

FOREWORD

This document sets forth the mandates and principles adopted by the Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. Board of Directors for the good stewardship of the Company. It is intended as guidance for the Board, for each director, and for the Committees of the Board in the exercise of their respective responsibilities in the governance of the Company. The policies enunciated in this statement address the corporate governance disclosure guidelines applicable to issuers listed on the TSX Venture Exchange (the “Exchange”) and as proposed under National Instrument 58-101 “Disclosure of Corporate Governance Practices” (collectively, the “Guidelines”), and developing best practices in the field of corporate governance. This Policy is current to June 15, 2024

INDEX

MANDATE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS	3
COMPOSITION OF THE BOARD	6
THE ROLE OF DIRECTORS	8
NEW DIRECTORS.....	9
COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD.....	10
MANDATE OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE	10
PROCEEDINGS AND MEETINGS.....	11

MANDATE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The duties and responsibilities of Directors follow from applicable corporate laws, as well as those duties and responsibilities generally agreed and approved by the Board of Directors (the “Board”). Directors are accountable to the shareholders of the Company.

BOARD’S MANDATE

The Board of Directors shall further the objectives of the Company by directing, supervising and otherwise reviewing and approving the stewardship of the Company. The Board also provides guidance to management. The Board relies on management for the preparation of periodic reports, and to provide the support and information necessary to enable the Board to fulfill its obligations effectively.

The Board has the responsibility to participate with management in developing and approving the mission of the business, its objectives and goals, the strategic plans arising therefrom, and monitoring subsequent performance against said plans. Such planning takes into account, among other things, the principal opportunities and risks of the Company's business. Strategic issues are reviewed with management and addressed by the full Board at regularly scheduled Board meetings and at meetings specifically called for this purpose. The Board's strategic planning process involves having regular Board meetings to review reports on the Company's operations, exploration and development programs, meeting with management on a regular basis, and reviewing business opportunities as presented by management.

The Board has the responsibility to identify the principal risks of the Company's business; review existing systems to identify risks and, where applicable, monitor the implementation of appropriate systems to manage such risks and of systems designed to ensure timely disclosure of material transactions through the issuance of news releases and financial statements; and monitor senior management. The Board also meets at least once annually to plan strategy for the future growth of the Company. The Board reviews financial performance quarterly. Frequency of meetings, as well as the nature of agenda items, change depending upon the state of the Company's affairs and in light of opportunities or risks which the Company faces.

The Board's mandate includes the following duties and responsibilities:

- Advocate and support the best interests of the Company;
- Reviewing and approving any proposed changes to the Company's Notice of Articles or Articles.
- Review and approve strategic, business and capital plans for the Company;
- Ensure that specific and relevant corporate measurements are developed and adequate controls and information systems are in place with regard to business performance;

- Review the principal risks of the Company's business and pursue the implementation of appropriate systems to manage such risks;
- Monitor progress and efficiency of strategic, business, and capital plans and require appropriate action to be taken when performance falls short of goals;
- Establish and monitor a Code of Ethics for directors, senior officers, and employees to address, among other matters, conflicts of interest, protection and proper use of corporate assets and opportunities, fair dealing with third parties, compliance with laws, rules and regulations, and reporting of any illegal or unethical behavior;
- Review measures implemented and maintained by the Company to ensure compliance with statutory and regulatory requirements;
- Review and monitor the effectiveness of the Audit Committee, and the Audit Committee Charter, on at least an annual basis;
- Select, evaluate, and compensate the senior management;
- Grant share options or share appreciation rights, or both, and monitor the evaluation and compensation of senior management;
- Monitor the practices of management to ensure appropriate and timely communication of material information concerning the Company to its shareholders; in addition, assume responsibility for the Communication Policy of the Company to ensure that it addresses how the Company interacts with analysts and the public and that it contains measures for the Company to avoid selective disclosure and ensures that insiders understand their obligations with respect to trading in securities of the Company;
- Monitor compliance with the Communication Policy and be responsible for the granting of any waivers therefrom;
- Monitor overall safety and environmental policies and programs;
- Monitor the development and implementation of programs for management succession and development; and
- Discharge such other duties as may be required for the good stewardship of the Company.

In addressing its mandate above, the Board of Directors assumes responsibility for the following approvals:

Financial Approvals:

- Strategic plan;
- Annual business and capital plans and budget;
- Annual financial statements, Management Discussion & Analyses ("MD&A") and press releases;

- Quarterly financial statements and press releases;
- Capital expenditures in excess of \$100,000 for any single capital expenditure;
- Acquisitions and divestitures;
- Approving any offerings, issuances or repurchases of share capital or other securities;
- Approving payment of distributions to shareholders;
- Approving the establishment of credit facilities and any other long-term commitments; and
- Share re-purchase programs.

Human Resources Approvals:

- Appointment, succession, or dismissal of the senior management;
- Employment / termination agreements for key senior officers;
- Incentive Plans for directors, employees, consultants and others;
- Compensation for the senior management;
- Executive compensation arrangements and incentive plans; and
- Directors' and officers' liability insurance (if any).

Administration and Compliance Approvals:

- Appointment of Board Committees and their Chairs;
- Nomination of Directors;
- Recommendation of Auditors to the Shareholders;
- Audit Committee Charter;
- Management Proxy Information Circular and Notice of Meeting;
- Annual Information Form (if any);
- Communication Policy; and
- Other major compliance policies.

In carrying out its mandate in connection with the compensation of senior management, the Board will:

- consider and recommend executive compensation programs including base salaries, short term and long-term incentives, bonuses, stock options and perquisite programs, and to ensure that those programs are linked to the Company's business strategy and performance.

- annually consider, review and recommend approval of the incentive and bonus package of the senior officers
- monitor succession planning to ensure that, where practical, appropriate successors are being developed for the senior officers.
- assist in the establishment, monitoring and evaluation of objectives and standards of performance for the senior officers, review the compensation of directors annually, and recommend any appropriate changes.
- review and recommend employment agreements and/or contracts of the senior officers.
- review and approve any regulatory disclosure of executive compensation, such as that contained in the Management Proxy Information Circular, required by stock exchanges, securities commissions or other regulatory bodies.

In carrying out its mandate in connection with good corporate governance (and until such duties are assumed by a Committee of the Board), the Chair of the Board will:

- lead the process of recruiting, interviewing and recommending candidates to the Board;
- annually recommend membership of the Committees of the Board and their respective Chairs to the Board for approval;
- monitor the orientation and training of new Directors;
- facilitate the evaluation of the performance of the Board, its Committees and of individual Directors through the administration of a periodic evaluation exercise, and present the results to the Board;
- periodically review (at least on an annual basis) the Company's governance policies and practices against developments and changes in generally accepted best practices; and
- periodically assess (at least on an annual basis) the Company's compliance with the governance guidelines of the Exchange.

COMPOSITION OF THE BOARD

The Board recognizes that the appropriate mix of skills, experience, age, and gender will help to enhance its performance. The composition of the Board should reflect business experience compatible with the Company's strategic and business objectives with consideration to the geographic regions in which it operates.

The following summarizes guidelines for future composition:

- The Board should not have less than three (3) members at any time, the majority of which should be "independent", as that term is defined under National Instrument 58-

101 (“NI 58-101”). The Board will determine annually, based on all relevant facts and circumstances, whether each director satisfies the criteria for independence. The Company will disclose these determinations for each member of the Board and all Committees of the Board in the Company’s annual management proxy information circulars or MD&A filings, as the case may be. Based on the principles stated in this Policy, the Board may adopt and disclose categorical standards to assist it in making such determinations;

- The size of the Board may be increased or decreased as permitted by law and the Articles of the Company, as determined to be appropriate by the Board;
- Vacancies created by the resignation or removal of a director or the addition of a director’s position may be filled by the majority vote of the directors then in office, and such appointee shall serve in that capacity until the next annual meeting of the shareholders;
- The Board will seek members from diverse professional and business backgrounds, who combine a broad spectrum of experience and expertise with a reputation for integrity.

Independence of Directors

Under NI 58-101, “*in British Columbia a director is independent: (a) unless a reasonable person with knowledge of all relevant circumstances would conclude that the director is in fact not independent of management or of any significant shareholder; or (b) if the Company is a reporting issuer in any other jurisdiction [ed. as the Company currently is], the director is independent within the meaning of that term under MI 52-110 “Audit Committees” (other than an individual described in clauses 1.4(3)(f)(i) or (g) of that instrument).*”

The Board interprets these Guidelines as meaning that an independent director is in essence a director who is not a member of the senior management of the Company, and is free from any interest and any business or other relationship which could, or could reasonably be perceived to, materially interfere with the director’s ability to act with a view to the best interests of the Company, other than interests and relationships arising from a director’s direct or indirect shareholdings, provided the director is not directly or indirectly a “control person” as such term is defined under applicable securities legislation.

The Guidelines require that as part of its annual public disclosure of its governance policies, the Board must determine and disclose the number of independent directors on the Board and on each Committee of the Board. This determination may be made and formalized in the context of approval of the annual management proxy information circular or MD&A, as the case may be, and the governance practices disclosure contained in it.

The Role of the Chair

The Chair of the Board of Directors is elected by the Directors annually following the annual general meeting of shareholders of the Company. Specific duties of the Chair include:

- Establish the agendas for, schedule, and chair meetings of the Board and of the shareholders of the company.
- Manage the affairs of the Board.
- Monitor the Committees of the Board to ensure that they are working effectively.
- Act as an advisor and sounding board to the President and CEO.
- Provide a link between management and the Board and between the Board and the shareholders.
- Monitor whether the Board is receiving timely information of appropriate quality, before, during and after Board meetings.
- The Chair shall be an “ex-officio” member of each Committee with full participation and voting rights.

THE ROLE OF DIRECTORS

Directors are elected by and accountable to the shareholders of the Company. Although Directors may be elected by the shareholders to bring their practical experience, special expertise or point of view to Board deliberations, they are not chosen to represent a particular constituency exclusively.

Pursuant to Canadian law, Directors have statutory and fiduciary obligations to “act honestly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of the corporation.” The effect of this is that Directors owe the duties of a fiduciary to the Company. This duty is not owed to shareholders, even to a majority shareholder. The duties owed by Directors to shareholders (which are not deemed to be fiduciary in nature), include acting fairly and honestly in the deliberations of the Board. Canadian Courts have held that while it is proper for the Directors to have regard to the interests of the shareholders as well as the corporation, the best way to deal with any competing interests is to “act in the best interests of the corporation and have the shareholders derive their benefit from a better corporation.”

When a Director makes a material change in his principal occupation, the Board will take his or her new circumstances into account to determine whether the Director should be re-nominated.

NEW DIRECTORS

Criteria for selection of New Directors

There are personal qualities sought and a time commitment expected when choosing new Directors. Directors should be loyal to the Company and exercise care, diligence and skill in their dealings on behalf of the Company. They must have adequate time available to serve on the Board and should be willing to commit to an active term of 3 years, although there is no specific time frame designated for Board membership. Full Board attendance is critical to the ongoing performance of the Board. It is therefore expected that Directors will make every effort to attend all Board meetings.

Qualities generally sought in Board members include integrity, track record of business success, leadership, fairness, decisiveness, and to have an active and committed interest in the work of a Director. Each Director should provide “a window to the world” for the Company and participate in positive networking so as to open doors for new opportunities for the Company.

Orientation and Training for New Directors

Orientation and training is monitored directly by the Board. When a Director is elected to the Board, he will be given an orientation package, including material that will assist him in becoming familiarized with the Company.

The orientation for a new director will include:

- Visits to the Company’s facilities;
- Meetings with operating management;
- Familiarization with the Company’s properties, partners and potential;
- An outline of the Company’s history and other relevant data;
- Recent analysts’ reports, if any;
- Copy of the Articles of the Company;
- A copy of this Statement of Governance Policies;
- Information on director and officer liability insurance coverage, if any;
- Guidance concerning trading in the Company’s securities; and
- Information pertaining to remuneration.

COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD

The Composition of Committees

The standing Committees of the Board will be established as the Board sees fit, following each annual general meeting of shareholders. Recognizing qualifications and availability, each independent Director should be appointed to at least one Committee during his or her term. Committee appointments are not made on a permanent basis, and will be reviewed annually. The Board shall appoint a Chair for each Committee, and the person so appointed will call meetings, establish agendas and preside over the proceedings of the Committee. Each Committee shall be composed of a majority of independent Directors, and no material business shall be transacted at any meeting at which the majority of those Directors present are not independent Directors.

In order to more efficiently discharge its responsibilities, the Board has established an Audit Committee. Other Committees will be established from time to time to assist the Board as the Board sees fit, depending on the stage of development of the Company. The Board may, from time to time, also establish *ad hoc* committees, such as an Executive Committee, to address specific issues on a project basis. For the time being, considering the present stage of the Company's development, the roles of the Compensation Committee and the Corporate Governance Committee will be performed by the entire Board, and are included in the mandate of the Board, until such time as formal Committees are established to perform these functions.

As guidance to the Audit Committee, the following rules and procedures (together with the Audit Committee Charter in effect from time to time) are applicable to the standing Audit Committee of the Board:

MANDATE OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE

1. Formation of Audit Committee

The *Business Corporations Act* (Alberta) specifies that a corporation offering securities to the public must have an audit committee of not fewer than three directors of the corporation, a majority of whom are not officers or employees of the corporation, or of any of its affiliates. The Multi-lateral Instrument 52-110 "Audit Committees" ("MI 52-110") recommends that the Audit Committee be comprised exclusively of independent Directors; however, an exception is made for companies (such as the Company) that are "venture issuers", as that term is defined in MI 52-110.

2. Audit Committee Membership

While the Company is a venture issuer, the Audit Committee shall be comprised of not less than three Directors, at least one of which is an independent Director. In addition, while the Company is a venture issuer, at least one member of the Audit Committee shall be "financially literate" (having the ability to read and understand a balance sheet, an income statement and a cash flow statement to the degree of complexity expected

from the Company). The Chair of the Committee shall be appointed for a one-year term, and may serve any number of consecutive terms.

3. Audit Committee Meetings

The Audit Committee shall meet at least once every fiscal quarter, and it may call special meetings as required. A quorum at meetings of the Audit Committee shall be two Members, and shall include an independent Director.

The Chair of the Audit Committee shall, in consultation with senior management, establish an agenda for the meetings and ensure that the agenda and all agenda materials are circulated to the Members in sufficient time for study prior to each meeting.

The minutes of the Audit Committee meetings shall be prepared and kept by the Secretary of the Company, and shall accurately record the decisions reached, and shall be distributed to Committee Members with copies to the other Members of the Board of Directors and to the Chief Financial Officer ("CFO"), or if there is no CFO, the CEO.

4. Audit Committee Mandate

The Audit Committee's mandate will be set out in the Audit Committee Charter, as adopted and approved by the Board from time to time.

A "whistleblower" process shall be detailed in the Communications Policy, as adopted and approved by the Board from time to time, outlining the procedure allowing employees to anonymously report suspected fraud or internal control weaknesses directly to the Audit Committee.

PROCEEDINGS AND MEETINGS

The Board is committed to effective and time efficient meetings. The following guidelines have been developed to assist in increasing the effectiveness of meetings:

Meetings

Meetings of the Board will be held on written notice in accordance with the Articles of the Company. In the event that circumstances require an emergency meeting without formal notice, such meeting will not be considered effective unless and until written waivers of notice have been received by the Secretary from those Directors not in attendance at the meeting.

- There will be a minimum of four (4) Board meetings per year, one of which is to be devoted to strategy and budget;
- An *in camera* session will be available for all independent Directors at every Board meeting, if requested;

- Committees will meet on an as-needed basis with the exception of the Audit Committee, which will meet a minimum of once per fiscal quarter; and
- Non-directors will, by invitation, attend portions of the Board meetings if necessary.
- Telephone and videoconference meetings shall be considered valid if all Directors in attendance are able to hear each other and participate in the meeting.

Information

Agenda and briefing material will be delivered to Directors as far in advance of the Board meeting as is practicable.

Advance briefing material will include all relevant business information that provides a meaningful perspective on the matters to be considered by the Board.

- Minutes of the Board and minutes of Committee meetings will be deposited with the Secretary for filing with the Company's corporate records and minutes or reports of such meetings will be distributed to all Directors;
- Information such as financial summaries, capital requests, etc. will be standardized for ease of review;
- Board presentations will be standardized as much as possible, be concise, and only provide highlights of advance briefing material;
- Although Directors have access to any employee, it is expected that requests for specific information will be channeled through the CEO; and
- A business profile or summary of each material project will be provided annually in conjunction with the presentation of the Company's strategic plan.