

KO GOLD INC.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS for the year ended March 31, 2026

July 29, 2026

INTRODUCTION

This management's discussion and analysis ("MD&A") has been prepared by KO Gold Inc.'s ("KO" or the "Company") management and provides a review of the Company's operating and financial performance for the year ended March 31, 2026, as well as a view of future prospects. The MD&A should be read in conjunction with KO's consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026 and 2025. Additional information related to the Company is filed electronically on the System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval (SEDAR+) and is available online at www.sedarplus.ca.

Basis of presentation

The Company's consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). All amounts are expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise noted.

NOTE: in this MD&A references to fiscal periods, refers to the year ended March 31, 2026

This MD&A may contain forward-looking statements, which may be influenced by factors described in the "Cautionary Statements" section of the MD&A. The "Risks and Uncertainties" section of this MD&A further describes other factors that could cause results or events to differ from expectations.

Qualified Person Statement

The scientific and technical information disclosed in this MD&A has been prepared and approved by Paul Ténière, P.Geo., Vice President of Exploration and a Director of the Company and considered a Qualified Person under National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101").

Scientific and technical information contained in this MD&A has been referenced from the Company's NI 43-101 technical report titled, "Technical Report on the Otago Region Gold Properties, New Zealand" with an effective date of February 1, 2023 and news releases as filed on the Company's SEDAR+ profile.

CORPORATE PROFILE

KO Gold Inc. (CSE:KOG) is a publicly listed exploration company involved in the business of acquiring, exploring and developing mineral properties in New Zealand. The Company commenced trading on the OTCQB Venture Market on March 20, 2026 under the symbol "KOGDF". The Company's mineral exploration focus revolves around its 400 km² Otago Gold Project (the "Otago Gold Project" or "Otago Project") located in the Otago Gold District of the South Island of New Zealand. The Otago Gold Project consists of four 100% owned exploration permits (EP). The Smylers and Glenpark exploration permits were acquired through the acquisition of Hyde Resources Limited on November 27, 2023 are now part of the Otago Gold Project. The Company also has an NSR on three additional permits, Garibaldi, Raggedy Range, and Rough Ridge South totaling 340 km².

HIGHLIGHTS

On September 22, 2025, the Company, through its wholly owned subsidiary, entered into a definitive agreement with an arm's length party for the sale of certain New Zealand exploration and prospecting permits, namely Exploration permit EP 60733, Exploration Permit EP 60677 and Prospecting permit PP 60705. The Company received total proceeds of \$260,000. The Company will retain a 2% Net Smelter Royalty, on future production from the Permits. The Purchaser has the right, at any time, to purchase 1% of the NSR for \$1,000,000.

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On September 19, 2025, the Company issued the final share issuance under its amended and restated exploration permit acquisition agreement with NewPeak NZ Limited and has acquired a 100% interest in two exploration permits located in the Otago Region, New Zealand.

On December 5, 2025, the Company issued 2,467,356 common shares with a fair value of \$444,124 to extinguish financial liabilities with a carrying amount of \$493,471, of which \$282,871 was payable to related parties. The Company recognized a gain on debt settlement of \$49,347 in statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

On January 14, 2026, the Company closed the first tranche of the non-brokered private placement (the "Private Placement") for aggregate gross proceeds of \$1,980,475.35, representing the issuance of 13,203,169 units (the "Units").

Each Unit was issued at a price of \$0.15 and consisted of one common share (a "Share") and one common share purchase warrant (a "Warrant"), with each such Warrant entitling the holder thereof to acquire one additional Share at an exercise price of C\$0.25 for a period of three (3) years from the date of issuance.

The Company paid finder's fees of \$28,735 in cash and issued 191,567 finder's warrants (the "Finder's Warrants") to certain qualified parties upon closing. Each Finder's Warrant will be exercisable to acquire one common share at an exercise price of C\$0.25 for a period of three (3) years from the date of issuance, being on the same terms as the warrants issued in connection with the first tranche of the Private Placement.

On January 26, 2026, the Company closed the second tranche of the non-brokered Private Placement for aggregate gross proceeds of \$467,385, representing the issuance of 2,789,076 units. The Company issued 1,699,666 units at a price of \$0.15 per unit, each unit comprised of one Share of the Company and one Warrant exercisable at \$0.25 for a period of three (3) years from the date of issuance and 1,089,410 units at a price of \$0.195 per unit, each unit comprised of one Share of the Company and one Warrant exercisable at \$0.26 for a period of three (3) years from the date of issuance.

The Company issued 92,120 finder's warrants (the "Finder's Warrants") to certain qualified parties upon closing. A total of 51,310 Finder's Warrant will be exercisable to acquire one common share at an exercise price of C\$0.25 for a period of three (3) years from the date of issuance, being on the same terms as the warrants issued in connection with the first tranche of the Private Placement, and the remaining 40,810 Finder's Warrants will be exercisable at an exercise price of \$0.26 for a period of three (3) years from the date of issuance, being on the same terms as the warrants issued in connection with the second tranche of the Private Placement.

On February 5, 2026 Company granted 2,335,000 stock options of the Company to certain directors, officers, and consultants of the Company, pursuant to the Company's stock option plan. The Options are exercisable for a period of three (3) years from the date of grant at a price of \$0.35 per Share. The Options will vest immediately. All of the Options and the Shares underlying the Options are subject to a hold period of four months and one day from the date of the grant.

During the year ended March 31, 2026, 21,000 warrants with exercise price of \$0.40 expired unexercised.

Subsequent to year ended March 31, 2026, 150,000 stock options with exercise price of \$0.027 expired unexercised.

On May 7, 2026, the Company appointed John Anderson to its board of directors. John Anderson has over 30 years of capital markets experience, primarily in the resource sector. He has founded, financed and advised numerous start-up companies and has experience with issuers listed on major international exchanges, including the TSX, TSX Venture Exchange, NYSE, Nasdaq, AIM and the Swiss Stock Exchange.

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OTAGO GOLD PROJECT – SOUTH ISLAND, NEW ZEALAND

The Otago Gold Project is located on the South Island of New Zealand and encompasses a combined area of approximately 400 km². The Otago Project consists of four exploration permits all 100% owned by the Company.

During F2024, the Company acquired two exploration permits (Smylers Gold and Glenpark) through the acquisition of Hyde Resources Limited and entered into an agreement with NewPeak NZ Limited to acquire the Garibaldi and Raggedy Range exploration permits. In addition, NZP&M granted the Carrick EP to the Company on May 9, 2024.

On May 9, 2024, the New Zealand Petroleum & Minerals ("NZP&M") granted the Carrick exploration permit ("Carrick EP") to the Company. The Carrick EP encompasses approximately 105 km² over the historic Carrick Goldfield in the Otago Gold District of New Zealand. The Company has also submitted an exploration permit application for an area south of the Carrick EP, formally known as the Carrick Range Prospecting Permit. The EP application is still under review by NZP&M.

On September 18, 2024, NZP&M approved the applications for consent to change the operator or transfer interests of the Garibaldi and Raggedy Range exploration permits to the Company from NewPeak NZ Limited. The Company has since divested these properties.

On December 15, 2024, the Company relinquished its Tokomairiro prospecting permit (PP 60674) due to the lack of significant results from exploration programs on this permit.

On September 22, 2025, the Company, through its wholly owned subsidiary, entered into a definitive agreement with an arm's length party for the sale of certain New Zealand exploration and prospecting permits, namely Exploration permit EP 60733, Exploration Permit EP 60677 and Prospecting permit PP 60705. The Company received total proceeds of \$260,000. The Company will retain a 2% Net Smelter Royalty, on future production from the Permits. The Purchaser has the right, at any time, to purchase 1% of the NSR for \$1,000,000

In May 2026, the Company commenced drilling on its 100%-owned Smylers Gold Exploration Permit ("Smylers EP") in the Otago Gold District, South Island, New Zealand.

The Company must complete a minimum work programme for each permit that is acceptable to NZP&M by the permit expiry date. NZP&M is a part of the New Zealand Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment, which administers the Crown Minerals Act 1991, under which prospecting, exploration and mining permits are granted.

A summary of the Company's current permits is described below:

Otago Gold Project					
Permit	Permit #	Area (sq kms)	Type of Permit	Expiry	Current Status
Carrick Range ¹	60727	210	Prospecting - Tier 2	June 1, 2025	Exploration Permit Application (pending approval)
Glenpark	60129	42	Exploration - Tier 2	October 12, 2026	Active
Smylers Gold	60389	20	Exploration - Tier 1	November 2, 2027	Active
Hyde	60702	23	Exploration - Tier 2	February 23, 2027	Active
Carrick	60979	106	Exploration - Tier 2	May 9, 2029	Active

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1. In May 2025, the Company submitted an exploration permit application to NZP&M for the Carrick Range permit area with a final decision pending.

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General

Unless a permit is a non-exclusive prospecting permit, the rights granted by a permit are exclusive to the permit holder; however, permits may be granted over an area where there are already permits for other mineral groups. Minerals permits are classified as tier 1 or tier 2. All prospecting permits are tier 2. Exploration permits for gold are classified as tier 1 unless the expected total work programme expenditure for the final five years of its life, is less than NZ \$1,250,000. Mining permits for gold, silver and platinum group metals (PGMs) are classified as tier 1 if, in any one permit year in the next five years of its life, the annual royalty payable to the New Zealand government will be equal to or more than NZ \$50,000.

The permit tiers may change in the future, e.g. as work programme expenditures increase over the life of the permits. Exploration permits are granted for a maximum term of five years, and prospecting permits are granted for two years. At the end of the permit period, the Company has the option of upgrading the permit type (e.g. prospecting to exploration permit or exploration permit to mining permit), applying for an extension of duration (EOD) of the current permit, or surrendering the permit. If the Company decides to extend the duration of any of its permits, it must relinquish 50% of the permit area.

Hyde Resources Ltd. Acquisition (Smylers Gold Project)

On November 27, 2023, the Company completed the purchase of 100% of the shares of Hyde Resources Limited from Smylers Gold Limited. The effective date of the acquisition was November 1, 2023. Hyde Resources holds the Smylers and Glenpark exploration permits (the HR Permits), located in the Otago gold district of the South Island of New Zealand.

The purchase price was \$910,738, which consisted of 3,500,000 common shares, having a fair value of \$875,000 and transaction costs of \$35,738. The acquisition of Hyde Resources was treated as an asset acquisition, whereby the consideration paid for the acquisition was allocated to the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities assumed with the remainder allocated to the mineral properties acquired. The consideration attributed to the acquisition was expensed in accordance with the Company's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation expenditures.

In addition, Smylers Gold Ltd. retained:

- a) a 2-per-cent net smelter return ("NSR") royalty for the life of the HR Permits, with the Company having the option to purchase 1 per cent , at anytime, for NZ \$2 million; and,
- b) the right to receive \$20 for each ounce of gold produced from the HR Permits for the life of the project

NewPeak permit acquisition

On February 15, 2024, as amended on May 16, 2024, the Company entered into an agreement with NewPeak NZ Limited to acquire the Garibaldi and Raggedy Range exploration permits (the "NewPeak Properties") that encompass a combined area of approximately 92 km², within the Otago Gold District of New Zealand. Both exploration permits were granted for a 5-year term and are highly prospective for gold based on historical exploration work and alluvial gold workings in the area. The permits are located between Santana Minerals' advanced resource-stage Bendigo-Ophir Gold Project (Rise and Shine Shear Zone - RSSZ) and OceanaGold Corp's active Macraes gold mine (Hyde-Macraes Shear Zone - HMSZ).

As consideration for the acquisition of the NewPeak Properties, the Company:

- a) issued an aggregate of 595,238 common shares on February 23, 2024
- b) Issued an aggregate of 657,894 common shares having a value of \$125,000 on February 11, 2025 (the "Second Tranche"); and
- c) issued such number of Common Shares having a value of \$125,000 on September 19, 2025 (the "Third Tranche").

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Completion of the acquisition of the NewPeak Properties was subject to receipt of New Zealand ministerial approval by August 31, 2024, to transfer the NewPeak Properties to the Company in accordance with the New Zealand Crown Minerals Act. The Company has received NZP&M approval of the permit transfers and the acquisition is now complete.

The Company entered into a definitive agreement with an arm's length party (the "Purchaser") dated September 22, 2025, for the sale of certain New Zealand exploration and prospecting permits, namely Exploration Permit EP 60733, Exploration Permit EP 60677, and Prospecting Permit PP 60705 (together, the "Permits"). The Company sold the Permits for total consideration of \$260,000 and recorded a gain on disposition of mining permits of \$260,000.

As part of the transaction, the Company will retain a 2% Net Smelter Royalty ("NSR") on future production from the Permits. The Purchaser will have the right, at any time following closing, to repurchase 1% of the NSR for CDN \$1,000,000.

The Company has since divested these properties through a purchase agreement.

Exploration Activities – Year ending March 31 2024 and prior

Extensive geological and structural mapping has been conducted at the Smylers Gold and Glenpark permits acquired from Hyde Resources in F2024 and compiled with historical data to understand the mineralization and plan surface sampling and drilling. Over the past five years, KO, Hyde Resources Limited and Smylers Gold Limited have collected a total of 349 rock-chip samples, 5,330 soil samples, dug 14 trenches totalling 832 m, and drilled 41 diamond and 64 reverse circulation (RC) drill holes for a combined total of 15,591 m. Exploration has identified seven gold prospects within the Smylers Gold permit. Gold mineralization has been intercepted at depth, and some of the best intercepts include 5 m @ 3.4 g/t from 32 m (incl. 1 m @ 8.3 g/t), 2 m @ 4.7 g/t from 22 m, 3.6m @ 2.14 g/t from 142.7 m.

During the year ending March 31, 2022, the Company completed a reverse circulation (RC) drill program at the Smylers Gold permit. The RC drilling program consisted of approximately 2,735 m and 26 drill holes. Every drill hole encountered gold mineralization including up to 9 m at 1 g/t within the Kensington target in the central part of the Smylers Gold permit. Additional soil sampling and prospecting was completed east of the 2022 RC drilling program in Smylers East in early F2022. Arsenic soil anomalies up to 200 ppm were encountered along strike at Smylers East resulting in a new orientation of the Hyde-Macraes Shear Zone (HMSZ), which is known to host significant gold deposits to the northwest including at the Macraes Mine. During the year ending March 31, 2023, exploration activities were focused on planning and designing a second phase reverse circulation (RC) drilling program, with a focus on key gold targets on the Smylers Gold exploration permit. For the year ending March 31, 2024, exploration expenditures represent costs to acquire Hyde Resources and maintain operations.

During the year ending March 31, 2022, at the Tokomairiro permit, geological and structural mapping was conducted contemporaneously with soil, stream and rock-chip sampling. The mapping was focused around areas of known historical Au mining, and noted shafts, adits, pits, and abandoned mining equipment. Outcrop of in situ basement schist is limited within permit area; therefore, only 14 rock-chip samples were collected. The best rock-chip sample was collected nearby the Canada/Ocean View reef and returned 135.5 ppm Au. All major streams except the Wai-o-Te-Meho Creek were sampled, and a total of 72 samples were collected. The Wai-o-Te-Meho Creek was not sampled following consultation withouh cash to pay Te Rūnanga o Ōtākou as sampling was conducted during the spawning season of a threatened native freshwater fish species. The stream-sediment analysis identified two anomalous catchments with an Au z-score >2. Soil sampling was conducted over four prospects (historical Au mines), and a total of 531 samples were collected. Samples were analysed by Portable X-ray Fluorescence analysis (pXRF) and sent for laboratory gold (Au) analysis. Thirteen samples returned ≥ 0.01 ppm Au.

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The existing (1997–2000) geophysical data (magnetic, radiometric, and electromagnetic) was reviewed. While the radiometric and electromagnetic maps did not delineate any distinguishable features, the magnetic maps indicate the presence of two magnetic structural boundaries that warrant further investigation. The Tokomairiro permit was relinquished on December 15, 2024.

During the year ending March 31, 2023, exploration activities at the Otago Gold Project were focused on desktop studies and data compilation work for its Carrick Range and Rough Ridge South prospecting permits to prepare for a field mapping, soil sampling, and prospecting programs.

For the year ending March 31, 2024, exploration expenditures represent costs to acquire the NewPeak Properties, permitting costs and costs to complete a desktop study for the Carrick Range permit and outlined potential exploration and drilling targets.

Exploration Activities – March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025

Drilling plans in order of priority:

Carrick

- Up to 18 drill holes are planned on the Carrick EP within the Carrick Goldfield targeting high-angle, lode-style gold mineralization and low-angle, shear-hosted gold mineralization within the Carrick-Potter Shear Zone "CPSZ". Historical drilling intercepted several mineralized intercepts grading between 1 to 4 g/t Au over 3 to 17 m including higher grade intervals of 7.4 g/t Au and 14.5 g/t Au over 2 m. The Company will test extensions to gold mineralization in the Lower Carrick Target through both twinning and step-out drilling. The initial drilling phase will comprise of 3-4 holes.

Smylers

- Up to 13 drill holes are planned on the Smylers Gold EP immediately adjacent to the Macraes mining permit "MP" to test for southeast extensions of the HMSZ and confirming the presence of significant gold mineralization. This drilling program is a continuation of the Company's successful 26-hole RC and diamond drilling program completed in 2021 that intersected high-grade gold mineralization, including 9 m at 1 g/t Au and 5 m at 3.4 g/t Au, including 1 m at 8.3 g/t Au, at the Kensington and Williams prospects.

Hyde

- Up to 4 drill holes are planned on the Hyde EP adjacent to the Macraes MP to test for northwest extensions of the gold mineralized HMSZ.

Glenpark

- Up to 4 drill holes are planned on the Glenpark EP immediately adjacent to the Macraes MP to test for down-dip extensions of the HMSZ east of the mine. These drill holes will target the possible extension of the Taylors and Shaws lode and possible basal hanging wall structure of the HMSZ at deeper depths.

Other:

The Company completed an initial program of soil and stream sediment sampling on its Carrick prospecting permit in June and July 2024 targeting new shear zones that could contain gold. Samples have been submitted to an independent assay laboratory for analyses with results still pending. Other work included desktop studies and data compilation for its upcoming exploration programs on the Rough Ridge South prospecting permit, and drill hole planning for its Carrick, Hyde, Smylers, and Glenpark exploration permits.

Otago Gold Project exploration expenditures for the year ended March 31, 2026 are set out in the table below.

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	Year ended March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
	\$	\$
Expenses		
Acquisition costs - New Peak	125,000	125,000
Property costs	86,403	119,862
Assaying	(89)	2,252
Consulting/Contracting	133,359	290,602
Site costs	2,029	19,268
Field Expenses	-	28,780
Admin	-	10,267
Travel/transportation	-	1,445
Total exploration fees	346,702	597,476

Future Exploration Activities

The size and scope of planned exploration activity over the next 12 months is dependent on the Company's working capital and regulatory approvals. The Company plans to complete the following exploration activities as follows:

- Smylers EP: drill up to 13 reverse circulation (RC) holes to test the mineralization at Hidden Gully, Kensington, and Williams prospects. This program is in progress.
- Glenpark EP: drill up to 1-2 RC/diamond drill holes adjacent to Macraes mining permit to test for down-dip extensions of the Hyde-Macraes Shear Zone.
- Hyde EP: Drill up to 4 RC holes to test northwest extension of Hyde-Macraes Shear Zone.
- Carrick EP: drill up to 13 RC and diamond drill holes in the Carrick-Potters Shear Zone and twin existing historical holes to identify potential mineralized zones in the upper and lower shears. The initial drilling phase will comprise of 3-4 holes.
- Carrick Range permit: pending NZP&M approval for exploration permit.
- Complete other exploration work on its permits as determined by timing of existing permit obligations and budgetary constraints.

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	September 30, 2025	June 30, 2025
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Corporate and administrative	512,662	138,604	128,922	154,377
Exploration and evaluation	213,565	28,941	175,644	53,552
Share-based payments	455,867	-	-	-
Net loss for the period	(1,183,913)	(118,198)	(44,566)	(207,929)
Basic and diluted income (loss) per share	(0.04)	(0.01)	(0.002)	(0.010)

	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	September 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Corporate and administrative	148,372	215,904	193,906	179,228
Exploration and evaluation	126,787	103,636	31,172	335,881

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Share-based payments	2,207	5,252	9,752	18,599
Net loss for the period	(277,366)	(324,779)	(234,797)	(533,708)
Basic and diluted income (loss) per share	(0.013)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.05)

For the three-month period ended March 31, 2026, the Company's working capital increased to \$1,365,970 from deficit of \$627,169 as at March 31, 2025. The Company completed a private placement in January 2026 through the issuance of 15,992,245 common shares and raised total proceeds of \$2,408,018.

For the three-month period ended December 31, 2025, the Company's working capital increased to \$406,830 from deficit of \$627,169 as at March 31, 2025. The Company sold certain mining permits for \$260,000 which resulted in an improvement to the net loss for the nine months period ended. The Company also settled debt of \$493,471 through issuance of 2,467,356 common shares with a fair value of \$444,124 and recorded a gain on debt settlement of \$49,347. The Company also received \$841,771 of share subscriptions received in advance.

For the three-month period ended September 30, 2025, the Company's working capital deficiency increased to \$758,284 from \$627,169 as at March 31, 2025. The Company sold certain mining permits for \$260,000 which resulted in an improvement to the net loss for the six months period ended. The Company utilized these funds to pay down its convertible debenture and continue exploring its property, resulting in an increase in exploration and evaluation of \$175,644 from \$31,172.

For the three-month period ended June 30, 2025, the Company's working capital decreased to \$47,650 from \$278,114 as at March 31, 2025. The decrease in liquidity resulted in the decrease in general business activity. The Company's administrative expenses decreased to \$154,377 from \$179,228 and exploration expenditures decreased to \$53,552 from \$354,480. The Company is seeking to complete a private placement.

For the three month period ended March 31, 2025, results were influenced by the amount of: (1) corporate and administrative expenses, which decreased compared to the quarter ended March 31, 2024 and were impacted by - consulting fees and management fees and professional fees to support operations, marketing and corporate development activities; (2) exploration and evaluation expenditures were attributable the Company's Otago Gold Project; and (3), share-based payments due to the vesting of stock options granted previously.

For the three month period ended December 31, 2024, results were influenced by the amount of: (1) corporate and administrative expenses, which were impacted by - consulting fees and management fees and professional fees to support operations, expanded marketing and corporate development activities and, travel costs to attend meetings in New Zealand; (2) exploration and evaluation expenditures were attributable the Company's Otago Gold Project; and (3), share-based payments due to the vesting of stock options granted previously.

For the three month period ended September 30 2024, results were influenced by the amount of: (1) corporate and administrative expenses, which were impacted by - consulting fees and management fees and professional fees to support operations, expanded marketing and corporate development activities and, travel costs to attend meetings in New Zealand; (2) exploration and evaluation expenditures were attributable the Company's Otago Gold Project; and (3), share-based payments due to the vesting of stock options granted previously.

For the three month period ended June 30, 2024, results were influenced by the amount of: (1) corporate and administrative expenses, which were impacted by - consulting fees and management fees to support operations, expanded marketing and corporate development activities and, travel costs to attend meetings in New Zealand; (2) exploration and evaluation expenditures were attributable the Company's Otago Gold Project; and (3), share-based payments due to the grant of stock options.

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For the year ending March 31, 2024, results were influenced by the amount of: (1) corporate and administrative expenses, which were impacted by - costs related to the Company's public listing in each quarter, consulting fees and management fees to support operations beginning in the period ended December 31, 2023, expanded marketing and corporate development activities in the periods ended December 31, 2023 and March 31, 2024, annual audit and tax reporting fees in March 31, 2024 and, travel costs to attend meetings in New Zealand in December 31, 2023 and March 31, 2024; (2) exploration and evaluation expenditures related to the Company's Otago and Smylers Gold Projects, including the acquisition of Hyde Resources Limited in December 31, 2023 and NewPeak Properties in March 31, 2024; and (3), share-based payments due to the Company's inaugural grant of stock options in March 31, 2024.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**i) For the year ended March 31, 2026**

The comprehensive net loss for the year ended March 31, 2026, was \$1,439,870 versus a net loss of \$1,368,778 for the comparative year ended March 31, 2025. The increase in the net loss was primarily attributable to higher share-based compensation expenses of \$455,867 (2025 - \$35,810) as the Company granted new stock options in 2026.

Corporate administrative expenses increased to \$934,565 (2025 - \$737,484), primarily due to increased corporate activity during the year, including costs associated with the Company's financing initiatives, OTCQB listing efforts, corporate governance, investor relations, and other administrative activities supporting the advancement of its exploration projects.

Interest expense decreased to \$15,227 (2025 - \$9,569), primarily reflecting lower interest and accretion expense related to the Company's convertible note. The Company settled the Convertible note in 2026.

Filing and transfer agent fees were incurred in connection with maintaining the Company's public listings and administering its share capital following financing activities completed during the year. Corporate development and promotion expenses also increased as the Company expanded its investor relations and marketing initiatives to support its financing activities, increase market awareness, and advance its exploration strategy.

Share-based payments of \$455,867 (2025 - \$35,810) represents the fair value attributed to the grant of stock options.

The Company received \$260,000 of income from the sale of certain New Zealand exploration and prospecting permits during the year ended March 31, 2026.

On December 5, 2025, the Company issued 2,467,356 common shares with a fair value of \$444,124 to extinguish financial liabilities with a carrying amount of \$493,471, of which \$282,871 was payable to related parties. The Company recognized a gain on debt settlement of \$49,347 as a result.

ii) For the three months period ended March 31, 2026

The comprehensive net loss for the period ended March 31, 2026, was \$1,187,974, compared to a comprehensive net loss of \$318,001 for the period ended March 31, 2025. The increase in the net loss was primarily attributable to higher share-based compensation, consulting fees, and corporate development expenditures incurred during the period.

During the period ended March 31, 2026, the Company granted 2,335,000 stock options, resulting in share-based payment expense of \$455,867 (2025 - \$2,207). Consulting fees increased to \$77,769 (2025 - \$28,410), while corporate development expenses increased to \$262,505 (2025 - \$32,116), reflecting increased corporate activities, financing initiatives, investor relations efforts, and preparations to advance the Company's exploration programs.

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LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Working capital

As at March 31, 2026, the Company had cash of \$1,396,736 (March 31, 2025 – \$235,401 and working capital \$1,365,970 (March 31, 2025– deficit of \$627,169). Sales tax receivables represent amounts expected to be refunded by the Canadian and New Zealand governments.

The following table summarizes the Company's cash on hand, working capital and cash flow activities:

As at	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Cash	1,396,736	235,401
Working capital (deficit)	1,365,970	(627,169)
Period ended,	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(1,182,419)	(816,106)
Cash used in financing activities	2,354,018	270,000
Change in cash	1,171,599	(546,106)

On September 22, 2025, the Company, through its wholly owned subsidiary, entered into a definitive agreement with an arm's length party for the sale of certain New Zealand exploration and prospecting permits, namely Exploration permit EP 60733, Exploration Permit EP 60677 and Prospecting permit PP 60705. The Company received total proceeds of \$260,000. The Company will retain a 2% Net Smelter Royalty, on future production from the Permits. The Purchaser will have the right, at any time, to purchase 1% of the NSR for \$1,000,000.

On April 10, 2025 the Company issued convertible promissory notes for aggregate proceeds of C\$200,000, pursuant to the loan agreement entered into on March 31, 2025, as announced on April 2, 2025. The Convertible Notes bear interest at a rate of 12% per annum and are due six months from the date of closing. At any time prior to maturity, the principal and accrued interest may be converted into units of the Company, at the Lender's option, on the same terms as the private placement announced on March 27, 2025. During the period ended September 30, 2025, the Company repaid this convertible loan.

The Company has loans payable of \$178,000, which is payable to Company directors/officer. These loans are payable on demand, unsecured and non-interest bearing. The Company has the right to prepay the loans at any time, without bonus or penalty.

On December 5, 2025, the Company issued 2,467,356 common shares with a fair value of \$444,124 to extinguish financial liabilities with a carrying amount of \$493,471, of which \$282,871 was payable to related parties. The Company recognized a gain on debt settlement of \$49,347 in statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

On January 14, 2026, the Company closed the first tranche of the non-brokered private placement (the "Private Placement") for aggregate gross proceeds of \$1,980,475, representing the issuance of 13,203,169 units (the "Units").

On January 26, 2026, the Company closed the second tranche of the non-brokered Private Placement for aggregate gross proceeds of \$467,385, representing the issuance of 2,789,076 units.

The Company needs to raise additional working capital to fully fund its corporate activities, to support its permitting requirements and to fund its exploration activities at its Otago Gold Project for the next year.

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Further, should the Company acquire additional properties then the Company may require additional capital to fund the acquisition and/or associated exploration activities on the new properties.

There is a risk that the Company may not be able to raise sufficient funds, thus jeopardizing the Company's ability to maintain its mineral projects/properties or continue as a going-concern. A large majority of the Otago Gold Projects' expenditures are denominated in New Zealand dollars giving rise to market risk from changes in foreign exchange rates, which may negatively or positively impact the Company's working capital.

Directors and officers

The Directors, Executive Officers, and related companies of the Company are as follows:

Greg Isenor	-	Director, President and CEO
Paul Teniere	-	Director, Vice President of Exploration
Norman Stacey	-	Director
Alvin Jackson	-	Director
James Henning	-	Chief Financial Officer
Mark McMurdie	-	Former Chief Financial Officer
Corpfinance Advisors Inc.	-	Company owned by James Henning (CFO)
GP Isenor Co.	-	Company owned by Greg Isenor (Director, President and CEO)
Teniere Geoconsulting Services	-	Company owned by Paul Teniere (Director, Vice President of Exploration)
Diversified Investment Management Services Limited	-	Company owned by Norman Stacey (Director)
Rustle Woods Capital	-	Company owned by Mark McGurdie (Former Director and CFO)

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

A summary of the compensation of key management (directors/officers) of the Company is included in the table below. Key management are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling activities, directly or indirectly, of the Company.

Name	Relationship	Purpose of transaction:	March 31, 2026 \$	March 31, 2025 \$
Mark McMurdie	Former CFO	Management fees (i)	-	21,000
Corp Finance Advisors Inc.	Company controlled by a director	Management fees (i)	6,000	2,500
Jim Henning	CFO	Share based compensation (ii)	25,356	-
GP Isenor Co.	Company controlled by the CEO	Management fees (i)	150,000	150,000
Greg Isenor	CEO	Share based compensation (ii)	48,808	-
Diversified Investment Management Services	Company controlled by a director	Management fees (i)	10,000	37,500
Norman Stacey	Director	Share based compensation (ii)	29,285	-
Teniere Geoconsulting Services	Director	Management fees (i)	108,000	108,000
Paul Teniere	Director	Share based compensation (ii)	39,046	-
Alvin Jackson	Director	Share based compensation (ii)	29,285	-
Total			446,781	319,000

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(i) Management fees were paid or became payable to Company officers or companies controlled by Company officers.

(ii) Share based compensation are the vesting of options issued during the prior financial year.

Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities is 76,908 (March 31, 2025 – \$164,400) payable to entities controlled by or associated with Company directors/officers.

In September 2023, Company directors/officers provided the Company with cash loans of \$10,000. These loans are unsecured, non-interest bearing and payable on demand any time after October 1, 2024. The Company has the right to prepay the loans at any time, without bonus or penalty. During the year ended March 31, 2026, the Company repaid \$5,000 of the related party loans.

During the year ended March 31, 2026, the Company received loans from a Company controlled by Greg Isenor or \$173,000. The loan is unsecured, due on demand and non-interest bearing.

SHARE CAPITAL

As of the date of this MD&A, the Company has the following securities outstanding:

Security	Number
Common shares, issued and outstanding	42,880,749
Warrants	19,639,704
Options	2,335,000

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

For information on current and future changes in accounting policies and disclosures, please refer to Note 4 in the Company's audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Disclosure on the Company's financial instruments and related risks may be found in Note 15 of the Company's audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026 which is available online at www.sedarplus.ca.

The Company's current exposure to liquidity risk has been partially mitigated with the amount of capital raised during the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025. However, the Company's exposure to liquidity risk remains and will continue to revolve around the amounts required to fund its Otago Gold Projects' obligations and exploration activities, in addition to funding its corporate overheads and any future property or project acquisitions. A large majority of the Otago Gold Projects' expenditures are denominated in New Zealand dollars giving rise to market risk from changes in foreign exchange rates.

The Company does not have a risk management committee or written risk management policies. The Company has not entered into any specialized financial agreements to minimize its credit or foreign currency risks. There are no off-balance sheet arrangements.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

This MD&A may contain forward-looking statements relating to, but not limited to, the Company's assumptions, estimates, expectations and statements that describe the company's future plans, intentions, beliefs, objectives or goals, that are subject to a number of known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or anticipated by such forward-looking statements. Statements that address activities, events or developments that the Company

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expects or anticipates will or may occur in the future are forward-looking statements or forward-looking information, including, but not limited to, statements preceded by, followed by or that include words such as "may", "will", "would", "could", "should", "believes", "estimates", "projects", "potential", "expects", "plans", "intends", "anticipates", "targeted", "continues", "forecasts", "designed", "goal", or the negative of those words or other similar or comparable words.

Examples of such forward-looking statements, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, include:

- potential to earn an interest in mineral properties or projects and complete acquisitions
- ability to satisfy permitting requirements, work commitments and expenditure requirements
- reference to competitor's exploration results
- potential of exploration properties
- financial or capital market conditions
- evaluation of the potential impact of future accounting changes
- capital requirements and ability to obtain funding
- ability to continue as a going concern.

Known and unknown factors could cause actual results to differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements and forward-looking information. Such factors include, but are not limited to:

- condition of underlying commodity markets and prices
- ability to raise necessary capital
- fluctuations in foreign exchange and stock market volatility
- receipt or retention of necessary permits or approvals
- suspension or delays in our operations due to public health concerns
- access to properties and contests over title to properties
- obtaining exploration, environmental and mining approvals
- timing of commencement of exploration or development activities
- quality of exploration results and mineralogy
- geological, technical, drilling and operating difficulties
- establishment of sufficient and economic resources or reserves
- availability and cost of contractors, equipment, supplies, labour and insurance
- performance of our partners and their financial wherewithal
- the speculative nature of exploration and development and investor sentiment
- degree of support from local communities
- competition for, among other things, capital, acquisitions of resources and/or reserves, undeveloped lands and skilled personnel
- changes in national and local governments, legislation, taxation, controls, regulations and political or economic developments in which the Company conducts or may conduct business
- business opportunities that may be presented to or pursued by us
- our ability to correctly value and successfully complete acquisitions
- effectiveness of corporate and investor relations

Although the Company believes that the assumptions, estimates and expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, results may vary, and management cannot guarantee future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements due to the inherent uncertainty. The Company and its management disclaim any intent or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future events or other such factors which affect this information, except as required by law.

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The Company is in the business of exploring mineral properties and, if warranted, developing and mining them, which is a highly speculative and costly endeavour. The mining sector is by its nature, cyclical, competitive and risky. Many of these risks are beyond the Company's control. Investment in the mining

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sector in general and the exploration sector involves a great deal of risk and uncertainty, and the Company's common shares should be considered as a highly speculative investment. Current and potential investors should give special consideration to the risk factors involved.

Acquisition Risk

The Company uses its best judgment in the acquisition of mineral properties or an alternative business venture and, in pursuit of such opportunities, the Company may fail to select appropriate acquisition candidates or negotiate acceptable agreements, including agreements to finance the acquisition and development of the mineral properties or business venture. The Company cannot provide assurance that it can complete any acquisition that it pursues, on favourable terms, or that any acquisition will ultimately benefit the Company. The Company has assembled a board of directors with strong experience in mergers and acquisitions.

Community and Indigenous Risk

There is an ongoing level of public concern relating to the effects of mining on the natural landscape, on communities and on the environment. Certain organizations, indigenous and public interest groups and media organizations, who oppose resource development can be vocal critics of the mining industry. Any such actions and the resulting media coverage could have an adverse effect on the reputation and financial condition of the Company or its relationships with the communities in which it operates, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows or prospects.

Under the Crown Minerals Act 1991, NZP&M must act in accordance with the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti o Waitangi) that underpin the relationship between indigenous peoples known as the Māori and the Crown. These principles include partnership, active protection, and redress. As such, when assessing a permit application, NZP&M consults with iwi and hapū whose role includes some or all of a permit area, or who may be directly affected by a permit. Iwi and hapū can provide recommendations and requests based on the Treaty principles.

During the permit application assessments, Aukaha, a consultancy that represents iwi (Māori tribes), put forth submissions on behalf of Kāti Huirapa Rūnaka ki Puketeraki, Te Rūnanga o Ōtākou, Te Rūnanga o Moeraki and Hokonui Rūnanga (local iwi). The submissions requested by the Company typically make the following provisions when planning work programmes:

- Consider the Kāi Tahu ki Otago Natural Resource Management Plan.
- Keep any vegetation disturbance to a minimum (necessary to establish access and undertake the bed disturbance works).
- Limit any activities within the watercourse to outside the duration of spawning seasons or periods when the native fishery is considered sensitive.
- Adhere to the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Archaeological Discovery Protocol.
- Ensure any prospecting activity is discrete and selective and does not change the shape or form of the existing landscape.

One or more groups of people may oppose the Company's current and future operations or further development or new development of its projects or operations. Such opposition may be directed through legal or administrative proceedings or expressed in manifestations such as protests, roadblocks or other forms of public expression against the Company's activities and may have a negative impact on the Company's reputation. Opposition by such groups to the Company's operations may require modification of, or preclude operation or development of, its projects or may require it to enter into agreements with such groups or local governments with respect to its projects, in some cases causing considerable delays to the advancement of the projects.

Competition Risk

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The Company must compete with a number of other companies and investors that possess greater financial and technical resources. Competition in the mining sector could adversely affect the Company's ability to acquire personnel, equipment and mineral properties or projects.

Conflicts of Interest Risk

Certain directors and officers of the Company, in their personal capacities or as directors or officers of other companies, are engaged or have interests in mineral exploration and development activities outside of the Company. Accordingly, exploration opportunities or prospects of which they become aware of may not necessarily be made available to the Company.

Counterparty Risk

Counterparty risk is the risk that each party to a contract will not fulfill its contractual obligations. The entering into a transaction for a business opportunity exposes the Company to this risk.

Dependence on Directors, Management and Third-Parties risk

The Company is very dependent upon the efforts and commitment of its directors, management and consultants to the extent that if the services of these parties were not available, a disruption in the Company's operations may occur, which may have an adverse effect on the Company's objectives and financial condition.

Environmental and Safety Risks

Exploration and development activities conducted on the company's mineral properties are subject to the environmental and health and safety laws and regulations of New Zealand. These laws and regulations set various standards regulating certain aspects of health, safety, and environmental quality. They provide for penalties and other liabilities for the violation of standards and establish, in certain circumstances, obligations to rehabilitate current and former facilities and locations where operations are or were conducted. The permission to operate can be withdrawn temporarily or permanently in the case of breaches of these standards.

In New Zealand, key environmental legislation concerning exploration and mining activities includes the Resource Management Act 1991 and the Wildlife Act 1953. Under the Resource Management Act, local authorities manage the environmental consenting process. Resource and land use consent must be obtained before commencing most exploration and mining activities. Other legislation regulating industrial activities, environmental effects, and the health and safety of the workplace also apply to mining activities, such as the Health and Safety at Work Act (2015) and the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014.

Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner which will require stricter standards and enforcement, increased fines and penalties, more stringent environmental assessments and a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and their officers, directors and employees. Environmental and health and safety laws and regulations may change at any time prior to the granting of necessary approvals. The support of local communities may be required to obtain necessary permits. Although the Company undertakes to comply with environmental and health and safety laws and regulations to minimize risks, there is no assurance that changes in these laws or regulations will not adversely affect the Company's operations.

Exploration Risk

There is no assurance that the activities of the Company will be successful and result in a commercial or economic deposit being discovered and in fact, most companies are unsuccessful due to the low probability of discovering an economic deposit. Once mineralization is discovered, it may take several years until production is possible during which time the economics of a project may change. Substantial expenditures are required to establish reserves through drilling. The Company's ability to establish a mining operation is subject to a host of variables, such as the physical, technical and economic attributes of a deposit, availability of capital, cyclical nature of commodity markets and government regulations. If the Company

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abandons the exploration and development of its Otago Gold Project, there is no assurance that it will be able to acquire another mineral property of merit.

Exploration activities involve risks which even a combination of experience, knowledge and prudence may not be able to overcome. Exploration activities are subject to hazards and risks which could result in injury or death, property damage, adverse environmental conditions and legal liability. Fires, power disruptions and shortages and the inability to access land or obtain suitable or adequate equipment or labour are some of the hazards and risks involved in conducting an exploration program.

Financing and Liquidity Risk

The Company's ability to continue as a going concern, retain its mineral properties, finance its exploration and development activities and make acquisitions is highly dependent on its working capital and its ability to obtain additional funds in the capital/equity markets. The Company does not have production income or a regular source of cash flow to fund its operating activities. In addition, the Company's financial success is dependent on the extent to which it can discover mineralization in economic quantities and the economic viability of developing its properties or projects.

The Company will require significant capital to finance its overall objectives and there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to raise the capital required, thus jeopardizing the Company's ability to achieve its objectives, meet its obligations or continue as a going-concern. Given the nature of the Company's operations, which consist of exploration, evaluation, development and acquisition of mineral properties or mining projects, the Company believes that the most meaningful financial information relates primarily to current liquidity and solvency. There can be no assurance that the Company's directors/officers will fund the Company's working capital needs.

Failure to obtain sufficient and timely financing may result in delaying or indefinitely postponing exploration or development activities. If the Company obtains debt financing, it may expose its operations to restrictive loan and lease covenants and undertakings. If the Company obtains equity financing, existing shareholders may suffer dilution.

Infrastructure Risk

Exploration and development activities depend, to one degree or another, on adequate infrastructure. Reliable roads, bridges, power sources and water supply are important determinants, which affect capital and operating costs. The lack of availability of acceptable terms or the delay in the availability of any one or more of these items could prevent or delay exploration or development of the Company's projects. If adequate infrastructure is not available, there can be no assurance that the exploration or development of the Company's projects will be commenced or completed on a timely basis, if at all.

Permit and Property Title Risk

The Company's current and anticipated future exploration and development activities on its properties, require permits from New Zealand governmental authorities, including NZP&M. The Company holds the permits for the Otago Gold Project, with the exception of the Garibaldi and Raggedy Range exploration permits which transfer is waiting for ministerial approval. The costs and delays associated with obtaining necessary permits and complying with these permits and applicable laws and regulations could prevent, delay or restrict the Company from proceeding with certain exploration or development activities.

Although the company takes reasonable measures to ensure proper title in the properties in which it holds or is acquiring an interest, there may still be undetected title defects affecting such properties. Accordingly, the properties in which the Company holds or is acquiring an interest may be subject to prior unregistered liens, agreements, transfers or claims, or unsatisfied work commitments, all of which could have a material adverse impact on the company's operations. In addition, the Company may be unable to access or operate its properties as permitted or to enforce its rights with respect to its properties. If a title defect exists, it is possible that the Company may lose all or part of its interest in the properties to which such defects relate.

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There can be no assurance that the Company or the private entities, as the case may be, holding the permits will be able to secure, obtain, renew or maintain all necessary licenses and permits or other tenures that may be required to explore and develop the properties. Further, there can be no assurance that governments having jurisdiction over the Company's mineral properties will not revoke or significantly alter such permits or other tenures or that such permits and tenures will not be challenged or impugned. Delays or a failure to obtain or renew such permits, or a failure to comply with the terms of any such permits that the Company has obtained or is earning an interest in, could have a material adverse impact on the Company.

Price Risk

The ability of the Company to finance the acquisition, exploration and development of its mineral properties and the future profitability of the Company is strongly related to: the price of gold; the market price of the Company's equities; and, commodity and investor sentiment. Gold and equity prices fluctuate on a daily basis and are affected by a number of factors beyond the Company's control. A decline in either the price of gold, the Company's issued equities or investor sentiment could have a negative impact on the Company's ability to raise additional capital. Management monitors the commodity and stock markets to determine the applicable financing strategy to be taken when needed.

Share Volatility and Dilution Risk

The securities markets are subject to a high level of price and volume volatility, and the securities of many mineral exploration companies can experience wide fluctuations in price, which have not necessarily been related to the operating performance, underlying asset values or prospects of such companies. The price of the Company's common shares may also be significantly affected by short term changes in mineral prices or in the Company's financial condition or results of operations as reflected in its financial reporting.

In order to finance future operations and development efforts, the Company may raise funds through the issue of common shares or the issue of securities convertible into common shares. The Company cannot predict the size of future issues of common shares or the issue of securities convertible into common shares or the effect, if any, that future issues and sales of the Company's common shares will have on the market price of its common shares. Any transaction involving the issue of shares, or securities convertible into shares, could result in dilution, possibly substantial, to present and prospective holders of shares.

Sufficiency of Insurance Risk

The business of the Company is subject to several risks and hazards, including adverse environmental conditions, pollution, industrial accidents, labour disputes, unusual or unexpected geological conditions, ground or slope failures, cave-ins, changes in the political or regulatory environment and natural phenomena such as inclement weather conditions, floods, earthquakes and dust storms. Such occurrences could result in damage to mineral properties, personal injury or death, environmental damage, delays in the exploration and development of the Otago Project, monetary losses and possible legal liability.

Although the Company may obtain insurance to protect against certain risks in such amounts as the Company considers to be reasonable, the insurance may not cover all the potential risks associated with the operations of the Company and insurance coverage may not be available or may not be adequate to cover any resulting liability. It is not always possible to obtain insurance against all such risks and the Company may decide not to insure against certain risks because of high premiums or other reasons. Moreover, insurance against risks such as environmental pollution or other hazards as a result of exploration and development is not generally available to the Company or to other companies in the mining industry on acceptable terms.

Losses from these events may cause the Company to incur significant costs that could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations, financial condition and/or the value of its securities or otherwise affect the Company's insurability and reputation in the market. The Company has not obtained insurance (title, general liability, environmental, etc.) for any of its activities in New Zealand.

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Surface Rights and Land Access Risk

The Company is required to obtain permission from the landowners to access the properties that comprise the Otago Gold Project. The Company understands that it is necessary, as a practical matter, to negotiate land access. However, there is a risk that local communities or affected groups may take actions to delay, impede or otherwise terminate the contemplated activities of the Company. There can be no guarantee that the Company will be able to negotiate a satisfactory agreement with any such existing landowners/occupiers for such access, and therefore it may be unable to carry out significant exploration and development activities. In addition, in circumstances where such access is denied, or no agreement can be reached, the Company may need to rely on the assistance of local officials or the courts in such jurisdiction, which assistance may not be provided or, if provided, may not be effective. If the development of a mine at the Otago Gold Project becomes justifiable it will be necessary to acquire surface rights for mining, plant, tailings and mine waste disposal. There can be no assurance that the Company will be successful in acquiring any such rights.