

Gold Springs Resource Corp.

Year ended December 31, 2025

Management's Discussion & Analysis ("MD&A")

INTRODUCTION

The following information, prepared as of March 30, 2026, should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements of Gold Springs Resource Corp. (“GRC” or the “Company”) for the year ended December 31, 2025, which have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IFRS Accounting Standards”). The consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for certain financial instruments carried at fair value. In addition, these consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting except for cash flow information. All amounts are expressed in U.S. dollars unless otherwise indicated.

This MD&A contains forward looking statements. For a description of the assumptions made in developing the forward-looking statements and the material factors that could cause the Company’s actual results to differ materially from the forward-looking statements in this MD&A, please see the “Cautionary notes” and the “Risks and uncertainties” sections below.

GENERAL

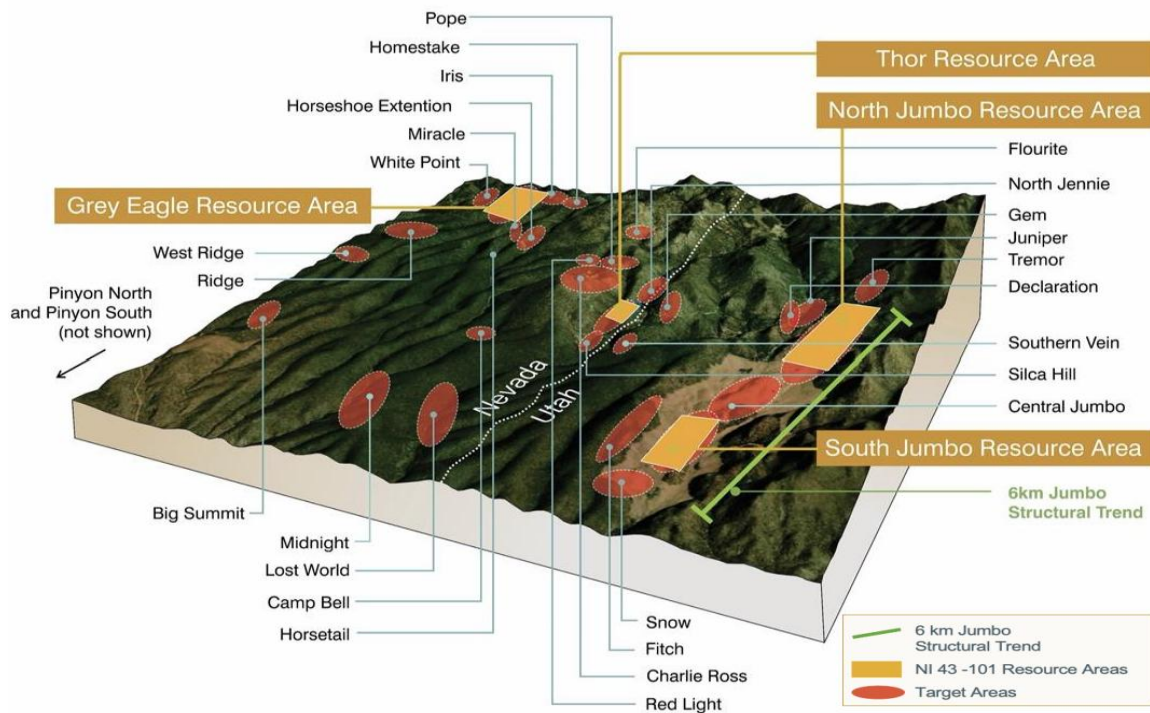
The Company is a growth-focused mineral exploration company creating value through the exploration and development of the near-surface Gold Springs gold-silver project along the Nevada-Utah border. The Company’s approach to business combines the team’s track record of discovery and advancement of large projects, and a focus on community relations and sustainable development. Management has extensive experience in the global exploration and mining industry.

The Company’s common shares trade on the Toronto Stock Exchange (“TSX”) under the stock symbol GRC and on the OTCQB Venture Market (“OTCQB”) in the U.S. under the symbol GRCAF.

GOLD SPRINGS PROJECT, USA AND OTHER HIGHLIGHTS

The Company holds a 100% interest in the 78 square kilometre Gold Springs project located in USA, on the Nevada-Utah border, one of the best mining jurisdictions in the world¹. An overview of the project can be found on the Company’s website at <https://www.goldspringsresource.com/projects/gold-springs/> *(not incorporated by reference)*.

¹ Fraser Institute Annual Survey of Mining Companies, 2022



Since 2010, \$29 million² has been expended on the Gold Springs project and the Company has completed or collected:

- 443 drill holes at Gold Springs for a total of 79,733 meters. The Company has also the technical information of 20 drill holes drilled prior to the Company’s acquisition of the Gold Springs project totalling 2,647 meters.
- 77.4 line kilometres of CSAMT geophysical survey data.
- 470 line kilometers of ZTEM geophysical survey data.
- 3,420 rock samples, 2,182 soil samples, and 912 sediment samples.
- Detailed mapping on 33 different targets.
- Cultural clearance on 27 targets.
- Environmental Assessment in both Nevada and Utah.

² Comprised of gross expenditures of \$29,228,089 of which \$3,175,145 was funded from Secured Rights, and net of transaction costs of \$311,855 resulting in a carrying amount of \$26,364,799 as per the consolidated financial statements at December 31, 2025.

Refer to the Company’s news releases for further details on the Company’s SEDAR+ profile at www.sedarplus.ca or the Company’s website at www.goldspringsresource.com.

Exploration Expectations

During the year the Company commenced certain environmental and permitting activities in furtherance of commencing near-term production on certain of the project’s resources and to ensure continued access to water rights as part of its strategic initiatives. The Company engaged ADT Environmental & Mineral Consultants (“ADT”) to obtain the permits for a starter pit on State of Utah land and a processing pilot plant on private land. ADT is designing the pilot plant to process ore from the starter pit. The Company also engaged Global Resource Engineering (“GRE”) to formulate a mine plan for the starter pit and provide an economic analysis for these activities. In addition, the Company plans to complete a water well near the proposed processing facility, which will have the capacity to provide water for a large-scale operation. In

addition, the Company engaged the services of Gardner Brothers Drilling Inc. which has commenced work on drilling a water well on the project lands.

Management is also completing work on refining drill targets and investigating financing alternatives to fund an expected multi-million-dollar exploration program, subject to raising sufficient financing, with the objective to: (1) to expand the 6 existing deposits, especially at North Jumbo, South Jumbo, Charlie Ross and White Point (2) to conduct follow up drilling on the significant new discoveries at Homestake, Snow and Horseshoe Extension and (3) to conduct new drilling on Midnight, North Jennie and Fitch. In addition, the Company is planning to permit additional drill targets, undertake metallurgical testing and complete cultural clearances on additional Nevada targets.

SELECTED ANNUAL INFORMATION

The table below provides selected financial information derived from the audited consolidated financial statements of the Company for each of the past three years ended December 31.

	2025	2024	2023
	\$	\$	\$
Total Revenues	nil	nil	nil
Net Loss	(661,670)	(676,990)	(642,017)
Net Loss Per Share (basic and diluted)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Total Assets	27,172,481	26,184,908	25,801,840
Total Non-Current Liabilities	-	27,800	30,244
Deferred Exploration Expenditures *	967,512	549,877	411,690*
Dividends Declared	nil	nil	nil

* Deferred exploration expenditures for the year ended December 31, 2023 are post recognition of net Secured Rights consideration of \$253,456 recognized during the year (being, deferred consideration recognized of \$300,000 for costs incurred under the Resource Expansion Program offset by capitalization of aggregate selling costs for Secured Rights of \$46,544).

The higher total assets as at December 31, 2025 compared with December 31, 2024 is due to (i) a balance of mining claims and deferred exploration costs of \$26,364,799 at December 31, 2025 compared with \$25,397,287 at December 31, 2024, the increase arising as a result of continued investment through exploration in the Gold Springs project, and (ii) a reclamation deposit of \$632,376 at December 31, 2025 compared with \$593,983 at December 31, 2024, the increase arising as a result of expanded exploration activities at the Gold Springs project.

The higher total assets as at December 31, 2024 compared with December 31, 2023 is due the increase of mining claims and deferred exploration costs of \$25,397,287 at December 31, 2024 compared with \$24,847,410 at December 31, 2023 as a result of continued investment through exploration in the Gold Springs project. The increase in total assets was offset by decreases in each the following balances at December 31, 2024 compared with amounts at December 31, 2023: (i) cash and cash equivalents of \$48,570, (ii) receivables and prepaids of \$7,158, and (iii) equipment of \$111,081 which saw a larger decrease due to the a loss on disposal of \$54,453 during the year.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

During the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company reported a net loss of \$661,670 (\$0.00 per share) compared to a net loss of \$676,990 (\$0.00 per share) reported during the year ended December 31, 2024.

	2025 \$	2024 \$
General and administrative expenses (excluding share-based payments)	(584,957)	(581,591)
Loss on disposal of equipment	-	(54,453)
Interest and other income	877	1,712
Other	(25,838)	3,390
Share-based payments	(51,752)	(46,048)
Net loss for the year	(661,670)	(676,990)

The general and administrative expenses (excluding share-based payments) are largely comparable for the year ended December 31, 2025 to the same period in 2024. The decrease in the general and administrative expenses during the year ended December 31, 2025 is primarily due to the decrease in office and administration from \$113,805 in 2024 to \$89,502 in 2025, the decrease in depreciation from \$56,627 in 2024 to \$44,666 in 2025, offset by the increase in professional fees from \$169,531 in 2024 to \$208,459 in 2025.

The primary driver for the change in net loss for the year ended December 31, 2025 compared with the same period ended December 31, 2024, is as a result of the Company experiencing a foreign exchange loss of \$25,838 during the year ended December 31, 2025 compared to a gain of \$3,390 during the same period in 2024. This was a result of the changes in foreign-denominated assets/liabilities and changes in the foreign exchange rates. Additionally, the Company recorded a loss on disposal of equipment during the year ended December 31, 2024.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES AND INVESTING ACTIVITIES

Total exploration charges for the year ended December 31, 2025 was \$967,512, which was incurred on the Gold Springs project. Costs incurred at the Gold Springs project during the year ended December 31, 2025 are principally in connection with land and option payments; laboratory; geological costs and permitting. Refer to Note 5 in the consolidated financial statements for a breakdown of costs incurred during the year ended December 31, 2025.

FINANCING ACTIVITIES

Share Capital Financings

There were no financing activities during the year ended December 31, 2025.

During the year ended December 31, 2024, a total of 1,333,334 stock options were exercised for gross proceeds of \$82,816.

Resource Expansion Financing Program

During the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2023, the Company closed the first two tranches and a subsequent third tranche, respectively, of a non-brokered financing for a resource expansion program (the "Resource Expansion Financing Program"). The aggregate closing was for a total of \$3,300,000 Series A Secured Rights of the Company (the "Series A Secured Rights"). Investors (the "Series A Secured Rights Holders") in each of the first and second tranches were also issued an aggregate 3,300,000 common share purchase warrants ("Series A Secured Rights Warrants"), which subsequently expired. The Series A Secured Rights Warrants entitled the holders to purchase one common share of the Company for a period of two years as follows: a first tranche of 2,000,000 at a price of Cdn\$0.11 per share; a second tranche of 1,000,000 at a price of Cdn\$0.14 per share, and a third tranche of 300,000 at a price of Cdn\$0.13 per share. The

balance of each tranche of Series A Secured Rights Warrants at December 31, 2025 was, respectively nil, nil and nil (December 31, 2024, respectively, – nil, nil and 300,000).

The Company wishes to raise an aggregate of \$20 million under the Resource Expansion Financing Program to fund exploration activities at the Gold Springs Project with the view to significantly expanding the gold and silver resources of the project to a minimum of 3 million gold-equivalent ounces, and to thereafter sell the Gold Springs Project or the Company (an “Exit Transaction”) to a third party (an “Acquirer”).

Proceeds received under the Resource Expansion Financing Program, are to be used, among others, to fund resource-expansion and definition drilling, extensive metallurgical testing, the completion of a preliminary feasibility study, the completion of an environmental impact statement and work required to obtain a mine permit.

Upon the occurrence of an Exit Transaction, the Series A Secured Rights Investors of the first \$10 million raised under the Resource Expansion Financing Program will be entitled to receive 1.5% of the net sale proceeds for every \$1 million (subsequently amended to 0.15% for every \$100,000) invested.

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

The following is selected financial data, derived from the Company’s financial statements, for the last eight quarters ending with the most recently completed quarter, being the three months ended December 31, 2025:

Three months ended				
	December 31, 2025	September 30, 2025	June 30, 2025	March 31, 2024
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Total revenues	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Net loss	(180,705)	(179,614)	(133,917)	(167,434)
Net loss per share* - Basic and diluted	-	-	-	-
Deferred exploration costs	195,359	520,851	162,169	89,133

Three months ended				
	December 31, 2024	September 30, 2024	June 30, 2024	March 31, 2024
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Total revenues	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Net loss	(158,428)	(177,452)	(179,950)	(161,160)
Net loss per share* - Basic and diluted	-	-	-	-
Deferred exploration costs	100,613	278,829	105,272	65,163

* The aggregate of quarterly net loss per share may not equal the annual equivalent due to rounding.

The net loss in Q4 2025 is higher than Q3 2025 primarily as a result of higher professional fees of \$80,002 (\$50,316 in Q3 2025) and depreciation of \$16,759 (\$8,438 in Q3 2025) offset by lower share-based payments of \$14,408 (\$33,655 in Q3 2025) and foreign exchange gain of \$5,754 (loss of \$8,031 in Q3 2025). The net loss in Q3 2025 is greater than Q2 2025 primarily due to higher share-based payments of \$33,655 (recovery of \$6,965 in Q2 2025) and professional fees of \$50,316 (\$26,937 in Q2 2025), while the higher deferred exploration costs related to land claims fees, drilling costs for the water well and environmental consulting costs. The net loss in Q2 2025 is lower than other quarters because of the overall reduction in the Company’s activities to conserve cash as well as non-cash share-based payment recoveries

due to forfeitures of prior option grants. The net loss in Q1 2025 is higher than Q4 2024 primarily due to higher office and administration fees of \$23,217 (\$19,092 in Q4 2024) and filing and transfer agent fees of \$17,668 (\$11,288 in Q4 2024), offset by lower professional fees of \$51,204 in Q1 2025 compared to \$71,409 in professional fees in Q4 2024. Q3 2025 is higher than Q1 2024 primarily due to the foreign exchange loss of \$12,261 compared with foreign exchange loss of \$461 in Q1 2024, offset by lower share-based payments of \$10,654 in Q1 2025 compared to \$12,564 in share-based payments in Q1 2024. The net loss in Q4 2024 is lower than Q3 2024 primarily as a result of the loss on disposal of equipment in Q3 2024 offset by higher professional fees of \$71,409 compared with \$28,249 for Q3 2024.

FOURTH QUARTER

During the fourth quarter of 2025, the Company reported net loss of \$180,705 (\$nil per share) compared to net loss of \$158,428 (\$nil per share) reported in the fourth quarter of 2024. The increase in loss for the three months ended December 31, 2025 is due to an increase in professional fees by \$8,593, an increase of share-based payments of \$11,399, offset by a reduction of director fees by \$2,818 compared with the same period of 2024.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Company's aggregate operating, investing and financing activities during the year ended December 31, 2025 resulted in a net cash inflow of \$12,714. As at December 31, 2025, the Company had a working capital deficit of \$2,931,536 (2024 - \$1,318,673).

As at December 31, 2025 the Company had a redemption liability of \$113,880 (2024 - \$113,880) representing amounts not yet claimed for redemption by prior Class B shareholders.

The recoverability of amounts shown as mining claims and deferred exploration costs is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the Company's ability to obtain financing to develop its mineral property, and the ultimate realization of profits through future production from, or sale of, the property. The Company is dependent upon its Secured Rights financing, other working capital advances and share issuances to provide the funding necessary to meet its obligations, general operating expenses and will require additional financing to continue to explore its mineral property. These factors give rise to material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and, therefore, whether it may be unable to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to obtain the necessary financing to meet its current operating expenses and to continue to explore its mineral properties by methods which could include debt refinancing, equity financing, forward sale agreements, sale of assets and strategic partnerships. Although the Company has been successful in the past in obtaining financing, there is no assurance that it will be able to continue to obtain adequate financing in the future or that such financing will be on terms advantageous to the Company.

The consolidated financial statements do not reflect the adjustments to the carrying values of the assets and liabilities, the reported expenses and the statements of financial position classifications that would be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. Such adjustments could be material.

CONTINGENCIES

The Company may be subject to various contingent liabilities that occur in the normal course of operations. The Company is not aware of any pending or threatened proceedings that would have a material adverse effect on the consolidated financial condition or future results of the Company.

Indenture and Security for Payments

Under the terms of the Resource Expansion Program, the Company has given certain warranties and covenants to the Series A Secured Rights Holders, including a guarantee for its obligations under the funding agreement, and it has pledged 25% of the issued and outstanding shares of its U.S subsidiary corporation that beneficially owns the Gold Springs Project (the “Gold Spring Subsidiary”).

Under the terms of the Resource Expansion Program, if the Company is subject to a successful hostile take-over bid the Series A Secured Rights Holders are entitled to receive a cash payment equal to 5 times their amount invested and if the Company fails to comply with general obligations of the Resource Expansion Program, the Holders are entitled to a similar payment.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Key management includes all the Officers and Directors of the Company. The compensation paid or payable to key management for services during the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Directors’ fees	48,562	44,014
Professional and management fees*	265,669	222,982
Share-based payments**	58,817	52,441
	373,048	319,437

* An amount of \$103,250 (2024 - \$68,350) is capitalized to deferred exploration costs

** Includes amounts capitalized to deferred exploration costs (Note 8 to the consolidated financial statements)

The Company’s related parties consist of the Company’s officers, directors and/or companies associated with them, including (i) Gowling WLG (Canada) LLP which is a legal firm in which Tina Woodside-Shaw, the Chair and a director of the Company, is a partner, (ii) Malaspina Consultants Inc. (“Malaspina”), a consulting company in which Killian Ruby, the CFO of the Company, is President & CEO, and (iii) Direct Consulting Solutions SA (“Direct”), a consulting company in which Antonio Canton, the President & CEO and a director of the Company, is the President & CEO. All transactions with related parties have occurred in the normal course of the Company’s operations and have been measured at the exchange amounts agreed to by the Company and the related parties.

In addition to the related party transactions disclosed in Note 8, the Company incurred the following additional expenditures with related parties during the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024. All transactions with related parties have occurred in the normal course of the Company’s operations and have been measured at the exchange amounts agreed to by the Company and the related parties:

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Deferred financing fees ⁽¹⁾	-	11,191
Professional fees ⁽²⁾	92,861	74,802
	92,861	85,993

⁽¹⁾ charged primarily by Gowling WLG (Canada) LLP for legal services regarding financing transactions.

⁽²⁾ charged primarily by Gowling WLG (Canada) LLP and Malaspina Consultants Inc.

Included in accounts payable, accrued and other liabilities at December 31, 2025 is an amount of \$1,436,618 (2024 - \$754,730) due to related parties, which are non-interest bearing and have no specific terms of repayment. Included in accounts payable, accrued and other liabilities at December 31, 2025 are \$1,886,525 (2024 - \$680,000) representing working capital advances, of which \$736,525 (2024 - \$375,000) was provided by the CEO and President and a director of the Company (the “CEO”).

During the year ended December 31, 2024, 300,000 options with an exercise value of \$26,150 were exercised by the CEO of the Company with the cost of exercise being offset against accounts payable owed by the Company to the CEO.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company's financial instruments as at December 31, 2025 consist of cash and cash equivalents, receivables, reclamation deposits, accounts payable, redemption liabilities, and loan payable which are all measured at amortized cost.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Company classified the fair value of the financial instruments according to the following fair value hierarchy based on the amount of observable inputs used to value the instruments:

- Level 1 – Values based on unadjusted quoted prices available in active markets for identical assets or liabilities as of the reporting date.
- Level 2 – Values based on inputs, including quoted forward prices for commodities, time value and volatility factors, which can be substantially observed or corroborated in the marketplace. Prices in Level 2 are either directly or indirectly observable as of the reporting date.
- Level 3 – Values based on prices or valuation techniques that are not based on observable market data.

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including, primarily, currency risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. There have been no changes in any risk management policies since December 31, 2024.

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

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. A portion of the Company's financial assets and liabilities are denominated in foreign currencies giving rise to risks from changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company is exposed to currency exchange rate risks to the extent of its activities in the U.S. and/or in currencies which are not the functional currency of the economic environment in which the Company or its subsidiaries operate. Based on this exposure as at December 31, 2025 a 5% change in exchange rates could give rise to a change in the net gain by approximately \$115,000 (2024 - \$44,000), which is primarily driven by the parent Company's USD and EUR accounts payable and accrued liabilities balance of \$2,137,556 and \$355,442 (EUR 302,799), respectively, at December 31, 2025 (2024 – \$814,178 and \$162,600 (EUR 156,724), respectively), because the parent Company has a Canadian Dollar functional currency. The Company does not use derivative financial instruments to manage its foreign exchange exposure.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. The majority of the Company's credit risk exposure arises from its cash balances which are held with a Canadian chartered bank and from reclamation deposits held directly with governmental authorities in the United States. Accordingly, the Company's exposure to credit risk is considered to be limited. Cash equivalents consist of term deposits which have an original maturity of three months or less from the date of purchase and which are readily convertible into a known amount of cash. The Company also maintains deposits for ongoing working capital at major banks in the jurisdictions in which its foreign subsidiaries operate.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company manages its cash according to its operational needs and to maximize interest revenue. The Company is not significantly exposed to interest rate risk.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining sufficient cash and cash equivalents balances to enable settlement of transactions on the due date. The Company's investment policy is to invest its cash in term deposits, with maturities of three months or less from the original date of acquisition. The Company's accounts payable are due on normal commercial terms. The Company's redemption obligations are due on demand once the redemption requests are received by the Company. Refer to the going concern discussion in note 1 to the annual consolidated financial statements.

Management of capital

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and to maintain a flexible capital structure which optimizes the costs of capital as an acceptable risk. In the management of capital, the Company includes the components of equity attributable to shareholders.

The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. To maintain or adjust capital structure, the Company may attempt to issue new shares, issue debt, or acquire or dispose of assets.

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

In order to facilitate the management of its capital requirements, the Company prepares annual expenditure budgets that are updated as necessary depending on various factors, including successful capital deployment and general industry conditions. The annual and updated budgets are approved by the Board of Directors.

The Company is not subject to any capital requirements imposed by a regulator, other than continued listing requirements of the TSX. The Company expects its current capital resources will be sufficient to carry out its exploration plans and operations through the current operating period.

There have been no changes to the Company's approach in managing capital during the year ended December 31, 2025.

OUTLOOK

The Company's focus in the near term is to (i) advance environmental and permitting activities in furtherance of commencing a small mining operation at South Jumbo (ii) complete drilling of the water well on the project property and (iii) refine drill targets and raise financing for an exploration program focused on both commencement of the small mining operation as well as expanding the mineral resources at its Gold Springs project in Nevada and Utah, USA, with a further goal of reaching, within the next 2 year, a multi-million-ounce gold resource and the milestone of completing the mine permitting process for a large-scale operation.

Management's focus will be to raise financing to continue to focus the Company's efforts towards the Gold Springs Project in southern Utah and Nevada, and advance the exploration and geologic understanding of the project to expand the gold resource and mitigate technical risk including:

- (i) obtain the permits for a starter pit on State of Utah land and a processing pilot plant on private land as well as to formulate a mine plan for the starter pit and provide an economic analysis for these activities. In addition, the Company plans to complete a water well near the proposed processing facility, which will have the capacity to provide water for a large-scale operation;
- (ii) implement a drill program to advance the Gold Springs Project, with the objectives: (1) to expand the 6 existing deposits, especially at North Jumbo, South Jumbo, Charlie Ross and White Point (2) to conduct follow up drilling on the significant new discoveries at Homestake, Snow and Horseshoe Extension and (3) to conduct new drilling on Midnight, North Jennie and Fitch; and
- (iii) permit additional drill targets, undertake metallurgical testing and complete cultural clearances on additional Nevada targets.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Company has not entered into any material off-balance sheet arrangements such as guarantee contracts, contingent interests in assets transferred to unconsolidated entities, derivative financial obligations, or with respect to any obligations under a variable interest equity arrangement, other than as already disclosed in this MD&A.

DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES AND INTERNAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

The Company's management, with the participation of the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in the rules of the Canadian Securities Administrators ("CSA")) as at December 31, 2025, and have concluded that such disclosure controls and procedures are effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Company in reports that it files or submits under Canadian securities laws is (i) recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in Canadian securities laws and (ii) accumulated and communicated to the Company's management to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Management is also responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting for the Company. Management use the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO") control framework (2013) to evaluate the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. As of December 31, 2025, management assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting and concluded that such internal control over financial reporting is effective and that there are no material weaknesses in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that have been identified by management.

As of the date of this report, management is not aware of any change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting since the date of last year's MD&A.

It should be noted that all internal control systems, no matter how well designed, have inherent limitations. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities and expenses.

The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making judgments about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources.

Actual results may differ significantly from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Significant estimates are made to determine the fair-value of share-based payments, warrants and the cost of investment in associate, as well as the carrying value of advances for Gold Springs Project exploration costs.

Significant accounting judgements are made in particular with regard to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and the assessment of impairment to the carrying value of mineral properties.

Going concern

The Company's management has made an assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to obtain the necessary financing to meet its general operating expenses and to continue to explore its mineral properties, and to continue in business for at least the next twelve months. Management has determined that the Company will continue in business for at least the next twelve months. There are a number of factors considered by management in making this assessment as disclosed in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements.

Mining claims and deferred exploration costs

The recoverability of amounts shown as mining claims and deferred exploration costs is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the Company's ability to obtain financing to develop the properties, and the ultimate realization of profits through future production or sale of the properties.

At each reporting period end, management applies judgment in assessing whether there are any indicators of impairment relating to mining claims and deferred exploration costs. If there are indicators of impairment, the recoverable amount of the related asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of any impairment. Indicators of impairment may include (i) the period during which the entity has the right to explore in the specific area has expired during the period or will expire in the near future and is not expected to be renewed, (ii) substantive expenditure on further exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area is neither budgeted nor planned, (iii) exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area have not led to the discovery of commercially viable quantities of mineral resources and the entity has decided to discontinue such activities in the specific area; and (iv) sufficient data exist to indicate that the carrying amount of the mining claims and deferred exploration costs is unlikely to be recovered in full from successful development or by sale. No impairment indicators were identified by management as at December 31, 2025.

Share-based payments

The Company uses the fair-value method of accounting for share-based payments related to incentive stock options and compensation warrants granted, modified or settled. Under this method, compensation cost attributable to options granted is measured at fair value at the grant date and expensed over the vesting period. In determining the fair value, the Company makes estimates of the expected volatility of the stock, the expected life of the options, and an estimated risk-free interest rate.

Warrants

In determining the fair value of warrants included in unit placements, the Company makes estimates of the expected volatility of the stock, the expected life of the warrants, and an estimated risk-free interest rate.

OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA

The Company has an unlimited number of unauthorized common shares without par value.

Type of Security	Common shares
As of March 30, 2026	(number)
Issued and outstanding	283,013,492
Stock options	6,879,166
TOTAL DILUTION	289,892,658

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The Company is exposed to a number of risks and uncertainties that are common to other mineral exploration companies. Exploration for and the development of mineral resources involves a high degree of risk. The cost of conducting programs may be substantial and the likelihood of success is difficult to assess. The industry is capital intensive and is subject to variations in commodity prices, market sentiment, inflation and other risks.

The following risks are listed in the order of most to least significant:

Expected Continued Operating Losses and Additional Funding Requirements

The Company currently has no revenues from operations. The Company has experienced losses from operations in previous financial years and had an accumulated deficit of \$91,017,209 as of December 31, 2025. The Company expects to incur losses for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, the Company is dependent on additional financing to provide the funding necessary to meet its general operating expenses and will require additional financing to continue to explore its mineral properties. In order to further fund the Company's business plans, additional funds will be required. The only sources of future funds presently available to the Company are the sale of additional Secured Rights Funding, the sale of additional equity capital, the sale of debt instruments or credit agreements, the sale of a future gold or other metal stream from a property, the sale of a production royalty, the entering into of a metal or concentrate off-take type agreement, the entering into a loan agreement, the sale or leasing of the Company's interest in a property, or the entering into of a joint venture arrangement or other strategic alliance in which the funding source could become entitled to an interest in one or more of the assets of the Company. The Company's capital resources are largely determined by the strength of the junior resource market and by the status of the Company's projects in relation to these markets, and its ability to compete for investor support of its projects. There is no assurance that the Company will be successful in raising additional funds in the future. If the Company does not have the necessary capital to meet its obligations under its contractual obligations, the Company may have to forfeit its interest in properties or prospects earned or assumed under such contracts. In addition, if the Company does not have sufficient funds to pursue its exploration and development programs and other plans, the viability of the Company could be jeopardized.

Recession, Inflation and Interest Rates

The Company, in common with many businesses, is subject to global and local recession risks and the level of inflation and interest rates. These can impact, among other things, the Company's cost of supplies, energy and fuel, hiring and staffing, potential future sales prices, prices and values which can be obtained from the sale of assets, costs of financing, as well the ability to manage and implement the Company's operational plan arising from related budgetary constraints.

Personnel

The Company's labour force is primarily constituted of consultants rather than direct employees. Accordingly, the Company's operations are managed and its business plans implemented and overseen by consultants. The Company may be subject to changing labour markets, a changing workforce, shortage of experienced personnel to manage its operations, and a lack of continuity in its workforce. In addition, the Company's workforce may be hired and/or engaged by other exploration companies or companies in the

broader mining sectors, thereby causing the Company to incur increases in labour costs to hire, retain and/or maintain continuity of its workforce.

Commodity Prices

The profitability of the Company's operations, if ever established, will be dependent upon the market price of mineral commodities. Mineral prices fluctuate widely and are affected by numerous factors beyond the control of the Company. The level of interest rates, the rate of inflation, world supply of mineral commodities, consumption patterns, sales of gold and silver by central banks, forward sales by producers, production, industrial and jewellery demand, speculative activities and stability of exchange rates can all cause significant fluctuations in prices. Such external economic factors are in turn influenced by changes in international investment patterns, monetary systems and political developments. The prices of mineral commodities have fluctuated widely in recent years. Current and future price declines could cause commercial production to be impracticable. The Company's revenues and earnings also could be affected by the prices of other commodities such as fuel and other consumable items, although to a lesser extent than by the price of gold and silver. The prices of these commodities are affected by numerous factors beyond the Company's control.

Dilution

The Company is dependent on additional financing to provide the funding necessary to meet its general operating expenses and will require additional financing to continue to explore its mineral properties. Issuances of additional equity securities will result in dilution of the equity interests of the Company's shareholders. The Company may issue additional Common Shares in the future as further capital is required and on the exercise of outstanding options or other convertible securities issued from time to time. Sales or issuances of substantial amounts of additional securities, or the availability of such securities for sale, could adversely affect the market prices for the Company's securities. A decline in the market prices of securities of the Company could impair the Company's ability to raise additional capital through the sale of new Common Shares should it desire to do so. In addition, if additional Common Shares or securities convertible into Common Shares are sold or issued, such sales or issuances may substantially dilute the equity interests of the Company's holders of Common Shares.

Uncertainty of Resource Estimates

The Company has previously announced resource estimates on the Gold Springs Project and the results of its preliminary economic studies on such project. The statements of mineral resources disclosed in the Company's public disclosure are estimates only and no assurance can be given that the anticipated tonnages and grades will be achieved or that the indicated level of recovery will be realized.

Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. Until they are categorized as mineral reserves, the known mineralization of the Gold Springs Project is not determined to be economic ore. The mining and exploration business relies upon the accuracy of determinations as to whether a given deposit has significant mineral reserves and resources. Mineral reserve and resource estimates are based on limited sampling, and inherently carry the uncertainty that samples may not be representative. Such estimates necessarily include presumptions of continuity of mineralization which may not actually be present. Mineral reserve and resource estimates may require revision (either upward or downward) based on actual production experience. Market fluctuations in the price of metals, as well as increased production costs or reduced recovery rates, may render certain mineral resources uneconomic. Inaccurate estimates may result in a misallocation of resources such that an excess amount could be allocated to a less than economic deposit or, conversely, failure to develop a significant deposit. Greater assurance will require completion of final comprehensive feasibility studies that conclude a potential mine at the Gold Springs Project is likely to be economic, but such studies remain subject to the same risks and uncertainties.

Exploration Stage Operations

The Company's operations are subject to all of the risks normally associated with the exploration for and the development of mineral properties. The Gold Springs Project is still in the advanced exploration stage. Mineral exploration and exploitation involves a high degree of risk, which even a combination of experience,

knowledge and careful evaluation may not be able to avoid. Few properties that are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. Unusual or unexpected formations, formation pressures, fires, power outages, labour disruptions, flooding, explosions, tailings impoundment failures, cave-ins, landslides and the inability to obtain necessary permits, adequate machinery, equipment or labour are some of the risks involved in mineral exploration and exploitation activities. The Company has relied on and may continue to rely on consultants and others for mineral exploration and exploitation expertise.

Substantial expenditures are required to establish mineral reserves and resources through drilling, to develop metallurgical processes to extract the metal from the material processed and to develop the mining and processing facilities and infrastructure at any site chosen for mining. There can be no assurance that commercial quantities of ore will be discovered. There is also no assurance that even if commercial quantities of ore are discovered, that the properties will be brought into commercial production or that the funds required to exploit mineral reserves and resources discovered by the Company will be obtained on a timely basis or at all. The commercial viability of a mineral deposit once discovered is also dependent on a number of factors, some of which are the particular attributes of the deposit, such as size, grade and proximity to infrastructure, as well as metal prices. Most of the above factors are beyond the control of the Company. There can be no assurance that the Company's mineral exploration activities will be successful. In the event that such commercial viability is never attained, the Company may seek to transfer its property interests or otherwise realize value or may even be required to abandon its business and fail as a "going concern". The recoverability of the carrying value of its mineral properties and the Company's continued existence is dependent, in part, upon the preservation of its interest in its properties, the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the achievement of profitable operations, or the ability of the Company to obtain financing or, alternatively, upon the Company's ability to dispose of its interests on an advantageous basis.

Portions of the Company's interest in the Gold Springs Project are subject to option or lease agreements which require the Company to make periodic payments over a varying number of years to maintain its interest in those portions of the Project. The Company can cancel any of these agreements at any time without completing the remaining payments and without further obligation.

Exploration and Operation Risks

In common with other enterprises undertaking business in the mining sector, the Company's mineral exploration and project development activities are subject to conditions beyond its control. The success of the Company will be dependent on many factors including: the discovery and/or acquisition of mineral reserves and mineral resources; the successful conclusions to feasibility and other mining studies; access to adequate capital for project development and sustaining capital; design and construction of efficient mining and processing facilities within capital expenditure budgets; the securing and maintaining of title to properties; obtaining permits, consents and approvals necessary for the conduct of exploration and potential mining operations; complying with the terms and conditions of all permits, consents and approvals during the course of exploration and mining activities; access to competent operational management and prudent financial administration, including the availability and reliability of appropriately qualified employees, contractors and consultants; the ability to procure major equipment items and key consumables in a timely and cost-effective manner; the ability to access full power supply; and the ability to access appropriate road and port networks for shipment of any mineral production. There can be no assurance that the Company will ever be able to develop any of its mineral properties at all or on time or on budget. Should any of these events occur, it would have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Although the Company has implemented comprehensive safety and environmental measures designed to comply with or exceed government regulations and ensure safe, reliable and efficient operations in all phases of its operations, accidents, environmental hazards or degradation, unusual and unexpected geological formations, seismic activity, cave-ins, pit-wall failures, flooding, rock bursts and other acts of God or unfavorable operating conditions and losses may still occur.

Environmental Regulations

The Company's activities are subject to foreign environmental laws and regulations which may materially adversely affect its future operations. These laws and regulations control the exploration and development of mineral properties and their effects on the environment, including air and water quality, mine reclamation, waste handling and disposal, the protection of different species of plant and animal life, and the preservation of lands and glaciers. These laws and regulations require the Company to acquire permits and other authorizations for certain activities. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to acquire such necessary permits or authorizations on a timely basis, if at all.

The Company cannot predict what environmental legislation or regulations will be enacted or adopted in the future or how future laws and regulations will be administered or interpreted. Compliance with more stringent laws and regulations, as well as potentially more vigorous enforcement policies or regulatory agencies or stricter interpretation of existing laws, may materially adversely affect the Company's future operations.

Mineral exploration and development in the United States are subject to various U.S. federal and state and local laws and regulations relating to the protection of the environment. These laws impose high standards on the mining industry to monitor the discharge of wastewater and report the results of such monitoring to regulatory authorities, to reduce or eliminate certain effects on or into land, water or air, to progressively rehabilitate mine properties, to manage hazardous wastes and materials and to reduce the risk of worker accidents. A violation of these laws may result in the imposition of substantial fines and other penalties. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to meet all the regulatory requirements in a timely manner or without significant expense or that the regulatory requirements will not change to prohibit the Company from proceeding with certain exploration and development.

Occupational Health and Safety Risk

The Company has a work safety protocol in place to promote the safety of employees and contractors while performing their duties and services in the conduct of the Company's operations. Notwithstanding this protocol the Company's operations, in common with other similar entities in the exploration sector, are subject to occupational health and safety risks including, but not limited to: exposure to open pit areas and hazardous ground on the project property, to severe and rapid weather changes, brush fires, poisonous animals, and the handling of diesel fuel, and gasoline.

Permits and Government Regulation

The Company requires licenses and permits from various governmental authorities in Nevada and Utah to carry out exploration and development at Gold Springs. Obtaining permits can be a complex, time consuming process. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain the necessary licenses and permits on acceptable terms, in a timely manner or at all. The costs and delays associated with obtaining permits and complying with these permits and applicable laws and regulations could stop or materially delay or restrict the Company from continuing or proceeding with existing or future operations or projects. Any failure to comply with permits and applicable laws and regulations, even if inadvertent, could result in the interruption or closure of operations or material fines, penalties or other liabilities. In addition, the requirements applicable to sustain existing permits and licenses may change or become more stringent over time and there is no assurance that the Company will have the resources or expertise to meet its obligations under such licenses and permits.

The mineral exploration activities of the Company are also subject to various laws governing prospecting, development, production, taxes, labour standards, occupational health, mine safety, waste disposal, toxic substances and other matters. Mining and exploration activities are also subject to various laws and regulations relating to the protection of the environment, historical and archaeological sites and endangered and protected species of plants and animals. Although the exploration activities of the Company at Gold Springs are currently carried out substantially in accordance with all applicable rules and regulations, no assurance can be given that new rules and regulations will not be enacted or that existing rules and regulations will not be applied in a manner which could limit or curtail exploration or development. Amendments to current laws and regulations governing the operations and activities of the Company or more stringent implementation thereof could have a substantial adverse impact on the Company.

Infrastructure

Development and exploration activities depend on adequate infrastructure, including reliable roads, power sources and water supply. The Company's inability to secure adequate water and power resources, as well as other events outside of its control, such as unusual weather, sabotage, government or other interference in the maintenance or provision of such infrastructure, could adversely affect the Company's operations and financial condition.

Title to Properties

Acquisition of rights to the mineral properties is a very detailed and time-consuming process. Title to, and the area of, mineral properties may be disputed. Although the Company has investigated the title to all of the properties for which it holds concessions or in respect of which it has a right to earn an interest, the Company cannot give an assurance that title to such properties will not be challenged or impugned. The Company's properties may be subject to prior unregistered agreements or transfers and title may be affected by undetected defects or governmental actions. The Company can never be certain that it or its option partners will have valid title to its mineral properties. Mineral properties sometimes contain claims or transfer histories that examiners cannot verify, and transfers under foreign law are often complex. The Company does not carry title insurance on its properties. A successful claim that the Company or its option partner does not have title to a property could cause the Company to lose its rights to that property, perhaps without compensation for its prior expenditures relating to the property. The occurrence of any such event could have a material adverse effect on the Company and its prospects.

Portions of the Gold Springs Project, including the Jumbo target where the Company has a resource estimate, are subject to option or lease agreements requiring cash payments. If the Company fails to make these payments, the Company may lose its right to the applicable portion of the property and forfeit any funds previously expended to acquire such interest.

Conflicts of Interest

Certain directors and officers of the Company are or may become associated with other natural resource companies which may give rise to conflicts of interest. In accordance with the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia), a director or senior officer who has a material interest in a contract or transaction or a proposed contract or transaction that is material to the Company, or a director or senior officer who is a director or senior officer of, or has a material interest in, a person who has a material interest in the contract or transaction, is required, subject to certain exceptions, to disclose that interest and generally abstain from voting on any resolution to approve the contract or transaction. In addition, the directors and the officers are required to act honestly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of the Company. However, circumstances (including with respect to future corporate opportunities) may arise which are resolved in a manner that is unfavourable to the Company.

Further, the non-management directors of the Company have either other full-time employment or other business or time restrictions placed on them and accordingly, the Company will not be the only business enterprise of these persons and these persons will not devote all of their time to the business and affairs of the Company.

Uninsurable Risks

The Company maintains liability, property and other insurance, where reasonably available, in such amounts it considers prudent. The Company may become subject to liability for hazards against which it is not insured or which it may have elected not to insure against because of high premium costs or other reasons.

In the course of exploration, development and production of mineral properties, certain risks, and in particular, unexpected or unusual geological operating conditions, including rock bursts, cave-ins, fires, flooding, earthquakes and other environmental occurrences, may occur. It is not always possible to fully insure against such risks and the Company may decide not to take out insurance against such risks as a result of high premiums or other reasons. Should such liabilities arise, they could reduce or eliminate any future profitability and result in increasing costs and a decline in the value of the securities of the Company.

Competition

The mining industry is intensely competitive in all of its phases and the Company competes with many companies possessing greater financial resources and technical facilities than itself with respect to the discovery and acquisition of interests in mineral properties and the recruitment and retention of qualified employees and other persons to carry out its mineral exploration activities. Competition in the mining industry could adversely affect the Company's prospects in the future.

Cyber Security Risks

Companies in all industries, including the mining industry, are susceptible to cyber risk. The Company's primary operational exposure to cyber risk is with respect to proprietary geological, geochemical and exploration data and related models. The Company, similar to companies in all industries, is exposed to commonplace cyber risks such as, but not necessarily limited to: ransomware, phishing, spam, fraudulent attacks, denial of service attacks, data loss, data theft and data corruption.

No History of Dividends

The Company has never paid a dividend on its Common Shares and does not expect to do so in the foreseeable future. The Company intends to retain earnings and other cash resources for its business. Any future determination to pay dividends will be at the discretion of the board of directors and will depend upon the capital requirements of the Company, results of operations and such other factors as the board of directors considers relevant. Accordingly, it is likely that for the foreseeable future holders of Common Shares will not receive any return on their investment in the Common Shares other than possible capital gains.

Litigation Risk

Companies in all industries, including the mining industry, are subject to legal claims from time to time, some of which have merit and others of which do not. Defence and settlement costs of legal claims can be substantial, even with respect to claims that have no merit. Due to the inherent uncertainty of the litigation process, the resolution of any particular legal proceeding to which the Company may become subject could have a material effect on the Company's financial position, results of operations or the Company's property development.

PFIC Status

The Company believes that it was classified as a "passive foreign investment company" under Section 1297(a) of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code (a "PFIC") during the tax year ended December 31, 2025 and may be a PFIC in future tax years. If the Company is a PFIC for any year during a U.S. shareholder's holding period, then such U.S. shareholder generally will be required to treat any gain realized upon a disposition of shares, or any so-called "excess distribution" received on its shares, as ordinary income, and to pay an interest charge on a portion of such gain or distributions, unless the shareholder makes a timely and effective "qualified electing fund" election ("**QEF Election**") or a "mark-to-market" election with respect to the shares. A U.S. shareholder who makes a QEF Election generally must report on a current basis its share of the Company's net capital gain and ordinary earnings for any year in which the Company is a PFIC, whether or not the Company distributes any amounts to its shareholders. U.S. taxpayers should be aware that there can be no assurance that the Company will satisfy record-keeping requirements or that it will supply U.S. taxpayers with required information under the QEF rules, in the event that the Company is a PFIC and a U.S. taxpayer wishes to make a QEF Election. This shall not be construed as tax advice given by the Company and U.S. taxpayers are encouraged to consult with their tax advisor regarding the tax consequences of holding shares in the Company.

Geopolitical Events

The level of geopolitical risk escalates at certain points in time. Current areas of concern include: global trade protectionism, including tariffs; the war in the Ukraine, regional conflicts in the Middle East, and rising civil unrest and activism globally. The ultimate impacts to the Company of these events are not determinable at this date, however, they could have a material impact on the Company's forecasted exploration work and the Company's financial position, results of operation and cash flows. The impacts to the Company's

operations could include, but not necessarily be limited to: (i) significantly increased operational and subcontractor costs from tariffs and rising fuel prices, (ii) increased food and subsistence costs, (iii) greater risk exposures in capital flows, trade and commodity markets worldwide and (iv) high inflation and uncertain financial markets. As at March 30, 2026 the Company has not been significantly impacted by these recent events, however, the full-extent of its impact on the Company's business remains uncertain.

Cautionary note regarding forward-looking statements

Certain statements contained herein constitute "forward-looking information" or "forward-looking statements" under applicable securities laws ("forward-looking statements"). Forward-looking statements look into the future and provide an opinion as to the effect of certain events and trends on the business. Forward-looking statements may include words such as "will", "may", "expand", "continue", "estimated", "potential", "contingent", "develop", "plan", "future", "indications", "further", "could", "would", "expected", "nearing", "believes", "envisions", "ongoing", "possible", "creating", "advancing", "realization" and "pursuing" and similar expressions. This MD&A contains forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are based on current expectations and various estimates, factors and assumptions and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors. Information concerning mineral resource estimates, the PEA, the interpretation of exploration programs, drill results and metallurgical testing, as such information constitutes a prediction of what mineralization might be found to be present and economically mineable if and when a project is actually developed, statements with respect to the secured rights offering and the timing and closing of future tranches, the gross proceeds of the secured rights offering, the use of proceeds from the secured rights offering, the occurrence of an Exit Transaction or a Non-Exit Transaction Payment Triggering Event, the planned expansion of the gold and silver resources and Resource Expansion Program at the Gold Springs project and the acquisition of the Gold Springs project by an acquirer may all be considered as forward-looking statements. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these statements as the Company's actual results, performance or achievements may differ materially from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements if known or unknown risks, uncertainties or other factors affect the Company's business, or if the Company's estimates or assumptions prove inaccurate. Therefore, the Company cannot provide any assurance that forward-looking statements will materialize. Factors that could cause results or events to differ materially from current expectations expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements, include, but are not limited to, risks of the mineral exploration industry which may affect the advancement of the Gold Springs project, including possible variations in mineral resources or grade, recovery rates, metal prices, capital and operating costs, and the application of taxes, availability of sufficient financing to fund further required work in a timely manner and on acceptable terms, availability of equipment and qualified personnel, failure of equipment or processes to operate as anticipated, changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined; the availability and cost of funds; additional closings of the Offering; uncertainties and risks relating to the expansion of the Gold Springs project and Resource Expansion Program; and other risks related to our business and the Offering and other risks more fully described in the Company's Annual Information Form filed and publicly available on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca/. The assumptions made in developing the forward-looking statements include: the accuracy of current resource estimates and the interpretation of drill, metallurgical testing and other exploration results; the continuing support for mining by local governments in Nevada and Utah, the availability of equipment and qualified personnel to advance exploration projects; and execution of the Company's existing plans and further exploration and development programs for its projects, which may change due to changes in the views of the Company or if new information arises which makes it prudent to change such plans or programs. Unless otherwise indicated, forward-looking statements in this MD&A describe the Company's expectations as of March 30, 2026.

Readers are also cautioned that the preliminary economic assessments in this MD&A are preliminary in nature and include inferred mineral resources that are considered too speculative geologically to have the economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be categorized as mineral reserves and there is no certainty that the results indicated in the preliminary economic assessments will or could be realized. Mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not have economic viability.

Cautionary note regarding reserve and resource estimates

The material in this MD&A has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the securities laws in effect in Canada, which differ from the requirements of U.S. securities laws. Unless otherwise indicated, all resource and reserve estimates included in this MD&A have been prepared in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (“NI 43-101”) and the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy Classification System. NI 43-101 is a rule developed by the Canadian Securities Administrators which establishes standards for all public disclosure an issuer makes of scientific and technical information concerning mineral projects. Canadian standards, including NI 43-101, differ significantly from the requirements of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”), and resource and reserve information contained herein may not be comparable to similar information disclosed by U.S. companies. In particular, and without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the term “resource” does not equate to the term “reserves”. Investors should also understand that “inferred mineral resources” have a great amount of uncertainty as to their existence and great uncertainty as to their economic and legal feasibility. It cannot be assumed that all or any part of an “inferred mineral resource” will ever be upgraded to a higher category. The estimation of quantities of resources and reserves is complex, based on significant subjective assumptions and forward-looking information, including assumptions that arise from the evaluation of geological, geophysical, engineering and economic data for a given ore body. This data could change over time as a result of numerous factors, including new information gained from development activities, evolving production history and a reassessment of the viability of production under different economic conditions. Changes in data and/or assumptions could cause reserve estimates to substantially change from period to period. No assurance can be given that the indicated level of mineral will be produced. Actual production could differ from expected production and an adverse change in mineral prices could make a reserve uneconomic to mine. Variations could also occur in actual ore grades and recovery rates from estimates.

Other information

Additional information related to the Company, including the Company’s Annual Information Form and press releases, are available for viewing on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca/ and at the Company’s website at www.goldspringsresource.com.

Randall Moore is the Company’s Executive Vice President of Exploration and internal Qualified Person for the Gold Springs project and he has approved of the written disclosure of scientific and technical information contained herein.