



AuMEGA Metals Ltd

Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the year ended December 31, 2025

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The following management's discussion and analysis ("MD&A") of AuMEGA Metals Ltd ("AuMEGA" or the "Company") for the year ended December 31, 2025 should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto for the year ended December 31, 2025. All amounts in this MD&A are in Canadian dollars unless otherwise stated. This MD&A is intended to help the reader understand the significant factors that influence the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively, the "Group") and such factors that may affect its future performance. This MD&A has been prepared as of 31 March 2026.

The audited consolidated financial statements of the Company were prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ("AASB") and the Corporations Act 2001, as appropriate for-profit oriented entities. These financial statements also comply with IFRS Accounting Standards ("IFRS Accounting Standards") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"). Please consult the Company's audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025 for more complete financial information.

Forward-Looking Statements

Certain statements contained in this MD&A may constitute forward-looking statements and "forward-looking information" within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities laws (collectively, "forward-looking statements"). These statements relate to future events or the future performance, business, operations and condition of the Company. All statements, other than statements of historical fact, may be forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are often, but not always, identified by the use of words such as "seek", "anticipate", "plan", "continue", "estimate", "expect", "may", "will", "project", "predict", "propose", "potential", "targeting", "intend", "could", "might", "should", "believe" and similar expressions (including negative and grammatical variations). These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results or events to differ materially from those anticipated in such forward-looking statements. The Company believes that the expectations reflected in those forward-looking statements are reasonable, but no assurance can be given that these expectations will prove to be correct and such forward-looking statements included in this MD&A should not be unduly relied upon by investors as actual results may vary. These statements speak only as of the date of this MD&A and are expressly qualified, in their entirety, by this cautionary statement.

In particular, this MD&A contains forward-looking statements, pertaining to the following: the addition of several new global funds as shareholders of the Company pursuant to its financing announced in February 2026; the ability of the Company to deliver long-term shareholder value through major gold discoveries in Newfoundland; the Company's disciplined exploration approach, deep technical expertise, and prudent, risk-managed decision-making resulting in operational control and capital efficiency across the Company's activities; Isle aux Morts Granite (IMG) being a top priority exploration target for the Company; IMG having a geochemical footprint consistent with a fertile gold and/or copper system; Bunker Hill having multiple new gold and base metals target corridors, including the existence of a new multi-kilometre gold trend along the Branch Fault Corridor; the completion of investor commitments to raise aggregate gross proceeds of approximately \$30.1 million pursuant to the Company's financing announced in February 2026; the identification of a new multi-kilometre gold corridor and development of the IMG into one of the most compelling targets in the Company's portfolio; the gold-in-till anomalies at Cape Ray West reflecting bedrock sources rather than transported material; the Company's multi-layered targeting framework at Cape Ray West improving confidence in drill targeting; evidence of copper, molybdenum, and bismuth at IMG, including a potential complex and evolving hydrothermal system; the identification of at least seven (7) priority target areas across the broader Cape Ray West region; whether the geological setting at Cape Ray West hosts significant mineral deposits; IMG being a drill-ready opportunity; the Company focusing its drilling on a select group of high-conviction targets; completion of the integration of all geological, geochemical, and geophysical datasets of the Company; the next phase of work of the Company at IMG, including extending till sampling and mapping to cover the entire IMG, completing detailed geological mapping (1:5,000-scale) and channel sampling over the seven (7) target areas to define drill targets for the 2026 drilling campaign and executing a focused diamond drilling program in summer 2026; testing a select group of high-conviction

targets rather than broad early-stage coverage; where mineralisation is being sourced within the system at Bunker Hill; the identification of a new multi-kilometre gold trend associated with the Branch Fault Corridor; the gold-in-till anomaly at the Branch Fault Corridor providing evidence for a meaningful source area for exploration; the Nitty Gritty area representing a broader intrusive-related or polymetallic opportunity and representing a coherent mineralised system rather than isolated geochemical responses; whether new target zones represent a larger, more connected mineral system; Bunker Hill hosting a district-scale mineral system with multiple potential centres of mineralisation; plans at Bunker Hill by the Company, including to extend till sampling and mapping north of the Branch Fault Corridor to evaluate continuity, conduct additional regional-scale surveys to the east toward the Intersection Prospect to assess district-scale connectivity, complete detailed 1:5,000-scale geological mapping and channel sampling over the highest-priority anomalies and advance a focused diamond drilling program in 2026, prioritising a smaller number of high-conviction targets rather than broad early-stage coverage; the Company operating as a going concern and being able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable; the Company's approach to liquidity resulting in the Company having sufficient cash to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation; development of resources by AuMEGA; the Company's ability to raise capital; exploration results at the Hermitage property and the timing thereof; the Company making long-term decisions that are in the best interest of the business and its owners and that manage the Company's risks; the potential of the Hermitage Project; the implementation or completion of the Company's exploration initiatives on its projects; the Company's ability to fund its future obligations and the sources of such funding; the use of proceeds from the Offering (as defined below); the Company's exploration program in 2026 and the drill programs planned for Cape Ray and Hermitage; future drilling at Bunker Hill in 2026; whether the Company's technical analysis, geological expertise, and sound commercial judgment will enable the Company to enhance shareholder value; the Company's plans to continue its focus on exploration and development of mineral interests; the Company's expectation to incur losses until such time as a property enters into commercial production and generates sufficient revenues to fund its continuing operations; the Company's future operating expenses and capital expenditures; the Company's approach to managing liquidity to ensure sufficient cash to meet liabilities when due; the Company's continued periodic review of disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting; and the Company's ability to fund its operational and administrative expenditure and continue to operate as a going concern.

Forward-looking statements are made based upon certain assumptions and other important factors that, if untrue, could cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such statements. With respect to forward-looking statements listed above and contained in this MD&A, the Company has made assumptions regarding, among other things: the legislative and regulatory environment; the unpredictability of changes to the market prices for precious and other metals; that costs related to development of mineral properties will remain consistent with historical experiences; anticipated results of exploration activities; the costs of its exploration activities; the Company's ability to obtain additional financing on satisfactory terms; mining development risks; litigation risks; liquidity risks; the speculative nature of mineral exploration; the global economic climate; dilution; and share price volatility. Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual results, performance or achievements to differ materially from those described in forward-looking statements, there may be other factors that cause actual results, performance or achievements not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended.

The Company's actual results, performance or achievements could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of the risk factors set forth in this MD&A under the heading "Risk Factors", and in the Company's Annual Information Form for the financial year ended December 31, 2025, as filed under the Company's profile on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca, under the heading "Risk Factors", including the following: volatility in the market prices of precious and other metals, uncertainties associated with estimating mineral resources, geological problems, technical problems, exploration problems, processing problems, liabilities and risks including environmental liabilities and risks inherent in the exploration and mining, fluctuations in currency and interest rates, incorrect assessments of the value of acquisitions, unanticipated results of exploration activities, competition

for capital, competition for acquisitions of mineral resources and reserves, competition for undeveloped lands, competition for skilled personnel, political risks and unpredictable weather conditions.

CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING MINERAL RESOURCES

Scientific and technical information contained in this MD&A was reviewed and approved by Shamus Duff, Project Geologist for AuMEGA, who is a “qualified person” as defined by Canada’s National Instrument 43-101 – *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects*. Mineral resources which are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. Information on data verification performed on, and other scientific and technical information relating to, the Company’s mineral property mentioned in this MD&A is included in the technical report titled “Technical Report on the Cape Ray Gold Project, Newfoundland, Canada” dated 28 May 2024 (with an effective date of 26 May 2024), prepared by Trevor Rabb (P. Geo.) and Ronald Voordouw, (P. Geo) of Equity Exploration Consultants Ltd., and Andrew Kelly (P. Eng.) of Blue Coast Research (the “Technical Report”), a copy of which is available under the Company’s profile at www.sedarplus.ca.

Business Overview

Core Business

AuMEGA Metals Ltd (“AuMEGA” or the “Company”) is an Australian corporation with a dual listing. Its primary listing is on the Australian Securities Exchange (“ASX”) under the ticker “AAM”, with a secondary listing on the TSX Venture Exchange (“TSXV”) under the ticker “AUM”. The Company is also quoted in the United States on the OTCQB under the symbol “AUMMF”.

AuMEGA’s registered office is located at 24 Hasler Road, Osborne Park, Western Australia 6017, with a Canadian office at 10060 Jasper Avenue, Tower 1, Edmonton, Alberta, T5J 3R8. The Company operates through two wholly owned subsidiaries:

- **Matador Canada Pty Ltd.**, incorporated in Western Australia on 21 March 2018
- **Cape Ray Mining Limited**, incorporated in Nova Scotia on 4 September 2019

Exploration Focus and Asset Portfolio

AuMEGA is a mineral exploration company focused on the discovery of precious and critical metals in Newfoundland and Labrador, Canada—specifically on the island of Newfoundland.

AuMEGA holds a district-scale land package spanning 110 kilometres along the Cape Ray Shear Zone (“CRSZ”) —a major gold-bearing structure and an under-explored geological corridor (Figure 1). The CRSZ – Valentine Shear hosts Equinox Gold’s Valentine Gold Project, the province’s largest gold deposit that went into commercial production in the fourth quarter of 2025 (Figure 1).

The Company's portfolio includes its flagship Cape Ray Project ("Cape Ray"), hosting a gold Mineral Resource estimate¹ that includes:

- **Indicated:** 6.2 million tonnes at 2.25 g/t gold for 450,000 ounces
- **Inferred:** 3.4 million tonnes at 1.44 g/t gold for 160,000 ounces

The Company also holds the Hermitage Gold-Antimony Project, covering a 27-kilometre strike along the Hermitage Flexure, which hosts multiple gold and critical mineral showings (Figure 1).

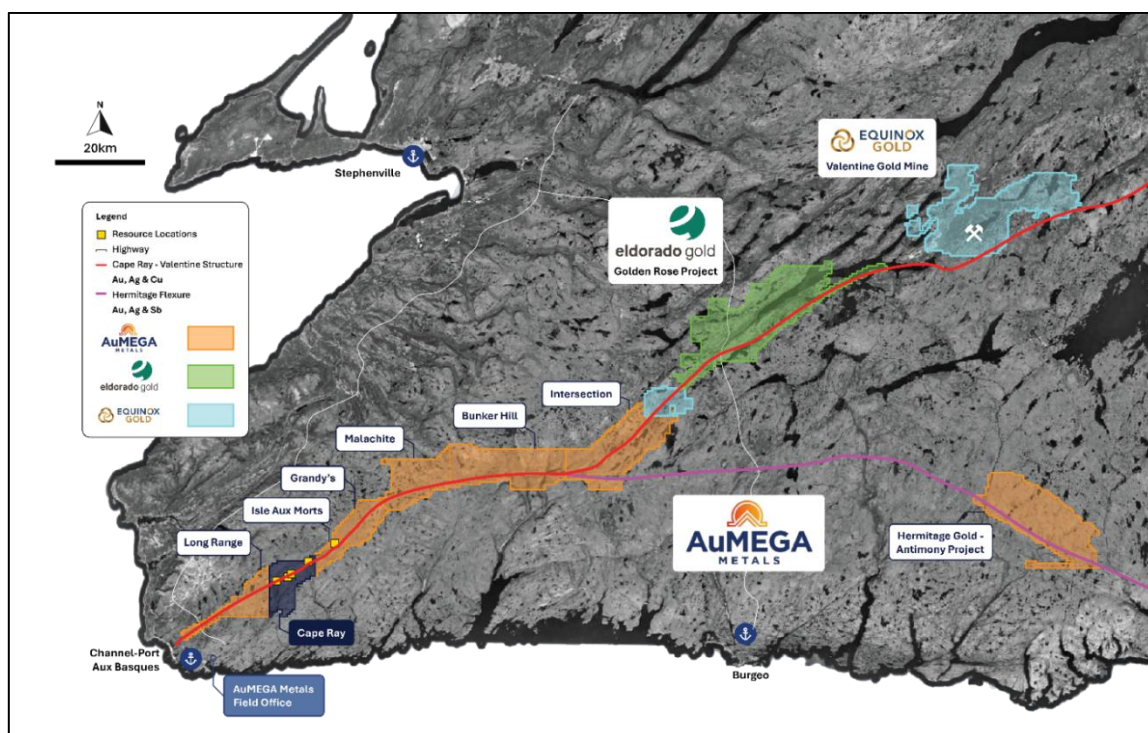


Figure 1: AuMEGA Metals' Portfolio.

AuMEGA has a strong base of strategic and institutional investors, including B2Gold, a globally recognized gold producer with a proven track record in exploration, development, and operations. The Company's financing announced in February 2026 will include the addition of several new global funds as shareholders of the Company, including Condire Investors, LLC – a major resource fund based in the United States.

¹ News Release dated 30 May 2023. Please also see the Technical Report.

The Company's strategy is to deliver long-term shareholder value through major gold discoveries in Newfoundland. This is underpinned by a disciplined exploration approach, deep technical expertise, and prudent risk-managed decision-making — which seeks to ensure operational control and capital efficiency across the Company's activities.

2024 Fourth Quarter Highlights

Exploration

- Isle aux Morts Granite ("IMG") has developed into a top priority exploration target for the Company: The IMG, measuring approximately 16 square kilometres, is a large, underexplored felsic intrusion located immediately adjacent to the Company's existing resource corridor. Recent gold-in-till anomalies are spatially coincident with elevated copper, molybdenum and bismuth defining a large, zoned geochemical footprint consistent with a fertile gold and/or copper system².
- Bunker Hill target portfolio materially upgraded following completion and interpretation of the 2025 till geochemistry and mapping program, defining multiple new gold and base metals target corridors, including a new multi-kilometre gold trend along the Branch Fault Corridor³.
- Broader Nitty Gritty area emerging as a polymetallic opportunity with elevated copper, lead, zinc and silver responses supported by historical high-grade surface samples of copper (including 57% copper) and silver samples (including 407.5 g/t silver) reported from surface⁴.
- Diamond drilling completed on a previously untested, large-scale electromagnetic anomaly at Cape Ray, located ~500 metres southeast of the Central Zone. The conductor measures approximately 1,000 metres by 500 metres and remains open along strike; assays are pending⁵.
- Hermitage surficial geochemical program completed, covering a large area in the centre of the Hermitage area with assays pending.

Corporate

- As at 31 December 2025, the Company held a cash balance of approximately \$4.1 million (A\$4.5 million).
- Subsequent to the year end, the Company announced strong demand from global institutional investors, existing shareholders and its strategic shareholder B2Gold, resulting in investor commitments, pursuant to the Company's financing announced in February 2026, to raise aggregate gross proceeds of approximately \$30.1 million.
- The first tranche of the financing closed on 5 March 2026, and the Company received approximately \$5.4 million before costs.

² News release dated 15 January 2026

³ News release dated 8 January 2026

⁴ News release dated 8 January 2026, 25 November 2024, 15 October 2024, 24 September 2024, 22 March 2023 & 14 April 2021

⁵ News releases dated 25 November 2025, 17 November 2025, & 2 October 2025

AuMEGA Metals Ltd
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the year ended December 31, 2025

- Tranche two requiring shareholder approval at a special shareholder's meeting scheduled for 10 April 2026 (Australia time) / 9 April 2026 (North America time). Closing of tranche two is then expected within five (5) days of a successful shareholder vote.
- The total amount raised under tranche one is \$5.4 million & tranche two is \$24.7 million (before costs).

Selected Financial Information

The following table summarizes key fourth quarter and fiscal financial year end and operating information, as well as assets and liabilities as at fiscal year-end:

	3 Months ended 31 December 2025	3 Months ended 31 December 2024 *Restated	12 Months ended 31 December 2025	12 Months ended 31 December 2024 *Restated
	('000s)	('000s)	('000s)	('000s)
Other Income	\$333	\$364	\$3,399	\$1,637
Net (loss)	(\$3,316)	(\$2,212)	(\$11,517)	(\$8,279)
Net comprehensive (loss)	(\$3,316)	(\$2,212)	(\$11,517)	(\$8,279)
Per common share, basic (cents)	(\$0.42)	(\$0.40)	(\$1.46)	(\$1.49)
Per common share, diluted (cents)	(\$0.42)	(\$0.40)	(\$1.46)	(\$1.49)

Statement of Financial Position Data		
	As at 31 December 2025	As at 31 December 2024 Restated
	('000s)	('000s)
Cash and cash equivalents	\$4,015	\$15,727
Current assets	\$4,616	\$17,305
Current liabilities	\$2,304	\$4,085
Total Assets	\$4,767	\$17,529
Total Liabilities	\$2,304	\$4,109
Working capital surplus	\$2,312	\$13,220

No dividends were declared on the Company's outstanding shares during the reporting periods.

AuMEGA Metals Ltd
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the year ended December 31, 2025

The net loss for the three months ended 31 December 2025, was \$3.3 million compared to a net loss of \$2.2 million for the corresponding three-month period ended December 31, 2024. The increase was driven primarily by an increase in exploration and evaluation expenditure expenses.

The net loss for the 12 months ended 31 December 2025, was \$11.5 million compared to a net loss of \$8.3 million for the corresponding 12-month period ended 31 December 2024. This was driven primarily by an increase in exploration and evaluation expenditure expense, which was partially offset by lower share-based payments expense and increase in other income relating to settlement of flow-through share premium liability.

Summary of Quarterly results								
	31 December 2025	30 September 2025 Restated	30 June 2025 Restated	31 March 2025 Restated	31 December 2024 Restated	30 September 2024 Restated	30 June 2024 Restated	31 March 2024 Restated
	('000s)	('000s)	('000s)	('000s)	('000s)	('000s)	('000s)	('000s)
Net (loss)	(3,316)	(2,217)	(3,089)	(2,894)	(2,212)	(2,457)	(2,159)	(1,443)
Per common share, basic (cents)	(0.42)	(0.40)	(0.54)	(0.55)	(0.40)	(0.48)	(0.41)	(0.28)

Explanation of Quarterly results

During the three months ending 31 December 2025, the Company recorded a net loss of \$3.3 million. The net loss was mainly comprised of exploration and evaluation expenditure of \$3.0 million, administration expenses of \$0.4 million and consultants and management expenses of \$0.2 million. It was offset by settlement of flow-through share premium liability of \$0.3 million.

During the three months ending 30 September 2025, the Company recorded a net loss of \$2.2 million. The net loss was mainly comprised of exploration and evaluation expenditure of \$2.1 million, administration expenses of \$0.1 million, consultants and management expenses of \$0.2 million, share-based payments expenses of \$0.3 million and legal expenses of \$0.1 million. It was offset by settlement of flow-through share premium liability of \$0.5 million and interest income of \$0.1 million.

During the three months ending 30 June 2025, the Company recorded a net loss of \$3.1 million. The net loss was mainly comprised of exploration and evaluation expenditure of \$3.5 million, administration expenses of \$0.3 million, consultants and management expenses of \$0.3 million, share-based payments expenses of \$0.2 million and legal

AuMEGA Metals Ltd
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the year ended December 31, 2025

expenses of \$0.1 million. It was offset by settlement of flow-through share premium liability of \$1.0 million and interest income of \$0.2 million.

During the three months ending 31 March 2025, the Company recorded a net loss of \$2.9 million. The net loss was mainly comprised of exploration and evaluation expenditure of \$3.3 million, administration expenses of \$0.3 million, consultants and management expenses of \$0.2 million, share-based payments expense of \$0.1 million and business development costs of \$0.1 million. It was offset by settlement of flow-through share premium liability of \$1.0 million and interest income of \$0.1 million.

During the three months ending 31 December 2024, the Company recorded a net loss of \$2.2 million. The net loss was mainly comprised of exploration and evaluation expenditure of \$2.0 million, administration expense of \$0.3 million, consultants and management expenses of \$0.4 million and share-based payments expense of \$0.1 million. It was offset by settlement of flow-through share premium liability of \$0.2 million and interest income of \$0.1 million.

During the three months ending 30 September 2024, the Company recorded a net loss of \$2.5 million. The net loss was mainly comprised of exploration and evaluation expenditure of \$2.0 million, administration expenses of \$0.2 million, consultants and management expenses of \$0.2 million and share-based payments expense of \$0.4 million. It was offset by settlement of flow-through share premium liability of \$0.4 million and interest income of \$0.1 million.

During the three months ending 30 June 2024, the Company recorded a net loss of \$2.2 million. The net loss was mainly comprised of exploration and evaluation expenditure of \$1.6 million, administration expenses of \$0.4 million, consultancy and management expenses of \$0.2 million and share-based payments expense of \$0.4 million. It was offset by settlement of flow-through share premium liability of \$0.4 million and government grants of \$0.1 million.

During the three months ending 31 March 2024, the Company recorded a net loss of \$1.4 million. The net loss was mainly comprised of exploration and evaluation expenditure of \$0.9 million, administration expenses of \$0.3 million, consultants and management expenses of \$0.3 million, share-based payments expense of \$0.1 million. It was offset by settlement of flow-through share premium liability of \$0.1 million.

Discussion of Operations

Cape Ray Project

Cape Ray currently hosts 6.2 million tonnes grading an average of 2.25 g/t gold, totaling 450,000 ounces of Indicated Resources, and 3.4 million tonnes grading an average of 1.44 g/t gold, totaling 160,000 ounces in Inferred Resources, based on a gold price of US\$1,750 per ounce⁶.

Cape Ray West & Isle aux Morts Granite Exploration Programs

The Company's recent exploration work at Cape Ray West has significantly expanded the Company's understanding of the scale, structure, and potential of its district-scale land package along the CRSZ in southwestern Newfoundland. Through a combination of modern surficial geochemistry, detailed geological mapping, and high-resolution airborne geophysics⁷, the Company has identified a new multi-kilometre gold corridor and elevated the previously overlooked IMG into one of the most compelling targets in its portfolio (Figure 2)⁸.

These results represent a significant step-change in the Company's exploration model. The Company has systematically opened new search spaces that have never been drill-tested, while still being located immediately adjacent to existing resources.

⁶ News release dated 30 May 2023

⁷ News release dated 2 October 2025 & 11 August 2021

⁸ News releases dated 15 January 2026 & 16 October 2025

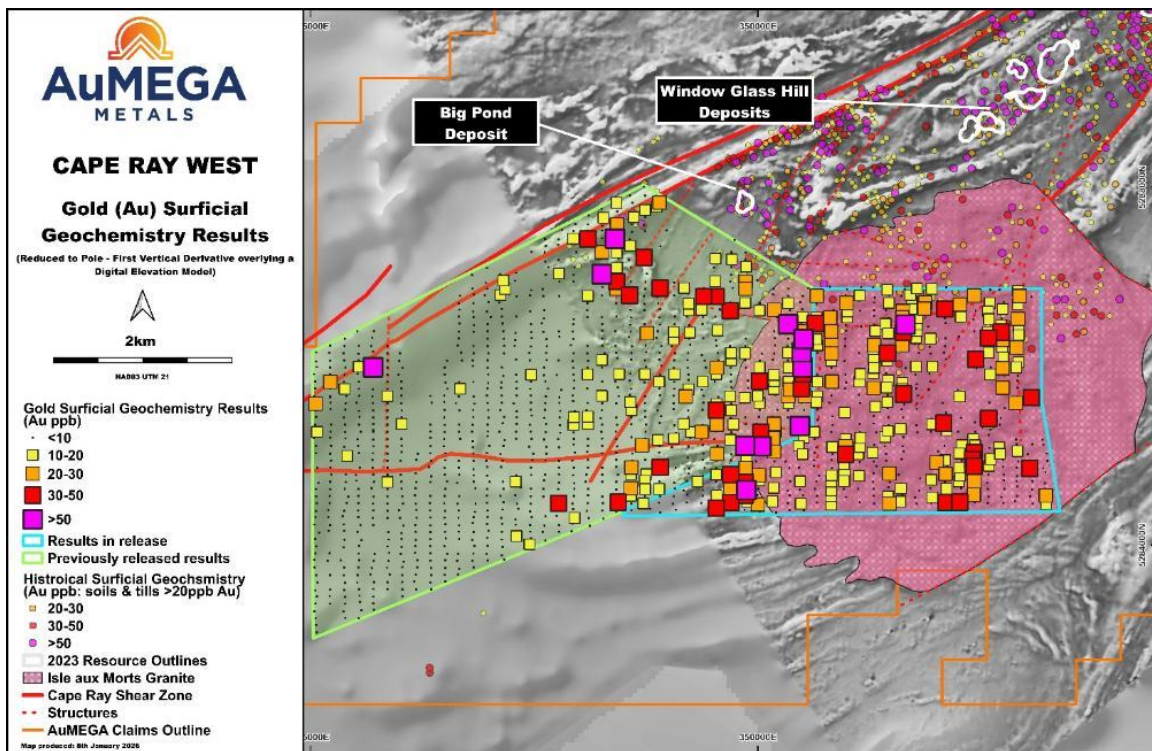


Figure 2: Surficial geochemical program results for the 2025 Cape Ray West survey extension over the Isle aux Morts Granite. The figure shows all gold-in-till results for 2025 in relation to the historic surficial geochemical footprint (>20 ppb Au) overlying the greyscale reduced to pole – first vertical derivative magnetics with a digital elevation model background.

A New Multi-Kilometre Discovery Corridor at Cape Ray West

The Company completed an extensive surficial geochemistry (till sampling) program designed to explore ground west of its current resource corridor, areas that historically had little to no systematic exploration. This work has successfully outlined multiple large and coherent gold-in-till anomalies⁹, some of which extend for up to three (3) kilometres along strike. Importantly, these gold-in-till anomalies are spatially associated with linear magnetic features. The coherence, scale, and consistency of these gold-in-till anomalies strongly suggest they reflect bedrock sources rather than transported material. This interpretation is further supported by the alignment of gold anomalies with magnetic breaks and mapped geological structures, creating a multi-layered targeting framework that significantly improves confidence in drill targeting.

⁹ News release dated 15 January 2026 & 16 October 2025

Reframing the Isle aux Morts Granite: From “Barren” to Highly Prospective

Historically, the Isle aux Morts Granite was considered non-prospective for gold mineralisation and hence largely ignored by previous explorers. It had never been drill-tested, despite covering a large area adjacent to known gold mineralisation (Figures 3 and 4).

Using a multi-element geochemical approach, the Company identified not just gold, but strong and consistent associations with copper, molybdenum, and bismuth, an element suite commonly linked to fertile intrusive systems. These metals occur in zoned patterns that suggest a complex and evolving hydrothermal system, rather than a simple, barren granite.¹⁰

The footprint of this multi-element anomalism extends for several kilometres across multiple structural orientations, significantly expanding the prospective area at Cape Ray West¹¹. This finding is critical: it implies the Company may be dealing with a large mineral system rather than a series of isolated occurrences.

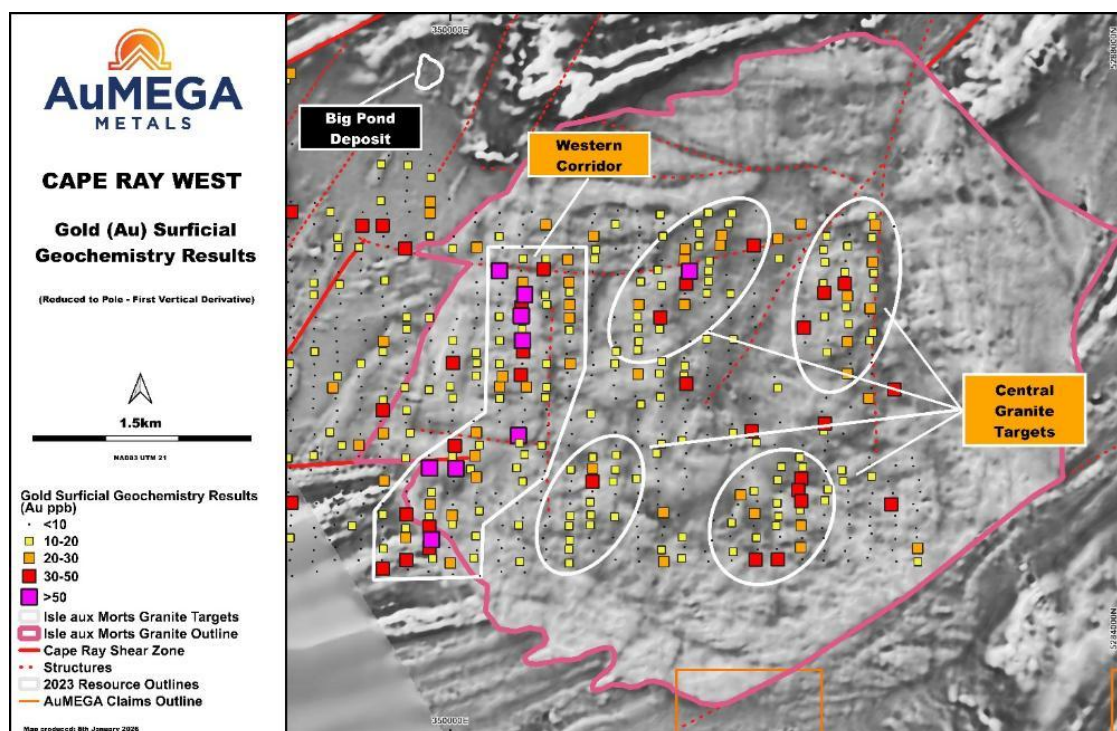


Figure 3: Surfacial geochemical program results for the 2025 Cape Ray West survey phase one and extension over the Isle aux Morts Granite. The figure shows all 2025 gold-in-till results overlying the greyscale reduced to pole – first vertical derivative magnetics with a digital elevation model background.

¹⁰ News release dated 15 January 2026

¹¹ News releases dated 16 October 2025 & 15 January 2026

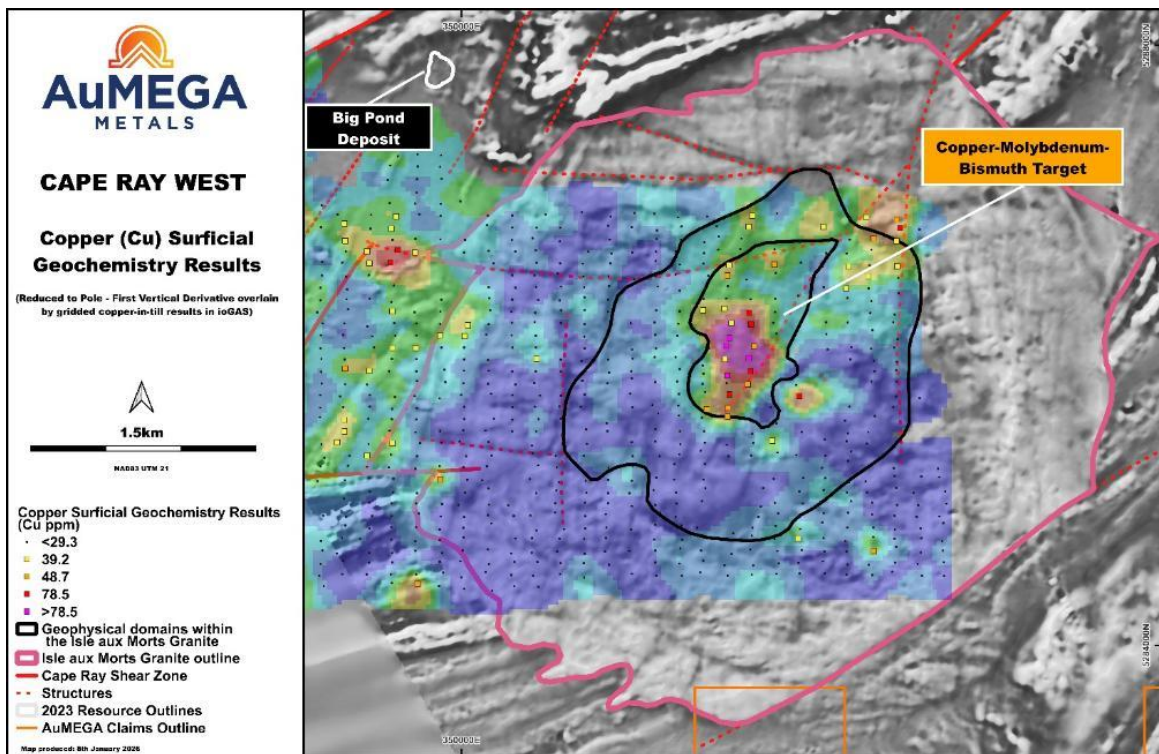


Figure 4: Surficial geochemical program results for the 2025 Cape Ray West survey extension over the Isle aux Morts Granite. The figure shows all copper-in-till results overlying the greyscale reduced to pole – first vertical derivative magnetics with a digital elevation model background overlain by gridded copper-in-till results.

Structural Controls and Targeting Confidence

One of the most important outcomes of this work is the recognition that mineralisation at Cape Ray West and within the IMG appears to be structurally controlled. The strongest geochemical anomalies consistently align with major north-south and east-west trending geophysical lineaments, intrusive contacts, and internal textural boundaries within the granite.

Structural control is a defining feature of large gold systems globally. The presence of coherent anomalies aligned with known structural corridors provides a credible geological explanation for why mineralisation may exist and where it is most likely to be concentrated.

The Company has now identified at least seven (7) priority target areas across the broader Cape Ray West region, including a particularly compelling two-kilometre-long feature referred to as the Western Corridor¹² (Figure 3). This

¹² News release dated 15 January 2026

corridor lies near the interpreted contact between the granite and surrounding gneiss and coincides with strong gold-in-till responses, major structures, and geophysical breaks—exactly the type of geological setting that tends to host significant mineral deposits.

From Conceptual to Drill-Ready

A key distinction of these results is that they move the IMG from a conceptual idea to a drill-ready opportunity. The anomalies are not only large, but they are also supported by multiple independent datasets: geochemistry, geophysics, and geological mapping.

This integrated approach has allowed AuMEGA to build a ranking system for its targets, prioritising quality over quantity. Rather than testing broad areas with limited geological control, the Company plans to focus its drilling on a select group of high-conviction targets (Figure 5).

Looking Ahead

Over the coming months, the Company will complete integration of all geological, geochemical, and geophysical datasets. The next phase of work will focus on:

- Extend till sampling and mapping to cover the entire IMG;
- Complete detailed geological mapping (1:5,000 scale) and channel sampling over the seven target areas to define drill targets for the 2026 drilling campaign; and,
- Execute a focused diamond drilling program in summer 2026, testing a select group of high-conviction targets rather than broad early-stage coverage.

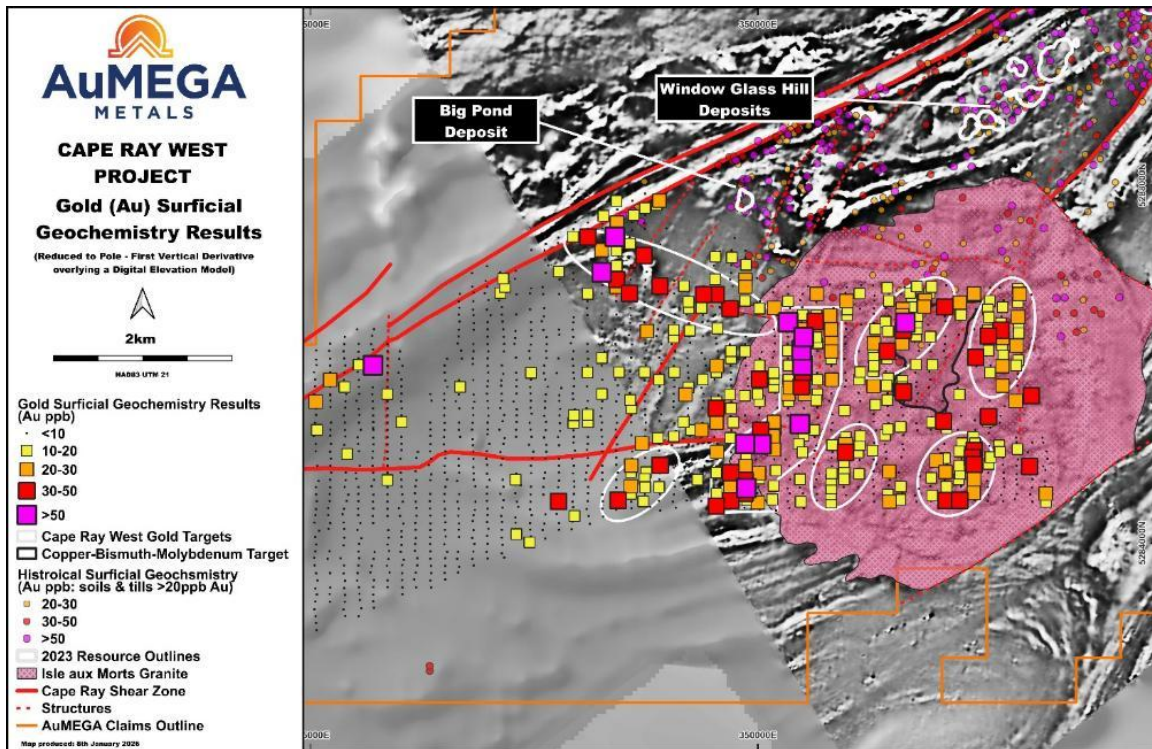


Figure 5: Exploration targets for follow-up in the 2026 season. The figure shows all gold-in-till results overlying the greyscale reduced to pole – first vertical derivative magnetics with a digital elevation model background.

Electromagnetic Anomaly Diamond Drilling

During the quarter, the Company advanced its exploration activities at Cape Ray through a diamond drilling program designed to test a large, newly identified airborne electromagnetic (“EM”) conductor located immediately southeast of the Central Zone deposits¹³ (Figure 6). The drill targets were then generated through the integration of surficial geochemistry, high-resolution geophysics, and structural interpretation.

¹³ News release dated 2 October 2025

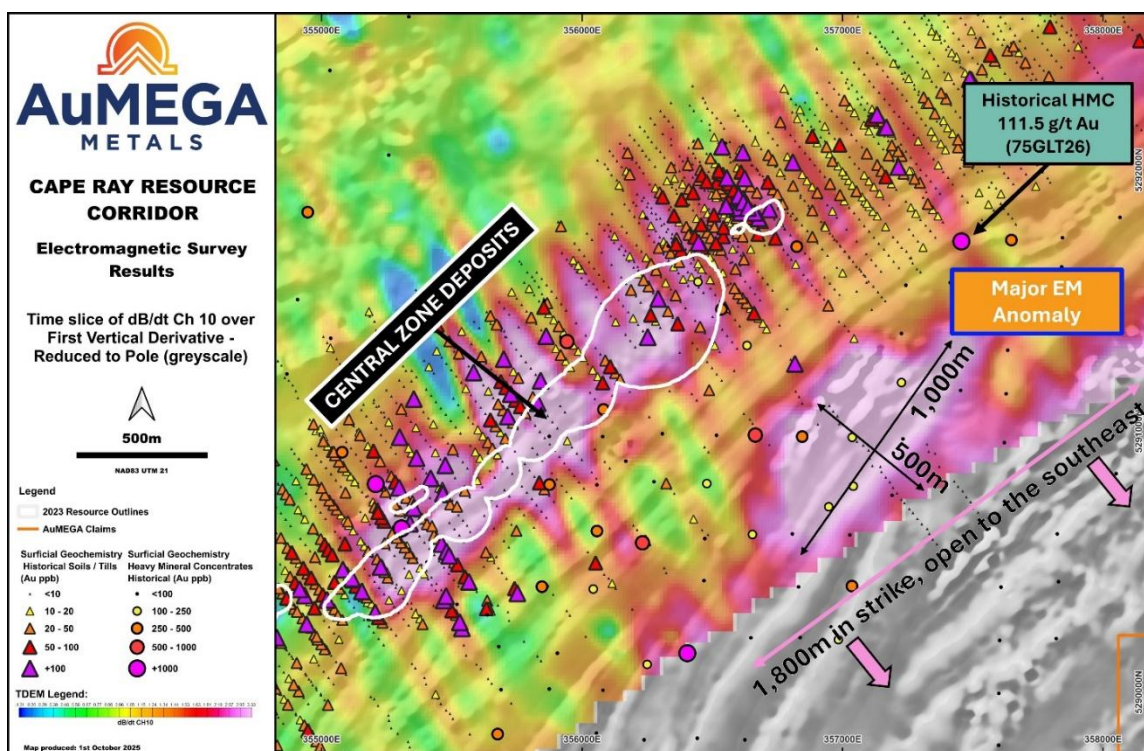


Figure 6: Major EM Anomaly Southeast of the Central Zone deposits.

By the end of the winter phase, the Company had completed six (6) drill holes totaling 1,476.17 metres. All samples were submitted for laboratory analysis, and assay results were pending at the time of reporting.

Bunker Hill Project

Bunker Hill Till Geochemistry Program Summary

The Company completed a comprehensive surficial till geochemistry and geological mapping program at Bunker Hill. The primary objective of this program was to improve the Company's understanding of metal dispersion patterns, refine its geological model, and systematically identify and rank high-quality drill targets. The work materially enhanced the Company's confidence in where mineralisation was most likely being sourced within the system and highlighted several areas that remained significantly underexplored relative to their scale and geological setting.

The program comprised 2,812 till samples collected from 3,301 stations, with most of the grid completed at a 160 by 80 metre spacing.¹⁴ A broader reconnaissance-scale grid was also completed in the southeastern portion of the

¹⁴ News release dated 8 January 2026

property to evaluate regional prospectivity. This work was undertaken in conjunction with detailed geological mapping and rock sampling and was integrated with the Company's 2024 airborne magnetic survey¹⁵. Together, these datasets provided a multi-layered framework for interpreting structural controls, defining metal dispersion patterns, and prioritising follow-up areas with greater precision than had been possible using historical datasets alone.

Definition of a New Multi-Kilometre Gold Trend¹⁶

The most significant outcome of the 2025 program was the identification of a new multi-kilometre gold trend associated with the Branch Fault Corridor, a major structural feature linked to the CRSZ (Figure 7). Despite its scale and proximity to a historical drill intercept of 1.84 g/t gold over one metre¹⁷, this corridor had seen minimal drilling, with only three (3) historical drill holes completed. The till survey outlined a coherent and laterally continuous gold-in-till anomaly, providing strong evidence for a meaningful source area that had not previously been systematically tested.

Gold responses were strongest where splays from the Branch Fault intersected northwest-trending structural lineaments—an orientation that emerged repeatedly across multiple parts of the project. This pattern reinforced the importance of structural controls in the localisation of mineralisation and represented a material improvement in the Company's understanding of the system. The corridor remained open to the north, where survey coverage was curtailed by seasonal access, highlighting good potential for further expansion. This outcome elevated the Branch Fault Corridor into one of the Company's highest priority target zones.

¹⁵ News release dated 15 October 2024

¹⁶ News release dated 8 January 2026

¹⁷ News release dated 26 May 2025 & 16 May 2025

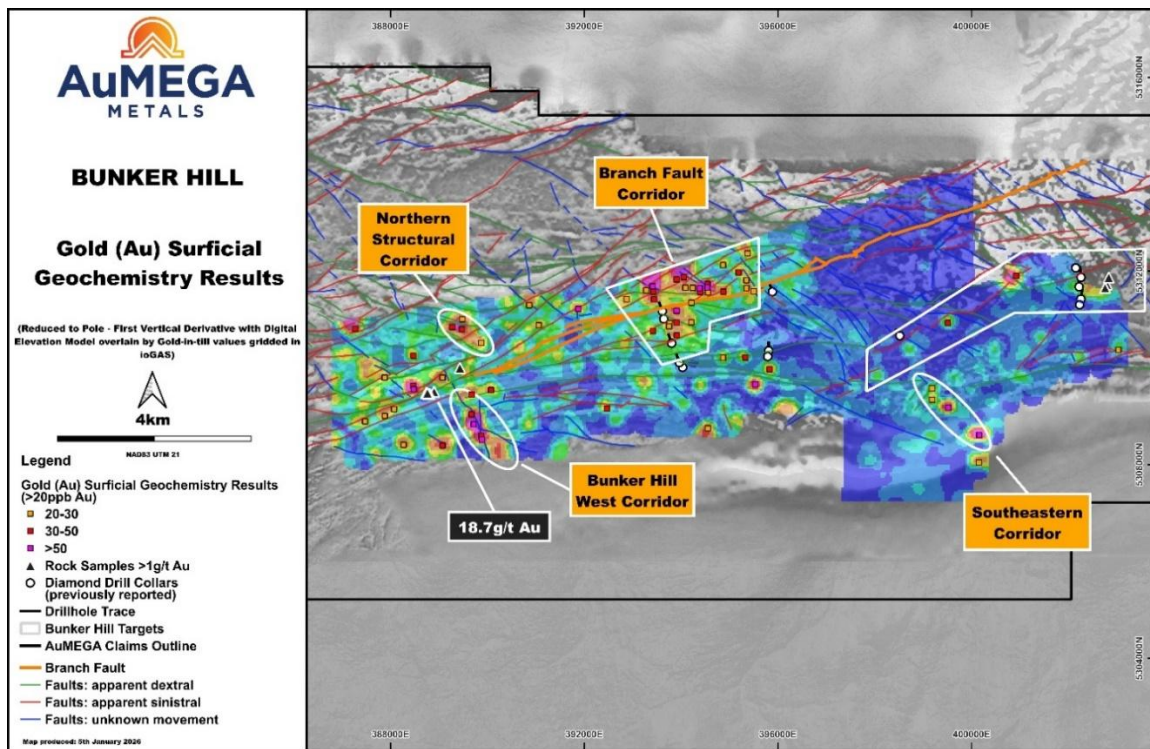


Figure 7: Gold-in-till results from Bunker Hill. The figure shows gridded gold-in-till results overlying the greyscale reduced to pole – first vertical derivative magnetics. The gold-in-till results are filtered to >20 ppb gold.

Emergence of the Nitty Gritty Area as a Polymetallic Opportunity¹⁸

The 2025 till program also materially changed the geological interpretation of the Nitty Gritty area, which historically had been tested for gold with limited success. While earlier drilling did not return economic-grade intercepts, the new surficial geochemistry data revealed a consistent and spatially coherent multi-element anomaly dominated by elevated copper, lead, zinc, and silver values (Figure 8). These responses were supported by historical high-grade surface samples, including copper values of 57% and silver values of 407.5 g/t¹⁹.

Importantly, the Company undertook a re-logging and reinterpretation of historical and recent drill core from this area, which identified previously unrecognised igneous intrusive-related textures that had not been incorporated into earlier geological models²⁰. This re-interpretation fundamentally changed the understanding of the system, shifting it from a narrow, structurally controlled gold target to a broader intrusive-related or polymetallic opportunity. The coincidence

¹⁸ News release dated 8 January 2026

¹⁹ News Release dated 22 March 2023

²⁰ News Release dated 29 July 2025 & 26 May 2025

of multi-element anomalies with a northeast-trending geophysical lineament further supported the interpretation that this zone represented a coherent mineralised system rather than isolated geochemical responses.

Although still early-stage, the Nitty Gritty area emerged as a new and distinct opportunity within Bunker Hill.

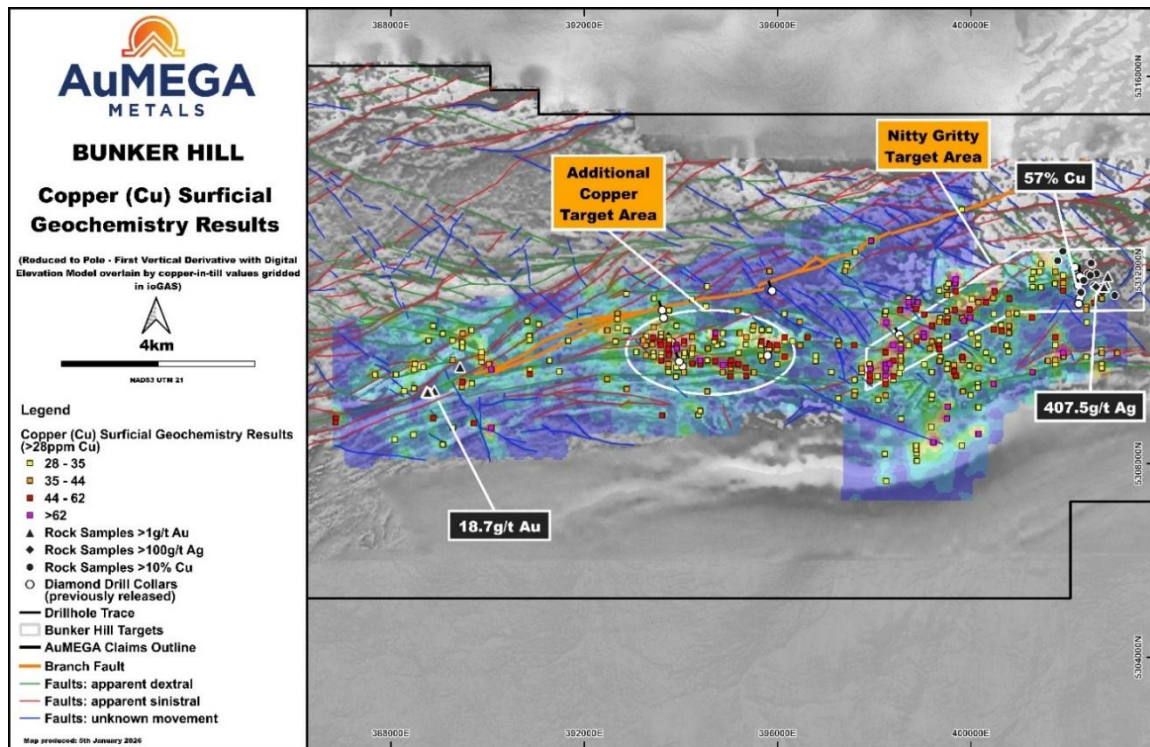


Figure 8: Copper-in-till results from Bunker Hill. The figure contains gridded copper-in-till results overlying the greyscale reduced to pole – first vertical derivative magnetics. Results are filtered to >28 ppm copper.

Identification of Additional Priority Corridors²¹

Beyond the Branch Fault and Nitty Gritty areas, the 2025 till program identified several new target zones that collectively pointed to a larger, more connected mineral system than had previously been recognised. At Bunker Hill West, a priority target corridor was defined approximately one (1) kilometre southeast of a historic 18.7 g/t gold rock grab sample²². This corridor exhibited a strong spatial relationship to a northwest–southeast trending structural orientation that was now observed repeatedly across the property (Figure 7).

²¹ News release dated 8 January 2026

²² News Release 22 March 2023.

The repeatability of this structural orientation represented a material shift from earlier geological interpretations and suggested that mineralising fluids had been preferentially focused on these trends. This insight allowed the Company to move away from isolated target generation toward a more predictive, system-based exploration model.

In addition, emerging corridors to the north and southeast of the main survey grid were identified through reconnaissance-scale sampling. These areas demonstrate early-stage geochemical coherence and provide a foundation for broader follow-up work. Collectively, these new corridors reinforced the interpretation that Bunker Hill hosts a district-scale mineral system with multiple potential centres of mineralisation.

Next Steps

On a go-forward basis, the Company plans to:

- Extend till sampling and mapping north of the Branch Fault Corridor to evaluate continuity;
- Conduct additional regional-scale surveys to the east toward the Intersection Prospect to assess district-scale connectivity;
- Complete detailed 1:5,000-scale geological mapping and channel sampling over the highest-priority anomalies; and
- Advance a focused diamond drilling program in 2026, prioritising a smaller number of high-conviction targets rather than broad early-stage coverage.

Hermitage Gold and Antimony Project

Hermitage Property comprises 27 kilometres of continuous strike along the Hermitage Flexure — a major crustal-scale suture zone that marks the boundary between the Dunnage and Gander geological zones (Figure 9). The Dunnage Zone hosts volcanic and turbidite sequences that are regionally recognized for their potential to host gold deposits, both in Newfoundland and in globally significant gold camps such as the Bendigo Terrane in Victoria, Australia — home to Agnico Eagle's high-grade Fosterville Gold Mine.

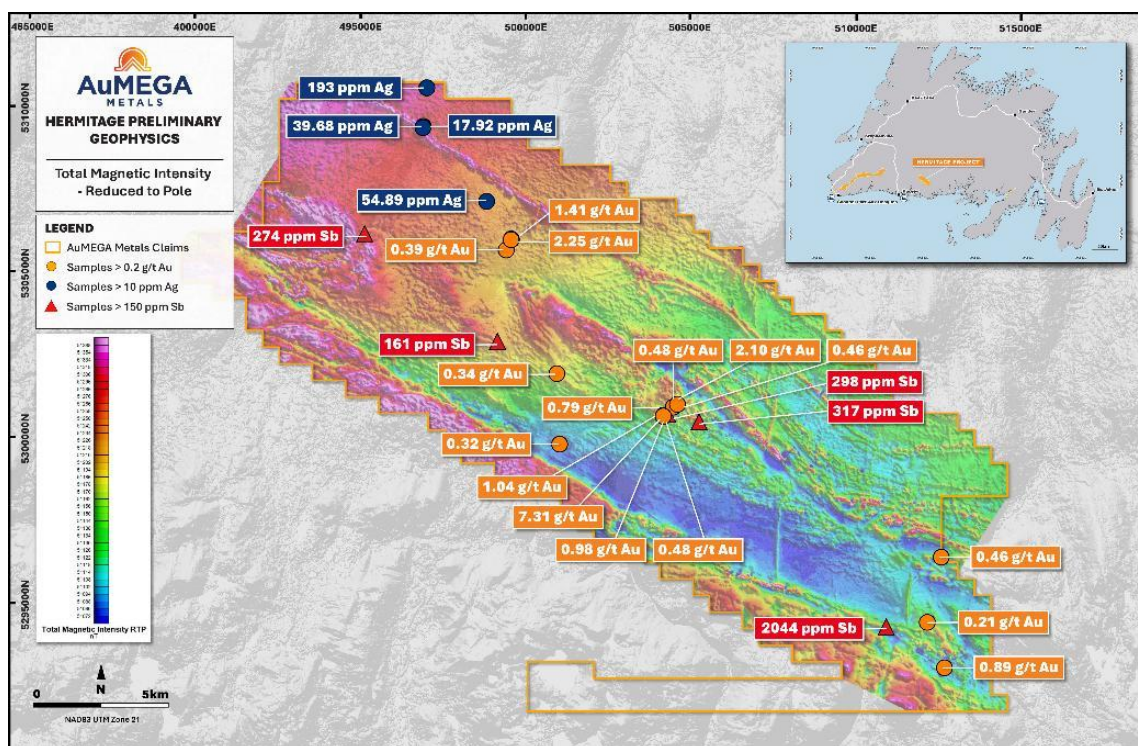


Figure 9: Hermitage high-resolution airborne magnetic survey and rock sample results.

The Company commenced the largest ever surface exploration campaign at Hermitage in 2025 (Figure 10). This program followed promising results from previous extensive sampling initiatives and a high-resolution airborne magnetic survey conducted in late 2024 (Figure 9)²³.

Hermitage geochemical surficial survey results remain outstanding and are expected in the first quarter of 2026.

²³ News release dated 4 February 2025, 13 November 2023, 13 September 2023 & 18 May 2023.

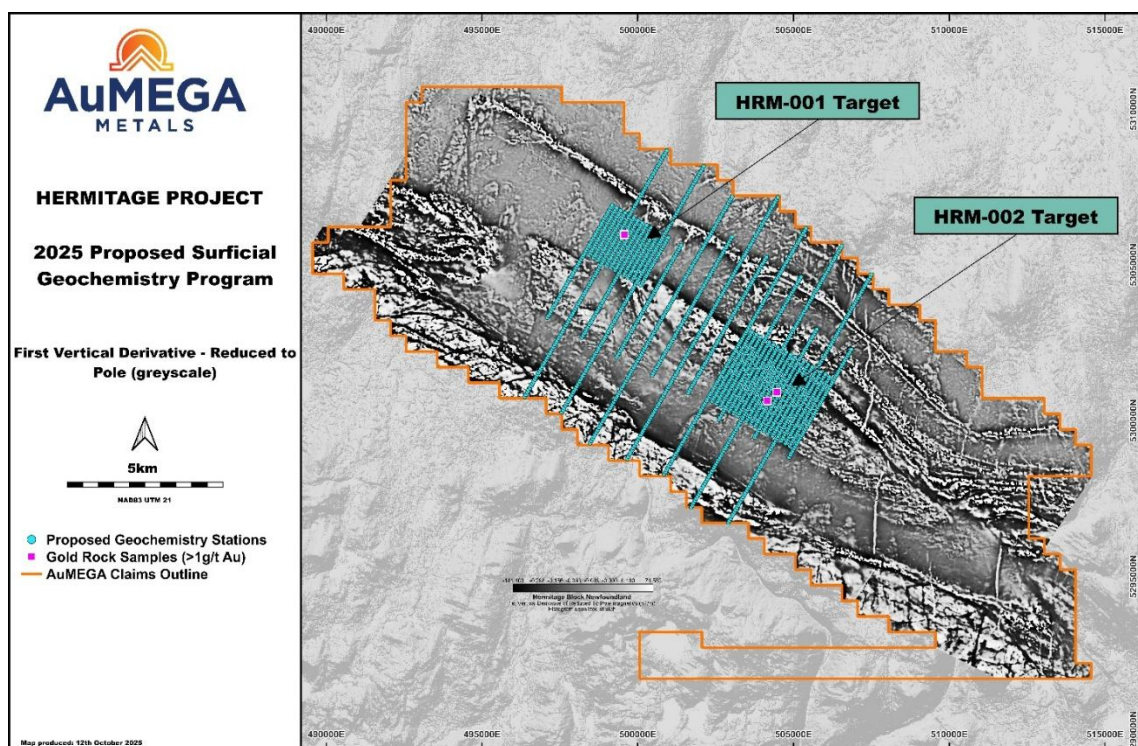


Figure 10: Planned 2025 Hermitage till geochemical sampling and mapping program.

Corporate

Financial Overview

As at 31 December 2025, the Company held a cash balance of approximately \$4.1 million (A\$4.5 million).

On 18 February 2026 and 25 February 2026, the Company announced a financing that includes strong demand from global institutional investors, existing shareholders and its strategic shareholder B2Gold, resulting in commitments to raise aggregate gross proceeds of approximately \$30.1 million (the “Offering”).

The Offering consists of the following securities:

Hard Dollar Units (“HD Units”)

Up to 408,973,412 HD Units at \$0.04 per HD Unit

Gross proceeds: Up to \$16,358,936

Premium Flow-Through Units (“PFT Units”)

Up to 233,376,589 PFT Units at \$0.0544 per PFT Unit

Gross proceeds: Up to \$12,695,686

Flow-Through Shares ("FT Shares")

Up to 22,127,660 FT Shares at \$0.047 per FT Share

Gross proceeds: Up to \$1,040,000

Each HD Unit and PFT Unit consists of one common share of the Company and one common share purchase warrant (a "Warrant"). Each Warrant entitles the holder to acquire one additional common share at a price of \$0.055 for a period of 30 months from the closing date of the first tranche of the Offering.

The Offering is structured in two tranches.

The first tranche, consisting of 98,376,589 PFT Units, was completed within the Company's available placement capacity for gross proceeds of approximately \$5.4 million, and closed on 5 March 2026.

The second tranche, comprising securities issued in excess of the Company's available placement capacity, is subject to shareholder approval at a Special Meeting of Shareholders scheduled for 10 April 2026 (Australia time) / 9 April 2026 (North America time). The second tranche is expected to close within five days of receiving shareholder approval.

Liquidity, Capital Resources, and Outlook

During the year ended 31 December 2025, the Company incurred a loss after income tax expense of \$11.5 million (31 December 2024: \$8.3 million), net operating cash outflows of \$11.5 million (31 December 2024: \$8.4 million) and year-end cash and cash equivalents balance of \$4.0 million (31 December 2024: \$15.7 million).

Subsequent to the reporting date, in February 2026, the Company announced that it had secured commitments for approximately \$30.1 million of new financing (before costs). The financing will be executed in two tranches, with tranche one closed on 5 March 2026 and tranche two requiring shareholder approval at a special shareholder's meeting scheduled for 10 April 2026 (Australia time) / 9 April 2026 (North America time). Closing of tranche two is then expected within five days of a successful shareholder vote. The total amount raised under tranche one is \$5.4 million & tranche two is \$24.7 million (before costs). The financing will provide additional funding to support the Group's planned exploration and development activities and general working capital requirements.

The Company's cash flow forecasts for the 12 months ending 31 March 2027 indicate that the Company will be in a position to meet its committed operational and administrative expenditure and thus continue to operate as a going concern. The Company also has the ability to curtail discretionary spending should it be required and institute cost saving measures to further reduce corporate and administrative costs. In the Directors' opinion there are therefore reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

Contractual Obligations					
Payments Due by Period (<i>'000s</i>)	Total	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years	After 5 years
Non-interest bearing					
Trade Payables	\$1,968	\$1,968	-	-	-
Interest bearing					
Lease liabilities	\$24	\$24	-	-	-
Total Contractual Obligations	\$1,992	\$1,992	-	-	-

The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure that it will have sufficient cash to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The Company has no source of revenue, income or cash flow. It is wholly dependent upon raising monies through the sale of its shares or other securities to finance its business operations. There can be no assurances that this capital will be available in amounts or on terms acceptable to the Company, or at all.

The Company's financial report has been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that the Company will be able to continue its operation as a going concern for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

The Company ended the year ended 31 December 2025 with a cash balance of \$4.1 million which compared to \$15.7 million at 31 December 2024. The decrease in cash predominantly relates to the expenditure on exploration and evaluation and general working capital at the end of the year.

Current assets were lower at 31 December 2025 compared to 31 December 2024. The decrease relates to the decrease in cash and cash equivalents during the year.

Total liabilities for the year ended at 31 December 2025 were \$2.3 million compared to \$4.1 million at the end of 2024. The decrease in total liabilities relates to decrease in trade and other payables during the year. The Company has no debt.

Exploration and evaluation expenditure

The table below shows the breakdown of exploration expenses in the years ended 31 December 2025, and 2024 with respect to the Company's exploration and evaluation expenditure at the Cape Ray Project.

AuMEGA Metals Ltd
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the year ended December 31, 2025

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Drilling costs	2,528,437	1,173,589
Assaying	1,146,002	226,124
Exploration contractors and consultants	1,900,772	1,225,280
Salary and benefits	1,426,076	939,961
Field costs	3,622,670	1,361,007
Geophysics	427,845	365,262
Health & safety costs	150,636	105,309
Administrative	224,562	179,625
Travel & Accommodation	330,111	369,688
Equipment	127,811	54,003
	<u>11,884,922</u>	<u>5,999,848</u>

Capital Resources

To facilitate the management of its capital requirements, the Company prepares annual operating budgets which are approved by the Board of Directors. The Company regularly monitors its cash flow and prepares regular forecasts based on changes in operations and/or economic conditions to facilitate management of its capital requirements.

The Company has the following license expenditure commitments to maintain its mining licenses in good standing.

Commitments				
Payments Due by Period (‘000s)	Total	Less than 1 year	1-5 years	More than 5 years
Minimum licence expenditure	\$1,484	\$629	\$537	\$318

Flow-through Financings

Historically, the Company has entered into flow-through private placements (“FT Placements”) to fund exploration activities, the most recent being the 2026 FT Placements. Canadian tax rules require the Company to spend flow-through funds on “Canadian exploration expenses” (as defined in the Income Tax Act (Canada)) by the end of the calendar year following the year in which they were raised. In the case of the 2026 FT Placements, the Company is obligated to spend these proceeds on “Canadian exploration expenses” which qualify as “flow-through mining expenditures” (as defined in the *Income Tax Act* (Canada)) by 31 December 2027.

The Company indemnifies the subscribers of flow-through shares from any tax consequences should the Company, notwithstanding its plans, fail to meet its commitments under the flow-through subscription agreements.

During the 2024 financial period, the Company completed a Flow-Through Offering for \$12.3 million, with the commitment to spend this amount by 31 December 2025 on “Canadian exploration expenses” which qualify as “flow-through mining expenditures”, as these terms are defined in the Income Tax Act (Canada) (“Resource Expenditures”).

The premium on the \$12.3 million Flow-Through Offering amounted to \$3.1 million. At 31 December 2025, the Company expended all of the 2024 FT Private Placement amount of \$12.3 million on qualified exploration expenses.

The Company may be subject to interest on flow-through proceeds (“Part XII.6 tax”) renounced under the lookback rules in respect of prior years, and penalties, in accordance with regulations in the Income Tax Act (Canada), if it is determined that flow-through proceeds were not properly or timely spent on Canadian exploration expenses. Any Part XII.6 tax is expensed as incurred, as an operating expense.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company does not have any off-balance sheet arrangements that have, or are reasonably likely to have, a current or future effect on the Company's financial performance.

Related Party Transactions

There was \$175,000 paid during the quarter ended 31 December 2025 to related parties relating to Director fees and the salary of the Managing Director.

Critical Accounting Estimates

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements. Management continually evaluates its judgements and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, contingent liabilities, revenue and expenses. Management bases its judgements, estimates and assumptions on historical experience and on other various factors, including expectations of future events, which management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. The resulting accounting judgements and estimates will seldom equal the related actual results. The judgements, estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

Share-based Payment Transactions

The Group measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. The fair value is determined by using either the Black-Scholes option pricing model or Monte-Carlo simulation model taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the

instruments were granted. The accounting estimates and assumptions (grant date, volatility, risk free interest rates and expected life of the option) relating to equity-settled share-based payments would have no impact on the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next annual reporting period but may impact profit or loss and equity.

Changes in Accounting Policies including Initial Adoption

There have not been any material changes to the Company's accounting policies during the most recently completed financial year other than the below;

During the current financial year, the Group changed its accounting policy for exploration and evaluation expenditure.

Previously, exploration and evaluation costs, including costs incurred in acquiring rights to explore, were capitalised in accordance with AASB 6/IFRS 6 Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources where the rights to tenure of the area of interest were current and either:

- the costs were expected to be recouped through successful development and exploitation of the area of interest; or
- activities in the area had not yet reached a stage that permitted a reasonable assessment of the existence of economically recoverable reserves.

Under the new accounting policy, the Group expenses all exploration and evaluation expenditure as incurred. This includes:

- costs incurred in acquiring exploration licenses, permits, and mineral rights; and
- all costs directly associated with exploration and evaluation activities.

This change represents a voluntary change in accounting policy under AASB 108/IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors. The Directors determined that the revised policy provides more relevant and reliable information as it:

- Aligns the Group's accounting treatment with that commonly adopted by North American peer companies, which are a key comparator group for investors;
- Reflects the inherently uncertain nature of exploration activities;
- Reduces the level of judgement required in assessing recoverability of capitalised costs; and
- Improves transparency by recognising exploration expenditure in profit or loss as incurred.

The change in accounting policy has been applied retrospectively in accordance with AASB 108/IAS 8. Comparative information has been restated and the impact of the change on prior periods is disclosed accordingly.

For further information on the comparative impact, refer to note 4 in the annual report.

New Accounting Standards and Interpretations not yet mandatory or early adopted

Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations and IFRS Accounting Standards that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet mandatory, have not been early adopted by the consolidated entity for the annual reporting period ended 31 December 2025. The consolidated entity's assessment of the impact of these new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations, most relevant to the consolidated entity, are set out below.

AASB 18 (IAS 18) Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

This standard is applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027 and early adoption is permitted. The standard replaces AASB 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements', with many of the original disclosure requirements retained and there will be no impact on the recognition and measurement of items in the financial statements. But the standard will affect presentation and disclosure in the financial statements, including introducing five categories in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income: operating, investing, financing, income taxes and discontinued operations. The standard introduces two mandatory sub-totals in the statement: 'Operating profit' and 'Profit before financing and income taxes'. There are also new disclosure requirements for 'management-defined performance measures', such as earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortisation ('EBITDA') or 'adjusted profit'. The standard provides enhanced guidance on grouping of information (aggregation and disaggregation), including whether to present this information in the primary financial statements or in the notes. The consolidated entity will adopt this standard from 1 January 2027, and it is expected that there will be a significant change to the layout of the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

AASB 7 (IFRS 7) 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures' Gain or loss on derecognition

Amends paragraph B38 of AASB 7 (IFRS 7) to replace an obsolete reference to paragraph 27A of AASB 7 (IFRS 7) with a reference to paragraphs 72–73 of AASB 13 (IFRS 13) 'Fair Value Measurement', and to replace the phrase 'inputs that were not based on observable market data' with 'unobservable inputs' to make the wording consistent with the wording in paragraph 72 of AASB 13 (IFRS 13). No material impact is expected.

AASB 9 (IFRS 9) 'Financial Instruments' Derecognition of lease liabilities and transaction price

Amends paragraph 2.1(b)(ii) of AASB 9 (IFRS 9) to add a cross-reference to paragraph 3.3.3 of AASB 9 (IFRS 9) to clarify that when a lease liability has been extinguished in accordance with AASB 9 (IFRS 9), the lessee is required to apply paragraph 3.3.3 and recognise any resulting gain or loss in profit or loss. Transaction price Amends paragraph 5.1.3 of

AASB 9 (IFRS 9) to replace 'their transaction price (as defined in IFRS 15)' with 'the amount determined by applying AASB 15 (IFRS 15) due to an inconsistency between 5.1.3 and the requirements in AASB 15 (IFRS 15). As a result, AASB 9 (IFRS 9) Appendix A was also amended to remove the term. No material impact is expected.

Financial Instruments and Other Instruments

Financial risk management objectives

The Company's principal financial assets comprise cash and other receivables. The consolidated entity's principal financial liabilities comprise trade creditors. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to manage cash flow and assist the consolidated entity in its daily operational requirements.

The consolidated entity is exposed to interest rate risk, liquidity risk and credit risk in respect to the financial instruments that it held at the end of the financial year.

This note presents information about the consolidated entity's exposure to each of the above risks

The Board has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the risk management framework.

Risk management policies are established by the Board to identify and analyse the risks faced by the consolidated entity, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits.

Market risk

Foreign currency risk

The consolidated entity operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures, primarily with respect to the Australian Dollar.

Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised financial assets and financial liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the entity's functional currency. The risk is measured using sensitivity analysis and cash flow forecasting.

AuMEGA Metals Ltd
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the year ended December 31, 2025

The carrying amount of the consolidated entity's foreign currency denominated financial assets and financial liabilities at the reporting date were as follows:

	Assets		Liabilities	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Consolidated	\$	\$	\$	\$
Australian dollars - Trade & other payables	-	-	52,181	37,312
Australian dollars - Cash at bank	3,440,290	4,522,539	-	-
	<u>3,440,290</u>	<u>4,522,539</u>	<u>52,181</u>	<u>37,312</u>

Consolidated - 2025	% change	AUD strengthened effect on		% change	AUD weakened effect on	
		profit before tax	Effect on equity		profit before tax	Effect on equity
Australian dollars	10%	<u>338,811</u>	<u>338,811</u>	(10%)	<u>(338,811)</u>	<u>(338,811)</u>

Consolidated - 2024	% change	AUD strengthened effect on		% change	AUD weakened effect on	
		profit before tax	Effect on equity		profit before tax	Effect on equity
Australian dollars	10%	<u>448,523</u>	<u>448,523</u>	(10%)	<u>(448,523)</u>	<u>(448,523)</u>

Price risk

The consolidated entity is not exposed to any significant price risk.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates.

Consolidated - 2025	Basis points change	Basis points increase effect on		Basis points change	Basis points decrease effect on	
		profit before tax	Effect on equity		profit before tax	Effect on equity
Cash and cash equivalents	100	<u>40,150</u>	<u>40,150</u>	100	<u>(40,150)</u>	<u>(40,150)</u>

AuMEGA Metals Ltd
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the year ended December 31, 2025

Consolidated - 2024	Basis points increase effect on			Basis points decrease effect on		
	Basis points change	profit before tax	Effect on equity	Basis points change	profit before tax	Effect on equity
Cash and cash equivalents	100	<u>157,268</u>	<u>157,268</u>	(100)	<u>(157,268)</u>	<u>(157,268)</u>

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that counterparties will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the consolidated entity. The consolidated entity has adopted the policy of only dealing with credit worthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral or other security where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. Banks and financial institutions are chosen only if they are independently rated parties with a minimum rating of 'A'.

At 31 December 2025, the consolidated entity has significant funds on deposit with Royal Bank of Canada ("RBC"). RBC is one of Canada's largest banks, and among the largest in the world based on market capitalisation with a Moody's rating of AA.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the consolidated entity will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The consolidated entity's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure that it will have sufficient cash to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the consolidated entity's reputation.

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities, the availability of funding through an adequate amount of credit facilities or other fund-raising initiatives.

The Board frequently reviews budget variance analyses that include working capital projections to monitor working capital requirements and optimise cash utilisation.

The consolidated entity continuously monitors forecast and actual cash flows and the maturity profiles of financial assets and financial liabilities to manage its liquidity risk.

Remaining contractual maturities

The following tables detail the consolidated entity's remaining contractual maturity for its financial instrument liabilities. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the financial liabilities are required to be paid. The tables include both interest and principal cash flows disclosed as remaining contractual maturities and therefore these totals may differ from their carrying amount in the statement of financial position.

	Weighted average interest rate %	1 year or less \$	Between 1 and 2 years \$	Between 2 and 5 years \$	Over 5 years \$	Remaining contractual maturities \$
Consolidated - 2025						
Non-derivatives						
<i>Non-interest bearing</i>						
Trade payables	-	1,967,919	-	-	-	1,967,919
Total non-derivatives		<u>1,967,919</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,967,919</u>
	Weighted average interest rate %	1 year or less \$	Between 1 and 2 years \$	Between 2 and 5 years \$	Over 5 years \$	Remaining contractual maturities \$
Consolidated - 2024						
Non-derivatives						
<i>Non-interest bearing</i>						
Trade payables	-	945,172	-	-	-	945,172
Total non-derivatives		<u>945,172</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>945,172</u>

The cash flows in the maturity analysis above are not expected to occur significantly earlier than contractually disclosed above.

Fair value of financial instruments

Unless otherwise stated, the carrying amounts of financial instruments reflect their fair value.

Disclosure of Outstanding Share Data

The following is a description of the outstanding equity securities and convertible securities previously issued by the Company above:

Shares Outstanding Date	25 March 2026	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Common shares	887,939,040	789,150,363	787,012,708
Stock Options	48,029,092	48,029,092	33,446,305
Zero Priced Options (RSUs)	13,089,938	13,502,026	14,252,880
Performance rights (PSUs)	17,113,286	17,113,286	8,530,499
Warrants	98,376,589	-	-

Risk Factors

The Company is in the business of exploring and developing mineral properties. It is exposed to a number of risks and uncertainties that are common to other mineral exploration companies in the same business. The industry is capital intensive at all stages and is subject to variations in commodity prices, market sentiment, exchange rates for currency, inflation and other risks. The Company currently has no source of revenue other than interest income. The Company will rely mainly on equity financing to fund exploration, development and other activities. The risks and uncertainties described in this section are considered by management to be the most important in the context of the Company's business. The risks and uncertainties below are not inclusive of all the risks and uncertainties the Company may be subject to and other risks may exist.

Additional Capital

The Company plans to continue its focus on exploration and development of mineral interests. The Company will use its operating cash flows to carry out such endeavours. However, the Company will require substantial additional financing to move forward with development and production of a future mine. Further exploration and development capacities may be dependent upon its ability to obtain financing through equity or debt, and there can be no assurance that it will be able to obtain adequate financing in the future or that the terms of such financing will be favourable. Failure to obtain such additional financing could result in the delay or indefinite postponement of further exploration and development of the Company's projects.

Financing Risks

The Company may require financing in the future to continue to develop its business and there can be no assurance that such financing will be available or, if available, that it will be on reasonable terms. If financing is obtained by issuing common shares or securities convertible into or exercisable for common shares, control of the Company may change, and investors may suffer additional dilution. To the extent financing is not available, lease payments, work commitments, rental payments, and option payments, if any, may not be satisfied and could result in a loss of property ownership or earning opportunities for the Company.

Community and Stakeholder Relations

The Company's relationships with the community in which it operates are critical to ensure the future success of its existing operations. The future success of the Company is reliant on a healthy relationship with local communities in which the Company operates. While the Company is committed to operating in a socially responsible manner, there is no guarantee that its efforts will be successful, in which case interventions by third parties could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial position and operations.

Company Evolution

The exploration for, and development of, mineral deposits involve a high degree of risk. Few properties which are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. To mitigate this risk, the Company undertakes systematic and staged exploration and testing programs on its mineral properties and, subject to the results of these exploration programs, the Company will then progressively undertake a number of technical and economic studies with respect to its projects prior to making a decision to mine. However, there can be no guarantee that the studies will confirm the technical and economic viability of the Company's mineral properties or that the properties will be successfully brought into production.

Conflicts of Interest

Certain directors and officers of the Company are also directors, officers and/or shareholders of other companies that are similarly engaged in the business of natural resource exploration, development and production. Such associations may give rise to conflicts of interest from time to time. The directors of the Company are required by law to act honestly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of the Company and to disclose any interest which they may have in any project or opportunity of the Company.

Future Profits/Losses and Production Revenues/Expenses

The Company has no history of operations and expects that its losses will continue for the foreseeable future. The Company does not expect to receive revenues from operations or be profitable in the foreseeable future, if at all. The Company expects to incur losses until such time as a property enters into commercial production and generates sufficient revenues to fund its continuing operations. Development will require the commitment of substantial resources. There can be no assurance that the Company will generate any revenues or achieve profitability. The Company's operating expenses and capital expenditures may increase in subsequent years due to the cost of employees, consultants, service providers and equipment associated with advancing exploration and development. The amounts and timing of expenditures will depend on the progress of ongoing exploration and development, the Company's strategic analyses, the rate at which operating losses are incurred, the execution of any joint venture or other agreements with strategic partners, and the Company's acquisition of additional properties and other factors, many of which factors are beyond the Company's control.

Commodity Prices

In the event that the Company has a producing mine in the future, the profitability of the Company's business will be largely contingent on the market price for the minerals sold by the Company. A significant reduction in the market price of the minerals sold by the Company for any extended period could have a materially adverse effect on the Company's profitability and cash flow. Global minerals prices fluctuate widely and are affected by numerous factors beyond the Company's control, including global demand and production levels, political and economic conditions, producer hedging activities, speculative activities, inflation, interest rates and currency exchange rates.

Dependence on Key Personnel

The Company is heavily dependent on its key personnel and on its ability to motivate, retain and attract highly skilled people. If, for any reason, any one or more of such key personnel do not continue to be active in the Company's management, the Company could be adversely affected. There can be no assurance that the Company will successfully attract and retain additional qualified personnel to manage growth effectively and could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition or results of operations.

Historical Information

Some data disclosed in this document is related to historical sampling. The Company has not independently analyzed the results in order to verify them; however, the Company considers these historical results relevant as the Company is using this data as a guide to plan exploration programs. The full results of all historical work referenced in this release is published online.

Market Price of the Shares and Share Price Volatility

The market price for the Company's common shares cannot be assured. Securities of micro-cap and small-cap companies have experienced substantial volatility in the past, often based on factors unrelated to the financial performance or prospects of the companies involved. In recent years, the securities markets in Canada have experienced a high level of price and volume volatility, and the market prices of securities of many companies have experienced wide fluctuations in price that have not necessarily been related to the operating performance, underlying asset values or prospects of such companies. The trading price of the Company's common shares may be subject to large fluctuations. For the same reason, the value of any of the Company's securities convertible into, or exchangeable for, common shares may also fluctuate significantly, which may result in losses to investors. The price of the Company's common shares will be subject to market trends and conditions generally, notwithstanding any potential success of the Company in creating revenues, cash flows or earnings. Factors that may contribute to volatility in the securities of the Company include macroeconomic developments globally, and market perceptions of the attractiveness of particular industries. The price of the Company's common shares is also likely to be significantly affected by short-term changes in mineral prices or in its financial condition or results of operations.

Other factors unrelated to the Company's performance that may have an effect on the price of the Shares include the following: lessening in trading volume and general market interest in the Company's securities may affect an investor's ability to trade significant numbers of the common shares; the size of the Company's public float may limit the ability of some institutions to invest in the shares; and a substantial decline in the price of the common shares that persists for a significant period of time could cause the common shares to be delisted from the exchange on which they trade, further reducing market liquidity. The market price for the shares may also be affected by the Company's ability to meet or exceed expectations of analysts or investors. Any failure to meet these expectations, even if minor, may have a material adverse effect on the market price of the common shares.

In the past, following periods of volatility in the market price of a Company's securities, shareholders have often instituted class action securities litigation against those companies. Such litigation, if instituted, could result in substantial cost and diversion of management attention and resources, which could materially and adversely harm the Company and its financial position.

Dividend Policy

Investors in the Company's securities cannot expect to receive a dividend on their investment in the foreseeable future, if at all. Accordingly, it is unlikely that investors will receive any return on their investment in the Company's securities other than through possible share price appreciation.

Internal Controls Over Disclosure and Financial Reporting

The Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and the Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") are responsible for designing disclosure controls and procedures to ensure that material information is being recorded, processed, summarized, and reported to senior management, including the certifying officers and members of the Company's Audit Committee on a timely basis, so that appropriate decisions can be made regarding public disclosure. In addition, the CEO, and CFO are responsible to design, or cause to be designed under their supervision, internal controls over financial reporting ("ICFR"), to a standard that provide reasonable assurance of the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards.

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in National Instrument 52-109, Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Audited Filings, means controls and other procedures of an issuer that are designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by the issuer in its annual filings, audited filings or other reports filed or submitted by it under securities legislation is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the securities legislation and include controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by an issuer in its annual filings, audited filings or other reports filed or submitted under securities legislation is accumulated and communicated to the issuer's management, including its certifying officers, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. An evaluation of the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures was conducted as of December 31, 2025, by and under the supervision of the Company's management, including the CEO and CFO. Based on this evaluation, the CEO and CFO have concluded that the disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

Internal Controls Over Financial Reporting

The Company's management, including the CEO, and CFO, has evaluated the design of the Company's ICFR using the control framework and criteria established by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on this evaluation, management has concluded that the Company's ICFR as at December 31, 2025, were designed and operating effectively and provides reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards. There were no changes to ICFR during the quarter.

Limitations on the effectiveness of disclosure controls and internal controls over financial reporting

It should be noted that while the Company's CEO and CFO believe that the Company's internal controls system and disclosure controls and procedures provide a reasonable level of assurance that the objectives of the control systems are met, they do not expect that the Company's control system will prevent all errors and fraud. A control system, no matter how well conceived or operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. The design of any system of controls is also based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential conditions. The Company will continue to periodically review our disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting and may make modifications from time to time as considered necessary or desirable.