

VANADIUMCORP RESOURCE INC.
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For The Six Months Ended April 30, 2023

This Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A"), prepared as of June 29, 2023, reviews and summarizes the activities of VanadiumCorp Resource Inc. ("VanadiumCorp" or the "Company") and compares the financial results for the six months ended April 30, 2023, with those of the six months ended April 30, 2022. This information is intended to supplement the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the six months ended April 30, 2023, and the related notes thereto, which have been prepared by management in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. All dollar amounts included in this MD&A are stated in Canadian dollars unless otherwise indicated.

FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

This MD&A contains certain forward-looking statements and information relating to VanadiumCorp and its operations that are based on the beliefs of its management as well as assumptions made by and information currently available to the Company. When used in this document, the words "anticipate", "believe", "budget", "estimate", "expect", "intends", "plans", "potential", and similar expressions, as they relate to the Company or its management and operations, are intended to identify forward-looking statements.

These forward-looking statements or information relate to, among other things: the Company's future financial and operational performance; the sufficiency of the Company's current working capital, anticipated cash flow or its ability to raise necessary funds; the anticipated amount and timing of work programs; our expectations with respect to future exchange rates; the estimated cost of and availability of funding necessary for sustaining capital; forecast capital and non-operating spending; and the Company's plans and expectations for its property, exploration and community relations operations.

These forward-looking statements and information reflect the Company's current beliefs as well as assumptions made by, and information currently available to the Company and are necessarily based upon a number of assumptions that, while considered reasonable by the Company, are inherently subject to significant operational, business, economic, competitive, political, regulatory, and social uncertainties and contingencies. These assumptions include cost estimates for exploration programs; cost of drilling programs; prices for base and precious metals remaining as estimated; currency exchange rates remaining as estimated; capital estimates; our expectation that work towards the establishment of mineral resource estimates and the assumptions upon which they are based will produce such estimates; prices for energy inputs, labour, materials, supplies and services (including transportation); no labour-related disruptions at our operations; no unplanned delays or interruptions in scheduled work; all necessary permits, licenses and regulatory approvals for our operations being received in a timely manner and can be maintained; and our ability to comply with environmental, health and safety laws, particularly given the potential for modifications and expansion of such laws. The foregoing list of assumptions is not exhaustive.

Forward-looking statements and information involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions, 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. Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual results or events to differ materially from those expressed or implied in the forward-looking statements (see "Risks and Uncertainties" in this MD&A), there may be other factors which could cause results not to be as anticipated, estimated, described, or intended. Investors are cautioned against attributing undue certainty or reliance on forward-looking statements or information.

Forward-looking statements and information contained herein are made as of the date of this MD&A. The Company does not intend and disclaims any obligation to update or revise forward-looking statements or information, whether as a result of new information, future events, or to reflect changes in assumptions or circumstances or any other events affecting such statements or information, other than as required by applicable law.

QUALIFIED PERSON

Mr. Paul McGuigan, P. Geo., of Cambria Geosciences Inc., a Qualified Person under NI 43-101 and a senior consulting geoscientist and Director of the Company, has reviewed and approved the technical disclosure in this MD&A.

THE COMPANY

VanadiumCorp was incorporated under the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia) as Homestead Resources Inc. on October 23, 1980. The Company and its subsidiaries are engaged in the acquisition, exploration, and development of mineral properties in Canada, with a primary focus on the exploration of the Lac Doré and Iron-T Properties in Québec that are mostly prospective for vanadium, titanium, and iron.

The Company is also engaged in research in novel hydrometallurgical processes for recovering vanadium, iron, and titanium products from various feedstocks (principally titanomagnetite) and industrial waste streams.

The Company's registered office is Suite 2110 – 650 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6B 4N8. The Company is a publicly-traded junior resource company on the TSX Venture Exchange, where its trading symbol is "VRB". The Company's trading symbol on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange is "NWN.F" and "VRBFF" on the United States OTC Markets.

On March 11, 2022, Mr. Adriaan Bakker was removed as CEO of the Company and Mr. Paul McGuigan, P. Geo. was appointed the CEO.

Effective April 18, 2022, the Company consolidated its issued and outstanding common shares on a 10 to 1 basis. All references to common shares, warrants and stock options before this date in this report have been adjusted to reflect the change.

In September 2022, the Company closed the first tranche of a non-brokered private placement consisting of flow-through and non-flow-through units for a gross aggregate total of \$1,315,200.

In November 2022, the Company closed the second tranche of a non-brokered private placement consisting of flow-through and non-flow-through units for a gross aggregate total of \$572,850.

In May 2023, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement consisting of non-flow-through units for gross proceeds of \$1,632,640.

MINERAL PROPERTIES

Iron-T Property, Québec

The Iron-T Property is located in the Nord-du-Québec administrative region in the Province of Québec, approximately 15 km east of Matagami and 780 km northwest of Montréal. The Property straddles the townships of Isle-Dieu, Lozeau, Galinée and Comporté on NTS map sheets 32F11 (Rivière Opaoca), 32F12 (Ile Bancroft), 32F13 (Matagami) and 32F14 (Lac Olga).

All mineral titles are held 100% by the Company. The Property currently consists of one block of 86 claims staked by electronic map designation ("map-designated cells"), for an aggregate area of 4,789 hectares. The vendors will receive a 3% net smelter return ("NSR") royalty of which the Company may purchase at its discretion, 1½% of the net smelter return royalty for \$500,000. The Company also retains a first right of refusal on the balance of the net smelter return royalty.

The Company has performed minimal work on the Iron-T Property since 2014. Several mining companies have conducted exploration work since 1958 on or near the Iron-T Property. The main interest was on base metals mineralization following initial discoveries in the Matagami mining camp. VanadiumCorp (named Apella Resources Inc. at the time) first worked on the Iron-T Property in 2007. The Company reviewed the historical diamond drilling completed on the Iron-T Property from existing historical logs, sections, and maps. Juna Mining & Exploration Ltd, SDBJ and Noranda generated the most significant drilling results in regard to oxide mineralization. Maxime Dupéré, P.Geo. of SGS Geostat validated that historical drilling information.

Starting in 2009, VanadiumCorp completed a first and second drill campaign totalling 27 diamond drill holes and 2 trenches totalling 3,470 meters. This drilling to May 13, 2010 was utilized in a maiden mineral resource estimation (the "2010 MRE") issued by Maxime Dupéré, P.Geo. of SGS Geostat, titled, "Technical Report Vanadium-Titanium-Iron Resource Estimation of the Iron-T Property Matagami Area, Québec, Canada". The report presented a mineral resource measuring 11.63 Mt bearing 37.88% Fe₂O₃, 6.33% TiO₂ and 0.40% V₂O₅ in the inferred category using a cut-off grade of 0.48% V₂O₅. This historical estimate is not considered a current estimate by the Company.

The 2010 MRE recommended continuing drilling and provided a budget estimate of \$2,623,500. The SGS budget includes 11,000 meters of diamond drilling, excluding numerous program support costs, which would be an additional cost.

By July 21, 2010, VanadiumCorp had completed a third drilling campaign totalling over 2,349 meters and sampling 3 trenches in the Lac Olga-Ouest mineralized zone.

In 2011, a mineral resource estimate (the "2011 MRE") was issued on behalf of the Company for the Lac Olga-Ouest mineralized occurrence (the "Genesis Zone"). A report by M. Dupere, P.Geo. of SGS Canada Inc. – Geostat, titled "Technical Report – Resource Update of the Iron-T Vanadium-Titanium-Iron Property, Matagami Area, Québec " dated May 19, 2011 stated that the zone contains 14.37 Mt bearing 39.04% Fe₂O₃, 6.55% TiO₂ and 0.42% V₂O₅ in the inferred category using a cut-off grade of 0.48% V₂O₅. This historical estimate is not considered a current estimate by the Company.

The 2011 MRE was prepared using the results of the 2009-2010 drilling program. However, the Company conducted further drilling in 2011, and these results were not included in the resource estimate.

Drilling programs from 2009 to 2011 revealed a further potential for mineralization on the Property.

- Specifically, down-dip and step-out drill holes intersected mineralization with similar grades to those from the 2011 resource area, thereby demonstrating that the Main Zone remains open at depth and along trend.
- Several holes drilled in the Lac Shallow-Ouest area in the western half of the Property intersected V-Ti-Fe mineralization with similar features to the Lac Olga-Ouest showing, specifically the grades, the geological setting, and the coincident broad geophysical signature.
- Consistent drill results, trench samples and aeromagnetic responses along the entire 22 km strike length indicate remarkably similar geology to the Lac Doré Property, including virtually no impurities and exceptional metallurgical recoveries.

Priority for exploration shifted to the Company's Lac Doré Property in 2013, and the Iron-T Property was put on maintenance only.

The Iron-T Property is located within the Matagami volcanic complex in the northern part of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt, which represents one of several EW trending belts composed of a series of volcanic, sedimentary, and intrusive rocks within the Superior Province. Sharpe (1968) defined the stratigraphy of the Matagami area and identified two Archean volcanic packages, the Watson Lake Group marking the first of two phases of Archean volcanism characterized by the extrusion of bimodal Fe-rich, tholeiite volcanic rocks. The overlying Wabassee Group is characterized mainly by calc-alkaline basaltic to andesitic volcanics with some localized felsic units near its base.

The Watson Lake and Wabassee groups are intruded by the Bell River Complex, a large, 750 km² layered synvolcanic intrusion dated 2724.6 ± 2.5 Ma (Mortensen, 1993). The Iron-T Property includes a few historical V-Ti-Fe mineralized occurrences and showings in the Bell River Complex (e.g., Lac Olga-Ouest and Lac Shallow-Ouest), as well as magmatic Cu-Ni mineralization (Lac Shallow-Est).

Geological setting and mineralization encountered on the Iron-T Vanadium-Titanium-Iron Property located in the Bell River Complex indicate many similarities with typical large magmatic Fe-Ti-V oxide deposits associated with a layered intrusive complex consisting mainly of layered and massive concentrations of titanomagnetite, titaniferous magnetite, magnetite, and ilmenite.

The vanadium mineralization is associated with titanomagnetite, magnetite and ilmenite layers within the layered ferrogabbro zone. Vanadium is mainly associated with titanomagnetite and magnetite mineral species.

Taner et al. (1998) conducted a mineralogical and petrological study of vanadium mineralization in the Bell River and Lake Doré Complex. This study indicates that vanadium mineralization is associated with magnetite and ilmenite layers within the layered ferrogabbro zone of the upper part of the Bell River Complex. The oxide-rich gabbro horizons varying in width from 10 to 100 m clearly appear on the airborne regional magnetic survey. The oxide-rich gabbro is a mineralized cumulate forming either homogeneous horizons with disseminated oxide mineral contents ranging from 20 to 60% or massive homogeneous layers with oxide mineral contents varying from 60 to 90%. Massive oxide mineralized bands are interlayered with poorly mineralized gabbro forming pluri-centimetric to decimetric scale interlayers. The mineralized layering of the gabbro dips north from 75° to 85°.

On October 30, 2019, the Company announced it had entered into an agreement (the "Agreement") with 11626191 Canada Inc., a private company (the "Private Company") whereby the Company can earn a 100% interest in the Property. On March 12, 2020, the Company announced in a press release that the transaction had closed.

Private Company had the right to:

- Earn a 75% interest on completion of \$5 million in exploration expenditures and \$1 million in cash and stock payments to VanadiumCorp before the 4th anniversary of the signing of the Agreement ("First Option");
- Earn an additional 10% interest on completion of a preliminary economic assessment ("Second Earn-in"); and
- Earn an additional 15% interest on completion of a positive feasibility study ("Third Earn-in").

After receipt of \$25,000 upon signing a Letter of Intent, the Private Company defaulted on its commitments and as of October 31, 2021, the Agreement has been terminated.

In May 2023, the Company conducted a small rock geochemical sampling program along the southern fringe of the Iron T claim block.

Lac Doré Property, Québec

The Company holds 100% ownership in the Lac Doré Vanadium, Iron and Titanium Property ("Lac Doré Property"). The Lac Doré Property is located approximately 27 km east-southeast from the City of Chibougamau, in Eeyou Istchee James Bay Territory, Nord-du-Québec administrative region, Province of Québec, Canada. The center of the Property lies at approximately Latitude 49°50'N, Longitude 74°0'W. The Property comprises two discontinuous groups of claims that straddle the border between National Topographic System (NTS) map sheets 32G-16 and 32H-13:

- Lac Doré Main, holding mineral tenures over the Lac Doré deposit and is comprised of 23 claims of 648.8 hectares area.
- Lac Doré North to the north, straddling strike extensions of the Lac Doré deposit is comprised of 15 claims of 701.9 hectares area.
- Lac Doré Extension abuts Lac Doré North and is mostly west of the Main/North mineralized horizon. It comprises 86 claims of 4,789.0 hectares area. The Company recently abandoned 2,116.8 hectares of claims in the northwestern extremity because they are not mineralized.

The Lac Doré magnetite deposit was discovered in 1948 through an aeromagnetic survey and has since been the subject of exploration by several companies with work carried out, including mapping, channel sampling, drilling, metallurgical test work, resource estimates, and feasibility studies. A large amount of historical data is available, but historical data considered most relevant are:

- The results of an extensive drilling program carried out by SOQUEM Inc. (SOQUEM), beginning in 1979.
- A 1997 stripping and sampling program by McKenzie Bay Resources Ltd (McKenzie Bay), including sampling and assaying of 1734 diamond-cut samples along a series of northwest-southeast lines.
- Seven drillholes completed by McKenzie Bay on the ground now held by the Company (i.e. within the current claim holdings).
- Four drillholes were completed by the Company (recorded as PacificOre Mining in the assessment filing registry) in 2013. Although conducted by the Company, they are considered historical as they were not drilled as part of the most recent program.

- Other than drilling, the Company carried out several ground magnetic surveys between 2009 and 2013.

The Lac Doré Property is located at the northeast end of the Abitibi greenstone belt, which is host to several Archaean mafic intrusions, including the Lac Doré Complex (LDC) near Chibougamau, which has been emplaced into volcano-sedimentary host rocks and has in turn been intruded by the felsic Chibougamau Pluton.

The LDC is a layered mafic complex and is comparable to other better-known complexes such as the Bushveld Complex in South Africa, and the Lac Doré Property area (located in the Layered Zone of the LDC) is underlain by anorthosite, gabbro, magnetite, and pyroxenite in varying proportions.

Magnetite deposits in layered complexes such as at Lac Doré are formed through primary magmatic processes, and the magnetite-bearing units (as well as the intervening mafic rocks that may contain minor amounts of magnetite) are generally continuous along strike. This is the case at Lac Doré, where magmatic layering has formed several magnetite-rich or magnetite-poor lithologies zones. Based on the detailed correlation of lithological units logged during the 2019-2020 exploration campaign, a magmatic stratigraphy comprising nine units has been defined (PO, P1, P2-LOW, P2-A, P2-PART, P2-B, P2-HW P3, P3-HW).

Mineralization is in the form of vanadiferous-titanomagnetite (VTM), which forms a significant proportion of the lithologies and in some cases may make up close to 100% of the lithological unit. Each of the mineralized zones varies in thickness across the 3 km of strike, as outlined, and the entire mineralized zone varies between 200 m and 300 m in thickness. The lithologies and overall magmatic stratigraphy, dip at approximately 50--60° to the southeast and have been drill tested to depths of at least 220 m below the surface.

The concentration of vanadium and titanium within the magnetite varies with stratigraphic height. The magnetite from stratigraphically lower units (P1, P2-LOW) are more enriched in vanadium, and have relatively low titanium levels, whereas stratigraphically higher levels (P3) have lower vanadium and higher titanium in magnetite. Titanium and vanadium levels in magnetite remain relatively constant within units and along strike.

Exploration and drilling in 2019 and 2020 were managed by InnovExplo Consultants, who also provided the consulting geologists who carried out the logging, sampling, and database management at the project. The Company retained CSA Global Consultants Canada Limited ("CSA"), with Dr. Luke Longridge, P. Geo. as the lead consultant. CSA produced a Technical Report titled "Lac Doré Project, Chibougamau, Québec, Canada, Dec. 10, 2020". The full technical report is available on the Company's website and SEDAR.

The Company commissioned an airborne "laser imaging, detection, and ranging" (LiDAR) survey in 2020 and a detailed digital terrain model (DTM) prepared. Several historical trenches were partially resampled for verification purposes in 2019, using channel sampling.

During 2019 and 2020, VanadiumCorp carried out drilling of 37 new diamond drill holes (9,601.8m) and resampling old drill core and surface channel samples.

Drilling at the Lac Doré Project was carried out in September and October 2019 by Miikan Drilling Ltd of Chibougamau. NQ diameter diamond drill core was delivered to the Company's core facility in Chibougamau at the end of each shift. The drilling program and drilling contractors were managed by InnovExplo Consultants, who also provided consulting geologists who carried out the logging, sampling, and database management. An independent surveyor surveyed drill collars. Downhole azimuth and dip measurements were taken every run using a gyro-based Reflex instrument.

Core was split using a diamond saw and sampled predominantly 1.5 m intervals. Samples were shipped to SGS Canada Inc.'s facilities in Val d'Or and Québec City, Québec for preparation, and were analyzed using x-ray fluorescence (XRF) spectroscopy at SGS Canada Inc.'s Lakefield facility for Whole Rock Analysis. The suite of elements analyzed includes SiO₂, Al₂O₃, Fe₂O₃, MgO, CaO, Na₂O, K₂O, TiO₂, P₂O₅, MnO, Cr₂O₃, V₂O₅, and loss on ignition (LOI).

QAQC samples comprising 5% each of standards and blanks were included with each shipment. The certified reference materials (CRMs) used by VanadiumCorp were supplied by AMIS (A Division of Torre Analytical Services (Pty) Limited, South Africa) including AMIS0567, AMIS0501, and AMIS0347. Blanks include both certified blank materials and silica sand. Results for CRMs and banks indicate no bias or contamination in the samples. Internal laboratory duplicate analyses show an excellent correlation between original and repeat analyses, indicating no nugget effect.

Data Verification of historical results included resampling the 1997 trenches/channels originally sampled by McKenzie Bay (202 channel samples selected from 13 trenches), complete resampling of 2013 drill core (210 quarter-core samples), and twinning of several historical holes. Comparison of historical data with current data verifies and validates the use of the historical data. Longridge (2020) is of the opinion that the data from the Lac Doré Project (with particular reference to 2019 drilling) is acceptable for Mineral Resource estimation. Analytical results are considered to pose minimal risk to the overall confidence level of the MRE.

Metallurgical test work was limited to magnetic separation carried out using Davis Tube tests at SGS Canada Inc.'s facilities in Val-d'Or, Québec, to create magnetite concentrates which were then assayed to evaluate the iron, vanadium and titanium grades of the concentrates. Samples were composited from pulp rejects previously prepared for assay. Samples were selected from all stratigraphic zones identified within the deposit. Magnetite content correlates with the iron content of the head grade, whereas vanadium contents vary by stratigraphic zone, with lower stratigraphic zones (P0, P1, P2-LOW) having elevated V₂O₅ values in the concentrate (approximately 1.4% to 1.6% V₂O₅), with the stratigraphically highest zone (P3 having grades of approximately 0.8% to 1.0% V₂O₅). The iron grade of the concentrates varies but on average remains constant at about 62%. Titanium grades of the concentrates show a linear inverse correlation with the vanadium grade of the concentrate.

The Company commissioned CSA Global to complete a mineral resource estimate ("MRE") and a Technical Report on the Lac Doré Project, with an effective date of October 29, 2020. This report is in accordance with disclosure and reporting requirements set forth in National Instrument 43-101 – Standards for Disclosure for Mineral Projects (NI 43-101), Companion Policy 43-101CP, and Form 43-101F1. This Technical Report discloses material changes to the Property, particularly, an MRE at the Lac Doré deposit. The Mineral resource update has been prepared in accordance with CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (10 May 2014) as per NI 43-101 requirements. Only Mineral Resources are estimated – no Mineral Reserves are defined. **See the table, following, for the summary of the mineral resources at the Lac Doré Property.**

Mineral Resource Estimate- Lac Doré Property, Québec
– CSA Global, Longridge (2020) Table 17

Table 17: MRE at Lac Doré with an effective date of 27 October 2020 (*recovery not applied to V₂O₅ in concentrate)

	Classification	Mt	V ₂ O ₅ (%)	Fe (%)	TiO ₂ (%)	Magnetite (%)	V ₂ O ₅ (kt)	Fe (Mt)	TiO ₂ (Mt)	V ₂ O ₅ (Mlb)
Head Grade (In situ)	Measured	23.98	0.5	33.7	9.9	34.5	128	8.1	2.4	280
	Indicated	190.96	0.4	26.3	6.7	23.4	837	50.2	12.8	1,850
	Measured + Indicated	214.93	0.4	27.1	7.1	24.6	965	58.3	15.2	2,120
	Inferred	86.91	0.4	28.0	7.6	25.9	387	24.4	6.6	850
	Classification	Magnetite concentrate (Mt)	V ₂ O ₅ in concentrate (%)	Fe in concentrate (%)	TiO ₂ in concentrate (%)		V ₂ O ₅ in concentrate (kt)	Fe in concentrate (Mt)	TiO ₂ in concentrate (Mt)	V ₂ O ₅ in concentrate* (Mlb)
Magnetite Concentrate	Measured	8.27	1.2	62.0	9.4		100	5.1	0.8	220
	Indicated	44.70	1.3	62.0	8.5		578	27.7	3.8	1,270
	Measured + Indicated	52.82	1.3	62.0	8.7		678	32.8	4.6	1,490
	Inferred	22.52	1.2	62.0	9.2		277	14.0	2.1	610

Notes:

- Mineral Resources are estimated and reported in accordance with the CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves adopted 10 May 2014.
- Sum of individual amounts may not equal due to rounding.
- Geological and block models used data from 41 drillholes drilled by VanadiumCorp in 2013 and 2019, in addition to 44 drillholes and 33 surface channel samples completed previously and verified through twinning or resampling in 2019–2020.
- The drill database was validated prior to estimation, and drillholes were flagged with interpolation domains (P1, P2-LOW, P2-A, P2-PART, P2-B, P2-HW, P3), composited to 1.5 m intervals, and capped for anomalously high and low-grade values. QAQC checks included insertion of blanks, CRMs, pulp duplicates and umpire assays performed at a second laboratory.
- Head grades and densities were interpolated onto 10 m x 10 m x 10 m blocks using OK, owing to intercalations of high and low magnetite within broadly mineralized intervals, a high-grade or low-grade indicator was used, and separate interpolations carried out for high-grade or low-grade samples, with the proportion of high-grade mineralization within each block also interpolated using OK.
- All the estimates were validated visually using sections and 3D visualization, and using swath plots, comparison of averages in drillhole and blocks, and global change of support.
- Magnetite contents and concentrate grades were calculated using regression formulae deduced from Davis Tube results.
- Resource classification was done using wireframes digitized using kriging variance as a reference and correspond to Measured Resources having drillholes spacing <40 m,

Indicated Resources having drillhole spacing between 40 m and 100 m, and Inferred Resources having a drillhole spacing >100 m.

- Mineral Resources are reported using a “net value” cut-off, calculated assuming an open pit mining operation and extraction of saleable vanadium pentoxide flake from the magnetite concentrate via the salt-roast process. The calculation assumes a V₂O₅ price of US\$7/lb, 85% recovery of magnetite to the concentrate, 75% recovery of vanadium in the roast/leach extraction process, and costs of US\$3/t ROM (mining), US\$15/t concentrate (magnetite concentrate production), US\$55/t concentrate (roast/leach), US\$2/t ROM (G&A), and US\$1.5/t ROM (tailings disposal). A net value equal to zero was used for reporting.
- Mineral Resources are constrained by a pit shell optimized with the software SimSched using the above parameters and including a cost of US\$3/t for waste rock extraction and assuming maximum pit slope angles of 45°.
- Adrian Martinez, P. Geo (ON), OGQ Special Authorization, CSA Global Senior Resource Geologist, is the independent Qualified Person with respect to the MRE.
- Recoveries of V₂O₅, Fe₂O₃ and TiO₂ to the magnetite concentrate are variable.
- Mineral Resources are constrained by claim boundaries.
- VanadiumCorp is not aware of any environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing or political factors that might materially affect these MREs.
- These Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves as they do not have demonstrated economic viability. The quantity and grade of reported Inferred Resources in this MRE are uncertain in nature and there has been insufficient exploration to define these Inferred Resources as Indicated or Measured; however, it is reasonably expected that the majority of Inferred Mineral Resources could be upgraded to Indicated Mineral Resources with continued explorations.

Longridge (2020) concluded that VTM mineralization at the Lac Doré Project shows similarities to other magmatic VTM deposits associated with layered mafic intrusive complexes. In particular, the concentration of magnetite into several laterally continuous, tabular, stratiform zones, and the change in the ratio of vanadium and titanium in the magnetite through the stratigraphy (from high-V₂O₅, low-TiO₂ layers in the lower layers to low-V₂O₅, high-TiO₂ in the upper layers) in typical of these deposit types.

Several stratigraphic zones of mineralization have been identified, all strike northeast, dip at 50–60° to the southeast, and cumulatively have a true thickness of between 200 m and 300 m. Longridge (2020) concluded the Mineral Resources have been estimated with sufficient confidence to allow for more advanced studies to take place at Lac Doré Main, where future work would focus on metallurgical testwork, mining studies, environmental testwork, and other work necessary for advanced studies, termed Phase 1 in his recommended budget.

Additional exploration work would focus on the Lac Doré North Property that is listed as Phase 2 below. That work would test for mineral resources on strike with the Lac Doré Main deposit. **All funds in the recommendation are in US dollars.**

CSA Global, Longridge (2020) Recommended Work Program, Lac Doré Main and Lac Doré North

Recommended work		Details	Estimated cost (US\$)
Phase 1: Work required for prefeasibility or other advanced studies at Lac Doré Main	Environmental studies		1,000,000
	Metallurgical testwork including grind optimization, vanadium extraction testing	50 samples for grind optimization, five samples for vanadium extraction testwork	500,000
	Submission of core duplicates	400 samples	40,000
	Mining studies		150,000
	Infrastructure studies		100,000
	Detailed marketing studies		100,000
	Total estimated costs – Phase 1		1,890,000
Phase 2: Work required at Lac Doré North	Additional drilling	Estimated 10 drillholes (2,000 m) for an Inferred MRE	200,000
	Sampling and assaying	1,000 samples	100,000
	Mineral Resource estimation		50,000
	Total estimated costs – Phase 2		350,000
GRAND TOTAL			2,240,000

The Company commenced the recommended Phase 1 beginning in 2022, with a focus on the Lac Doré Main deposit. Fieldwork commenced in October 2022 with the collection and shipping of a 1100 kg metallurgical bulk sample. Additional metallurgical samples will be collected in the spring of 2023. The spring 2023 program has been delayed due to forest closures.

MINERAL INTERESTS

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

	Iron-T \$	Lac Dore \$	Total \$
Balance, October 31, 2021	1,946,797	3,897,060	5,843,857
Consulting	89,439	138,939	228,378
Drilling	25,700	25,701	51,401
Government tax credit	(2,921)	(114,794)	(117,715)
Total during the year	112,218	49,846	162,064
Balance, October 31, 2022	2,059,015	3,946,906	6,005,921
Claims/permits	46,590	1,558	48,148
Camp costs	260	-	260
Consulting	21,981	28,774	50,755
Engineering/reports	49,660	49,660	99,320
Equipment/other rentals	2,576	2,576	5,152
Field costs/exploration	-	5,250	5,250
Freight/transport	-	522	522
Supplies	234	-	234
Travel & accommodation	893	-	893
Total during the period	122,194	88,340	210,534
Balance, April 30, 2023	2,181,209	4,035,246	6,216,455

Contemplated Exploration Budget for 2023:

The Company accepts the recommendations of Longridge (2020), except that no economic studies will be performed until the Company's hydrometallurgical process is tested on a larger sample of the Lac Doré and Iron-T deposits. This will require additional drilling at Lac Doré Main and Lac Doré North. Additional drilling at Iron-T is planned and certain of those samples will be subject to metallurgical testing.

Additionally, the Company's program of research with its novel VEPT hydrometallurgical is progressing. In 2023, the additional test work will examine process steps that will yield high purity TiO_2 and vanadium products. Careful execution of the Lac Doré Main Phase 1 program, success contingent on a commercially proven VEPT process, will lead to feasibility stage studies.

The Stage 1 drill program recommended by Longridge (2020) has not commenced due to fire hazards, community evacuations and forest closures. When the field work is possible, the Company will assess the timing and financing of the field operations and decide on the conduct of the program during 2023. Meanwhile, the exploration recommendations remain valid. Currently, the Company is assessing the use of the small November 2022 bulk sample to conduct certain of the planned metallurgical tasks with the highest priority.

OTHER OPERATIONS

Hydrometallurgical Process Research and Development

The Company's main mineral deposit assets are dominated by titanomagnetite, magnetite and ilmenite mineralization. The dominant metal is iron. The Iron-T and Lac Doré deposits have been subject to metallurgical testing that indicates the concentrates will be almost entirely titanomagnetite.

Currently, the Company's commercial processing alternates for titanomagnetite include:

- Conventional steel production: However, the Company's concentrates will contain too much titanium (greater than 1% TiO_2) to produce good quality iron concentrates for conventional steel production. Worldwide, titanomagnetite deposits are a minor part of iron ore production.
- A pyrometallurgical plant employs a pre-reduction of titanomagnetite concentrate to produce reduced ore, which is then passed into an electric arc furnace to produce pig iron. Subsequently, slags from steel making are roasted to recover vanadium. The process requires inputs of anthracite coal, coal, and natural gas.
- The conventional roast-leach process flow sheet comprises the following: three stages of crushing, one stage of grinding, two stages of magnetic separation, magnetic concentrate roasting in the presence of a sodium salt, vanadium leaching, ammonium meta-vanadate (AMV) precipitation, AMV filtration, AMV calcining, and fusing to V_2O_5 flake as the final product. TiO_2 and Fe_2O_3 are waste in this process, and project economics rests solely on the recovery of V_2O_5 . The process requires inputs of anthracite coal, coal, and/or natural gas.

To reduce potential greenhouse gas emissions and gain value from all the iron, titanium, and vanadium contents of the Lac Doré concentrate, in 2016, the Company partnered with Dr. Francois Cardarelli of Electrochem Materials & Technologies Inc. ("Electrochem") in Canada which resulted in Electrochem inventing a novel hydrometallurgical process for recovering for vanadium, iron, and titanium products from various feedstocks and waste streams.

- By February 28, 2017, VanadiumCorp applied jointly with Electrochem for US Provisional Patent Applications: US 62/463,411 and US 62/582,060. and officializing VanadiumCorp's 50% ownership of VanadiumCorp-Electrochem Chemical Process Technology ("VEPT"). as it pertains to signed agreements and all future intellectual property.
- On August 30th, 2018, VanadiumCorp entered the national entry phase for the VEPT when The World Intellectual Property Organization ("WIPO") (www.WIPO.int) officially published the Patent Cooperation Treaty "PCT" of the International Patent Application WO 2018/152628 (A1) entitled: "METALLURGICAL AND CHEMICAL PROCESSES FOR RECOVERING VANADIUM AND IRON VALUES FROM VANADIFEROUS TITANOMAGNETITE AND VANADIFEROUS FEEDSTOCKS".
- On February 14, 2019, VanadiumCorp and Electrochem filed national entries for VEPT in both Canada and Australia.

- On February 26, 2019, VanadiumCorp and Electrochem filed national entries for VEPT in South Africa, India and the United States.
- During the year ended October 31, 2019, the Company expanded its Intellectual Property portfolio into the European Union by filing national entry for VEPT.
- On November 24, 2020, the Company exercised its option to purchase 100% of the VEPT process rights.
- On December 2, 2020, the US Patent & Trademark Office (USPTO) issued a notice of allowance for the US Patent Application US 2020/0157696 A1 and entitled "Metallurgical and Chemical Process For Recovering Vanadium And Iron Values From Vanadiferous Titanomagnetite and Vanadiferous Feedstocks." The patent was subsequently issued on March 16, 2021 as USP 10,947,630 B2. The term of this patent will expire on February 21, 2038.
- A South African patent was issued on August 25, 2021 as ZA 2019/00743. This term of this patent will expire on February 21, 2038.

VanadiumCorp will request accelerated examination of its Canadian patent application under the PPH, by leveraging the claims granted in its corresponding US application.

The VEPT process recovers vanadium, iron, titanium, and silica values from vanadiferous feedstocks. More specifically, VEPT relates, but not exclusively, to a metallurgical process in which vanadium, iron, titanium, and silica values are recovered from vanadiferous feedstocks such as vanadiferous titanomagnetite, iron ores, vanadium slags and industrial wastes and by-products containing vanadium.

The VEPT process broadly comprises:

- Digesting the vanadiferous feedstocks into sulfuric acid, thereby producing a sulfation cake;
- Dissolving the sulfation cake and separating insoluble solids thereby producing a pregnant solution;
- Reducing the pregnant solution using, in some configurations, electrolyzers thereby producing a reduced pregnant solution;
- Crystallizing ferrous sulfate hydrates ("Copperas") from the reduced pregnant solution, producing an iron-depleted reduced solution;
- The process further comprises removing titanium compounds from the iron-depleted reduced solution, thereby producing titanium hydrolysate and a vanadium-rich pregnant solution; and
- Concentrating vanadium and recovering vanadium products and/or a vanadium electrolyte.

Currently, the Company conducts VEPT research and development with a bench-scale pilot reactor situated at Electrochem Technologies & Materials Inc. in Boucherville, Québec, Canada. Commercial development will employ either existing sulfation plant facilities available in Europe or the Company's own pilot plant to be constructed with off-the-shelf reactors.

As VEPT is pre-commercial, the Company plans to further improve and optimize the process flowsheet including the design of a continuous sulfuric acid digester and the recycling of sulphuric acid from ferrous sulphate (Copperas). Both improvements, if realized, have the potential to reduce the VEPT process capital expenditures and operating costs. These design improvements are sought as part of the upcoming Pilot Plant stage to facilitate economic studies of the Lac Doré deposit and the integration of VEPT in the metallurgical process. The Company has not yet raised the needed funds to initiate Pilot Plant studies or to initiate economic studies.

Pilot Facility for Vanadium Electrolyte Manufacturing

The Company's Lac Doré and Iron-T properties are explored for their vanadium, titanium and iron mineral resources. Titanium and iron are traded on commodity exchanges, such as the London Metal Exchange ("LME"). However, vanadium is not traded on any commodity exchanges, therefore each producer must negotiate volumes and prices with buyers. Demand for vanadium as a battery metal is growing, and the Company scopes a significant advantage in integrating its metal production with value-added manufacturing of electrolytes for batteries.

A vanadium redox flow battery (VRFB) is an electrochemical energy storage device that converts chemical energy into electrical energy. A VRFB differs from conventional rechargeable batteries in that the energy storage occurs in a liquid media, and the charging and discharging processes can occur within a single cell. The VRFB is a type of flow battery that uses vanadium ions as the charge carriers and has two separate tanks in which one tank contains the positive electrolyte and the second tank contains the negative electrolyte.

The Company seeks to pilot the manufacturing of vanadium electrolytes in a facility located in Québec. Successful piloting of electrolyte manufacturing will allow the Company to create a high-quality process stream extending from the mineral in the ground to an integrated metallurgical and electrolyte manufacturing operation. Advance payments have now been placed on the first module of electrochemical processing equipment.

The electrolyte facility will be located at the Carrefour d'Innovation sur les matériaux de la MRC des Sources (CIMMS), in Val-des-Sources, Québec. The Company and CIMMS have signed a cooperation agreement to produce high-quality vanadium electrolyte for use in Vanadium Redox Flow Batteries (VRFB). The Company expects production to begin in Q4 2023. The initial test facility is sufficient to provision 6.2 MWh of VRFB storage per year.

The Company's electrochemists and process engineers scope electrolyte manufacturing that can expand incrementally according to market needs using our modular production-line design, each module with a capacity of 2.5 million litres/year, each module providing about 48 MWh of VRFB storage per year. V_2O_5 for the electrolyte will be purchased during the pilot tests and later will be supplied by purchases and outputs from our metallurgical testing. Success-contingent on the exploration and development of our mineral deposits, V_2O_5 supplies will be sourced from Company mining operations in later years.

FINANCIAL

The Company's consolidated financial statements are presented on a going-concern basis and assume that the Company will continue to realize on its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of operations. The Company has no significant source of operating cash flow and no revenues from operations. None of the Company's mineral projects currently have identified reserves. The Company has limited financial resources. Substantial expenditures are required to be made by the Company to establish ore reserves.

Future revenue could be generated by licensing or commercializing VEPT or the sale or optioning of prospective projects to other junior resource companies or to major mining corporations or alternatively, by the internal development of one or more of the projects, should this prove feasible. In the meantime, the Company intends to continue to rely upon the issuance of securities to finance its future activities. Still, there can be no assurance that such financing will be available on a timely basis or terms acceptable to the Company.

Although the consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that may result from the inability to secure future financing, such a situation could have a material adverse effect on the Company's ability to operate and thus on the Company's financial position.

SELECTED ANNUAL INFORMATION

	Year Ended October 31, 2022 \$	Year Ended October 31, 2021 \$	Year Ended October 31, 2020 \$
Net loss and comprehensive loss	(918,151)	(2,183,846)	(672,429)
Basic loss per share	(0.03)	(0.07)	0.00
Total assets	7,077,019	6,350,842	6,383,416
Current liabilities	1,292,512	744,655	542,163
Working capital/(deficit)	(588,738)	(609,299)	110,856
Dividends	Nil	Nil	Nil

In 2020, net loss decreased significantly from the prior year as the expenditure of the flow-through financing resulted in a recognition of recovery on flow-through liability of \$828,240. Total assets continued to increase through the increase of the exploration and evaluation assets. As a result of expenditures incurred in exploration, which eliminated the flow-through share premium liability, current liabilities decreased creating a net positive working capital.

In 2021, net loss increased as there was no recovery on flow-through liability while at the same time a substantial share-based compensation was recorded. Total assets decreased slightly during the year as no significant exploration expenditures were incurred. A substantial working capital deficit existed due to the lack of financing and cash.

In 2022, net loss was substantially less than 2021 but higher than 2020. Main cause for the decrease in net loss when compared to 2021 was due to the absence of share-based payments in 2022 while \$578,000 was recorded in 2021. During 2022, management curtailed activities across the board in an effort to conserve cash. A significant recovery on flow-through liability of \$828,240 was recorded in 2020, which lowered the net loss to \$672,429. Otherwise, net loss for 2020 would be higher when compared to 2022. Total assets increased in 2022 due to the closing of a financing and higher exploration expenditures resulting in a larger exploration and evaluation asset on the balance sheet.

Results of Operations:

For the Three Months Ended April 30, 2023, and 2022

During the three months ended April 30, 2023, the Company recorded a net loss of \$321,525 as compared to a net loss of \$217,919 for the three months ended April 30, 2022.

Noted major differences involved the following accounts:

	2023	2022	Change	
Expenses:	\$	\$	\$	
Consulting	145,548	80,000	65,548	a.
Management fees	51,000	-	51,000	b.
Marketing and corporate development	27,500	6,343	21,157	c.
Office	30,756	13,182	17,574	d.
Professional fees	23,841	86,869	(63,028)	e.
Research and development	34,523	-	34,523	f.
Shareholder communications	1,841	18,112	(16,271)	g.
	(315,009)	(204,506)	(110,503)	
Other item:				
Recovery on flow-through liability	20,573	-	20,573	h.
All other accounts	(27,089)	(13,413)	(13,676)	
Total	(321,525)	(217,919)	(103,606)	

- Consulting fees significantly higher in 2023 as the Company is moving forward with its projects by enlarging its management team and external consultant group.
- Management portion of consulting fees reclassified to management fees in 2023. Fees to the CEO and CFO previously grouped with consulting fees are now recognized as management fees in 2023. An additional \$15,000 paid or accrued to the CEO has been capitalized under exploration and evaluation assets.
- Marketing and corporate development costs significantly higher in 2023 as management entered several contracts for the promotion of the Company's projects and business development plans.
- Overhead costs higher in 2023 mainly as an assistant to the CEO was hired and incurrence of AGM printing and mailing costs. No AGM was held in 2022.
- Professional fees were higher in 2022 as the Company worked through its regulatory issues with additional accounting and legal services.
- Due to regulatory and financial issues, R&D was suspended in 2022.
- Despite regulatory and financial issues in 2022, certain shareholder communications services agreements previously signed were still in effect. Most were expired in 2023.
- Recovery on flow-through liability is a non-cash item based on reversing a liability recorded due to the premium pricing of placing flow-through financing units. The extent of the reversal is dependent on the amount of the exploration expenditures. No flow-through premium liability on financial statement in 2022.

For the Six Months Ended April 30, 2023, and 2022

During the six months ended April 30, 2023, the Company recorded a net loss of \$656,395 as compared to a net loss of \$614,737 for the six months ended April 30, 2022.

Noted major differences involved the following accounts:

Expenses:	2023 \$	2022 \$	Change \$	
Consulting	302,448	261,300	41,148	1.
Management fees	102,000	-	102,000	2.
Marketing and corporate development	89,821	6,998	82,823	3.
Professional fees	50,407	139,638	(89,231)	4.
Research and development	40,800	-	40,800	5.
Salaries and wages	(1,605)	73,297	(74,902)	6.
Shareholder communications	2,759	31,203	(28,444)	7.
	(586,630)	(512,436)	(74,194)	
Other item:				
Recovery on flow-through liability	35,089	-	35,089	8.
All other accounts	(104,854)	(102,301)	(2,553)	
Total	(656,395)	(614,737)	(41,658)	

1. Consulting fees significantly higher in 2023 as the Company is moving forward with its projects by enlarging its management team and external consultant group.
2. Management portion of consulting fees reclassified to management fees in 2023. Fees to the CEO and CFO previously grouped with consulting fees are now recognized as management fees in 2023. An additional \$30,000 paid or accrued to the CEO has been capitalized under exploration and evaluation assets.
3. Marketing and corporate development costs significantly higher in 2023 as management entered several contracts for the promotion of the Company's projects and business development plans.
4. Professional fees were higher in 2022 as the Company worked through its regulatory issues with additional accounting and legal services.
5. Due to regulatory and financial issues, R&D was suspended in 2022.
6. The former CEO's fees were paid as wages, which included health and other salary benefits. An officer of the GmbH subsidiary was also paid under the same salary setup but that position has been eliminated. Certain benefit premiums cancelled were refunded in 2023.
7. Despite regulatory and financial issues in 2022, certain shareholder communications services agreements previously signed were still in effect. Most were expired in 2023.
8. Recovery on flow-through liability is a non-cash item based on reversing a liability recorded due to the premium pricing of placing flow-through financing units. The extent of the reversal is dependent on the amount of the exploration expenditures. No flow-through premium liability on financial statement in 2022.

SUMMARY OF SELECTED HIGHLIGHTS FOR THE LAST EIGHT QUARTERS

Description	Apr. 30, 2023 \$	Jan. 31, 2023 \$	Oct. 31, 2022 \$	July 31, 2022 \$
Operations				
Office and administration expenses	(137,308)	(147,872)	(16,759)	(30,993)
Consulting	(145,548)	(156,000)	(136,633)	(83,500)
Professional fees	(23,841)	(26,565)	(24,674)	(19,940)
Travel and promotion	(878)	(12,672)	(1,708)	(467)
Research and development	(34,523)	(6,277)	(21,448)	-
Recovery of flow-through liability	20,573	14,516	32,708	-
Net loss	(321,525)	(334,870)	(168,514)	(134,900)
Basic and diluted loss per share	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	0.00

Description	Apr. 30, 2022 \$	Jan. 31, 2022 \$	Oct. 31, 2021 \$	Jul. 31, 2021 \$
Operations				
Office and administration expenses	(50,836)	(158,481)	(229,623)	(126,839)
Consulting	(80,000)	(181,300)	(32,269)	(9,371)
Professional fees	(86,869)	(52,769)	(96,063)	(63,924)
Travel and promotion	(214)	(4,268)	(13,768)	-
Research and development	-	-	18,684	(13,953)
Payment received on EEV assets	-	-	50,000	50,000
Net loss	(217,919)	(396,818)	(303,039)	(164,087)
Basic and diluted loss per share	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	0.00

2023:

In the new fiscal year, management entered several corporate development agreements to advertise the Company's business projects and to prepare for a financing to raise working capital. This caused certain expenses such as office and administration expenses to increase substantially. During the current quarter, R&D increased as the Company is moving ahead with its production of electrolytes.

2022:

No extraordinary items occurred in each of the quarters aside from a recovery on flow-through liability. It is a non-cash item based on reversing a liability recorded due to the premium pricing of placing flow-through financing units. A flow-through financing was completed in the fourth quarter. Due to cash constraints, overhead and certain expenses continued to be curtailed.

2021:

\$578,000 in share-based compensation was recorded during the first quarter resulting in a significant net loss for the period. This is a non-cash item based on the Black-Scholes calculation estimating the fair value of stock options granted. Removing the share-based compensation, the net losses of the first quarter and second quarter were \$536,792 and \$601,928 respectively. Net losses were significantly lower in the third and fourth quarters as expenses and overhead were curtailed. Also, the activities of the German subsidiary were curtailed, further cutting expenses.

LIQUIDITY AND SOLVENCY

The Company has no operating revenues and does not anticipate revenues of any kind until the Company is able to find, acquire, or place in production and operate a mining property or generate sales from its electrolyte manufacturing activities. Historically, the Company has raised funds through private placements, loans, shares for debt settlements, and the exercise of options and warrants.

The Company secured the following financing during fiscal 2022 and 2023:

2023:

- In May, 2023, the Company issued 16,329,400 \$0.10 units ("Units") for gross proceeds of \$1,632,940. Each Unit consisted of one common share of the Company and one share purchase warrant exercisable to purchase an additional common share of the Company for \$0.18 for 24 months from the date of issue.
- In November, 2022, The Company closed the second tranche of a non-brokered private placement for gross proceeds of \$572,850.

The Company issued 500,000 \$0.12 flow-through units ("FT Units") for gross proceeds of \$60,000 and 5,128,500 \$0.10 non-flow-through units ("Units") for gross proceeds of \$512,850.

Each FT Unit consists of one flow-through common share of the Company and one non-flow through common share purchase warrant (the "NFT Warrant") with each NFT Warrant exercisable to purchase an additional non-flow-through common share of the Company for \$0.18 for 24 months from the date of issue. The 500,000 FT Unit was subscribed by a director of the Company

2022:

- In September, 2022, the Company closed the first tranche of a non-brokered private placement for gross proceeds of \$1,315,200.

The Company issued 4,793,333 \$0.12 flow-through units ("FT Units") for gross proceeds of \$575,200 and 7,400,000 \$0.10 non-flow-through units ("NFT Units") for gross proceeds of \$740,000.

Each FT Unit consists of one (1) flow-through common share of the Company and one (1) non-flow through common share purchase warrant (the "NFT Warrant") with each NFT Warrant exercisable to purchase an additional non-flow-through common share of the Company for \$0.18 for 24 months from the date of issue.

Each NFT Unit consists of one (1) common share of the Company and one (1) common share purchase warrant (the "Warrants") with each Warrant exercisable to purchase an additional common share of the Company for \$0.18 for 24 months from the date of issue.

- During the year, the Company secured net loans totalling \$33,856:
- During the year, two directors advanced funds totaling \$303,856 and subsequently during the year, \$270,000 was repaid.

As at April 30, 2023, the Company had a cash balance of \$451,132 and a working capital deficit of \$289,563.

The Company presently is in a capital deficit position and management has refrained from receiving any cash pay in order to maintain overhead expenses and certain committed expenditures. Management closed a \$1.6 million financing in May, 2023 and will be able to meet its overhead obligation to the end of fiscal 2023. However, in order to fulfill plans to achieve the Company's exploration targets, electrolyte production and rolling out of a commercially viable redox battery, substantially more capital would be required. Raising funds is a constant goal and management is working on the next round of financing. Management believes the Company will achieve its goals, however, there are no assurances that management will be successful in securing the needed capital.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Transactions with related parties were at the amounts agreed to by the related parties. Related party transactions were as follows:

- a) During the period ended April 30, 2023, the Company paid/accrued salaries of \$Nil (2022 - \$73,325). Salaries were previously paid to the former CEO and an officer of the Company.
- b) During the period ended April 30, 2023, the Company incurred management fees of \$9,000 (2022 - \$Nil) to the former CFO of the Company. During the period ended April 30, 2023, the Company incurred management fees of \$93,000 (2022 - \$Nil) to a company associated with the current CFO and companies controlled by the CEO and the Chairman of the Board. An additional \$30,000 (2022 - \$Nil) paid or accrued to a company controlled by the CEO was capitalized under exploration and evaluation assets.
- c) During the period ended April 30, 2023, the Company incurred consulting fees of \$100,000 (2022 - \$130,500) to two directors, a former director, and a company associated with the CFO. An additional \$60,000 (2022 - \$52,500) consulting fees paid or accrued to a company controlled by a director was capitalized under exploration and evaluation assets (Note 7).
- d) Included in receivables at April 30, 2023 is \$1,359 (2022 - \$1,359) owed from a director.
- e) Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities at April 30, 2023 is \$498,452 (2022 - \$397,112) owing to two directors, companies controlled by three directors, a company associated with the CFO and four former directors.
- f) Included in loans payable at April 30, 2023 is \$3,000 (2022 - \$258,598) owing to two directors and a former director. Interest on related party loans amount to \$20,874 (2022 - \$8,666).
- g) During the period ended April 30, 2023, the Company incurred office rent of \$15,000 (2022 - \$15,000) to a company controlled by a director of the Company.

In the normal course of business, the Company advances and/or reimburses directors and officers for expenses incurred on the Company's behalf. Amounts due to and from related parties are non-interest bearing, unsecured and due on demand. Loans are non-secured but carry interest at 10% per annum.

Key management personnel compensation

Key management includes the Company's executive directors and officers.

	Period Ended	
	April 30, 2023	April 30, 2022
Consulting fees, salaries & benefits, management fees	\$ 292,000	\$ 151,297
Share-based payments	-	-
Rent	15,000	15,000
	\$ 307,000	\$ 166,297

SUBSEQUENT EVENT

The following event occurred subsequent to April 30, 2023:

In May, 2023, the Company issued 16,329,400 \$0.10 units ("Units") for gross proceeds of \$1,632,940. Each Unit consisted of one common share of the Company and one share purchase warrant exercisable to purchase an additional common share of the Company for \$0.18 for 24 months from the date of issue. Seven insiders of the Company subscribed for a total of \$387,940 or 3,879,400 Units. A cash commission of \$24,400 was paid and 244,000 non-transferable broker warrants were issued on the same exercise terms as the Unit warrants.

Standards, Amendments and Interpretations Adopted or Expected to be Adopted:

Accounting pronouncement not yet adopted

Accounting pronouncements with future effective dates are not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

Critical Accounting Estimates

The Company's significant accounting policies are summarized in Note 3 of its consolidated financial statements for the period ended April 30, 2023. The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires management to select accounting policies and make estimates and judgments that may have a significant impact on the financial statements.

The Company regularly reviews its judgments and estimates; however, actual amounts could differ and, accordingly, materially affect the results of operations.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

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

Fully Diluted Share Capital

Effective April 18, 2022, the Company consolidated its issued and outstanding common shares on a 10 to 1 basis. All references to common shares, warrants and stock options prior to this date in this report have been adjusted to reflect the change.

The following securities were outstanding as at June 29, 2023:

Securities	Number	Weighted-Average Exercised Price	Expiry Date
Common shares issued and outstanding	66,076,343	-	-
Share purchase warrants	34,748,833	\$0.18	Sept. 23, 2024 - May 11, 2025
Share purchase options	1,605,000	\$0.82	Jan. 21, 2024 - Dec. 31, 2025
Fully diluted share capital	102,430,176	-	-

Share capital as at April 30, 2023:

	Share Capital	
	Number of Shares	Amount \$
Balance - October 31, 2021	31,925,110	35,342,785
Units issued for cash (net)	12,193,333	1,159,791
Balance - October 31, 2022	44,118,443	36,502,576
Units issued for cash (net)	5,628,500	374,795
Balance - April 30, 2023	49,746,943	36,877,371

Warrants Outstanding

Details of share purchase warrants outstanding at April 30, 2023:

Number of Warrants	Exercise Price \$	Expiry Date	Remaining Life (Years)
12,546,933	0.18	September 23, 2024	1.40
5,628,500	0.18	November 21, 2024	1.56
18,175,433	0.18		1.45

Stock Options Outstanding

Details of stock options outstanding at April 30, 2023:

Number of Options Outstanding	Exercise Price \$	Expiry Date	Remaining Life (years)
765,000	0.70	January 21, 2024	0.72
30,000	0.80	November 11, 2025	2.53
550,000	0.80	December 9, 2025	2.61
260,000	1.20	December 31, 2025	2.67
1,605,000	0.82		1.72

OTHER INFORMATION

Risks and Uncertainties

The discovery, development and acquisition of mineral properties are in many respects unpredictable events. Future metal prices, capital equity markets, the success of exploration programs and other Property transactions can have a significant impact on capital requirements.

The Company's principal activity is mineral project exploration and development. Companies in this industry are subject to many and varied kinds of risks, including but not limited to environmental, metal prices, political and economic.

Although the Company has taken steps to verify the title to the mineral claims in which it has an interest, in accordance with industry standards for the current stage of exploration of the same, these procedures do not guarantee the Company's title to these mineral claims. Mineral claim entitlement may be subject to unregistered prior agreements or transfers and title may be affected by undetected defects.

The Company has no significant source of operating cash flow and no significant revenues from operations. The Company's properties have no reserves. The Company has limited financial resources. Substantial expenditures are required to be made by the Company to establish ore reserves.

The Company's various projects are in the exploration stages only and are without known bodies of commercial mineralization, and have no ongoing mining operations. Mineral exploration involves a high degree of risk and not all projects which are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. Exploration of such projects may not result in any discoveries of commercially economic bodies of mineralization. If the Company's efforts do not result in any discovery of commercial mineralization on any of its current projects, the Company could be forced to look for other exploration projects or cease operations.

The Company is subject to the laws and regulations relating to environmental matters in all jurisdictions in which it operates, including provisions relating to property reclamation, discharge of hazardous material and other matters. In certain circumstances the Company may also be held liable should environmental problems be discovered that were caused by former owners and operators of the mineral claims and mineral claims in which it has previously had an interest. The Company attempts to conduct its mineral exploration activities in compliance with applicable environmental protection legislation. The Company is not aware of any existing environmental problems related to its current projects that may result in any kind of material liability to the Company.

Additional Disclosure

Pursuant to section 5.3 of National Instrument 51-102 "Continuous Disclosure Obligations," issuers which are listed on the Exchange who do not have significant revenue from operations are required to provide additional financial information in their management discussion and analysis. That information is as follows:

The Company is a venture issuer that has not had significant revenue from operations in either of the last two financial years. The Company has capitalized all expenditures relating to the exploration of its various projects. Details of deferred expenditures for each project are shown in the notes to the accompanying financial statements. (see "Mineral Interests") Disclosure concerning the Company's general and administrative expenses is provided in the Company's annual and quarterly consolidated financial statements and the notes therein.

Disclosure Controls and Procedures and Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Under Canadian securities laws, because the Company is a venture issuer, it is not required to certify the design nor provide an evaluation of its disclosure controls and procedures ("DC&P") and internal control over financial reporting ("ICFR") and therefore, has not completed such an evaluation. Accordingly, this MD&A does not contain a discussion relating to the establishment and maintenance of DC&P and ICFR, as defined in National Instrument 52-109. In particular, management of the Company is not making any representations relating to the establishment and maintenance of:

- a) 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

- b) a process to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes.

Accordingly, inherent limitations on the ability of the Company's management to design and implement on a cost-effective basis DC&P and ICFR for the Company may result in additional risks to the quality, reliability, transparency and timeliness of interim and annual filings and other reports provided under securities legislation.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Further information can be obtained from VanadiumCorp's website at www.vanadiumcorp.com or at www.sedar.com.