



(“Great Pacific Gold” or “the Company”)

**FORM 51-102F1
MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024**

Introduction

This Management’s Discussion and Analysis (“MD&A”) of Great Pacific Gold Corp. (formerly Fosterville South Exploration Ltd.) including its subsidiaries. This MD&A is the responsibility of management and covers the year ended December 31, 2024. The MD&A takes into account information available up to and including April 10, 2025, and should be read together with the audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024.

The Company was incorporated under the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia) on July 22, 2019. The Company's registered and records office is located at Suite 704 – 595 Howe Street, Vancouver, BC, V6C 2T5. The Company's head office is located at Suite 1020-800 West Pender Street, Vancouver, BC V6C 2V6.

The Company’s shares commenced trading on the TSX Venture Exchange (“TSX-V”) on April 14, 2020, and currently trades under the symbol “GPAC”. The Company’s shares are also quoted on the OTCQX Board of the U.S. OTC Markets Platform under the symbol “FSXLF”.

Throughout this document the terms *we, us, our, the Company* and *Great Pacific Gold* refer to Great Pacific Gold Corp. All financial information in this document is prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) and is presented in Canadian dollars unless otherwise indicated.

This document contains forward-looking statements. Please refer to “Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements.”

Description of Business

Great Pacific Gold has a portfolio of exploration stage projects in Papua New Guinea (“PNG”) and Australia. The Company is focused on developing gold-copper resources from its highly prospective land packages. Its core projects include:

- **Kesar** – located in the Eastern Highlands province of PNG and contiguous with K92 Mining Inc.’s (“K92”) mine tenements, Kesar is a greenfield exploration project with several high priority targets in close proximity to the property boundary with K92. Multiple epithermal veins at Kesar are on strike and have the same orientation of key K92 deposits such as Kora. Exploration work to date by GPAC at Kesar has shown that these veins have high grades of gold present in outcrop and very elevated gold in soil grades, coincident with aeromagnetic highs. The Company is carrying out an ongoing diamond drill program on key target areas at Kesar.
- **Wild Dog** – located in the East New Britain province of PNG, Wild Dog is a brownfield exploration project with a history of small-scale gold mining. The project contains numerous epithermal and porphyry hydrothermal-magmatic targets evidenced by previous exploration and operations. The Company completed a road refurbishment in August 2024 and access to the project has been established for baseline environmental and exploration work.

- **Arau** – located in Eastern Highlands province of PNG, the Arau Project contains the highly prospective Mt. Victor exploration target with potential for a high sulphidation epithermal gold-base metal deposit. A Phase 1 Reverse Circulation drilling program was completed at Mt. Victor in August 2024. The Arau project includes the Elandora licence which also contains various epithermal and copper-gold porphyry targets.
- **Lauriston** – located in the state of Victoria, Australia, the Lauriston project is located on the southern extension of the Fosterville Goldfield Belt and is adjacent to Agnico Eagle's extensive Fosterville tenements and mine operations. Lauriston contains the Comet-Trojan target, a 4.5km long epizonal orogenic system. The discovery hole at Comet intersected 8m at 105 g/t gold and a follow-up drilling program was completed in Q3 2024. The Company is consolidating its information on the Lauriston project and is evaluating strategic alternatives for value creation.
- **Walhalla** – located in the state of Victoria, Australia, the Walhalla project consists of over 1,400km² of concessions including the numerous historical mining operations and the recently acquired Woods Point land package. The Company is consolidating its information on the Walhalla project and expects to publish an NI 43-101 compliant technical report. Walhalla contains a high-priority greenfield target called Pinnacles. Extensive soil geochemistry has highlighted a 400m x 1,100m gold mineralized aplitic dyke which contains disseminated sulphides and outcrops at surface. The Pinnacles target is fully permitted and ready for drilling.

The Company also holds a number of other exploration projects including the recently acquired Tinga Valley Project in PNG, and certain non-core assets in Victoria, Australia which are in the process of being divested.

Please refer to the "Exploration Projects" section below for the acquisition and project details on all the projects.

Performance Summary and Subsequent Events

Corporate Updates:

During the year ended December 31, 2024 the Company strengthened the management and board with the following appointments:

Greg McCunn – CEO and Director
Chris Muller – Director
Callum Spink – VP of Exploration
Ron Gawi – PNG Country Manager

- Mr. McCunn, a professional engineer, has more than 30 years of experience in the international mining sector and an established record operationally. Mr. McCunn has worked within large mining organizations, such as Placer Dome and Teck, but has also led multiple junior mining companies from exploration success through the transition to project development, permitting, financing, construction and operations. As an executive, he has had a leadership role putting mines into production on three different continents.
- Dr. Muller is a geologist with over 20 years of experience in open pit and underground mine, near mine, brownfields and greenfields exploration, in Papua New Guinea, Mongolia, China, Ghana, Indonesia and Thailand. Until recently, he was the Executive Vice President, Exploration for K92 Mining Inc., a rapidly growing gold and copper producer in Papua New Guinea. Dr. Muller has worked on a range of mineral deposit styles, including porphyry Cu/Au, epithermal and skarn precious and base metal, carbonate - base metal and Archean gold deposits. He has been directly involved in several important mineral finds during his career, including the discovery of additional porphyry deposits that led to the world class status of the Wafi/Golpu project in Papua New Guinea.
- Mr. Spink brings 15 years of dedicated expertise in mining, exploration, and resource development, marked by a record of success across complex geological terrains, particularly in Papua New Guinea. Mr. Spink has excelled in high-level exploration roles, including in his recent position as Senior Exploration Geologist at Porgera, Papua New Guinea for Barrick Gold. His previous experience spans Superintendent and Principal Geologist roles with companies like Newcrest (Lihir), Northern Star Resources and Pacgold, underscoring his ability to drive strategic project generation and deliver sustainable value through rigorous geological assessment.
- Mr. Gawi, worked for over 20 years for the Papua New Guinea (PNG) Department of Minerals and Energy which later became the Mineral Resources Authority (MRA). He reached the level of Assistant Director Mining and then Manager, Project Coordination at MRA. The MRA is the government institution which regulates the mining industry

in PNG and during his tenure, Mr. Gawi provided leadership and guidance to a team of project coordinators overseeing seven operating mines. In this role, Mr. Gawi also acted as team leader for review and negotiation of Integrated Benefits Package Agreements in mining projects. Earlier in his career at the MRA he acted as a Principal Project Coordinator, overseeing mining operations at Porgera and Lihir. His responsibilities also included the Kainantu Mine, now operated by K92 Mining and in close proximity to the Company's active drilling program at Kesar.

Financing

- On December 24, 2024, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement financing of 11,222,222 units of the Company at a price of \$0.45 per unit for aggregate gross proceeds of \$5,050,000.

PNG

- On February 22, 2024, the Company announced it has received notification from the Papua New Guinea Mineral Resources Authority (MRA) of the grant of Exploration License 2715. The grant of EL 2715 means GPAC's Arau Project is now wholly covered with granted exploration licenses (the other license at Arau being EL 2651, which was previously renewed).
- On April 29, 2024, the Company announced it has received notification from the PNG Mineral Resources Authority (MRA) of the grant of the advanced-stage and past-producing Wild Dog exploration license (EL) 2516.
- On June 19, 2024, the Company announced the engagement of Tetra Tech Coffey Pty Ltd as the environmental consultant for the Company's Wild Dog Project (EL 2516) located in East New Britain Province, Papua New Guinea. Tetra Tech Coffey worked closely with GPAC personnel as the Company commences work at EL 2516, which was granted on April 22, 2024. Tetra Tech Coffey began by undertaking a site assessment involving the collection of water and sediment samples to understand the current site conditions. Tetra Tech Coffey completed work in November 2024 and high-level results of the work were announced on December 6, 2024.
- On September 9, 2024, the Company provided updates on the Kesar project, including high-grade phase 2 soil sampling results. Highlights from the phase two soil sampling program include:
 - 47.6 grams per tonne Au (soil);
 - 35.7 g/t Au (soil);
 - 94.3 g/t Au (rock);
 - 56.5 g/t Au (rock).
- On October 22, 2024, the Company announced the commencement of a 5,000 meter drill program at the Kesar Project. The initial target, Anteruno, represents the first of a number of targets contained on a 5km x 5km area in the south-east corner of the Kesar concession, near the border with K92 Mining's Kainantu mine concessions. In total, thirteen drill holes are planned to test the various targets. To March 31, 2025, 10 holes are completed for a total of 3,223.80 meters drilled with drilling continuing.
- On December 6, 2024, the Company developed an extensive exploration program for its Wild Dog project located on the island of New Britain, Papua New Guinea. Highlights include:
 - Engaged RSC Mining and Mineral Exploration (RSC) to consolidate historical data from the project into a Leapfrog and GIS workspace.
 - Developed a plan with Expert Geophysics to fly the Wild Dog property with MobileMT geoelectrical mapping.
 - Completed base line environmental studies with Tetra Tech, documenting the footprint from historical mining operations.
 - Continued access road improvements to support further infrastructure development at site including an exploration camp.
 - Hired a full-time project manager and senior geologist.
 - Initiated dialogue with Zenex Drilling to mobilize a track-mounted diamond drill rig to the project in Q2 2025.
 - Developed a plan for trenching and mapping work to begin in the Gorocho area in Q1 2025.
- On December 12, 2024, the Company provided an update on its Kesar project, where East Vein zone mapping has identified a previously unknown high-priority drill target:
 - Mineralized hydrothermal breccia system exposed by artisanal miners;

- Multiple artisanal adits indicate significant mineralized structure;
- On January 15, 2025, the Company announced high-grade gold samples from Kesar's east vein zone while drilling the Anteruno drill target.

Highlights:

- Anteruno diamond drilling program complete
 - ~2,000 meters of diamond drilling completed in five drill holes (assays pending)
 - 1,000 meters of structural corridor tested
 - Drill being relocated to high-priority target at Hampore
- East Vein Zone - Hampore hosts multiple artisanal mining sites (Figure 2)
 - 28 rock and chip samples taken in Q4 2024, average grade 24.5 g/t gold
 - Sample 24120 (outcrop) = 110.0 g/t gold
 - Sample 24119 (outcrop) = 93.3 g/t gold
 - Sample 24139 (outcrop) = 74.2 g/t gold
 - Drill hole KDH-06 expected to commence this week
- East Vein Zone- Fufunambi represents an anomaly 2km west of Hampore
 - 14 samples taken in Q4 2024, average grade 16.2 g/t gold
 - Sample 24135 (outcrop) = 58.8 g/t gold
 - Sample 24136 (outcrop) = 43.8 g/t gold
 - Sample 24107 (outcrop) = 42.3 g/t gold
- Diamond drilling shifted from the Anteruno target to the Hampore target in the east vein zone.
- Dr. Joseph O. Espi, published expert on the Kainantu Mineral District, recently highlighted the similarity between the East Vein Zone samples and the metasediments in K92's nearby Kora deposit
- On February 6, 2025, the Company provided a drilling update at the Hampore target at Kesar and commenced a project-wide airborne magnetics survey.
- On April 1, 2025, the Company announced the initial results of its diamond drill program at Kesar. Highlights include:
 - Drilling at Anteruno, while now interpreted to be south of the main target areas, produced gold bearing intervals in every drill hole and confirmed the presence of high-grade polymetallic gold mineralization, including the following intervals:
 - KDH-03 intercepted 3.13 meters @ 3.67 g/t gold from 82.49 meters, including
 - 0.71 meters @ 13.5 g/t gold from 84.46 meters, and
 - KDH-05 intercepted 0.23 meters @ 6.61 g/t gold from 62.52 meters
 - Initial drilling of high-priority targets at Hampore is nearing completion with four holes (KDH-06 to KDH-09) completed for 943.9 meters and hole (KDH-10) underway.
 - Hampore drilling has intercepted hydrothermal breccia with quartz-carbonate vein and semi-massive pyrite, visually similar to K92 Mining deposits such as Kora and Judd (Figure 3 and 4). Assay results are pending.
- April 3, 2025, the Company provided an update on its Wild Dog Project, highlights include:
 - A MobileMT geophysics helicopter-borne survey is currently being flown over a 187km² area (1,030 line-km) across the Wild Dog Project with 200-meter line spacing and 2,000-meter tie-lines.
 - Drilling contract signed with Zenex Drilling and a dual-purpose (DD & RC) drill rig is expected to be delivered to East New Britain on April 22, 2025. Drilling is planned to commence in early May.
 - A NI 43-101 compliant technical report has been completed by RSC which provides a comprehensive review of historical work carried out on the Project and recommends the Phase I drilling program be focused on a 3km section of the Wild Dog epithermal vein structure.
 - Phase I drill program proposed to consist of 10 diamond drill holes, spaced at 200-250 meter intervals along a north-northeast-striking line from the South Oxide Zone to the Kavasuki Zone for a total of 3,000 meters and an additional 4 diamond drill holes testing the important north-northwest-trending structures for an additional 1,800 meters.

Australia

- On March 21, 2024, the Company announced the follow-up diamond drill results of the Comet gold discovery at the Lauriston Gold Project, Australia. Diamond drill hole CDH01A intersected 4 m at 25.1 g/t gold from 99.5 m, including 0.4 m at 72.5 g/t gold from 99.5 m and 1 m at 55.0 g/t gold from 102.5 m. Assays from the remaining diamond drill holes remain pending.
- On June 21, 2024, the Company announced new high-grade gold assays from a follow up diamond drill hole at the Comet gold discovery at the Lauriston Gold Project in Victoria, Australia. Diamond drill hole CDH10 intersected 4.0m at 22.3 g/t gold from 101.9m. This high-grade intercept, together with additional gold assays received, occur within and below the previously identified main zone of the initial high-grade reverse circulation (RC) percussion discovery hole (CRC07).

Project acquisition:

- On May 22, 2024, the Company closed the acquisition of 100% of the issued and outstanding shares of Tinga, which holds the highly prospective Tinga Valley property. In consideration of Tinga, the Company issued 12,500,000 common shares to the shareholders of Tinga and issued 600,000 common shares to Clarus.

The Tinga Valley tenement is located within the Papua Mobile belt, which hosts the Darai limestone and sediments of the Iero formation, which are intruded by diorite and andesite porphyry bodies. This represents a geologic setting and footprint like that of the Ok Tedi mine, which, between 1984 and 2022, produced over 5.17 million tonnes of copper and 15.9 million ounces of gold.

Historical work carried out initially by Kennecott Explorations and several other explorers since the early 1990s, through to the mid-2000s, identified extensive zones of porphyry-related alteration, epithermal- and skarn-style copper and gold mineralization outcropping at surface. The mineralization and alteration have been mapped over a 2.5 km by 1.5 km area of diorite and andesite plugs intruded into limestone (Darai limestone) and sediments of the Ieru formation. Several of the intrusive units at Tinga, show extensive mineralization and alteration with historical rock chip samples reporting grades of up to 1.97 per cent copper and up to 12.7 grams per tonne (g/t) gold in areas of phyllic, argillic and potassic alteration. Sulphide mineralization reported includes galena-sphalerite-chalcopyrite and chalcocite. Calcisilicate skarn mineralization consisting of pyrite-chalcopyrite-magnetite have been mapped on the contact zones of the intrusive zones with the limestone.

The alteration occurs in concentric fashion around centres of potassic alteration, which are associated with the highest copper surface value. The alteration is indicative of a deeper, fully preserved porphyry copper-gold system.

Despite the highly encouraging results and being located in one of the most important copper-gold belts in the world, the main prospects at Tinga Valley have not been drill tested to date and present the Company with a compelling opportunity for a Tier 1 discovery.

Dispositions of non-core assets:

- On December 3, 2024, the Company entered into a definitive agreement with Golden Cross Inc (formerly Zincore Metals Corp.) ("Zincore") for the purchase and sale of the Company's non-core Reedy Creek and Providence tenements (the project) in Victoria, Australia.

Highlights

- Sale of EL 7052 and EL 7046, Reedy Creek and Providence tenements, to Zincore;
- Great Pacific Gold to receive:
 - \$500,000 cash within five days of signing the agreement (Dec. 5, 2024);
 - \$500,000 cash on closing of the transaction (expected by April 30, 2025);
 - Six million shares in Zincore on closing (expected by April 30, 2025);
 - \$1-million cash on publishing of a National Instrument 43-101 resource estimate with greater than one million ounces of gold and/or gold equivalent in measured, indicated and inferred resources;
 - \$2-million cash on commercial production of gold dore or concentrate from the tenements.

- On February 12, 2025, the Company announced it has executed a binding purchase agreement with Adelong Gold Ltd. for the sale of a 100% interest in exploration licence 6430 (EL6430), the Golden Mountain project, in Victoria, Australia. Adelong Gold will acquire 100% interest of EL6430 for:
 - Aud\$350,000 (paid); and
 - Aud\$350,000 worth of fully paid ordinary shares in Adelong Gold, issued six months post completion.
- On March 13, 2025, the Company announced it has executed a binding purchase agreement with Norrland Gold Corp the sale of 100% interest in exploration licence 008334 (EL008334), the Everton project, in Victoria, Australia. Norrland Gold will acquire 100% interest of EL008334 for two million shares in Norrland Gold, to be issued five business days after the satisfaction of all conditions.

Outlook

Since incorporation on July 22, 2019, the Company focused on exploring various projects in Victoria, Australia. In September 2023, the Company expanded its project portfolio through the acquisition of 100% of the issued and outstanding securities of Wild Dog Resources (“WDR”), adding three highly prospective projects in PNG: the Arau project, the Kesar project and the Wild Dog project. In April 2024 the Company announced it has entered into an additional acquisition agreement, expanding the PNG project portfolio with the highly prospective Tinga Valley Project, which closed in May 2024.

In August 2024, the Company appointed a new CEO, Greg McCunn. Following a thorough review of the Company’s portfolio of exploration projects, the Company shifted its focus out of Australia and to Papua New Guinea. As part of the change in focus, the Company increased its PNG capability with the hiring of a new Country Manager and a new Vice President Exploration with extensive PNG exploration experience.

Focus in 2025 is on advancing a dual-track exploration strategy focused on the flagship Kesar project in the Eastern Highlands and the Wild Dog project in New Britain. Together, these projects offer near-term discovery potential, multi-style mineralisation, and proximity to established mines and infrastructure. The Company intends to continue exploring the highly prospective Kesar Project with additional diamond drill programs. Additionally, the Company expects to begin a significant exploration program at Wild Dog, including the Company’s first dill program at Wild Dog, on the island of New Britain. Road access upgrades were completed during 2024 and environmental baseline work is currently underway with exploration expected to begin in early 2025.

In Australia, the Company has reduced exploration work considerably and focused on the sale of non-core assets. Up to the date of this report the Company has executed agreements to dispose of the Reedy Creek/Providence tenements, Golden Mountain, and Everton. The Lauriston Project is also being evaluated for potential divestiture.

The Company intends to maintain its Walhalla concessions in the eastern part of the State of Victoria in good standing. Great Pacific Gold holds over 1,400 km² of highly prospective exploration tenements on the Walhalla belt which includes the drill ready Pinnacles target. The Company may elect to conduct a drill program at Pinnacles in 2025 following which various strategic alternatives could be considered to create value from the assets.

As the Company has no source of revenue at this time, it will continue to deplete capital to operate potential drill programs, fieldwork, office and administrative expenses and continual investigations of new projects and opportunities. Accordingly, the Company will be required to obtain additional financing in the future.

EXPLORATION PROJECTS

Papua New Guinea Projects

The PNG Properties comprise of a 2,513 square kilometer mineral exploration land package in PNG that has four projects consisting of six ELs.



Figure 1 – GPAC PNG tenement Map

The Wild Dog Project

The Wild Dog Project consists of two ELs (EL 2516 and EL 2761) totalling 1424 sq. km, which are located on the island of New Britain and are approximately 50 km southwest of Rabaul and Kokopo, PNG.

The Wild Dog Project occurs within a major NNE trending structure of at least 26 km in length which transect apparent volcanic caldera structures and intrusions. During the Mio-Pliocene at least three volcanic centres, known as the Nengmutka, Keravat and Sikut calderas, were localised along this horst and graben zone. This structural corridor constitutes an epithermal and porphyry hydrothermal-magmatic mineralized field.

The Nengmutka Caldera, which hosts the Wild Dog deposit, is characterised by a suite of calc-alkaline andesite breccia and ash flow tuff known as the Nengmutka Volcanics (Lindley, 1988). This formation has been mapped over an area of 600 sq. km. Tonalite of the Arabam Diorite intrudes the volcanic sequence and appears to be partly coeval with the caldera related volcanism (Figure 1).

The precious metal prospects are associated with low-to-intermediate epithermal type veining that contain gold-silver-telluride (Au-Ag-Te) mineralization. Gold and silver occur as native metals and as telluride minerals. Porphyry copper-gold type mineralization also occurs associated with these intrusion centres that usually underly the epithermal systems, consistent with telescoped porphyry–epithermal systems common in island arc settings like PNG. The whole of the recognised belt is held within the Wild Dog tenements.

Within the central part of the Wild Dog project, a significant structural corridor called the "Wild Dog - Gunsap Corridor" occurs. The corridor is at least 15 km long and up to 4 km wide and hosts at least three porphyry copper-gold prospects and several epithermal gold deposits and prospects.

The original Wild Dog epithermal gold deposit occurs within the "Wild Dog - Gunsap Corridor" in the central part of the tenements. It was discovered in 1983, with exploration including extensive mapping, trenching, rock sampling and drilling between 1983 and 2005 by various explorers. New Guinea Gold Limited operated a small open pit mining operation from 2007 and 2011. No exploration has occurred since the closure of the mine.

Historical work completed by a previous operator returned significant gold assays. Channel sampling at the Kavursuki Prospect yields 4m at 9.41 g/t Au and at the Kargalio Vein 6m at 11.5 g/t Au.

Drilling of the Kavursuki Prospect by previous explorers, located within the Wild Dog Zone and north of the former Wild Dog mine, also yielded positive high-grade results.

Apart from the drilling conducted at the former Wild Dog gold mine there remain several drill intercepts that require further exploration outside of the mine environment, apart from the various trenching and channel sampling targets.

Additionally, multiple samples collected from a historical stockpile near the Wild Dog Zone returned bonanza grades of gold and copper including Sample 30104 which assayed 242 g/t Au, 601 g/t Ag, 9.52 per cent Cu and Sample 68001 which assayed 122.5 g/t Au, 350 g/t Ag and 11 per cent Cu.

The exploration program at the Wild Dog Project will initially focus on drilling extensions to known gold mineralization within the Wild Dog - Kavursuki mineralized corridor as well as other targets within the Wild Dog Structure such as Mengmut prospect. Other targets to be explored include the copper-gold Magiabe porphyry target as well as regional geochemical targets established by previous explorers. There is a magnetic high and IP anomaly over Magiabe with no historical drilling, extension of the IP coverage in the Magiabe area could better define the target. Orientation soil geochemistry and auger drilling through the shallow cover sequence in prospective areas will be undertaken.

The former Wild Dog mine site access road is currently undergoing rehabilitation using an earthmoving contractor following conclusion of discussions with the community. This work is progressing well. This road is integral to access all the prospective areas within the two exploration licences and this will allow the exploration program to be undertaken as well as the environmental assessment of project by Tetra Tech Coffey.

The details of the underlying agreements are described below in the acquisition section.

The Kesar Project

The Kesar Project consists of EL 2711 and is located 10 km from the Kora gold deposit owned by K92 Mining Inc (Figure 3).

Exploration at Kesar has identified the presence of semi-massive sulphide vein type mineralization interpreted to share similar orientation (NW-SE) and host lithologies on strike to the Kora gold deposit, as well as the potential for copper-gold porphyry prospects within the tenement. Although limited exploration has been carried out at Kesar, the initial rock sampling program by GPAC returned high-grade gold-silver values in various areas on three prospective mineralization corridors.

Table 1 – Kesar rock chip sample assays.

Sample ID	East	North	RL	Occurrence	Au ppm	Ag ppm
KCRX24011	368176	9325017	1369	Outcrop	15.80	43
KCRX24012	368250	9324758	1256	Float	36.50	180
KCRX24013	368250	9324758	1256	Outcrop	25.20	40
KCRX24014	368130	9324741	1292	Outcrop	13.20	9
KCRX24015	368136	9324702	1302	Outcrop	116.00	194
KCRX24017	368952	9324499	1170	Outcrop	9.99	26
KCRX24024	369515	9327992	1590	Outcrop	33.40	33
KCRX24025	369496	9327967	1597	Outcrop	21.40	203
KCRX24026	369467	9327942	1645	Outcrop	8.06	158

Sample ID	East	North	RL	Occurrence	Au ppm	Ag ppm
KCRX24027	369492	9327717	1697	Outcrop	12.50	160
KCRX24028	369826	9327760	1602	Outcrop	244.00	72
KCRX24029	366824	9327360	1717	Outcrop	7.49	78

Thirty-two (32) rock chip samples were taken from outcrop and artisanal underground works and returned high-grade assays including 244 g/t Au (underground working), 116 g/t Au (outcrop), 36.5 g/t Au (float) and 33.4 g/t Au (underground working). Of the 32 samples, 19 samples were above 1 g/t Au and ten samples averaged 52.8 g/t Au. A further seventeen rock samples have been collected from these highly prospective areas and the assays are pending.

Following the success of the initial soil sampling program principally targeted the West and Central Vein Zones at Kesar a second follow up soil sampling program was carried out. The initial 332 soil samples from the first program returned numerous significant gold grades over a strike length of 5.5 km including a high-grade assay of 20.9 g/t Au. The follow up soil program consists of a further 667 soil samples covering the West, Central and East Vein Zones, which all strike northwest. Assays have not yet been received for these later soil samples.

The details of the underlying agreements are described below in the acquisition section.

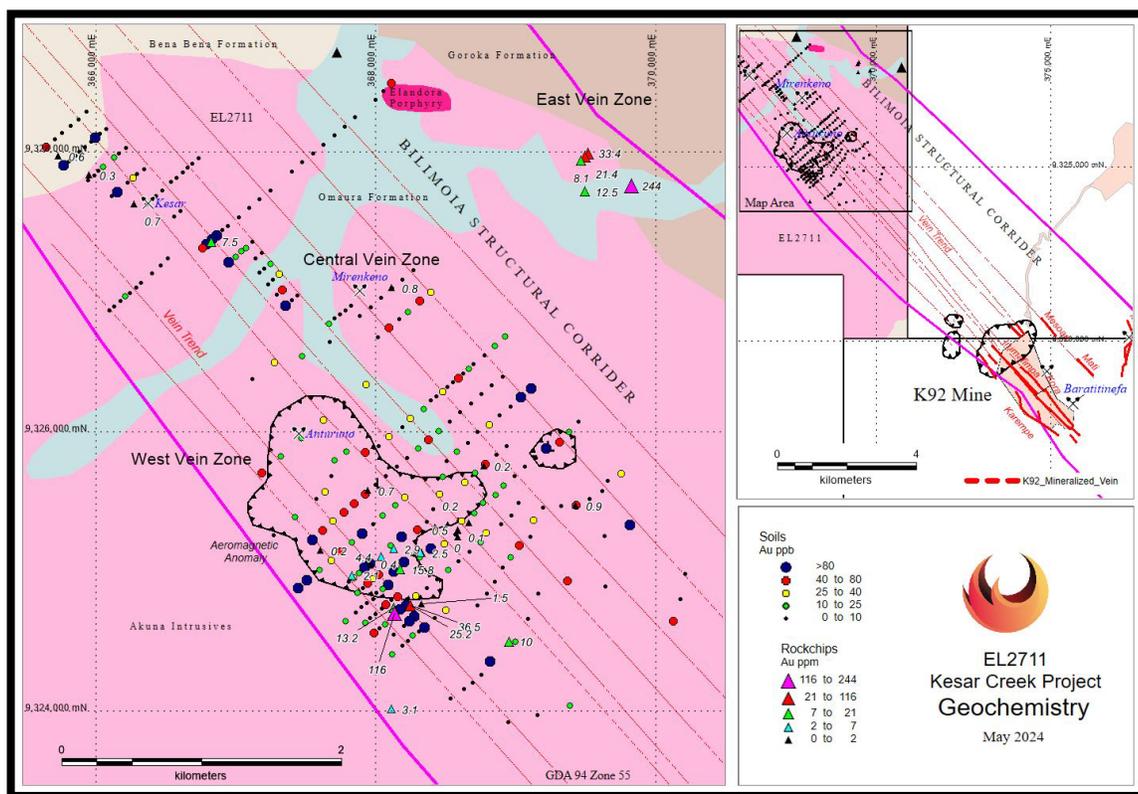


Figure 2 - Kesar Project map

The Company's drill results on the Anteruno and Hampore prospects are set forth in the tables and figure below. Additional details are set forth in the Company's news release dated April 1, 2025.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold g/t	Silver g/t	Copper g/t
KDH-01	32.60	32.80	0.20	2.60	19.50	0.03
KDH-02A	65.80	66.83	1.03	1.65	62.60	0.12
KDH-03	51.78	52.87	1.09	2.30	17.40	0.01
KDH-03	82.47	85.60	3.13	3.67	10.78	0.01
<i>including</i>	84.46	85.17	0.71	13.50	23.80	0.02
KDH-04	122.00	122.30	0.30	2.57	3.67	0.24
KDH-05	62.52	62.75	0.23	6.61	**	**

** assays pending

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold g/t
KDH-06	26.8	27.45	0.65	3.85
KDH-06	73.72	74.8	1.08	1.47
KDH-07	47.8	50.56	2.76	1.34
<i>including</i>	47.8	48	0.2	10.1
KDH-07	68.13	68.35	0.22	1.79
KDH-07	137.8	138.34	0.54	1.5
KDH-08	183.2	185	1.68	1.61
<i>including</i>	183.32	183.7	0.38	4.49

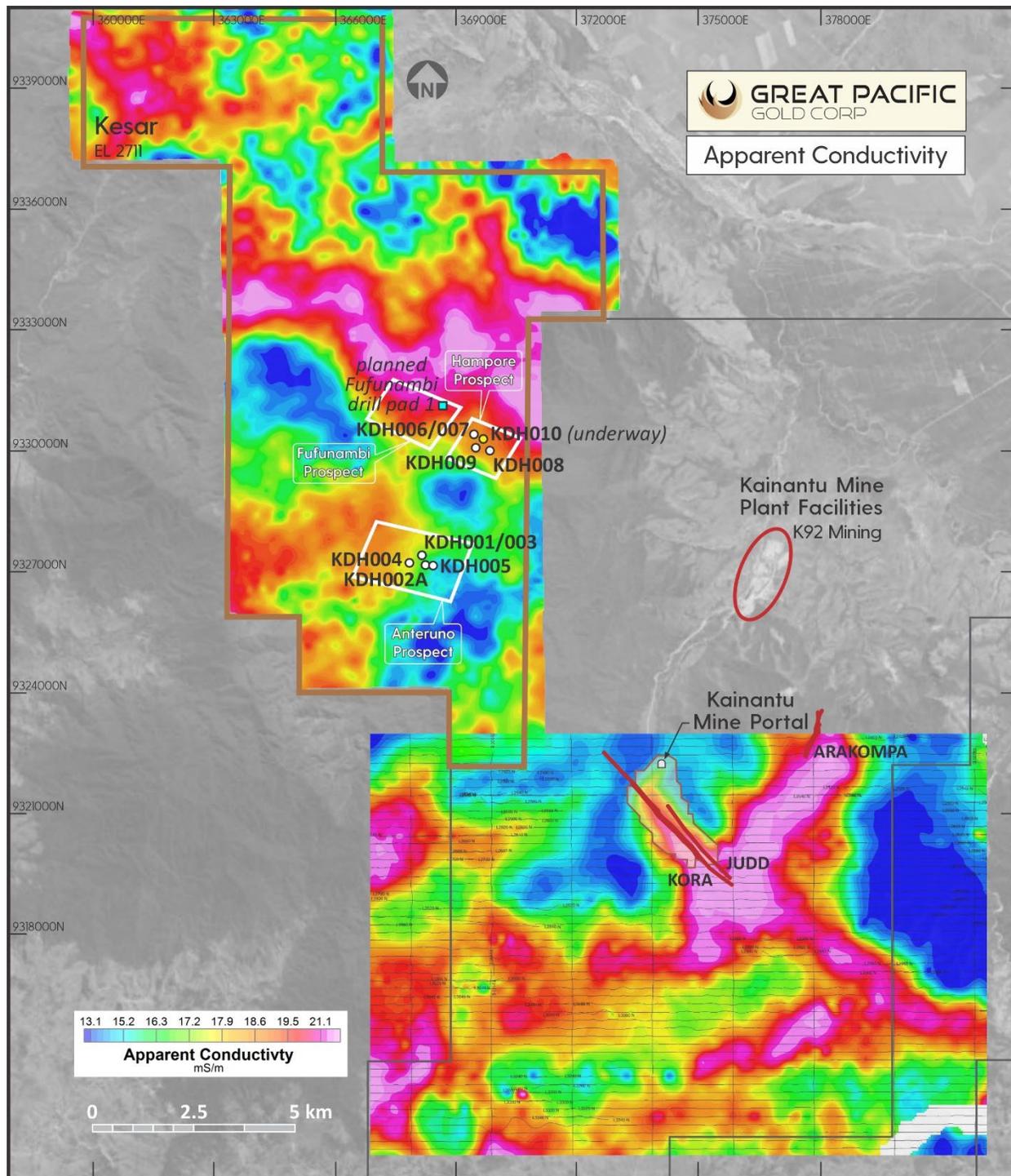


Figure 3 - Kesar Project – MobileMT Survey

The Arau Project

The Arau Project (Figure 4), comprises two tenements (EL 2651 and 2715) plus a third under application that covers almost 800 km² and is contiguous with and to the southeast of the Kainantu mine in the Kainantu region, Eastern Highlands Province, PNG. Over the years, several exploration programs have been conducted, largely comprising of soil/stream geochemistry, rock-chip sampling, geological mapping, and various geophysical aeromagnetic and electromagnetic surveys. Mt Victor, located within the western portion of the project area, has seen the most work, including small-scale mining of oxide/gossan material

that produced ~20,000 ounces of gold and 11,300 ounces of silver between 1987 and 1990. The remainder of the Arau project area has seen limited exploration work, and more work is warranted.

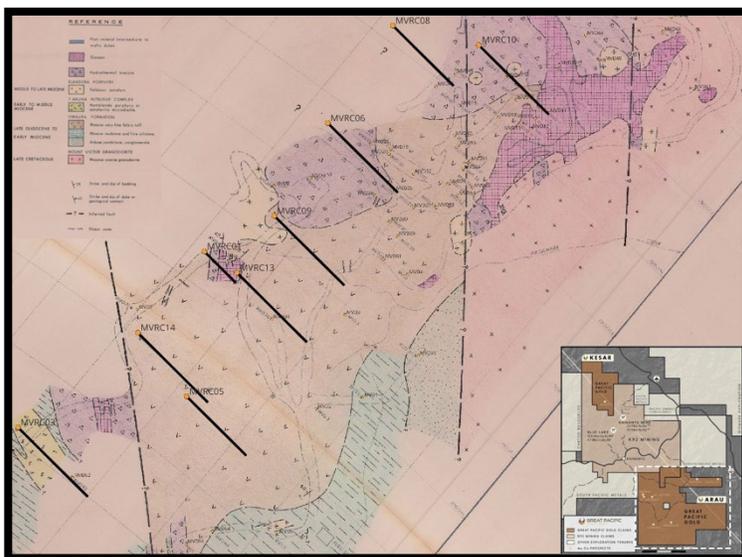


Figure 4: Historical mapping of Mt Victor with 2024 RC drill traces (see below). Inset map shows location of the Arau project relative to K92’s Kainantu.

Mount Victor: Historical mapping and drilling indicate that the Au mineralized massive sulphide/gossan occurs as a >20m to 50m wide sub-horizontal lens along the Mount Victor Granodiorite and Omaura Formation (primarily intercalated sediments and limestones) contact. Last year, a 15-hole/1,646m RC program was conducted at Mt Victor targeting extensions to Au mineralization within the massive sulphide/gossan. The drill program successfully identified extensions to the massive sulphide/gossan lens to the southwest of the historical open pit. In addition, this drilling identified low-grade mineralization associated with quartz-pyrite veins/alteration and brecciation below the massive sulphide/gossan, perhaps related to a porphyry/epithermal system at depth. Highlight intercepts from the 2024 drill program at presented in Table 1. Figure 6 shows the location of both 2024 and historical drilling along a linear trend of high- to low- apparent conductivity (possibly representing the contact between volcanic and sedimentary rocks) while figure 5 presents downhole Au mineralization within hole highlight hole MVRC009.

Hole ID	From (m)	Width (m)	Au Grade (g/t)	Au x W
MVRC02	33	15	0.68	10.2
MVRC02	83	8	1.08	8.64
MVRC04	4	8	1.08	8.64
MVRC03	99	21	2.21	46.41
MVRC05	6	9	1.64	14.76
MVRC05	50	16	0.98	15.68
MVRC13	48	16	1.16	18.56
MVRC09	29	42	1.49	62.58
MVRC09	76	12	1.32	15.84
MVRC09	60	10	3.53	35.3
MVRC08	44	19	0.34	6.46

Table 1: Highlight intersections from the 2024 RC drill program at Mt Victor, Arau

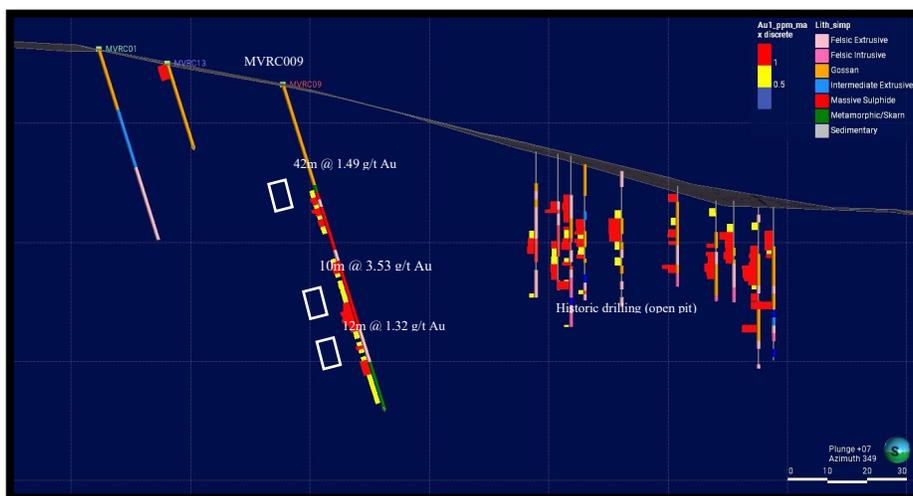


Figure 5: Cross-section through Mt Victor showing Au mineralization intersected in hole MVRC009 relative to historical drilling

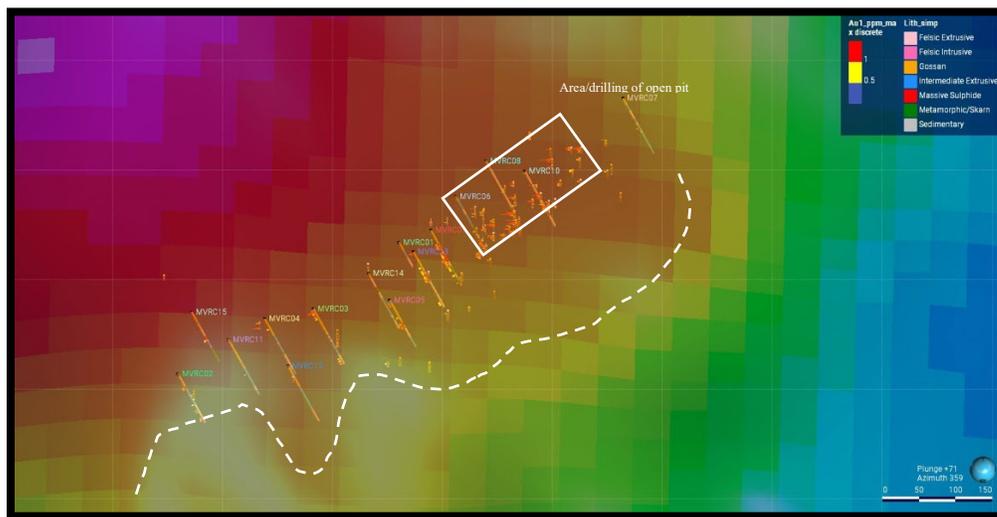


Figure 6: Oblique view of 2024 and historical drilling including Au assays (along drill traces) from Mt Victor, Arau

Greater Arau Project Area: In 2025, GPAC conducted a brief one-day site visit to Arau/Mt Victor. One of the primary observations made during the site visit was the presence of an extensive (likely argillic) alteration zone that stretches several kilometers from the Mt Victor area. This alteration system combined with the Au mineralization in the historical pit suggests the potential for a large mineralized hydrothermal system beyond the gossan/massive sulphide mineralization that was the focus of previous mining efforts. A MobileMT survey conducted in 2022 also supports this interpretation, with numerous coincident magnetic/EM and apparent conductivity anomalies suggesting intrusions that could be prospective for porphyry-style mineralization (Figure 6). The relationship between the massive sulphide/gossan and surrounding alteration is not clear, but preliminary observations suggest the massive sulphide is a later feature. These observations suggest that a systematic approach to exploration, starting at Mt Victor and extending beyond to other parts of the Arau project area, is warranted. It is also recommended that the historical database be reviewed and verified as there is evidence to suggest some data could be misplaced.

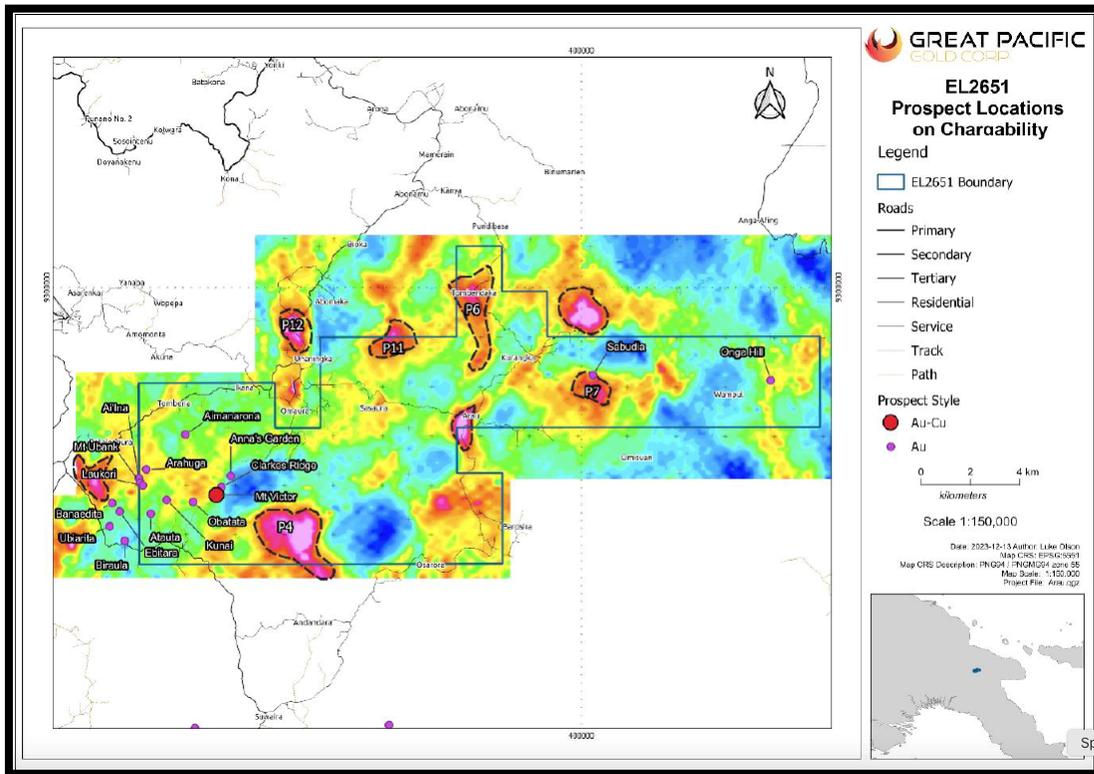


Figure 7: Map of apparent conductivity of the Arau project area (EL2651 only) showing the location of major targets derived from the 2022 MobileMT survey and other historical data.

Based on the data review and one-day site visit to Arau/Mt Victor during 2025, the following observations and recommendations have been made. No formal work/exploration plan has been designed or budgeted for in 2026:

- 1) MobileMT indicates broader porphyry/epithermal potential: The MobileMT data has highlighted numerous targets that require follow up and together with the pervasive argillic(?) alteration that was observed on the recent site visit suggests significant potential for porphyry/epithermal style mineralization.
- 2) Relationship between Mt Victor and broader alteration system is interesting: The RC drill program in 2024 did successfully intersect at/near surface high-grade gold mineralization at and around the historical open pit. The relationship between the gossan/massive sulphide and surround alteration (if any) is worth exploring further.
- 3) Size potential of massive sulphide/gossan at Mt Victor needs further assessment: The gold assays from the 2024 RC drill program at Mt Victor are interesting. More work is required to determine the potential of Mt Victor as a stand-alone target.
- 4) Project easily accessible and broad community support: The western portion of the Arau project is accessible via dirt roads (albeit they are prone to washouts). The local communities are very enthusiastic to see more work done in the area.
- 5) Eastern portion of project area less accessible: The eastern portion of the Arau project area is less accessible than the western portion around Mt Victor and will likely need air support. Some of the better targets defined by MobileMT are in this western portion so a cost-benefit analysis on these projects relative to others will need to be conducted.

The Tinga Valley Property

The 347 sq km Tinga Valley property is located in the Papua Mobile Belt, a world class copper and gold district which is host to several Tier 1 copper and gold mines.

The Tinga Valley tenement is located within the Papua Mobile Belt, which hosts the Darai Limestone and sediments of the Iero Formation, which are intruded by diorite and andesite porphyry bodies. This represents a geologic setting and footprint like

that of the Ok Tedi Mine, which between 1984 and 2022 produced over 5.17 million tonnes of copper and 15.9 million ounces of gold.

Historical work carried out initially by Kennecott Explorations and several other explorers since the early 1990’s, through to the mid 2000’s, identified extensive zones of porphyry related alteration, epithermal and skarn style copper and gold mineralization outcropping at surface. The mineralization and alteration have been mapped over a 2.5km x 1.5km area of diorite and andesite plugs intruded into limestone (Darai Limestone) and sediments of the Ieru Formation.

Several of the intrusive units at Tinga, show extensive mineralization and alteration with historical rock chip samples reporting grades of up to 1.97% copper and up to 12.7 g/t gold in areas of phyllic, argillic and potassic alteration. Sulphide mineralization reported includes galena-sphalerite-chalcopyrite and chalcocite. Calcisilicate skarn mineralization consisting of pyrite-chalcopyrite-magnetite have been mapped on the contact zones of the intrusive zones with the limestone.

The alteration occurs in concentric fashion around centres of potassic alteration, which are associated with the highest copper surface value. The alteration is indicative of a deeper, fully preserved porphyry copper-gold system.

Despite the highly encouraging results and being located in one of the most important copper-gold belts in the world, the main prospects at Tinga Valley have not been drill tested to date.

Australian Projects

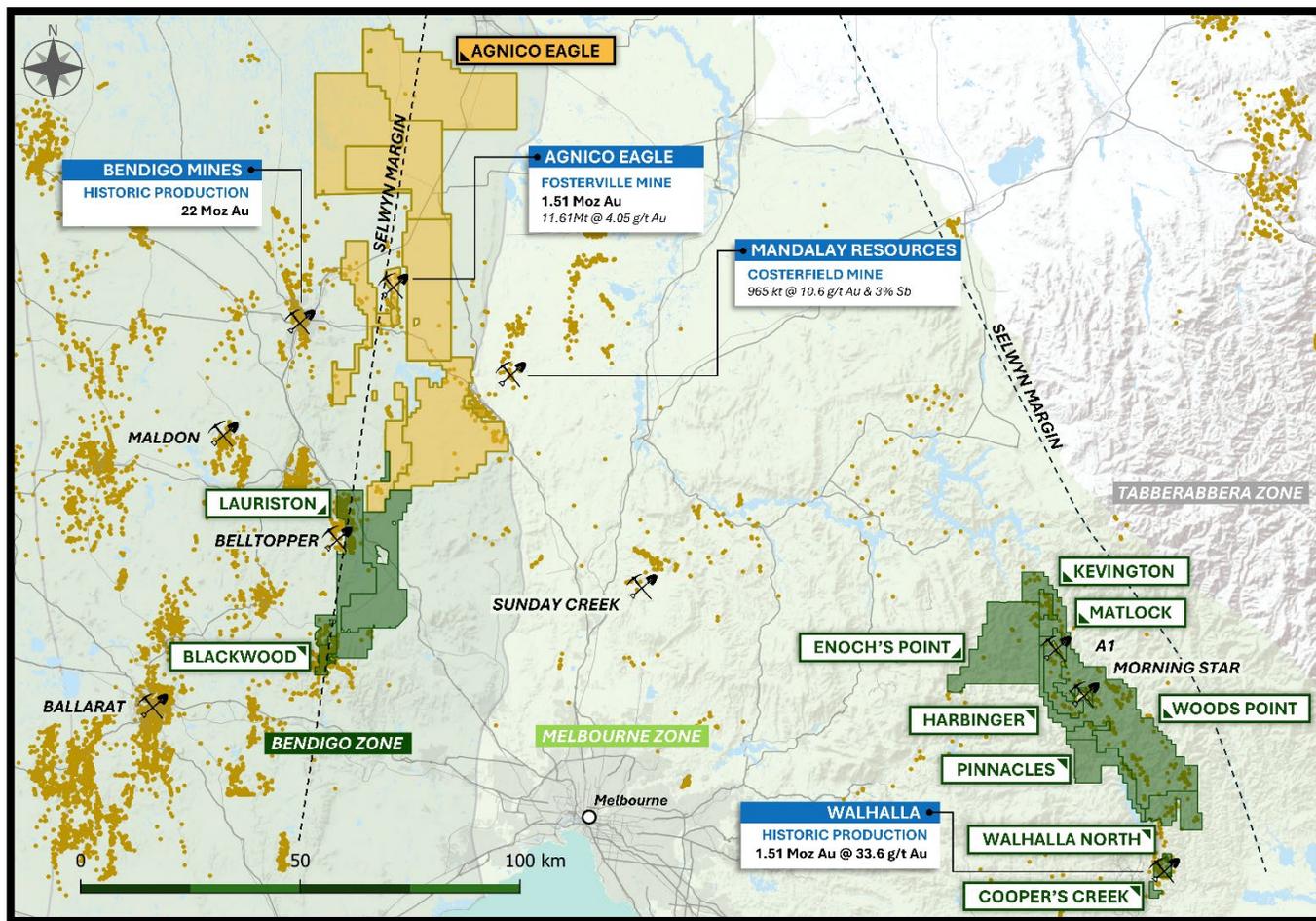


Figure 8 – GPAC Victorian Tenement Map

The Company’s Australian properties consist of the Lauriston Gold Project and Walhalla Gold Belt Project. The properties are held 100% through the Company’s wholly owned subsidiary, Currawong Resources Pty Ltd.

Lauriston Gold Project

The Lauriston Gold Project consists of six exploration licenses, and one exploration licence application, located in the state of Victoria, Australia covering 565 km² of the Fosterville Subdomain. The Lauriston Gold Project is south of and adjoining Agnico Eagle's Fosterville Gold Project. Mineralization at Agnico Eagle's Fosterville Gold Project is not necessarily indicative of mineralization at the Lauriston Gold Project.

The focus of the Company's exploration program is to explore within the property for gold deposits analogous in style and type to the Fosterville Gold Mine further north of Lauriston. These epizonal deposits are associated with the Tabberabberan orogeny of the Mid-Devonian and have a characteristic metallogenic signature of Au-As-Sb mineralization. The epizonal deposits of Central Victoria are distinctly different to the Early Devonian Bindian orogenic mesozonal gold mineralization of the Ballarat and Bendigo goldfields found further west and northwest. The Bendigo goldfield is also on strike to the Lauriston goldfield and the mineralization present at Lauriston has characteristics in common with both the Bendigo and Fosterville goldfield due to overprinting of the mineralization styles.

In late 2023, the Company carried out a scout RC drilling program aimed at specific structural targets and based on earlier drilling results. The brief four-hole program at three prospects has resulted in a significant high-grade gold discovery hole at the Comet prospect with 8m at 105 g/t Au from 95m depth. This drill intersection was interpreted as being within the projected core of the Comet anticline where it is intersected by the west dipping Comet Fault Zone., which is a highly prospective structural setting and structurally similar to the Fosterville gold mine high grade gold zones.

Further drilling in Q2 2024 consisted of 7 diamond drillholes (CDH06 to CDH11 and CND01), for a total of 1072.4 meters. All seven drill holes intersected the Comet fault zone with wide zones of mineralization and varying gold grades. Two drillholes (CDH10 and CDH11) drilled at an oblique angle aimed at the high-grade zone to test for cross cutting mineralized structures. Drillhole CDH10 intersected 4.0 m at 22.3 g/t Au from 101.93 meters. This intersection lies between CDH05A and CDH01A intersections. Drillhole CDH11 failed to intersect significant gold mineralization at the projected location and this is interpreted as having drilled underneath the plunging gold rich mineralized shoot or plunging zone. Diamond drill hole (CDH09) encountered similar mineralization to that encountered in CDH02 previously, with multiple stacked zones of west dipping mélange type quartz veined mineralization as well as generally flat-lying sandstone hosted extensional quartz veins. Some of these flat lying veins have visible gold and are high grade (such as CDH09:0.3 m at 55.6 g/t Au) as well as the mélange hosted main veined fault discovery zone. Additional information on the drill programs is contained in the Company's news releases dated March 21, 2024 and June 21, 2024.

The Walhalla Gold Belt Project

The Walhalla Gold Belt Project has now been consolidated by the Company via staking into a major land holding, with 6 tenements now granted (most of them recently granted) covering the Walhalla goldfield, Harbinger goldfield, Enoch's Point goldfield, Cooper's Creek copper/PGE prospect and the Pinnacles goldfield. The six granted tenements composed of 537 km² contain 91 hard-rock prospects with 31 of them having production figures from the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The total recorded gold production from these 31 prospects amounts to 1,510,309 ounces at a recovered grade of 33.59 g/t Au (GeoVic,2020).

At Cohen's Reef, the largest historical gold producer, a drilling permit has been approved which would allow drilling of the postulated high grade repetition target presented in the Cohen's Reef longitudinal section, with drill collar sites located largely in the Empress Shaft area. A community information program has begun to establish our interest in drilling the area. This program has been well received with the main issue being that the residents don't want night shift drilling because of the noise. The Company will continue to develop the proposed exploration drilling program with the community and the appropriate authorities.

In addition, the Pinnacles licence was granted on 21 October 2022 and covers 103km², with the main target being the Pinnacles prospect. Site inspection with the Forests Department (DECCA) for access to drill the area as part of the Low Impact Exploration Permit has been conducted. DECCA requested a flora survey as part of the approval process for the drill permit. The flora survey has been completed with no impediments to DECCA granting the drill permit.

Mr. Callum Spink, (B.App.Sc (Geol), MBA) a Qualified Person under the meaning of Canadian National Instrument 43-101, is responsible for the technical content of this Management's Discussion and Analysis.

Wild Dog Resources Inc.

On September 20, 2023 the Company acquired WDR. WDR has option agreements to acquire three-projects, the Wild Dog project, the Arau project, and the Kesar project. The Projects are comprised of multiple exploration licensees (EL's) and one exploration license application (ELA) covering approximately 2,166 square kilometers.

The Wild Dog Project

The Wild Dog Project consists of EL 2516 and EL 2761, totaling 1424 square kilometers, which are located on the island of New Britain, Papua New Guinea, and are approximately 50 km southwest of Rabaul and Kokopo, Papua New Guinea. EL 2516 was granted on April 22, 2024.

Wild Dog also applied for and received EL 2761, which is contiguous and situated to the west and north of EL 2516, located on the eastern portion of New Britain island in PNG.

1) Munga River Option Agreement

Wild Dog entered into an option agreement dated December 19, 2019, as amended on August 31, 2023, between Wild Dog and Munga River Limited ("Munga River"). Pursuant to the agreement, the Company may acquire up to a 100% interest in EL 2516 in stages.

To acquire and maintain an initial 80% interest in EL, the Company is required to pay and issue:

- (i) \$25,000 within 20 business days following the notification of grant of EL 2516 (paid);
- (ii) \$275,000 within 10 business days following the issuance of EL 2516 (paid);
- (iii) \$550,000 in shares within 10 business days following the issuance of EL 2516, at a price equal to the lesser of (a) the price of the last financing and (b) the closing price of the common shares immediately prior to license issuance (issued 491,071 common shares);
- (iv) \$250,000 within 20 business days following renewal of EL 2516; and
- (v) \$250,000 in shares within 30 business days following the 36-month anniversary of the renewal of EL 2516.

In order to acquire and maintain an additional 20% interest (for an aggregate 100% interest) in EL 2516, the Company is required to pay and issue:

- (i) \$700,000 on or before October 29, 2027;
- (ii) \$300,000 in shares on or before October 29, 2027;
- (iii) \$1,400,000 on or before November 14, 2029; and
- (iv) \$600,000 in shares on or before October 31, 2029.

Unless otherwise described, the shares described above will be issued at the volume-weighted average price ("VWAP") for the 20 trading days immediately prior to the date of each such share issuance.

Upon the Company acquiring 80% interest, the Company will grant a 2% net smelter return royalty ("NSR") in respect of EL 2516. The Company may purchase one-half (1%) at any time prior to the commencement of commercial production with the payment and issuance of:

- (i) \$625,000; and
- (ii) \$625,000 in shares at a price per share equal to the 30-day VWAP.

The Company was also required to issue \$150,000 (issued 133,929 common shares) in shares on the grant of EL 2516 to a third party at a price equal to the lesser of (a) the price of the last financing and (b) the closing price of the common shares immediately prior to license issuance.

2) The Aphrodite Agreement

The Company entered into an agreement dated December 19, 2019, as amended August 31, 2023, (the "Aphrodite Agreement") with Empire Exploration Pty Ltd and the trustee of the Aphrodite Trust ("Aphrodite"), whereby Aphrodite agreed to withdraw

all legal claims relating to its 10% interest in the historical tenement. Pursuant to the Aphrodite Agreement, the Company is required to pay:

- (i) \$112,500 within 10 business days following the grant of EL 2516 (paid);
- (ii) \$10,000 within 30 business days following the grant of the EL 2516 (paid); and
- (iii) \$122,500 within 10 business days following the 12-month anniversary of the grant of EL 2516.

3) The NGGL Agreement

The Company entered into an agreement dated May 30, 2022, as amended August 31, 2023, (the "NGGL Agreement") with NGGL (in liquidation), whereby NGGL agreed to withdraw all legal claims relating to the historical tenements. Pursuant to the NGGL Agreement, The Company is required to pay and issue to NGGL's liquidator:

- (i) \$30,000 within 20 business days following the notification of the grant of EL 2516;
- (ii) \$325,000 within 20 business days following the grant of the EL 2516; and
- (iii) \$400,000 in shares on the grant of EL 2516.

The Kesar Project

The Kesar Project consists of EL 2711, comprising 130 square kilometers, and is located in Kainantu region, Eastern Highlands Province, Papua New Guinea.

Wild Dog entered into a project and investment agreement dated April 5, 2023 (the "Project and Investment Agreement") with Andy Thomas ("Thomas") and Yaendal Minerals Limited ("Yaendal"), pursuant to which the Company agreed to acquire a 90% interest in Yaendal (the "90% Yaendal Interest"), a Papua New Guinea company, which holds EL 2711.

In order to earn the 90% Yaendal, the Company is required to pay:

- (i) \$200,000 on granting of the EL (paid);
- (ii) \$100,000 on or before the 12-month anniversary of granting of the EL; and
- (iii) \$100,000 on or before the 24-month anniversary of granting of the EL.

Pursuant to the Project and Investment Agreement, the Company will also pay and issue:

- (i) 640,295 common shares within 20 business days following the grant of the EL 2711 (issued with a fair value of \$364,968); and
- (ii) \$5,000 in cash per month to Thomas' consulting company for a period of six (6) years following the execution of the Project and Investment Agreement

At any time after the completion and publication of a definitive feasibility study and after written receipt of the first renewal of the grant of the EL pursuant to ELA 2711, the Company shall have the right to purchase all or any portion of the remaining shares in Yaendal held by Thomas at a price equal to the mid-point of a range of an independent valuation by an independent accountant. Up to 80% of this is payable, at the election of the Company, in Great Pacific Shares at a price equal to at the VWAP for the 20 trading days immediately prior to the date of such share issuance.

The Company will be solely responsible for funding exploration activities and other expenditures at the Kesar Project. Yaendal will be required to repay to the Company 100% of the earnings or dividends that Thomas would be entitled to receive until such time as the amounts so received equal the aggregate amount of expenditures incurred by the Company that would have been payable by Thomas.

The Kesar Project is subject to a 2% NSR that Yaendal may purchase one-half (1%) at any time, for \$1,500,000.

The Arau Project

The Arau Project consists of EL 2651 and EL 2715 (issued during the period ended September 30, 2024), totaling approximately 614 square kilometers, located in the Kainantu region, Eastern Highlands Province, Papua New Guinea.

Wild Dog entered into a Share Purchase and Financing Agreement dated January 10, 2021 with Taha Sanduhu ("Sanduhu") and Ontaga Resources Ltd. ("Ontaga") pursuant to which the Company can acquire up to 85% interest in Ontaga. The Company currently holds a 25% interest using the equity method. The Company may acquire an additional 60% interest in Ontaga (up to an aggregate of 85%), by paying \$390,000 on or before the later of the renewal dates for EL 2651 or EL 2715.

The Company is also required to pay:

- (i) K50,000 in cash towards the completion of a medical clinic located near the village of Arau and the employment of the services of a nurse during the third year of EL2651;
- (ii) K50,000 in cash for employment services for the 24 months following the completion of the First Ontaga Option during the fourth year of EL2651;

Upon the Company acquiring an 85% interest in Ontaga, the Company will be solely responsible for funding exploration activities and other expenditures at the Arau Project. However, Ontaga will be required to pay to the Company 80% of earnings or dividends that Sanduhu would be entitled to receive until such time as the amounts so received equal the aggregate amount of expenditures incurred by the Company that would have been payable by Sanduhu. During the year ended December 31, 2024 the Company funded 100% of the activities of Ontaga, of which \$1,384,760, was recognized as funding of equity investment activities in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

The Arau Project is subject to a 2% NSR. Ontaga may purchase one-half (1%) of the NSR at any time, for \$1,000,000.

During the period ended December 31, 2024 the movement in the equity investment was as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
	\$	\$
Current assets	3,505	-
Exploration and evaluation assets	8,449,608	8,449,608
Current liabilities	(1,392,339)	-
Net assets	7,060,775	8,449,608
The Company's share of the net assets – 25% (2023 – 25%)	1,765,194	2,112,402

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
	\$	\$
Exploration expenditures	(1,376,396)	-
Exchange difference on translation of foreign operations	12,437	-
The Company's share of comprehensive loss – 25% (2023 – 0%)	347,208	-

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
	\$	\$
Investment in Ontaga Resources Ltd		
Balance, beginning of period	2,112,402	-
Acquisition of Ontaga Resources Ltd	-	2,112,402
Loss on equity investments	347,208	-
Balance, end of period	1,765,194	2,112,402

Acquisition of Tinga Valley Copper & Gold Corp

On May 17, 2024, the Company closed the acquisition of Tinga pursuant to the terms of the amalgamation agreement (the "Tinga Agreement"). The Company acquired all of the issued and outstanding common shares of Tinga by issuing 12,500,000 common shares ("Tina Consideration Shares") of the Company.

The acquisition of Tinga did not meet the definition of a business combination and therefore, was accounted for as an asset purchase of mineral property interests and related net assets. The fair value of the consideration paid for the acquisition of

Tinga has been allocated to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed, based on management's best estimate and taking into account all available information at the time of acquisition.

The Tinga Consideration Shares are subject to contractual resale restrictions, with 33.33% being released on September 17, 2024, 33.33% being released on January 17, 2025, and 33.34% being released on May 17, 2025. The value of the Tinga Consideration Shares was estimated using the Black Scholes Option Pricing Model to estimate the discount related to the lack of marketability of the Tinga Consideration Shares due to the contractual restriction. The following assumptions were used on the Black Scholes Option Pricing Model: share price \$1.08, expected life ranging from 0.33 years to 1 year, expected annualized volatility ranging from 90.98% to 100.71%, risk free interest rate of 4.19% and a dividend yield of 0%.

The Company appointed a financial advisor in connection with the transaction and issued 600,000 common shares as an advisory fee which were valued at \$648,000. The Company paid other share issuance costs of \$51,680.

The following tables summarize the fair value of the total consideration paid and the aggregate fair value of the identified assets acquired and liabilities assumed:

Purchase price	\$
12,500,000 common shares of the Company at \$0.78 per share	9,699,138
600,000 common shares issued as an Advisory Fee	648,000
Other share issuance costs	51,680
Fair value of consideration	10,398,818

Net assets acquired	\$
Cash	3,520
Exploration and evaluation assets (Note 8)	10,581,248
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	(185,950)
	10,398,818

Summary of Project Expenditures

Below is a summary of the changes in the exploration and evaluation assets for the period ended December 31, 2024:

<i>Acquisition Costs</i>	Wild Dog Project	Kesar Project	Tinga Valley Project	Victoria Projects	Total
Balance, December 31, 2023	\$ 4,893,833	\$ 812,365	\$ -	\$ 1,292,548	\$ 6,998,746
Additions	1,122,500	400,000	10,581,249	-	12,103,749
Available for sale	-	-	-	(85,320)	(85,320)
Write-off of Beechworth and Moormbool	-	-	-	(91,835)	(91,835)
Foreign exchange	-	-	-	(5,118)	(5,118)
Balance, December 31, 2024	\$ 6,016,333	\$ 1,212,365	\$ 10,581,249	\$ 1,110,275	\$ 18,920,222

During the period ended December 31, 2024, the Company incurred exploration costs as follows:

<i>Exploration Expenditures</i>	Lauriston Project	Other Victoria Projects	PNG Projects	Total
Assay and sampling	\$ 22,370	\$ 3,676	\$ 40,415	\$ 66,461
Data compilation	5,872	6,714	376	12,962
Drilling	398,320	30,313	594,842	1,023,475
Environmental and rehabilitation	30,592	1,424	198,215	230,231
Equipment rental	18,101	8,913	776	27,790
Field expenditures	66,874	36,973	387,977	491,824
Geological consulting	195,533	220,320	495,212	911,065
Geophysics and surveying	30,764	24,129	-	54,893
Helicopter support	-	-	549,247	549,247
Project administration & community relations	32,536	50,969	62,945	146,450
Salaries and wages	160,440	259,793	381,310	801,543
Tenement administration & fees	37,975	24,441	31,150	93,566
Travel	8,879	46,204	266,562	321,645
Taxes	-	-	138,989	138,989
	\$ 1,008,256	\$ 713,869	\$ 3,148,016	\$ 4,870,141

Pursuant to the Australian mineral rights regulations, the Company is required to incur annual minimum exploration expenditures to maintain the exploration licenses. Under Australian mining laws, the Company is required to incur AUD\$15,000 plus AUD \$150 per km² in first year, AUD \$200 per km² for each of second, third and fourth year and AUD \$300 per km² for each year thereafter. The expenditure commitment per km² increases over time, but is offset by forced tenement area reductions on the second and fourth anniversary of 25% and 40% respectively. The Company estimates the following annual minimum exploration expenditures to fall due, based on both granted licenses and the anticipated timing of pending licenses being granted, to be AUD\$1,090,050 in 2025, and AUD\$1,104,850 in 2026 and AUD\$1,271,750 in 2027.

Results of Operations

The consolidated financial statements reflect the financial condition of the Company's business for the period ended December 31, 2024. The significant events during the period which impacted the financial results of the Company, some of which are discussed above in the performance summary section are:

During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company incurred a loss of \$18,167,354 (2023 - \$4,411,668) and during the three-month period ended December 31, 2024, the Company incurred a loss of \$5,377,045 (2023- \$1,715,719). Significant expenditures included:

- Consulting fees of \$395,000 (2023 - \$90,000) during the year ended December 31, 2024, and \$195,000 (2023 - \$85,000) during the three-month period ended December 31, 2024. Consultant activity increased during the year and included capital markets advisory fees, fees paid to the VP of Corporate development, and fees paid to advisors of the Company.
- Exploration expenditures totaled \$4,870,141 (2023 - \$1,742,645) for the year ended December 31, 2024 and \$2,343,302 (2023 - \$543,059) during the three-month period ended December 31, 2024. During the period, the Company continued to actively explore various targets in its property portfolio, as described in the performance summary and exploration project sections above. Exploration expenditures increased year over year as the Company ramped up exploration on the PNG portfolio, including the commencement of a drill program at the Kesar project during Q4. In addition, the Company completed drilling at the Comet target at Lauriston, Australia in Q1 and completed a drill program at Arau during Q3. Please refer to the Exploration Project section for a breakdown of the exploration expenditures incurred during the year ended December 31, 2024.
- Management fees of \$414,000 (2023 - \$439,000) during the year ended December 31, 2024, and \$165,000 (2023 - \$196,000) during the three-month period ended December 31, 2024. Management fees include fees paid to the CEO and former CEO.
- Professional fees of \$1,111,879 (2023 - \$517,611) during the year ended December 31, 2024, and \$437,628 (2023 - \$128,585) during the three-month period ended December 31, 2024. This includes legal and accounting activity related to general corporate matters, and listing and compliance requirements, such as the audit. The increase is due to increased entities and activity with the new PNG portfolio. During the current period professional fees also include the recruitment fee for the new CEO who was appointed during the period ended December 31, 2024.
- Office expenses of \$359,372 (2023 - \$294,065) for the year ended December 31, 2024, and \$145,145 (2023 - \$207,521) for the three-month period ended December 31, 2024. Office expenses include insurance, rent, and general office expenses and increased as activity ramped up following the acquisition of Wild Dog.
- Shareholder communications and marketing of \$1,991,300 (2023 - \$1,004,455) for the year ended December 31, 2024, and \$430,582 (2023 - \$453,880) for the three-month period ended December 31, 2024. The Company continued to raise awareness of its projects, including the proposed PNG acquisition, and the exploration completed to date. The significant increase in marketing expenses for the year ended December 31, 2024, related to the engagement of Gold Standard Media and its affiliated entities for US\$1,000,000. The Company completed the marketing campaign to raise awareness of the Company's PNG and Australian projects.
- Share-based payments of \$6,585,377 (2023 - \$nil) during the year ended December 31, 2024, and a recovery of \$95,950 (2023 - \$nil) for the three-month period ended December 31, 2024. Share-based payments are related to stock options and restricted share units granted and the timing of vesting during the periods. During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company granted 3,215,000 stock options and issued 6,690,000 restricted share units to directors, officers, employees and consultants. During the three months ended December 31, 2024, the Company granted 1,000,000 stock options, granted 100,000 RSUs, and cancelled 1,885,000 RSUs due to forfeiture, resulting in a recovery during the three-month period.

- Funding of equity investment of \$1,384,760 (2023 - \$nil) during the year ended December 31, 2024, which was used to fund exploration activities in the Company's equity investment (Ontaga), including a drill program at the Arau project.
- Write-off of exploration assets of \$91,835 (2024 - \$nil). During the fourth quarter the Company elected to terminate the Beechworth project and relinquish the Moormbool exploration licenses and wrote off all associated acquisition costs totaling \$ 91,835.

During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company incurred a comprehensive loss for the period of \$18,181,832 (2023 - \$4,430,784). Included in the comprehensive loss was a loss on foreign exchange differences arising on translation of the Australian and PNG operations of \$14,478 (2023 - \$19,116) for the year ended December 31, 2024, and a loss of \$11,303 (2023 - gain of \$25,409) for the three-month period ended December 31, 2024.

On December 24, 2024, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement financing of 11,222,222 units of the Company at a price of \$0.45 per unit for aggregate gross proceeds of \$5,050,000. The proceeds of the private placement were to be used for diamond drilling at Kesar Creek, additional exploration activities in Papua New Guinea and for general corporate purposes. To date, the Company has principally used the proceeds for drilling activities at Kesar Creek and completion of the MobileMT survey on its Kesar Creek and Wild Dog Projects.

Selected Annual Information

The following table provides a brief summary of the Company's financial operations. For more detailed information, refer to the Financial Statements.

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Interest income	\$ 266,441	\$ 516,686	\$ 268,069
Exploration Activities	4,870,141	1,742,645	4,524,620
Net loss before income taxes	18,167,354	4,411,668	6,071,322
Net loss	18,167,354	4,411,668	6,071,322
Basic and diluted loss per share	0.19	0.06	0.09
Total assets	26,840,015	20,768,342	16,851,154
Working capital	3,892,699	10,964,753	15,531,623
Total long-term liabilities	-	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-

Summary of Quarterly Results

	December 31, 2024	September 30, 2024	June 30, 2024	March 31, 2024
Working capital	\$ 3,892,699	\$ 3,352,354	\$ 6,313,436	\$ 9,480,938
Exploration expenditures	2,343,302	1,189,525	699,563	637,751
Share-based payments	(95,950)	2,183,878	1,613,460	2,883,989
Net loss	(5,377,045)	(4,614,502)	(3,746,836)	(4,428,971)
Comprehensive loss	(5,388,348)	(4,618,343)	(3,732,563)	(4,442,578)
Net loss per share - basic	(0.05)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.05)
	December 31, 2023	September 30, 2023	June 30, 2023	March 31, 2023
Working capital	\$ 10,964,753	\$ 12,770,728	\$ 13,752,417	\$ 14,671,511
Exploration expenditures	543,059	369,264	335,073	495,249
Share-based payments	-	-	-	-
Net loss	(1,715,719)	(886,170)	(948,073)	(861,706)
Comprehensive loss	(1,690,310)	(893,474)	(954,962)	(892,038)
Net loss per share - basic	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)

Discussion of Quarterly Results

Since incorporation and listing the Company has been focused on project investigation, project acquisition and the exploration of acquired projects in Victoria, Australia and Papua New Guinea. The Company has been successful in financing these activities and continues to actively explore the various projects, including drilling. Significant items impacting the Company's net loss are primarily from the changing levels of financing available, project investigation and exploration activities, share-based compensation, and office and administrative expenses. Changing levels in exploration programs and general and administrative costs fluctuate independently according to field activities at our properties or general corporate activities.

During the quarter ended December 31, 2024 the Company's exploration expenditures increased as drilling commenced at the Kesar project and as the Company began site preparation at the Wild Dog project. The Company recognized a recovery in share-based payments during the quarter due to the forfeiture of certain RSUs. During the quarters ended September 30, 2024 and June 30, 2024 the Company completed drilling at Arau and commenced mobilization of two drill rigs to Kesar resulting in increased exploration expenditures compared to the previous interim period. During the quarter ended March 31, 2024 the Company was drilling at the Comet target, Lauriston project, Australia. Share based payments had a significant impact on the net loss during 2024, with the Company granting 3,215,000 stock options and issuing 6,690,000 RSUs during the quarter ended March 31, 2024 and granting 1,000,000 stock options and 100,000 restricted share units during the quarter ended September 30, 2024. During the quarter ended December 31, 2023 the Company commenced planning for the 2024 exploration programs in Australia and PNG. During the quarter ended September 30, 2024 the Company closed the acquisition of Wild Dog. During the quarters ended June 30, 2023, March 31, 2023, and December 31, 2023 the Company continued exploration in Australia and was completing project investigation activities, culminating in the acquisition of Wild Dog.

Liquidity

The Company's mineral exploration and development activities do not provide a source of income. Given the nature of our business, the results of operations as reflected in the net losses and losses per share do not provide a complete interpretation of our valuation.

The Company's working capital as at December 31, 2024, was \$3,892,6999. This balance includes cash of \$5,421,818 to settle accounts payable and accrued liabilities of \$1,537,206. The Company is in a strong working capital position with sufficient funds to finance the next phase of exploration and to fund general administrative costs during this period.

While the Company currently has sufficient funds to complete the next phase of the exploration programs, the Company does not have a source of income available to maintain liquidity indefinitely into the future. The Company continues to investigate additional project and financing opportunities and would consider raising capital via share issuances, debt facilities, joint venture arrangements, or a combination of these options. The Company has financed its operations to date primarily through the issuance of common shares.

Operating Activities: The Company does not generate cash from operating activities. Net cash used in the Company for operating activities, which includes exploration activities, for the year ended December 31, 2024, was \$8,187,611.

Investing Activities: During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company had net cash outflows from investing activities of \$2,222,536. Significant items included property option payments of \$422,500 related to the Wild Dog Project, property option payments for the Kesar project of \$400,000, payments related to the acquisition of Tinga of \$51,680 and funding of the Ontaga equity investment of \$1,384,760.

Financing Activities: During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company received \$4,710,000 from private placements, \$188,298 from the exercise of stock options, and paid \$188,298 in share issuance costs.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future. The Company's continuing operations rely on the ability of the Company to continue to raise capital.

Related Party Transactions

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries:

Company	Place of Incorporation	Effective Interest	Principal Activity	Functional Currency
Currawong Resources Ltd	Australia	100%	Exploration	Australian Dollar
Bendigo Gold Corp	Canada	100%	Inactive	Canadian Dollar
Wild Dog Resources Inc	Canada	100%	Holding	Canadian Dollar
Wild Dog Resources (PNG) Ltd	Papua New Guinea	100%	Exploration	PNG Kina
Yaendal Minerals Ltd	Papua New Guinea	90%	Exploration	PNG Kina
Tinga Valley Copper & Gold Corp	Canada	100%	Holding	Canadian Dollar
Niugini Highlands Resources Ltd	Papua New Guinea	100%	Exploration	PNG Kina

* Wild Dog Resources Inc. ("Wild Dog") and Wild Dog's subsidiaries Wild Dog Resources (PNG) Ltd. ("WDRL"), and Yaendal Minerals Ltd., are included from its date of acquisition (Note 5). Tinga Valley Copper & Gold Corp. ("Tinga"), and Tinga's subsidiary Niugini Highlands Resources Inc ("Niugini") are included from its date of acquisition.

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 consists of members of the Board and corporate officers, including the Company's Chief Executive Officer, Chief Operating Officer and Chief Financial Officer.

During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company entered into the following transactions with related parties, not disclosed elsewhere in this MD&A:

- a) Management fees of \$225,000 (2023 - \$nil) includes amount paid to a company controlled by Greg McCunn, the CEO and director of the Company.
- b) Management fees of \$189,000 (2023 - \$439,000) includes amount paid to a company controlled by Bryan Slusarchuk, a former officer and director of the Company.
- c) Geological consulting fees of \$314,776 (2023 - \$321,487) to a company controlled by Rex Motton, a former officer and director of the Company, of which \$nil (2023 - \$157,595) are included in exploration expenditures and \$nil are included in project investigation (2023 - \$163,892).
- d) Geological consulting fees of \$170,032 (2023 - \$174,019) to a company controlled by Liza Gazis, a former director of the Company
- e) Directors' fees of \$36,000 (2023 - \$61,000) to Robert McMorran or a company which Robert McMorran, a director of the Company, is associated with.
- f) Directors' fees of \$nil (2023 - \$61,000) to a company controlled by John Lewins, a former director of the Company.
- g) Directors' fees of \$86,000 (2023 - \$nil) to Chris Muller, a director of the Company, which includes a \$50,000 bonus.
- h) Directors' fees of \$36,000 (2023 - \$34,000) to Iain Martin, a director of the Company.
- i) Professional fees of \$150,025 (2023 - \$208,958) to O'Neill Law LLP, a firm which Charles Hethey, a director of the Company is associated with.
- j) Professional fees of \$235,500 (2023 - \$215,000) to Red Fern Consulting Ltd, a company which Jonathan Richards, an officer of the Company, is associated with.
- k) Rent, included in office expense of \$14,916 (2023 - \$39,352) to Motton & Gazis Property Investment LP, a Company controlled by Rex Motton and Liza Gazis, former directors of the Company, which is included in exploration expenditures.
- l) Share based payment expense included \$4,021,896 (2023 - \$nil) related to stock options and RSUs granted to directors and officers as well as RSU cancellations.

As at December 31, 2024, \$242,292 (December 31, 2023 - \$262,788) was included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities owing to directors, officers, and companies controlled or affiliated with directors and officers of the Company and included in prepaid expenses was \$nil (December 31, 2023 - \$126,886) of travel advances to officers of the Company.

Outstanding Share Data

Common Shares:

As at the date of this report the Company had 112,465,765 common shares issued and outstanding.

Escrow:

As at the date of this report the Company had no shares held in escrow.

Stock Options and Warrants:

As at the date of this report the Company had the following stock options and warrants outstanding:

Expiry Date	Number	Exercise Price
Stock options		
April 14, 2025	1,025,000	\$ 0.40
February 16, 2026	1,052,928	0.70
April 19, 2026	1,900,000	1.57
December 8, 2026	124,641	0.70
January 11, 2029	1,640,000	0.95
August 1, 2029	1,000,000	0.70
January 30, 2025	1,518,000	0.52
Warrants		
December 24, 2026	5,988,144	0.70

Restricted share units

As at the date of this report the Company granted 7,066,000 RSUs issued subject to vesting restrictions.

Contractual Obligations

Except as described herein or in the Company's consolidated financial statements as at December 31, 2024, the Company had no material contractual obligations.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As at December 31, 2024, the Company had no material off-balance sheet arrangements such as guarantee contracts, contingent interest in assets transferred to an entity, derivative instruments obligations or any obligations that trigger financing, liquidity, market or credit risk to the Company.

Proposed Transactions

Unless described elsewhere in this document, as at the date of this report the Company had no other proposed transactions under consideration.

Capital Resources

Except as elsewhere disclosed in this document, the Company has no commitments for capital expenditures at the date of this report. Refer to the Exploration Projects section for a description of expenditures required to maintain exploration licenses in good standing.

The Company will continue to seek capital. In the past the Company has raised capital through the issuance of common shares pursuant to private placement. The Company manages its capital structure to maximize its financial flexibility making adjustments to it in response to changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets and business opportunities. The Company does not presently utilize any quantitative measures to monitor its capital and is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

Financial Instruments and Risk Management

a) Fair value of financial instruments

Financial instruments measured at fair value are classified into one of three levels in the fair value hierarchy according to the relative reliability of the inputs used to estimate the fair values. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are:

- Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 – Inputs that are not based on observable market data.

As at December 31, 2024, the Company believes that the carrying values of receivables, accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their fair values because of their nature and relatively short maturity dates or durations. The carrying value of deferred acquisition payments approximates fair value because the factors considered in assessing the fair value of this item have not changed from the issuance date to December 31, 2024. The fair value of cash and cash equivalents is based on level 1 inputs of the fair value hierarchy.

b) Management of risks arising from financial instruments

Discussions of key risks associated with financial assets and liabilities are detailed below:

Credit risk

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents held with banks and financial institutions. The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying value of the financial assets. The Company's cash and cash equivalents are held with reputable Canadian and Australian banks. The credit risk related to cash and cash equivalents is considered minimal.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The risk that the Company will realize such a loss is limited because the Company has no interest-bearing financial instruments.

Liquidity risk

The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining sufficient cash and cash equivalents to enable settlement of transactions as they come due. Management monitors the Company's contractual obligations and other expenses to ensure adequate liquidity is maintained. Contractual cash flow requirements as at December 31, 2024 were as follows:

Contractual cash flow requirements as at December 31, 2024 were as follows:

	< 1 year \$	1 – 2 years \$	3 – 5 years \$	Total \$
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	1,537,206	-	-	1,537,206
Deferred payments	89,150	-	-	89,150
Total	1,626,356	-	-	1,626,356

Currency risk

The international nature of the Company's operations results in foreign exchange risk. The Company's operating costs are primarily in Canadian dollars, Australian dollars and US dollars. Any fluctuations of the Canadian dollar in relation to these currencies may affect the profitability of the Company and the value of the Company's assets and liabilities. Management believes the foreign exchange risk derived from currency conversions is not significant and therefore does not hedge its foreign exchange risk.

Risk Factors

Companies in the exploration stage face a variety of risks and, while unable to eliminate all of them, the Company aims at managing and reducing such risks as much as possible. The Company faces a variety of risk factors such as project feasibility and practically, risks related to determining the validity of mineral property title claims, commodities prices, changes in laws and environmental laws and regulations. Management monitors its activities and those factors that could impact them in order to manage risk and make timely decisions. Risks and uncertainties the Company considers material in assessing its financial statements are described below.

Great Pacific Gold Corp will require additional funding.

As at December 31, 2024, the Company had working capital of \$3,892,699 which included cash and cash equivalents of \$5,421,818 and accounts payable and accrued liabilities of \$1,537,206. While the Company is well financed, the Company does not have any source of revenue and will require additional funding. The Company has relied upon equity subscriptions to satisfy its capital requirements and will likely continue to depend upon these sources to finance its activities. There can be no assurances that the Company will be successful in raising the desired level of financing on acceptable terms.

Exploration, Mining and Operational Risks

The business of exploring for and mining minerals involves a high degree of risk. Few properties that are explored are ultimately developed into mines. At present, the Company's mineral properties do not have any known mineral resources or reserves and the proposed exploration and drilling programs are an exploratory search for such mineral resources or reserves.

The Company's operations are subject to all the hazards and risks normally associated with the exploration, development and mining of minerals, any of which could result in risk to life, to property, or to the environment. The Company's operations may be subject to disruptions caused by unusual or unexpected formations, formation pressures, fires (including forest fires), power failures and labour disputes, flooding, explosions, cave-ins, landslides, the inability to obtain suitable or adequate equipment, machinery, labour or adverse weather conditions. The availability of insurance for such hazards and risks is extremely limited or uneconomical at this time.

In the event the Company is fortunate enough to discover a mineral deposit, the economics of commercial production depend on many factors, including the cost of operations, the size and quality of the mineral deposit, proximity to infrastructure, financing costs and Government regulations, including regulations relating to prices, taxes, royalties, land tenure, land use, importing and exporting minerals and environmental protection. The effects of these factors cannot be accurately predicted, but any combination of these factors could adversely affect the economics of commencement or continuation of commercial mineral production.

Great Pacific Gold Corp is subject to government regulation.

The Company's mineral exploration is, and any development activities will be, subject to various laws governing exploration, development, production, taxes, labor standards and occupational health, mine safety, environmental protection, toxic substances, land use, water use and other matters. Failure to comply with applicable laws and regulations may result in civil or criminal fines or penalties or enforcement actions, including orders issued by regulatory authorities curtailing the Company's operations or requiring corrective measures, any of which could result in the Company incurring substantial expenditures. No assurance can be given that new rules and regulations will not be enacted or that existing rules and regulations will not be applied in a manner which could limit or curtail exploration or development.

Exploration, development, and mining activities can be hazardous and involve a high degree of risk.

The Company's operations are subject to all the hazards and risks normally encountered in the exploration, development and production of base or precious metals, including, without limitation, unusual and unexpected geologic formations, seismic activity, rock bursts, pit-wall failures, cave-ins, flooding and other conditions involved in the drilling and removal of material,

any of which could result in damage to, or destruction of, mines and other producing facilities, damage to life or property, environmental damage and legal liability. Milling operations, if any, are subject to various hazards, including, without limitation, equipment failure and failure of retaining dams around tailings disposal areas, which may result in environmental pollution and legal liability.

Great Pacific Gold Corp may be adversely affected by fluctuations in metal prices.

The value and price of the Company's common shares, the Company's financial results, and exploration, development and mining activities of the Company, if any, may be significantly adversely affected by declines in the price of metals. Mineral prices fluctuate widely and are affected by numerous factors beyond the Company's control such as interest rates, exchange rates, inflation or deflation, global and regional supply and demand, and the political and economic conditions of mineral producing countries throughout the world.

Infrastructure

Exploration, development and ultimately mining and processing activities depend, to one degree or another, on the availability of adequate infrastructure. Reliable air service, roads, bridges, power sources and water supply are significant contributors in the determination of capital and operating costs. Inadequate infrastructure could significantly delay or prevent the Company exploring and developing its projects and could result in higher costs.

Great Pacific Gold Corp does not and likely will not insure against all risks.

The Company's insurance will not cover all the potential risks associated with a mining company's operations. The Company may also be unable to maintain insurance to cover these risks at economically feasible premiums. Insurance coverage may not continue to be available or may not be adequate to cover any resulting liability. Moreover, insurance against risks such as environmental pollution or other hazards as a result of exploration and production is not generally available to the Company or to other companies in the mining industry on acceptable terms. The Company might also become subject to environmental liability or other hazards which may not be insured against or which we may elect not to insure against because of premium costs or other reasons. Losses from these events may cause *Great Pacific Gold Corp* to incur significant costs that could have a material adverse effect upon its financial condition and results of operations.

Great Pacific Gold Corp may be subject to disputes.

The Company may be involved in disputes with other parties in the future, which may result in litigation or arbitration. The results of litigation or arbitration cannot be predicted with certainty. If the Company is unable to resolve these disputes favorably, it may have a material adverse impact on the Company.

All industries, including the mining industry, are subject to legal claims that are with and without merit. Due to the inherent uncertainty of the litigation process and dealings with regulatory bodies, there is no assurance that any legal or regulatory proceeding will be resolved in a manner that will not have a material and adverse effect on the Company.

Great Pacific Gold Corp is dependent on key personnel.

The Company's success depends in part on its ability to recruit and retain qualified personnel. Due to its relatively small size, the loss of the services of one or more of such key management personnel could have a material adverse effect on the Company. In addition, despite its efforts to recruit and retain qualified personnel, even when those efforts are successful, people are fallible and human error could result in a significant uninsured loss to the Company.

Great Pacific Gold Corp's officers and directors may have potential conflicts of interest.

Great Pacific Gold Corp's directors and officers may serve as directors and/or officers of other public and private companies and devote a portion of their time to manage other business interests. This may result in certain conflicts of interest. To the extent that such other companies may participate in ventures in which the Company is also participating, such directors and officers may have a conflict of interest in negotiating and reaching an agreement with respect to the extent of each company's participation. However, applicable law requires the directors and officers to act honestly, in good faith, and in the best interests of the Company and its shareholders and in the case of directors, to refrain from participating in the relevant decision in certain circumstances.

Permits, licenses and approvals

The Company's prospecting activities are dependent upon the grant and renewal of appropriate mineral tenures. Although the Company believes that it will obtain and renew the necessary prospecting licenses and permits, including but not limited to drill permits, there can be no assurance that they will be granted or as to the terms of any such grant. Furthermore, the Company is required to expend required minimum expenditure amounts on the exploration licenses in Australia and PNG in order to maintain them in good standing. If the Company is unable to expend these amounts, the Company may lose its title thereto.

All mining projects require a wide range of permits, licenses and government approvals and consents. It is not certain that we will be granted these at all, or in a timely manner. If we do not receive them for our mineral projects or are unable to maintain them, it could have a material and adverse effect on the Company.

Land Claims

Native title rights may be claimed on crown land or other types of tenure with respect to which mining rights have been conferred. In Australia, the *Native Title Act 1993* (Australia) (the "NTA") provides that any acts that may affect native title rights, such as the grant of a mineral tenement, after December 23, 1996 must comply with certain requirements to be valid under the NTA. These requirements typically require either: the right to negotiate, an Indigenous land use agreement ("ILUA") or an expedited procedure to negotiate. As all of the Company's granted Australian mineral tenements are within the external boundaries of native title claims, native title determinations and ILUAs, the Company will need to comply with these native title requirements. The failure to comply with these requirements could adversely effect the Company's mineral tenements and its exploration and mining activities thereon.

Title to our mineral properties

We have investigated title to all of our mineral properties and, to the best of our knowledge we have or are entitled to title to all of our properties subject to the items described in the MD&A and in our consolidated financial statements for the period ended December 31, 2023. Challenges may be made to the title to any of our properties and, if successful, they could impair development and/or operations at our mines or projects. There is no assurance that title to any of our properties will not be challenged.

New laws and regulations, or amendments to laws and regulations relating to mineral tenure and land title and usage, including expropriations and deprivations of contractual rights, if proposed and enacted, may affect our rights to our mineral properties. There is no assurance that we will be able to operate our properties as currently permitted or that we will be able to enforce our rights with respect to our properties.

Corruption and bribery

Our operations are governed by, and involve interactions with, many levels of government in foreign countries. We may not be able to complete some business transactions if we are subject to corruption or demands for bribes. Like most companies, we are required to comply with anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws, including the Canadian Corruption of Foreign Public Officials Act, as well as similar laws in the countries in which we conduct our business. In recent years, there has been a general increase in both the severity of penalties and frequency of enforcement under such laws, resulting in greater punishment and scrutiny to companies convicted of violating anti-bribery laws. Furthermore, a company may be found liable for violations by not only its employees, but also any third-party agents. If we find ourselves subject to an enforcement action or are found to be in violation of such laws, this may result in significant penalties, fines and/or sanctions being imposed on us resulting in a material adverse effect on the Company.

Reputational risk

Damage to our reputation can be the result of the actual or perceived occurrence of any number of events, and could include any negative publicity, whether true or not. Although we believe that we operate in a manner that is respectful to all stakeholders and take care in protecting our image and reputation, we do not have control over how we are perceived by others. Any reputation loss could result in decreased investor confidence and increased challenges in developing and maintaining community relations which may have adverse effects on the Company and the price of the Company's securities.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The Company's accounting policies and estimates and judgments are described in Notes 2 and 3 of its audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024.

Note Regarding Forward-Looking Information

Except for historical information, this MD&A contains forward-looking information which may include, but is not limited to, statements with respect to future financial and operating performance of the Company, cost and timing for exploration work on the Company's mineral properties, timing and ability to raise sufficient financing to meet its obligations and timely obtaining government approval for license grants, renewals and exploration work. Often, but not always, forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of words such as "plans", "expects", "is expected", "budget", "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "intends", "anticipates", or "believes" or variations (including negative variations) of such words and phrases, or statements that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will" be taken, occur or be achieved..

Forward-looking information involves known and unknown risk, uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual results to differ materially including, but not limited to, the following: the Company has no assurance that the licenses will be issued nor if issued, that they will be issued in a timely manner, general economic conditions; changes in financial markets; the impact of exchange rates; political conditions and developments in countries in which the Company operates; environmental risks of exploration activities; changes in the supply, demand and pricing of the metal commodities which the Company hopes to find and successfully mine; changes in regulatory requirements impacting the Company's operations; the sufficiency of current working capital and the estimated cost and availability of funding for the continued exploration and development of the Company's exploration properties. This list is not exhaustive and these and other factors should be considered carefully, and readers should not place undue reliance on the Company's forward-looking statements. As a result of the foregoing and other factors, no assurance can be given as to any such future results, levels of activity or achievements and neither the Company nor any other person assumes responsibility for the accuracy and completeness of these forward-looking statements.

Forward-looking statements are based on a number of material factors and assumptions, including the determination of mineral reserves or resources, if any, the results of exploration and drilling activities, the availability and final receipt of required approvals, licenses and permits, that sufficient working capital is available to complete proposed exploration and drilling activities, that contracted parties provide goods and/or services on the agreed time frames, the equipment necessary for exploration is available as scheduled and does not incur unforeseen break downs, that no labour shortages or delays are incurred and that no unusual geological or technical problems occur. While the Company considers these assumptions may be reasonable based on information currently available to it, they may prove to be incorrect.

Although forward-looking statements are made as of the date of this MD&A and are based on the beliefs of the Company's management, which we consider to be reasonable, as well as assumptions made by and information currently available to the Company's management, there is no assurance that the forward-looking statement or information will prove to be accurate. The Company intends to discuss in its future MD&As any events and circumstances that occurred during the period to which such document relates that are reasonably likely to cause actual events or circumstances to differ materially from those disclosed in this MD&A. New factors emerge from time to time, and it is not possible for management to predict all of such factors and to assess in advance the impact of each such factor on the Company's business or the extent to which any factor, or combination of factors, may cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statement. Other than as required by law and as otherwise stated in this MD&A the Company does not intend and undertakes no obligation to update any forward-looking information to reflect, among other things, new information or future events.