



Oracle Commodity Holding Corp.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

**For the Three Months Ended
June 30, 2024**

(Expressed in Canadian dollars, except where indicated)

Dated August 28, 2024

Oracle Commodity Holding Corp.

Management’s Discussion and Analysis

For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2024 (Unaudited)

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This Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") focuses on significant factors that have affected Oracle Commodity Holding Corp.'s (the "Company", "Issuer", or "Oracle") performance and such factors that may affect its future performance. This MD&A should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited consolidated financial statements and related notes for the year ended March 31, 2024 (the "Annual Financial Statements"), and the accompanying unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the interim period ended June 30, 2024, both of which were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"), all of which are available under the Company's SEDAR+ profile at www.sedarplus.ca. For the purposes of this MD&A, "Financial Position Date" means June 30, 2024, "this quarter" or "current quarter" means the three month period ended June 30, 2024, the "prior year quarter" means the three month period ended June 30, 2023. The information contained in this MD&A is current to August 28, 2024.

The information provided herein supplements but does not form part of the financial statements. Financial information is expressed in Canadian dollars, unless stated otherwise. All references to "\$" or "dollars" in this MD&A refer to Canadian dollars. References to "US\$" or "USD" in this MD&A refer to United States dollars. Readers are cautioned that this MD&A contains "forward-looking statements" and that actual events may vary from management's expectations. Readers are encouraged to read the cautionary note contained herein regarding such forward-looking statements.

Profile and Strategy

Oracle is a resource royalty and investment company that is focused on acquiring royalties and investments, with a focus on publicly traded companies in the mining sector.

Effective April 5, 2024, the Company's common shares are listed for trading on the TSX Venture Exchange (the "TSXV") under the symbol "ORCL". The Company's common shares are also quoted on the OTCQB under the symbol "ORLCF".

The Company maintains its registered and records office at Suite 1610 – 409 Granville Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, V6C 1T2.

On January 14, 2022, Silver Elephant Mining Corp. ("Silver Elephant") completed a strategic reorganization of its business through an arrangement (the "Silver Elephant Arrangement") under the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia). Pursuant to the Silver Elephant Arrangement, the common shares of Silver Elephant were consolidated on a 10:1 basis and each holder of common shares received in exchange for every 10 pre-consolidation common shares held: (i) one post-consolidation common share of Silver Elephant; (ii) one common share of Flying Nickel Mining Corp. ("Flying Nickel"); (iii) one common share of Nevada Vanadium Mining Corp. ("Nevada Vanadium"), and (iv) two common shares of Oracle.

As a result of the Silver Elephant Arrangement:

- i. certain royalties held by Silver Elephant were transferred to Oracle in exchange for the issuance of 1,785,430 Oracle common shares;
- ii. the Minago Project was spun out, into Flying Nickel in exchange for the issuance of 50,000,000 Flying Nickel common shares, and the assumption of certain liabilities related to the underlying assets;
- iii. the Gibellini Project was spun out, into Nevada Vanadium in exchange for the issuance of 50,000,000 Nevada Vanadium common shares, and the assumption of certain liabilities related to the underlying assets; and
- iv. Oracle purchased 22,953,991 common shares of Nevada Vanadium and 22,953,991 common shares of Flying Nickel from Silver Elephant in exchange for issuing an aggregate of 78,214,570 Oracle common shares to Silver Elephant.

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Overall Performance and Outlook

The following highlights the Company's overall performance for the periods presented:

	Three Months Ended		
	June 30, 2024 (\$)	June 30, 2023 (\$)	Change (\$)
Net loss attributable to shareholders of the Company	(1,233,818)	(334,009)	(899,809)
Cash used in operating activities	(630,454)	(264,190)	(366,264)
Cash at end of period	170,710	369,222	(198,512)
Loss per share attributable to shareholders of the Company – basic and diluted	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.01)

Discussion of Operations

Gibellini Project

The Gibellini vanadium project (the "Gibellini Project") is comprised of the Gibellini, Bisoni and Louie Hill vanadium deposits and associated claims located in the State of Nevada, USA. On January 14, 2022, pursuant to the Silver Elephant Arrangement closing, Nevada Vanadium issued 50,000,000 common shares to Silver Elephant in consideration for acquiring the Gibellini Vanadium mineral property assets and assuming certain liabilities related to the underlying assets.

Gibellini Group

The Gibellini group of claims were acquired by Silver Elephant on June 22, 2017, through leasehold assignments from the claimant and then-holder of the Gibellini mineral claims (the "Gibellini Lessor"). Under the Gibellini mineral lease agreement (the "Gibellini MLA"), Silver Elephant leased this core group of claims, which originally constituted the entire Gibellini Project, by, among other things, agreeing to pay to the Gibellini Lessor as an advance royalty: (i) US\$35,000 upon the execution of the Gibellini MLA and (ii) annually upon the anniversary date of June 22, 2017, and the anniversary date of each year thereafter during the term of the Gibellini MLA: (a) if the average vanadium pentoxide price per pound as quoted on www.metalbulletin.com (the "Metal Bulletin") or another reliable and reputable industry source as agreed by the parties, remains below US\$7 per pound during the preceding 12 months, US\$35,000 during the initial ten-year term and US\$50,000 during the extended ten-year term; or (b) if the average vanadium pentoxide price per pound as quoted on Metal Bulletin or another reliable and reputable industry source as agreed by the parties, remains equal to or above US\$7 per pound during the preceding 12 months, US\$10,000 x average vanadium pentoxide price per pound up to a maximum annual advance royalty payment of US\$120,000. Upon commencement of production, the obligation to make Advance Royalty Payments will cease and Silver Elephant will instead maintain its acquisition through lease of the Gibellini group of claims by paying to the Gibellini Lessor, a 2.5% net smelter return royalty (the "Gibellini NSR Payments") until a total of US\$3 million is paid. Thereafter, the Gibellini NSR will be reduced to 2% over the remaining life of the mine (and referred to thereafter, as "Production Royalty Payments"). Upon commencement of production, any Advance Royalty Payments that have been made will be deducted as credits against the Gibellini NSR Payments or Production Royalty Payments, as applicable. The lease is for a term of 10 years, expiring on June 22, 2027, which can be extended for an additional 10 years, at Silver Elephant's option.

On April 19, 2018, the Gibellini MLA was amended to grant Silver Elephant the option, at any time during the term of the Gibellini MLA, which ends on June 22, 2027, to require the Gibellini Lessor to transfer their title over all of the leased mining claims (excluding four claims which will be retained by the Gibellini Lessor) (the "Transferred Claims") to Silver Elephant in exchange for US\$1,000,000, which will be deemed an Advance Royalty Payment (the "Transfer Payment"). A credit of US\$99,027 in favour of Silver Elephant towards the Transfer Payment was paid upon the execution of the amendment, with a remaining balance of US\$900,973 on the Transfer Payment due and payable to the Gibellini Lessor upon completion of transfer of the Transferred Claims. The Advance Royalty Payment obligation and Production Royalty Payments will not be affected, reduced or relieved by the transfer of title.

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On February 10, 2022, the Gibellini MLA was amended by assignment of the Lessee's interest from Silver Elephant to Nevada Vanadium.

Bisoni Group

On September 18, 2020, Silver Elephant completed the acquisition of the Bisoni vanadium property situated immediately southwest of the Gibellini Project pursuant to an asset purchase agreement dated August 18, 2020 (the "Bisoni APA") with Cellcube Energy Storage Systems Inc. ("Cellcube"). The Bisoni property is comprised of 201 lode mining claims. As consideration for the acquisition of the Bisoni property under the Bisoni APA, Silver Elephant issued 400,000 common shares (the "Bisoni APA Shares") and paid \$200,000 to Cellcube. Additionally, subject to TSX approval, if, on or before December 31, 2023, the price of European vanadium pentoxide on the Metal Bulletin (or an equivalent publication) exceeds US\$12.00 a pound for 30 consecutive days, Silver Elephant will issue to Cellcube additional common shares with a value of \$500,000 calculated based upon the 5-day volume weighted average price of the common shares immediately following the satisfaction of the vanadium pentoxide pricing condition. This condition was potentially met on April 5, 2022, a date subsequent to closing the Silver Elephant Arrangement, which resulted in derivative liabilities of \$500,000 being recognized by the Company, with a corresponding increase to exploration and evaluation assets. As at the Financial Position Date, these derivative liabilities were remeasured with a fair value of \$220,450 (March 31, 2024 - \$157,463). As this liability was transferred from Silver Elephant to the Company under the Silver Elephant Arrangement, the Company will need to acquire shares of Silver Elephant independently to settle this liability.

VC Exploration Group

Silver Elephant entered into a lease agreement to acquire 10 unpatented lode claims totaling approximately 207 gross acres (the "Former Louie Hill Claims") from their holders (the "Former Louie Hill Lessors") on July 10, 2017 (the "Louie Hill MLA"). The Former Louie Hill Claims were located approximately 1600 feet south of the Gibellini group of claims. The Former Louie Hill Claims were subsequently abandoned by the Former Louie Hill Lessors, and on March 11 and 12, 2018, Silver Elephant staked the area within and under 17 new claims totaling approximately 340 gross acres, which now collectively comprise the expanded Louie Hill group of claims (the "Current Louie Hill Claims").

Louie Hill Net Smelter

The Gibellini property is subject to a net smelter return royalty interest retained by the former Louie Hill Lessors. The royalty agreement provides for Nevada Vanadium to pay the following royalties to the former Louie Hill Lessors as an advance royalty: (i) US\$75,000 upon Nevada Vanadium achieving Commercial Production (as defined in the Royalty Agreement) at the Gibellini Project; (ii) US\$50,000 upon the Nevada Vanadium selling, conveying, transferring or assigning all or any portion of certain claims defined in the Royalty Agreement to any third party and (iii) annually upon the anniversary date of July 10, 2018, and the anniversary date of each year thereafter during the term of the Royalty Agreement: (a) if the average vanadium pentoxide price per pound as quoted on www.metalbulletin.com (the "Metal Bulletin") or another reliable and reputable industry source as agreed by the parties, remains below US\$7.00 per pound during the preceding 12 months, US\$12,500; or (b) if the average vanadium pentoxide price per pound as quoted on Metal Bulletin or another reliable and reputable industry source as agreed by the parties, remains equal to or above US\$7.00 per pound during the preceding 12 months, US\$2,000 x average vanadium pentoxide price per pound up to a maximum annual advance royalty payment of US\$28,000. Further, Nevada Vanadium will pay to the former Louie Hill Lessors a 2.5% net smelter return royalty (the "Louie Hill NSR") payable on vanadium pentoxide produced from the area of the former Louie Hill Claims contained within the current Louie Hill Claims. Nevada Vanadium may purchase three-fifths of the Louie Hill NSR at any time for US\$1,000,000, leaving the total Louie Hill NSR payable by Nevada Vanadium at 1.0% for the remaining life of the mine. Any Louie Hill Advance Royalty Payments that have been made at the time of Commercial Production will be deducted as credits against future payments under the Louie Hill NSR. The payments under the Royalty Agreement will continue for an indefinite period and will be payable as long as Nevada Vanadium, its subsidiaries, or any of their permitted successors or assigns hold a valid and enforceable mining concession over the area.

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Fish Creek Ranch

On April 6, 2022, Nevada Vanadium acquired the Fish Creek Ranch property located in Eureka County, Nevada USA for an aggregate purchase price of \$5,291,641 (US\$4,245,895). The Fish Creek Ranch is adjacent to the Gibellini Project, contains a part of the irrigation canal, and will provide support to the Gibellini Project in the form of water supply.

The Company's exploration and evaluation assets are as follows:

	Minago Project (\$)	Gibellini Project (\$)	Total (\$)
Balance, April 1, 2023	20,126,319	18,693,279	38,819,598
Licenses, tax, fees and permits	132,917	172,262	305,179
Geological and consulting	-	110,653	110,653
Feasibility study	47,297	19,917	67,214
Exploration and drilling	114,409	-	114,409
Royalties	-	134,965	134,965
Personnel, camp and general	164,727	37,311	202,038
Share-based payments	9,278	-	9,278
Flying Nickel Deconsolidation	(20,594,947)	-	(20,594,947)
Foreign exchange effect	-	20,923	20,923
Balance, March 31, 2024	-	19,189,310	19,189,310
Licenses, tax, fees and permits	-	16,389	16,389
Geological and consulting	-	6,862	6,862
Feasibility study	-	4,334	4,334
Personnel, camp and general	-	1,693	1,693
Foreign exchange effect	-	190,640	190,640
Balance, June 30, 2024	-	19,409,228	19,409,228

Royalty Interests

On January 14, 2022, under the terms of the Silver Elephant Arrangement, the Company acquired certain mineral property net smelter royalty agreements ("Transferred Royalties") pursuant to a purchase and sale agreement entered into between Silver Elephant and the Company (the "Royalty Transfer Agreement"). The Royalty Transfer Agreement provided for the purchase of the Transferred Royalties by the Company for the issuance of 1,785,430 common shares with a value of \$133,916.

The Transferred Royalties are comprised of the following:

(a) **Illumina Royalty Agreement**

The Company will receive a two per cent (2%) royalty on all mineral products produced from certain mineral leases in Bolivia relating to Silver Elephant's Pulacayo, Paca and Triunfo projects if the average price per ounce of silver exceeds US\$30.00. The value assigned to the Illumina Royalty Agreement is \$133,916.

(b) **Titan Royalty Agreement**

The Company will receive a two percent (2%) royalty on all mineral products produced from certain mineral claims and leases in Manitoba relating to Silver Elephant's former Titan project after the commencement of commercial production if the V205 Vanadium Pentoxide Flake 98% price per pound exceeds US\$12.00. No value was assigned to the Titan Royalty.

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On August 4, 2023, Silver Elephant assigned its Titan Project to which the Titan Royalty Agreement relates to, to a third party.

On August 4, 2023, the Company granted to a third party, the right to acquire the Titan NSR at any time, for a purchase price of \$1,000,000. The third party paid the Company \$5,000 as consideration for the royalty acquisition right.

(c) Mega Thermal Royalty Agreement (formerly Asia Mining Royalty Agreement)

Pursuant to the Mega Thermal Royalty Agreement, Mega Thermal Coal Corp. ("Mega Thermal"), a subsidiary of Silver Elephant, has granted and its wholly-owned subsidiaries Redhill Mongolia LLC, Chandgana Coal LLC and UGL Enterprises LLC have agreed to pay, among other things, a royalty equal to: (i) two percent (2%) of returns in respect of all mineral products, other than coal produced from the Ulaan Ovoo Property in Mongolia after the commencement of commercial production; and (ii) in respect of coal (taking into account all interim multi-party transactions and calculated based on the final destination of coal extracted from the royalty area), the greater of: (a) US\$3.00 per tonne of coal extracted; (b) five percent (5%) of the money received per tonne of coal including transportation costs, subject to adjustment as further provided in the Mega Thermal Royalty Agreement; (c) in respect of coal sold, shipped and used in China, three percent (3%) per tonne of Newcastle 5,500 kcal/kg NAR as reported on the Intercontinental Exchange, Inc.; (d) four percent (4.0%) of the price per tonne of coal at the relevant port of location of export from Mongolia; and (e) if such price is not readily ascertainable, four percent (4.0%) of the average price of the China 5,500 kcal/kg NAR price per tonne as reported on the Zhengzhou Commodity Exchange for coal that was delivered to China, all of which shall be calculated on mineral products from Silver Elephant's Ulan Ovoo Property, Khavtgai Uul Property and Tsaidam Nuur Property in Mongolia. Each royalty payment will be provisional and subject to adjustment in accordance with the Mega Thermal Royalty Agreement. No value was assigned to the Mega Thermal Royalty Agreement.

Summary Of Quarterly Results

Financial data for the interim period ended September 30, 2022 have been revised (the "Q3 2022 Revision") in this MD&A. The Q3 2022 Revision was primarily to: 1) reclassify unrealized loss on investment of \$8,405,368, realized loss on investments of \$228,886 and loss on debt settlement of \$794,156 to equity, in accordance with IFRS 10 – Consolidated Financial Statements; 2) reduce impairment charges relating to certain royalty interests by \$283,180; 3) recognize a fair value loss on contingent consideration of \$4,499; and 4) reduce advertising and promotion by \$337,438 as it relates to certain intangible assets previously impaired. Accordingly, net loss attributable to shareholders of the Company for the three months ended September 30, 2022 was revised from \$9,729,647 to \$406,829, and net loss revised from \$11,443,068 to \$1,398,538. Basic and diluted loss per share attributable to shareholders of the Company for the three months ended September 30, 2022 was revised from \$0.14 to \$0.01. Subsequently, the Q3 2022 Restatement was further revised to record a foreign exchange gain of \$120,682. Accordingly, net loss attributable to shareholders of the Company for the three months ended September 30, 2022 was restated from \$406,829 to \$354,594, and net loss restated from \$1,398,538 to \$1,277,856. There was no impact to basic and diluted loss per share attributable to shareholders of the Company of \$0.01 for the three months ended September 30, 2022.

Financial data for the interim period ended December 31, 2022 have been restated (the "Q4 2022 Restatement") in this MD&A. In addition to the effects of the Q3 2022 Restatement (including the subsequent revision), the Q4 2022 Restatement was primarily to: 1) decrease share-based payments by \$226,447; 2) increase general and administrative expenses by a total of \$117,045; 3) decrease foreign exchange gain by \$213,847; 4) record a gain on fair value change in derivative liability by \$58,487; and 5) decrease finance expense by \$4,143. Accordingly, net loss attributable to shareholders of the Company for the three months ended December 31, 2022 was restated from \$455,945 to \$414,652, and net loss restated from \$1,053,136 to \$1,094,951. There was no impact to basic and diluted loss per share attributable to shareholders of the Company of \$0.01 for the three months ended December 31, 2022.

Financial data for the interim period ended March 31, 2023 have been restated (the "Q5 2023 Restatement") in this MD&A. In addition to the effects of the Q3 2022 Restatement (including the subsequent revision), and Q4 2022 Restatement, the Q5 2023 Restatement was primarily to: 1) increase foreign exchange loss by \$397,449; and 2) increase general and administrative expenses by a total of \$109,402. Accordingly, net loss attributable to shareholders of the Company for the three months ended March 31, 2023 was restated from \$701,613 to \$801,718, and net loss restated from \$773,661 to \$1,280,512. There was no impact to basic and diluted loss per share attributable to shareholders of the Company of \$0.01 for the three months ended March 31, 2023.

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Financial data for the interim period ended September 30, 2023 have been restated (the "Q2 2024 Restatement") in this MD&A. The Q2 2024 Restatement was primarily to: 1) recognize additional amortization of \$203,519; 2) recognize additional share based payments of \$176,059; and 3) recognize an additional foreign currency translation gain of \$6,413 in other comprehensive loss. Accordingly, net loss attributable to shareholders of the Company for the three months ended September 30, 2023 was restated from \$352,450 to \$433,467, and net loss restated from \$737,852 to \$1,117,430. There was no impact to basic and diluted loss per share attributable to shareholders of the Company of \$0.01 for the three months ended September 30, 2023.

The following table summarizes selected consolidated financial information prepared in accordance with IFRS for the most recently completed quarters:

Quarter Name		Net Income (Loss) for the Period Attributable to Shareholders of the Company (\$)	Basic Earnings (Loss) Per Share Attributable to Shareholders of the Company (\$)	Diluted Earnings (Loss) Per Share Attributable to Shareholders of the Company (\$)
June 30, 2024	Q1 2025	(1,233,818)	(0.01)	(0.01)
March 31, 2024	Q4 2024	(3,882,543)	(0.04)	(0.04)
December 31, 2023	Q3 2024	839,474	0.01	0.01
September 30, 2023 (restated)	Q2 2024	(433,467)	(0.01)	(0.01)
June 30, 2023	Q1 2024	(334,009)	(0.00)	(0.00)
March 31, 2023 (restated)	Q5 2023	(801,718)	(0.01)	(0.01)
December 31, 2022 (restated)	Q4 2022	(414,652)	(0.01)	(0.01)
September 30, 2022 (restated)	Q3 2022	(354,594)	(0.01)	(0.01)

3 Months Ended June 30, 2024 Compared with 3 Months Ended June 30, 2023

During the three months ended June 30, 2024, the Company recorded a net loss of \$1,571,302, of which \$1,233,818 is attributable to shareholders of the Company, compared to a net loss of \$1,060,228 and net loss attributable to shareholders of the Company of \$334,009 for the three months ended June 30, 2023.

Of note for the current quarter, as compared to the prior year quarter, are the following items:

- A loss from equity accounted investment in Flying Nickel of \$737,071 this quarter, compared to \$nil. The Company commenced equity accounting of Flying Nickel effective October 1, 2023 (the "Flying Nickel Deconsolidation").
- Professional fees increased to \$122,255, compared to \$83,555, mainly attributable to legal fees in connection with employment and securities matters during this quarter.
- Consulting and management fees decreased to \$16,954 this quarter, compared to \$74,577 during the period year quarter. The current quarter amount is reduced mainly as a result of the Flying Nickel Deconsolidation.
- Share-based payments expense of \$75,428 compared to \$443,861. Share-based payments expense is a non-cash expense and is recognized in the statement of loss as the underlying stock options granted to certain directors, officers, employees and consultants of Flying Nickel and Nevada Vanadium vest. The current quarter amount is reduced mainly as a result of the Flying Nickel Deconsolidation.
- A decrease in travel and accommodation from \$40,519 prior year quarter to \$nil this quarter. The Company minimized travel during the current quarter to preserve working capital.
- Other income of \$64,172 this quarter, compared to \$28,429 in the prior year quarter. Other income for the current quarter primarily relates to royalties from the Mega Thermal Royalty Agreement of \$83,704, partially offset with Fish Creek Ranch

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expenses of \$21,863. The prior year quarter amount is mainly in connection with royalties from the Mega Thermal Royalty agreement of \$38,875, partially offset with Fish Creek Ranch expenses of \$10,446.

- A loss from fair value change in derivative assets of \$106,159 this quarter compared to \$nil. These amounts relate to commodity and treasury contracts acquired or disposed of by the Company during the current quarter. There were no derivative assets during the comparative prior year quarter.
- Loss on fair value change in derivative liability of \$62,986 compared to a gain of \$71,984, in connection with a potential liability owed to a third party to be paid in shares of Silver Elephant. This loss is attributable to the increase in Silver Elephant's share price during the current quarter.

Variations Over the Quarters

Net loss attributable to shareholders of the Company for Q4 2024 was \$3,882,543, and net loss was \$4,178,951. General and administrative expenses totalled \$873,119, and primarily consists of office and administration of \$87,265, salaries and benefits of \$149,002 and professional fees of \$355,127. In addition, during Q4 2024 the Company, recorded a loss of \$3,440,168 in connection with the deconsolidation of Flying Nickel and the corresponding adoption of *Exposure Draft ED/2014/4: Measuring Quoted Investments in Subsidiaries, Joint Ventures and Associates at Fair Value*, effective January 1, 2024.

Net income attributable to shareholders of the Company for Q3 2024 was \$839,474, and net income was \$756,618. General and administrative expenses totalled \$589,668, and primarily consists of amortization of \$69,429, salaries and benefits of \$153,503 and consulting and management fees of \$128,476. Amortization is mainly in connection with the Company's building and equipment at the Fish Creek Ranch in Nevada. In addition, during Q3 2024 the Company recorded a gain of \$1,363,542 from deconsolidation of Flying Nickel.

Net loss attributable to shareholders of the Company for Q2 2024 was \$433,467, and net loss was \$1,117,430. General and administrative expenses totalled \$1,139,624 and primarily consists of amortization of \$237,248, salaries and benefits of \$327,166 and share-based payments of \$292,524. Amortization is mainly in connection with the Company's building and equipment at the Fish Creek Ranch in Nevada. Share-based payments relate to stock options granted by Flying Nickel and Nevada Vanadium. In addition, during Q2 2024 the Company recorded a gain of \$119,803 from the sale of a parcel of land at the Fish Creek Ranch.

Net loss attributable to shareholders of the Company for Q1 2024 was \$334,009, and net loss was \$1,060,228. General and administrative expenses totalled \$1,109,644 and primarily include share-based payments expense of \$443,861 relating to stock options granted by Flying Nickel and Nevada Vanadium, and salaries and benefits of \$284,879. General and administrative expenses were partially offset with a gain on fair value change in derivative liability of \$71,984, as the underlying derivative liability, being common shares of Silver Elephant, has decreased.

Net loss attributable to shareholders of the Company for Q5 2023 was \$801,718 and net loss was \$1,280,512. General and administrative expenses totalled \$1,073,542 and include office and administration of \$263,836, salaries and benefits of \$127,075, share-based payments of \$314,353, professional fees of \$232,466 and other amounts. In addition, the Company recorded other income of \$134,459 primarily relating to royalty income from the Mega Thermal Royalty Agreement and sale of equipment from the Fish Creek Ranch, partially offset with operating costs at the Fish Creek Ranch.

Net loss attributable to shareholders of the Company for Q4 2022 was \$414,652 and net loss was \$1,094,951. General and administrative expenses totalled \$1,469,083 and include share-based payments expense of \$549,231, salaries and benefits of \$257,026, consulting and management fees of \$318,656 and other amounts. These expenses represent the Company ramping up its activities upon completion of the Silver Elephant Arrangement. In addition, during Q4 2022, the Company also recorded other income of \$265,321.

Net loss attributable to shareholders of the Company for Q3 2022 was \$354,594 and net loss was \$1,277,856. General and administrative expenses totalled \$1,261,976 and include professional fees of \$300,036, share-based payments expense of \$238,458 and salaries and benefits of \$209,242. These expenses represent the Company ramping up its activities upon completion of the Silver Elephant Arrangement.

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Liquidity And Capital Resources

On March 28, 2024, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement raising gross proceeds of \$800,000 through the issuance of 16,000,000 units at a price of \$0.05 per unit. Each unit consists of one common share of the Company and one share purchase warrant with each warrant entitling the holder to purchase one additional common share of the Company at a price of \$0.06 per share until March 28, 2027. The Company issued an aggregate of 40,600 finders' units, each consisting of one common share of the Company and one share purchase warrant entitling the holder to purchase one additional common share of the Company at a price of \$0.06 per share until March 28, 2027. Proceeds of this private placement are expected to be used for working capital and general corporate purposes.

On May 10, 2024, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement raising gross proceeds of \$10,000 through the issuance of 200,000 units at a price of \$0.05 per Unit. Each Unit consists of one common share of the Company and one share purchase warrant with each Warrant entitling the holder to purchase one additional Share at a price of \$0.06 per Share until May 9, 2027. Proceeds of the placement will be used for working capital and general corporate purposes.

On June 12, 2024, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement raising gross proceeds of \$548,350 through the issuance of 4,985,000 units at a price of \$0.11 per Unit. Each Unit consists of one common share of the Company and one share purchase warrant with each Warrant entitling the holder to purchase one additional Share at a price of \$0.15 per Share until June 12, 2027. In connection with the closing, the Company issued 147,750 units as finder's fees. Proceeds of the placement will be used for working capital and general corporate purposes.

Nevada Vanadium

On April 2, 2024, Nevada Vanadium closed a non-brokered private placement and issued 725,733 units at a price of \$0.06 per unit for aggregate gross proceeds of \$43,544. Each unit consists of one common share of Nevada Vanadium and one share purchase warrant. Each warrant entitles the holder to purchase one additional common share of Nevada Vanadium at a price of \$0.08 per share until April 3, 2027. Proceeds of the private placement were used for project advancement, working capital and general corporate purposes.

Cash flow information:

	Three Months Ended	
	June 30, 2024 (\$)	June 30, 2023 (\$)
Cash used in operating activities	(630,454)	(264,190)
Cash used in investing activities	(132,410)	(108,799)
Cash from financing activities	231,102	370,388
Cash, end of the period	170,710	369,222

Operating activities: During the three months ended June 30, 2024, the Company used \$630,454 in operating activities, primarily for salaries and benefits, professional fees and stock exchange and shareholder services. During the prior year quarter, the Company used \$264,190 in operating activities, primarily in salaries and benefits, consulting and management fees and professional fees.

Investing activities: During the three months ended June 30, 2024, the Company used \$132,410 in investing activities, compared to \$108,799 during the prior year quarter. During the current quarter, the Company invested \$11,915 in its exploration and evaluation asset, and invested \$120,495 in derivative assets. During the prior year quarter, the Company's entire investing activities of \$108,799 is in its exploration and evaluation assets.

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Financing activities: During the three months ended June 30, 2024, the Company received \$558,350 from share issuances, \$15,742 from sale of Flying Nickel shares, and \$1,250 from stock options exercised. These were partially offset by a loan repayment of \$344,240 in connection with the Fish Creek Ranch. During the prior year quarter, the Company received \$536,100 from subsidiary subscriptions for a private placement in progress, \$174,265 from the sale of shares of Flying Nickel, and partially repaid a loan related to Fish Creek Ranch by \$339,977.

As at the Financial Position Date, the Company had cash of \$170,710, and current liabilities of \$7,473,613. The Company will need to conduct additional financings to meet working capital requirements, and obligations as they become due.

Off Balance Sheet Arrangement

The Company does not have any off-balance sheet arrangements.

Related Party Transactions

Related party transactions have been measured at the exchange amount of consideration agreed between the related parties. Related party transactions not disclosed elsewhere in these financial statements are listed below.

The Company, Flying Nickel and Nevada Vanadium entered into a Mutual Management and Technical Services Agreement (the "MMTSA") with Silver Elephant commencing December 1, 2021, pursuant to which the companies would provide each other with general, technical and administrative services, as reasonably requested on a cost reimbursement basis. This MMTSA was terminated effective March 31, 2023, and replaced with an updated percentage based fee MMTSA effective April 1, 2023. The percentage based fee is adjusted periodically to reflect the relative allocation of services and costs to each company.

A summary of related party transactions is as follows:

	Three Months Ended	
	June 30, 2024 (\$)	June 30, 2023 (\$)
MMTSA recoveries from Silver Elephant, a company with directors and officers in common	(10,823)	(163,166)
MMTSA fees charged by Silver Elephant	155,885	77,965
MMTSA fees charged by Flying Nickel, a company with directors and officers in common	33,963	-
Salaries and benefits paid to key management of the Company	15,000	-
Management fees paid to Anthony Garson, Director and CEO of the Company	-	12,000
Directors' fees	9,000	6,000

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The Company had balances due to related parties as follows:

	June 30, 2024 (\$)	March 31, 2024 (\$)
Due to Silver Elephant	(1,072,301)	(1,012,960)
Due to Flying Nickel	(721,342)	(711,715)
Directors' fees payable	(15,187)	(13,687)
Advances from John Lee	(48,000)	(28,000)
Management fees payable to Anthony Garson	(34,000)	(43,000)

Contingencies

As at June 30, 2024, \$218,880 (March 31, 2024 - \$243,810) was included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities in connection with a former employee's claim for severance.

Proposed Transaction

On October 6, 2022, and as amended, Nevada Vanadium and Flying Nickel entered into an arrangement agreement pursuant to which Flying Nickel proposes to acquire all of the issued and outstanding common shares of Nevada Vanadium by way of a court-approved plan of arrangement (the "Merger Transaction").

Under the terms of the agreement, the Nevada Vanadium shareholders will receive one (1) (the "Exchange Ratio") Flying Nickel common share (a "Flying Nickel Share") for each Nevada Vanadium Share held immediately prior to the effective time of the Merger Transaction. All convertible securities of Nevada Vanadium outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the Merger Transaction will be exchanged for securities of Flying Nickel bearing substantially the same terms as the securities replaced based on the Exchange Ratio. The Merger Transaction closed on August 16, 2024.

Critical Accounting Policies And Estimates

The Company's critical accounting estimates are defined as those estimates that have a significant impact on the portrayal of its financial position and operations, and that require management to make judgments, assumptions, and estimates in the application of IFRS. Judgments, assumptions, and estimates are based on historical experience and other factors that management believes to be reasonable under current conditions. As events occur, and additional information is obtained, these judgments, assumptions, and estimates may be subject to change.

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions which affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. The Company's management reviews these estimates and underlying assumptions on an ongoing basis, based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Revisions to estimates are adjusted for prospectively in the period in which the estimates are revised.

Estimates and assumptions used by management where there is risk of material adjustments to assets and liabilities in future accounting periods include the estimated useful lives of depreciated and amortized assets, and exploration and evaluation assets, assumptions used in determination of the fair value of share-based payments and contingent liabilities.

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires the Company to make judgments, apart from those involving estimates, in applying accounting policies. The most significant judgments in preparing the Company's financial statements include the assumption that the Company will continue as a going concern and whether the Company has significant influence over other entities, classification of expenditures as exploration and evaluation expenditures or operating expenses, the classification of financial instruments and determining de facto control.

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Changes in Accounting Policies and Standards

Changes in Accounting Policies

Classification of liabilities as current or non-current (amendments to IAS 1)

The amendments aim to promote consistency in applying the requirements by helping entities determine whether, in the statement of financial position, debt and other liabilities with an uncertain settlement date should be classified as current (due or potentially due to be settled within one year) or non-current.

The amendments are applied on or after the first annual reporting period beginning on or after January 1, 2024, with early application permitted. The amendments were implemented by the Company effective April 1, 2024 and did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Future Changes in Accounting Standards

In April 2024, the IASB issued *IFRS 18, Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements* ("IFRS 18"), the new standard on presentation and disclosure in financial statements, with a focus on updates to the statement of profit or loss. The key new concepts introduced in IFRS 18 relate to:

- the structure of the statement of profit or loss;
- required disclosures in the financial statements for certain profit or loss performance measures that are reported outside an entity's financial statements; and
- enhanced principles on aggregation and disaggregation which apply to the primary financial statements and notes in general.

IFRS 18 will replace IAS 1; many of the other existing principles in IAS 1 are retained, with limited changes. IFRS 18 will not impact the recognition or measurement of items in the financial statements, but it might change what an entity reports as its 'operating profit or loss'. IFRS 18 will apply for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027 and also applies to comparative information.

The Company is currently evaluating the impact of IFRS 18 on its consolidated financial statements.

Certain accounting standards or amendments to existing accounting standards that have been issued but have future effective dates are either not applicable or are not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Capital Management

Management considers its capital structure to consist of share capital, share purchase options and warrants. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, based on the funds available to, and required by the Company in order to support the acquisition, exploration and development of exploration and evaluation assets. The Board of Directors does not establish quantitative returns on capital criteria for management. In order to facilitate the management of its capital requirement, the Company prepares periodic expenditure budgets that are updated as necessary depending on various factors.

The properties in which the Company currently holds interests are in the exploration stage; as such, the Company is dependent on external financing to fund its activities. In order to carry out planned exploration and development and pay for administrative costs, the Company will spend its existing working capital and raise additional amounts as needed. There were no changes in management's approach to capital management during the period ended on the Financial Position Date. Neither the Company nor its subsidiaries are subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

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Fair Value Measurements and Financial Instruments

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value hierarchy establishes three levels to classify the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The Company utilizes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value as follows:

Level 1 – quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2 – inputs are quoted prices in markets that are not active, quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability (for example, interest rate and yield curves observable at commonly quoted intervals, forward pricing curves used to value currency and commodity contracts and volatility measurements used to value option contracts), or inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data or other means; and

Level 3 – inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to Level 1 inputs and the lowest priority to Level 3 inputs.

The Company has determined the estimated fair values of its financial instruments based upon appropriate valuation methodologies. As at the Financial Position Date, there were no financial assets measured and recognized in the statement of position that would be categorized as Level 2 or Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy above.

The fair value of the Company's financial instruments including cash, receivables, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and due to related parties, approximates their carrying value due to the immediate or short-term maturity of these financial instruments. The fair value of the Company's interest-bearing promissory note is determined by using the discounted cash flow method using the discount rate that reflects the issuer's borrowing rate as at the end of the reporting period. The non-performance risk as at the Financial Position Date was assessed to be insignificant. Derivative assets, derivative liabilities and contingent liability are recorded at fair value based on the quoted market price at the end of each reporting period with changes in fair value through profit or loss. As at the Financial Position Date, the fair value of: 1) derivative assets is \$14,336 (March 31, 2024 - \$nil) 2) derivative liability is \$220,450 (March 31, 2024 - \$157,464), and 3) promissory note is \$3,736,567 (March 31, 2024 - \$3,985,681). The Company does not offset financial assets with financial liabilities. There were no transfers between Level 1, 2 and 3 for the three months ended June 30, 2024.

The Company's financial instruments are exposed to certain financial risks. The risk exposures and the impact on the Company's financial instruments as of the Financial Position Date are summarized below. The Board of Directors periodically reviews with management the principal risks affecting the Company and the systems that have been put in place to manage these risks.

(a) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will be unable to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company manages liquidity risk by preparing cash flow forecasts of upcoming cash requirements. As at the Financial Position Date, the Company had a cash balance of \$170,710 (March 31, 2024 - \$727,844). As at the Financial Position Date the Company had accounts payable and accrued liabilities of \$1,722,953 (March 31, 2024 - \$1,666,545). Liquidity risk is assessed as very high.

The Company has a planning and budgeting process in place by which it anticipates and determines the funds required to support normal operations as well as the growth and development of its mineral property interests. The Company coordinates this planning and budgeting process with its financing activities through the capital management process in normal circumstances.



(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk primarily associated with cash, restricted cash and receivables, net of allowances. The carrying amount of financial assets included on the statements of financial position represents the maximum credit exposure.

(c) Market risk

(i) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. The Company's cash and restricted cash equivalents primarily include highly liquid investments that earn interest at market rates that are fixed to maturity. Due to the short-term nature of these financial instruments, fluctuations in market rates do not have significant impact on the fair values of the financial instruments as at the Financial Position Date.

(ii) Foreign currency risk

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk to the extent that monetary assets and liabilities held by the Company are not denominated in Canadian dollars. The Company has foreign exploration and development projects in the USA and may undertake transactions in various foreign currencies. The Company is therefore exposed to foreign currency risk arising from transactions denominated in a foreign currency and the translation of financial instruments denominated in US dollars into its reporting currency, the Canadian dollar.

(iii) Commodity and equity price risk

Commodity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on earnings and economic value due to commodity price movements and volatilities. Commodity prices fluctuate on a daily basis and are affected by numerous factors beyond the Company's control. The supply and demand for these commodities, the level of interest rates, the rate of inflation, investment decisions by large holders of commodities including governmental reserves and volatility of exchange rates can all cause significant fluctuations in prices. Such external economic factors are in turn influenced by changes in international investment patterns and monetary systems and political developments. The Company is also exposed to price risk with regards to equity prices. Equity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on the Company's earnings due to movements in individual equity prices or general movements in the level of the stock market.

(iv) Other market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. The Company's derivative financial liability includes debts to be settled in common shares of Silver Elephant. A 10% increase or decrease in the price of Silver Elephant common shares has a corresponding effect of approximately \$22,000 to net loss.

The Company closely monitors commodity prices, individual equity movements and the stock market to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken by the Company. Fluctuations in value may be significant.

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Sensitivity Analysis

A 1% change in interest rates does not have a material effect on the Company's profit or loss and equity.

The Company has certain cash balances, receivables, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and a promissory note owed to the Cache Valley Bank denominated in the US Dollar, a currency other than the functional currency of Company. Based on the above, the net exposure as at the Financial Position Date, assuming other variables are unchanged, for a 10% strengthening (weakening) of the Canadian dollar against the US Dollar would reduce (increase) net loss and comprehensive loss by approximately \$390,000. The Company does not currently use any foreign exchange contracts to hedge this currency risk.

Outstanding Share Data

The Company has authorized capital of an unlimited number of common shares without par value. The table below represents the Company's capital structure as at the dates presented:

	As at date of this MD&A	June 30, 2024
Common shares issued and outstanding	103,838,540	103,708,277
Share purchase options outstanding	7,940,000	7,965,000
Share purchase warrants	21,374,350	21,374,350

Risks And Uncertainties

The Company is subject to a number of risk factors due to the nature of its business and the present stage of exploration.

Exploration Stage Operations

The Company's operations are subject to all of the risks normally incidental to the exploration for and the development and operation of mineral properties. The Company has implemented comprehensive safety and environmental protection measures designed to comply with government regulations and facilitate safe, reliable and efficient operations in all phases of its operations. The Company maintains liability and property insurance, where reasonably available, in such amounts it considers prudent. The Company may become subject to liability for hazards against which it cannot insure or which it may elect not to insure against because of high premium costs or other reasons.

The Company's properties are still in the exploration stage. Mineral exploration and exploitation involves a high degree of risk, which even a combination of experience, knowledge and careful evaluation may not be able to avoid. The minerals business is characterized by long lead times from discovery to development, with few exploration projects successfully transitioning to the development stage.

Unusual or unexpected formations, formation pressures, fires, power outages, labour disruptions, flooding, explosions, tailings impoundment failures, cave-ins, landslides and the inability to obtain adequate machinery, equipment or labour are some of the risks involved in mineral exploration and exploitation activities. Substantial expenditures are required to establish mineral reserves and resources through drilling, to develop metallurgical processes to extract the metal from the material processed and to develop the mining and processing facilities and infrastructure at any site chosen for mining.

There is no assurance that commercial quantities of ore will be discovered. Even if commercial quantities of ore are discovered, there is no assurance that the properties will be brought into commercial production or that the funds required to exploit mineral reserves and resources discovered by the Company will be obtained on a timely basis or at all. The commercial viability of a mineral deposit once discovered is also dependent on a number of factors, some of which are the particular attributes of the deposit, such as size, grade and proximity to infrastructure, as well as metal prices. Most of the above factors are beyond the control of the Company.

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There can be no assurance that the Company's mineral exploration activities will be successful. In the event that such commercial viability is never attained, the Company may seek to transfer its property interests or otherwise realize value or may even be required to abandon its business and fail as a "going concern".

Competition

The mining industry is intensely competitive in all of its phases, and the Company competes with other companies with greater technical and financing resources than itself with respect to acquisition of properties of merit, and the recruitment and retention of qualified individuals to carry out its mineral exploration activities. Competition in the mining industry could adversely affect the Company's prospects for mineral exploration in the future.

Financial Markets

The Company is dependent on the equity markets as its primary source of operating working capital and the Company's capital resources are largely determined by the strength of the junior resource markets, by the status of the Company's projects in relation to these markets, and by the Company's ability to attract investor support for its projects.

There is no assurance that funding will be accessible to the Company at the times and in the amounts required to fund the Company's activities, as there are many circumstances that are beyond the control of the Company. For example, the Company is dependent on investor sentiment being positive towards the minerals exploration business in general. Many factors influence investor sentiment, including a positive climate for mineral exploration, the experience and caliber of a company's management and a company's track record in discovering or acquiring economically viable mineral deposits.

Environmental and Government Regulation

Mining and exploration activities are subject to various laws and regulations relating to the protection of the environment, historical and archaeological sites and endangered and protected species of plants and animals. Although the exploration activities of the Company are currently carried out in accordance with all applicable rules and regulations, 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 activities.

Amendments to current laws and regulations governing the activities of the Company, or more stringent implementation thereof, could have a substantial adverse impact on the Company.

Title to Properties, First Nations Issues

While the Company has investigated the title to all of the properties on which it holds mineral claims or other forms of mineral rights or concessions or in respect of which it has a right to earn an interest, the Company cannot guarantee that title to such properties will not be challenged or impugned. The Company can never be certain that it will have valid title to its mineral properties.

Mineral properties sometimes contain claims or transfer histories that examiners cannot verify, and transfers under foreign law are often complex. The Company does not carry title insurance on its properties. A successful claim that the Company or its option partner does not have title to a property could cause the Company to lose its rights to that property, perhaps without compensation for its prior expenditures relating to the property.

Negotiations with First Nations' groups can add an additional layer of risk and uncertainty to efforts to explore and develop mineral deposits in many areas of Canada, where protracted negotiations of land claims have resulted in settlement of only a fraction of the claims. The slow pace of resolving these claims is frustrating to both the First Nations peoples and explorers and could result in actions that would hinder timely execution of exploration programs.

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Foreign Currency

A portion of the Company's expenses are denominated in foreign currencies. Fluctuations in the exchange rate between the Canadian dollar and such other currencies may have a material effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations. The Company does not hedge against foreign currency fluctuations.

Inflation

In the recent past, while inflation had not been a significant factor, the ongoing efforts of many governments to improve the availability of credit and stimulate domestic economic growth while incurring substantial deficits may result in substantial inflation and/or currency depreciation in the future.

Management and Directors

The Company is dependent on a relatively small number of directors and management personnel to advance its business. The loss of any of one of those persons could have an adverse effect on the Company. The Company does not maintain key person insurance for any of its management.

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Management has established processes to provide it with sufficient knowledge to support representations that it has exercised reasonable diligence to ensure that:

- the financial statements do not contain any untrue statement of material fact or, omit to state a material fact required to be stated or, that is necessary to make a statement not misleading in light of the circumstances under which it is made, as of the date of and for the periods presented by the consolidated financial statements, and
- the financial statements fairly present in all material respects the financial position, results of operations and cash flows of the Company, as of the date of and for the periods presented.

In contrast to the certificate required for non-venture issuers under National Instrument 52-109 – Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings ("NI 52-109"), the Venture Issuer Basic Certificate does not include representations relating to the establishment and maintenance of disclosure controls and procedures ("DC&P"), and internal control over financial reporting ("ICFR"), as defined in NI 52-109. In particular, the certifying officers filing this certificate are not making any representations relating to the establishment and maintenance of:

- controls and other procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by the issuer in its annual filings, interim filings or other reports filed or submitted under securities legislation is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in securities legislation; and
- a process to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of consolidated financial statements for external purposes.

The issuer's certifying officers are responsible for ensuring that processes are in place to provide them with sufficient knowledge to support the representations they are making in the certificate. Investors should be aware that inherent limitations on the ability of certifying officers of a venture issuer to design and implement on a cost-effective basis DC&P and ICFR as defined in NI 52-109 may result in additional risks to the quality, reliability, transparency, and timeliness of interim and annual filings and other reports provided under securities legislation.

There have been no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the current quarter that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, internal control over financial reporting.

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Additional Disclosure For Venture Issuers Without Significant Revenue

Additional disclosure concerning the Company's general and administrative expenses is provided in the Company's consolidated financial statements for the three months ended June 30, 2024 which is available on SEDAR at www.sedarplus.ca.

Forward Looking Information

Certain Statements contained in this MD&A that are not historical facts are forward-looking statements (within the meaning of the Canadian securities legislation and the U.S. Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995) that involve risks and uncertainties. Forward-looking statements made herein with respect to the Company and its consolidated entities and equity investees include, but are not limited to, the Company's business plans and strategy; statements with respect to the future price of metals; the estimation of mineral reserves and mineral resources; the realization of mineral reserve estimates; the timing and amount of estimated future production, costs of production, and capital expenditures; costs and timing of the development of new deposits; success of exploration activities; permitting time lines; fluctuations in exchange rates and interest rates; requirements for additional capital; the amount and timing for completion of any financing; government regulation of mining operations; environmental risks; unanticipated reclamation expenses; title disputes or claims; limitations on insurance coverage and the timing and possible outcome of pending litigation. In certain cases, forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of words such as "plans", "expects" or "does not expect", "is expected", "budget", "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "intends", "anticipates" or "does not anticipate", or "believes", or variations of such words and phrases or state that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will be taken", "occur" or "be achieved".

Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. Such risks and other factors include, among others, competition for investments such as royalties and equity investments in junior and development stage resource companies; the accuracy of disclosures made by the owners or operators of properties underlying the Company's royalty interests regarding mineral resource estimates and other technical disclosure; the economic viability of mineral properties and projects underlying the Company's royalty interests; that each counterparty to a royalty agreement of the Company will satisfy its royalty obligations thereunder; no adverse material change concerning any property underlying a royalty interest of the Company or any equity investee of the Company; risks that any property underlying a royalty interest held by the Company never achieves production from a mine on the property such that any particular property never generates royalty revenues for the Company; risks related to operations; actual results of current exploration activities; actual results of current reclamation activities; conclusions of economic evaluations; changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined; future prices of metals; possible variations in ore reserves, grade or recovery rates; failure of plant, equipment or processes to operate as anticipated; accidents, labour disputes and other risks of the mining industry; delays in obtaining governmental approvals or financing or in the completion of development activities; general economic and market conditions, as well as those factors discussed in the sections entitled "Risks and Uncertainties" in this MD&A. Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that could affect the Company and may cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those described in forward-looking statements, there may be other factors that cause actions, events or results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended. There can be no assurance that forward-looking statements will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. The foregoing list is not exhaustive and additional factors may affect any of the Company's forward-looking statements. Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual performance, achievements, actions, events, results or conditions to differ materially from those described in forward-looking statements, there may be other factors that cause performance, achievements, actions, events, results or conditions to differ from those anticipated, estimated or intended.

The forward-looking statements contained herein are made as of the date of this MD&A and the Company disclaims any obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or results or otherwise, except as required by applicable law. There can be no assurance that forward-looking statements will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. All forward-looking statements attributable to the Company are expressly qualified by these cautionary statements.

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Additional Information

Additional information relating to the Company is on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca.

General Corporate Information:

Head Office and Registered Office

Suite 1610 - 409 Granville Street,
Vancouver, BC, Canada, V6C 1T2
Tel: +1 (604) 283-2230

Transfer Agent and Registrar

Computershare Investor Services Inc.
3rd Floor, 510 Burrard Street,
Vancouver, BC, Canada, V6C 3B9
Tel: +1 (604) 661-9400

Directors and Officers

As at the date of this MD&A, the Company's directors and officers are as follows:

Directors

John Lee, Chairman
Harald Batista
Anthony Garson
William Pincus

Officers

Anthony Garson, Chief Executive Officer
Andrew Yau, Chief Financial Officer
Marion McGrath, Corporate Secretary
Sara Knappe, Assistant Corporate Secretary