



ELEMENT 29

RESOURCES

Management's Discussion and Analysis Third Quarter Ended September 30, 2024

(Expressed in Canadian dollars, except per share amounts and where otherwise noted)

November 27, 2024

This Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") should be read in conjunction with the condensed consolidated interim financial statements for the period ended September 30, 2024 and related notes thereto which have been prepared in accordance with IFRS 34, Interim Financial Reporting of the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, as well as the annual audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023, which are in accordance with IFRS, and the related MD&A. References to "E29", "Element 29", and the "Company" are to Element 29 Resources Inc. and/or one or more of its wholly owned subsidiaries. Further information on the Company is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. Information is also available on the Company's website at www.e29copper.com. Information on risks associated with investing in the Company's securities is contained in this MD&A. Technical and scientific information under National Instrument 43-101 - Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101") concerning the Company's material properties are located in their respective technical reports: technical and scientific information regarding the Flor de Cobre Project (the "Flor de Cobre") is contained in the technical report titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report Flor de Cobre Property Arequipa and Moquegua Regions, Peru" with an effective date of March 15, 2020, prepared for the Company by Derrick Strickland (P. Geo.) (the "Flor de Cobre Technical Report") and a table of historical drilling results prepared for the Company by Christopher Keech (P. Geo.); and technical and scientific information regarding the Elida Project ("Elida") is contained in the technical report titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report Elida Property, Peru" with an effective date of February 15, 2020 prepared for the Company by Derrick Strickland (P. Geo.) (the "Elida Technical Report") and a table of historical drilling results prepared for the Company by Christopher Keech (P. Geo.). The disclosure in this MD&A of scientific and technical information regarding the Company's other mineral projects has been reviewed and approved by Richard Osmond (P. Geo.), the President and CEO of the Company. Each of Mr. Strickland, Mr. Keech, and Mr. Osmond are a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

COMPANY BACKGROUND

Element 29 is a Canadian resource company engaged in the exploration and development of mineral resource properties in Peru. The Company is exploring for copper ("Cu"), molybdenum ("Mo"), gold ("Au"), silver ("Ag"), and other metals including lead ("Pb"), and zinc ("Zn"). At present, none of the Company's mineral properties are at a commercial development or production stage. The Company's objective is to confirm, delineate and potentially develop Cu-(Mo-Ag-Au) mineralization on its 100% owned mineral properties. At the Company's flagship Elida project, exploration and resource expansion programs are planned to further delineate Cu-Mo-Ag mineralization in the Zone 1 deposit and also to drill test the four other similar porphyry targets located on the project.

The Company also holds three other projects; the Flor de Cobre porphyry Cu-Mo project, the Paka Cu-(Mo-Au-Ag) skarn project (referred to previously as the Muñaorjo project), and the Pahuay porphyry Cu-(Mo-Ag) skarn project, which are all located in southern Peru.

The Company was incorporated in British Columbia on August 30, 2017. The Company's corporate headquarters is in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. Field operations are conducted out of a local office in Peru. On December 7, 2020, the Company's common shares commenced trading on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSX-V") under the symbol "ECU". On November 16, 2022, the Company's common shares commenced trading on the Bolsa de Valores de Lima ("BVL" or the "Lima Stock Exchange") under the trading symbol "ECU". On February 4, 2021, the Company's common shares commenced trading on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange ("FSE") under the trading symbol "2IK". On May 27, 2021, the Company commenced trading on the Over-the-Counter OTCQB Venture Market ("OTCQB") under the symbol "EMTRF".

The Company has three wholly owned subsidiaries; Candelaria Resources S.A.C., Elida Resources S.A.C., and Pahuay Resources S.A.C., all of which were incorporated under the laws of Peru (the "Subsidiaries").

Element 29 is led by a team of mining, corporate finance, and corporate governance professionals, who have the experience to advance the Company's projects and generate value for Element 29's shareholders.

HIGHLIGHTS

Corporate

- On October 31, 2024, the Company announced that it has received exemption from the Consulta Previa (“Prior Consultation”) process from the Peruvian Ministerio de Energía y Minas – Oficina General de Gestión Social (“MINEM”) for exploration drilling at its wholly-owned Atravesado porphyry copper-molybdenum (“Cu-Mo”) target (“Atravesado”) as part of the Flor de Cobre project. Upon completing the surface access agreement with the host community, all requirements for MINEM to issue the Authorization to Initiate Exploration Activities will be met, with plans to conduct an initial drill program in 2025.
- On September 24, 2024, the Company announced the commencement of drilling activities at its Elida Project. The program consists of up to 4,000 metres of diamond drilling and is expected to continue until early December 2024.
- On August 29, 2024 the Company closed a non-brokered private placement consisting of 13,058,985 units at a price of \$0.25 per unit which raised gross proceeds of \$3,264,746. Each unit consists of one common share of the Company and one common share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant is exercisable to acquire one share at a price of \$0.50 per share for a period of three years from the closing date. The Company paid an aggregate finder’s fee of \$92,768.

The Company’s financial highlights for the three months ended September 30, 2024 included:

- Operating loss was \$896,761 compared to an operating loss of \$575,753 in the comparative period of 2023;
- Operating cash outflow before working capital was \$410,796 compared to an operating cash outflow before working capital of \$543,179 in the comparative period of 2023; and
- As at September 30, 2024, cash and cash equivalents was \$2,573,607 and the working capital was \$2,443,743.

2024 OUTLOOK

Elida

The Company completed a seven-hole, 4,481.4 m diamond drill campaign in December 2021 (“Phase 1”) to further test Zone 1 within the Elida porphyry cluster. Results of the first two drill holes were reported on October 18, 2021, and a second batch of two drill holes were released on November 15, 2021. The final three diamond drill holes were reported on January 19, 2022. These diamond drill results were used to complete an Initial Mineral Resource Estimate at Zone 1 in accordance with CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (2014).

A Phase 2 drill program, designed to test Zone 2 and the unexplored segments of Zone 1, was completed in November 2022 and consisted of 2,043 m in seven diamond drill holes. The results of these seven diamond drill holes were reported on March 6, 2023.

On September 24th, 2024, the Company announced the commencement of a Phase 3 drill program. The program is designed to infill gaps within the existing pit-constrained Initial Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate to potentially increase the overall Cu-Mo-Ag grades and continue these drill holes outside the pit-shell to depths of up to 1000 m from bedrock surface while still in porphyry Cu-Mo-Ag mineralization.

Flor de Cobre

On March 1st, 2024, the Company announced the termination of the 5-year option agreement between Peruvian subsidiary, Candelaria Resources S.A.C., and the vendor for the 127.12 ha Candelaria Concessions. Upon termination, the Company signed a non-binding letter of intent (“LOI”) to negotiate the

terms for a new option agreement with the vendor. This LOI expired on May 15th, 2024 without executing a new agreement and no longer holds an option interest in the Candelaria Concessions.

The drill permitting application at Atravesado is ongoing with the submission of a Collective Impacts Report to the Peruvian Ministerio de Energía y Minas (“MINEM”) in March 2024. On October 21st, 2024, the Company received notice that it had been exempted from the Consulta Previa (“Prior Consultation”) process. Upon completing the surface access agreement with the host community, all requirements for MINEM to issue the Authorization to Initiate Exploration Activities (“AIEA”) will be met, with plans to conduct an initial drill program in 2025.

PROJECT DETAILS - PERU

ELIDA COPPER PROJECT

The Elida Project is in the province of Ocros, in the district of Carhuapampa, Department of Ancash which is 170 km northwest of Lima and roughly 85 km from the coast. The property is accessible along paved and maintained unpaved roads that extend inland from the city of Barranca. Barranca is connected to Lima by the Pan American Highway (Figure 1).

The property is made up of 29 mining concessions, totalling 19,749 ha, as shown in Figure 2. These concessions are currently registered in the name of Elida Resources SAC (Figure 2Figure). There is currently one mineral concession internal to the Elida property and that concession is not owned by Element 29.



Figure 1. The location of the Elida property approximately 200km north of Lima at an elevation of approximately 1600m.

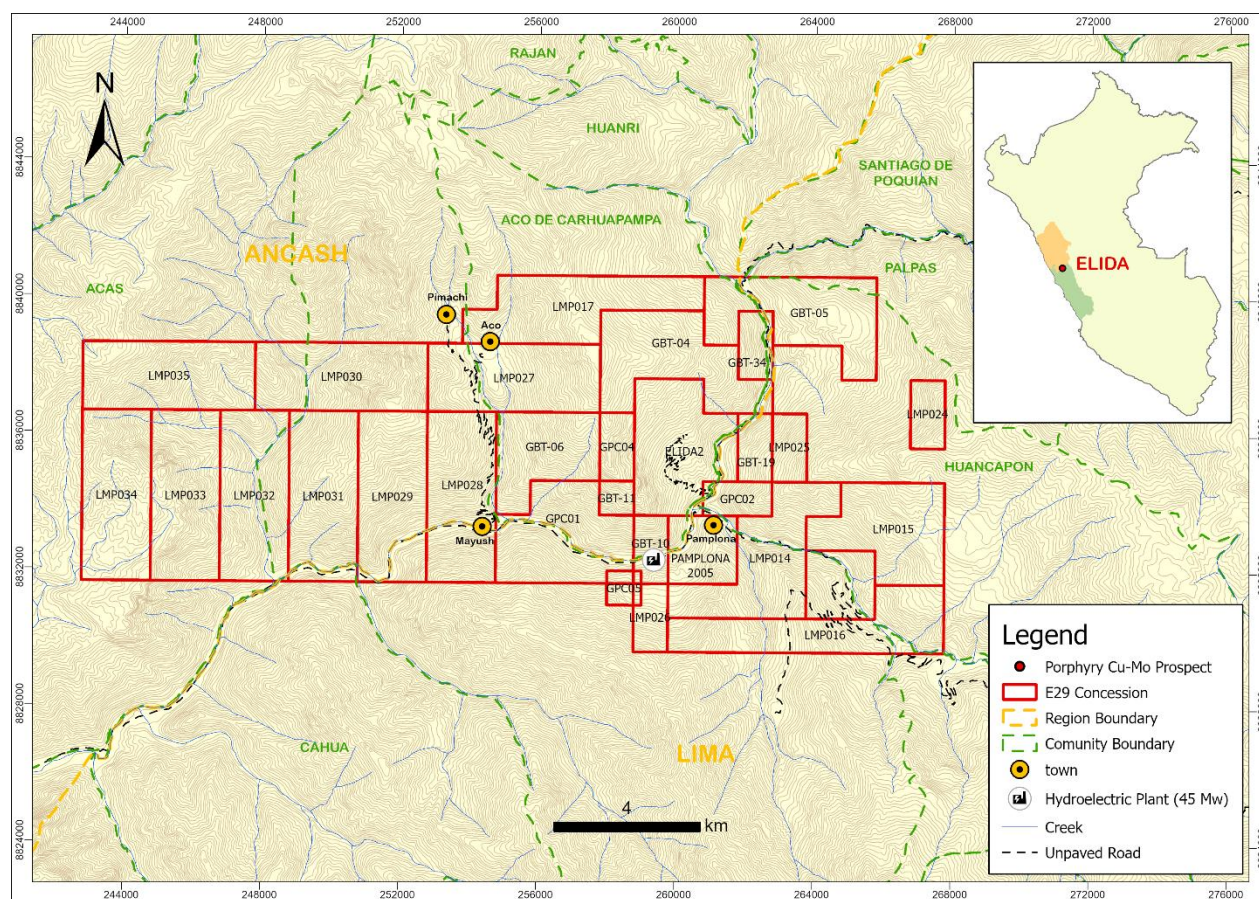


Figure 2. Elida property concession map.

The property was originally staked by GlobeTrotters Resource Group Inc. (“GlobeTrotters”) over a large, remote-sensing anomaly situated in an emerging porphyry belt in central Peru. Ground follow-up of this anomaly by GlobeTrotters eventually led to the discovery of an untested porphyry Cu-Mo centre that is part of a porphyry cluster enclosed by a 2.5 x 2.5 km alteration zone. The porphyry system is a multiphase complex of porphyry stocks and dikes, composed of quartz monzonite and quartz monzodiorite intruded into Cretaceous Casma volcanic, volcanoclastic and sedimentary rocks as well as the eastern margin of the Coastal Batholith. In the central part of the system, the Casma Group is a sequence of volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks intercalated with sandstone, calcareous sandstone, siltstone, and shales.

Lundin Mining Peru SAC (“Lundin”) optioned the property from GlobeTrotters and undertook an exploration program on the Elida property from 2013 to 2016 which consisted of regional and detailed geological mapping, drone topographic surveying, rock geochemistry, ground magnetics, induced polarization/resistivity (“IP”), and culminating in drilling 18 diamond drill holes (“DDH”) (Figure 3).

Regional geological mapping was undertaken at a district scale of 1:10,000, with local detailed mapping at a scale of 1:2,500. A concurrent rock geochemistry sampling program was also completed; this part of the program included radiometric age-dating of four rock samples by a Uranium²³⁸/Lead²⁰⁶ method on magmatic zircon. Eight lines of ground magnetics with a total coverage of 19.5 km and 12 IP lines using a pole-dipole configuration, at 100 m spacing along NW-SE oriented survey lines were conducted from January to March 2014. Thirty additional lines of ground magnetic surveying, at 100 m spacing with NE-SW oriented lines totalling 76.26 km was carried out in July 2014.

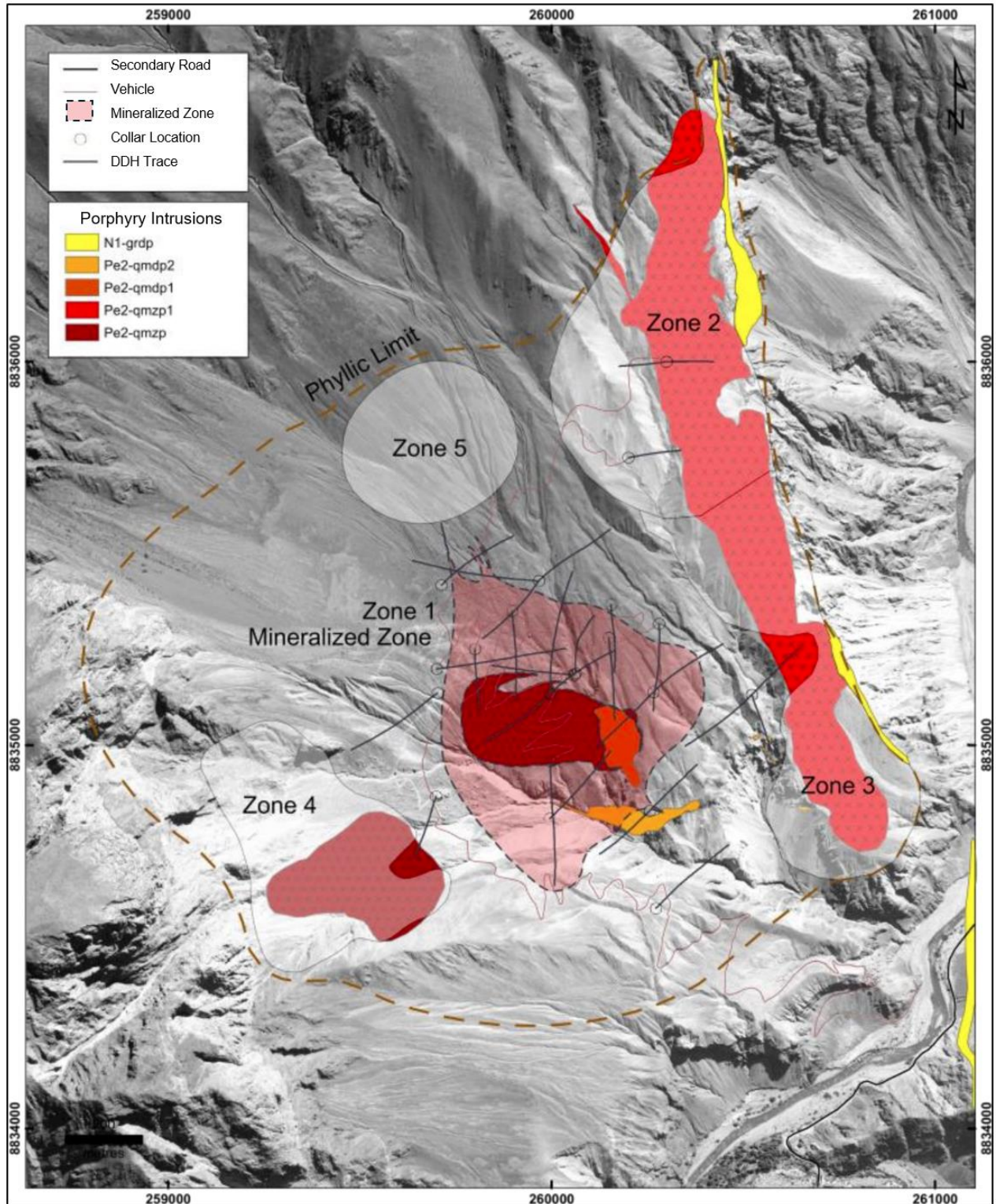


Figure 3. Five exploration targets representing individual porphyry centres are recognized at Elida. The targets are within a 2.5 x 2.5 km area of phyllic alteration.

A total of 9,880 m of diamond drilling in 18 drill holes was completed by Lundin in 2015. All holes intercepted Cu-Mo mineralization and six of the holes intercepted significant Cu-Mo mineralization. Diamond drill hole ELID012 intersected an interval of 502.9 m of 0.42% Cu, 0.046% Mo, 3.2 g/t Ag including 181.8 m of 0.55%

Cu, 0.046% Mo, 4.5 g/t Ag (Table 1). Some mineralized intercepts begin immediately below colluvial cover, demonstrating the mineralized system begins in bedrock beneath the post-mineral unconsolidated cover sequence.

Table 1. Elida 2014-15 summary of historical drilling results.

HoleID	From	To	Length	Cu	Mo	Ag	CuEq ¹
ELID001	69.00	73.00	4.0	0.30	0.019	4.5	0.37
ELID002	46.00	613.90	567.90	0.28	0.048	2.5	0.41
including	46.00	320.00	274.00	0.34	0.044	3.7	0.46
ELID003	162.40	166.40	4.00	0.49	0.005	7.5	0.55
ELID004	32.00	411.00	379.00	0.28	0.021	2.0	0.34
including	161.1	240.00	79.00	0.40	0.020	2.7	0.46
ELID005	58.00	547.80	489.8	0.25	0.024	2.0	0.32
including	319.00	501.60	182.60	0.32	0.019	2.7	0.38
including	339.00	375.00	36.00	0.38	0.026	3.2	0.46
ELID006	137.00	141.00	4.00	0.31	0.018	2.6	0.36
ELID007	205.00	220.50	15.50	0.34	0.019	2.9	0.40
ELID008	44.00	67.00	23.00	0.25	0.005	2.8	0.28
ELID009	19.00	40.00	21.00	0.45	0.023	2.7	0.52
and	501.60	547.80	46.20	0.18	0.025	1.3	0.20
ELID010	446.60	54.25	9.65	0.61	0.066	1.2	0.77
and	85.00	101.00	16.00	0.25	0.015	1.1	0.29
ELID011	20.25	576.55	556.30	0.15	0.025	1.1	0.22
ELID012	55.1	558.0	502.90	0.42	0.046	3.2	0.55
including	131.20	313.00	181.80	0.55	0.046	4.5	0.69
including	333.00	394.70	61.70	0.50	0.054	3.5	0.65
including	500.00	558.00	58.00	0.38	0.033	2.3	0.47
ELID013	346.00	356.00	10	0.35	0.009	2.1	0.38
ELID014	78.00	485.00	407.00	0.36	0.048	3.1	0.49
including	78.00	161.80	83.80	0.46	0.031	4.3	0.56
including	231.00	359.35	128.35	0.46	0.063	3.7	0.63
including	448.00	485.00	37.00	0.39	0.023	4.3	0.47
ELID015	106.00	639.20	533.20	0.33	0.042	3.6	0.45
including	229.70	315.00	85.30	0.46	0.039	5.5	0.58
and including	229.70	292.50	62.80	0.52	0.038	6.5	0.65
including	394.00	428.00	34.00	0.42	0.045	3.6	0.55
ELID016	65.55	214.00	148.45	0.22	0.010	3.7	0.27
ELID017	225.00	333.70	78.70	0.38	0.011	6.3	0.44
and	447.00	487.60	40.60	0.27	0.005	5.9	0.32
ELID018	372.50	398.50	26.45	0.31	0.007	7.4	0.37
and	492.15	557.20	65.05	0.23	0.005	3.8	0.27

Notes:

¹ The CuEq% grades are for comparative purposes only. Calculations are based on uncut grades for Cu, Mo, and Ag utilizing metal prices of Cu = US\$3.75/lb, Mo = US\$13.51/lb and Ag = US\$21.63/oz. Metal prices are institutional consensus prices compiled in 2023-03-01. Recoveries used for the CuEq equation are Cu = 85.5%, Mo = 55%, and Ag = 65%, which are based on benchmarking from similar deposits. The equation used to calculate equivalent values is $CuEq\% = Cu\% + [Mo\% \times 2.3175] + [Ag\ g/t \times 0.0064]$.

² Drilling and sampling were carried out by Lundin Mining Peru SAC (2014-2015). ALS-Global Laboratories in Lima, Peru, analysed the half-core for 31 elements by ME-ICP61, which uses a four-acid digestion with ICP-AES analysis and gold fire assay with an AA finish (Au-AA23). The over limits underwent ME-OG62 for ore grade elements using a four-acid digestion. Reported widths are drill core lengths; true widths are unknown at this time. Assay values are uncut.

Core from the first 18-drill hole program, totaling 9,880 m, was logged and sampled on site. A total of 5,612 rock samples, including core samples, were collected and analyzed by Au-AA23 and ME-ICP41 at ALS-Global Laboratories in Lima, Peru. Table 1 (above) presents a summary of the drill assay results. Spectral analysis of the rocks samples was also conducted, with a total of 5,065 readings completed at ALS Global Lab using a Terraspec™ instrument measuring VNIR and SWIR spectra. Systematic magnetic susceptibility

and specific gravity measurements were also taken for every rock core sample. The remaining half core for all holes is stored at the Company's secure core storage facility near Lima.

The Elida porphyry complex is a Cu-Mo-Ag mineralized multiphase porphyry system approximately 2.5 x 2.5 km in size at surface, associated with Eocene-aged quartz monzonite stocks, emplaced into the Cretaceous volcano-sedimentary sequence and a granodiorite member of the Peruvian Coastal Batholith. Elida is one of the first Eocene-age mineralized porphyry systems discovered in Peru.

The initial drill program by Lundin intersected a Cu-Mo-Ag mineralized porphyry system centred on an early quartz-feldspar porphyry stock. This stock has an elliptical shape in plan with dimensions approximately 300 x 500 m and is elongated east-west. Porphyry mineralization displays a clear zonation from a central, high temperature core containing Mo and minor Cu outward to a concentric Cu-Mo zone that contains the better drill hole intersections. The Ag content is relatively common yet minor in content throughout the mineralization. The Zn grades are anomalous throughout the mineralized intervals and shows a crude zonation, increasing toward the outer limits of mineralization. Most of the mineralized porphyry rocks at surface are variably replaced by sericite and accompanied by pyrite (phyllitic alteration) and modified by weathering. A leached profile is preserved at higher elevations within the porphyry complex. In-situ and transported hematitic leached cap is locally abundant. Both exotic and indigenous Cu oxide minerals are present.

Lundin terminated the option with GlobeTrotters in 2016. The project was later acquired by the Company in February 2019 through a share purchase agreement with GlobeTrotters to acquire 100% of the shares in Peruvian subsidiary Elida Resources S.A.C.

Drill Programs

The Company announced on August 4, 2021, the commencement of its Phase 1 drilling program for 4,481.4 m to test mineralization at Zone 1. The drilling program was completed on December 14, 2021. The drilling program had the following objectives:

- Achieve a drill hole spacing that is appropriate for estimating a mineral resource in a portion of Zone 1;
- Investigate the vertical continuity and zonation of mineralization in Zone 1, and;
- Improve the confidence of mineralization boundaries interpreted from previous drilling and outcrops.

The 2021 exploration program at Elida consisted of drilling in and around the known Cu mineralization at Zone 1 (Figure 3) to reduce drill spacing to complete an initial Mineral Resource Estimate in accordance with the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum ("CIM") Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves, as adopted and amended by the CIM Council.

The Company announced on October 13, 2022, the commencement of its Phase 2 drill program for 2,043 m to test mineralization at Zone 1 and Zone 2. The objectives of the Phase 2 drill program were to:

- Test for extensions of identified higher-grade mineralization internal to the Zone 1 deposit, specifically where a near surface, higher-grade subset of the Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate was highlighted with potential to be mined at a minimal stripping ratio in the initial years of mining; and
- Undertake an initial test of Zone 2 where veined and leached porphyry is exposed.

Drill Program Results

The Company completed 4,481.4 m of diamond drilling in a seven-hole Phase 1 drill program in December 2021. The results were disclosed in the following press releases:

- Element 29 Reports Final Three Holes from the Elida Phase I Drilling and Reports 908.75 metres of 0.55% CuEq (See January 19, 2022 press release <https://www.e29copper.com/news/2022/element-29-reports-final-three-holes-from-the-elida-phase-1-drilling-and-reports-90875-metres-of-055--cueq>)

- Element 29 Drills 418.0 metres of 0.51% CuEq at the Elida Copper Project (See November 15, 2021 press release <http://www.e29copper.com/news/2021/element-29-drills-4180-of-051-cueq-at-the-elida-copper-project>)
- Element 29 Drills 383.75 metres of .71% CuEq at the Elida Copper Project (See October 18, 2021 press release <http://www.e29copper.com/news/2021/element-29-drills-38375-metres-of-71-cueq-at-the-elida-copper-project>)

The Company completed 2,043 m of diamond drilling in a seven-hole Phase 2 drill program in November 2022. The results were disclosed in the following press releases:

- Element 29 Commences Phase 2 Drill Program at the Elida Copper Deposit in Peru (see October 13, 2022 press release <https://www.e29copper.com/news/2022/element-29-commences-phase-2-drill-program-at-the-elida-copper-deposit-in-peru>)
- Element 29 Announces Results from the Elida Phase 2 Drill Program including 404.5 metres of 0.60% CuEq (see March 6, 2023 press release <https://www.e29copper.com/news/2023/element-29-announces-results-from-elida-phase-2-drill-program-including-4045-metres-of-060-cueq1>)

Results of drilling are summarized in Table 2 and collar locations are shown Table 3.

Table 2. Results from the Elida drilling program expressed as length-weighted assay intervals.

HoleID	From (m)	To (m)	Length ³ (m)	Cu (%)	Mo (%)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	CuEq ¹ (%)
ELID019	43.15	426.9	383.75	0.54	0.035	4.2	47	0.65
includes	43.15	358.0	314.85	0.60	0.033	4.7	32	0.71
ELID020	143.00	451.00	308.00	0.43	0.028	3.9	15	0.52
includes	249.00	353.00	104.00	0.54	0.031	4.6	12	0.64
includes	384.20	451.00	66.80	0.62	0.041	5.2	17	0.74
ELID021	207.9	764.0	556.1	0.36	0.024	2.4	101	0.43
includes	244.0	662.0	418.0	0.40	0.025	2.6	91	0.47
ELID022	145.0	533.0	388.0	0.34	0.026	2.4	80	0.41
includes	201.0	405.0	204.0	0.38	0.026	2.7	70	0.46
and includes	201.0	229.0	28.0	0.62	0.022	4.2	66	0.70
and includes	283.0	405.0	122.0	0.39	0.032	2.8	79	0.48
includes	425.0	451.0	26	0.43	0.024	3.2	79	0.51
ELID023	87.0	610.5	523.5	0.24	0.024	2.9	39	0.31
includes	87.0	178.1	91.1	0.41	0.032	4.1	91	0.51
includes	425.0	610.5	185.5	0.30	0.017	4.6	19	0.37
ELID024	198.45	650.2	451.75	0.38	0.034	3.1	19	0.48
includes	198.45	467.5	269.05	0.31	0.026	2.8	9	0.39
includes	467.5	650.2	182.7	0.47	0.047	3.9	34	0.60
and includes	467.5	540.0	72.5	0.59	0.048	4.5	9	0.74
ELID025	38.45	947.2	908.75	0.39	0.035	2.9	42	0.49
includes	38.45	378.0	339.55	0.50	0.036	4.3	36	0.61
includes	442.0	821.2	379.2	0.30	0.033	1.9	47	0.38
includes	821.2	861.0	39.8	0.58	0.027	3.6	50	0.66
includes	861.0	947.2	86.2	0.34	0.039	2.0	67	0.44

ELID026	29.10	117.70	886.6	0.009	0.000	2.6	349	0.03
ELID027	22.90	272.60	249.70	0.013	0.000	2.3	170	0.03
ELID028	144.25	250.60	106.35	0.012	0.001	3.9	355	0.04
ELID029	3.40	250.90	247.50	0.034	0.001	2.3	128	0.05
ELID030	144.25	300.30	156.05	0.13	0.033	1.1	14	0.22
ELID031	34.10	401.00	366.9	0.27	0.027	2.2	22	0.35
includes	34.10	70.30	36.20	0.14	0.025	2.7	49	0.22
includes	70.30	189.36	119.05	0.38	0.025	2.5	24	0.46
includes	189.35	389.3	199.95	0.23	0.028	1.9	17	0.31
includes	389.30	401.00	11.7	0.17	0.015	1.3	6	0.21
ELID032	45.50	450.00	404.50	0.45	0.032	3.6	23	0.55
includes	45.50	93.50	48.00	0.38	0.029	3.3	14	0.47
includes	93.50	216.50	123.00	0.52	0.036	4.0	10	0.63
includes	216.50	271.00	54.50	0.36	0.029	2.8	9	0.44
includes	271.00	361.00	90.60	0.50	0.034	3.9	56	0.61
includes	361.6	450.00	88.40	0.41	0.029	3.4	22	0.49
and includes	436.6	450.00	13.40	0.75	0.032	7.2	26	0.87

Notes (Continued):

- Intervals are downhole drilled core lengths. Drilling data to date is insufficient to determine true width of mineralization. Assay values are uncut.

Table 3. Drill hole collar locations for reported drill holes. Coordinates are in WGS84 zone 18S UTM.

Hole ID	East	North	Elev (m)	EOH (m)	Azimuth (degrees)	Dip (degrees)
ELID019	260056	8835184	1690	480.0	0	-90
ELID020	259900	8835350	1759	567.0	180	-65
ELID021	260150	8835360	1740	770.0	179	-78
ELID022	260274	8835320	1713	602.2	179	-70
ELID023	260000	8834960	1613	662.4	180	-65
ELID024	259700	8835200	1794	650.2	83	-65
ELID025	260058	8835187	1690	947.2	0	-80
ELID026	260300	8836000	1948	117.7	090	-65
ELID027	260300	8836000	1948	272.6	263	-65
ELID028	260300	8836000	1948	250.6	090	-60
ELID029	260200	8835750	1835	250.9	080	-60
ELID030	259800	8835250	1777.5	300.3	180	-60
ELID031	260150	8835280	1709.5	401.0	180	-60
ELID032	260059	8835182	1686	450.0	277	-65

Phase 1 Drilling

ELID019 returned a continuous interval of strong mineralization (383.75 m at 0.54 % Cu, 0.035 % Mo, 4.2 g/t Ag for 0.65 % CuEq¹) down to a depth of 426.9 m, where the central, weakly-mineralized quartz monzonite porphyry stock ("QMP") was encountered. The hole demonstrated strong Cu-Mo mineralization intersected by ELID012 extends up to the bedrock surface, beneath 43.15 m of unconsolidated colluvial gravel. The interval in ELID019 is characterized by potassic alteration with multiple veining events that introduced Cu and Mo with chalcopyrite as the dominant Cu bearing mineral. The mineralized interval contains low concentrations of deleterious elements including Arsenic ("As") which is reported at less than 50 ppm. Also, drilling data to date shows Cu and As do not correlate, suggesting As is not associated with the Cu sulphide minerals. This is significant, as high As concentrations, typically resulting from late-stage epithermal overprinting, can be detrimental to the economics of a porphyry Cu deposit. Such epithermal events are not observed at Elida.

ELID020 was collared within the mineralized zone at Zone 1 and angled south toward the central, low-grade QMP. The hole was designed to test the mineralized zone between the QMP and ELID015, which intersected the outer margin of the mineralized zone in this area. The mineralized zone was encountered at the bedrock surface directly below colluvial gravel at 92.7 m and continued south to the northern contact of the QMP. The styles of mineralization and alteration reported in ELID020 are like other holes that intersected Zone 1 Cu-Mo mineralization. Collectively, ELID015 and ELID020 suggest the mineralized zone is approximately 280 m wide in the north-south dimension at this location. As with ELID019, the Cu mineralization is associated with strong Mo grades in the order of 0.030% Mo and contains low concentrations of As (e.g., As<25 ppm) and other deleterious elements.

ELID021 returned a continuous interval of Cu-Mo mineralization (556.1 m at 0.36% Cu, 0.024% Mo, 2.4 g/t Ag for 0.43% CuEq¹) to a down-hole depth of 764.0 m. The drill hole was terminated in the mineralized zone at 770.7 m, where a fault zone prevented further drilling. Cu-Mo mineralization associated with potassic alteration and multiple veining events has now been traced by drilling to a depth of approximately 700 m below surface and remains open at depth. Shorter but still significant intervals with higher Cu grade mineralization are distributed across the mineralized zone (e.g., 416.0 m at 0.40% Cu, 0.025% Mo, 2.6 g/t Ag for 0.47% CuEq¹).

ELID022 was collared a short distance north (outside) of the mineralized zone to delimit the northern extent of Cu-Mo mineralization in this area. The hole was also designed to test the eastward continuation of mineralization from ELID021 and to obtain information from the eastern side of Zone 1, where mineralization is interpreted to wrap around the eastern edge of the QMP. The position of the northern mineralization limit interpreted from sparse drilling was confirmed by this hole. The continuous interval of mineralization (388.0 m of 0.34% Cu, 0.026% Mo, and 2.36% Ag for 0.41% CuEq¹) included an interval of 204 m of 0.38% Cu, 0.026% Mo, and 2.71 g/t Ag (for 0.46% CuEq¹) starting at a depth of 201.0 m (Figure 7). Several shorter higher-grade intervals are also reported along the length of the entire mineralized intersection (e.g., 28 m of 0.62% Cu, 0.022% Mo, 4.23 g/t Ag for 0.70% CuEq¹). As with previous drill holes, the Cu-Mo mineralization is associated with potassic alteration of sedimentary host rocks and combinations of quartz and sulphide veining.

ELID021 and ELID022 test a 300 m strike length on the eastern segment of Zone 1 and extend the depth of mineralization in this area to depths of 500 m to 700 m below surface. These holes returned long, intervals of Cu-Mo mineralization containing shorter intervals of coherent, higher Cu grades. The geometry of Zone 1 required both holes to terminate within the mineralized zone and the mineralization remains open at depth. Further drilling will be required to test the complete width and depth extent of mineralization in this area.

ELID023 was designed to test mineralization wrapping around the south side of the QMP. The hole intersected a well mineralized interval of 0.41%Cu, 0.024% Mo, and 4.1 g/t Ag (0.51% CuEq¹) over 91.1 m adjacent to the QMP followed by a longer interval of mineralization disrupted and diluted by numerous weakly mineralized QMP dikes. Mineralization improved south of the zone of dikes and returned 185.5 m of 0.30% Cu, 0.017% Mo, 4.6 g/t Ag (0.37% CuEq¹). The hole ended in low grade Cu mineralization associated with quartz vein stockworks and potassic-altered sedimentary rocks. More drilling is required to confirm the southern limit of mineralization.

ELID024 was collared a short distance west and outside of the mineralization limit inferred from earlier drilling. Continuous mineralization was intersected from where the hole entered potassic-altered bedrock beneath 120 m of unconsolidated gravel. Starting at a depth of 198.45 m, the hole intersected a 451.75 m interval of 0.38% Cu, 0.034% Mo, 3.1 g/t Ag (0.48% CuEq¹) associated with quartz veining and potassic-altered sedimentary rocks. Intensity of mineralization increased steadily downhole where a 182.7 m interval of 0.47% Cu, 0.047% Mo, and 4.5 g/t Ag (0.60% CuEq¹) is reported between sections containing ELID020 and ELID025. Included within the interval is a 72.5 m subinterval of 0.59% Cu, 0.048% Mo, and 4.5 g/t Ag (0.74% CuEq¹), which indicates coherent, higher-grade zones are an important component of the broader Zone 1 mineralized zone. The hole was drilled orthogonal to other Phase 1 holes to test the east-west continuity of mineralization and constrain its western limit. The results support a vertically oriented mineralized zone with a geometry concentric to the QMP inferred from available drill holes.

ELID025 intersected a continuous interval of mineralization from the bedrock surface to the final hole depth of 947.2 m and returned 908.75 m at 0.39% Cu, 0.035% Mo, and 2.9 g/t Ag for 0.49% CuEq¹. The hole was designed to test the vertical continuity of mineralization to depths of greater than 500 m while trying to avoid intersecting the low-grade central QMP. The hole ended in mineralization and was discontinued for operational reasons. Chalcopyrite remained the Cu-bearing sulphide mineral for the entire length of the drill hole and indicates a vertically protracted mineral system. Notably, As was low at 42 ppm and did not correlate with Cu grade.

Phase 1 drilling at Elida successfully achieved the program objectives of: (1) investigating the vertical continuity and zonation of Zone 1 mineralization, (2) improving the confidence in the interpreted mineralization boundaries, and (3) attaining a drill hole spacing that is appropriate for estimating a potential mineral resource for a portion of Zone 1. Information returned from the Phase 1 program was used to revise the interpretation of mineralization boundaries shown in Figure 5. Drilling tested the mineral system to a depth of 933 m below surface and indicated mineralization is open at depth. The existence of coherent, higher grade internal zones that extend up to the bedrock surface is an important outcome of the recently completed program.

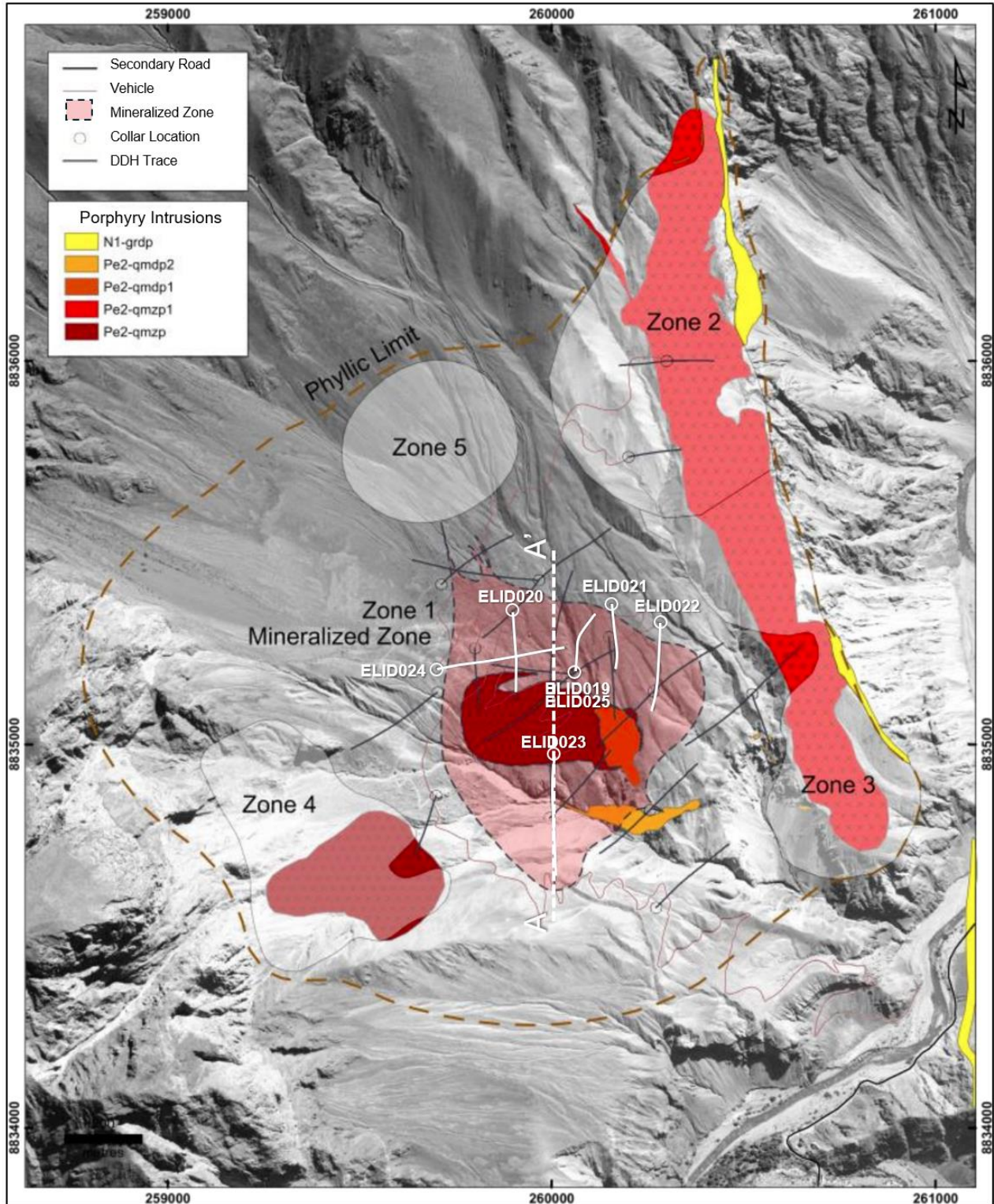


Figure 4: Plan view showing the locations of Phase 1 drill holes (white) completed in Q4-2021. Refer to Figure 6 for Section A-A'.

Phase 2 Drilling

Highlights from the Phase 2 drilling program consisting of 2,043 m of drilling in 7 holes (Figure 4) were:

- Table, including 123.0 m of 0.52% Cu, 0.036% Mo and 4.0 g/t Ag for 0.63% CuEq¹ starting from the bedrock surface at 45.5 m depth.
- Drill hole ELID031 returned a longer than expected intersection of 366.9 m of 0.27% Cu, 0.027% Mo, and 2.2 g/t Ag for 0.35% CuEq¹, including a 119.1 m interval of 0.38% Cu, 0.025% Mo, and 2.5 g/t Ag for 0.46% CuEq¹.

The Elida Phase 2 drilling program was designed to evaluate the continuity of Zone 1 mineralization along strike and between widely spaced drill holes completed in Phase 1, and to provide better resolution on the position of the porphyry complex occupying the centre of Zone 1. A secondary objective was to complete initial drill testing of Zone 2.

Results from the drilling program are presented in Table 2. Drill hole collar information from Phase 2 is provided in Table 3.

ELID032 was drilled to examine the west and depth continuity of an internal higher-grade zone intersected by drill holes ELID014, ELID020, and ELID024. Results from this hole show higher grade mineralization persists west and north of the higher-grade mineralization intersected by ELID020. Importantly, only minor intervals of late-mineral porphyry dikes were encountered, meaning there is minimal dilution from lower-grade porphyry units in the northern segment of Zone 1. The drill hole, which was terminated for operational reasons, ended in mineralization at a depth of 450.0 m in mineralization grading 0.75% Cu, 0.032% Mo, 7.2 g/t Ag (0.87% CuEq¹).

ELID031 was positioned east of the higher-grade zones intersected by holes ELID012, ELID019, and ELID025 and on the same section as ELID021. The objective was to obtain an intersection above the mineralization in ELID021 and determine the position of the porphyry complex central to Zone 1. ELID021, drilled in Phase 1, was collared near the northern boundary of Zone 1 and extended south toward the porphyry complex, but was unable to intersect the contact due to drilling equipment limitations. ELID031 was intended to intersect the part of Zone 1 between the end of ELID021 and the porphyry. The hole successfully intersected lower grade mineralization characteristic of the porphyry complex and was terminated in mineralized porphyry phases. The porphyry complex was approximately 100 m further south than was predicted from previous sparse drilling information.

ELID030 was located on the west side of Zone 1 to determine if the higher-grade mineralization in ELID020 continued to the west. The drill hole penetrated thick, unconsolidated colluvial cover and intersected a short interval of weakly mineralized sedimentary host rock before entering the lower-grade porphyry complex at the centre of Zone 1. The hole demonstrated that the porphyry complex is not a simple elliptical shape as interpreted previously. Geologic evidence from the drilling shows that the porphyry complex was emplaced into well-mineralized sedimentary host rock. Current drilling information suggests the internal higher-grade mineralized zone is displaced to the south by intrusion of the porphyry complex, which is supported by hole ELID020 on the north side of the porphyry complex and hole ELID023 on the south side of the porphyry complex. Further drilling will be required in this area to constrain the position of the porphyry complex and the internal higher-grade zone.

Zone 2 was tested with three (3) drill holes (ELID027, ELID028, and ELID029) positioned near strongly leached exposures of intensely altered and veined porphyry and sedimentary wall rock. Note, the first hole (ELID026) was lost at a depth of 117.7 m and the second attempt was successful at reaching the target depth. All drill holes intersected variably altered sedimentary and volcanic host rocks. Potassic (hydrothermal k-feldspar and biotite) alteration in both porphyry and wall rock was overprinted by phyllic (quartz-sericite-pyrite) alteration. However, only traces of chalcopyrite were present, and the holes returned no significant Cu values. Preliminary interpretation of results suggests the holes are located along the poorly mineralized upper boundary of the potassic zone. The initial drilling does not discount the existence of mineralization at depth. However, more work is necessary to develop a deeper drill target. Given that drilling shows Zone 1 Cu mineralization ends abruptly with potassic alteration extending for 50-70 m past the mineralized boundary, it is permissive for a mineralized zone to exist at a reasonable depth.

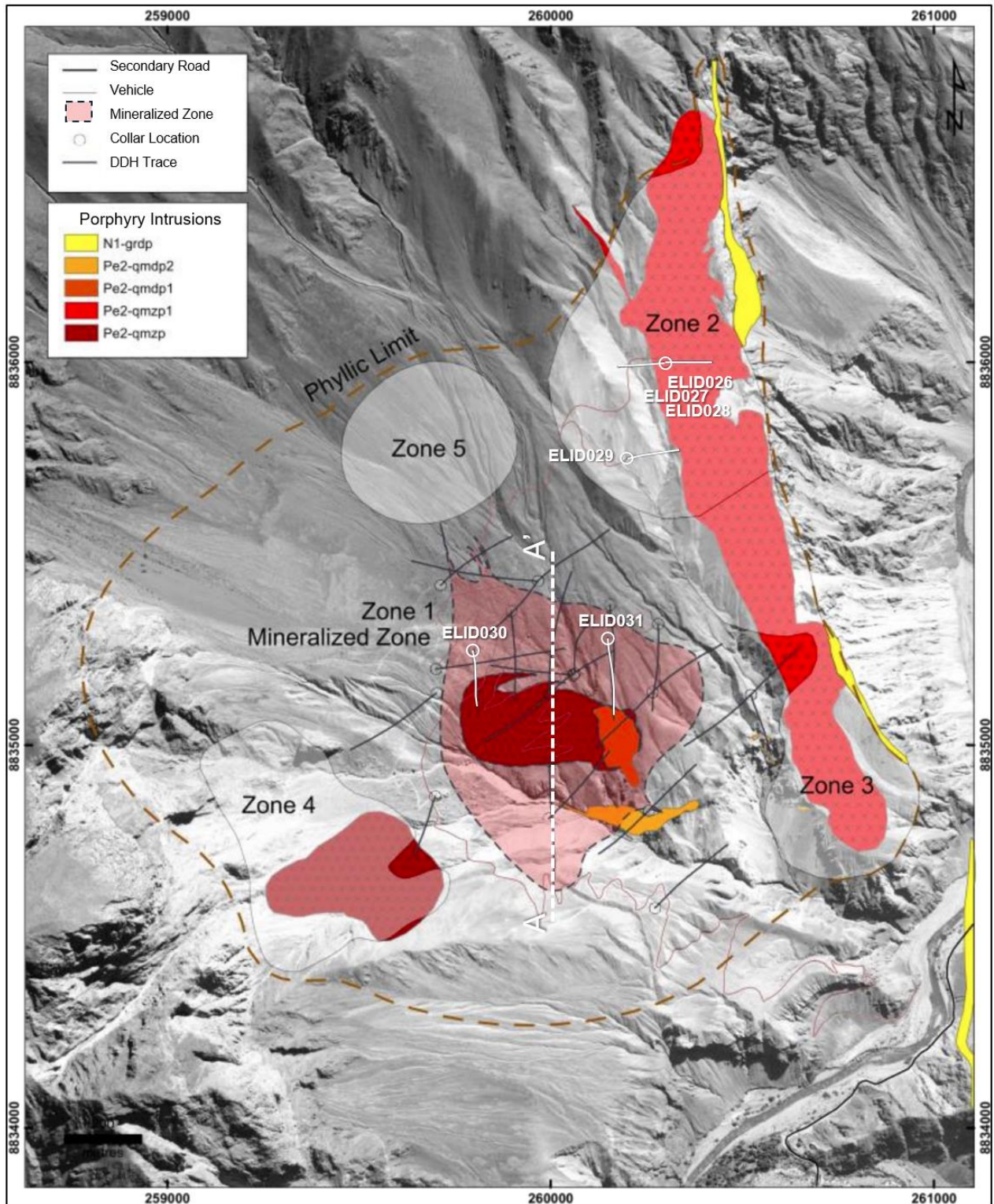


Figure 5. Plan view showing the locations Phase 2 drill holes (white) completed in Q4-2022. Refer to Figure 6 for Section A-A'.

Results from the Phase 2 drilling program improved our understanding of the continuity of mineralization within Zone 1 and increased confidence in the existence of a near-surface, higher-grade zone. Furthermore, results from Phases 1 and 2 show the northern segment of Zone 1 has a horizontal width of at least 250 m, which contributes to a low potential strip ratio. Drill holes from Zone 2 intersected alteration and veining

consistent with outcrops in the area but did not intersect significant Cu mineralization. This does not discount the possibility of the existence of mineralization at depth, but on-going interpretation of available exploration data needs to be completed to develop drill targets.

Throughout the drill programs, local community members were employed to assist with site preparations and on-going drilling operations. To protect against community spread of COVID-19, the Company adopted rigorous COVID-19 testing procedures, which required all people entering the project receive a negative PCR COVID-19 test within 72 hours of arrival and regular antigen testing were undertaken on site by the Company's medical personnel. All people on site were required to always wear masks and maintain a physical distance of two metres while working. Work planning involved minimizing contact between local community members and project staff. Standard hygiene practices (frequent hand washing and disinfecting surfaces) were rigorously enforced. These measures were successful at preventing COVID-19 within the Company's workforce and there were no COVID-19 associated work stoppages during the drilling activities.

Mineral Resource Estimation

The Company announced the completion of an initial independent Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate⁴ ("Mineral Resource") of the Elida porphyry Cu-Mo deposit on September 27, 2022, with an effective date of September 20, 2022. The pit constrained, Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate of 321.7 million tonnes grading 0.32% Cu, 0.029% Mo and 2.6 g/t Ag, using a 0.20% Cu cut-off grade was prepared by Mr. Marc Jutras, P.Eng., M.A.Sc., Principal, Mineral Resources at Ginto Consulting Inc. ("Ginto Consulting"). Mr. Jutras is an Independent Qualified Person as defined by National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101") in accordance with the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum ("CIM") Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves, as adopted and amended by the CIM Council.

Mineral Resources at Elida shown in

Table 4 were estimated by:

- Developing a geologic interpretation of Cu mineralization in collaboration with the Element 29 geology team based on geologic observations from surface exposure and drill core.
- Performing a statistical evaluation of the Elida drill hole database, which contained 25 diamond drill holes of HQ and NQ diameter.
- Three-dimensional modeling two mineralized domains represented by a higher Cu grade domain and a lower Cu grade domain.
- Integration of an accurate digital terrain model into the mineralization model.
- Compositing original samples to two m lengths.
- Exploratory data analysis to understand different geometric and statistical properties of Cu-Mo-Ag grades.
- Applying capping of high-grade outliers based on the statistical properties of the grade populations.
- Variographic analysis to spatially establish the preferred directions of grade continuity.
- Grade estimation of Cu-Mo-Ag with ordinary kriging using a strategy and parameters tailored to account for the various geometrical, geologic, and geostatistical characteristics identified in previous steps.
- Validation of grade estimates using a set of validation tests.
- Applying a pit constraint optimized using the Lerchs-Grossman algorithm.

The Cu grade populations within the mineralized domains were found to be well-behaved with low coefficients of variation (values of less than 0.6). The capping of the high-grade outliers has only had a minor effect on the average grades and the metal content. As such, ordinary kriging technique with capped composited grades is believed to be an adequate strategy for the grade interpolation process.

The validation of the Cu grade estimates has shown good results from the various tests carried out. It can be concluded that the Cu grade estimates are not biased and have an adequate amount of smoothing/variability. Therefore, it is believed that the Cu grade estimates are an adequate representation of the Mineral Resource at Elida, based on the current geologic understanding and available data. The potential exists for additional mineral resources on the property also associated with untested targets.

The Mineral Resource has a low modeled strip ratio of 0.74:1 (waste: mineralized material). A near surface, higher-grade subset of the Mineral Resource consisting of 34.1 million inferred tonnes at 0.55% Cu, 0.037% Mo, and 4.4 g/t Ag (at a cut-off grade of 0.45% Cu) has potential to be mined with minimal stripping in the initial years of mining. Significant Mo and Ag grades have the potential to enhance the economics of the deposit, subject to metallurgical test work.

The effective date of the Initial Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate is September 20, 2022. A NI 43-101 technical report prepared by Ginto Consulting was filed on SEDAR within 45 days of September 29, 2022, and is available on the Company's website.

For readers to fully understand the Mineral Resource information contained in this document, they should read the technical report in its entirety, including all qualifications, assumptions, exclusions, and risks. The technical report is intended to be read as a whole and sections should not be read or relied upon out of context.

Table 4. Pit-constrained Inferred Mineral Resource estimates for the Elida Cu-Mo deposit.

Cu Cut-Off (%)	Tonnes (millions)	Cu (%)	Contained Cu (M lb)	Contained Cu (tonnes)	Mo (%)	Contained Mo (M lb)	Contained Mo (tonnes)	Ag (g/t)	Contained Ag (M oz)
0.10	520.8	0.255	2,927.9	1,328,057	0.026	298.5	135,410	2.15	36.0
0.15	439.4	0.278	2,692.9	1,221,456	0.028	271.2	123,024	2.31	32.7
0.20	321.7	0.316	2,241.2	1,016,568	0.029	205.7	93,293	2.61	27.0
0.25	214.9	0.363	1,719.4	779,926	0.031	146.8	66,605	2.97	20.5
0.30	143.0	0.407	1,283.4	582,150	0.033	104.1	47,201	3.31	15.2
0.35	94.7	0.449	937.9	425,415	0.034	71.0	32,214	3.65	11.1
0.40	59.7	0.493	649.1	294,423	0.036	47.4	21,499	3.99	7.7
0.45	34.1	0.547	411.7	186,736	0.037	27.8	12,631	4.40	4.8
0.50	20.1	0.599	265.4	120,396	0.038	16.8	7,638	4.76	3.1

Notes (Continued):

- Mineral Resource Estimate information is available in "NI 43-101 Technical Report, Mineral Resource Estimation of the Elida Porphyry Copper Project in Peru" dated September 20, 2022 and prepared in accordance with Form 43-101F1 by Marc Jutras, P.Eng., M.A.Sc., Ginto Consulting Inc., a Qualified Person as defined in National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects, who is independent of Element 29 Resources Inc. .

Mineral Resources, which are not Mineral Reserves, do not have demonstrated economic viability and may be materially affected by geology, environment, permitting, legal, title, taxation, sociopolitical, marketing, or other relevant issues.

The CIM definitions were followed for the classification of Inferred Mineral Resources. The quantity and grade of reported Inferred Mineral Resources in this estimation are uncertain in nature and there has been insufficient exploration to define these Inferred Mineral Resources as an Indicated Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in upgrading them to an Indicated or Measured Mineral Resource category.

Mineral Resources are reported using a US\$/CAN\$ exchange rate of 0.75 and constrained within an open pit shell optimized with the Lerchs-Grossman algorithm to constrain the Mineral Resources with the following estimated parameters: Cu price of US\$3.46/lb, US\$2.00/t mining cost, US\$5.00/t processing cost, US\$1.40/t G+A, 87% Cu recovery, and 45° pit slope.

Higher Grades Located Close to Surface

Most of the higher-grade subset of the Mineral Resource noted in Table 4 with a 0.45% Cu cut-off is centred on mineralization intersected in the upper parts of holes ELID012, ELID014, ELID019, and ELID025 (Figure 6). These holes demonstrate that stronger Cu mineralization occurs from the bedrock surface where this tonnage has potential to be mined with minimal stripping in the initial years of mining.

Exploration Potential

The Initial Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate utilized widely spaced drill holes that tested a portion of the interpreted Zone 1 mineralization surrounding a lower-grade porphyry centre. More drilling will be required in the southwest and northwest sectors to completely evaluate the mineral resource potential of Zone 1 (Figure 7). The Company elected to complete a Mineral Resource Estimate at this stage to quantify the size of the drilled portion of Zone 1 and use the three-dimensional mineralization model for future drill hole planning to potentially expand the size of Zone 1 and upgrade the Mineral Resource from Inferred to Indicated.

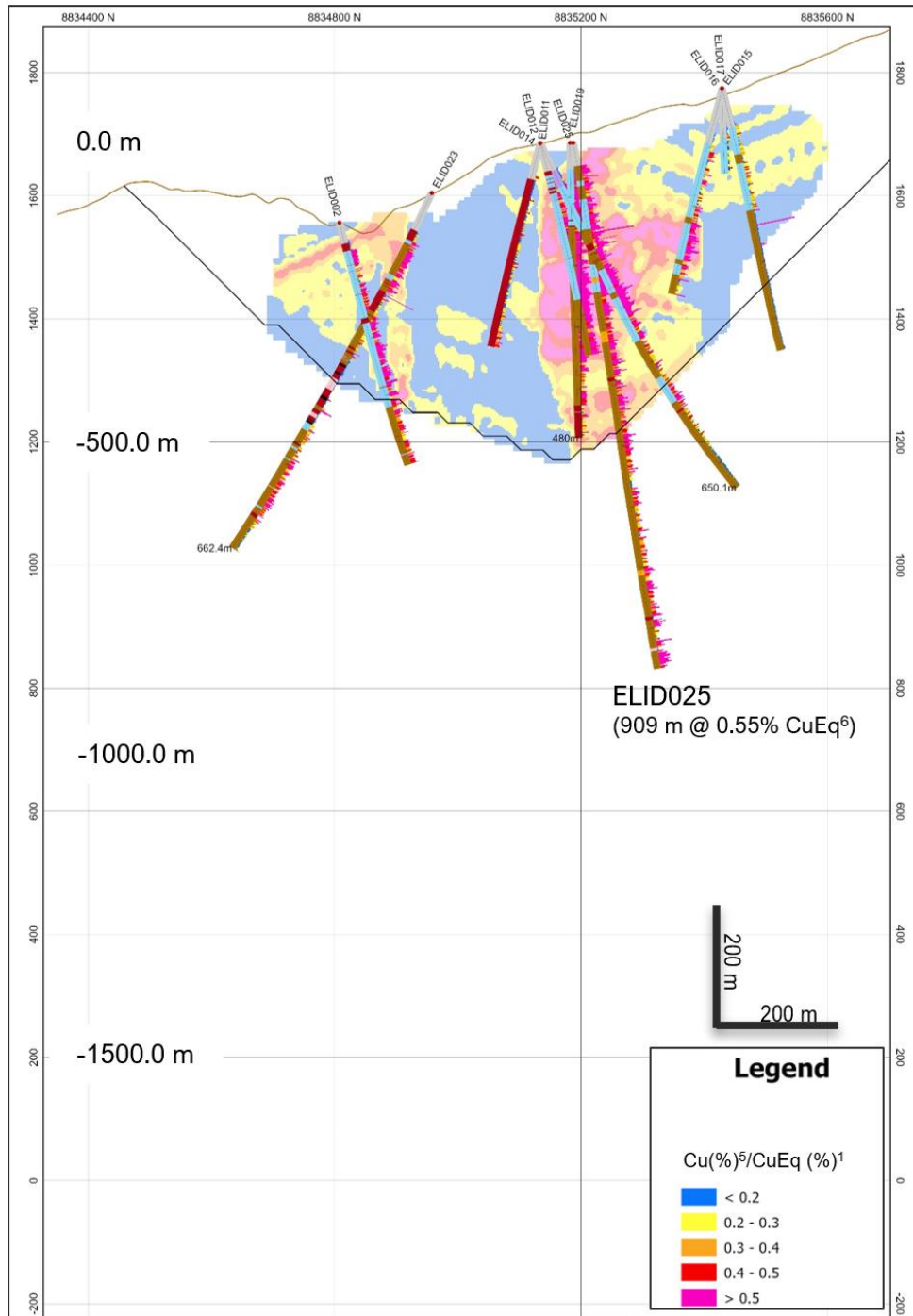


Figure 6. Section through 260000 E (looking west) to illustrate the position of the constraining pit shell in relation to the original topographic surface and the block model used for the Mineral Resource estimate. The central lower grade area is the interpreted

position of the low-grade quartz monzonite porphyry stock that occupies the core of Zone. Please refer to for the section location A-A' in

Notes (Continued):

5. The CuEq grades for histograms along the drill holes are calculated using $CuEq = [Cu\% \times 0.85] + [Mo\% \times 4.7030] + [Ag \text{ g/t} \times 0.0059]$ utilizing metal prices of Cu = US\$3.95/lb, Mo = US\$28.58/lb and Ag = US\$24.52/oz base on a 2-year average of the daily spot price and recoveries of Cu = 85%, Mo = 65% Mo and Ag = 65%.
6. Refer to news release "ELEMENT 29 REPORTS FINAL THREE HOLES FROM THE ELIDA PHASE 1 DRILLING AND REPORTS 908.75 METRES OF 0.55 % CUEQ" date January 19, 2022, for CuEq grades reported for ELID025.

Future Work

On September 23rd, 2024, the Company commenced a Phase 3 diamond drill program at Elida. This drill program is designed to potentially expand the existing pit-constrained Mineral Resource and increase the overall Cu-Mo-Ag grades. The proposed drill holes will infill gaps in information and aim to increase the Cu-Mo-Ag grades within the current pit-shell. The holes will continue to depths of up to 1,000 m from bedrock surface if still in porphyry Cu-Mo-Ag mineralization aiming to expand the overall resource tonnage at Zone 1 (Figure 7).

The first drill hole of the program, ELID033 (P-01), is located 200 m to the west of ELID025 and designed to test the continuation of porphyry Cu-Mo-Ag mineralization intersected in ELID032 which returned 404.5 m of 0.45% Cu, 0.032% Mo, and 3.6 g/t Ag from bedrock surface at 45.5 m. This hole ended in 13.4 m of 0.75% Cu, 0.032% Mo, and 7.2 g/t Ag at 450.0 m depth. ELID033 has dual objectives both to infill within the existing pit-shell and then continue to a depth of 1,000 m from bedrock surface while in strong porphyry Cu-Mo-Ag mineralization thereby giving the indication of the extent of the mineralization outside the existing pit-shell.

Drilling has also provided samples of mineralization that can be used for preliminary metallurgical test work. A program involving preliminary metallurgical testing is planned for Q4, 2024.

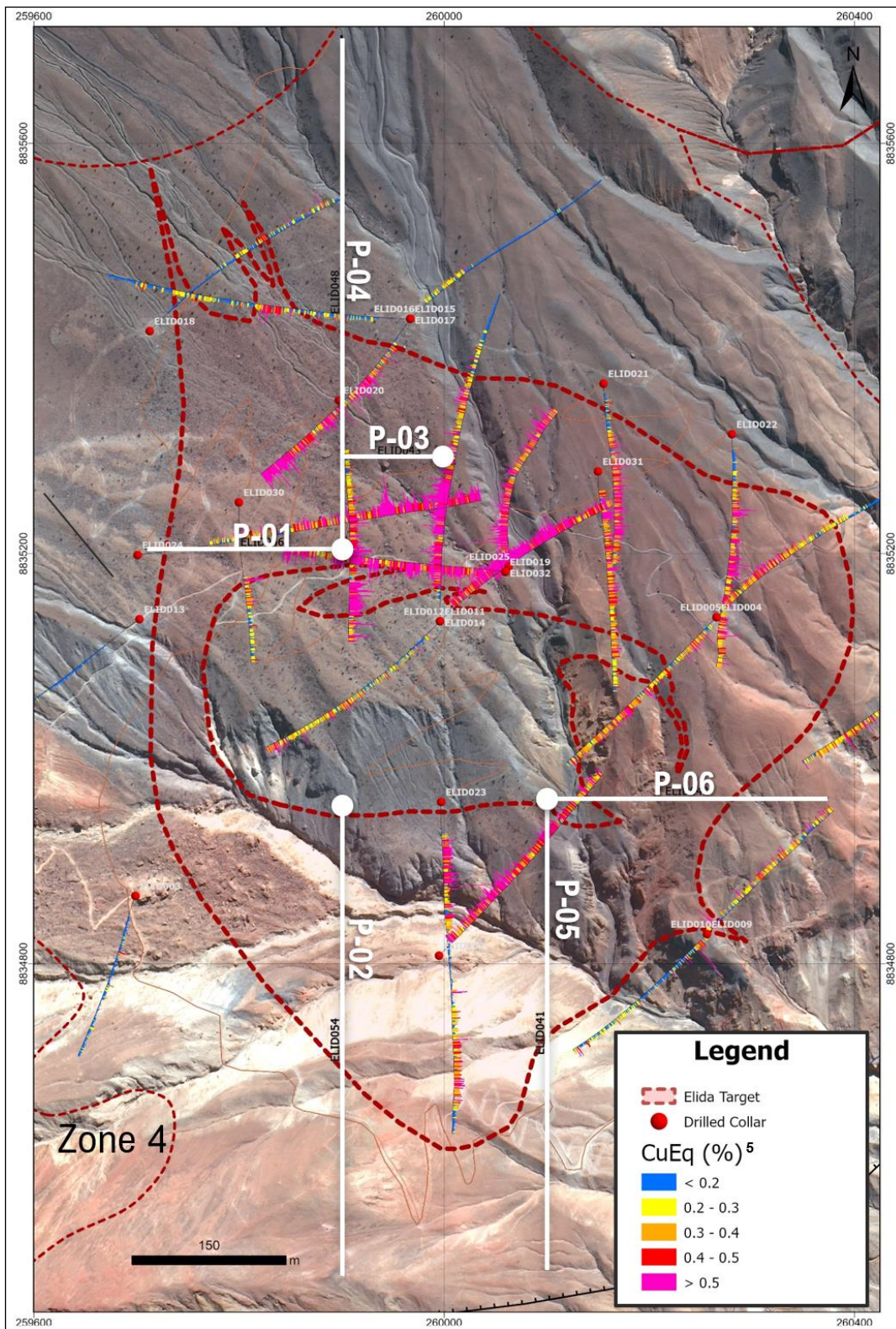


Figure 7. Elida Zone 1 showing the proposed Phase 3 diamond drill program designed to better resolve Cu and Mo grade distribution near surface and within the constraining pit shell and more accurately define limits of mineralization laterally and at depth.

FLOR DE COBRE COPPER PROJECT

Flor de Cobre is located 35 km southeast of Arequipa and straddles the border between the Departments of Arequipa and Moquegua, the Provinces of Arequipa and General Sanchez Cerro, and the Districts of Polobaya and La Capilla. The property is accessible along paved and maintained unpaved roads from Arequipa and is situated at a modest elevation of ~2,700 m with excellent infrastructure for mine development (Figure 8 and Figure 9).

Flor de Cobre is comprised of eleven mining concessions for a total of 2735.355 ha and one mining claim for an additional 400 ha which are 100% owned by the Company's Peruvian subsidiary Candelaria Resources S.A.C. (Figure 10). The project is in the Southern Peru Copper Belt, which is host to numerous porphyry Cu deposits, including the Cerro Verde Cu-Mo mine operated by Freeport-McMoRan; the Cuajone and Toquepala Cu-Mo mines operated by Southern Copper; and the Quellaveco Cu-Mo mine operated by Anglo American (Figure 8). Flor de Cobre is 5 km northwest of the Chapi Mine and 26 km southeast of the Cerro Verde Mine (Figure 9).

On March 1st 2024, the Company announced the termination of the option agreement for the Candelaria Concessions and the signing of a non-binding LOI to negotiate the terms of a new option agreement with the Peruvian vendor. The original terms of the option agreement provided the Company with the right to earn a 100% interest in the Candelaria Concessions by making option payments to the vendor for the total amount of US\$5 million over five years between 2020 and 2024 with an additional US\$6 million payment due on completion of a positive feasibility study within the Candelaria Concessions area. Prior to the termination of the option agreement, the Company paid US\$2.0 million to the vendor. The LOI expired on May 15th 2024, without reaching a new agreement and the Company no longer holds an option interest in the Candelaria Concessions.

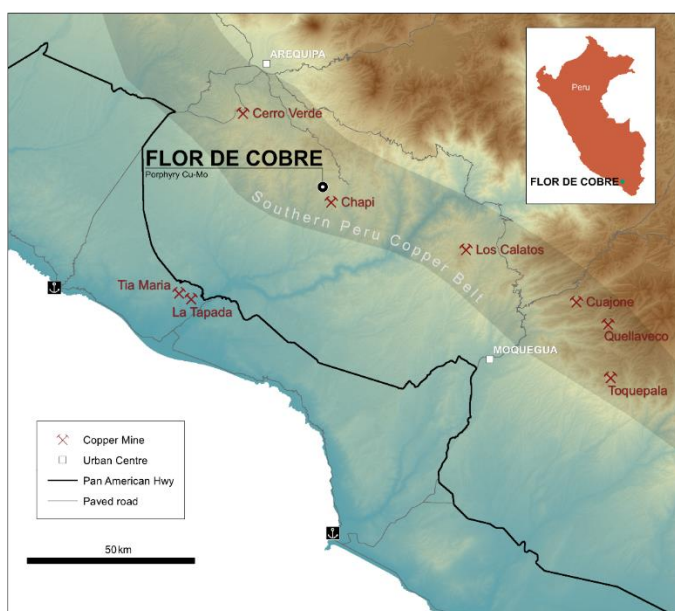


Figure 8. Flor de Cobre Project location. The light grey tone is the approximate position of the Southern Peru Copper Belt, which hosts major mining operations in the region.

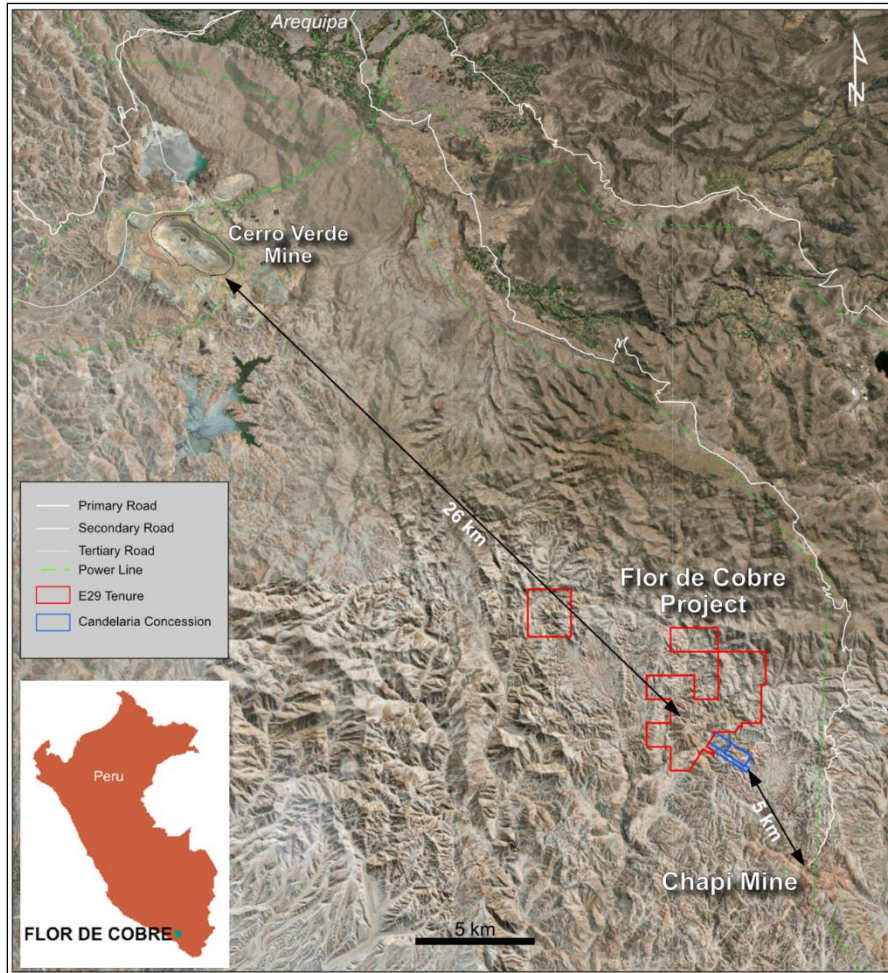


Figure 9. Regional setting and infrastructure.

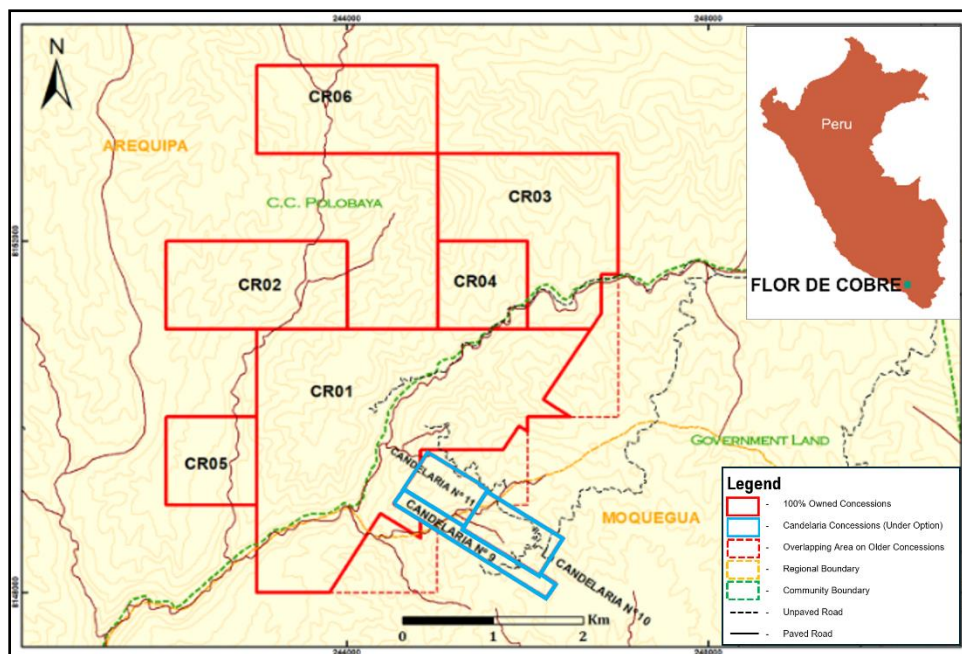


Figure 10. Flor de Cobre property concession map.

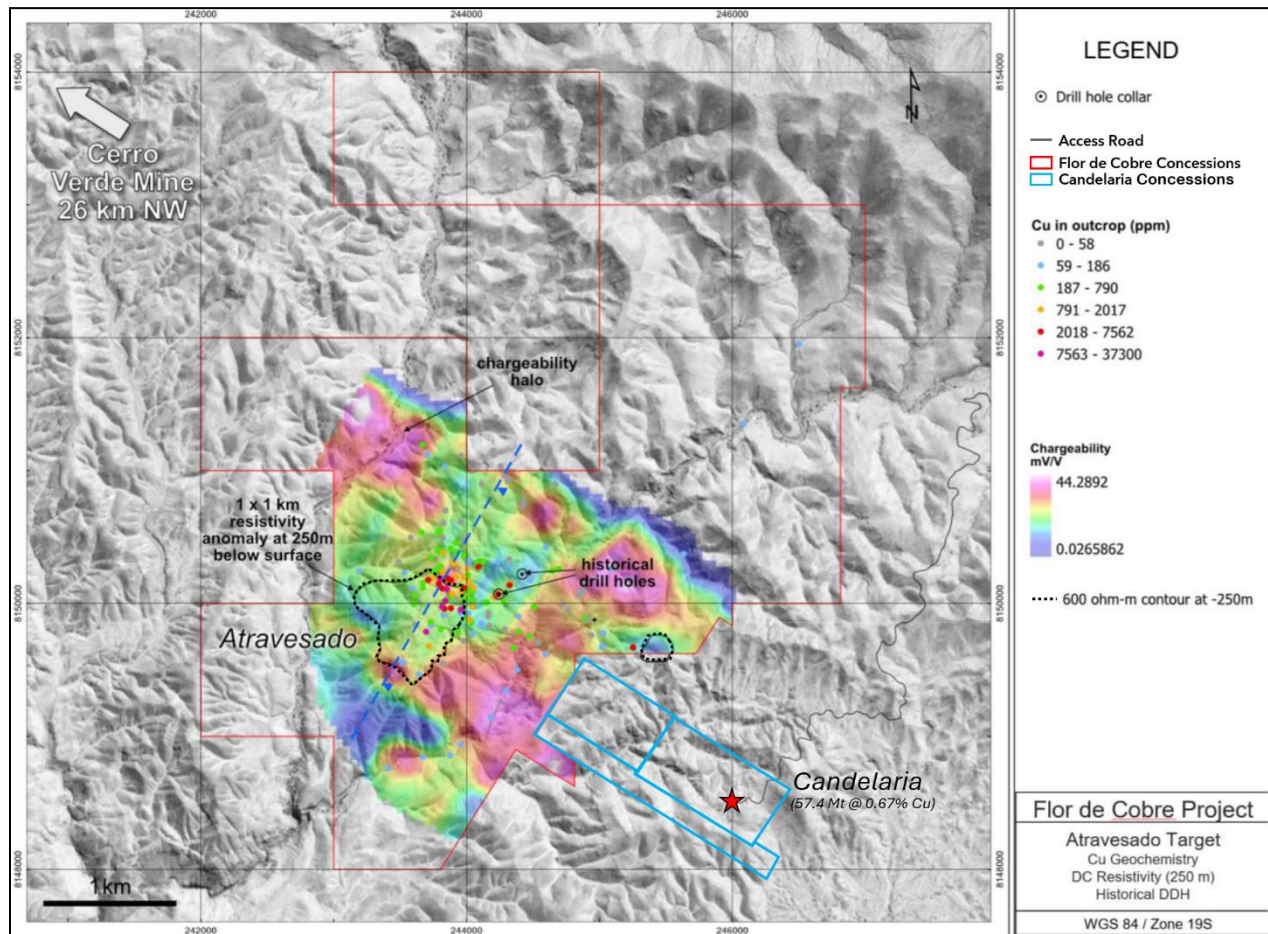


Figure 11. The Flor de Cobre project showing the locations of the Candelaria and Atravesado target areas. The continuous colour overlay shows chargeability response at 250 m depth. The black dashed line delimits moderate resistivity response at the same depth. Anomalous outcrop geochemistry, quartz veinlet development, and minor late porphyry dikes coincide with the moderate resistivity zone.

Atravesado Target Development

Atravesado is a large porphyry Cu-Mo target located within the Company's 100% owned Flor de Cobre concessions. The target is defined by anomalous surface rock Cu-Mo geochemistry, surface IP resistivity and chargeability geophysical anomalies, and corresponding geological indicators within an area of approximately 1.5 km x 2.0 km (Figure 11).

A field mapping program was undertaken in September 2023 where information on rock types, hydrothermal alteration, mineralization, and vein densities were collected. The field work outlined widespread Cu-oxide mineralization associated with a leached capping zone atop phyllic-overprinted potassic-altered Cretaceous-aged Yura Group sediments. Increased densities of A-type veins within the potassic alteration zone correlate with enhanced Cu-oxide mineralization and elevated surface rock Cu-Mo geochemistry, resulting from the remobilization of Cu from weathered primary sulphide mineralization. The intense potassic alteration footprint and associated Cu mineralization, along with the identification of several narrow potassic-altered quartz-monzonite porphyry dikes at surface, suggest the potential for a deeper, untested early-mineral porphyry intrusion as part of a larger multi-phase porphyry intrusive complex. This is further supported by the 3D inversion model of the ground IP geophysics.

The Company recently took possession of drill core from three (3) historical diamond drill holes completed by Anglo American in 2007 along the perimeter of the Atravesado porphyry Cu-Mo target where quartz veinlet densities are relatively low. The Company plans to complete more geological mapping and sampling as well as detailed logging of these historical drill holes to integrate into the geological model prior to drilling.

The Company continues to progress drill permitting at Atravesado with the approval of the Declaración de Impacto Ambiental (“DIA”) environmental permit in Q4 2023. This will allow the Company to drill from a maximum of 40 drilling platforms over a period of up to 5 years. Upon receipt of the DIA, the Company applied to MINEM for the AIEA which is a normal course step that triggers MINEM to evaluate the need for the Prior Consultation process. A Collective Impacts Report was submitted to MINEM on March 2024 and the Company received notice on October 21st, 2024, that it had been exempted from the Prior Consultation process. Upon completing the surface access agreement with the host community, all requirements for MINEM to issue the AIEA will be met, with plans to conduct an initial drill program in 2025.

PAHUAY PORPHYRY COPPER PROJECT

The Pahuay Cu project consists of 700 ha and is 100% owned by the Company (Figure 13), subject to a 2% net smelter royalty return to Globetrotters Resource Group Inc. The property is located 270 km south of Lima (Figure 12) within the eastern margin of the Coastal Batholith along the probable northwest projection of the Paleocene Southern Peru Copper Belt and is approximately 15 km north of the Cerro Lindo polymetallic (Zn, Pb, Cu, Au, and Ag) mine controlled by Nexa Resources Peru SA. Paleocene porphyry intrusions are emplaced into Cretaceous volcanoclastic rocks, siliciclastic sediments and limestones developing a 1.7 x 2.8 km Cu mineralized hydrothermal alteration zone. The mineralized area contains magnetite-garnet skarn formed in the limestones and phyllic alteration of the volcanoclastic units. Cu mineralization in the skarn consists of Cu oxides, chalcopyrite and semi-massive magnetite. The central parts of the skarn system are anomalous in Cu and Mo. Outcrop samples returned assays up to 4.4% Cu and 0.05% Mo and the distal areas (Zn, Cu and Ag) returned assays up to 6.5% Zn. The project has not been drill-tested and is scheduled for preliminary geological mapping, rock sampling and geophysical surveys to help develop the drill targets (Figure 14).

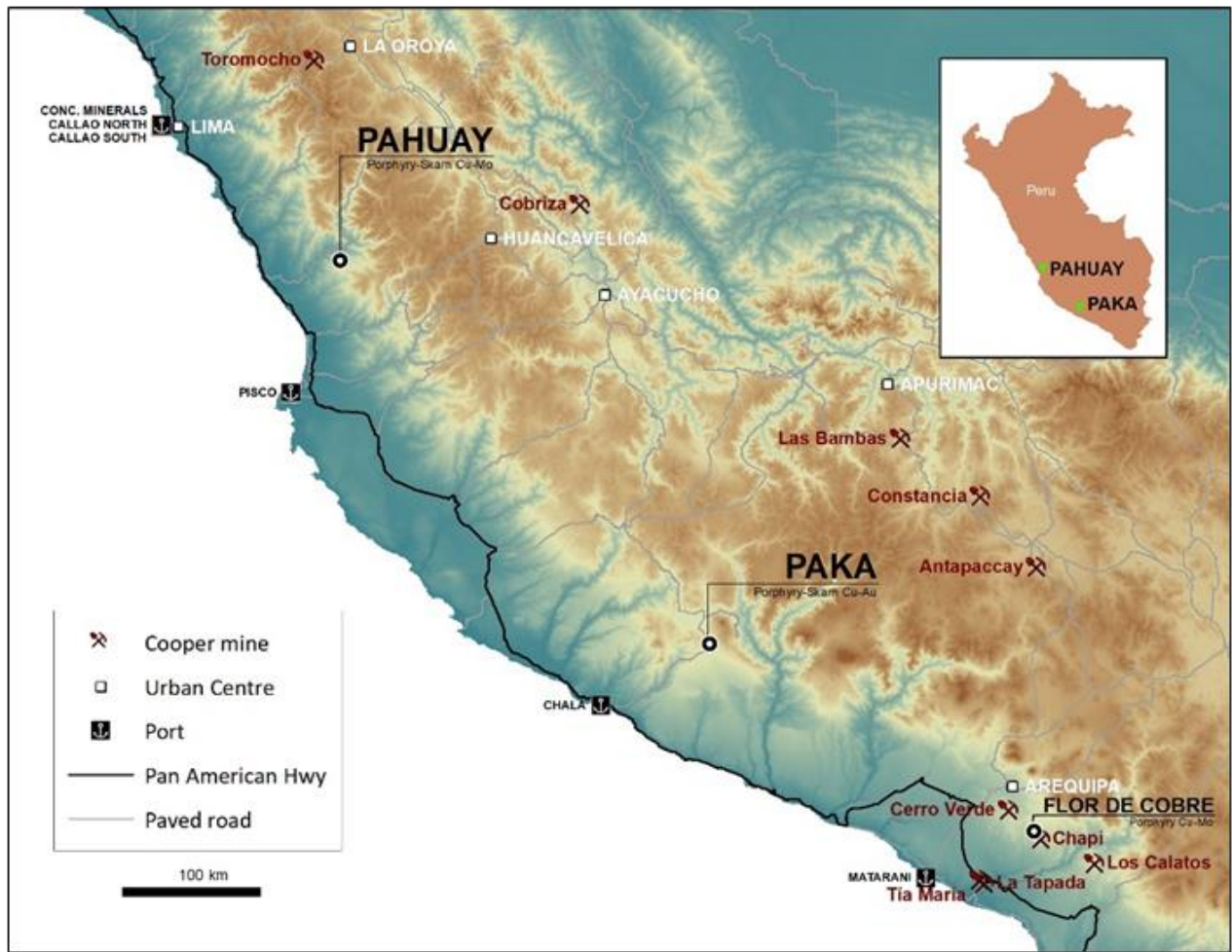


Figure 12: Location Map for the Paka porphyry Cu-Au skarn project and the Pahuay Cu-Mo skarn project in southern Peru. Based on observed geological relationships, both porphyry-skarn systems are interpreted as Paleocene-aged.

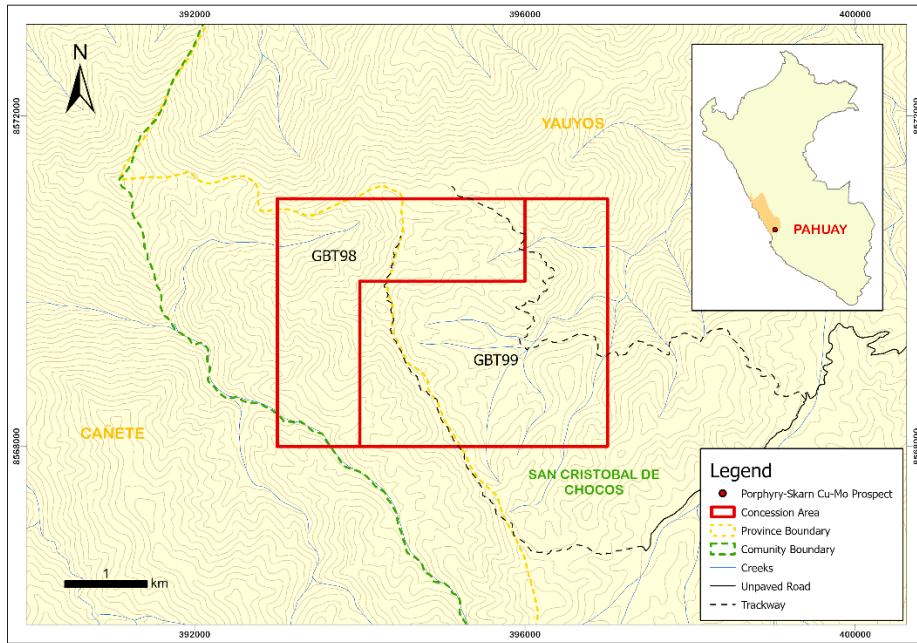


Figure 13: Pahuay porphyry Cu-Mo skarn concession location map.

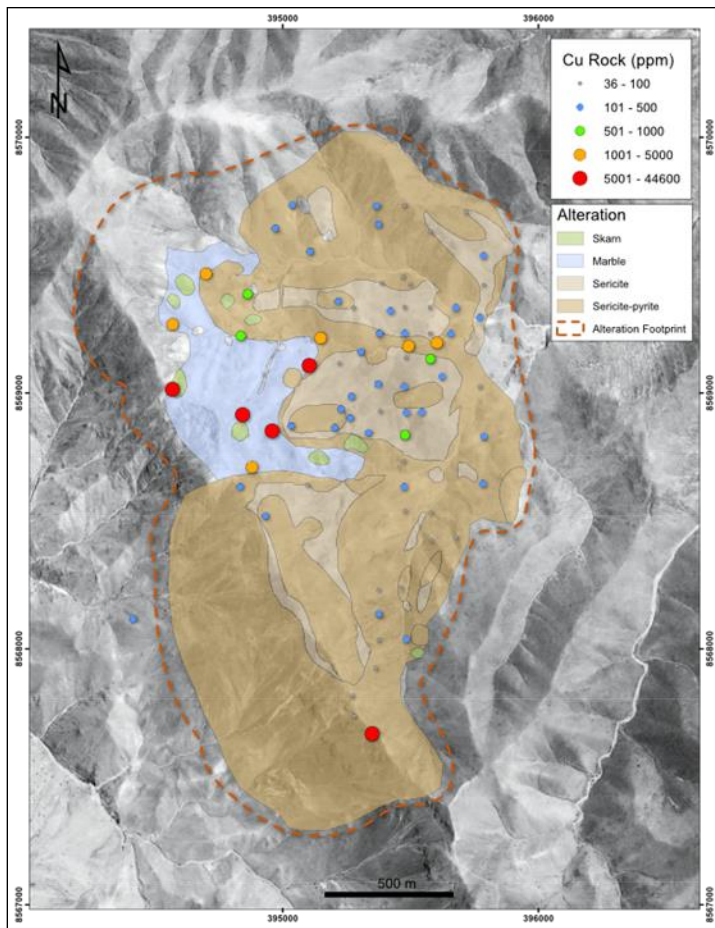


Figure 14: The Pahuay porphyry Cu-Mo skarn system showing the hydrothermal alteration footprint of a phyllic overprinting potassic altered porphyry Cu-Mo system with skarn alteration and anomalous Cu-Mo rock geochemistry in outcrop samples.

PAKA PORPHYRY COPPER PROJECT

The Paka copper project (previously referred to as the Muñaorjo project) consists of 1,000 ha and is 100% owned by Element 29 (Figure 15), subject to a 2% net smelter return royalty with Globetrotters. The project is located approximately 200 km northeast of Arequipa, Peru within the probable northwest continuation of the Paleocene Southern Peru Copper Belt, which is host to several very large porphyry Cu deposits including the Cerro Verde mine (Freeport-McMoRan) and the Toquepala mine (Southern Copper) (Figure 12). The property is centered on a large, 4.3 x 1.3 km hydrothermal alteration zone and covers a limestone sequence intruded by diorite and granodioritic rock units. Hydrothermal recrystallization in the limestone is extensive on the property and includes a central area containing skarn, quartz-limonite stockwork, hydrothermal brecciation, and associated strong Cu mineralization exposed within a 480 x 280 m area. Rock sample results for this area (58 rock samples) are highly anomalous and returned assay results up to 4% Cu. The skarn is open to the northeast where it is covered by thin post mineralization Miocene tuff. The porphyry-related alteration continues to the northeast for another 1.5 km.

The Company completed the environmental baseline study field work to submit the DIA application later in Q4, 2024. A drone photogrammetry survey was also completed as part of the baseline study as a field reference and also to produce a digital terrain model for the project. Detailed geological mapping, outcrop sampling, and magnetometer and IP-resistivity surveys to identify diamond drill targets is planned for 2025 (Figure 16).

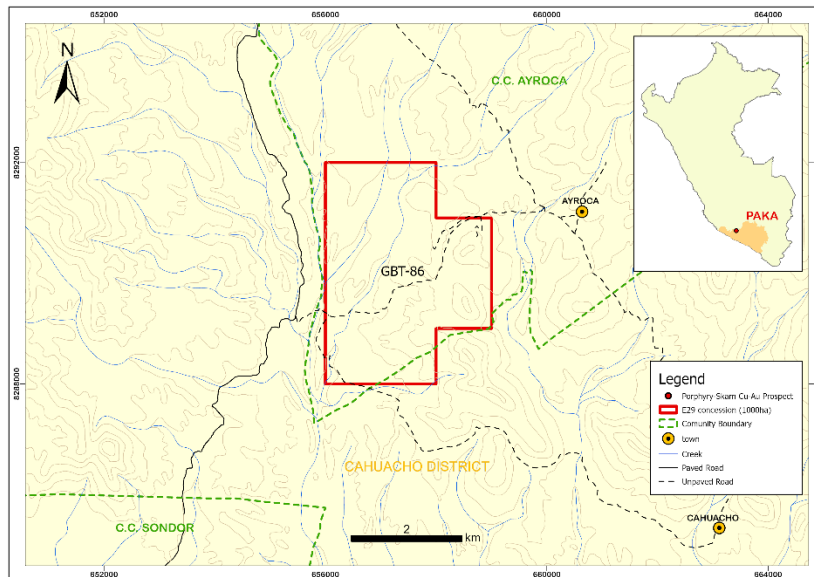


Figure 15: The Paka porphyry Cu-Au skarn project concession location map.

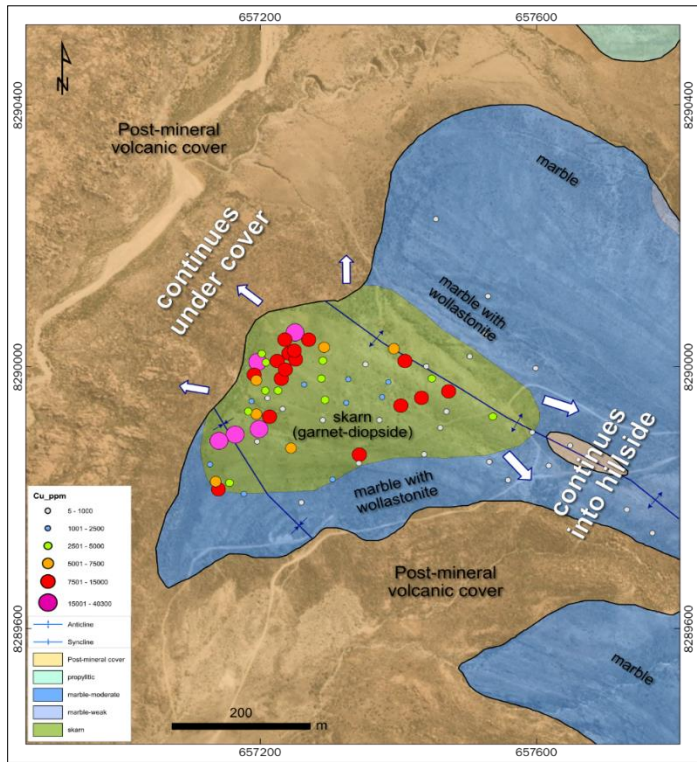


Figure 16: The Paka porphyry Cu-Au skarn project showing the outline of the porphyry Cu-Au skarn related hydrothermal alteration and highly anomalous Cu rock geochemistry in outcrop samples.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSET EXPENDITURES

Expenditures for the period ended September 30, 2024 were as follows:

	Flor de Cobre	Elida	Pahuay and Paka	Total
Balance at December 31, 2023	\$ 5,134,672	\$ 9,220,212	\$ 1	\$ 14,354,885
Additions:				
Drilling	-	113,099	-	113,099
Geological and mapping	-	42,055	-	42,055
Permitting, concessions and taxes	-	151,671	-	151,671
Community, health, safety and environment	-	84,840	-	84,840
Geology salaries	-	87,037	-	87,037
Property maintenance and administration	-	600,072	-	600,072
Total additions for the period	-	1,078,774	-	1,087,774
Impairment charge	(5,134,671)	-	-	(5,134,671)
Balance at September 30, 2024	\$ 1	\$ 10,298,986	\$ 1	\$ 10,298,988

Expenditures for the year ended December 31, 2023 were as follows:

	Flor de Cobre	Elida	Pahuay and Paka	Total
Balance at December 31, 2022	\$ 4,623,841	\$ 8,497,872	\$ 1	\$ 13,121,714
Additions:				
Option payments	404,722	-	-	404,722
Geological and mapping	1,412	13,899	-	15,311
Geophysics and geochemistry	217	15,053	-	15,270
Permitting, concessions and taxes	13,208	60,001	-	73,209
Community, health, safety and environment	5,978	117,553	-	123,531
Technical report	-	2,700	-	2,700
Geology salaries	-	254,821	-	254,821
Property maintenance and administration	85,294	258,313	-	343,607
Total additions for the year	510,831	722,340	-	1,233,171
Balance at December 31, 2023	\$ 5,134,672	\$ 9,220,212	\$ 1	\$ 14,354,885

Title to exploration and evaluation assets involves certain inherent risks due to the difficulties of determining the validity of certain claims as well as the potential for problems arising from the frequently ambiguous conveyancing and evaluation assets and, to the best of its knowledge, title to the exploration and evaluation assets remains in good standing.

Elida Copper Project

The Company owns 100% of the Elida copper project, subject to a 2% NSR to Globetrotters. The property is located in Peru.

Expenditures in 2024 were related to administration and support costs for the current exploration program.

Flor de Cobre Copper Project

The Company owns a 100% interest of the Flor de Cobre copper project, with the exception of certain claims (“Candelaria claims”), where it had an option to earn 100% interest. The Flor de Cobre copper project is subject to a 2% NSR to Globetrotters. The property is located in Peru.

On March 1st, 2024, the Company announced the termination of the 5-year option agreement between Peruvian subsidiary, Candelaria Resources S.A.C., and the vendor for the 127.12 ha Candelaria Concessions. Upon termination, the Company signed a non-binding letter of intent (“LOI”) to negotiate the terms for a new option agreement with the vendor. This LOI expired on May 15th, 2024 without executing a new agreement and the Company no longer holds an option interest in the Candelaria Concessions.

Impairment of Non-Current Assets

During the period ended June 30, 2024, the Company re-evaluated the carrying value of the Flor de Cobre copper project and, as a result of this review, recorded an impairment charge of \$5,134,671.

Pahuay and Paka Copper Projects

The Company owns 100% of the Pahuay and Paka Copper projects, subject to a 2% NSR to Globetrotters. The properties are located in Peru.

During the 2022 year, the Company re-evaluated the carrying value of the Pahuay and Paka projects and, as a result of this review, recorded an impairment charge of \$1,541,503.

SUMMARY OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL OPERATING RESULTS

Operating Results

	Three months ended September 30		Nine months ended September 30	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
General and administrative expenses				
Administration and office	\$ 10,298	\$ 32,379	\$ 32,681	\$ 95,907
Investor relations	214,102	46,676	306,745	249,693
Corporate development initiatives	33,742	56,362	92,610	101,466
Personnel costs	74,970	208,802	344,746	603,011
Professional fees	10,574	68,948	90,220	103,779
Filing fees	25,397	35,197	55,564	88,712
Foreign exchange loss	41,511	51,036	18,851	6,954
Share-based compensation	472,757	17,061	492,092	152,291
Depreciation	10,976	13,138	47,774	30,319
Other	2,434	1,603	6,595	5,156
Operating loss	896,761	575,753	1,487,878	1,437,289
Interest income	(261)	(1,132)	(11,015)	(6,441)
Impairment charge	-	-	5,134,671	-
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	-	-	-	23,942
Loss and comprehensive loss	\$ 896,500	\$ 574,621	\$ 6,611,534	\$ 1,454,790

Administration and office expenses in Q3 2024 were lower than in Q3 2023 due to a reduction in office and administrative related expenses including reducing the corporate office space and headcount.

Investor relations expenses in Q3 2024 were higher compared to Q3 2023 due to marketing initiatives to increase the Company's exposure in capital markets.

Corporate development expenses in Q3 2024 were for professional services to explore strategic initiatives and fluctuates based on strategies pursued.

Personnel costs in Q3 2024 were lower than in Q3 2023 due to the resignation of two executives resulting in lower payroll costs.

Professional fees in Q3 2024 were lower than in Q3 2023 due mainly to reduced legal services.

Filing fees in Q3 2024 were lower compared to Q3 2023 due to the timing of invoices.

Share-based compensation expenses in Q3 2024 were higher compared to Q3 2023 due to grants of equity-based compensation during the quarter.

Depreciation charges are related to the Vancouver office lease and fixed assets in Peru.

Quarterly Financial Data

	Q3 24	Q2 24	Q1 24	Q4 23
Administration and office	\$ 10,298	\$ 8,367	\$ 14,016	\$ 17,291
Corporate development	33,742	33,578	25,290	44,797
Investor relations	214,102	55,149	37,494	209,717
Personnel costs	74,970	102,333	167,443	192,439
Professional fees	10,574	18,290	61,356	6,052
Filing fees	25,397	20,268	9,899	26,402
Foreign exchange loss (gain)	41,511	(3,052)	(19,608)	5,624
Share-based compensation	472,757	-	8,335	17,061
Depreciation	10,976	29,327	7,471	9,347
Other	2,434	1,924	2,237	5,107
Operating loss	\$ 896,761	\$ 266,184	\$ 313,933	\$ 533,837

	Q3 23	Q2 23	Q1 23	Q4 22
Administration and office	\$ 32,379	\$ 26,776	\$ 36,752	\$ 43,465
Corporate development	56,362	11,138	33,967	(10,660)
Investor relations	46,676	68,132	90,334	153,794
Personnel costs	208,802	197,310	196,899	195,055
Professional fees	68,948	20,000	14,831	88,430
Filing fees	35,197	29,988	23,527	30,675
Foreign exchange (gain)	51,036	(37,289)	(6,793)	(11,380)
Share-based compensation	17,061	16,876	118,354	31,925
Depreciation	13,138	7,059	10,122	4,492
Other	1,603	1,233	2,320	1,483
Operating loss	\$ 531,202	\$ 341,223	\$ 520,313	\$ 527,279

Overall costs, excluding share-based compensation, have been decreasing since Q4 2022 due to cost saving measures and reduced activities.

Corporate development expenses were for professional services to explore strategic initiatives and fluctuates based on strategies pursued.

Investor relations expenses were related to marketing activities to increase the Company's exposure in the capital markets and fluctuate based on timing of expenditures.

Personnel costs have been trending lower due to reduction in headcount.

Professional fees were related to legal, tax and audit services and fluctuate based on the timing of expenditures and services required.

Share based compensation was directly related to the granting and/or vesting of equity-based compensation in the quarter.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

	Nine months ended September 30	
	2024	2023
Cash flows used in operating activities before working capital movements	\$ (961,031)	\$ (1,272,886)
Decrease in receivables and prepaid expenses	150,808	37,551
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	57,397	(81,818)
Increase in deposits	-	(109,897)
Cash flows used in operating activities after working capital movements	(752,826)	(1,427,050)
Cash flows used in investing activities	(1,052,764)	(1,167,177)
Cash flows from financing activities	3,150,768	3,417,737
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	1,345,178	823,510
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning of period	1,228,429	1,079,849
Cash and cash equivalents - end of period	\$ 2,573,607	\$ 1,903,359

Cash outflows after changes in non-cash working capital items was lower in 2024 compared to 2023 due to lower operating activities and cost saving measures during the period.

Cash outflows used in investing activities in 2024 was comparable to 2023 and was related to the start of the recent exploration program at Elida, including exploration and drill activities.

Cash flows from financing activities in 2024 and 2023 was due to private placements in both periods.

Contractual Obligations

As at September 30, 2024, the Company had the following contractual obligation outstanding:

	Total	Less than 1 year	1 -3 years	3-5 year	More than 5 years
Lease commitment	\$ 22,319	\$ 22,319	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

The Company's authorized share capital consists of unlimited common shares without par value. At September 30, 2024, the Company had 119,832,598 (December 31, 2023 – 106,248,613) shares issued and outstanding and nil common shares held in escrow (December 31, 2023 – nil). At the date of this MD&A, the Company had 119,832,598 shares issued and outstanding.

On August 29, 2024, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement consisting of 13,058,985 units at a price of \$0.25 per unit which raised gross proceeds of \$3,264,746. Each unit consists of one common share of the Company and one common share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant is exercisable to

acquire one share at a price of \$0.50 per share for a period of three years from the closing date. The Company paid an aggregate finder's fee of \$92,768.

On January 6, 2023, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement consisting of 7,725,000 units at a price of \$0.20 per unit which raised gross proceeds of \$1,545,000, of which \$720,000 was received as of December 31, 2022 and included in subscriptions in advance. Each unit consists of one common share of the Company and one-half of one common share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant is exercisable to acquire one share at a price of \$0.30 per share for a period of two years from the closing date. The Company paid an aggregate finder's fee of \$31,500.

On September 13, 2023, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement consisting of 19,045,253 units at a price of \$0.15 per unit which raised gross proceeds of \$2,856,788. Each unit consists of one common share of the Company and one common share purchase warrant. Each warrant is exercisable to acquire one share at a price of \$0.25 per share for a period of two years from the closing date. The Company paid an aggregate finder's fee of \$144,007.

Share Options

The Company provides share-based compensation to its directors, officers, employees, and consultants through grants of share options.

The Company has adopted a stock option plan (the "Plan"), as amended, to grant options to directors, officers, employees and consultants to acquire up to 10% of the issued and outstanding shares of the Company. Vesting is determined at the discretion of the Board of Directors (the "Board").

The Company uses the Black-Scholes option pricing model to determine the fair value of share options granted.

The Company uses historical data to estimate option exercise, forfeiture, and employee termination within the valuation model. The risk-free interest rate is based on a treasury instrument whose term is consistent with the expected term of the share options. Since the Company has not paid and does not anticipate paying dividends on its common shares, the expected dividend yield is assumed to be zero. Companies are required to utilize an estimated forfeiture rate when calculating the share-based compensation expense for the reporting period. Based on the best estimate, management applied the estimated forfeiture rate of nil in determining the share-based compensation expense recorded in the accompanying condensed consolidated interim statements of comprehensive loss.

As at September 30, 2024 and at the date of the MD&A, the Company had 8,170,000 stock options outstanding.

The following is a summary of share options outstanding as at the date of this MD&A:

Number of share options	Number of share options vested	Exercise price per share option \$	Expiry date
100,000	100,000	0.30	May 19, 2025
350,000	350,000	0.30	June 25, 2025
150,000	150,000	0.50	November 9, 2025
1,100,000	1,100,000	0.45	February 3, 2026
1,220,000	1,220,000	0.57	March 1, 2027
5,250,000	2,625,000	0.255	September 24, 2029
8,170,000	5,545,000		

Share Purchase Warrants

As at September 30, 2024 and at the date of this MD&A, the following share purchase warrants were outstanding:

Number of share purchase warrants	Exercise price per share purchase warrant \$	Expiry date
5,749,000	0.85	December 14, 2024
3,862,500	0.30	January 6, 2025
18,945,253	0.25	September 13, 2025
13,058,984	0.50	August 29, 2027
41,615,737		

On August 29, 2024, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement which included 13,058,984 share purchase warrants exercisable at \$0.50 per share for a period of three years. The share purchase warrants were determined to have a fair value of \$nil using the residual value method.

Deferred Share Units (“DSU”)

DSUs are granted to the Company’s directors as a part of compensation under the terms of the Company’s deferred share units plan (the “DSU Plan”). Each DSU entitles the participant to receive the value of one common share of the Company (a “Common Share”). The maximum number of awards of DSU’s and all other security-based compensation arrangements shall not exceed 10% of the Company’s outstanding shares.

Participants are entitled to the value of the Common Share upon termination of their service. In accordance to the DSU Plan, upon each vesting date the Company shall decide at, at its sole discretion whether, participants receive (a) the issuance of Common Shares equal to the number of DSUs vesting, or (b) a cash payment equal to the number of vested DSUs multiplied by the fair market value of a Common Share, calculated as the closing price of the Common Shares on the TSX-V for the trading day immediately preceding such payment date; or (c) a combination of (a) and (b).

On the grant date of DSUs, the Company determines whether it has a present obligation to settle in cash. If the Company has a present obligation to settle in cash, the DSUs are accounted for as liabilities, with the fair value remeasured at the end of each reporting period and at the date of settlement, with any changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss for the period. The Company has a present obligation to settle in cash if the Company has a past practice or a stated policy of settling in cash, or generally settles in cash whenever the counterparty asks for cash settlement. If no such obligation exists, DSUs are accounted for as equity settled share-based payments and are valued using the share price of the Common Share on grant date. Since the Company controls the settlement, the DSU’s are considered equity settled.

At September 30, 2024, the following DSUs were outstanding:

	Number of DSUs
Outstanding – December 31, 2023	300,000
Granted	325,000
Redeemed	(250,000)
Outstanding – September 30, 2024	375,000

Restricted Share Units (“RSU”)

RSUs are granted to the Company’s directors, officers, employees and consultants as a part of compensation under the terms of the Company’s restricted share units plan (the “RSU Plan”). Each RSU

entitles the participant to receive the value of one Common Share. The maximum number of awards of RSU's and all other security based compensation arrangements shall not exceed 10% of the Company's outstanding shares.

The number of RSUs awarded and underlying vesting conditions are determined by the Board of Directors in its discretion. In accordance with the RSU Plan, upon each vesting date the Company shall decide, at its sole discretion, whether participants receive (a) the issuance of Common Shares equal to the number of RSUs vesting, or (b) a cash payment equal to the number of vested RSUs multiplied by the fair market value of a Common Share, calculated as the closing price of the Common Shares on the TSX-V for the trading day immediately preceding such payment date; or (c) a combination of (a) and (b).

On the grant date of RSUs, the Company determines whether it has a present obligation to settle in cash. If the Company has a present obligation to settle in cash, the RSUs are accounted for as liabilities, with the fair value remeasured at the end of each reporting period and at the date of settlement, with any changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss for the period. The Company has a present obligation to settle in cash if the Company has a past practice or a stated policy of settling in cash, or generally settles in cash whenever the counterparty asks for cash settlement. If no such obligation exists, RSUs are accounted for as equity settled share-based payments and are valued using the share price of the Common Share on grant date. Since the Company controls the settlement, the RSU's are considered equity settled.

At September 30, 2024, the following RSUs were outstanding:

	Number of RSUs	Number of RSUs vested
Outstanding – December 31, 2023	237,500	-
Granted	265,000	-
Redeemed	(175,000)	-
Forfeited	(62,500)	-
Outstanding – September 30, 2024	265,000	-

OTHER DISCLOSURES

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company had no material off-balance sheet arrangements as at the date of this MD&A.

Related Party Transactions

The Company's related parties include key management personnel and directors. Key management personnel include those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing, and controlling the activities of the Company as a whole. The Company has determined that key management personnel consist of members of the Board of Directors and corporate officers, including the Company's Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Technical Officer, former Vice President Exploration, and Corporate Secretary.

Direct remuneration paid to the Company's directors and key management personnel during the nine months ended September 30 was as follows:

	2024	2023
Salaries and benefits – personnel costs	\$ 65,333	\$ 317,674
Consulting fees – personnel costs / exploration and evaluation assets	383,811	167,738
Directors' fees – personnel costs	47,614	80,427
Share-based compensation	422,441	104,690
	\$ 919,199	\$ 670,529

As at September 30, 2024, included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities was an amount of \$73,122 (December 31, 2023 - \$1,290) due to the Company's related parties.

Financial instruments

a) Fair value classification of financial instruments

The fair value hierarchy establishes three levels to classify the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. Level 2 inputs are other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (prices) or indirectly (derived from prices). Level 3 inputs are for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, receivables, deposits, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and lease liability.

The carrying values of these financial instruments approximate their fair value due to their short terms to maturity.

The following table summarizes the classification and carrying values of the Company's financial instruments at September 30, 2024:

	FVTPL	Amortized cost (financial assets)	Amortized cost (financial liabilities)	Total
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ -	\$ 2,573,607	\$ -	\$ 2,573,607
Receivables	-	23,568	-	23,568
Deposit	-	5,519	-	5,519
Total financial assets	\$ -	\$ 2,602,694	\$ -	\$ 2,602,694
Financial liabilities				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 207,600	\$ 207,600
Lease liability	-	-	19,946	19,946
Total financial liabilities	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 227,546	\$ 227,546

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND POLICIES

Use of Estimates and Judgements

The preparation of condensed consolidated interim financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the condensed consolidated interim financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ materially from those estimates.

Measurement of the Company's assets and liabilities is subject to risks and uncertainties, including those related to reserve and resource estimates; title to mineral properties; future commodity prices; costs of future production; future costs of restoration provisions; changes in government legislation and regulations; future income tax amounts; the availability of financing; and various operational factors. The Company's estimates identified as being critical are substantially unchanged from those disclosed in the MD&A for the year ended December 31, 2023.

E29 is a mineral exploration company and is exposed to a number of risks and uncertainties due to the nature of the industry in which it operates and the present state of development of its business and the foreign jurisdictions in which it carries on business. The material risks and uncertainties affecting E29, their potential impact, and the Company's principal risk-management strategies are substantially unchanged from those disclosed in its MD&A for the year ended December 31, 2023.

INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Management is responsible for designing internal control over financial reporting, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS. No change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting occurred during the period beginning on July 1, 2024 and ended on September 30, 2024 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This MD&A contains forward-looking information and forward-looking statements, within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities legislation, (collectively, "forward-looking statements"), which reflect management's expectations regarding the Company's future growth, results from operations (including, without limitation, statements about the Company's opportunities, strategies, competition, expected activities and expenditures as the Company pursues its business plan, the adequacy of the Company's available cash resources and other statements about future events or results), performance (both operational and financial) and business prospects, future business plans and opportunities. Wherever possible, words such as "predicts", "projects", "targets", "plans", "expects", "does not expect", "budget", "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "anticipate" or "does not anticipate", "believe", "intend" and similar expressions or statements that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will" be taken, occur or be achieved, or the negative or grammatical variation thereof or other variations thereof, or comparable terminology have been used to identify forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements include, among other things, statements relating to:

- the Flor de Cobre and Elida Projects (as such term is defined herein) and the Company's planned and future exploration on the Flor de Cobre and Elida Projects;
- the Company's goals regarding exploration and potential development of its projects;
- the Company's future business plans;
- expectations regarding the ability to raise further capital;
- the market price of copper;
- expectations regarding any environmental issues that may affect planned or future exploration and development programs and the potential impact of complying with existing and proposed environmental laws and regulations;
- the ability to obtain and/or maintain any required permits, licenses or other necessary approvals for the exploration or development of its mineral properties;
- government regulation of mineral exploration and development operations in Peru;
- the Company's compensation policy and practices;
- the Company's expected reliance on key management personnel, advisors and consultants;
- plans regarding future composition of the Board; and
- effects of the novel coronavirus ("COVID-19") outbreak as a global pandemic.

Forward-looking statements are not a guarantee of future performance and is based upon a number of estimates and assumptions of management in light of management's experience and perception of trends, current conditions and expected developments, as well as other factors that management believes to be relevant and reasonable in the circumstances, as of the date of this MD&A including, without limitation, assumptions about:

- the ability to raise any necessary additional capital on reasonable terms to advance exploration and development of the Company's mineral properties;
- future prices of copper and other metal prices;
- the timing and results of exploration and drilling programs;
- the demand for, and price of copper;

- that general business and economic conditions will not change in a material adverse manner;
- the Company's ability to procure equipment and operating supplies in sufficient quantities and on a timely basis;
- the geology of the Flor de Cobre Project as described in the Flor de Cobre Technical Report (as such term is defined herein);
- the geology of the Elida Project as described in the Elida Technical Report (as such term is defined herein);
- the accuracy of budgeted exploration and development costs and expenditures;
- future currency exchange rates and interest rates;
- operating conditions being favourable such that the Company is able to operate in a safe, efficient and effective manner;
- the Company's ability to attract and retain skilled personnel;
- political and regulatory stability;
- the receipt of governmental, regulatory and third-party approvals, licenses and permits on favourable terms;
- obtaining required approvals, licenses and permits on favourable terms and any required renewals of the same;
- requirements under applicable laws;
- sustained labour stability; stability in financial and capital goods markets;
- expectations regarding the level of disruption to exploration at the Flor de Cobre and Elida Projects as a result of COVID 19; and
- availability of equipment.

Furthermore, such forward-looking information involves a variety of known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual plans, intentions, activities, results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from any future plans, intentions, activities, results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Such risks include, without limitation:

- the Company may fail to find a commercially viable deposit at any of its mineral properties;
- there are no resources or mineral reserves on any of the properties in which the Company has an interest;
- the Company's plans may be adversely affected by the Company's reliance on historical data compiled by previous parties involved with its mineral properties;
- mineral exploration and development are inherently risky;
- the mineral exploration industry is intensely competitive;
- additional financing may not be available to the Company when required or, if available, the terms of such financing may not be favourable to the Company;
- fluctuations in the demand for copper;
- the Company may not be able to identify, negotiate or finance any future acquisitions successfully, or to integrate such acquisitions with its current business;
- the Company's exploration activities are dependent upon the grant of appropriate licenses, concessions, leases, permits and regulatory consents, which may be withdrawn or not granted;
- the Company's operations could be adversely affected by possible future government legislation, policies and controls or by changes in applicable laws and regulations;
- there is no guarantee that title to the properties in which the Company has a material interest will not be challenged or impugned;
- the Company faces various risks associated with mining exploration that are not insurable or may be the subject of insurance which is not commercially feasible for the Company;

- public health crises such as the COVID-19 pandemic may adversely impact the Company's business;
- the volatility of global capital markets over the past several years has generally made the raising of capital more difficult;
- compliance with environmental regulations can be costly;
- social and environmental activism can negatively impact exploration, development and mining activities;
- risks associated with political instability and changes to the regulations governing the Company's business operations.
- the success of the Company is largely dependent on the performance of its directors and officers;
- the Company and/or its directors and officers may be subject to a variety of legal proceedings, the results of which may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business;
- the Company may be adversely affected if potential conflicts of interests involving its directors and officers are not resolved in favour of the Company;
- the Company's future profitability may depend upon the world market prices of copper;
- if securities or industry analysts do not publish research or publish inaccurate or unfavourable research about the Company's business, the price and trading volume of the Common Shares could decline;
- there is no existing public market for the Common Shares and an active and liquid one may never develop, which could impact the liquidity of the Unit shares;
- the Common Shares may be subject to significant price volatility;
- dilution from future equity financing could negatively impact holders of Common Shares;
- the Company may not use the funds available to it in the manner described in the Prospectus;
- on becoming a reporting issuer, the Company will be subject to costly reporting requirements;
- failure to adequately meet infrastructure requirements could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business;
- the Company's projects now or in the future may be adversely affected by risks outside the control of the Company;
- the Company is subject to various risks associated with climate change; and
- other factors discussed under "Risks and Uncertainties".

Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual actions, events, conditions, results, performance or achievements to differ materially from those described in forward-looking statements, there may be other factors that cause actions, events, conditions, results, performance or achievements to differ from those anticipated, estimated or intended. See "Risks and Uncertainties" for a discussion of certain factors investors should carefully consider before deciding to invest in the securities of the Company.

The Company cautions that the foregoing lists of important assumptions and factors are not exhaustive. Other events or circumstances could cause actual results to differ materially from those estimated or projected and expressed in, or implied by, the forward-looking statements contained herein. 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 information. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements.

Forward-looking statements contained herein are made as of the date of this MD&A and the Company disclaims any obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or results or otherwise, except as and to the extent required by applicable securities laws.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Scientific and technical information relating to the Flor de Cobre Project contained in the Prospectus is derived from, and in some instances is a direct extract from, and is based on the assumptions, qualifications

and procedures set out in, the Flor de Cobre Technical Report. Derrick Strickland, P. Geo, author of the Flor de Cobre Technical Report, has reviewed and approved the scientific and technical information relating to the Flor de Cobre Project contained in the Prospectus and is a Qualified Person and “independent” of the Company within the meanings of NI 43-101. Reference should be made to the full text of the Flor de Cobre Technical Report, which is available for review under the Company’s profile on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Scientific and technical information relating to the Elida Project contained in the Prospectus is derived from, and in some instances is a direct extract from, and is based on the assumptions, qualifications and procedures set out in, the Elida Technical Report. Derrick Strickland, P. Geo, author of the Elida Technical Report, has reviewed and approved the scientific and technical information relating to the Elida Project contained in the Prospectus and is a Qualified Person and “independent” of the Company within the meanings of NI 43-101. Reference should be made to the full text of the Elida Technical Report, which is available for review under the Company’s profile on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Cautionary Note to United States Investors - Canadian Disclosure Standards in Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves

The terms “mineral reserve”, “Proven mineral reserve” and “Probable mineral reserve” are Canadian mining terms as defined in accordance with NI 43-101 under the guidelines set out in the CIM Definition Standards - For Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves, adopted by the CIM Council on May 10, 2014, as may be amended from time to time by the CIM.

The definitions of Proven and Probable reserves used in NI 43-101 differ from the definitions in the SEC Industry Guide 7. Under SEC Industry Guide 7 standards, a “final” or “bankable” feasibility study is required to report reserves, the three year history average price is used in any reserve or cash flow analysis to designate reserves and the primary environmental analysis or report must be filed with the appropriate governmental authority.

In addition, the terms “mineral resource”, “Measured mineral resource”, “Indicated mineral resource” and “Inferred mineral resource” are defined in and required to be disclosed by NI 43-101; however, these terms are not defined terms under SEC Industry Guide 7 and normally are not permitted to be used in reports and registration statements filed with the SEC. Investors are cautioned not to assume that all or any part of mineral deposits in these categories will ever be converted into reserves. “Inferred mineral resources” have a great amount of uncertainty as to their existence, and great uncertainty as to their economic and legal feasibility. It cannot be assumed that all or any part of an Inferred mineral resource will ever be upgraded to a higher category. Under Canadian rules, estimates of Inferred mineral resources may not form the basis of feasibility or prefeasibility studies, except in rare cases.

Accordingly, information contained in this MD&A containing descriptions of E29’s mineral deposits may not be comparable to similar information made public by U.S. companies subject to the reporting and disclosure requirements under the United States federal securities laws and the rules and regulations thereunder.