MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

For the year ended March 31, 2026
(4th Quarter)

CERRO DE PASCO RESOURCES

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") relates to the financial condition and results of operations for Cerro de Pasco Resources Inc., ("Cerro de Pasco Resources" or "CDPR" or the "Company") for the quarter and year ended March 31, 2026 and should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited annual consolidated financial statements for the quarter and year ended March 31, 2025. The financial statements and related notes of CDPR have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). The accounting policies applied in the financial statements are based on IFRS issued and effective as of March 31, 2025. It is intended to help the reader understand and assess the significant trends, risks and uncertainties related to the results of operations.

All figures are in United States Dollars unless otherwise stated. Additional information relating to the Company can be found on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca. The shares of Cerro de Pasco Resources are listed on the TSX Venture Exchange (TSXV) under the symbol "CDPR".

REPORT'S DATE

The MD&A was prepared with the information available as of June 29, 2026.

CAUTION REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

This MD&A contains forward-looking statements under Canadian securities legislation that are based on the Company's expectations, estimates and projections regarding its business, the mining industry in general and the economic environment in which it operates as of the date of the MD&A. To the extent that any statements in this document contain information that is not historical, the statements are essentially forward-looking and are often identified by words such as "plans", "seeks", "expects", "estimates", "intends", "anticipates", "believes", "could", "might", "likely", "scheduled" or variations of such words or statements that certain actions, events or results "may", "will", "could", "would", "might", "will be taken", "occur", "be achieved" or other similar expressions.

In the interest of providing shareholders and potential investors with information regarding the Company, including management's expectations of future plans and operations, certain statements in this MD&A are forward-looking and are subject to the risks, uncertainties and other important factors that could cause the Company's actual performance to differ materially from that expressed in or implied by such statements. Such factors include, but are not limited to: volatility and sensitivity to market metal prices, impact of change in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates, imprecision in the timing, scope, completion and results of metallurgical, mineralogical, hydrogeological and geotechnical test work and studies and models and other technical datasets required for feasibility level engineering, resource and reserve estimates, environmental risks, adverse geological and mining conditions, changes in government regulations and policies including laws and policies; failure to obtain necessary permits, approvals and surface access to the Quiulacocha project area to complete planned work programs (including renewal/extension of the March 26, 2026 agreement with AMSAC and/or alternative access arrangements), and other development and operating risks. Also with respect to references in this MD&A to the Excelsior Stockpile ("NI 43-101 Technical Report on the El Metalurgista Concession, Pasco, Peru" dated March 15, 2021) as regards "inferred mineral resources", readers are cautioned that mineral resources are not economic mineral reserves and that the economic viability of mineral resources that are not mineral reserves has not been demonstrated. The estimates contained therein are preliminary in nature and are based on a number of assumptions, any one of which, if incorrect, could materially change the projected outcome.

As a result, the aforenoted risks and uncertainties combined with the Company's early stage of development underscore that any information pertaining to the Quiulacocha tailings and Excelsior stockpile projects should be considered conceptual in nature.

Although the Company believes that the expectations conveyed by the forward-looking statements are based upon information available on the date that such statements were made, there can be no assurance that such expectations will prove to be correct. The reader is cautioned not to rely on these forward-looking statements. The Company disclaims any obligation to update these forward-looking statements unless required to do so by applicable Securities laws. All subsequent forward-looking statements, whether written or orally attributable to the Company or persons acting on its behalf, are expressly qualified in their entirety by these cautionary statements.

NATURE OF ACTIVITIES

Cerro de Pasco Resources Inc. ("CDPR" or the "Company") is a Canadian mining company focused on the development and reprocessing of historical mining waste at its 100%-owned El Metalurgista mining concession in central Peru. This flagship concession encompasses silver-bearing polymetallic tailings and stockpiles accumulated over more than a century of mining at the Cerro de Pasco underground and open-pit operations. CDPR's vision is to transform legacy mining liabilities into responsible commercial and socially beneficial assets through a technical reprocessing approach that is currently in the project definition and study stage.

The Company's strategy is multi-dimensional, combining technical innovation with a deep understanding of the region's geological and regulatory context.

STRATEGIC OUTLOOK

The Company's strategy is focused on unlocking the value of its wholly-owned El Metalurgista concession in central Peru through the reprocessing of already mined, silver-bearing polymetallic tailings and stockpiles while addressing environmental liabilities from previous operators.

The flagship Quiulacocha Tailings Project is currently progressing through metallurgical and advanced technical studies, further permitting and project definition towards a maiden mineral resource estimate. The tailings reprocessing is widely recognized as a more cost-effective, efficient and sustainable long-term solution for remediation with no blasting, hauling and minimal dilution compared to conventional mining. In addition, there is third party existing rail access from the site to Callao port access available to the public.

Quiulacocha Tailings Reprocessing Project

CDPR is the titleholder to the concession located in Peru known as "El Metalurgista", which grants it the right to explore and process the Quiulacocha Tailings located within its assigned area. The enforceability of these rights has been formally confirmed by the General Mining Bureau of the Peruvian Ministry of Energy and Mines.

The Quiulacocha Tailings Storage Facility covers approximately 115 hectares of accumulated tailings from the Cerro de Pasco underground and open pit mine, a historic world-class operation that processed more than 90 million tonnes of ore during 1906-1992. The historic sources show two phases of production, starting from copper-silver ore and ending with zinc-lead-silver ore, with a transition in between.

The surface-level nature of the material is a characteristic that may support future reprocessing logistics, subject to completion of further technical studies, resource estimation, metallurgical testing, engineering work, permitting and qualified person review. The potential for environmental remediation and local employment are objectives that remain subject to technical, regulatory and financial conditions.

On May 28, 2024, CDPR was granted a long-awaited land easement, enabling the Company to launch its Phase 1 drilling and engineering program. This phase includes sampling, geochemical and mineralogical studies, metallurgical testing, resource estimation, and economic assessment. Results from that program are further expanded in this report.

- **Operational Review and Quiulacocha Project Progress**

  On January 9, 2026, the Company provided an operational review and corporate update regarding work completed and consolidated at the Quiulacocha Tailings Project during 2025. The update summarized the completion and integration of several Phase 1 technical, environmental and regulatory workstreams, including mineralogical, metallurgical, rheological, geotechnical, hydrogeological and subsidence studies, as well as work relating to drill spacing validation and resource modelling methodology.

  The Company also reported that preliminary logistics and transportation studies had been completed to evaluate concentrate handling, storage and regional transport alternatives, including road, rail and pipeline based options. These studies are intended to inform future engineering trade off evaluations and project execution planning.

  Environmental and geochemical baseline programs were completed across wet and dry seasons, with sampling conducted at more than sixty locations. Preliminary geotechnical and hydrogeological studies were also completed to support stability modelling, risk assessment and the design of the Phase 2 drilling program.

  From a permitting and site control perspective, the Company reported that it had closed the Declaración de Impacto Ambiental related to the Phase 1 drilling program and submitted a Declaración de Impacto Ambiental for Phase 2 drilling activities within the existing easement area of the El Metalurgista concession. The Company also executed a surface use agreement with the Community of Quiulacocha to support continuity of access for ongoing and future technical activities.

  The Company further reported the completion of a Phase 1 bulk sampling program at the Quiulacocha tailings facility between December 16 and December 19, 2025. Approximately 12.3 tonnes of raw bulk material were collected, packaged and transported to Lima under frozen conditions for laboratory chemical analysis and metallurgical testing. The material is expected to support ongoing technical evaluation, flowsheet development and future scale up studies.

- **Board Appointment**

  On February 3, 2026, the Company announced the appointment of Lara Smith to its Board of Directors. Ms. Smith has experience in financial evaluation, project economics and risk assessment across mining and industrial projects, including base metals, bulk commodities, critical metals and rare earths.

  In connection with her appointment, the Company granted Ms. Smith 200,000 stock options under the Company's stock option plan. The options vested on the date of grant and are exercisable at a price of CAD $0.90 per common share for a period of five years from January 29, 2026.

- **Project Development Funding Agreement with DFC**

  On March 2, 2026, the Company announced that it had entered into a Project Development Funding Agreement with the U.S. International Development Finance Corporation, the development finance institution of the United States Government, for the Quiulacocha Tailings Project.

  Under the agreement, DFC will provide up to US $5 million in milestone-based project development funding to support defined project development activities. The funded activities include sonic drilling, geotechnical and hydrogeological drilling, completion of a feasibility study and engineering program, and preparation of a comprehensive Environmental and Social Impact Assessment. CDPR is required to contribute matching funds on a 1:1 basis for the applicable workstreams.

The agreement also provides that DFC may consider providing up to US $300 million in long-term direct loan financing to support construction of the project. Any such financing would remain subject to completion of the project development activities, satisfactory due diligence, internal credit approvals, execution of definitive financing documentation and other conditions. There can be no assurance that such construction financing will be approved or provided.

The project development funding is structured as reimbursable disbursements tied to defined technical deliverables. If the project proceeds to a qualifying financing event within the agreed term, DFC would be entitled to reimbursement of disbursed development funds in accordance with the agreement and retains certain financing rights during that period.

- **Access and Investigation Agreement with AMSAC**

On March 26, 2026, the Company announced that it had entered into an access and investigation agreement with Activos Mineros S.A.C. for surface access to the Quiulacocha Tailings Storage Facility, including areas located outside of the Company's El Metalurgista concession.

The agreement relates to surface access, operational coordination and investigation activities and complements the Company's existing mineral rights within the El Metalurgista concession. Under the agreement, the Company is authorized to carry out technical programs that may include resource and definition drilling, geotechnical and hydrogeological drilling, surface and subsurface geophysical surveys, environmental baseline studies and monitoring programs, installation of instrumentation and data collection systems, and access to certain historical technical and environmental information.

The Company reported that the agreement is expected to support the next phase of technical work required for the Quiulacocha Tailings Project, including work intended to support future mineral resource estimation, feasibility studies and preparation of an Environmental Impact Assessment. Neither mineral resource nor economic viability has yet been established.

The commencement and scope of such work remain subject to applicable permitting, regulatory requirements and operational planning.

The agreement provides for total consideration of approximately PEN 7.2 million, or approximately US $2.1 million, over its initial term. While the agreement provides for extension flexibility subject to its terms, continued access beyond the initial term and/or for any expanded areas is subject to renewal/extension and/or additional arrangements. The Company expects to file a reprocessing application with the relevant mining authority in connection with the sectoral authorization required to begin preparation of the Environmental Impact Assessment.

- **Warrants and Options Exercise**

During the quarter, warrant holders exercised an aggregate of 18,647,665 warrants at exercise prices ranging from CAD $0.15 to $0.68 per share, generating total proceeds of CAD $4,519,403.

In January 2026, two option holders exercised an aggregate of 685,000 options at an exercise price of CAD $0.20 per share, for total proceeds of CAD $137,000.

- **Upgrade to OTCQX Market**

  On April 29, 2026, the Company announced that it had qualified to upgrade from the OTCQB Venture Market to the OTCQX Best Market in the United States. The Company commenced trading on the OTCQX under the symbol "CDPMF".

  The Company's common shares continue to trade on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol "CDPR", on the Lima Stock Exchange under the symbol "CDPR", and on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange under the symbol "N8HP".

- **Metallurgical Test Program Update**

  On June 9, 2026, the Company provided an update on its integrated metallurgical test program for the Quiulacocha Tailings Project. The Company reported that bench scale and mini pilot testing completed to date across multiple laboratories is being used to evaluate a conceptual two-concentrate flowsheet consisting of a pyrite concentrate and a base metal concentrate, with both concentrate streams expected to contain silver.

  The Company reported that the portion of the Quiulacocha tailings drilled during the 2024 Phase 1 program is pyrite dominant, with pyrite representing more than 50% of the bulk material in the samples tested. Based on the results to date, the metallurgical program is evaluating a bulk sulphide flotation stage followed by separation into a pyrite concentrate and a base metal concentrate.

  The Company reported that mini pilot testing at SGS Santiago, Chile, using an approximately 12 tonne bulk sample collected from a test pit in December 2025 and January 2026, recovered greater than 92.5% of total sulphides and approximately 94% of silver into a bulk sulphide concentrate under the specific test conditions. The Company also reported that subsequent stages of the program are evaluating the separation of base metals from the bulk sulphide concentrate and the conditions required to produce cleaned pyrite concentrate samples for downstream evaluation.

  The Company further reported that exploratory metallurgical work is being conducted to evaluate gallium and indium deportment and potential concentration opportunities. Gallium test work is focused on the silicate fraction of the tails, while indium is being evaluated in connection with the base metal and pyrite concentrate streams.

  The Company cautioned that the metallurgical testwork is preliminary and the flowsheet is conceptual in nature and remains under evaluation. It does not represent a final process design. Also, the results relate only to the specific samples and conditions tested, have not been demonstrated at commercial scale, and may not be representative of the deposit as a whole. Further drilling, metallurgical testing, resource definition work, engineering studies, technical studies, permitting and surface access work will be required before conclusions can be drawn regarding the broader deposit or any contemplated product stream.

- **Warrants & Exercise**

  Between April and June, 2026, several warrant holders exercised their warrants in an aggregate of 21,363,105. The exercise price ranged from CAD $0.15 to $0.50 per share and total proceeds were approximately CAD $4,631,607.

PROJECT OVERVIEW

THE EL METALURGISTA MINING CONCESSION

CDPR holds 100% ownership of the *El Metalurgista* mining concession (95.74 hectares) located approximately 175 km north-northeast of Lima in the Region of Pasco, Peru. The concession comprises a portion of the mineral rights covering the Quiulacocha Tailings Storage Facility (57 ha) and the Excelsior Stockpile (35 ha).

The site is strategically located at the center of a historic mining hub undergoing industrial consolidation in Cerro de Pasco. Accessible by road via La Oroya (approximately 315 km, 7 hours) or via the Panamericana Norte route (approximately 275 km), the site benefits from road access, power grid connectivity, water availability, and proximity to operational processing facilities. Adjacent third-party processing infrastructure includes Volcan's Paragsha concentrator (permitted at 17,500 tpd) and San Expedito concentrator (permitted at 1,800 tpd). No processing agreement with Volcan or any third party has been entered into, and any future use of third-party processing infrastructure would require negotiation and agreement.

History of Cerro de Pasco

In the early 1900s, the Cerro de Pasco Investment Company (renamed the Cerro de Pasco Copper Corporation in 1915) was formed and funded by a prominent syndicate of American financiers including J.P. Morgan which developed the Cerro de Pasco Mine. The first copper production was recorded in 1905 and a copper concentrator plant entered production in January 1921. Tailings and stockpiles were generated through historical processing of copper-silver-gold from the underground operations from 1906 to 1956, and zinc-lead-silver from the open-pit (known as the Raúl Rojas pit) from the mid-1950's to 1992.

- **Excelsior Stockpile**

The Excelsior Stockpile covers approximately 35 hectares and is estimated to contain approximately 70 Mt of broken rock of which 38 Mt lies within the El Metalurgista concession. The stockpile was in use between approximately 1970 and 1996 to store what was then considered uneconomic/low-grade mineralization from the open pit.

Higher metal prices, advancements in metallurgy and increased throughput in the Paragsha process plant resulted in Volcan's reassessment of the Cerro de Pasco deposit stockpiles as Mineral Resources or potential mineralization targets. Volcan completed minor surface grab sampling and the drilling of six diamond drillholes in 2004 in the northwest sector of the stockpile. In 2008, Volcan excavated 157 test pits, and in 2009, drilled 74 reverse circulation ("RC") drillholes totaling 4,374 m over the entire stockpile area.

For contextual reference, the 2021 CSA Global Technical Report noted that Volcan's Paragsha and San Expedito plants have historically processed similar low-grade lead-zinc-silver sulphide stockpile material from the Cerro de Pasco area.

- **Quiulacocha Tailings Storage Facility (TSF)**

The Quiulacocha TSF covers approximately 115 hectares with tailings deposited from 1921 to 1992. Approximately 57 ha of the Quiulacocha TSF lies within the El Metalurgista mining concession. The tailings are comprised of processing residues from the underground open pit mines. The main period of tailings deposition at Quiulacocha came after 1943 when the Paragsha plant was put into commission. According to historical records, the Cerro de Pasco mine processed approximately 70 Mt of zinc-lead-silver ore between 1952 and 1996. Early tailings originated from high-grade copper-silver-gold ore, with reported historical head grades of up to 10% Cu, 4 g/t Au, and over 300 g/t Ag. Later material was derived from zinc-lead-silver mineralization, with average historical grades of 7.41% Zn, 2.77% Pb, and 90.33 g/t Ag. [Reference: CSA Global. (March 15, 2021). NI 43-101 Technical Report: El Metalurgista Concession - Pasco, Peru]. Note that CDPR is not treating the historical estimates and historical records as current Mineral Resource or Reserve Estimates; they are presented for historical information purposes only.

Historical sampling programs conducted on the Quiulacocha TSF include a 2004 auger sampling program by Cory Gold Mining S.A.C. (268 samples from 105 vertical auger holes, to depths of 2.0–13.6 m, covering approximately one third of the TSF surface area) and a 2012 verification program by Cerro de Pasco Resources S.A. (31 auger holes).

In 2012, Cerro de Pasco Resources S.A. completed a program of 31 auger holes to verify the data collected in 2004.

Quiulacocha TSF – Phase 1 Drill Program

The Phase 1 drilling program completed by CDPR in 2024 represents the first systematic NI 43-101-oriented drilling campaign on the Quiulacocha TSF within the El Metalurgista concession.

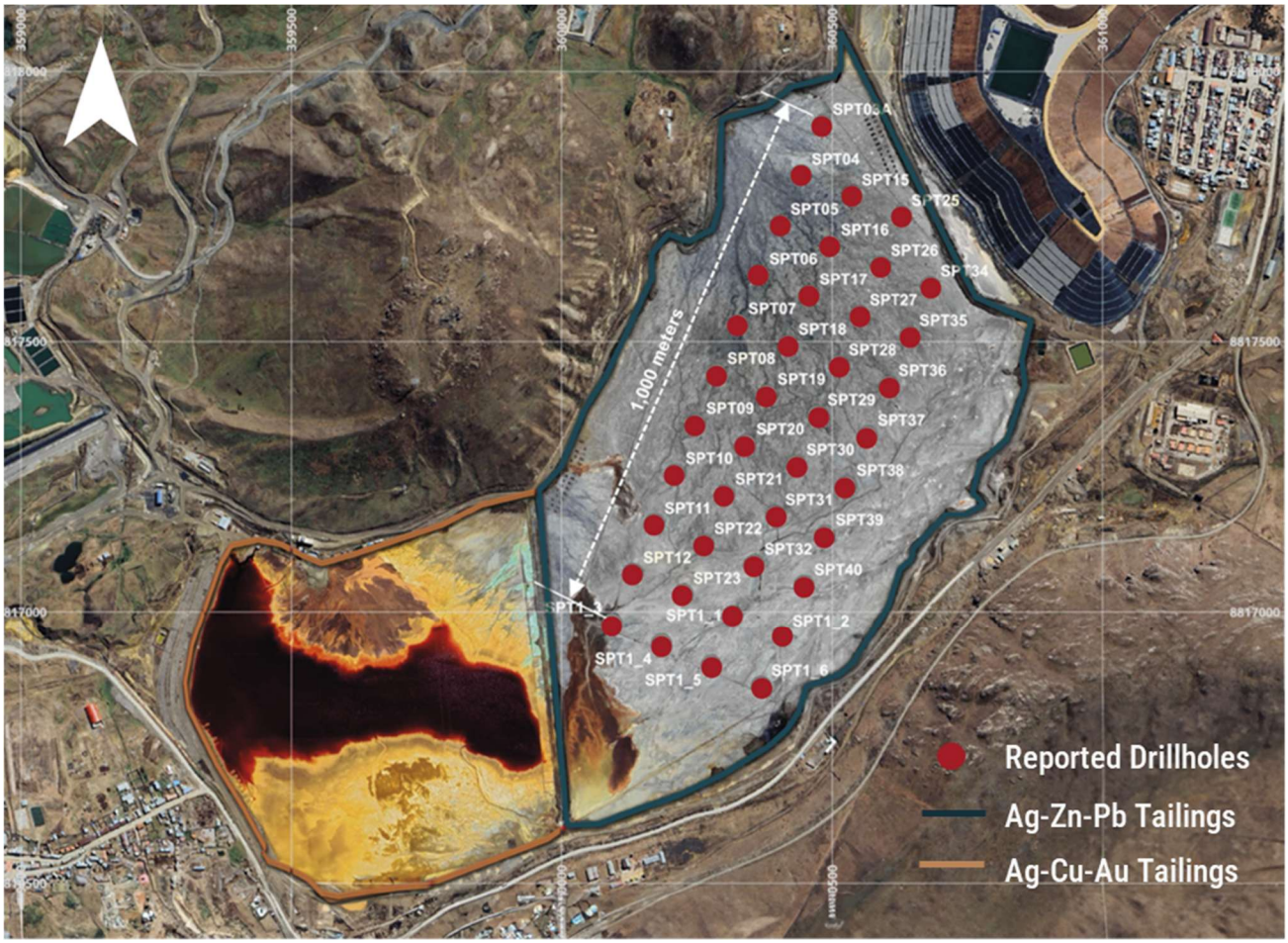
Following the grant of the historic easement on May 28, 2024, and the subsequent authorization to initiate exploration activities on August 27, 2024, CDPR launched its Phase 1 drilling program at the Quiulacocha Tailings Project.

CDPR engaged Ingetrol Comercial S.A.C., a subsidiary of Grupo Ingetrol (Chile), and ConeTec Peru, a subsidiary of the ConeTec Group (Canada). The campaign utilized both percussion and sonic drilling techniques to ensure optimal sample quality.

The program included:

- A 40-hole percussion and sonic drilling campaign
- Geophysical surveys
- Laboratory assay testing

The drilling campaign was completed in October 2024. As referenced in the Company's April 9, 2025 press release, assay results from all 40 drillholes identified mineralization across the target area, including silver, lead, gallium, copper, gold and pyrite mineralization (diagram below):



Of the 40 drillholes completed and assayed, silver was consistently present across the deposit, with average grades exceeding 50 g/t. Lead and gallium (Ga) concentrations increased significantly toward the southern portion of the drilled area, with 9% of samples exceeding 100 g/t Ga. Notably, holes SPT1_4 and SPT1_5 averaged 141 g/t and 115 g/t gallium, respectively, in the uppermost 8 meters. This enrichment shows a strong correlation with the lead mineral galena.

In the central and southern zones, the Company also encountered thicker intervals of copper-silver-gold (Cu-Ag-Au) tailings, suggesting a later copper mining phase distinct from the primary high-grade copper zone further south. Grades in these sections reached up to 0.62% Cu, 1.34 g/t Au, and 168 g/t Ag.

It should be qualified that the drilling results reported are exploration results and do not constitute a current Mineral Resource or Mineral Reserve estimate. Additional drilling, metallurgical testing, and technical studies are required before a Mineral Resource can be defined.

Over 1,000 samples were collected from across a significant portion of the Quiulacocha Tailings deposit. Samples were stored in freezer containers and transported to the laboratory to maintain their integrity and prevent oxidation.

Laboratory Testing

All samples were securely stored and transported to Lima in freezer containers to preserve original mineral and chemical characteristics.

Testing was conducted at the Inspectorate Services Lab (Bureau Veritas) in Lima. Following geochemical and mineralogical analysis, representative composite samples will be selected for an advanced metallurgical testing program.

Assays were conducted using:

- Multi-element ICP (60-element scan)
- Atomic Absorption (for Zn, Pb, Cu, and Ga upper limits)
- Fire Assay for gold

Quality Assurance (QA) and Quality Control (QC)

Sample preparation for geochemical analysis included drying at 100°C and riffle splitting to obtain a 250g representative pulp. No sieving, crushing, or grinding was performed in order to preserve the natural grain size distribution.

All preparation and analytical work was carried out by Bureau Veritas under a comprehensive QA/QC program. CDPR's protocols included:

- Twin samples
- Coarse and pulp duplicate samples
- Standard reference materials
- Coarse blank material
- Additional verification at a secondary laboratory

Geophysics

CDPR successfully completed Phase 1 of its geophysical program, focused on the dry areas of the Quiulacocha Tailings. Depth readings, conducted by Geomain Ingenieros S.A.C., ranged from 20 to over 40 meters across various target zones.

Metallurgical Testing

Following the completion of the Phase 1 drilling program, CDPR advanced the mineralogical and metallurgical test work to evaluate recovery potential across silver, zinc, lead, copper, gold, gallium, and pyrite. Composite samples representing the full spatial and grade variability of the deposit have been selected for bench-scale analysis. The results of this test work will inform process design assumptions, support future resource classification, and guide engineering studies in advance of economic assessment.

The Quiulacocha tailings are a distinct material type from the Excelsior Stockpile and Volcan's stockpile feed: the 2024 Phase 1 drilling results indicate that Quiulacocha is pyrite-dominant, with pyrite representing more than 50% of bulk material in samples tested. CDPR's current metallurgical program is accordingly evaluating a bulk sulphide flotation approach, which differs from the conventional lead-zinc flotation approach used at Paragsha. The Quiulacocha metallurgical results to date are preliminary and exploratory in nature and should not be relied upon as indicative of commercial-scale recoveries or project economics.

EL METALURGISTA – EXCELSIOR STOCKPILE

- CDPR holds 100% ownership of the *El Metalurgista* mining concession (95.74 ha), which includes mineral rights covering approximately 35 ha of the Excelsior Stockpile.
- Located ~175 km NNE of Lima in the Region of Pasco, Peru.
- The site is fully accessible, with proximity to roads, water, grid power, and nearby operational processing infrastructure.
- The stockpile comprises historically mined Zn-Pb-Ag mineralized material derived from the Cerro de Pasco mining operation, part of a Cordilleran-style epithermal polymetallic system.

Technical Overview

The Excelsior Stockpile covers a surface area of 67.92 ha and is estimated to contain approximately 70 Mt of broken rock; however, the current NI 43-101 Mineral Resource Estimate is limited to the portion located within the El Metalurgista concession. It was constructed between ~1970 and 1996 to store what was then considered uneconomic mineralization from the Raúl Rojas open pit.

Of this total, approximately 30 Mt lies within the El Metalurgista concession. An NI 43-101 compliant Mineral Resource Estimate prepared in 2020, by CSA Global, classifies the following:

Summary Mineral Resource Estimate of the Excelsior Stockpile with the Effective Date of August 31, 2020

Classification	NSR Cut-off (US$/t)	Tonnes (Kt)	NSR (US$/t)	Grade			Contained Metal		
				Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Ag (Koz)	Pb (Kt)	Zn (Kt)
Inferred	11	30,100	22	44	0.6	1.5	42,900	184	437

Notes:

1. The Mineral Resource estimate was prepared by Dr. Adrian Martínez Vargas, P.Geo., Senior Resource Geologist, and employee of CSA Global Consultants Canada Limited, an ERM Group company, and an independent Qualified Person for the purposes of NI 43-101.
2. Numbers have been rounded to reflect the precision of a Mineral Resource estimate, therefore numbers may not total.
3. The reporting cut-off is calculated as the marginal NSR that equals total estimated mining (1 US$/t for stockpiles), processing (8 US$/t), and administration costs (2 US$/t), assumed metallurgical extraction by multiple stage flotation, and metal prices of Zn 2,650 US$/t, Pb 2,125 US$/t, and Ag 16 US$/oz. Metallurgical processing recoveries were modelled using test work and production data provided to CDPR by Volcan from its current operations at Cerro de Pasco which are processing similar material to that within the Excelsior Stockpile.
4. A bulk density of 1.98 t/m^3 is used.
5. Block model grade interpolation was undertaken using ordinary kriging.
6. The average grade estimates reflect resources in-situ and do not include modifying factors such as external dilution, mining losses and process recovery losses. However, resources were reported based on a regularized model that included dilution with low-grade material.
7. The Mineral Resource estimate for the surface stockpile is constrained by the vertical lateral limits of the El Metalurgista concession boundaries and the physical limits of the stockpile surfaces within the concession.
8. Mineral Resources are estimated and classified in accordance with CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves, adopted by the CIM Council on May 10, 2014 using the Estimation of Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines, adopted by the CIM Council on November 29, 2019.
9. Mineral Resources are not Reserves and, as such, do not have demonstrated economic viability.
10. One troy ounce (oz) equals 31.10348 g

The Excelsior Stockpile Mineral Resource Estimate was prepared by Dr. Adrian Martinez Vargas, P.Geo. of CSA Global Consultants Canada Limited, with an Effective Date of 31 August 2020, and reported in the NI 43-101 Technical Report on the El Metalurgista Concession dated 15 March 2021 (the "2021 Technical Report"). The MRE was estimated and classified in accordance with CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (10 May 2014) and CIM Best Practice Guidelines (29 November 2019). The following NSR cut-off and assumptions were used to define the reported resource: mining cost US $1/t (stockpile), processing cost US $8/t, administration cost US $2/t, resulting in an NSR cut-off of US $11/t. Metal prices used were: Pb US $2,125/t, Zn US $2,650/t, Ag U S$16/oz. A bulk density of 1.98 t/m³ was applied. Metallurgical processing recoveries were modelled using Volcan production data from its Paragsha and San Expedito plants, which have historically processed similar lead-zinc-silver sulphide stockpile material. Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. The NSR formula and cost assumptions are based on 2016–2020 Volcan production data and may require updating to reflect current conditions as part of any future economic study. There is no certainty that all or any part of an Inferred Mineral Resource will be upgraded to an Indicated or Measured Mineral Resource category through further exploration.

The former titleholder of the El Metalurgista concession, Mr. Victor Freundt Orihuela, retains a 2% Net Smelter Return ("NSR") royalty on production from the concession. This royalty may be bought back by CDPR upon commencement of commercial production by paying US $3 million by the end of the second year, US $3.5 million by the end of the third year, or US $4 million by the end of the fourth year from the commencement of commercial production. As of the date of this MD&A, no commercial production has commenced and the royalty buyback right has not been exercised.

The El Metalurgista concession was staked in 1972 and title was granted in 1989 under Legislative Decree No. 109, the former Peruvian Mining Law. Under that system, the concession title expressly included "dumps, tailings and slag located within the area of the mining concession", which is the basis for CDPR's mineral rights over the stockpile and tailings surface material within the concession boundaries. The Quiulacocha TSF covers approximately 115 ha, with approximately 61 ha lying within the El Metalurgista concession. Volcan's overlapping Acumulación Cerro mining concession covers sub-surface mineral rights throughout the same area. Surface rights over Parcel "K", which includes portions of the Excelsior Stockpile and Quiulacocha TSF outside the El Metalurgista concession, are owned by AMSAC, a company wholly owned by the Peruvian Government whose mandate includes remediation of historical environmental liabilities.

Any potential expansion of the Excelsior Mineral Resource estimate beyond the current NI 43-101 compliant inferred resource would require additional drilling, sampling, qualified person review and compliance with NI 43-101. Such expansion would also depend on the Company's ability to obtain access to or acquire government-owned surface rights adjacent to the El Metalurgista concession.

The scientific and technical information relating to the Excelsior Mineral Resource Estimate is derived from the NI 43-101 Technical Report on the El Metalurgista Concession dated March 15, 2021, prepared by CSA Global Consultants Canada Limited. The Mineral Resource Estimate was prepared by Dr. Adrian Martinez Vargas, P.Geo., an independent Qualified Person as defined by NI 43-101.

SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

- Ensure open, honest, and transparent communications and interactions;
- Recognize and use of existing structures and initiatives, to avoid displacement or redundancy;
- Create partnerships and multi-stakeholder approaches;
- Focus support on key areas such as health, education, inclusion of disadvantaged groups, and local economic development; and
- Proactively re-treat and remediate environmental mining liabilities in accordance with high ethical standards, complying with all applicable laws, regulations, and internationally recognized standards, and seeking opportunities to adopt practices that exceed minimum requirements where appropriate.

- **Stakeholder Consultation**

At CDPR, we are committed to ensuring that all environmental and social permitting processes are grounded in robust community and stakeholder engagement. We endeavour to maintain transparent communication regarding project characteristics and potential environmental and social impacts throughout the mine lifecycle, subject to applicable legal, regulatory, and commercial confidentiality requirements.

- **Land Use Agreements**

On October 13, 2019, CDPR and the community of Quiulacocha reached an agreement for the temporary use of 77.54 hectares of communal land for CDPR's drilling and technical studies program through a majority vote. After a series of amendments, On December 11, 2025, CDPR formalized a renewed surface use agreement with the Community of Quiulacocha, approved by the Community Assembly and executed before a public notary. The agreement covers designated surface areas associated with the Quiulacocha Tailings Project and authorizes drilling, geotechnical and hydrogeological work, environmental baseline monitoring, engineering studies, and related field activities. The term is two years, renewable, and includes provisions for community engagement, local participation, and communication. It should be noted that the agreement does not constitute environmental approval, operating authorization, or a commitment to project development. The project continues to be listed on the Ministry of Economy and Finance's Specialized Priority Projects list, a designation in effect since March 2023.

On March 26, 2026, CDPR entered into an access and investigation agreement with AMSAC, the Peruvian state entity responsible for remediating legacy mining environmental liabilities. The agreement grants CDPR surface access to the entire Quiulacocha Tailings Storage Facility, including areas beyond the El Metalurgista concession boundary, and authorizes the Company to carry out technical work including drilling, geotechnical and hydrogeological investigations, geophysical surveys, environmental baseline monitoring, and installation of instrumentation. The agreement also provides access to historical technical and environmental datasets. Total consideration is approximately PEN 7.2 million (approximately US $2.1 million) over the initial term, with provisions for extension. This agreement expands CDPR's operational access beyond the prior easement granted in 2024, which covered a more limited portion of the tailings area.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND PERMITTING STRATEGY

CDPR is progressing through the permitting framework required for the development of the Quiulacocha Tailings Project in accordance with Peruvian regulations. With land access and exploration authorization now secured, the Company is focused on completing baseline environmental studies and advancing the technical documentation needed to support future environmental and operational permits. Environmental studies are ongoing and may identify risks, impacts, or mitigation requirements that could influence project design, permitting timelines, operational plans, or project economics.

The permitting strategy is designed to align with the phased development approach, with a focus on early-stage reprocessing and progressive environmental remediation.

PROJECT ADVANCEMENT STATUS

The following table summarizes the current advancement status of the Company's principal project components as at March 31, 2026. All future activities remain subject to available financing, continued access rights, receipt of required permits and regulatory approvals, satisfactory technical and metallurgical results, and qualified person review. There is no assurance that any of the following activities will be completed within the expected timelines or at all.

Project Component	Current Stage (Mar 31, 2026)	Work Completed During Period	Remaining Work to Next Stage	Expected Timing
Phase 1 Drilling – Quiulacocha	Completed	40-hole percussion and sonic drilling campaign completed Oct 2024; all assay results published; bulk sample collected Dec 2025	Data integration for first mineral resource estimate after completion of Phase 2 drilling	Assays completed and disclosed in March 2025
Metallurgical Testing – Quiulacocha	Ongoing – bench-scale and mini-pilot testing underway	Bench-scale and mini-pilot work at multiple labs; mineralogical studies at Luleå University and SGS Lakefield; bulk sulphide flotation flowsheet evaluation ongoing	Additional variability testing; concentrate separation and cleaning studies; scale-up evaluation; flowsheet optimization	FY2026–2027, including Phase 1 and Phase 2 drilling composites
Phase 2 Drilling – Quiulacocha	Planning / Permitting	DIA submitted for Phase 2 drilling within existing easement area; AMSAC access agreement signed Mar 2026 for areas outside El Metalurgista concession; preparation of technical file for drilling permit outside El Metalurgista concession through the National Water Authority (ANA)	ANA permit filing; drill contractor selection; completion of Phase 2 holes; assaying; resource estimation support	Start in Q3 2026
Environmental Baseline – Quiulacocha	Ongoing	Wet and dry season geochemical baseline sampling at 60+ locations completed; preliminary geotechnical and hydrogeological studies completed	Continued baseline monitoring; additional geotechnical drilling; hydrogeological modelling; submit EIA start to the licensing regulator (SENACE) to get specific terms of reference	Ongoing through FY2027

Project Component	Current Stage (Mar 31, 2026)	Work Completed During Period	Remaining Work to Next Stage	Expected Timing
Feasibility Study / Engineering	Scoping / Trade-off studies stage	Started logistics, transportation; infrastructure trade-off studies completed; concentrate handling alternatives evaluated	Completion of Phase 2 drilling and resource estimation; completion of metallurgical program; complete scoping-level studies to build the Project Base Case	Start in H1 2027 after Phase 2 drilling is advanced

CORPORATE OBJECTIVES FOR 2026

CDPR's management objectives for 2026 are focused on advancing the Quiulacocha Tailings Project through continued technical studies, permitting progression, and development stage engineering. The following represent management's current planned activities, which remain subject to available financing, continued access rights under the AMSAC agreement and any required extensions or renewals, receipt of required permits and regulatory approvals, satisfactory technical and metallurgical results, and qualified person review. There is no assurance that these objectives will be completed within expected timelines or at all. Subject to those conditions, the Company's planned activities for 2026 include:

- Completion and detailed analysis of Phase 2 drillholes
- Completion and interpretation of ongoing mineralogical studies
- Completion and advancement of metallurgical testing programs
- Continued formalization of claims on surrounding tailings areas
- Advancement of multi disciplinary engineering studies progressing toward a definitive feasibility study, including
    - Geotechnical drilling and stability analysis
    - Hydrogeology and hydrology drilling and modelling
    - Environmental baseline and monitoring programs
    - Infrastructure trade off analysis
    - Logistics and marketing studies

CDPR continues to advance the Quiulacocha Tailings Project through staged technical, regulatory, and community initiatives. With Phase 1 drilling completed and Phase 2 drilling expected to be underway, the Company is prioritizing metallurgical optimization, site wide engineering studies, and continued permitting progression. The Phase 2 drilling program focuses on southern extensions of the deposit and copper enriched zones. These initiatives are intended to support expanded resource classification and progression toward definitive feasibility level evaluation.

QUALIFIED PERSON

Mr. Alfonso Palacio Castilla, MIMMM/Chartered Engineer (CEng) and Senior Project Manager for CDPR, has reviewed and approved the scientific and technical information contained in this MD&A. Mr. Palacio is a Qualified Person for the purposes of reporting in compliance with NI 43-101.

EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

In accordance with IFRS accounting principles regarding capitalization of exploration and evaluation assets, costs of mineral properties are capitalized on a project-by-project basis. As of March 31, 2026, the Company's principal business included the development of the Quiulacocha Tailings and Excelsior Stockpile. The Company capitalizes expenses related to exploration activities, including metallurgical testing, drilling and sampling programs, geological and geophysical studies, engineering and technical evaluations, environmental and permitting activities, community relations, and personnel costs.

The following tables summarize the Company's capitalized exploration and evaluation assets for the three-months and year ended March 31, 2026 and for the three-months and year ended March 31, 2025:

CERRO DE PASCO RESOURCES INC.

Exploration and evaluation assets
For the three-months ended March 31, 2026

	PERU	
	Quiulacocha tailings and Excelsior stockpile	Total
Development, exploration and evaluation assets	$	$
Additions	2,312,804	2,312,804
	2,312,804	2,312,804
Balance, beginning of period	6,122,599	6,122,599
Balance, end of period	8,435,403	8,435,403

Exploration and evaluation assets
For the three-months ended March 31, 2025

	PERU		
	Quiulacocha tailings and Excelsior stockpile	Santander	Total
Development, exploration and evaluation assets	$	$	$
Additions	856,338	-	856,338
	-	-	-
Balance, beginning of period	3,543,072	-	3,543,072
Balance, end of period	3,543,072	-	4,399,410

CERRO DE PASCO RESOURCES INC.

Exploration and evaluation assets
For the twelve-months ended March 31, 2026

	PERU	
	Quiulacocha tailings and Excelsior stockpile	Total
Development, exploration and evaluation assets	$	$
Additions	4,035,993	4,035,993
Adjustments, concessions, and exc	-	-
Sale of development, exploration and evaluation assets	-	-
	4,035,993	4,035,993
Balance, beginning of period	4,399,410	4,399,410
Balance, end of period	8,435,403	8,435,403

Exploration and evaluation assets
For the twelve-months ended March 31, 2025

	PERU		
	Quiulacocha tailings and Excelsior stockpile	Santander	Total
Development, exploration and evaluation assets	$	$	$
Exploration costs	2,802,053	46,430	2,848,483
Additions	-	(109)	(109)
Sale of development, exploration and evaluation assets	-	(7,995,425)	(7,995,425)
	2,802,053	(7,949,104)	(5,147,051)
Balance, beginning of period	1,597,357	7,949,104	9,546,461
Balance, end of period	4,399,410	-	4,399,410

Functional and presentation currency

These selected annual and quarterly financial information and other financial information are presented in US dollars ("USD"). The functional currency of Cerro de Pasco Resources Inc. is the Canadian dollar ("CAD"). The functional currency of Cerro de Pasco Resources del Peru S.A.C. ("CDPR del Peru") and Santander is USD.

IFRS Accounting policies

The Company's significant accounting policies under IFRS are disclosed in Note 4 in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026.

Use of estimates and judgements

Please refer to Note 4 of the 2026 audited annual consolidated financial statements for an extended description of the information concerning the Company's significant judgments, estimates and assumptions that have the most significant effect on the recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income, and expenses.

New standards and interpretations that have not yet been adopted

In April 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18, Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements which will replace International Accounting Standard ("IAS") 1, Presentation of Financial Statements. The new standard on presentation and disclosure in financial statements focuses on updates to the statement of profit or loss. The key new concepts introduced in IFRS 18 relate to the structure of the statement of profit or loss, required disclosures in the financial statements for certain profit or loss performance measures that are reported outside an entity's financial statements and enhanced principles on aggregation and disaggregation which apply to the primary financial statements and notes in general. Many of the other existing principles in IAS 1 are retained, with limited changes. IFRS 18 will apply for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027 and also applies to comparative information. The Company is in the process of assessing the impact of this standard.

Dividends

Since its incorporation, the Company has not paid any cash dividends on its outstanding common shares. While it has every intention of paying dividends once it is in a position to do so, any future dividend payment will depend on the Company's financial needs to fund its exploration programs and its future growth, and any other factor that the Board may deem necessary to consider.

SELECTED ANNUAL AND QUARTERLY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Cerro de Pasco Resources anticipates that the quarterly and annual results of operations will primarily be impacted for the near future by several factors, including the timing and efforts of the exploration's expenditures and efforts related to the development of the Company. Due to these fluctuations, the Company believes that the quarter-to-quarter and the year-to-year comparisons of the operating results may not be a good indication of its future performance.

Selected Fourth Quarter and Annual Financial Information

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS	Three months ended March 31, 2026 $	Three months ended March 31, 2025 $	Twelve months ended March 31, 2026 $	Twelve months ended March 31, 2025 $	15 month period ended March 31, 2024 $
Expenses:					
General and administrative expenses	2,228,776	2,385,495	8,147,270	5,648,457	4,112,451
Operating loss before other income (expenses) and income tax	**(2,228,776)**	**(2,385,495)**	**(8,147,270)**	**(5,648,457)**	**(4,112,451)**
Other Income (expenses)					
Other and financial income	-	750,088	-	845,356	53,301
Interest income	183,808	72,643	503,842	121,445	-
Financial expenses	(242,352)	(264,315)	(1,008,459)	(968,004)	(575,573)
Change in fair value of other financial assets	-	1,817	-	-	(15,978)
Gain (loss) on restructuring and modification of note	-	(777,502)	-	5,502,333	(38,768)
Loss on modification of convertible debt	-	(285,124)	-	(189,542)	(44,976)
Loss on extinguishment of convertible debt	-	-	-	-	(108,801)
Gain on settlement of purchase payable and contingent consideration payables	7,123	-	2,661,780	-	-
Exchange (gain) loss	133,672	(265,089)	50,031	(39,543)	(84,503)
Change in fair value of contingent consideration	-	-	-	-	(6,101)
Gain (loss) on extinguishment of debt	1,829,863	40	1,829,863	(3,586)	-
Gain on sale of subsidiary	-	5,300,685	-	35,863,535	246,876
Total other income (expense)	**1,912,114**	**4,533,243**	**4,037,057**	**41,131,994**	**(574,523)**
Income tax expense	-	-	-	-	-
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	**(316,662)**	**2,147,748**	**(4,110,213)**	**35,483,537**	**(4,686,974)**
Other comprehensive income (loss) from continuing operations					
Currency translation adjustment	(767,105)	(22,284)	136,272	(126,038)	18,196
Other comprehensive income (loss) net of tax	**(767,105)**	**(22,284)**	**136,272**	**(126,038)**	**18,196**
Net comprehensive income (loss) from continuing operations	**(1,083,767)**	**2,125,464**	**(3,973,941)**	**35,357,499**	**(4,668,778)**
Net loss from discontinued operations	-	(5,300,686)	-	(10,885,403)	(24,622,689)
Other comprehensive income from discontinued operations					
Currency translation adjustment	-	-	-	331	399
Net comprehensive loss from discontinued operations	-	(5,300,686)	-	(10,885,072)	(24,622,290)
Net comprehensive income (loss) - continuing operations and discontinued operations	**(1,083,767)**	**(3,175,222)**	**(3,973,941)**	**24,472,427**	**(29,291,068)**
Net income (loss)	**(316,662)**	**(3,152,938)**	**(4,110,213)**	**24,598,131**	**(29,309,663)**
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(767,105)	(22,284)	136,272	(125,707)	18,276
Net comprehensive income (loss)	**(1,083,767)**	**(3,175,222)**	**(3,973,941)**	**24,472,427**	**(29,291,387)**
Weighted averages shares outstanding - basic	609,208,519	493,397,109	552,674,095	428,996,996	317,567,681
Weighted average shares outstanding - diluted	609,208,519	453,964,859	552,674,095	453,964,859	317,567,681
Basic income (loss) per share - continuing operations	(0.00)	0.00	(0.01)	0.08	(0.01)
Diluted income (loss) per share - continuing operations	(0.00)	0.00	(0.01)	0.08	(0.01)
Basic and diluted income (loss) per share - discontinued operations	N/A	(0.01)	N/A	-	(0.08)
Basic income (loss) per share	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)	0.06	(0.09)
Diluted income (loss) per share	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)	0.06	(0.09)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION	March 31, 2026 $	March 31, 2025 $	March 31, 2024 $
Cash and cash equivalents	23,362,295	11,472,112	136,721
Cash and cash equivalents - restricted	-	-	6,479,134
Accounts receivable	-	-	778,321
Other financial assets	60,193	48,016	50,852
Other receivables	102,401	153,493	1,030,522
Income and mining taxes receivable	-	-	304,956
Inventories	-	-	1,866,670
Prepaid expenses	318,269	110,009	306,410
Property, plant & equipment	171,295	31,534	10,554,664
Right-of-use assets	47,456	54,970	-
Other receivables, net of current portion	-	-	6,355,303
Mining properties, exploration and evaluation assets	8,435,403	4,399,410	9,546,461
Total assets	**32,497,312**	**16,269,544**	**37,410,014**
Trade accounts payable and other liabilities	1,251,838	1,384,065	53,839,715
Lease liabilities	13,265	5,991	-
Promissory note	-	-	458,159
Balance of purchase payable	-	1,584,164	1,680,726
Current portion of contingent consideration payable	-	2,500,000	2,500,000
Current portion of provision for rehabilitation and mine closure	-	-	349,559
Current portion of loans	-	-	3,568,959
Convertible debenture	-	-	1,208,623
Provision for taxes payable	-	-	279,058
Deferred government assistance	500,000	-	-
Commitment to issue shares	-	-	2,064,227
Total current liabilities	**1,765,103**	**5,474,220**	**65,949,026**
Loan	17,213	4,073,314	28,749
Lease liabilities, net of current	35,095	50,054	53,362
Provision for rehabilitation and mine closure	-	-	12,190,027
Total non-current liabilities	**52,308**	**4,123,368**	**12,272,138**
Equity (Deficiency)	**(30,679,901)**	**6,671,956**	**(40,811,150)**

Selected Quarterly Information

The following information is derived from the Company's unaudited interim financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS accounting principles.

	3/31/2026	12/31/2025	9/30/2025	6/30/2025	3/31/2025	12/31/2024	9/30/2024	6/30/2024
	2026 Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1	2025 Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION								
Cash and cash equivalents	23,362,295	26,859,927	11,826,911	12,095,674	11,472,112	10,782,461	2,472,284	166,562
Cash and cash equivalents - restricted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,589,876
Accounts receivable	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,402	605
Other financial assets	60,193	61,217	50,507	50,507	48,016	45,451	67,018	47,533
Other receivables	102,401	190,103	118,182	389,280	153,493	498,586	276,018	1,226,115
Income and mining taxes receivable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,730
Inventories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,822,429
Prepaid expenses	318,289	128,029	193,343	171,989	110,009	59,086	35,462	256,351
Property, plant & equipment	171,295	65,404	33,533	32,133	31,534	14,804	28,439	10,238,052
Right-of-use assets	47,456	54,613	54,867	54,910	54,970	60,678	-	-
Other receivables, net of current portion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,977,953
Mining properties, exploration and evaluation assets	8,435,403	6,122,599	5,174,022	4,572,575	4,399,410	3,543,072	2,866,312	10,559,627
Deferred income tax	-	161,173	115,149	-	-	-	-	-
Total assets	**32,497,312**	**33,643,065**	**17,566,514**	**17,347,068**	**16,269,544**	**15,004,138**	**5,747,935**	**34,886,833**
Trade accounts payable and other liabilities	1,251,838	1,240,309	997,290	1,010,589	1,384,065	2,000,218	2,287,208	54,757,521
Lease liabilities	13,265	3,170	3,185	3,230	5,991	11,808	-	-
Promissory note	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	477,785
Balance of purchase payable	-	-	1,584,164	1,584,164	1,584,164	1,584,847	1,687,102	1,663,873
Current portion of contingent consideration payable	-	-	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000
Current portion of provision for rehabilitation and mine closure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	401,043
Current portion of loans	-	731,381	731,381	-	-	-	-	3,568,959
Current portion of loan	-	-	-	-	-	885,690	952,090	-
Convertible debenture	-	-	-	-	-	-	897,078	1,052,952
Provision for taxes payable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	279,058
Deferred government assistance	500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commitment to issue shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,380
Total current liabilities	**1,765,103**	**1,974,860**	**5,816,020**	**5,097,983**	**5,474,220**	**6,982,563**	**8,323,478**	**64,708,571**
Loan	17,213	4,082,894	3,840,535	4,327,651	4,073,314	2,222,866	2,094,462	27,303
Lease liabilities, net of current	35,095	52,500	52,744	52,744	50,054	50,075	-	-
Deferred income tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53,358
Provision for rehabilitation and mine closure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,190,027
Total non-current liabilities	**52,308**	**4,135,394**	**3,893,279**	**4,380,395**	**4,123,368**	**2,272,941**	**2,094,462**	**12,270,688**
Equity (Deficiency)	**(30,679,901)**	**27,532,811**	**7,857,215**	**7,868,690**	**6,671,956**	**5,748,634**	**(4,670,005)**	**(42,092,426)**

	3/31/2026	12/31/2025	9/30/2025	6/30/2025	3/31/2025	12/31/2024	9/30/2024	6/30/2024
	2026 Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1	2025 Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS								
Expenses:								
General and administrative expenses	2,228,776	2,987,954	1,626,717	1,303,823	2,385,495	1,052,111	1,372,924	837,927
Operating loss before other income (expenses) and income tax	**(2,228,776)**	**(2,987,954)**	**(1,626,717)**	**(1,303,823)**	**(2,385,495)**	**(1,052,111)**	**(1,372,924)**	**(837,927)**
Other Income (expenses)								
Other and financial income	-	-	-	-	750,088	95,268	-	-
Interest income	183,808	140,993	90,652	88,389	72,643	48,802	-	-
Financial expenses	(242,352)	(223,427)	(248,663)	(294,017)	(264,315)	(364,902)	(154,993)	(183,794)
Change in fair value of other financial assets	-	-	-	-	1,817	(17,825)	18,817	(2,809)
Gain (loss) on restructuring and modification of note	-	-	-	-	(777,502)	-	6,279,835	-
Loss on modification of convertible debt	-	-	-	-	(285,124)	(1,734)	97,316	-
Gain on settlement of purchase payable and contingent consideration payables	7,123	2,654,657	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange (gain) loss	133,672	(41,252)	(21,404)	(20,985)	(265,089)	246,966	(12,623)	(8,797)
Gain (loss) on extinguishment of debt	1,829,863	-	-	-	40	65	(3,691)	-
Gain on sale of subsidiary	-	-	-	-	5,300,685	-	30,562,850	-
Total other income (expense)	**1,912,114**	**2,530,971**	**(179,415)**	**(226,613)**	**4,533,243**	**6,640**	**36,787,511**	**(195,400)**
Income tax expense	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	**(316,662)**	**(456,983)**	**(1,806,132)**	**(1,530,436)**	**2,147,748**	**(1,045,471)**	**35,414,587**	**(1,033,327)**
Other comprehensive income (loss) from continuing operations								
Currency translation adjustment	(767,105)	334,453	(54,340)	623,264	(22,284)	(92,390)	(33,668)	22,304
Other comprehensive income (loss) net of tax	**(767,105)**	**334,453**	**(54,340)**	**623,264**	**(22,284)**	**(92,390)**	**(33,668)**	**22,304**
Net comprehensive income (loss) from continuing operations	**(1,083,767)**	**(122,530)**	**(1,860,472)**	**(907,172)**	**2,125,464**	**(1,137,861)**	**35,380,919**	**(1,011,023)**
Net loss from discontinued operations	-	-	-	-	(5,300,686)	-	(2,891,581)	(2,693,136)
Other comprehensive income from discontinued operations								
Currency translation adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	331
Net comprehensive loss from discontinued operations	-	-	-	-	**(5,300,686)**	-	**(2,891,581)**	**(2,692,805)**
Net comprehensive income (loss) - continuing operations and discontinued operations	**(1,083,767)**	**(122,530)**	**(1,860,472)**	**(907,172)**	**(3,175,222)**	**(1,137,861)**	**32,489,338**	**(3,703,828)**
Net income (loss)	**(316,662)**	**(456,983)**	**(1,806,132)**	**(1,530,436)**	**(3,152,938)**	**(1,045,471)**	**32,523,003**	**(3,726,463)**
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(767,105)	334,453	(54,340)	623,264	(22,284)	(92,390)	(33,668)	22,635
Net comprehensive income (loss)	**(1,083,767)**	**(122,530)**	**(1,860,472)**	**(907,172)**	**(3,175,222)**	**(1,137,861)**	**32,489,338**	**(3,703,828)**
Weighted averages shares outstanding - basic	609,208,519	570,855,616	527,412,992	513,875,068	493,397,109	455,786,905	411,662,435	359,698,049
Weighted average shares outstanding - diluted	609,208,519	570,855,616	527,412,992	513,875,068	453,964,859	455,786,905	572,501,876	359,698,049
Basic income (loss) per share - continuing operations	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	0.00	(0.00)	0.09	(0.00)
Diluted income (loss) per share - continuing operations	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	0.00	(0.00)	0.06	(0.00)
Basic and diluted income (loss) per share - discontinued operations	-	-	-	-	(0.01)	-	(0.01)	(0.01)
Basic income (loss) per share	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.00)	0.08	(0.01)
Diluted income (loss) per share	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.00)	0.06	(0.01)

The Company's quarterly results over the periods presented reflect a transition from operating mining activities to a corporate-focused structure following the disposition of the Santander mining operations.

Prior to the sale of the Santander subsidiary in August 2024, results were significantly impacted by losses from discontinued operations. During the quarter ended September 30, 2024, the Company recognized a substantial gain on the sale of Santander, resulting in net income for that period.

Subsequent to the disposal, the Company's results have been primarily driven by corporate general and administrative expenses, including salaries, consulting, and legal costs. As a result, the Company has reported net losses in most periods following the transaction, reflecting its current stage as a development-focused mining company without operating revenues.

Quarterly fluctuations in net income are therefore largely attributable to non-recurring items, including the gain on sale of Santander and related adjustments, as well as variations in the level and timing of corporate and project-related expenditures.

RESULTS OF CONTINUING OPERATIONS FOR THE YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2026 AND 2025

Net income (loss)

The basic income (loss) from continued operations per share for the year-ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 is $(0.01) and $0.08, respectively.

The diluted income (loss) from continued operations per share for the year-ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 is $(0.01) and $0.08, respectively.

During the year-ended March 31, 2026, the Company realized a net loss from continuing operations of $(4,110,213) as compared to net income from continuing operations of $35,483,537 for the year ended March 31, 2025.

This decrease in income of $39,593,750 is mainly attributable to the Company selling the Santander mine on August 29, 2024 and recognizing a gain on sale of subsidiary of $35,863,535 in the year ended March 31, 2025 as well as the absence of other significant non-recurring gains as further described below.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS	Twelve months ended March 31, 2026	Twelve months ended March 31, 2025
	$	$
Expenses:		
General and administrative expenses	8,147,270	5,648,457
Operating loss before other income (expenses) and income tax	**(8,147,270)**	**(5,648,457)**
Other Income (expenses)		
Other and financial income	-	845,356
Interest income	503,842	121,445
Financial expenses	(1,008,459)	(968,004)
Change in fair value of other financial assets	-	-
Gain (loss) on restructuring and modification of note	-	5,502,331
Loss on modification of convertible debt	-	(189,542)
Loss on extinguishment of convertible debt	-	-
Gain on settlement of purchase payable and contingent consideration payables	2,661,780	-
Exchange (gain) loss	50,031	(39,541)
Change in fair value of contingent consideration	-	-
Gain (loss) on extinguishment of debt	1,829,863	(3,586)
Gain on sale of subsidiary	-	35,863,535
Total other income (expense)	**4,037,057**	**41,131,994**
Income tax expense	-	-
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	**(4,110,213)**	**35,483,537**

Operating expenses

General and Administrative expenses

General and administrative expenses increased by $2,498,813, from $5,648,457 for the year ended March 31, 2025 to $8,147,270 for the year ended March 31, 2026. The increase is primarily attributable to higher share-based compensation and increased professional, consulting and business development activity in support of project advancement, as described below.

General and administrative expenses recognized during the years ended March 31, 2026 and 2025 are as follows:

Years ended	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
	$	$
General and administrative expenses:		
Salaries and employee benefit expense	1,061,148	910,316
Management and consulting fees	1,697,164	1,339,297
Professional fees	1,282,971	808,713
Business development	1,115,874	886,923
Office and business expenses	369,684	247,560
Registration, listing fees, and shareholders information	157,106	178,470
Share-based compensation	2,334,220	972,351
Depreciation of property and equipment	8,694	3,936
Other general and administrative expenses	120,409	300,891
	8,147,270	**5,648,457**

Share-based compensation increased by $1,361,869, from $972,351 for the year ended March 31, 2025 to $2,334,220 for the year ended March 31, 2026. The increase reflects a higher number of stock options granted to directors, officers and consultants in connection with expanded corporate and technical activities.

Professional fees increased by $474,258, from $808,713 for the year ended March 31, 2025 to $1,282,971 for the year ended March 31, 2026. The increase primarily reflects higher legal, regulatory and advisory costs associated with AMF and securities regulatory engagement, NI 43-101 technical reporting, and corporate governance matters.

Management and consulting fees increased by $357,867, from $1,339,297 for the year ended March 31, 2025 to $1,697,164 for the year ended March 31, 2026. The increase reflects expanded technical, permitting and project management activities at the Quiulacocha Tailings Project, including Phase 1 completion, Phase 2 preparation, metallurgical test work, environmental baseline activities, DFC-related work and AMSAC access work.

Business development expenses increased by $228,951, from $886,923 for the year ended March 31, 2025 to $1,115,874 for the year ended March 31, 2026. The increase reflects higher investor relations activity, corporate development initiatives and increased participation in conferences.

Salaries and employee benefit expense increased by $150,832, from $910,316 for the year ended March 31, 2025 to $1,061,148 for the year ended March 31, 2026. The increase reflects expanded team capacity and higher employee-related costs to support increased corporate and project activity.

Office and business expenses increased by $122,124, from $247,560 for the year ended March 31, 2025 to $369,684 for the year ended March 31, 2026. The increase reflects higher general administrative support costs consistent with increased activity levels, including additional subscription fees associated with the Company's listing on the Lima stock exchange.

Depreciation of property and equipment increased by $4,758, from $3,936 for the year ended March 31, 2025 to $8,694 for the year ended March 31, 2026, reflecting incremental additions to fixed assets.

These increases were partially offset by a decrease in other general and administrative expenses of $180,482, from $300,891 for the year ended March 31, 2025 to $120,409 for the year ended March 31, 2026, primarily due to the absence of bad debt expense recognized in the prior year.

Registration, listing fees and shareholder information decreased by $21,364, from $178,470 for the year ended March 31, 2025 to $157,106 for the year ended March 31, 2026, reflecting lower listing and regulatory-related costs compared to the prior year.

Other Income (expenses)

During the year-ended March 31, 2026, total other income from continuing operations was $4,037,057 as compared to $41,131,994 for the year ended March 31, 2025.

Finance expenses

Finance expenses increased by $40,455, from $968,004 for the year ended March 31, 2025 to $1,008,459 for the year ended March 31, 2026. The increase is primarily attributable to changes in the Company's financing structure.

Finance expenses recognized during the years ended March 31, 2026 and 2025 are as follows:

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
	$	$
Fines, penalties, bank charges, and other expenses	28,060	50,099
Interest on promissory note	-	9,520
Interest on convertible debenture	-	165,805
Presumed interest on convertible debenture	-	140,213
Interest on loan	386,631	128,372
Accretion expense on loan	592,207	439,822
Presumed interest on loans	1,561	2,376
Presumed interest on promissory note	-	31,797
	1,008,459	**968,004**

Interest on loan increased by $258,259 (201%) and accretion expense on loan increased by $152,385 (35%), reflecting a full year impact of the Santander-related loan entered in August 2024.

These increases were partially offset by the absence of interest on convertible debentures of $165,805, presumed interest on convertible debentures of $140,213, interest on promissory notes of $9,520, and presumed interest on promissory notes of $31,797, all of which were recognized in the year ended March 31, 2025 and did not recur in the current year due to repayment of these instruments.

Fines, penalties, bank charges and other expenses decreased by $22,039, from $50,099 for the year ended March 31, 2025 to $28,060 for the year ended March 31, 2026, reflecting lower transactional and ancillary financing costs.

Presumed interest on loans decreased by $815, from $2,376 for the year ended March 31, 2025 to $1,561 for the year ended March 31, 2026, reflecting lower effective interest on remaining balances.

Other and financial income

Other and financial income of $845,356 was recognized in the year ended March 31, 2025, with no comparable amount in the current year. The amount relates to a non-recurring reversal of a labor liability provision recognized in the prior year.

Interest income

Interest income increased by $382,397, from $121,445 for the year ended March 31, 2025 to $503,842 for the year ended March 31, 2026. The increase was driven by higher average cash balances during the period, primarily resulting from proceeds raised through financing activities, including warrant and option exercises.

Gain on restructuring and modification of note

During the year ended March 31, 2025, the Company recognized a gain on restructuring and modification of note of $5,502,331, with no comparable amount in the current year. The gain arose following the sale of the Santander subsidiary, at which point previously eliminated intercompany balances were recognized as a third-party liability. Upon initial recognition, the Santander-related debt was measured at a fair value of $3,863,025 compared to a nominal balance of approximately $9,300,000, resulting in a restructuring gain of $5,390,756. This was further increased by a subsequent modification gain of $111,575, resulting from revised repayment terms.

Loss on modification of convertible debt

Loss on modification of convertible debt of $285,124 was recognized in the year ended March 31, 2025, with no comparable loss in the current year. The prior-year loss reflects non-recurring adjustments to the terms of convertible debt instruments.

Gain on settlement of purchase payable and contingent consideration payable

Gain on settlement of purchase payable and contingent consideration payable of $2,661,780 was recognized in the year ended March 31, 2026, with no comparable amount in the prior year. The gain arose from the December 2025 settlement of obligations related to the acquisition of the Santander Mine, including purchase price payable and contingent consideration liabilities. Upon settlement, the Company derecognized the related liabilities, and the gain represents the excess of the carrying value of these obligations over the settlement amount.

Exchange (gain) loss

Exchange gain increased by $89,574 in the year ended March 31, 2026 compared to the prior year, reflecting favorable foreign exchange movements on monetary balances denominated in foreign currencies.

Gain (loss) on extinguishment of debt

Gain on extinguishment of debt of $1,829,863 was recognized in the year ended March 31, 2026, with no comparable amount in the prior year. The gain arose in connection with the full settlement of the Santander-related debt entered on March 26, 2026. Under the agreement, an outstanding principal balance of approximately $9,000,000 was settled through a cash payment of $3,200,000, with the remaining balance of approximately $5,800,000 legally forgiven. As a result, the obligation was fully extinguished and the gain represents the difference between the carrying value of the liability at the settlement date and the consideration transferred.

Gain on sale of subsidiary

Gain on sale of subsidiary of $35,863,535 was recognized in the year ended March 31, 2025, with no comparable amount in the current year. The gain relates to the disposal of the Santander subsidiary and represents a significant non-recurring item contributing to prior-year income.

RESULTS OF CONTINUING OPERATIONS FOR THE THREE-MONTH PERIODS ENDED MARCH 31, 2026 AND 2025

Net loss

The basic and diluted income (loss) from continued operations per share for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2026 and 2025 is $0.00 and $0.00, respectively.

During the three-month period ended March 31, 2026, the Company realized a net loss from continuing operations of $316,662 as compared to net income from continuing operations of $2,147,748 for the three-month period ended March 31, 2025. The decrease of $2,464,410 is primarily attributable to lower other income in the current period, reflecting the absence of significant non-recurring gains recognized in the prior year, partially offset by reduced operating expenses.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS	Three months ended March 31, 2026	Three months ended March 31, 2025
	$	$
Expenses:		
General and administrative expenses	2,228,776	2,385,495
Operating loss before other income (expenses) and income tax	**(2,228,776)**	**(2,385,495)**
Other Income (expenses)		
Other and financial income	-	750,088
Interest income	183,808	72,643
Financial expenses	(242,352)	(264,315)
Change in fair value of other financial assets	-	1,817
Gain (loss) on restructuring and modification of note	-	(777,502)
Loss on modification of convertible debt	-	(285,124)
Loss on extinguishment of convertible debt	-	-
Gain on settlement of purchase payable and contingent consideration payables	7,123	-
Exchange (gain) loss	133,672	(265,089)
Change in fair value of contingent consideration	-	-
Gain (loss) on extinguishment of debt	1,829,863	40
Gain on sale of subsidiary	-	5,300,685
Total other income (expense)	**1,912,114**	**4,533,243**
Income tax expense	-	-
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	**(316,662)**	**2,147,748**

Operating expenses

General and Administrative expenses

During the three-month period ended March 31, 2026, operating expenses from continuing operations were $2,228,776 as compared to $2,385,495 for the three-month period ended March 31, 2025. The decrease was primarily driven by a reduction in personnel-related and certain administrative costs, partially offset by higher consulting, professional services, and equity-based compensation in the current period.

General and administrative expenses recognized during the three-month periods ended March 31, 2026 and 2025 are as follows:

Three-month periods ended	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
	$	$
General and administrative expenses:		
Salaries and employee benefit expense	359,868	699,339
Management and consulting fees	390,625	330,196
Professional fees	190,840	95,233
Business development	192,365	200,578
Office and business expenses	111,550	79,848
Registration, listing fees, and shareholders information	39,480	74,141
Share-based compensation	834,231	721,090
Depreciation of property and equipment	7,559	583
Other general and administrative expenses	102,258	184,487
	2,228,776	**2,385,495**

The decrease in general and administrative expenses of $156,719 for the three months ended March 31, 2026, compared to the prior year period, was driven by the following:

Salaries and employee benefit expense decreased by $339,471, primarily due to lower costs in the Peru operations compared to the prior year, partially offset by increases in director fees at the corporate level.

Management and consulting fees increased by $60,429, primarily reflecting higher executive compensation costs.

Professional fees increased by $95,607, driven by higher legal and advisory costs, including increased tax advisory services.

Business development expenses decreased by $8,213, reflecting lower strategic advisory and advertising costs, partially offset by increased travel-related expenditures associated with a higher level of investor relations and conference activity.

Office and business expenses increased by $31,702, primarily due to higher insurance costs and a provision for doubtful accounts recorded in the current period.

Registration, listing fees, and shareholder information costs decreased by $34,661, mainly due to reduced filing fees compared to the prior year period.

Share-based compensation increased by $113,141, reflecting a higher number and value of stock options granted during the current period.

Depreciation increased by $6,976, primarily due to depreciation on transportation equipment recognized in the current period.

Other general and administrative expenses decreased by $82,229, primarily due to the absence of a $173,316 bad debt expense recognized in the prior year, partially offset by higher other service-related costs in the current period.

Other Income (expenses)

During the three-month period ended March 31, 2026, total other income from continuing operations was $1,912,114 as compared to other income of $4,533,243 for the three-month period ended March 31, 2025.

Finance expenses

Finance expenses decreased by $21,963, from $264,315 for the three-month period ended March 31, 2025 to $242,352 for the three-month period ended March 31, 2026. The decrease is primarily attributable to changes in the Company's financing structure.

Finance expenses recognized during the three-month periods ended March 31, 2026 and 2025 are as follows:

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
	$	$
Fines, penalties, bank charges, and other expenses	13,469	6,041
Interest on promissory note	-	(106)
Interest on convertible debenture	-	(9,540)
Presumed interest on convertible debenture	-	3,411
Interest on loan	22,575	1,979
Accretion expense on loan	205,989	262,436
Presumed interest on loans	319	448
Presumed interest on promissory note	-	(354)
	242,352	**264,315**

The decrease in finance expenses was primarily driven by a reduction in accretion expense on loans of $56,447, reflecting the settlement of the Santander-related loan during the period. This was partially offset by an increase in interest on loans of $20,596, due to higher outstanding balances prior to settlement. In addition, the current period did not include interest and non-cash financing costs associated with convertible debentures and promissory notes that were recognized in the prior-year period, further contributing to the overall decrease in finance expenses.

Other and financial income

No other and financial income was recognized during the three-month period ended March 31, 2026, compared to $750,088 recognized in the three-month period ended March 31, 2025. The prior-year amount relates to the non-recurring reversal of a labor liability provision, which did not recur in the current period.

Interest income

Interest income increased by $111,165, from $72,643 for the three-month period ended March 31, 2025 to $183,808 for the three-month period ended March 31, 2026. The increase was driven by higher average cash balances during the period, primarily resulting from proceeds raised through financing activities, including warrant and option exercises.

Gain on restructuring and modification of note

No gain or loss on restructuring and modification of note was recognized during the three-month period ended March 31, 2026, compared to a loss of $777,502 recognized in the prior-year period. The prior-year loss was non-recurring and related to the restructuring of Santander-related debt following the sale of the subsidiary.

Loss on modification of convertible debt

No loss on modification of convertible debt was recognized during the three-month period ended March 31, 2026, compared to a loss of $285,124 in the prior-year period. The prior-year amount reflects non-recurring adjustments to the terms of convertible debt instruments.

Gain on settlement of purchase payable and contingent consideration payable

A gain of $7,123 was recognized during the three-month period ended March 31, 2026, with no comparable amount in the prior-year period. The gain reflects the settlement of obligations related to the acquisition of the Santander Mine.

Exchange (gain) loss

An exchange gain of $146,632 was recognized during the three-month period ended March 31, 2026, compared to an exchange loss of $265,089 in the prior-year period, reflecting favorable foreign exchange movements on monetary balances denominated in foreign currencies.

Gain (loss) on extinguishment of debt

A gain on extinguishment of debt of $1,829,863 was recognized during the three-month period ended March 31, 2026, compared to a nominal gain of $40 in the prior-year period. The gain arose in connection with the settlement of Santander-related debt during the period as the carrying value of the liability exceeded the consideration transferred.

Gain on sale of subsidiary

Gain on sale of subsidiary of $5,300,685 was recognized in the three-month period ended March 31, 2025, with no comparable amount in the current period. The prior-year gain relates to the disposal of the Santander subsidiary and represents a significant non-recurring item.

CASH FLOWS

Cash flows used for operating activities

Cash flows used in continuing operating activities were $(5,585,356) for the year ended March 31, 2026, representing an increase of $715,385 compared to cash flows used in operating activities of $(4,869,971) during the year ended March 31, 2025. This increase was primarily driven by the absence of significant non-recurring gains (including the gain on sale of subsidiary and debt restructuring gains) that did not recur in the current year and increases in non-cash charges such as share-based compensation. These factors were partially offset by a favorable change in working capital items in the current year.

Cash flows used for investing activities

Cash flows used for continuing investing activities were $(5,608,399) during the year ended March 31, 2026, an increase of $2,781,227 as compared to cash flows used for investing activities of $(2,827,172) for the year ended March 31, 2025. The increase was primarily attributable to higher expenditures related to the acquisition of exploration and evaluation assets and the current year settlement of contingent consideration.

Cash flows provided by financing activities

Cash flows provided by financing activities were $22,947,666 during the year ended March 31, 2026, an increase of $3,785,102 as compared to cash flows provided by financing activities of $19,162,564 for the year ended March 31, 2025. The increase was primarily driven by higher proceeds from the exercise of warrants of $6,277,222 and greater proceeds from stock option exercises of $484,755, reflecting increased investor participation.

These increases were partially offset by lower proceeds from share issuances of $1,183,702, as well as higher cash outflows related to repayment of loan principal of $2,924,473 and increased deferred government assistance of $500,000. Additionally, the prior year included repayments of convertible debentures and promissory notes and share issuance costs, which did not recur in the current year.

OTHER FINANCIAL DISCLOSURES

Related party transactions

Related parties include the Company's joint key management personnel. Unless otherwise stated, balances are usually settled in cash. Key management includes directors and senior executives. The remuneration of key management personnel includes the following expenses:

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
	$	$
Management and consulting fees	802,253	818,018
Salaries and director's fees	515,160	488,682
Share-based compensation	1,529,637	636,112
	2,847,050	**1,942,812**

As of March 31, 2026, the Company owed $29,791 (March 31, 2025 - $98,070) to various related parties (included in trade accounts payable and other liabilities).

These transactions, entered into the normal course of operations, are measured at the exchange amount which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

Unless otherwise stated, none of the transactions incorporated special terms and conditions and no guarantees were given or received. Outstanding balances are usually settled in cash.

Commitments and Contingencies

Please refer to Note 25 of the audited financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026, for a summary of the Company's commitments and contingencies.

Off-financial position arrangements

As of March 31, 2026, the Company had no off-financial position arrangements.

Going concern assumption

The accompanying annual consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. In assessing whether the going concern assumption is appropriate, management takes into account all available information about the future, which is at least, but not limited to, twelve months from the end of the reporting period.

Management is aware, in making its assessment, of material uncertainties related to events and conditions that may cast a significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and, accordingly, the appropriateness of the use of accounting principles applicable to a going concern. These consolidated financial statements do not reflect the adjustments to the carrying values of assets and liabilities, expenses and financial position classifications that would be necessary if the going concern assumption was not appropriate. These adjustments could be material.

Liquidity and capital resources

For the year ended March 31, 2026, the Company recorded a net loss of ($4,110,213) (net income of $24,598,134 for the year ended March 31, 2025). The accumulated deficit of $52,494,713 as of March 31, 2026 ($48,384,500 as of March 31, 2025) is attributable to all sectors of the Company. As of March 31, 2026, the Company had cash of $23,362,295 (cash of $11,472,112 as of March 31, 2025), a working capital of $22,077,995 (working capital of $6,309,410 as of March 31, 2025). During the year ended March 31, 2026, the Company's cash increased due to cash inflows from private placements and exercise of warrants in options during the year. The Company used $5,585,356 in cash for operating activities. These circumstances cast significant doubt regarding the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The Company's ability to continue operations is dependent on securing future funding through various means, including, but not limited to, the issuance of new equity instruments and the renegotiation of existing debt and payables. While management has been successful in raising financing in the past, there is no assurance that it will succeed in obtaining additional financing in the future. Such conditions raise substantial doubts about the company's ability to continue as a going concern for one year from the date the financial statements are issued.

The recovery of the cost of exploration and evaluation assets as well as other tangible and intangible assets, is subject to certain conditions: the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the continued support from the Company's suppliers and lenders, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to continue the exploration, evaluation, development, construction and ultimately disposal of these assets.

Capital Strategy

The Company's 2026 technical and permitting programs are being funded from existing cash reserves and proceeds from the ongoing exercise of warrants. A significant number of warrants have already been exercised during the first half of the year, and CDPR anticipates this trend to continue. The Company is allocating capital with discipline, prioritizing expenditures that directly advance its core project milestones while maintaining a strong working capital position.

Use of Proceeds – LIFE Financings

The following table compares the proposed and actual use of proceeds for the Company's November 2024 LIFE Offering and its November 2025 LIFE Offering. Where actual amounts differ from proposed amounts, the variance and its impact on business objectives and milestones are explained below.

November 2024 LIFE Offering

Use of Proceeds Category	Proposed Amount ($)	Actual Amount to March 31, 2026 (CAD)	Variance ($)	Impact on Objectives / Explanation
Phase 1 Drilling – Quiulacocha	$150,000	$315,531	+$165,531	40-hole campaign completed October 2024. Over-budget due to sonic drilling requirements for wet tailings material and extended operational period.
Metallurgical Testing	$600,000	$1,588,382	+$988,382	Phase 1 geochemical assays ($537,056) and mineralogy/metallurgy program ($1,051,326) substantially exceeded initial budget. Extended testing at SGS Santiago (Chile) and Luleå University (Sweden). Program ongoing.
Environmental / Permitting	—	—	—	Environmental and permitting activities for Phase 2 are funded under the November 2025 LIFE offering.
G&A / Working Capital	$7,807,057	$4,803,724	($3,003,333)	Phase 2 programs originally budgeted under LIFE 2024 (approx. $4.4M) deferred to LIFE 2025. Remaining balance of $1,849,419 covers continuing Phase 1 technical work including specialist metallurgical studies.
Total Proceeds	**$8,557,057**	**$6,707,638**	**($1,849,419)**	**—**

November 2025 LIFE Offering

Use of Proceeds Category	Proposed Amount ($)	Actual Amount to March 31, 2026 (CAD)	Variance ($)	Impact on Objectives / Explanation
Phase 2 Drilling – Quiulacocha	$6,300,000	—	($6,300,000)	Phase 2 has not commenced. DIA submitted to MINEM; regulatory approval pending. AMSAC access agreement (March 2026) secures site access for Phase 2 operations when DIA is approved.
Metallurgical Testing	$1,130,000	—	($1,130,000)	Phase 2 geochemical and metallurgical test programs not initiated.
Environmental / Permitting	$4,500,000	—	($4,500,000)	ESIA preparation, geophysical surveys, and feasibility-level engineering contingent on Phase 2 commencement.
G&A / Working Capital	$17,987,836	$3,645,704	($14,342,132)	G&A from offering date through March 31, 2026 ($1,922,280) plus AMSAC access agreement consideration ($1,723,424). Balance of $26,272,132 designated for Phase 2 programs upon regulatory approval.
Total Proceeds	**$29,917,836**	**$3,645,704**	**($26,272,132)**	**—**

Capital management policies and procedures

The Company's capital management objectives are to ensure its ability to continue as a going concern and to maximize the return of its shareholders. The Company's definition of capital includes all components of equity and long-term debt. In order to meet its objectives, the Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. The Company finances its exploration and evaluation activities principally by raising additional capital either through private placements or public offerings. When financing conditions are not optimal, the Company may enter into option agreements or other solutions to continue its exploration and evaluation activities or may slow its activities until conditions improve. No changes were made in the objectives, policies, and processes for managing capital during the reporting periods.

Outstanding Share Data

The following selected financial information is derived from our annual financial statements as updated through the date of filing:

	Number of shares outstanding (diluted)
Outstanding as of June 29, 2026	641,650,270
Shares reserved for issuance pursuant to share purchase options	25,090,000
Shares reserved for issuance pursuant to warrants	90,866,553
Total	**757,606,823**

Please refer to Notes 15 and 16 of the audited financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026, for a summary of the Company's outstanding warrants and options. Subsequent to March 31, 2026:

a) Certain holders of the Company's outstanding warrants exercised their rights to purchase shares of the Company's common stock. As a result of these exercises, the Company issued an aggregate of 21,463,105 shares of common stock. The exercises occurred at prices ranging from CAD $0.15 to $0.50 per share, resulting in total cash proceeds to the Company of approximately CAD $4,577,598;

b) 61,200 warrants expired unexercised.

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will be unable to satisfy financial obligations as they fall due. The Company manages its liquidity risk by optimizing its cash holdings, forecasting cash flows required by operations and anticipated investing and financing activities. Spending and capital investment plans may be adjusted in response to changes in operating cash flow expectations.

RISK AND UNCERTAINTIES

The mining industry involves many risks which are inherent to the nature of the business, global economic trends and economic, environmental and social conditions in the geographical areas of operation. As a result, the Company is subject to a number of risks and uncertainties, each of which could have an adverse effect on our operating results, business prospects or financial position. The Company continuously assesses and evaluates these risks and attempts to mitigate them by implementing operating standards and processes to identify, assess, report and monitor risks across our organization.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires significant assumptions and judgements about the future and other sources of estimation uncertainty that management has made at the end of the reporting period, which could result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next twelve months, in the event that actual results differ from assumptions made. These estimates are based on historical experience, current and future economic conditions and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

OPERATIONAL RISKS

INDUSTRY CONDITIONS

Mining and milling operations are subject to government regulations. Operations may be affected in varying degrees by government regulations such as restrictions on production, price controls, tax increases, expropriation of property, pollution controls or changes in conditions under which minerals may be mined, milled or marketed. The marketability of minerals may be affected by numerous factors beyond the control of the Company, such as government regulations. The effect of these factors cannot be accurately determined.

CERTAIN RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH THE EL METALURGISTA CONCESSION

The Company owns the El Metalurgista concession; however, ownership of mineral rights does not, by itself, guarantee that the Company will have all surface access, permits, authorizations or third-party agreements required to conduct all planned activities. The Company has entered into access arrangements, including the March 2026 agreement with Activos Mineros S.A.C., and may require extensions, renewals, replacement agreements or additional access rights to complete all contemplated work programs. There is no assurance that such rights or agreements will be obtained or maintained on acceptable terms or within expected timelines.

Unless the Company maintains sufficient access and obtains all required permits and authorizations, it may be delayed or restricted in carrying out drilling, monitoring, environmental, metallurgical, engineering and other technical activities. Any such delay or restriction could materially and adversely affect the Company's ability to advance the El Metalurgista concession and the Quiulacocha Tailings Project.

ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS

The Company's operations are subject to environmental regulations promulgated by government agencies from time to time. Environmental legislation provides for restrictions and prohibitions of spills, release or emission of various substances produced in association with certain mining industry operations, such as seepage from tailing disposal areas, which could result in environmental pollution. A breach of such legislation may result in imposition of fines and penalties. In addition, certain types of operations require submissions to and approval of environmental impact assessments. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner which means stricter standards and enforcement, fines and penalties for non-compliance are more stringent. Environmental assessments of proposed projects carry a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and directors, officers, and employees. The cost of compliance with changes in governmental regulations has the potential to reduce the profitability of operations. The Company intends to fully comply with all environmental regulations.

LICENSES AND PERMITS

As part of its exploration and processing activities or future projects, the Company is required to obtain several permits. Although the Company believes it will obtain the required permits, there is no assurance it will receive such permits or it may face administrative delays in doing so, which could impact its operations.

Failure to comply with applicable laws and regulations and permit requirements or amendments to them could have a harmful effect on the Company and could cause an increase of capital expenditures, exploration costs or production costs, or a decrease in the levels of production. Such amendments or the implementation of such laws and regulations could further cause the abandonment or delay the development of certain properties of the Company. No assurance can be provided or obtained that the Company will be able to obtain or maintain all required permits for the construction, development or operation of mining facilities on these properties on terms which enable operations to be conducted at economically justifiable costs.

POLITICAL AND COUNTRY RISKS

The mineral property interests of the Company are located in Peru. The Company believes that Peruvian government supports the development of its natural resources by foreign companies. However, there is no assurance that future political and economic conditions in Peru will not result in the government adopting different policies regarding foreign ownership of mineral resources, taxation, exchanges rates, environmental protection, labor relations, and the repatriation of funds. The possibility that a future government may adopt substantially different policies, which might extend to the expropriation of assets, cannot be ruled out. The Company's current and future mineral exploration and processing activities could be impacted by widespread civil unrest and rebellion. Country risk refers to the risk of investing in a country, dependent on changes in the business environment that may adversely affect operating profits or the value of assets in a specific country. For example, financial factors such as currency controls, devaluation or regulatory changes, nationalization, or stability factors such as mass riots, civil war and other potential events contribute to companies' operational risks. Currently and since its operation began in Peru, the Company has not suffered any of these risks.

PRODUCTION AND COST ESTIMATES

No assurance can be given that the intended or expected production schedules or the estimated cash costs and capital expenditures will be achieved. Failure to achieve production or cost estimates or material increases in costs could have an adverse impact on our future cash flows, profitability, results of operations and financial condition. Many factors may cause delays or cost increases, including labour issues, disruptions in power, transportation or supplies, and mechanical failure. In addition, short-term operating factors, such as the processing of new or different ore material and ore grades, may cause a mining operation to be less profitable in any particular period.

DEPENDENCE ON MANAGEMENT

The success of the operations and activities of the Company is dependent to a significant extent on the efforts and abilities of its executive officers and directors. See "Directors and Officers" for details of the Company's current management. The development of the Company's business is and will continue to be dependent on its ability to attract and retain highly qualified management and mining personnel. The Company faces competition for personnel from other employers.

COMPETITION

The mining industry is intensely competitive in all its phases. The Company competes with many companies possessing greater financial resources and technical facilities than itself for the acquisition of mineral interests as well as for recruitment and retention of qualified employees.

SHARE PRICE VOLATILITY

In recent years, the securities markets in Canada have experienced a high level of price and volume volatility, and the market price of securities of many companies has experienced wide fluctuations in price which have not necessarily been related to the operating performance, underlying asset values or prospects of such companies. There can be no assurance that continual fluctuations in price will not occur.

UNINSURED RISK

The mining industry is subject to significant risks such as adverse environmental conditions or regulations, political uncertainties, industrial accidents, labour disputes, unusual or unexpected geological conditions, ground or slope failures, cave-ins, and natural phenomena such as inclement weather conditions, floods and earthquakes that could result in damage to or destruction of property and facilities, personal injury or death, environmental damage and pollution, delays in production, expropriation of assets and loss of title to mining claims. No assurance can be given that insurance to cover the risks to which the Company's activities are subject will be available at all or at commercially reasonable premiums.

The Company currently maintains available insurance within ranges of coverage that it believes to be consistent with industry practice for companies of a similar stage of development. The Company carries liability insurance with respect to its mineral exploration operations, but it is not currently covered by any form of environmental liability insurance, since insurance against environmental risks (including liability for pollution) or other hazards resulting from exploration and development activities is prohibitively expensive. The payment of any such liabilities would reduce the funds available to the Company. If the Company is unable to fully fund the costs of remedying an environmental problem, it might be required to suspend operations or enter costly interim compliance measures pending completion of a permanent remedy.

LITIGATION

All industries, including the mining industry, are subject to legal claims, with and without merit. The Company may, in the future, be involved in various legal proceedings. While the Company believes it is unlikely that the final outcome of these legal proceedings will have a material adverse effect on the financial position or results of operations, defense costs will be incurred, even with respect to claims that have no merit. Due to the inherent uncertainty of the litigation process, there can be no assurance that the resolution of any particular legal proceeding will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's future cash flow, results of operations or financial condition. There are no significant proceedings against the Company as at the date of this annual information form.

INCREASED COSTS AND COMPLIANCE RISKS OF BEING A PUBLIC COMPANY

Legal, accounting and other expenses associated with public company reporting requirements have increased significantly in the past few years. The Company anticipates that costs may continue to increase with recently adopted or proposed corporate governance related requirements.

The Company also expects these new rules and regulations may make it more difficult and more expensive for it to obtain director and officer liability insurance, and it may be required to accept reduced policy limits and coverage or incur substantially higher costs to obtain the same or similar coverage. As a result, it may be more difficult for the Company to attract and retain qualified individuals to serve on its board of directors or as executive officers.

ANTI-CORRUPTION LAWS

The Company's operations are governed by, and involve interactions with, many levels of government in two countries. Its operations take place in jurisdictions ranked unfavorably under Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index. The Company is required to comply with anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws, including the Criminal Code, the Canadian Corruption of Foreign Public Officials Act, as well as similar laws in Peru, where the Company conducts its business. In recent years, there has been a general increase in both the frequency of enforcement and the severity of penalties under such laws, resulting in greater scrutiny and punishment to companies convicted of violating anticorruption and anti-bribery laws. Furthermore, a company may be found liable for violations by not only its employees, but also by its contractors and third-party agents. Although the Company is implementing policies to mitigate such risks, including internal monitoring, reviews and audits, and policies to ensure compliance with such laws, such measures may not always be effective in ensuring that the Company, its employees, contractors or third-party agents will comply strictly with such laws. If the Company finds itself subject to an enforcement action or is found to be in violation of such laws, this may result in significant penalties, fines and/or sanctions imposed on the Company resulting in a material adverse effect on the Company's reputation, business, financial condition and results of operations.

EXPLORATION AND MINING RISKS

Although the Company's activities are primarily directed towards mining operations, the Company is also engaged in the business of acquiring and exploring mineral properties in the hope of locating economic deposits of minerals. Some of the Company's property interests are in the exploration and evaluation stage only. The business of mineral exploration involves a high degree of risk. Few properties that are explored are ultimately developed into production. Future profitability will be impacted by the Company's success in locating economic deposits of minerals. There can be no assurance that any economic deposit of minerals located by the Company will lead to commercial mining operation.

Unusual or unexpected formations, fires, power outages, labour disruptions, flooding, cave-ins, landslides and the inability to obtain suitable or adequate machinery, equipment or labour are other risks involved in the conduct of exploration programs.

The Company is subject to risks and hazards inherent to the mining industry, including fluctuations in metal prices, costs of operations, changes in the regulatory environment (including regulations relating to prices, royalties, duties, taxes, restrictions on production, as well as the costs of protection of the environment and agricultural lands), and industrial accidents and labor actions or unrest. The occurrence of any of these factors could materially and adversely affect the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flow.

STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT

The Company may be unable to maintain or increase annual production, and changes in the production outlook will have an effect on the Company's cash flow from operations. Although the Company's activities are primarily directed towards mining operations, its activities also include the exploration for, and development of, mineral deposits. The Company must continually replace and expand Mineral Reserves depleted by production to maintain production levels over the long term. The Company's ability to maintain or expand production will depend on its ability to expand known ore bodies, locate new deposits, make acquisitions or bring new mines into production.

Material changes in Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources, grades, production or recovery rates may affect the economic viability of projects. There is a risk that depletion of Mineral Reserves will not be offset by discoveries, acquisitions, or the conversion of Mineral Resources into Mineral Reserves. The mineral base of CDPR's operations may decline if reserves are mined without adequate replacement and the Company may not be able to sustain production beyond the current mine lives, based on current production rates. Exploration is highly speculative in nature. CDPR's exploration projects involve many risks. Once a site with mineralization is discovered, it may take several years from the initial phases of drilling until production is possible, during which time the economic feasibility of production may change. The Company can provide no assurance that it will be able to maintain or increase its annual production, bring new mines into production or expand the Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources at existing mines.

A decrease in the amount of, or a change in the timing of the production outlook for, or in the prices realized for, metals of the Company will directly affect the amount and timing of the Company's cash flow from operations. The actual effect of such a decrease on the Company's cash flow from operations would depend on the timing of any changes in production and on actual prices and costs. Any change in the timing of these projected cash flows that would occur due to production shortfalls, delays in receiving permits, delays in construction, delays in commissioning the mines or labour disruptions would, in turn, result in delays in receipt of such cash flows and in using such cash to fund capital expenditures, including capital for the Company's development projects, in the future. Any such financing requirements could adversely affect the Company's ability to access capital markets in the future to meet any external financing requirements or increase its debt financing costs.

RISKS RELATED TO STATUTORY AND REGULATORY COMPLIANCE

Existing and possible future laws, regulations and permits governing the operations and activities of the Company, or more stringent implementation thereof, could have a material adverse impact on the Company business and cause increases in capital expenditures or require abandonment or delays in exploration.

The current and future operations of the Company, from exploration through development activities and commercial production, are and will be governed by applicable laws and regulations governing mineral claims acquisition, prospecting, development, mining, production, exports, taxes, labour standards, occupational health, waste disposal, toxic substances, land use, environmental protection, mine safety and other matters. Companies engaged in exploration activities and in the development and operation of mines and related facilities generally experience increased costs and delays in production and other schedules as a result of the need to comply with applicable laws, regulations and permits.

Failure to comply with applicable laws, regulations and permits may result in enforcement actions there under, including the forfeiture of claims, orders issued by regulatory or judicial authorities requiring operations to case or be curtailed, and may include corrective measures requiring capital expenditures, installation of additional equipment or costly remedial actions. The Company may be required to compensate those suffering loss or damage by reason of its mineral exploration activities and may have civil or criminal fines or penalties imposed for violations of such laws, regulations and permits. The Company is not currently covered by any form of environmental liability insurance. See "Uninsured Risk".

TITLE RISKS

Although title to its properties has been reviewed by or on behalf of the Company, no assurance can be given that there are no title defects affecting the properties. Title insurance generally is not available for mining claims in Peru, and the Company's ability to ensure that it has obtained secure claim to individual mineral properties may be severely constrained. The properties may be subject to prior unregistered agreements or transfer, or native or government land claims, and title may be affected by undetected defects.

CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

The Company's directors may serve as directors or officers of other resource companies or have significant shareholdings in other resource companies that are similarly engaged in the business of acquiring, developing and exploiting natural resource properties. 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. If a conflict of interest arises at a meeting of the board of directors, any director in a conflict will disclose his interest and abstain from voting on such matter. In determining whether or not the Company will participate in any project or opportunity, the directors will primarily consider the degree of risk to which the Company may be exposed and its financial position at that time.

KEY EMPLOYEES

The management of the Company rests on a few key officers and members of the Board of Directors, the loss of any of whom could have a detrimental effect on its operations. The development of the Company's business is and will continue to be dependent on its ability to attract and retain highly qualified management and mining personnel. The Company faces competition for personnel from other employers.

RISKS RELATED TO ACCESS RIGHTS AND THE TERM OF THE AMSAC AGREEMENT

The Company's ability to advance the Quiulacocha Tailings Project depends, in part, on maintaining sufficient access rights to conduct planned drilling, monitoring, geophysical surveys, environmental baseline work, technical studies and other project activities. The Company's March 2026 agreement with Activos Mineros S.A.C. is limited in duration and scope. If the Company is unable to complete all contemplated work during the term of the agreement, or if the agreement is not extended, renewed or replaced on acceptable terms, the Company may be required to obtain additional access rights, permits, authorizations or agreements before continuing such activities.

Any failure or delay in obtaining such rights, permits, authorizations or agreements could delay or limit Phase 2 drilling, environmental baseline work, metallurgical programs, geotechnical or hydrogeological studies, resource estimation, technical reports, environmental assessment work and other project milestones. Such delays or limitations could increase costs, require changes to the Company's work programs, affect the timing or scope of future technical studies, or adversely affect the Company's ability to advance the Quiulacocha Tailings Project as currently contemplated.

FUTURE PROJECT OBJECTIVES ARE CONDITIONAL

The Company's stated future objectives for the Quiulacocha Tailings Project, including additional drilling, a first mineral resource estimate, an updated NI 43-101 technical report, a preliminary economic assessment, a feasibility study, environmental studies and an environmental impact assessment, are subject to a number of conditions. These include continued access to the relevant project areas, successful completion of drilling and technical work, satisfactory metallurgical results, availability of financing, receipt of required permits and approvals, and continued cooperation from relevant governmental and third-party stakeholders.

There can be no assurance that the Company will complete these objectives within expected timelines or at all. If access rights expire, are not renewed, or are insufficient for the contemplated work, the Company may be unable to complete certain activities required to support future technical reports, economic studies or permitting processes.

NO CURRENT MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE FOR QUIULAOCHA

The Quiulacocha Tailings Project does not currently have a mineral resource estimate prepared in accordance with NI 43-101. Until sufficient drilling, sampling, assaying, quality assurance and quality control, metallurgical testing and technical studies are completed and reviewed by a qualified person, there can be no assurance that a current mineral resource estimate will be established or that any such estimate will support further economic studies.

METALLURGICAL AND PROCSSING RISK

The potential economic viability of the Company's tailings projects depends heavily on metallurgical recoveries, concentrate quality, payability, deleterious elements, processing costs and the ability to design a commercially viable flowsheet. Results from preliminary test work may not be representative of future pilot, demonstration or commercial scale performance. There can be no assurance that acceptable recoveries, concentrate specifications, operating costs or processing conditions will be achieved.

TECHNICAL DISCLOSURE AND REGULATORY REIVEW RISK

The Company's technical disclosure is subject to NI 43-101 and review by securities regulators. Disclosure regarding historical estimates, exploration targets, equivalent grades, future economic studies, project objectives or potential recoveries may require amendment, withdrawal or additional technical support. Regulatory review may result in changes to public disclosure, refilings, delays, increased professional costs, reputational impact or other regulatory action.

FINANCIAL RISKS

METAL PRICE VOLATILITY

Even if the Company's exploration programs are successful, factors beyond the control of the Company may affect the marketability of any minerals discovered or processed at the Company's plant facilities. Resource prices have fluctuated widely, particularly in recent years, and are affected by numerous factors beyond the Company's control including international economic and political trends, inflation, currency exchange fluctuations, interest rates, global or regional consumption patterns, speculative activities, and worldwide production levels. The effect of these factors cannot accurately be predicted.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATE FLUCTUATIONS

The Company's activities and offices are currently located in Canada and Peru. The functional currency of the Company is the Canadian dollar. The assets, liabilities, incomes, and expenses of Peru operations are denominated in USD. The Company is a party to contracts denominated in USD. The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risks arising from the fluctuation of exchange rates between the USD and the Canadian dollar. The USD is subject to fluctuation in value vis-à-vis the Canadian Dollar. The Company does not utilize hedging programs to any degree to mitigate the effect of currency fluctuations.

CAPITAL NEEDS

To fund its growth, the Company may be dependent on securing the necessary capital through loans or permanent capital. The availability of this capital is subject to general economic conditions and lender and investor interest in the Company's projects. The exploration and evaluation, development, mining and processing of the Company's properties may require substantial additional financing. A source of future funds available to the Company is the sale of additional equity capital and the borrowing of funds. There is no assurance that such funding will be available to the Company or that it will be obtained on terms favorable to the Company or will provide the Company with sufficient funds to meet its objectives, which may adversely affect the Company's business and financial position.

In addition, any future equity financing by the Company may result in a substantial dilution of the existing shareholders. Failure to obtain sufficient financing may result in delaying or indefinite postponement of further exploration and evaluation, development or production on any or all of the Company's properties or even a loss of property interest.

CANADA CUSTOMS AND INCOME AGENCY

No assurance can be made that Canada Customs and Income Agency will agree with the Company's characterization of expenditures as Canadian exploration expenses or Canadian development expenses or the eligibility of such expenses as Canadian exploration expenses under the Income Tax Act (Canada).

REPUTATIONAL RISK

The consequence of reputational risk is a negative impact to the Company's public image, which may influence its ability to acquire future mining projects and retain or attract key employees. Reputational risk may arise under many situations including, among others, cyber-attacks and media crisis. Prior to acquire a project, the Company mitigates reputational risk by performing due diligence, which includes a review of the mining project, the country, the scope of the project and local laws and culture. Once the decision to participate in a mining project has been taken, the Company continues to assess and mitigate reputational risk through regular Board and Board's Committees reviews.

CERTIFICATION OF ANNUAL FILINGS

The President and Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer have signed the Basic Certifications of Annual Filings as required by National Instrument 52-109 for venture issuer, thus confirming, the review, the absence of misrepresentations and the fair presentation of the annual filings.

- The President and Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer confirm to have reviewed the annual financial statements and the annual MD&A (together, the "annual filings") of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2026.
- Based on their knowledge, having exercised reasonable diligence, the President and Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer confirm that the annual filings do not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact required to be stated or that is necessary to make a statement not misleading in light of the circumstances under which it was made, for the period covered by the annual filings.

Based on their knowledge, having exercised reasonable diligence, the President and Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer confirm that the annual financial statements together with the other financial information included in the annual filings fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, financial performance and cash flows of the issuer, as of the date of and for the year presented in the annual filings.