ocean Partners for - accrued interest settlement.
- 10% for \$300,000 cash from QC Copper.

Other terms include, from Cuprum Corp:

-3,000,000 share purchase warrants of Cuprum Corp. of which:
-1,000,000, with an exercise price of \$0.10 per common share, exercisable for one year
-1,000,000, with an exercise price of \$0.15 per common share, exercisable for two years
-1,000,000, with an exercise price of \$0.20 per common share, exercisable for three years
-from Cuprum Corp. a \$500,000 bonus conditional on future reporting by Cuprum Corp. of a near surface NI-43-101 report with 100 million tonnes and/or 1 billion pounds of copper; and a \$250,000 further bonus with 150 million tonnes and/or 1.5 billion pounds of copper.

The Company no longer controls Cuprum Corp and therefore effective November 1, 2023 has not consolidated the operating results of Cuprum. The Company realized a \$1,002,597 gain on sale of 61% of Cuprum Corp. Cuprum was recapitalized with 60 million shares outstanding, issued at \$0.05 for a \$3 Million capitalization. On November 29, 2023, Cuprum Corp. completed a private placement for gross proceeds of \$455,500, issuing 9,110,000 shares. The Company now has a 33.8% interest in Cuprum Corp. and has one Board of Directors representative of three.

Thierry Drilling Program

Assay results from the first two drill holes of a seven hole 2,600 metre exploration program that was completed at the Thierry Mine Project near Pickle Lake, Ontario in July 2023 were detailed in a press release on September 20, 2023. Assay results for the remaining five holes are pending.

In July 2023 the Company completed a summer drilling program designed to focus on expanding upon the K1-1 deposit, which is a large tonnage, near surface deposit located approximately 3 km east of the past producing Thierry Mine. The K1-1 deposit has a current Inferred Mineral Resource within an optimized Whittle pit shell consisting of the following: 53,614,000 tonnes grading 0.38% Cu, 0.10% Ni, 1.8 g/t Ag, 0.03 g/t Au, 0.05 g/t Pt and 0.14 g/t Pd at a NSR of C\$12/tonne (see NI 43-10 Technical Report filing on SEDAR dated February 22, 2021).

Early Highlights are as follows:

CCM-23-51 intersected 106 metres of 0.539% Copper Equivalent ("CuEq") mineralization (including 23.2 metres of 0.875 % CuEq mineralization) within continuous sulphide mineralization which started at surface and extended 248 metres down the hole, grading 0.438% CuEq.

CCM-23-52 intersected 31.2 metres of 0.677% CuEq mineralization and 22.8 metres of 0.670% CuEq mineralization within continuous sulphide mineralization which started at surface and continued for 243.9 metres down the hole, grading at 0.382% CuEq.

Each hole intersected continuous zones of sulphide mineralization from surface and continued for more than 240m down the hole. The holes were drilled at 45 degrees dip to intersect mineralized lenses dipping at 50 degrees to the north, thereby representing intercepts of approximate true width.

FINANCING ACTIVITIES

Private Placements – Equity Fundraising

On June 19, 2023 the Company issued 7,000,000 units at \$0.05 per unit for \$350,000. Each Unit is to consist of one Common Share and one common share purchase warrant, which warrant shall be comprised of (i) one-half of one warrant, with a full warrant exercisable into one common share at an exercise price of \$0.075 for a period of 24 months, and (ii) one-half of one warrant, with a full warrant exercisable into one Warrant Share at an exercise price of \$0.10 for a period of 24 months.

On April 24, 2024 the Company issued 4,500,002 flow through shares at \$0.055 per share for \$247,500.

3. MINERAL PROPERTY EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES

3.1 Bull River Mine Development Mine Permitting

On May 9, 2023 the Company announced the successful conclusion of the Preliminary Application Phase of the Joint Mines Act and Environmental Management Act Permit Amendments for the restart the Bull River Mine Project. The Company has received written confirmation of the information that is required for our Final Permit Application to be considered complete and ready for ministry consideration through an Application Instruction Document ("AID"). The next step will be for the Company to prepare and submit a Final Permit Application to the Ministry of Energy Mines and Low Carbon Innovation ("EMLI") and the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy ("ENV"). The Final Permit Application will be processed by the Major Mines Office ("MMO") through a Screening Phase.

The Company has notified EMLI and ENV of its intent to submit a joint Mines Act/Environmental Management Act ("MA/EMA") permit amendment application for the BRM project. The Company is seeking amendments to its existing permits issued under the BC Mines Act and BC Environmental Management Act that will allow the Company to restart the mill and deposit tailings on surface. The Company has received a final Joint MA/EMA Information Requirements Table ("JIRT") which defines the technical aspects that should be included in the Final Permit Application. Further information, in addition to the final JIRT, may still be required as a result of new information, consultation with Indigenous groups and/or changes to the project.

The Company began this application process approximately three years ago with the submission of a Project Description. In anticipation of the Final Permit Application requirements, the Company has completed several long-term studies including a detailed engineered tailings disposal plan, surface and groundwater baseline monitoring programs over a two-year period, and a fisheries and aquatic study.

The Company is currently completing hydrogeology and hydrology studies as well as tailings characterization in support of the application. The Company plans to advance the BRM project in a phased approach wherein the Company will initially process mineralized copper bearing material from a surface stockpile. Subsequently, the Company plans to resume mining from the underground which has been maintained in a dewatered condition since 2010.

The British Columbia Environmental Assessment Office ("EAO") had previously reported that the Bull River Mine Project has been designated as non-reviewable under the Environmental Assessment Act (2018).

On March 21, 2022, the EAO received written notification from the Ktunaxa Nation Council ("KNC") requesting that the Company's proposed amendments to its Mines Act permit M-33 and its Environmental Management Act permit PE-16034, to facilitate a restart of the Project, be designated as reviewable under Section 11 of the Environmental Assessment Act (2018) (the "Act"). Further to a thorough and extensive review, the Chief Executive Assessment Officer of the EAO determined that the Bull River Project has substantially started and that it is not an eligible project as outlined in Section 11(1) of the Act. The evaluation of the request and the reasons for the decision by the Chief Executive Assessment Officer is posted publicly and can be viewed at EAO Project Information Centre. The Chief Executive Assessment Officer further determined that the potential effects of the Bull River Project can be appropriately managed through the permit amendment process under the Mines Act and Environmental Act which will include consultation with KNC, and that it would not be in the public interest to designate the Project as reviewable.

On January 22, 2024 the Company received notification from the Major Permitting Office of EMLI that the current Mines Permit M-33 needs to be amended to include the screening, crushing and sorting of mineralized material currently stockpiled on surface at the Bull River Mine. This notification may result in the suspension of screening and crushing operations and a delay in ore sorting but will not prevent the Company from sending mineralized fines to New Afton under the OPA.

On February 26, 2024, the Company received an amended operating permit from the Major Mines Permitting Office ("MMPO") of the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Low Carbon Innovation ("EMLI") of British Columbia. The amended Mine Permit M-33 provides authorization for the Company to perform screening, crushing and sorting activities in addition to current activities that include care and maintenance, exploration drilling and ground water well installation and monitoring.

The Company announced the successful conclusion of the Preliminary Application Phase of the Joint Mines Act and Environmental Management Act Permit Amendments for the restart the Bull River Mine Project. The Company has received written confirmation of the information that is required for our Final Permit Application to be considered complete and ready for ministry consideration through an Application Instruction Document ("AID"). The next step will be for the Company to prepare and submit a Final Permit Application to the Ministry of Energy Mines and Low Carbon Innovation ("EMLI") and the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy ("ENV"). The Final Permit Application will be processed by the Major Mines Office ("MMO") through a Screening Phase.

The Company continues to work closely with the British Columbia Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy ("ENV") and the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Low Carbon Innovation ("EMLI") on its application to restart the Bull River Project. The Company is pursuing a Joint Mines Act and Environmental Permit Amendment process wherein the Company is requesting an amendment to the current effluent discharge permit and permission to dispose of filtered tailings in a new tailings storage facility on surface. The primary change to the effluent discharge permit will be the inclusion of additional element testing but the current discharge location will not change nor will the anticipated volume of discharge to the environment.

To-date, the Company has submitted an updated project description and an information reporting table ("IRT") and responded to screening responses from regulators. The Company has recently been notified of EMLI's plans to establish a Mine Review Committee and prepare for engagement with the Ktunaxa Nation Council ("KNC").

VAST Resources Solutions Inc. ("VAST") is the environmental consulting firm that is assisting the Company with the application process. CCMI engaged Tetra Tech Canada Inc. ("Tetra Tech") to assist with geochemical components of Phase 1 of the mining permit submission. Phase 1 of the restart will include the processing of a portion of the 180,000-tonne stockpile of mineralized material currently on surface and not sent to New Afton under the OPA. Tetra Tech assisted previous owners of the Project with assessment and characterization of geologic materials since 2006. Tetra Tech will assist the Company initially with Acid Rock Drainage and Metal Leaching ("ARD ML") related components of the application.

Hydroelectric Reconnection Project

On October 23, 2023, the Company announced the postponement of the Hydroelectric Reconnection Project until such time as the Company has received its permit to restart the Bull River Mine and Mill and completed capital upgrades to begin the restart.

On January 25, 2023, the Company announced that it has executed a Facilities Agreement ("FA") with British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority ("BCH") for its Bull River Mine. The FA was completed following a Facilities Study ("FS") by BCH to define interconnection requirements and establish a timetable for BCH's ability to meet the Company's proposed service date.

On December 7, 2020, the Company, received a positive System Impact Study ("SIS") from British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority ("BCH") for upgrading the hydroelectric capacity at the Bull River Mine project ("BRM"). The Company is proposing to reconnect to an existing 66kV power line that is immediately adjacent to the property. This power line is the same line that supplied hydroelectric power to the site during previous operations up until 2013. The SIS determined that it is technically feasible to interconnect the proposed BRM load of 7.5 MVA to the BCH transmission system.

3.2 Thierry Property

Assay results from the first two drill holes of a seven hole 2,600 metre exploration program that was completed at the Thierry Mine Project near Pickle Lake, Ontario in July 2023 were detailed in a press release on September 20, 2023. Assay results for the remaining five holes are pending.

4. MINERAL PROPERTY EXPENDITURES AND COMMITMENTS

4.1 Mineral Property Expenditures

CCMI's acquisition costs on mineral properties were as follows:

Mineral Property	Balance May 31, 2023	Additions	Disposal	Balance February 29, 2024
Purcell – Bull River	2,020,677	-	-	2,020,677
Thierry	2,166,181	-	1,384,692	781,489
Total	\$ 4,186,858	-	1,384,692	\$ 2,802,166

CCMI's expenditures on mineral properties were as follows:

Mineral Property	Mining Exploration Expense	
	February 29, 2024	May 31, 2023
Purcell	282,878	361,040
Thierry	645,331	60,425
Total	\$ 928,209	\$ 421,465

5. RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

	Note	3 Months Ended		9 Months Ended	
		February 29 2024	February 28 2023	February 29 2024	February 28 2023
Revenue		\$ 150,358	\$ -	\$ 150,358	\$ 41,674
Royalties		(6,766)		(6,766)	
Net Revenues		143,592		143,592	
Freight and delivery		91,038	-	91,038	-
Third party processing		54,709	-	54,709	-
Amortization of ore sold		26,055	-	26,055	-
Cost of goods sold		171,802	-	171,802	\$ -
Gross profit (loss)		(28,210)		(28,210)	-
Expenses					
Marketing and advertising		5,464	\$ 709	\$ 10,377	\$ 2,863
Consulting fees		98,035	135,910	315,620	343,935
Amortization	4	49,471	48,929	148,959	175,940
Accretion	12	4,400	11,678	18,413	20,210
Administrative expenses		64,262	121,096	213,184	270,772
Professional fees		14,861	86,338	125,838	110,867
Salaries and wages		48,384	43,990	103,419	140,228
Supplies and maintenance		66,930	69,102	186,045	183,603
Mining exploration and development expenses	5	226,723	224,765	928,209	399,446
Mining tax credit		(48,753)	-	(48,753)	(28,421)
Share based compensation	9	-	236,883	208,150	31,839
Interest expense	10, 11	68,787	371,012	315,132	399,314
Expenses		598,564	\$ 1,350,412	2,524,593	2,050,596
Other (income) expenses	11	20,000	2,167	(22,042)	(8,094)
Gain on modification of related party debt	10	-	-	-	(3,749,380)
Loss on modification of long term debt		-	-	-	103,269
(Gain) loss on sale of assets	5	-	-	(1,002,597)	-
Foreign exchange (gain) loss		(553)	(29,095)	(730)	80,009
Interest income		(981)	(1,817)	(5,665)	(13,348)
Net income (loss)		(645,240)	\$ (1,321,667)	(1,521,769)	\$ 1,578,622
Deferred income tax recovery		-	(22,215)	(58,600)	(147,243)
Net income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss) for the period		(645,240)	(1,299,452)	\$ (1,463,169)	1,725,865
Net income (loss) per share		(0.003)	\$ 0.006	(0.006)	0.007
Weighted average outstanding shares		257,186,016	214,578,159	256,598,425	234,995,446

5.1 Analysis of Key Variances

Results of operations for the nine month ended February 29, 2024 resulted in a net loss of \$1,473,395 compared to a net income of \$1,725,865 for the nine months ended February 28, 2023.

\$528,763 Increase - Mining exploration and development expenses

Mining exploration and development expenses for the nine months ended February 29, 2024 were \$528,763 higher than the prior year with considerable drilling activities at Theirry as well as the November 2023 to February 2024 ore sorter rental charges incurred with delays associated with permitting issues for crushing and screening activities.

\$188,537 Increase - Share based compensation

10,350,000 options at a strike price of \$0.05 issued for the nine months ended February 29, 2024 versus prior 500,000.

\$84,182 Reduction - Interest expense June 29, 2022 conversion of related party loan to royalty contributed to reduced interest expense comparative year to year offset by increased interest cost associated with Ocean debt revised terms effective October 1, 2022. Note that Ocean debt interest costs end effective November 1, 2023 with debt retirement.

Non operating income/expense variances:**\$(3,749,380) Gain on Modification of related party debt terms in 2022**

The Company recognized a gain associated with the conversion of a related party loan to a royalty.

\$(1,002,597) Gain on November 1, 2023 sale of 61% interest in Pickle Lake Thierry Mine

The Company recognized a gain associated with the sale of 61% interest in Pickle Lake to retire the \$1 million USD Ocean debt and accrued interest.

6. QUARTERLY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The following is selected financial data from the quarterly interim consolidated financial statements of CCMI for the last eight completed fiscal quarters ending November 30, 2023. This information should be read in conjunction with CCMI's audited annual and unaudited interim consolidated financial statements for the periods below.

	Feb 29, 2024	Nov 30, 2023	Aug 31, 2023	May 31, 2023	Feb. 28, 2023	Nov. 30, 2022	August 31, 2022	May 31 2022
	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4
(a) Revenue	\$ 150,358	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
(b) Net income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss)	(657,466)	339,847	(1,157,776)	(272,672)	(549,319)	(737,380)	3,012,564	(1,435,135)
(c) Net income (loss) per share –basic and fully diluted ⁽¹⁾	\$(0.003)	\$.001	\$(.005)	\$(.006)	\$(.0002)	\$(.003)	\$.013	\$(.020)

⁽¹⁾ Fully diluted weighted average common shares outstanding, used in the calculation of fully diluted net loss per share, are not reflective of the outstanding stock options and warrants at that time as their exercise would be anti-dilutive in the net loss per share calculation.

During the quarter ending February 29, 2024, the Company recognized a \$1,002,597 gain associated with the sale of 61% of its interest in Pickle Lake Thierry Mine property.

During the quarter ending August 31, 2022, the Company recognized a gain associated with the conversion of a related party loan to a royalty of \$3,749,380.

7. FINANCIAL CONDITION

CCMI intends to obtain proceeds from the sale of stockpiled ore, additional equity financing or prospective lenders to achieve capital development of the Bull River mining facilities for ore mining operations or ore processing and exploration expenditures, as well as general and administrative expenditures; however, there can be no assurance that additional capital or other types of financing will be available or that, if available, the terms of such financing will be favourable to CCMI

8. LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The consolidated interim condensed financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

The Company for the nine months ended February 29, 2024 had a net loss of \$1,475,395 (cumulative deficit of \$(28,001,079) and used cash flow in operating activities of \$1,356,764. At February 29, 2024, the Company, has a working capital deficit of \$1,957,349 (May 31, 2023 - \$3,594,321). The Company will be required to raise significant financing to fund both ongoing operating activities and the capital required to develop its existing mining properties. The Company will have to raise significant additional funds to advance its exploration and development activities and, while it has been successful in doing so in the past, there can be no assurance that it will be able to do so in the future. Further, the Company's continued existence is dependent upon the preservation of its interest in the underlying mineral properties, the discovery of economically recoverable mineral reserves and the achievement of profitable operations.

As a result of these risks, there exists a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

These consolidated financial statements do not reflect the adjustments to the carrying values of assets and liabilities and the reported expenses or statement of financial position classifications that would be necessary if the going concern assumption was inappropriate. These adjustments could be material.

CCMI is wholly dependent on equity or debt financing to complete acquisition, exploration, and development of its exploration and evaluation assets.

CCMI is dependent the sale of stockpiled ore and on external financing to fund its acquisitions and exploration activities. In order to carry out further exploration and pay for general and administrative costs, CCMI may spend its existing working capital and attempt to raise additional funds as needed. CCMI will continue to assess new properties and seek to acquire interests in additional properties if it feels there is sufficient geologic or economic potential and if it has adequate financial resources to do so.

The ability of CCMI to successfully acquire additional mineral properties and proceed with exploration activities on current properties is conditional on its ability to secure financing when required. CCMI proposes to meet additional capital requirements through equity financing. In light of the continually changing financial markets, there is no assurance that new funding will be available at the times or in the amounts required or desired by CCMI, or upon terms acceptable to CCMI or at all.

Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of CCMI, is reasonable. There were no changes in CCMI 's approach to capital management.

9. OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

Other than those commitments and contracts previously discussed, CCMI had no other off-balance sheet arrangements at February 29, 2024.

10. OUTLOOK AND FUTURE WORK

CCMI is focussed on:

Bull River Project – continued efforts to complete permitting requirements, completing capital improvements and upgrades to ready for anticipated 2025 mining operations. CCMI continues to work with the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Low Carbon Innovation (“EMLI”), the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy (“ENV”) and the Environmental Assessment Office (“EAO”) of British Columbia on its pre-application process to amend its current Mines Act permit M-33 and Environmental Management Act permit PE-16034 at the Bull River Mine near Cranbrook, British Columbia to facilitate a restart of operations. CCMI plans to restart operations at the designed capacity of 700 tonnes per day.

On May 3, 2022, CCMI received notification from the EAO that they had received written notification from the Ktunaxa Nation Council requesting that the Bull River Mine Project be designated as reviewable under Section 11 of the Environmental Assessment Act (2018). The Company contends that the project should not be reviewable because it is not new, it is substantially built and there will not be any material change to the current disturbance area. This request and the Company’s response is posted publicly and can be viewed at EAO Project Information Centre. The EAO completed their draft review on July 21, 2022, and have provided interested parties up until August 11, 2022, to provide additional comment. The Company expects to receive a final determination from ENV in October 2022.

Thierry Project – As discussed above, CCMI sold 61% of Thierry largely to settle Ocean debts and secure an additional \$300,000 in cash.

CCMI is in the exploration stage and is subject to risks and challenges similar to companies in a comparable stage. These risks include, but are not limited to, the challenges of securing adequate capital in view of exploration, development and operational risks inherent in the mining industry as well as global economic and gold price volatility. There is no assurance that CCMI’s funding initiatives will continue to be successful to fund its planned exploration activities.

An investment in CCMI’s securities is speculative.

11. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The consolidated unaudited interim condensed financial statements for the quarter ended November 30, 2023 have been prepared using IFRS applicable to a going concern, which assumes continuity of operations and realization of assets and settlement of liabilities in the normal course of business. However, CCMI is in the exploration stage and is subject to risks and challenges similar to companies in a comparable stage. As a result of these circumstances, there is significant doubt as to the appropriateness of the going concern presumption. There is no assurance that CCMI’s funding initiatives will continue to be successful and these financial statements do not reflect the adjustments to the carrying values of assets and liabilities and the reported expenses and balance sheet classifications that would be necessary were the going concern assumption inappropriate. These adjustments could be material.

The preparation of these audited consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Accounting Standard as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”), requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual outcomes could differ from these estimates. These audited consolidated financial statements include estimates which, by their nature, are uncertain. The impacts of such estimates are pervasive throughout the audited consolidated financial statements and may require accounting adjustments based on future occurrences. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised

and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. 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 statement of 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:

- CCMI assesses the carrying value of exploration and evaluation assets each reporting period to determine whether any indication of impairment exists. The calculation of recoverable amount requires the use of estimates and assumptions such as long-term commodity prices, discount rates, recoverable metals, and operating performance;
- Due to the complexity and nature of CCMI's operations, various legal and tax matters are outstanding from time to time. By their nature, contingencies will only be resolved when one or more future events occur or fail to occur. The assessment of contingencies inherently involves the exercise of significant judgment and estimates of the outcome of future events. In the opinion of management, these matters did not have a material effect on CCMI's financial position or results of operations as at and for the six months ended November 30, 2023; and
- Management's assessment of the going concern assumption requires judgment with respect to the funds to be available over the next twelve months.

12. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

CCMI's significant accounting policies are summarized in the notes to the audited annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended November 30, 2023. CCMI is in the exploration stage and is subject to risks and challenges similar to companies in a comparable stage. The policies described below, and estimates related to them, have the most significant effect in preparation and presentation of CCMI's consolidated financial statements.

12.1 *Exploration and Evaluation Assets*

Once the legal right to explore a property has been acquired, costs directly related to exploration and evaluation expenditures ("E&E") are charged to operations as incurred. These direct expenditures include such costs as materials used, surveying costs, drilling costs, payments made to contractors and depreciation on plant and equipment during the exploration phase. Costs not directly attributable to exploration and evaluation activities, including general administrative overhead costs and share based payments to employees and consultants, are expensed in the period in which they occur.

The acquisitions of mineral property interests are initially measured at cost. Mineral property acquisition costs and development expenditures incurred subsequent to the determination of the feasibility of mining operations and approval of development by the Company are capitalized until the property to which they relate is placed into production, sold or allowed to lapse.

Exploration and evaluation costs incurred prior to determination of the feasibility of mining operations are charged to operations as incurred. Mineral property acquisition costs include the cash consideration and the fair market value of shares issued for mineral property interests pursuant to the terms of the relevant agreements. These costs will be amortized over the estimated life of the property following commencement of commercial production, or written off if the property is sold, allowed to lapse, or when an impairment of value has been determined to have occurred.

12.2 Share-Based Payment Transactions

The grant date fair value of share-based payment awards granted to employees is recognized as an employee expense or capitalized to exploration and evaluation assets for grants to individuals working directly on mineral properties with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period that the employees unconditionally become entitled to the awards. The amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the number of awards for which the related service and non-market vesting conditions are expected to be met, such that the amount ultimately recognized as an expense is based on the number of awards that do meet the related service and non-market performance conditions at the vesting date. For share-based payment awards with non-vesting conditions, the grant date fair value of the share-based payment is measured to reflect such conditions and there is no true-up for differences between expected and actual outcomes. Fair values of share-based payments (including stock options and warrants) are determined based on estimated fair values at the time of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model.

The fair value of the amount payable to employees in respect of share appreciation rights, which are settled in cash, is recognized as an expense with a corresponding increase in liabilities, over the period that the employees unconditionally become entitled to payment. The liability is remeasured at each reporting date and at settlement date. Any changes in the fair value of the liability are recognized as personnel expense in profit or loss.

Share-based payment arrangements in which CCMI receives goods or services as consideration for its own equity instruments are accounted for as equity-settled share-based payment transactions, regardless of how the equity instruments are obtained by CCMI.

13. ACCOUNTING ISSUES

13.1 Management of Capital Risk

The objective when managing capital is to safeguard CCMI's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide adequate returns to shareholders, benefits to other stakeholders and to have sufficient funds on hand to meet its exploration and development plans to ensure the ongoing growth of the business.

CCMI considers as capital its shareholders' equity and cash and equivalents. CCMI manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust capital structure, CCMI may issue new common shares through private placements, repurchase shares, sell assets, incur debt, or return capital to shareholders. CCMI will require additional funds to carry out capital development and exploration on its mineral properties. Actual funding requirements may vary from those planned due to a number of factors, including the progress of exploration and development activities. Due to the cyclical nature of the industry, there is no guarantee that when CCMI needs to raise capital, there will be access to funds at that time.

13.2 Management of Financial Risk

CCMI is exposed to various property and financial risks and assesses the impact and likelihood of this exposure. These risks include property risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, market risk, interest rate risk and commodity price risk. Where material, these risks are reviewed and monitored by the Board of Directors and they are more fully described in note 5 to the financial statements for the ended May 31, 2023.

14. OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA

	Number of Shares
Common shares outstanding – May 31, 2023	250,186,016
Share issue for cash	7,000,000
Common shares outstanding – February 29, 2024	257,186,016

CCMI has an authorized share capital consisting of an unlimited number of common shares.
On April 24, 2024 the Company issued 4,500,002 flow through shares at \$0.055 per share for \$247,500.

14.1 Warrants

	Number of Warrants
Warrants outstanding – May 31, 2023	102,422,130
Expired	(49,145,551)
Issued	7,500,000
Warrants outstanding – February 29, 2024	60,776,579

Subsequent to February 29, 2024 –
As at April 24, 2024, there were 33,576,579 warrants outstanding.

14.2 Stock Options

The Company has a stock option plan to provide employees, directors, officers and consultants with options to purchase common shares of the Company. Under the plan, the exercise price of each option equals the market price of the Company's stock on the day of grant and the maximum term of option is five years. The maximum number of shares which may be issued under the program shall not exceed 10% of the issued and outstanding shares. The following summarizes the employees, directors, officers and consultants stock options that have been granted, exercised, expired, vested or cancelled during the period ended May 31, 2023:

	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance, May 31, 2023	20,260,556	\$ 0.100
Expired	(7,360,556)	0.160
Issued	10,350,000	0.050
Balance, February 29, 2024	23,250,000	\$ 0.074

15. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and harmonized sales tax, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, due to related parties, loans payable and government grants. The fair value of the Company's accounts payable and accrued liabilities, due to related parties, loans payable, are estimated by management to approximate their carrying values. Cash and cash equivalents is recorded at fair value using Level 1 quoted prices in active

markets for identical assets or liabilities and, in management's opinion, the Company is not exposed to significant interest or credit risk from these financial instruments. Please refer to Note 5 for detailed discussion of the financial risk factors.

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Company has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- credit risk
- liquidity risk
- interest rate risk
- price risk
- commodity price risk
- foreign currency risk

The Company's exposure to each of the above risks, the Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk and the Company's management of capital. Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout these financial statements.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's accounts receivables, and cash and equivalents.

The Company considers this risk to be low.

Accounts Receivables

Receivables are measured at carrying value and are subject to credit risk exposure.

Cash and cash equivalents and deposits

At times when the Company's cash position is positive, cash deposits are made with financial institutions having reasonable local credit ratings.

(ii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk encompasses the risk that a company cannot meet its financial obligations in full. The Company's main sources of liquidity are its cash and cash equivalents. These funds are primarily used to operating cost, finance working capital, exploration expenditures, evaluation expenditures, and acquisitions.

The Company manages its liquidity risk by regularly monitoring its cash flows from operating activities and holding adequate amounts of cash and cash equivalents.

As part of its capital management process, the Company prepares budgets and forecasts, which are used by management and the Board of Directors to direct and monitor the strategy and ongoing operations and liquidity of the Company. Budgets and forecasts are subject to significant judgement and estimates relating to

activity levels, future cash flows and the timing thereof and other factors which may or may not be within the control of the Company. The current volatility in commodity prices and overall global market uncertainty creates significant inherent challenges with the preparation of financial forecasts. See further discussions relating to going concern and liquidity in note 1 to the financial statements.

(iii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

Related party loans are at fixed rates and loans payable are variable.

(iv) Commodity price risk

The value of the Company's exploration and evaluation assets are related to the price of gold, copper, and other mineral commodities. Adverse changes in the price of gold and copper can also significantly impair the economic viability of the Company's projects, along with the ability to obtain future financing.

Gold, copper, and other mineral commodities prices historically have fluctuated widely and are affected by numerous factors outside of the Company's control, including, but not limited to, industrial and retail demand, central bank reserves, management forward sales by producers and speculators, levels of worldwide production, short-term changes in supply and demand due to speculative hedging activities, macro-economic variables and certain other factors related specifically to gold, copper, and other mineral commodities.

(v) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in foreign currency exchange rates. The Company is exposed to foreign currency fluctuations as certain transactions and loans are denominated in United States dollars.

Sensitivity analysis – Based on management's knowledge and experience of the financial markets, the Company believes that movements at $\pm 10\%$ are "reasonably possible" over a one year period:

- (a) As at February 29, 2024, the Company had \$nil US dollars in loan liability and \$389 in cash denominated US Dollar foreign currency.
- (b) Price risk is remote since the Company is a non-producing entity.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

16.1 Contractual Commitments

Flow Through Share Commitments -As at February 29, 2024 the Company estimates a \$nil remaining commitment on eligible Canadian exploration and development expenses by December 31, 2023.

The Company has a twelve month lease of an ore-sorter requiring \$420,000 USD in payments (of which \$55,000 has been paid).

16.2 Limitations of Controls and Procedures

CCMI's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer believe that any disclosure controls and procedures or internal controls over financial reporting, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, they cannot provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within CCMI have been prevented or detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision making can be faulty, and that breakdowns can occur because of simple error or mistake. Additionally, controls can be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people, or by unauthorized override of the control. The design of any systems of controls also is based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions. Accordingly, because of the inherent limitations in a cost effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.

16.3 Corporate Governance

CCMI's Board of Directors follows corporate governance policies to ensure transparency and accountability to shareholders.

The Audit Committee fulfills its role of ensuring the integrity of the reported information through its review of the unaudited interim and audited annual consolidated financial statements prior to their submission to the Board of Directors for approval.

16.4 Related Party Transactions

On June 29, 2022 the Company completed a Loan Conversion Agreement with Matlock Farms Ltd., a related party, owned by a director of the Company.

Principal plus accrued interest converted into a 3% net smelter royalty ("NSR") on the Bull River Mine project. The NSR is capped at a maximum of \$6,750,000 ("Maximum NSR"). The Company will make semi-annual payments on or before June 30th and December 31st of each year of \$150,000 as advance payments against the NSR and such payments shall be deducted against NSR.

Upon satisfaction of the Maximum NSR Payment, the royalty rate under the NSR shall be reduced from 3% to 0.25%. The 0.25% NSR can be purchased by the Company at any time for \$1,000,000.

The required semi-annual non-interest bearing payments of \$150,000 component of the agreement continues to be recorded by the Company as related party loan, valued on date of conversion at its estimated fair value using 15% as the Company's cost of capital. The Company recognized a gain on conversion of the remaining loan balance to a royalty of \$3,749,380.

In January 2024, Matlock Farms Ltd. advanced \$200,000 bearing interest at 15% due in one year.

16.5 Subsequent Events

On April 24, 2024 the Company issued 4,500,002 flow through shares at \$0.055 per share for \$247,500.

16.6 Changes in Accounting Policies

None

17. FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS CAUTIONARY NOTE

This MD&A may contain forward-looking statements that are based on CCMI's expectations, estimates and projections regarding its business and the economic environment in which it operates. These statements speak only as of the date on

which they are made, are not guarantees of future performance and involve risks and uncertainties that are difficult to control or predict. Examples of some of the specific risks associated with the operations of CCMI are set out above under “Risk Factors”. Actual outcomes and results may differ materially from those expressed in these forward-looking statements and readers should not place undue reliance on such statements.

Certain information included in this MD&A may constitute forward-looking information within the meaning of securities laws. In some cases, forward-looking information can be identified by the use of terms such as “may”, “will”, “should”, “expect”, “believe”, “plan”, “scheduled”, “intend”, “estimate”, “forecast”, “predict”, “potential”, “continue”, “anticipate” or other similar expressions concerning matters that are not historical facts. Forward-looking information may relate to management’s future outlook and anticipated events or results, and may include statements or information regarding the future plans or prospects of CCMI. Forward-looking statements are necessarily based upon a number of estimates and assumptions that, while considered reasonable by management, are inherently subject to significant business, economic and competitive uncertainties and contingencies. Although CCMI believes that its expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, such statements involve risks and uncertainties and no assurance can be given that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements.

Forward-looking information is inherently subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the actual results, level of activity, performance or achievements of CCMI to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking information, including but not limited to, risks related to CCMI’s goal of creating shareholder value by concentrating on the acquisition and development of properties that have the potential to contain economic mineral deposits; management’s assessment of future plans for its property interests (See “Mining Properties – Exploration Activities”); management’s economic outlook regarding future trends; CCMI’s expected exploration budget and ability to meet its working capital needs at the current level in the short term (See “Liquidity and Capital Resources” and “Financial Conditions”); expectations with respect to raising capital (See “Liquidity and Capital Resources”); and management’s proposed undertaking to attempt to renegotiate certain of its option agreements (See “Financial Conditions”).

Inherent in forward-looking statements are risks, uncertainties and other factors beyond CCMI’s ability to predict or control. These risks, uncertainties and other factors include, but are not limited to, mineral price volatility, changes in debt and equity markets, timing and availability of external financing on acceptable terms, the uncertainties involved in interpreting geological data and confirming title to recently acquired properties, the possibility that future exploration results will not be consistent with CCMI’s expectations, increases in costs, environmental compliance and changes in environmental and other local legislation and regulation, interest rate and exchange rate fluctuations, changes in economic and political conditions and other risks involved in the mineral exploration and development industry, as well as those risk factors listed in the “Risk Factors” section above. Readers are cautioned that the foregoing list of factors is not exhaustive of the factors that may affect the forward-looking statements. Actual results and developments are likely to differ, and may differ materially, from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements contained in this MD&A. Such statements are based on a number of assumptions which may prove to be incorrect, including, but not limited to, assumptions about the following: the availability of financing for CCMI’s exploration and development activities; operating and exploration and development costs; CCMI’s ability to retain and attract skilled staff; timing of the receipt of regulatory and governmental approvals for exploration properties and other operations; market competition; and general business and economic conditions.

For further discussion of certain risks and uncertainties that could contribute to a difference in results that those expressed in certain forward looking statements contained herein, please review those risks listed under the heading “Risks Factors” in this MD&A. Although CCMI has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those described in forward-looking statements, there may be other factors that cause actions, events or results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended. Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and there can be no assurance that forward-looking statements will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are made as of the date hereof and

CCMI takes no responsibility to update them or to revise them to reflect new events or circumstances, except as required by law.

17.1 Risk Factors

The Company's business is the exploration, development and production of mineral resources. As the Company's business is in an exploration phase, an investment in securities of the Company involves a high degree of risk. The risk factors discussed below do not necessarily include all risks associated with the business, operations and affairs of the Company.

Exploration Stage Operations

The Company's operations are subject to all of the risks normally incident to the exploration for and the development and operation of mineral properties. Mineral exploration is a business of high inherent risk. All exploration and mining programs face a risk of unknown and unanticipated geological conditions, and promising indications from early results may not be borne out in further exploration work. A mineral exploration program often requires substantial cash investment, which can be lost in its entirety if it does not result in the discovery of a commercially viable mineral resource.

The commercial viability of a mineral deposit is dependent on a number of factors, some of which are the particular attributes of the deposit, such as size, grade and proximity to infrastructure, as well as mineral prices. Most of these factors are beyond the control of the Company. Mineral exploration involves risks which even a combination of careful evaluation, experience, and knowledge cannot eliminate. Development of a producing mine generally requires large capital investment and numerous permits from government regulatory agencies. There is no assurance that the funds required to exploit mineral resources discovered by the Company will be obtained on a timely basis or at all. There is also no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain the required government permits required. The costs and time involved in the permitting process may also delay the commencement of mining operations, or make the development of a producing mine uneconomic.

Financial Needs to Maintain Going Concern

To date, the Company has not had any significant revenues from operations. The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is dependent on the Company's ability to obtain financing to continue exploration, development and commercialize of its properties. There is no certainty that the Company will be able to obtain the financing required to continue its exploration and development activities. Equity financing and related party loans have historically been the Company's source of financing its operations. There can be no assurance that additional financing will be available to the Company, or, if it is, that it will be available on terms acceptable to the Company. If the Company is unable to obtain the financing necessary to support its activities, it may be unable to continue as a going concern.

Competition

The mining industry is intensely competitive in all of its phases, and the Company competes with other companies, some of which have greater technical and financing resources than itself with respect to the ability to acquire properties of merit, the recruitment and retention of qualified employees and other persons to carry out its mineral exploration activities and for financing from third party investors. Competition in the mining industry could adversely affect the Company's prospects for mineral resource exploration in the future and cause the Company to fail to obtain appropriate personnel to pursue its objectives, the financing required to continue its exploration activities or further claims or properties to grow its business and operations.

Title to Properties

While the Company has investigated its titles and all of its claims, the Company cannot guarantee that title to such property and claims will not be challenged or impugned. The Company can never be certain that it will have valid title to its mineral properties. Mineral properties sometimes contain claims or transfer histories that examiners cannot verify, and transfers are often complex.

Environmental Risk

Environmental regulations, among other things, mandate the maintenance of air and water quality standards, land reclamation, transportation, storage and disposal of hazardous waste. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner which will require stricter standards and enforcement, increased fines and penalties, more stringent environmental assessments and a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and their officers, directors and employees. There is no assurance that future changes in environmental regulation will not adversely affect the Company's operations or inhibit the Company's ability to successfully act to develop its mineral resources.

Dilution to the Company's existing shareholders

The Company will likely require additional equity financing to be raised in the future. The Company may issue securities at terms more favourable than those at which existing shareholders acquired common shares of the Company to raise sufficient capital to fund the Company's business plan. Any transaction involving the issuance of equity securities or securities convertible into common shares would result in dilution, possibly substantial dilution, to present and prospective holders of common shares.

Uninsured or Uninsurable

The Company may become subject to liability for pollution or hazards against which it cannot insure or against which it may elect not to insure where premium costs are disproportionate to the Company's perception of the relevant risks. The payment of such insurance premiums and of such liabilities would reduce the funds available for exploration and production activities. Related party loans are at fixed rates and loans payable are variable.

Commodity price risk

The value of the Company's exploration and evaluation assets are related to the price of gold, copper, and other mineral commodities. Adverse changes in the price of gold and copper can also significantly impair the economic viability of the Company's projects, along with the ability to obtain future financing.

Gold, copper, and other mineral commodities prices historically have fluctuated widely and are affected by numerous factors outside of the Company's control, including, but not limited to, industrial and retail demand, central bank reserves, management forward sales by producers and speculators, levels of worldwide production, short-term changes in supply and demand due to speculative hedging activities, macro-economic variables and certain other factors related specifically to gold, copper, and other mineral commodities.

Additional Information

Additional information regarding the Company and its business and operations is available on the Company's profile at www.sedar.com and on the Company's website at www.canadiancriticalmineralsinc.com.