



**(the “Company”)**

**INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024**

**(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)**

## **NOTICE OF NO AUDITOR REVIEW OF INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

Under National Instrument 51-102, Part 4, subsection 4.3(3) (a), if an auditor has not performed a review of the interim condensed consolidated financial statements, they must be accompanied by a notice indicating that the financial statements have not been reviewed by an auditor.

The accompanying unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared by and are the responsibility of the Company's management.

The Company's independent auditor has not performed a review of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements in accordance with standards established by the Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada for a review of interim financial statements by an entity's auditor.

**Regulus Resources Inc.****Interim Condensed Consolidated Statements of Financial Position**

(Unaudited - Prepared by Management)

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Note	December 31, 2025	September 30, 2025
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Current</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	2	\$ 6,286,391	\$ 8,006,568
Receivables	4	78,383	139,303
Prepaid expenses and deposits		169,576	117,240
Due from related party	6	27,162	-
		<b>6,561,512</b>	<b>8,263,111</b>
<b>Long-term investments</b>	7	<b>390,990</b>	<b>559,000</b>
<b>Property and equipment</b>		<b>616,846</b>	<b>638,588</b>
<b>Exploration and evaluation assets</b>	3	<b>59,244,846</b>	<b>58,399,413</b>
		<b>\$ 66,814,194</b>	<b>\$ 67,860,112</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>			
<b>Current</b>			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	6	\$ 684,459	\$ 659,315
Due to related parties	6	-	18,636
Decommissioning liability		371,607	366,225
		<b>\$ 1,056,066</b>	<b>\$ 1,044,176</b>
<b>Equity</b>			
Capital stock	5	138,844,363	138,680,159
Share compensation reserve	5	20,631,605	20,696,717
Accumulated other comprehensive loss		(5,127,350)	(4,946,546)
Deficit		(88,590,490)	(87,614,394)
		<b>\$ 65,758,128</b>	<b>\$ 66,815,936</b>
		<b>\$ 66,814,194</b>	<b>\$ 67,860,112</b>

Nature and continuance of operations

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**Approved by the Board:****Director:**"John Black"

John Black

**Director:**"Mark Wayne"

Mark Wayne

**Regulus Resources Inc.****Interim Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss**

(Unaudited - Prepared by Management)

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

		<b>For the three months ended December 31,</b>	
	Note	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
<b>EXPENSES</b>			
Accounting and audit		\$ 83,559	\$ 79,911
Amortization		17,621	25,365
Bank charges and interest		5,202	17,911
Insurance		4,550	4,637
Investor relations and shareholder information		124,969	70,157
Legal	6	22,895	16,709
Management fees	6	195,460	195,067
Office and administration		298,739	182,231
Share-based compensation	5,6	144,792	471,079
Transfer agent and listing fees		10,218	11,135
Travel		20,081	34,731
		<b>928,086</b>	<b>1,108,933</b>
<b>OTHER ITEMS</b>			
(Loss) Gain on foreign exchange		(41,464)	371,085
Write-off of receivables	4	(69,187)	(53,606)
Interest income		62,641	154,480
		<b>\$ (976,096)</b>	<b>\$ (636,974)</b>
<b>LOSS FOR THE PERIOD</b>			
<b>Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit and loss:</b>			
Currency translation adjustment		(12,794)	4,463,950
<b>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit and loss:</b>			
Change in fair market value of long-term investments	7	(168,010)	(240,000)
		<b>\$ (1,156,900)</b>	<b>\$ 3,586,976</b>
<b>Loss per share - basic and diluted</b>			
		<b>\$ (0.01)</b>	<b>\$ (0.01)</b>
<b>Weighted average number of common shares outstanding:</b>			
<b>Basic and Diluted</b>		<b>125,529,949</b>	<b>124,658,818</b>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

**Regulus Resources Inc.****Interim Condensed Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity**

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars, except shares)

	Number of	Capital	Share	Accumulated		
	Shares	Stock	Compensation	Other	Deficit	Total
			Reserve	Comprehensive		
				Loss		
Balance, September 30, 2024	124,658,818	\$137,937,764	\$20,278,315	\$ (5,516,450)	\$(84,106,246)	\$68,593,383
Share-based compensation	-	-	471,079	-	-	471,079
Change in fair market value of long-term investments	-	-	-	(240,000)	-	(240,000)
Currency translation adjustment	-	-	-	4,463,950	-	4,463,950
Loss for the period	-	-	-	-	(636,974)	(636,974)
Balance, December 31, 2024	124,658,818	\$137,937,764	\$20,749,394	\$ (1,292,500)	\$(84,743,220)	\$72,651,438
<b>Balance, September 30, 2025</b>	<b>125,473,395</b>	<b>\$138,680,159</b>	<b>\$20,696,717</b>	<b>\$ (4,946,546)</b>	<b>\$(87,614,394)</b>	<b>\$66,815,936</b>
Cashless exercise of stock options	71,273	164,204	(164,204)	-	-	-
Share-based compensation	-	-	99,092	-	-	99,092
Change in fair market value of long-term investments	-	-	-	(168,010)	-	(168,010)
Currency translation adjustment	-	-	-	(12,794)	-	(12,794)
Loss for the period	-	-	-	-	(976,096)	(976,096)
Balance, December 31, 2025	125,544,668	\$138,844,363	\$20,631,605	\$ (5,127,350)	\$(88,590,490)	\$65,758,128

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

**Regulus Resources Inc.****Interim Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows**

(Unaudited - Prepared by Management)

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	<b>For the three months ended December 31,</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
<b>Cash Flows from Operating Activities</b>		
Loss for the period	\$ (976,096)	\$ (636,974)
Items not affecting cash:		
Amortization	17,621	25,365
Share-based compensation	144,792	471,079
Write-off of receivables	69,187	53,606
Unrealized foreign exchange loss	58,766	-
Changes in non-cash working capital items:		
Receivables	(7,735)	(72,208)
Prepaid expenses and deposits	(52,439)	(12,748)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(213,486)	(87,221)
Due from/to related party	(45,798)	25,415
Net cash used in operating activities	<u>(1,005,188)</u>	<u>(233,686)</u>
<b>Cash Flows from Investing Activities</b>		
Exploration and evaluation assets	<u>(646,986)</u>	<u>(1,052,021)</u>
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(646,986)</u>	<u>(1,052,021)</u>
Effect of foreign exchange on cash and cash equivalents	<u>(68,003)</u>	315,495
Change in cash and cash equivalents for the period	(1,720,177)	(970,212)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning	<u>8,006,568</u>	<u>13,347,664</u>
Cash and cash equivalents, ending	<u>\$ 6,286,391</u>	<u>\$ 12,377,452</u>

Supplemental disclosures with respect to cash flows (Note 8)

**Regulus Resources Inc.**

**Notes to the Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements**

(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

For the three months ended December 31, 2025

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**1. NATURE AND CONTINUANCE OF OPERATIONS**

Regulus Resources Inc. (“**Regulus**” or the “**Company**”) is a Canadian publicly traded mineral exploration company formed on December 16, 2010. The Company’s common shares are listed in the TSX Venture Exchange (“TSX-V”) under the symbol “REG”. The Company is domiciled and incorporated in Canada, and its registered and records office is located at 15th Floor, Bankers Court, 850 - 2nd St SW Calgary, Alberta T2P 0R8.

The Company owns interests in multiple mineral titles and claims in Peru. The recoverability of amounts shown for exploration and evaluation assets is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable reserves and confirmation of the Company’s interest in the underlying mineral claims, the ability of the Company to obtain necessary financing to satisfy the expenditure requirements and to complete the development of properties, and upon future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition thereof. At the date of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements, the Company has not been able to identify a known body of commercial grade ore on any of its exploration and evaluation assets. The ability of the Company to realize the costs it has incurred to date on these exploration and evaluation assets is dependent upon the Company being able to identify a commercial ore body, to finance its exploration costs and to resolve any environmental, regulatory or other constraints which may hinder the successful development of the exploration and evaluation assets. To date, the Company has not earned revenues and is considered to be in the exploration stage. As at December 31, 2025, the Company had working capital of \$5,505,446 (2024 - \$11,796,504). Management believes that the Company has sufficient working capital to maintain its operations and activities for the next fiscal year.

The Company’s business may be affected by changes in political and market conditions, such as interest rates, availability of credit, inflation rates, changes in laws, and national and international circumstances. Recent geopolitical events, including, relations between NATO and the Russian Federation regarding the situation in Ukraine, the ongoing conflict in the Middle East, changing US trade and foreign policies, and potential economic global challenges, such as the risk of higher inflation and interest rates, may create further uncertainty and risk with respect to the prospects of the Company’s business.

These interim condensed consolidated financial statements were authorized by the audit committee and approved by the board of directors of the Company on February 26, 2026.

**2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

**(i) Basis of presentation and measurement**

These interim condensed consolidated financial statements for the three months ended December 31, 2025, have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34, *Interim Financial Reporting* (“IAS 34”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”). They do not include all disclosures required in a complete set of financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards (“IFRS”) and should be read in conjunction with the Company’s 2025 annual audited consolidated financial statements, including notes thereto.

The interim condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for financial instruments which are stated at their fair value. In addition, these condensed interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting except for cash flow information.

**a) Basis of consolidation**

These interim condensed consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company and the entities controlled by the Company (Note 6). Control exists when the Company has the power, directly or indirectly, to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Company has control. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is obtained by the Company and are de-consolidated from the date that control ceases.

All intercompany balances, transactions, income and expenses have been eliminated upon consolidation.

**b) Translation of foreign currencies**

***Functional currency***

The functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates and is determined for each entity within the Company. The functional currency for the entities within the Company are: the Canadian dollars (“CAD”)

**Regulus Resources Inc.**

**Notes to the Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements**

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for Regulus Resources Inc. and the United States dollars (“US”) for Southern Legacy Minerals Inc., Regulus Resources Peru S.A.C., KoriAnta S.A.C., Anta Norte S.A.C., and Centaurus Holding S.A.C. The functional currency determinations were conducted through an analysis of the consideration factors identified in IAS 21, *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates*.

***Presentation currency***

The Company’s presentation currency is the CAD \$.

***Transactions and balances***

Transactions denominated in currencies other than the entities’ functional currency are recorded at exchange rates prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary assets and liabilities of an entity that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange at the consolidated statement of financial position date while non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated at historical rates. Revenues and expenses are translated at the exchange rates approximating those in effect on the date of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, functional currency is translated into presentation currency at the period end rate. Exchange gains and losses arising on translation are included in the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss.

**c) Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents are comprised of cash deposits and short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash of \$6,286,391 and nil, respectively (Year ended, September 30, 2025: \$3,601,607 and \$4,404,961, respectively), and that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

**d) Financial instruments**

***Financial assets***

Financial assets are classified in the following categories: at fair value through profit and loss (“FVTPL”), at fair value through other comprehensive income (“FVOCI”) or at amortized cost. The Company determines the classification of financial assets at initial recognition.

*(i) Financial assets at FVTPL*

Financial assets classified as FVTPL are initially recorded at fair value, with transaction costs expensed in the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss. Subsequent changes in fair value are recognized in consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss.

*(ii) Financial assets at FVOCI*

Financial assets classified as FVOCI are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequent changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income (loss). For investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading, the Company may make an irrevocable election at initial recognition, on an instrument-by-instrument basis, to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income (loss). Amounts recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) are not recycled to profit or loss on disposal but are transferred directly within equity.

*(iii) Financial assets at amortized cost*

Financial assets are classified at amortized cost if the objective of the business model is to hold the financial asset for the collection of contractual cash flows, and the assets’ contractual cash flows are comprised solely of payments of principal and interest.

***Impairment of financial assets***

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether a financial asset measured at amortized cost or FVOCI debt instruments is impaired. IFRS 9 requires an expected credit loss (ECL) model, which recognizes a loss allowance based on the expected credit losses over the life of the financial asset.

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An impairment loss is recognized in the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss. The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by the loss allowance, but the asset remains on the balance sheet until derecognition.

***Financial liabilities***

Financial liabilities are initially recorded at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost, unless they are required to be measured at FVTPL (such as derivatives) or the Company has elected to measure at FVTPL.

The following table shows the classification under IFRS 9:

<b>Financial Assets/Liabilities</b>	<b>IFRS 9</b>
Cash and cash equivalents	Amortized cost
Receivables	Amortized cost
Investments	FVOCI
Due to/from related parties	Amortized cost
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Amortized cost

***Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities***

The Company derecognizes financial assets only when the contractual rights to cash flows from the financial assets expire, or when it transfers the financial assets and substantially all of the associated risks and rewards of ownership. Gains and losses on derecognition are generally recognized in the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss. However, gains and losses on derecognition of financial assets classified as FVOCI remain within accumulated other comprehensive income (loss). The Company derecognizes financial liabilities only when its obligations under the financial liabilities are settled, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss.

**e) Property and equipment**

Property and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with such costs will flow to the Company and cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of a replaced asset is derecognized when replaced. Repairs and maintenance costs are charged to the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss during the year in which they are incurred.

The major categories of equipment are amortized as follows:

Vehicles	30% declining balance basis
Office furnishings	20% declining balance basis
Equipment	30% declining balance basis

The Company allocates the amount initially recognized in respect of an item of equipment to its significant parts and amortizes separately each such part. Residual values, method of amortization and useful lives are reviewed annually and adjusted if appropriate.

Gains and losses on disposals of equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount of the asset and are included as part of other gains and losses in the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss.

**f) Leases**

At the inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease based on whether the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset (an "ROU asset"), the Company assesses whether:

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- the contract involves the use of an identified asset, either explicitly or implicitly, including consideration of supplier substitution rights;
- the Company has the right to obtain substantially all the economic benefits from the use of the asset throughout the period of use; and
- the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

The ROU asset is initially measured based on the initial amount of the lease liability plus any initial direct costs incurred less any lease incentives received. The ROU asset is depreciated to the earlier of the end of the useful life or the lease term using either the straight-line or units-of-production method, depending on which method more accurately reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits. The lease term includes periods covered by an option to extend if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise the option. The ROU asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method and remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments. Future lease payments can arise from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the expected payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option. When the lease liability is remeasured, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the ROU asset, or recognized in the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss if the carrying amount of the ROU asset has been reduced to zero.

**g) Exploration and evaluation assets**

Costs related to pre-exploration are expensed as incurred while costs related to the acquisition, exploration and development of exploration and evaluation assets are capitalized by property until the commencement of commercial production. Each of the Company's exploration and evaluation assets is considered to be a cash generating unit. If commercially profitable ore reserves are developed, capitalized costs of the related property are reclassified as mining assets and amortized using the unit of production method. If, after management review, it is determined that capitalized acquisition, exploration and development costs are not recoverable over the estimated economic life of the property, the property is abandoned or management deems there to be an impairment in value, the property is written down to its net realizable value.

Any option payments or royalties received by the Company from third parties or tax credits refunded to the Company are credited to the capitalized cost of the exploration and evaluation assets. If payments received exceed the capitalized cost of the exploration and evaluation assets, the excess is recognized as income in the year received. The amounts shown for exploration and evaluation assets do not necessarily represent present or future values. Their recoverability is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to complete the development and future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition thereof.

**h) Impairment and impairment reversals of non-current assets**

At the end of each reporting period, the Company's assets are reviewed to determine whether there is an indication that those assets may be impaired. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment, if any. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Fair value is determined as the amount that would be obtained from the sale of the asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount and an impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss for the period. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but not to an amount that would exceed the original carrying amount in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

**i) Provision for decommissioning liability**

The Company recognizes liabilities for statutory, contractual, constructive or legal obligations associated with the retirement of exploration and evaluation assets and equipment when those obligations result from the acquisition, construction, development

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or normal operation of assets. The net present value of future rehabilitation costs is capitalized to exploration and evaluation assets along with a corresponding increase in the rehabilitation provision in the period incurred.

Pre-tax discount rates that reflect the time value of money are used to calculate the net present value. The rehabilitation asset is depreciated on the same basis as exploration and evaluation assets.

The Company's estimates of reclamation costs could change as a result of changes in regulatory requirements, discount rates and assumptions regarding the amount and timing of the future expenditures. These changes are recorded directly to exploration and evaluation assets and the rehabilitation provision. The Company's estimates are reviewed annually for changes in regulatory requirements, discount rates, effects of inflation and changes in estimates.

Changes in the net present value, excluding changes in the Company's estimates of reclamation costs, are charged to the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss for the year.

**j) Share-based compensation**

The Company maintains share-based compensation plan under which stock options may be granted to directors, officers, employees and consultants to acquire common shares of the Company. The terms of the plan permit the Company, at its discretion, to settle vested options either through the issuance of equity instruments or through a cash payment.

When stock options are settled through the issuance of equity instruments, the fair value of stock options is measured on the date of grant, using the Black-Scholes option pricing model and is recognized as share-based compensation over the vesting period. Consideration paid for the shares on the exercise of stock options is credited to share capital stock. When stock options are settled in cash, a liability is recognized for the fair value of the obligation. The liability is initially measured at fair value and subsequently remeasured at each reporting date and at the date of settlement, with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss over the vesting period.

In situations where equity instruments are issued to non-employees and some or all of the goods or services received by the entity as consideration cannot be specifically identified, they are measured at fair value of the share-based payment. Otherwise, share-based payments are measured at the fair value of goods or services received.

**k) Income taxes**

Income tax is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in equity. Current tax expense is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at period end, adjusted for amendments to tax payable with regards to previous years.

Deferred tax is recorded using the liability method, providing for temporary differences, between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The following temporary differences are not provided for: goodwill not deductible for tax purposes; the initial recognition of assets or liabilities which affect neither accounting nor taxable loss as well as differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that they will probably not reverse in the foreseeable future. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realization or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the consolidated statement of financial position date.

A deferred tax asset is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilized. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

**l) Loss per share**

Basic loss per share is calculated by dividing the results of operations attributable to common shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year. Diluted loss per share is determined by adjusting the loss attributable to common shareholders and the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential common shares, which comprise share options. In the Company's case, diluted loss per share is the same as basic loss per share as the effects of including all outstanding options would be anti-dilutive.

**m) Estimation uncertainty and judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies**

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and judgements. These estimates and judgements are based on management's best knowledge of the relevant facts and circumstances taking into account previous experience, but actual results may differ materially from the amounts included in the financial statements.

Areas where estimation uncertainty and accounting policy judgements have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements include:

*Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets*

Determining if there are any facts and circumstances indicating impairment loss or reversal of impairment losses is a subjective process involving judgement and a number of estimates and interpretations. Determining whether to test for impairment of exploration and evaluation assets requires management's judgement, and consideration of whether the period for which the Company has the right to explore in the specific area has expired or will expire in the near future, and is not expected to be renewed; substantive expenditure on further exploration and evaluation of mineral resources in a specific area is neither budgeted nor planned; exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in a specific area have not led to the discovery of commercially viable quantities of mineral resources and the Company has decided to discontinue such activities in the specific area; or sufficient data exists to indicate that, although a development in a specific area is likely to proceed, the carrying amount of the exploration and evaluation asset is unlikely to be recovered in full from successful development or by sale.

*Functional currency*

Each entity within the Company determines its own functional currency, and the items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency. The functional currency determination involves certain judgements in evaluating the primary economic environment, and the Company reconsiders the functional currencies of each entity if there is a change in the underlying transactions, events and conditions which determine the primary economic environment.

*Fair value of stock options and warrants*

Determining the fair value of warrants and stock options requires judgements related to the choice of a pricing model, the estimation of stock price volatility, the expected forfeiture rate and the expected term of the underlying instruments. Any changes in the estimates or inputs utilized to determine fair value could result in a significant effect on the Company's future operating results or on other components of shareholders' equity.

*Carrying value and recoverability of exploration and evaluation assets*

The carrying amount of Company's exploration and evaluation assets does not necessarily represent present or future values and the Company's exploration and evaluation assets have been accounted for under the assumption that the carrying amount will be recoverable. Recoverability is dependent on various factors, including the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to complete the development and upon future profitable production or disposition of the mineral properties. Additionally, there are numerous geological, economic, environmental and regulatory factors and uncertainties that could affect management's assessment of the overall viability of its properties or to the likelihood of generating future cash flows necessary to recover the carrying value of the Company's exploration and evaluation assets.

To the extent that any of management's assumptions change there could be a significant effect on the Company's future financial position, operating results and cash flows.

*Income taxes*

The estimation of income taxes includes evaluating the recoverability of deferred tax assets based on an assessment of the Company's ability to utilize the underlying future tax deductions against future taxable income prior to expiry of those deductions. Management assesses whether it is probable that some or all of the deferred income tax assets will be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income, which in turn is dependent upon the successful discovery, extraction, development or commercialization of mineral reserves. To the extent that management's assessment of the Company's ability to utilize future tax deductions changes, the Company would be required to recognize more or fewer deferred tax assets and deferred income tax provisions or recoveries could be affected.

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*Decommissioning costs*

Upon retirement of the Company's exploration and evaluation assets, decommissioning costs will be incurred by the Company. Estimates of these costs are subject to uncertainty associated with the method, timing and extent of future decommissioning activities. The liability, the related asset and the corresponding expense are affected by estimates with respect to the costs and timing of decommissioning.

**(ii) Recent accounting pronouncements**

**Accounting standards and amendments issued but not yet adopted**

The Company has not applied the following standard that has been issued but not yet effective:

IFRS 18 *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements*. In April 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18 - Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements, which will replace IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements. IFRS 18 aims to improve how companies communicate in their financial statements, with a focus on information about financial performance in the statement of profit or loss, including additional defined subtotals, enhanced disclosures on management-defined performance measures and new principles for aggregation and disaggregation of information. IFRS 18 includes limited amendments to IAS 7, *Statement of Cash Flows*. IFRS 18 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027, with early adoption permitted. Management believes that IFRS 18 will likely have a material impact on the Company's presentation of its consolidated financial statements.

**3. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS**

Title to exploration and evaluation assets involves certain inherent risks due to the difficulties of determining the validity of certain claims as well as the potential for problems arising from the frequently ambiguous conveyancing history characteristic of many mining properties. The Company has investigated title to its exploration and evaluation assets and, to the best of its knowledge, title to its property is in good standing.

The exploration and evaluation assets in which the Company has an interest are located in Peru, therefore the Company is relying on title opinions by legal counsel who are basing such opinions on the laws of Peru.

	AntaKori, Peru
Balance, September 30, 2024	\$ 54,811,319
Additions:	
Field operations	2,201,835
Labour	1,295,544
Third party services	89,111
	<u>3,586,490</u>
Foreign exchange movement	1,604
Balance, September 30, 2025	\$ 58,399,413
Additions:	
Field operations	488,856
Labour	300,097
Third party services	56,480
	<u>845,433</u>
Balance, December 31, 2025	\$ 59,244,846

## Regulus Resources Inc.

### Notes to the Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

For the three months ended December 31, 2025

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#### AntaKori Project, Peru

The Company has acquired the AntaKori project through the execution of option agreements between its 100% owned subsidiary, Regulus Resources Peru S.A.C. (“**Regulus Peru**”), and various land owners. Option payments in the amount of US\$7,460,062 were completed by the year ended September 30, 2017, with no payments remaining.

During the year ended September 30, 2017, the Company finalized the execution of a definitive agreement (the “**Colquirummi DA**”) with Compañía Minera Colquirrumi S.A. (“**Colquirrumi**”), which holds mineral concessions immediately adjacent to, and inter-fingering with the Company’s AntaKori project. The Colquirummi DA allowed the Company to earn-in to a 70% interest in ground held by Colquirrumi by completing 7,500 m of drilling within 3 years from obtaining necessary permits to drill. The Company received the drilling permits in Q4-2019. The agreement assigned certain mining concessions to the Company’s Peruvian subsidiary, Anta Norte S.A.C., to allow for exploration work to be performed on those claims by the Company during the term of the agreement. Upon notification that the Company had completed 7,500 m of drilling and elected to obtain a 70% interest in the property, Colquirrumi had a one-time option (the “**Claw-back Option**”) to claw-back to a 70% interest in the property (leaving 30% to the Company) by paying the Company the sum of US\$9,000,000. During the year ended September 30, 2023, the Company notified Colquirrumi that it had completed the 7,500 m of drilling and Colquirummi decided not to exercise its Claw-back Option, leaving the Company with a 70% interest in the property. During the year ended September 30, 2024, the Company executed a further agreement with Colquirrumi (the “**Second Colquirummi Agreement**”) to acquire the remaining 30% interest in the property in exchange for granting Colquirummi a 2% net smelter return royalty (“**NSR**”) (the “**Colquirummi NSR**”), of which 0.5% can be repurchased within 10 years in exchange for US\$1,000,000. The Second Colquirummi Agreement replaced the Colquirummi DA.

In addition to the Colquirummi NSR, the Company is subject to paying NSRs ranging from 0.1875% - 2% to underlying holders of the AntaKori claims. As at December 31, 2025, accounts payable include nil (2024 - nil) relating to these royalties.

During the year ended September 30, 2024, the Company executed a collaboration agreement (the “**Coimolache MOU**”) with Compañía Minera Coimolache S.A. (“**Coimolache**”) to evaluate the viability of an integrated Coimolache Sulphides/AntaKori copper-gold project.

The evaluation will consist of a mineral resource estimate (“**MRE**”) with the option, upon mutual agreement of the parties following the completion of the MRE, to complete a preliminary economic assessment. Costs of the evaluation program will be split with the Company paying 50% and Coimolache paying 50%.

#### Osisko Partnership

During the year ended September 30, 2021, the Company closed a previously announced strategic partnership whereby it agreed to grant certain rights to Osisko Gold Royalties Ltd. (“**Osisko**”) in exchange for an upfront cash payment (the “**Upfront Payment**”) of US\$12,500,000 (\$16,198,751). These rights include the following: (i) in the event Regulus acquires any existing royalties within the current AntaKori project area or within a 1 km area of interest surrounding the project on claims owned 100% by Regulus, Osisko has the option to acquire 50% of the acquired royalty by paying 75% of the Company’s purchase price for the royalty; (ii) Osisko will have a right of first refusal on all future royalty or stream transactions in relation to claims on the AntaKori project where the Company has 100% ownership, or on any additional claims the Company might acquire with 100% ownership within the area of interest described above; and (iii) should the Company receive a royalty or stream as consideration for the sale of AntaKori, Osisko will have a right of first refusal should the Company later choose to sell that royalty or stream. Under the Osisko agreement, Osisko elected to acquire 50% of a royalty on the Mina Volare claim of the AntaKori project, which represents a 1.5% or 3% NSR, depending on location royalty, for 75% of the Company’s purchase price for the royalty, with Osisko’s acquisition cost for the royalty included in the Upfront Payment. The Company has retired the remaining 50% of the royalty. As such, the Royalty on the Mina Volare claim is now reduced to a 0.75% or 1.5%, depending on location, in favour of Osisko. In addition, the Company issued Osisko 5,500,000 warrants having a term of three years and an exercise price equal to \$2.25 per share. The Company recorded a fair value of \$1,177,236 for the 5,500,000 warrants to share compensation reserve, and the residual value of the remaining consideration to \$15,021,515 to exploration and evaluation assets. The warrants were valued using the Black-Scholes pricing model with the following assumptions: term of 3 years; expected volatility of 62.33%; risk-free rate of 0.30%; and expected dividends of nil. These warrants expired December 1, 2023.

During the year ended September 30, 2023, the Company and Osisko amended the agreement for additional royalties whereby the Company received a \$6,903,000 (US\$ 5,000,000) investment from Osisko in exchange for an NSR ranging from 0.125% to 1.5% on certain claims of the Company’s AntaKori project as well as a right held by to buy back a 1% NSR from a third party on certain claims of AntaKori.

The parties agreed that the obligations of the Company would be secured by the following:

- a) a pledge of all the shares in the capital of Regulus Resources Peru S.A.C. (“**Regulus Peru**”);
- b) an assignment by the Company and Southern Legacy Minerals, Inc. of all intercompany loans and other amounts owing by Regulus Peru; and

**Regulus Resources Inc.****Notes to the Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements**

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- c) a fiduciary trust or first mortgage in respect of the royalty and any surface rights or other rights relating thereto. The trust or mortgage is expected to be created in fiscal 2026, at which time the share pledge referred to above will terminate.

**Gold Fields Option Agreement**

During the year ended September 30, 2021, the Company entered into an option agreement whereby the Company can earn up to a 60% interest in certain claims from Gold Fields La Cima S.A., a subsidiary company of Gold Fields Ltd (the “**GF Claims**”).

The terms of the option agreement are summarized as follows:

- The Company can earn a 60% interest in the GF Claims by incurring US\$3,500,000 in exploration expenditures over a 3-year term, including completing at least 2,500 m of diamond drilling and producing a 43-101 resource estimate incorporating the GF Claims. Upon completion, the Company and Gold Fields will form a joint venture with the Company having a 60% interest and Gold Fields a 40% interest. The 3-year term commences on the earlier of the date on which the Company receives all necessary drill program permits or within 2 years of the date of assignment of the concessions. The concessions were assigned on December 14, 2022 and the 3 year term commenced on December 14, 2024.
- Upon formation of the joint venture, Gold Fields will have a 60-day window to decide if they wish to acquire an additional 20% interest in the joint venture (the “**Claw Back Right**”), bringing their total interest to 60% and the Company’s position to 40%, in exchange for:
  - A cash payment of US\$7,500,000 to be paid to the Company.
  - Sole funding US\$5,000,000 in exploration commitments over a 5-year period.
- Upon finalizing the ownership structure of the joint venture, both parties will be required to fund their respective portions towards future exploration activities, and standard dilution policies will apply.
  - Any party that dilutes below a 10% interest in the joint venture will effectively relinquish their pro rata ownership and will maintain a 1.5% Net Smelter Return Royalty (“**NSR**”) interest, 0.5% of which can be bought back by the other party for US\$2,500,000 within 60 days of the announcement of commercial production on the property.
- If Gold Fields exercises its Claw Back Right, the Company will maintain a right to expand a mining operation from its existing claims onto the GF Claims (the “**Development Right**”) subject to the general principle that it does not interfere with current or planned mining activities of the joint venture at the time.
  - Upon exercising the Development Right, the Company would pay the joint venture a 5% NSR (effectively a 3% NSR payable to Gold Fields, and a 2% NSR payable to the Company) for any minerals processed from the GF Claims.
  - In addition, the Company would be responsible for all development costs, all operating costs, and all environmental and closure costs (closure costs and environmental costs for any stand-alone mining operation on the GF claims, would be paid by the joint venture).

The Development Right will also be available to the Company if Gold Fields does not exercise its Claw-Back Right, with a 5% NSR payable by the Company to the joint venture (effectively 2% NSR payable to Gold Fields and 3% NSR payable to the Company) on any minerals processed from the GF Claims, and the Company will be responsible for all development costs, all operating costs and all environmental and closure costs.

**Fireweed**

The Company holds a 0.5% NSR on the Fireweed project located in central British Columbia, Canada. The royalty will increase to 1.5% upon the pay out of an underlying 2% NSR to a third party, which is capped at \$5,000,000.

**4. RECEIVABLES**

The Company’s receivables arise from various tax credits receivable from the Canadian and Peruvian government taxation authorities and advances. These are broken down as follows:

	December 31, 2025	September 30, 2025
Tax credits and advances receivable	\$ 78,383	\$ 139,303

**Regulus Resources Inc.****Notes to the Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements**

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(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

For the three months ended December 31, 2025

During the three months ended December 31, 2025, the Company wrote-off \$69,187 (2024 - \$53,606) of receivables to profit and loss. These receivables primarily related to Value Added Taxes (“VAT”) in Peru for which recoverability is uncertain.

**5. CAPITAL STOCK AND SHARE COMPENSATION RESERVE**

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares without par value.

During the three months ended December 31, 2025, no stock options were exercised for cash and 200,000 stock options were exercised under the less dilutive cashless exercise provision of the plan whereby 71,273 common shares were issued.

During the year ended September 30, 2025, no stock options were exercised for cash and 1,450,000 stock options were exercised under the less dilutive cashless exercise provision of the plan whereby 814,577 common shares were issued.

**Stock Options**

The Company has a stock option plan (the “Plan”) for directors, officers, employees and consultants of the Company and its subsidiaries. The number of common shares subject to the stock options granted under the Plan is limited to 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares of the Company. The Plan provides for a maximum term of five years for stock options and sets the most favorable vesting terms as one-third of the total stock options granted on the day of the grant and on each of the first and second anniversaries of the date of grant.

During the three months ended December 31, 2025, the Company granted incentive stock options to its employee to purchase up to 100,000 common shares at a price of \$3.80 per share for five years, pursuant to its stock option plan. These stock options vest over a two-year period.

There were no incentive stock option granted during the year ended September 30, 2025.

The following table summarizes the Company’s stock option activity from September 30, 2024 to December 31, 2025:

	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance, September 30, 2024	11,275,000	0.95
Exercised cashless	(1,450,000)	0.86
Balance, September 30, 2025	9,825,000	\$ 0.97
Granted	100,000	3.80
Exercised cashless	(200,000)	1.49
Balance, December 31, 2025	9,725,000	\$ 0.99
Number of options currently exercisable	8,256,250	\$ 0.81

The Company recognizes compensation expense for all stock options granted and vested using the fair value based method of accounting. During the three months ended December 31, 2025, the Company recognized \$144,792 (2024 - \$471,079) in share-based compensation expense with respect to options granted and vested during the period.

The following table summarizes information about stock options outstanding at December 31, 2025:

Exercise Price	Number Outstanding	Number Exercisable	Expiry Date
\$ 0.89	200,000	200,000	April 13, 2026
0.76	100,000	100,000	July 22, 2027
1.02	3,850,000	3,850,000	February 6, 2028
0.93	50,000	37,500	January 23, 2029
0.92	5,225,000	3,918,750	February 6, 2029
0.92	200,000	150,000	March 4, 2029
3.80	100,000	-	December 19, 2030
	9,725,000	8,256,250	

**Regulus Resources Inc.**  
**Notes to the Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements**  
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The following weighted average assumptions were used for the Black-Scholes valuation of stock options granted:

	Three months ended December 31, 2025	Year ended September 30, 2025
Risk-free interest rate	2.99%	-
Expected life of grant	5 years	-
Volatility	63.01%	-
Dividend	-	-
Weighted average fair value per option	\$2.03	-

## 6. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The interim condensed consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries listed in the following table:

Name of Subsidiary	Country of Incorporation	Proportion of Ownership Interest	Principal Activity
Southern Legacy Minerals Inc.	USA	100%	Holding company
Regulus Resources Peru S.A.C.	Peru	100%	Mineral exploration
KoriAnta S.A.C.	Peru	100%	Holding company
Anta Norte S.A.C.	Peru	99.90%	Mineral exploration
Centaurus Holding S.A.C.	Peru	100%	Holding company

During the three months ended December 31, 2025, the Company entered into the following transactions with key management personnel and related parties.

- a) Double Black Diamond Resources LLC. (“DBD Resources”) is a private company controlled by Mr. John Black, CEO and a director of the Company. For the three months ended December 31, 2025, DBD Resources was paid \$60,755 (2024 - \$61,711). Amounts paid to DBD Resources are classified as management fees expense in the interim condensed consolidated statements of operations.

At December 31, 2025, the Company owed nil (September 30, 2025 – nil) to DBD Resources.

- b) For the three months ended December 31, 2025, Mr. Fernando Pickmann, President, COO and a director of the Company, was paid \$60,755 in consulting fees (2024 – \$61,711). Amounts paid to Mr. Pickmann are classified as management fees in the consolidated statements of operations. A law firm at which Mr. Pickmann was a partner was also paid or accrued \$20,758 (2024 - \$17,317) for legal services. Legal fees paid to Mr. Pickmann’s law firm are classified as legal expenses in the interim condensed consolidated statements of operations.

At December 31, 2025, the Company owed nil (September 30, 2025 – nil) to Mr. Pickmann and owed \$1,104 (September 30, 2025 – \$874) to the law firm at which Mr. Pickmann was a partner.

- c) Unicus Funds Ltd. (“Unicus”) is a private company controlled by Mr. Mark Wayne, CFO and a director of the Company. For the three months ended December 31, 2025, Unicus was paid \$21,875 (2024 – \$18,750). Amounts paid to Unicus are classified as management fees expense in the interim condensed consolidated statements of operations.

At December 31, 2025, the Company owed nil (September 30, 2025 – nil) to Unicus.

- d) K.B. Heather & Socios Limitada (The Rock Doctor Limitada) (“K.B. Heather”) is a private company controlled by Dr. Kevin B. Heather, Chief Geological Officer of the Company. For the three months ended December 31, 2025, K.B. Heather was paid \$52,075 (2024 – \$52,895). Amounts paid to K.B. Heather are classified as management fees in the interim condensed consolidated statements of operations.

At December 31, 2025, the Company owed nil (September 30, 2025 – nil) to K.B. Heather.

**Regulus Resources Inc.****Notes to the Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements**

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For the three months ended December 31, 2025

- e) At December 31, 2025, the Company was owed \$27,160 (September 30, 2025 – \$18,636 due to) from Aldebaran Resources Inc., a company with common directors and management.
- f) The Company holds 1,000,000 common shares (September 30, 2025 – 1,000,000 common shares) of Highway 50 Gold Corp. (“HWY”), a company with a director in common, included within long term investments. HWY consolidated its share capital on a 2:1 basis in February 2025.

Key Management Personnel: Key management personnel include those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company as a whole. The Company has determined that key management personnel consist of executive and non-executive members of the Company’s Board of Directors.

The remuneration of directors and other members of key management personnel during the three months ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	Fees and Bonus	Share-based Benefits	Total
Three months ended December 31, 2025			
Chief Executive Officer	\$ 60,755	\$ 14,006	\$ 74,761
Chief Geological Officer	52,075	14,006	74,761
Chief Financial Officer	21,875	14,006	35,881
Chief Operating Officer	60,755	14,006	66,081
Non-executive directors	-	7,878	7,878
	\$ 195,460	\$ 63,902	\$ 259,362
Three months ended December 31, 2024			
Chief Executive Officer	\$ 61,711	\$ 69,931	\$ 131,642
Chief Geological Officer	52,895	69,220	122,115
Chief Financial Officer	18,750	69,220	87,970
Chief Operating Officer	61,711	69,220	130,931
Non-executive directors	-	38,405	38,405
	\$ 195,067	\$ 315,996	\$ 511,063

**7. LONG-TERM INVESTMENT**

Long-term investment is comprised of holdings in publicly traded securities as follows:

	Fair Value	Cost
Balance as at September 30, 2024	\$ 502,250	\$ 740,000
Fair market value adjustments	56,750	-
Balance as at September 30, 2025	559,000	740,000
Fair market value adjustments	(168,010)	-
Balance as at December 31, 2025	\$ 390,990	\$ 740,000

**8. SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES WITH RESPECT TO CASH FLOWS**

Other than disclosed elsewhere in these interim condensed consolidated financial statements, the significant non-cash transactions for the three months ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 included:

- a) \$520,845 (2024 - \$360,365) in accounts payable and accrued liabilities related to exploration and evaluation assets.

**Regulus Resources Inc.****Notes to the Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements**

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- b) \$168,010 decrease (2024 - \$240,000) in fair value of long-term investment.

**9. SEGMENTED INFORMATION**

The Company operates under one segment, that being the exploration and development of exploration and evaluation assets. Geographical information is as follows:

	Total Assets	Property, Plant and Equipment	Exploration and Evaluation Assets	Other Assets
December 31, 2025				
Canada	\$ 6,835,555	\$ 3,337	\$ -	\$ 6,832,218
Peru	59,978,639	613,509	59,244,846	120,284
	\$ 66,814,194	\$ 616,846	\$ 59,244,846	\$ 6,952,502
September 30, 2025				
Canada	\$ 8,682,141	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,682,141
Peru	59,177,971	634,585	58,399,413	143,973
	\$ 67,860,112	\$ 634,585	\$ 58,399,413	\$ 8,826,114
Loss for the three months ended December 31			2025	2024
Canada			\$ 700,508	\$ 341,700
Peru			275,588	295,274
			\$ 976,096	\$ 636,974

**10. FINANCIAL AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT**

Financial instruments measured at fair value are classified into one of three levels in the fair value hierarchy according to the relative reliability of the inputs used to estimate the fair values. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are:

Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly; and

Level 3 – Inputs that are not based on observable market data.

The fair value of the Company's cash and cash equivalents, receivables, due (to) from related parties, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate carrying value, which is the amount recorded on the interim condensed consolidated statements of financial position. The Company's long-term investments, under the fair value hierarchy, are based on level one quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

The Company is exposed to varying degrees to a variety of financial instrument related risks:

*Credit risk*

Credit risk is the risk of an unexpected loss if a customer or third party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations.

The Company's cash is held at large Canadian financial institutions in interest-bearing accounts. The Company has no investment in asset backed commercial paper.

**Regulus Resources Inc.**  
**Notes to the Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements**  
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The Company's receivables consist mainly of tax credits and advances receivable. The Company does not believe it is subject to significant credit risk.

*Liquidity risk*

The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when due. As at December 31, 2025, the Company had a cash and cash equivalents balance of \$6,286,391 to settle current liabilities of \$1,056,066. Management believes that it has sufficient funds to meet its current liabilities as they become due.

*Market risk*

Market risk is the risk of loss that may arise from changes in market factors such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, and commodity and equity prices.

a) Interest rate risk

The Company has cash balances. The interest earned on the cash balances approximates fair value rates, and the Company is not at significant risk to fluctuating interest rates.

b) Foreign currency risk

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk on fluctuations related to cash, receivables and accounts payable and accrued liabilities that are denominated in US\$, the Chilean peso ("C-Peso") and the Peruvian nuevo sol ("PEN"). A 10% fluctuation in the US\$, PEN against the Canadian dollar would affect accumulated other comprehensive loss for the year by approximately \$581,000.

c) Price risk

The Company is exposed to price risk with respect to commodity and equity prices. Equity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on the Company's earnings due to movements in individual equity prices or general movements in the level of the stock market. Commodity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on earnings and economic value due to commodity price movements and volatilities. The Company closely monitors commodity prices, individual equity movements, and the stock market to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken by the Company. The Company currently maintains investments in certain publicly listed companies. There can be no assurance that the Company can exit these positions, if required, resulting in proceeds which approximate the carrying amount of these investments. A 10% fluctuation in market prices would not have a significant affect on comprehensive income (loss).

*Capital management*

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to pursue the exploration and development of its exploration and evaluation assets, acquire additional mineral property interests and to maintain a flexible capital structure which optimizes the costs of capital at an acceptable risk. In the management of capital, the Company includes components of shareholders' equity.

The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may attempt to issue new shares, issue debt, acquire or dispose of assets or adjust the amount of cash and investments. The Company currently is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements. There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the three months ended, December 31, 2025.



**Management's Discussion and Analysis**

**For the Three Months Ended December 31, 2025**

## REGULUS RESOURCES INC. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

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### General

The following Management Discussion and Analysis (“MD&A”) provides relevant information on the financial condition and financial results of Regulus Resources Inc. (the “Company” or “Regulus”) for the three months ended December 31, 2025. This MD&A should be read in conjunction with the Company’s interim condensed consolidated financial statements for the three months ended December 31, 2025, the audited consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto for the years ended September 30, 2025, and 2024, which have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IFRS Accounting Standards”).

The information contained herein is not a substitute for detailed investigation or analysis on any particular issue. The information provided in this document is not intended to be a comprehensive review of all matters and developments concerning the Company. The Company is presently a “Venture Issuer” as defined in NI 51-102 *Continuous Disclosure Obligations*. Additional information relevant to the Company’s activities can be found on SEDAR+ at [www.sedarplus.ca](http://www.sedarplus.ca) and the Company’s website at [www.regulusresources.com](http://www.regulusresources.com).

Management is responsible for the preparation and integrity of the Company’s consolidated financial statements and related MD&A, including the maintenance of appropriate information systems, procedures, and internal controls and to ensure that information used internally or disclosed externally is complete and reliable. The Company’s Board of Directors follows recommended corporate governance guidelines for public companies to ensure transparency and accountability to shareholders. The Board of Directors’ audit committee meets with management quarterly to review the consolidated financial statements and MD&A and to discuss other financial, operating and internal control matters.

This MD&A is prepared as of February 26, 2026. All dollar amounts stated herein are expressed in Canadian dollars, the reporting currency of the Company, unless specifically noted.

### Description of Business and Overview

Regulus was formed in December 2010 in connection with the sale of Antares Minerals Inc. to First Quantum Minerals Ltd. Regulus is managed by the Antares team responsible for the discovery of the Haquira East porphyry copper deposit, which led to the sale of Antares. The goal of the Company is to discover and de-risk a large-scale deposit that could ultimately be sold to a major mining company, like what was achieved with Antares. Regulus was initially established to continue exploration at its Rio Grande Au-Cu-Mo porphyry project in northern Argentina. The Company put the Rio Grande project on hold in 2012 in response to challenging market conditions and began pursuing opportunities for new mineral projects with good potential for significant discoveries. In September 2014, the Company completed a merger with Southern Legacy Minerals Inc. The primary objective of the merger was to acquire the AntaKori Cu-Au project in northern Peru, which is now the flagship project for Regulus. The AntaKori project is located in a region with several large-scale gold and copper mines and deposits and adjacent to two operating mines (Tantahuatay and Cerro Corona). In March 2019, the Company released an updated NI 43-101 resource for AntaKori containing Indicated Resources of 250 million tonnes with a copper grade of 0.48%, gold grade of 0.29 grams per tonne and silver grade of 7.5 grams per tonne, and Inferred Resources of 267 million tonnes with a copper grade of 0.41%, gold grade of 0.26 grams per tonne and silver grade of 7.8 grams per tonne. Management is confident that further work will expand the current deposit to a size that will be of interest to major mining companies. In November 2018, all of the Company’s assets in Argentina, including the Rio Grande project, were transferred to Aldebaran Resources Inc. as part of a “spin-out” transaction by way of a statutory plan of arrangement.

### Significant Events from October 1, 2025 to the Date of this Report

- In October 2025, a total of 200,000 incentive stock options with an expiry date of October 19, 2025 were exercised on a cashless basis, resulting in the issuance of 71,273 common shares.
- In December 2025, the Company granted incentive stock options to an employee to purchase up to 100,000 common shares at a price of \$3.80 per share for five years, pursuant to its stock option plan. These stock options will vest over a two-year period.

### Outlook for 2026

Regulus is continuing to pursue various pathways to unlock value at the AntaKori deposit. The Company currently believes the best pathway forward is to integrate the AntaKori deposit with the neighbouring Tantahuatay mine and sulphide project. As the Company actively pursues these opportunities, work continues on several fronts to set the stage for the development of the project in the most efficient and profitable manner for the benefit of all stakeholders. This work is influenced by input from major companies that are engaged with Regulus to review the AntaKori project. As previously disclosed, Regulus and Nuton (a Rio Tinto venture) are jointly undertaking copper sulphide leach testing utilizing Nuton™ copper sulphide leach technologies with samples from the AntaKori project. In November 2023, the Company delivered samples to Nuton to begin the Phase 2 metallurgical program. The Phase 2 program is designed to expand on the results from Phase 1 and refine the understanding regarding metallurgical recoveries for various styles of mineralization.

**REGULUS RESOURCES INC.**  
**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS**

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Samples were selected and composited from each of the main mineralization styles at the AntaKori project: high sulphidation, skarn and porphyry. A total of eight composite samples were taken totaling 1,448.7 kg (*see news release dated November 7, 2023*). All samples were taken from Regulus drill hole core stored in the Company's Cajamarca warehouse. The samples were shipped to SGS laboratories in Lima Peru for further sample preparation according to Nuton specifications and protocols, under the supervision of Transmin Metallurgical Consultants S.A.C. Upon completion of sample preparation at SGS Lima, a small representative sample split was sent to Nuton for detailed chemical and mineralogical analyses of each of the composite samples before commencement of the main Phase 2 column test work. Chemical and mineralogical data will be used to predict column test results.

The remaining prepared samples were shipped from SGS Lima to Nuton's test facilities in Bundarra, Australia for Phase 2 test work, which entails samples being placed in columns with a height of 1 m, each under different controlled Nuton operating conditions. At the date of this report, all of the Phase 2 columns have been decommissioned, and Regulus is awaiting final test results from Nuton.

A total of nine one-metre columns were done as part of the Phase 2 test program. The Company has received inflight results on four columns. Three of the four columns were focused on testing different Nuton technology conditions for enargite-rich high-sulphidation style mineralization, while the other column was utilized to test chalcopyrite-dominant porphyry mineralization. Very encouraging results from the first 4 columns were reported on July 23, 2023. The recently decommissioned and unreported columns were designed to further refine the optimal conditions achieved and reported in July 2023 for leaching AntaKori's enargite-rich high-sulphidation mineralization with Nuton's bio-leaching technology. The Company will report on these additional columns when the final results are provided by Nuton to Regulus.

The Company continues to complete exploration activities to the east, north and northwest of the main AntaKori project area. Surface geologic mapping, surface rock geochemical sampling and ground magnetic geophysical surveys were completed in 2023 immediately to the east of the Tantauatay Mine in the Tingo community. Negotiations are underway to allow IP/Resistivity geophysical surveys to be initiated. The goal of this work is to augment the mapping and geochemical work completed, with the goal of delineating potential targets in these areas that could warrant follow-up drilling. The Tingo area has extensive historic small-scale mine workings but relatively little modern exploration. This work is being completed on Regulus mineral concessions and on ground held by Goldfields, where Regulus has an agreement to earn-in to a 60% interest. Work to the north and northwest of the main AntaKori project area has also identified areas with potential for additional mineralization, and surface access agreements were recently established and preliminary geologic mapping, geochemical sampling and a ground magnetic geophysical survey were completed in H2-2024. Permitting is underway to allow for the drill testing of more promising areas to the east, north and northwest of the main AntaKori project area in 2026, if warranted.

The Phase II drill program that was completed at the end of 2022 consisted of 34 holes totalling 31,664.99 m of drilling. The results of Phase II were reported in 2022 and 2023. The program was undertaken as a step toward completing an updated resource estimate at AntaKori. The timing of the resource update may be impacted by the Company's property consolidation efforts and accordingly, an estimated timeline for completing an updated resource estimate cannot be provided.

The Company is also significantly engaged with local communities to complete programs and projects that emphasize improving education, health, and economic opportunity in the area surrounding the project. The number of communities and families that are positively impacted by these programs increased notably during 2023 and will continue to do so as AntaKori moves towards potential development.

In July 2024, the Company executed an agreement with Compania Minera Coimolache S.A. ("**Coimolache**") (the "**Collaboration Agreement**") to evaluate the viability of an integrated Coimolache Sulphides / AntaKori copper-gold project (the "**Integrated Sulphide Project**"). The evaluation will consist of a mineral resource estimate ("**MRE**") with the option, upon mutual agreement of Regulus and Coimolache (the "**Parties**") following the completion of a MRE, to complete a preliminary economic assessment ("**PEA**"). Costs of the evaluation program will be split with Regulus paying 50% and Coimolache paying 50%. The Parties have worked collaboratively over the past several months to develop an integrated geological model effectively blending views on geology, structure, and mineralization styles, which was a critical step before moving towards an integrated resource estimate. The Parties have hired SRK Peru to develop the resource estimate on the Integrated Sulphide Project, and it is anticipated that the study will be completed in Q1 2026. The results of the MRE and PEA can only be publicly released or shared with third parties upon mutual agreement of the Parties.

In October 2024, the Company announced that it had executed an agreement with Colquirrumi to acquire the remaining 30% interest in the Colquirrumi claims that the Company did not already own. In exchange for the remaining 30% interest, Regulus has granted Colquirrumi a 2% NSR over the Colquirrumi claims, of which 0.5% can be repurchased within 10 years in exchange for US\$ 1 Million. The Colquirrumi claims represent approximately 2,571 hectares of mineral rights adjacent to and interfingered with Regulus' AntaKori property. Less than 5% of the Colquirrumi claims have been properly explored, however, several encouraging mineralized areas were discovered in Regulus' previous drill programs.

The only firm commitments for the AntaKori project in 2026 include 2026 annual concession fees of US\$250,000 and remediation maintenance and monitoring costs estimated at US\$60,000. The Company is also responsible for developing and implementing a plan to further treat acidic surface waters draining from the Tres Mosqueteros mineral concessions. This obligation is being coordinated with the appropriate government authorities and may eventually become part of a larger multi-party effort to tackle water treatment in the area. The cost for this is currently not well defined but estimated at \$250,000 with no current time frame for execution.

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Mineral Property Review

*This review has been prepared by John Black, CEO and Director of the Company. The scientific and technical data contained in the section has been reviewed and approved by Dr. Kevin B. Heather, BSc (Hons), MSc, PhD, FAusIMM, Chief Geological Officer of the Company, who serves as a qualified person (QP) under the definitions of National Instrument 43-101.*

*AntaKori Project*

The flagship project for Regulus is the AntaKori Cu-Au-Ag project located in northern Peru. A NI 43-101 technical report entitled “AntaKori Project, Cajamarca Province, Peru, NI 43-101 Technical Report” (the “AntaKori Technical Report”), dated February 22, 2019 and prepared by Amec Foster Wheeler (Perú) S. A., a Wood company, was filed on SEDAR and can be viewed at [sedarplus.ca](http://sedarplus.ca) under the profile *REGULUS RESOURCES INC.* The AntaKori Technical Report reports Indicated Resources of 250 million tonnes grading 0.48% Cu, 0.29g/t Au and 7.5g/t Ag, and Inferred Resources of 267 million tonnes grading 0.41% Cu, 0.26g/t Au and 7.8g/t Ag (please refer to Regulus news release of March 1, 2019 and table below). The estimate is based on historical drilling completed by El Misti Gold (1997-98) and Sinchao Metals (2007-08), as well as new drilling completed through November 2018 by Regulus (22,140.89 m in 29 holes) and drilling data provided through a collaborative agreement established in 2017 with the adjoining property holder (see press release by Regulus dated January 24, 2017). The reported resource is only reported for the portion of the mineralization system that is owned or controlled by Regulus and is open for expansion in several directions.

**Table 1 – Summary of AntaKori Mineral Resource Estimate at a 0.3% CuEq Cut-off**

Resource Category	Million Tonnes	Cu Grade (%)	Au Grade (g/t)	Ag Grade (g/t)	CuEq Grade (%)	Cu B lbs	Au M oz	Ag M oz	CuEq B lbs
Indicated	250	0.48	0.29	7.5	0.74	2.6	2.3	61	4.1
Inferred	267	0.41	0.26	7.8	0.66	2.4	2.2	67	3.9

*Notes to accompany Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource table assuming open pit mining methods for AntaKori Project:*

1. Mineral Resources have an effective date of 22 February 2019; Douglas Reid, P. Eng., a Wood employee, is the Qualified Person responsible for the Mineral Resource estimate.
2. Inputs to costs for cut-off grade assumes a conventional truck and shovel open pit mine handling and feeding a 60,000 t/d concentrator and producing a copper-gold concentrate with arsenic for sale to specialists in concentrate trading, third-party smelters and refineries.
3. Mineral Resources are reported based on a CuEq cut-off of 0.30% constrained within a pit shell.
4. Mineral Resources are only reported within Regulus concessions.
5. CuEq and AuEq grades and metal contents in this table are mutually exclusive and are not additive.
6. Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability.
7. Copper price used is US\$6,614/t (US\$3.00/lb), gold price is US\$1,400/oz, silver price is US\$18.00/oz.
8. Assumed metallurgical recoveries: copper 85%, gold 55%, silver 50%.
9. Assumed pit slope of 45 degrees.
10. Assumed open pit mining cost of US\$1.85/t plus lift charge to average US\$2.00/t, processing cost of US\$7.18/t, G&A cost US\$1.00/t.

*AntaKori Overview*

The AntaKori project hosts a large Cu-Au-Ag skarn system with associated breccias and porphyry-style mineralization developed in sedimentary and intrusive rocks, with a later overprint of epithermal, high-sulphidation mineralization associated with the overlying Miocene volcanic rocks, and locally a late epithermal, intermediate sulphidation *base-metal* carbonate style of Au-Cu-Zn mineralization. The project is located 60 km north of the city of Cajamarca in the Hualgayoc District, in a world-class Au-Cu province which hosts a number of nearby deposits, as described below.

- Immediately adjacent to the producing Tantahuatay Gold-Silver Mine (Buenaventura-Southern Copper-ESPRO)
- 7 km to the NW of the Cerro Corona Gold-Copper Mine (Goldfields)
- 35 km to the NNW of the Yanacocha Gold Mine (Newmont)
- 40 km to the SE of the La Granja Porphyry Copper deposit (Rio Tinto)
- 50 km to the NW of the Michiquillay Porphyry Copper deposit (Southern Copper)

## REGULUS RESOURCES INC. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

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Highlights of the AntaKori project include the following:

- The Company owns or controls 53 mineral concessions, for a total of 3,303 hectares, which cover most, but not all of the currently known AntaKori mineralized system. Further consolidation of mineral tenure is in process, primarily by means of an earn-in agreement with Gold Fields La Cima S.A. (“**Gold Fields**”), a subsidiary company of Gold Fields Ltd. (see summary of agreement below).
- A total of 17,954 m of drilling was completed in 70 drill holes (22 reverse circulation drill holes and 48 diamond drill holes ) by previous operators El Misti Gold (1997-98) and Sinchao Metals (2007-08).
- A total of 53,805.88 m of diamond drilling in 63 holes has been completed by Regulus to date.
- The AntaKori Technical Report has documented a large Cu-Au-Ag skarn system with associated mineralized breccias and porphyry-style mineralization hosted in sedimentary and intrusive rocks, and associated epithermal, high-sulphidation mineralization in the overlying volcanic rocks.
- Indication that the mineralized system is open in several directions and has potential for expansion through future exploration programs.
- Access to infrastructure as property is located adjacent to two operating mines.

The scope of the mineralized system at AntaKori offers significant upside potential but additional drilling is required to better define this project.

The AntaKori project has been explored under definitive agreements with Coimolache (the “**Coimolache DA**” – now terminated) and Colquirrumi (the “**Colquirrumi DA**” – now terminated), companies that hold mineral concessions immediately adjacent to, and interfering with, Regulus AntaKori mineral concessions. These agreements have allowed for mutual access, mutual rights of expansion and collaborative exploration of the project area, providing benefit to all three parties. Coimolache is a mining company that owns and operates the Tantauatay gold-silver mine immediately adjacent to the southern margin of AntaKori. The principal shareholders of Coimolache are Buenaventura (40% and operator) and Southern Peru Copper S.A.A. (44%). The Coimolache DA allowed for mutual access, mutual rights of expansion and collaborative exploration with a principal objective of determining the size and nature of the AntaKori deposit and a secondary objective of allowing the expansion of Coimolache’s Tantauatay oxide gold mine by way of lay-back onto Regulus’ mining concessions. The Coimolache DA has now terminated but Regulus maintains communication and interaction with Coimolache. Colquirrumi is a wholly owned subsidiary of Buenaventura.

The Colquirrumi DA allowed the Company to earn-in to a 70% interest in ground held by Colquirrumi by completing 7,500 m of drilling within 3 years from obtaining necessary permits to drill. The Company received the drilling permits in Q4-2019. The agreement assigned certain mining concessions to the Company’s Peruvian subsidiary, Anta Norte S.A.C., to allow for exploration work to be performed on those claims by the Company during the term of the agreement. Upon notification that the Company had completed 7,500 m of drilling and elected to obtain a 70% interest in the property, Colquirrumi had a one-time option to claw-back to a 70% interest in the property (leaving 30% to the Company) by paying the Company the sum of US\$9 million. During the year ended September 30, 2023, Colquirrumi opted not to exercise its clawback option, thereby leaving the Company with a 70% interest in the property. During the year ended September 30, 2024, the Company executed an agreement with Colquirrumi to acquire the remaining 30% interest in the Colquirrumi claims that the Company did not already own. In exchange for the remaining 30% interest, the Company has granted Colquirrumi a 2% NSR over the Colquirrumi claims, of which 0.5% can be repurchased within 10 years for US\$1,000,000.

In 2020, the Company entered into an option agreement whereby the Company can earn up to a 60% interest in certain claims (“**GF Claims**”) from Gold Fields (see news release of April 16, 2020). The addition of the GF claims will grow the Company’s land position in the AntaKori copper-gold project, will increase future resource estimations via the ability to deepen and pushback the current conceptual resource pit on to these claims, and provide additional exploration opportunities to increase the mineralized footprint at the AntaKori project. The Company can earn a 60% interest in the GF Claims by incurring US\$3.5 M in exploration expenditures over a 3-year term, including completing at least 2,500 m of diamond drilling and producing a 43-101 resource estimate incorporating the GF Claims. The 3-year term commences on the earlier of the date on which the Company receives all necessary drill program permits or within 2 years of the date of assignment of the concessions. The concessions were assigned on December 14, 2022 so the 3 year term commenced on December 14, 2024. Upon completion, the Company and Gold Fields will form a joint venture with the Company having a 60% interest and Gold Fields a 40% interest. Upon formation of the joint venture, Gold Fields will have a 60-day window to decide if they wish to acquire an additional 20% interest in the joint venture (“**Claw Back Right**”), bringing their total interest to 60% and the Company’s position to 40%, in exchange for a cash payment of US\$7.5 M to be paid to the Company and sole funding US\$5 M in exploration commitments over a 5-year period.

Collaboration Agreement – see **Outlook for 2026** section above.

**REGULUS RESOURCES INC.**  
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Operations and Financial Condition

*Results of Operations for the Three Months Ended December 31, 2025 compared to the Three Months Ended December 31, 2024*

During the three months ended December 31, 2025, net loss from operating activities was \$976,096 compared to net loss of \$636,974 for the three months ended December 31, 2024. Significant variances from the same period in the prior year are as follows:

- Share-based compensation was \$144,792 for the three months ended December 31, 2025 compared to \$471,079 for the three months ended December 31, 2024. The difference is due to options vested and granted in the comparable periods.
- Office and Administration was \$298,739 for the three months ended December 31, 2025 compared to \$182,231 for the three months ended December 31, 2024. The difference is primarily attributable to the reclassification of Lima office and administrative costs to expense in the current period, whereas comparable costs in the prior period were capitalized.
- During the three months ended December 31, 2025, the Company earned interest income of \$62,641 (2024 - \$154,480) as the Company invested the proceeds of its January 2023 private placement in various cashable GICs. The decrease resulted from the Company having lower cash balances to invest and lower interest rates in the current period.
- A foreign exchange loss of \$41,464 was recognized for the three months ended December 31, 2025 (2024 - \$371,085 gain), primarily due to the fluctuations in the US dollar, Peruvian Nuevo Sol and Canadian dollar.
- During the three months ended December 31, 2025, the Company wrote-off receivables of \$69,187 (2024 – \$53,606) related to Peru's value-added tax. The Company's accounting practice is to write these receivables off until they are actually collected. If and when these receivables are collected, the write-off will be reversed to the extent of such collection.

Cash Flow

*Operating Activities*

Cash outflow from operating activities was \$1,005,188 for the period ended December 31, 2025 compared to \$233,686 for the period ended December 31, 2024. The change was the cumulative result of several variations in the items affecting cash flow from operations as discussed above under "Results from Operations".

*Investing Activities*

Cash outflow from investing activities was \$646,986 for period ended December 31, 2025 compared to cash outflow of \$1,052,021 for the period ended December 31, 2024, mainly from costs associated with the Company's exploration and evaluation assets.

*Financing Activities*

Cash inflow from financing activities were nil for both the period ended December 31, 2025 and the comparative period ended December 31, 2024.

Summary of Quarterly Results

The following is a summary of certain selected financial information for the most recent eight fiscal quarters:

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	December 31, 2025	September 30, 2025	June 30, 2025	March 31, 2025
All in \$1,000's except loss per share				
Working capital	\$5,505	\$7,219	\$8,114	\$10,038
Net loss	\$976	\$276	\$2,064	\$531
Loss per share - basic	\$0.01	\$0.00	\$0.02	\$0.00
Loss per share - diluted	\$0.01	\$0.00	\$0.02	\$0.00
Total assets	\$66,814	\$67,860	\$69,543	\$73,991
Total liabilities	\$1,056	\$1,044	\$1,577	\$1,435
Deficit	\$88,590	\$87,614	\$87,338	\$85,274

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All in \$1,000's except loss per share	December 31, 2024	September 30, 2024	June 30, 2024	March 31, 2024
Working capital	\$11,797	\$12,699	\$14,358	\$15,374
Net loss	\$637	\$1,084	\$1,499	\$752
Loss per share - basic	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01
Loss per share - diluted	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01
Total assets	\$73,492	\$69,496	\$70,106	\$70,367
Total liabilities	\$841	\$902	\$910	\$1,029
Deficit	\$84,743	\$84,106	\$83,022	\$81,522

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Cash and cash equivalents at December 31, 2025 totaled \$6,286,391 compared to \$8,006,568 at September 30, 2025. Working capital at December 31, 2025 was \$5,505,446 compared to working capital of \$7,218,935 as at September 30, 2025.

Exploration and evaluation of assets at December 31, 2025 totaled \$59,244,846 compared to \$58,399,413 as at September 30, 2025. The Company incurred a total of \$845,433 in exploration expenditures on the property during the period ended December 31, 2025.

The ability of the Company to recover the costs it has incurred to date on its exploration and evaluation assets is dependent upon the Company being able to finance its exploration and development expenditures and to resolve any environmental, regulatory or other constraints which may hinder the successful exploitation or disposal of its exploration and evaluation assets. To date, the Company has not earned revenues and is considered to be in the exploration stage.

Share Capital

The Company's authorized capital consists of an unlimited number of common shares without par value.

As at the date of this report, the Company had 125,544,668 common shares issued and outstanding and the following stock options:

*Stock Options*

Exercise Price	Number outstanding	Expiry Date
\$ 0.89	200,000	April 13, 2026
0.76	100,000	July 22, 2027
1.02	3,850,000	February 6, 2028
0.93	50,000	January 23, 2029
0.92	5,225,000	February 6, 2029
0.92	200,000	March 4, 2029
3.80	100,000	December 19, 2030
	9,725,000	

Related Party Transactions

During the period ended December 31, 2025, the Company entered into the following transactions with key management personnel and related parties.

- a) Double Black Diamond Resources LLC. ("DBD Resources") is a private company controlled by Mr. John Black, CEO and a director of the Company. For the three months ended December 31, 2025, DBD Resources was paid \$60,755 (2024 - \$61,711). Amounts paid to DBD Resources are classified as management fees expense in the consolidated statements of operations.

At December 31, 2025, the Company owed nil (September 30, 2025 – nil) to DBD Resources.

- b) For the three months ended December 31, 2025, Mr. Fernando Pickmann, President, COO and a director of the Company, was paid \$60,755 in consulting fees (2024 – \$61,711). Amounts paid to Mr. Pickmann are classified as management fees in the consolidated

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statements of profit and loss. A law firm at which Mr. Pickmann was a partner was also paid or accrued \$20,758 (2024 - \$17,317) for legal services. Legal fees paid to Mr. Pickmann's law firm are classified as legal expenses in the consolidated statements of operations.

At December 31, 2025, the Company owed nil (September 30, 2025 – nil) to Mr. Pickmann and owed \$1,104 (September 30, 2025 – \$874) to the law firm at which Mr. Pickmann was a partner.

- c) Unicus Funds Ltd. ("Unicus") is a private company controlled by Mr. Mark Wayne, CFO and a director of the Company. For the period ended December 31, 2025, Unicus was paid \$21,875 (2024 – \$18,750). Amounts paid to Unicus are classified as management fees expense in the consolidated statements of operations.

At December 31, 2025, the Company owed nil (September 30, 2025 – nil) to Unicus.

- d) K.B. Heather & Socios Limitada (The Rock Doctor Limitada) ("K.B. Heather") is a private company controlled by Dr. Kevin B. Heather, Chief Geological Officer of the Company. For the three months ended December 31, 2025, K.B. Heather was paid \$52,075 (2024 – \$52,895). Amounts paid to K.B. Heather are classified as management fees in the consolidated statements of operations.

At December 31, 2025, the Company owed nil (September 30, 2025 – nil) to K.B. Heather.

- e) At December 31, 2025, the Company was owed \$27,160 (September 30, 2025 – \$18,636 due to) from Aldebaran Resources Inc., a company with common directors and management.
- f) The Company holds common shares 1,000,000 common shares (September 30, 2025 – 1,000,000 common shares) of Highway 50 Gold Corp. ("HWY"), a company with a director in common, included within long term investments. HWY consolidated its share capital on a 2:1 basis in February 2025.

Key Management Personnel: Key management personnel include those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company as a whole. The Company has determined that key management personnel consist of executive and non-executive members of the Company's Board of Directors.

The remuneration of directors and other members of key management personnel during the period ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	Fees and Bonus	Share-based Benefits	Total
<b>Three months ended December 31, 2025</b>			
Chief Executive Officer	\$ 60,755	\$ 14,006	\$ 74,761
Chief Geological Officer	52,075	14,006	74,761
Chief Financial Officer	21,875	14,006	35,881
Chief Operating Officer	60,755	14,006	66,081
Non-executive directors	-	7,878	7,878
	\$ 195,460	\$ 63,902	\$ 259,362
<b>Three months ended December 31, 2024</b>			
Chief Executive Officer	\$ 61,711	\$ 69,931	\$ 131,642
Chief Geological Officer	52,895	69,220	122,115
Chief Financial Officer	18,750	69,220	87,970
Chief Operating Officer	61,711	69,220	130,931
Non-executive directors	-	38,405	38,405
	\$ 195,067	\$ 315,996	\$ 511,063

Financial and Capital Risk Management

Please refer to the December 31, 2025 interim condensed consolidated financial statements on [www.sedarplus.ca](http://www.sedarplus.ca).

Recent Accounting Policies

Please refer to the December 31, 2025 interim condensed consolidated financial statements on [www.sedarplus.ca](http://www.sedarplus.ca).

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Proposed Transactions

There are no proposed transactions that have not been disclosed herein.

The users of this information, including but not limited to investors and prospective investors, should read it in conjunction with all other disclosure documents provided including but not limited to all documents filed on SEDAR+ ([www.sedarplus.ca](http://www.sedarplus.ca)).

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company has no off-balance sheet arrangements.

Critical Accounting Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual reports could differ from management's estimates.

Contingencies

There are no contingent liabilities.

Internal Controls Over Financial Reporting

*Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting ("ICFR")*

In connection with National Instrument 52-109, Certification of Disclosure in Issuer's Annual and Interim Filings ("NI 52-109") adopted in December 2008 by each of the securities commissions across Canada, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of the Company will file a Venture Issuer Basic Certificate with respect to financial information contained in the unaudited interim financial statements and the audited annual financial statements and respective accompanying Management's Discussion and Analysis. The Venture Issue Basic Certification does not include representations relating to the establishment and maintenance of disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting, as defined in NI52-109.

Other MD&A Requirements

Additional disclosure of the Company's technical reports, material change reports, news releases and other information can be obtained on SEDAR+ at [www.sedarplus.ca](http://www.sedarplus.ca).

The users of this information, including but not limited to investors and prospective investors, should read it in conjunction with all other disclosure documents provided including but not limited to all documents filed on SEDAR+ ([www.sedarplus.ca](http://www.sedarplus.ca)).

Disclosure for Venture Issuers without Significant Revenue

A breakdown of the components of the Company's general and administrative expenses is disclosed in the interim condensed consolidated financial statements for the three months ended December 31, 2025 to which this MD&A relates. A breakdown of the components of the exploration and evaluation assets of the Company is disclosed in the interim condensed consolidated financial statements for the three months ended December 31, 2025 to which this MD&A relates.

**Risks and Uncertainties**

The operations of the Company are speculative due to the high-risk nature of its business which includes the acquisition, financing, exploration, development and operation of mining properties. There are a number of factors that could negatively affect the Company's business and the value of its common shares, including the factors listed below. The following information pertains to the outlook and conditions currently known to the Company that could have a material impact on the financial condition of the Company. Other factors may arise that are not currently foreseen by management of the Company that may present additional risks in the future. Current and prospective security holders of the Company should carefully consider these risk factors, as they could materially affect the Company's future operations and could cause actual events to differ materially from those described in forward-looking statements relating to the Company.

The more significant risks, as they relate to the Company's interim condensed consolidated financial statements for the three months ended December 31, 2025 and this MD&A, include the following.

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*Exploration and Development Risk*

The Company's properties are in the exploration stage and are without a known body of commercial ore. Exploration for mineral resources involves a high degree of risk and few properties that are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. The risks and uncertainties inherent in exploration activities include but are not limited to: legal and political risk arising from operating in certain developing countries, civil unrest, general economic, market and business conditions, the regulatory process and actions, failure to obtain necessary permits and approvals, technical issues, new legislation, competitive and general economic factors and conditions, the uncertainties resulting from potential delays or changes in plans, the occurrence of unexpected events and management's capacity to execute and implement its future plans. Discovery of mineral deposits is dependent upon a number of factors, not the least of which are the technical skills of the exploration personnel involved and the capital required for the programs. The cost of conducting programs may be substantial and the likelihood of success is difficult to assess. There is no assurance that the Company's mineral exploration activities will result in any discoveries of new bodies of commercial ore. There is also no assurance that even if commercial quantities of ore are discovered that a new ore body would be developed and brought into commercial production. The commercial viability of a mineral deposit once discovered is also dependent upon a number of factors, some of which are the particular attributes of the deposit (such as size, grade, metallurgy and proximity to infrastructure and labour), the interpretation of geological data obtained from drilling and sampling, feasibility studies, the cost of water and power; anticipated climatic conditions; cyclical metal prices; fluctuations in inflation and currency exchange rates; higher input commodity and labour costs, commodity prices, government regulations, including regulations relating to prices, taxes, royalties, land tenure and use, allowable production, importing and exporting of minerals, and environmental protection. Most of the above factors are beyond the control of the Company. Development projects will also be subject to the successful completion of final feasibility studies, issuance of necessary permits and other governmental approvals and receipt of adequate financing. The exact effect of these factors cannot be accurately predicted, but the combination of any of these factors may adversely affect the Company's business.

*Negative Operating Cash Flow*

The Company is an exploration stage company and has not generated cash flow from operations. The Company is devoting significant resources to the development and acquisition of its properties; however, there can be no assurance that it will generate positive cash flow from operations in the future. The Company expects to continue to incur negative consolidated operating cash flow and losses until such time as it achieves commercial production at a particular project. The Company currently has negative cash flow from operating activities.

*Mineral Resource Estimates*

The Company's reported mineral resources are estimations only. No assurance can be given that the estimated mineral resources will be recovered. By their nature, mineral resource estimations are imprecise and depend, to a certain extent, upon statistical inferences, which may ultimately prove unreliable because, among other factors, they are based on limited sampling, and, consequently, are uncertain because the samples may not be representative. mineral resource estimations may require revision (either up or down). There are numerous uncertainties inherent in estimating mineral resources, including many factors beyond the Company's control. Such estimation is a subjective process, and the accuracy of any mineral resource estimate is a function of the quantity and quality of available data and of the assumptions made and judgments used in engineering and geological interpretation. There can be no assurance that recoveries in small scale laboratory tests will be duplicated in larger scale tests under on-site conditions. In particular, factors that may affect mineral resource estimates include:

- changes in interpretations of mineralization geometry and continuity of mineralization zones;
- input parameters used in the Whittle shell that constrains the mineral resources amenable to open pit mining methods;
- metallurgical and mining recoveries;
- operating and capital cost assumptions;
- metal price and exchange rate assumptions;
- confidence in modifying factors, including assumptions that surface rights to allow infrastructure to be constructed will be forthcoming;
- delays or other issues in reaching agreements with local or regulatory authorities and stakeholders;
- changes in land tenure requirements or permitting requirements from those discussed in the report; and
- changes in the environmental regulations or laws governing the property.

Changes in key assumptions and parameters could result in a restatement of mineral resource estimates. mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability and there is no assurance that they will ever be mined or processed profitably. Due to the uncertainty which may attach to mineral resources, there is no assurance that all or any part of Measured or Indicated mineral resources will ever be converted into mineral reserves. Any material reductions in estimates of mineral resources could have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations and financial condition.

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*Title Risk*

The Company has investigated its right to explore and exploit its properties and, to the best of its knowledge, those rights are in good standing. The results of the Company's investigations should not be construed as a guarantee of title. Other parties may dispute the title to a property, or the property may be subject to prior unregistered agreements or liens and transfers or land claims by aboriginal, native, or indigenous peoples. The title may be affected by undetected encumbrances or defects or governmental actions. The Company has not conducted surveys of all of its properties, and the precise area and location of claims or the properties may be challenged and no assurances can be given that there are no title defects affecting such properties. Any defects in the title to the Company's properties could have a material and adverse effect on the Company.

No assurance can be given that applicable governments will not revoke or significantly alter the conditions of the applicable exploration and mining authorizations nor that such exploration and mining authorizations will not be challenged or impugned by third parties. Although the Company has not had any problem renewing its licenses in the past there is no guarantee that it will always be able to do so. Inability to renew a license could result in the loss of any project located within that license.

*Foreign Operations Risk*

The Company conducts exploration activities in Peru. Operating in a foreign country exposes the Company to risks that may not otherwise be experienced if all operations were located in Canada. The risks vary from country to country and for Peru in particular include, but are not limited to, civil unrest or war, terrorism, illegal mining, changing political conditions, fluctuations in currency exchange rates, expropriation or nationalization without adequate compensation, changes to royalty and tax regimes, high rates of inflation, labour unrest and difficulty in understanding and complying with the regulatory and legal framework respecting ownership and maintenance of mineral properties. Changes in mining or investment policies or shifts in political attitudes may also adversely affect the Company's existing assets and operations. Real and perceived political risk may also affect the Company's ability to finance exploration programs and attract joint venture or option partners, and future mine development opportunities.

Numerous countries have introduced changes to mining regimes that reflect increased government control or participation in the mining sector, including, but not limited to, changes of law affecting foreign ownership, mandatory government participation, taxation and royalties, exploration licensing, export duties, and repatriation of income or return of capital. There can be no assurance that industries, which are deemed of national or strategic importance in countries in which the Company has assets, including mineral exploration, will not be nationalized. There is a risk that further government limitations, restrictions or requirements, not presently foreseen, will be implemented. Changes in policy that alter laws regulating the mining industry could have a material adverse effect on the Company. There can be no assurance that the Company's assets in these countries will not be subject to nationalization, requisition or confiscation, whether legitimate or not, by an authority or body.

In addition, in the event of a dispute arising from foreign operations, the Company may be subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of foreign courts or may not be successful in subjecting foreign persons to the jurisdiction of courts in Canada. The Company also may be hindered or prevented from enforcing its rights with respect to a governmental instrumentality because of the doctrine of sovereign immunity. It is not possible for the Company to accurately predict such developments or changes in laws or policy or to what extent any such developments or changes may have a material adverse effect on the Company.

*Metal Price Risk*

The Company's portfolios of properties and investments have exposure to predominantly copper, gold, and silver. Commodity prices fluctuate widely and are affected by numerous factors beyond the Company's control, such as the sale or purchase of metals by various central banks and financial institutions, interest rates, exchange rates, inflation or deflation, fluctuation in the value of the United States dollar and foreign currencies, global and regional supply and demand, and the political and economic conditions of major metals-producing and metals-consuming countries throughout the world. The prices of these metals greatly affect the value of the Company, the price of the common shares of the Company and the potential value of its properties and investments. This, in turn, greatly affects its ability to form joint ventures, option agreements and the structure of any joint ventures formed. This is due, at least in part, to the underlying value of the Company's assets at different metal prices.

*Uncertainty of Funding*

The exploration and development of mineral properties requires a substantial amount of capital and depends on the Company's ability to obtain financing through joint ventures, debt financing, equity financing or other means. General market conditions, volatile metals prices, a claim against the Company, a significant disruption to the Company's business, or other factors may make it difficult to secure the necessary financing. There is no assurance that the Company will be successful in obtaining required financing as and when needed on acceptable terms. Failure to obtain any necessary additional financing may result in delaying or indefinite postponement of exploration or development or even a loss of property interest. If the Company needs to raise additional funds, such financing may substantially dilute the interests of shareholders of the Company and reduce the value of their investment. Recent geopolitical events, including relations between NATO and the Russian

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Federation regarding the situation in Ukraine, the ongoing conflict in the Middle East, changing US trade and foreign policies, and potential economic global challenges such as the risk of higher inflation and interest rates, may create further uncertainty and risk with respect to the prospects of the Company's business.

*Future Offerings of Debt or Equity Securities*

The Company may require additional funds to finance further exploration, development and production activities, or to take advantage of unanticipated opportunities. If the Company raises additional funds by issuing additional equity securities, such financing would dilute the economic and voting rights of the Company's shareholders. Since the Company's capital needs depend on market conditions and other factors beyond its control, it cannot predict or estimate the amount, timing or nature of any such future offering of securities. Thus, holders of common shares of the Company bear the risk of any future offerings reducing the market price of the common shares and diluting their shareholdings in the Company.

*Currency Risk*

The Company transacts business in a number of currencies including but not limited to the Canadian Dollar, the US Dollar, and the Peruvian Nuevo Sol. Fluctuations in exchange rates may have a significant effect on the cash flows of the Company. Future changes in exchange rates could materially affect the Company's results in either a positive or a negative direction. The Company does not currently engage in foreign currency hedging activities.

*Social License*

The ability to carry out exploration programs on our mineral claims in Peru is conditional on the Company obtaining all the necessary permits, which usually requires the Company to engage with the local communities to obtain their consent. There can be no assurance that the Company will always be able to obtain these consents when requested. Even when all necessary consents are obtained, there is still a risk that local opposition might arise which could hinder the Company's ability to carry out its intended exploration programs. The Company attempts to mitigate these risks by following all required protocols and by maintaining a robust program of engagement with local communities, which often includes social benefit programs funded by the Company.

*Internal Controls*

Internal controls over financial reporting are procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance that transactions are properly authorized, assets are safeguarded against unauthorized or improper use, and transactions are properly recorded and reported. A control system, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance with respect to the reliability of financial reporting and financial statement preparation.

*Information Systems and Cyber Security*

The Company's operations depend on information technology ("IT") systems. These IT systems could be subject to network disruptions caused by a variety of sources, including computer viruses, security breaches and cyberattacks, as well as disruptions resulting from incidents such as cable cuts, damage to physical plants, natural disasters, terrorism, fire, power loss, vandalism and theft. The Company's operations also depend on the timely maintenance, upgrade and replacement of networks, equipment, IT systems and software, as well as pre-emptive expenses to mitigate the risks of failures. Any of these and other events could result in information system failures, delays and/or increase in capital expenses. The failure of information systems or a component of information systems could, depending on the nature of any such failure, adversely impact the Company's reputation and results of operations. Although to date the Company has not experienced any material losses relating to cyber attacks or other information security breaches, there can be no assurance that the Company will not incur such losses in the future. The Company's risk and exposure to these matters cannot be fully mitigated because of, among other things, the evolving nature of these threats. As a result, cyber security and the continued development and enhancement of controls, processes and practices designed to protect systems, computers, software, data and networks from attack, damage or unauthorized access remain a priority. As cyber threats continue to evolve, the Company may be required to expend additional resources to continue to modify or enhance protective measures or to investigate and remediate any security vulnerabilities.

*Corruption and Bribery*

The Company is required to comply with anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws, including the Canadian *Extractive Sector Transparency Measures Act*, the Canadian Corruption of Foreign Public Officials Act and the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, as well as similar laws in the countries in which the Company conducts its business. 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. The Company has adopted a comprehensive Anti-Corruption Policy in order to mitigate this risk.

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*Competition*

There is aggressive competition within the mining industry for the discovery and acquisition of properties considered to have commercial potential, as well as the necessary labour and supplies required to develop such properties. The Company competes with other exploration and mining companies, many of which have greater financial resources, operational experience and technical capabilities than the Company, for the acquisition of mineral claims, leases and other mineral interests as well as for the recruitment and retention of qualified employees and other personnel. The Company may not be able to maintain or acquire attractive mining properties on terms it considers acceptable, or at all. Consequently, its financial condition could be materially adversely affected.

*Uninsurable Risks*

Exploration, development and production operations on mineral properties involve numerous risks, including unexpected or unusual geological operating conditions, rock bursts, cave-ins, fires, floods, earthquakes and other environmental occurrences, as well as political and social instability. 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. Should such liabilities arise, they could reduce or eliminate any further profitability and result in increasing costs and a decline in the value of the securities of the Company. The Company does not maintain insurance against political risks.

*Environmental Risks*

It is possible that future regulatory developments, such as increasingly strict environmental protection laws, climate change policies, regulations and enforcement policies, and claims for damages to property and persons resulting from the Company's operations, could result in additional costs and liabilities, restrictions on or suspension of the Company's activities and delays in the exploration of and development of its properties.

The physical effects of climate change, which may include extreme weather events, resource shortages, changes in rainfall and storm patterns, water shortages and extreme weather events, may have an adverse effect on our operations. Events or conditions such as flooding or inadequate water supplies could disrupt exploration activities and rehabilitation efforts, could create resource shortages and could damage our property or equipment and increase health and safety risks on our properties. Such events or conditions could also have other adverse effects on our operations, our workforce and on the local communities surrounding our properties, such as an increased risk of food, water scarcity and civil unrest.

*Tax*

The Company runs its business in different countries and strives to run its business in as tax efficient a manner as possible. The tax systems in certain of these countries are complicated and subject to changes. For this reason, future negative effects on the result of the Company due to changes in tax regulations cannot be excluded. Repatriation of earnings to Canada from other countries may be subject to withholding taxes. The Company has no control over withholding tax rates.

Cautionary Note Forward Looking Statements

Certain statements made and information contained herein in the MD&A constitutes "forward-looking information" and forward-looking statements" within the meaning of applicable securities legislation (collectively, "forward-looking information" or "forward-looking statements") concerning the business, operations, financial performance and condition of the Company. The forward-looking information contained in this MD&A is based on information available to the Company as of the date of this MD&A. Except as required under applicable securities legislation, the Company does not intend, and does not assume any obligation, to update this forward-looking information. Generally, any statements that express or involve discussions with respect to predictions, expectations, beliefs, plans, projections, objectives, assumptions or future events or performance, (often, but not always, identified by words or phrases such as "plans", "expects" or "does not expect", "is expected", "budget", "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "intends", "projects", "estimates", "budgets", "scheduled", "forecasts", "assumes", "intends", "strategy", "goals", "objectives", "potential", "possible", "anticipates" or "does not anticipate", or "believes", or variations of such words and phrases or statements that certain actions, events, conditions or results "will", "may", "could", "would", "should", "might" or "will be taken", "will occur" or "will be achieved" or the negative connotations thereof and similar expressions) are not statements of historical fact and may be forward-looking statements.

All statements other than statements of historical fact may be forward-looking statements. Forward-looking information is necessarily based on estimates and assumptions that are inherently subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the actual results, level of activity, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking information, including but not limited to: risks and uncertainties relating to, among other things, the inherent uncertainties regarding mineral resource estimates, cost estimates, changes in commodity prices, currency fluctuation, financings, unanticipated resource grades, infrastructure, results of exploration activities, cost overruns, availability of materials and equipment, timeliness of government approvals, taxation, political risk and related economic risk and unanticipated environmental impact on operations, personnel, ability to

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finance and outlook, as well as other risks, and uncertainties and other factors, including, without limitation, those referred to in the "Risks and Uncertainties" section of the MD&A, and elsewhere, which may cause the actual results, level of activity, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking information.

The Company believes that the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements and information included in this MD&A are reasonable but no assurance can be given that these expectations will prove to be correct and such forward-looking statements and information should not be unduly relied upon. This statement and information is as of the date of the MD&A. In particular, this MD&A contains forward-looking statements or information pertaining to the assumptions used in the mineral resources estimates for the AntaKori Project, including, but not limited to, geological interpretation, grades, metal price assumptions, metallurgical and mining recovery rates, geotechnical and hydrogeological conditions, as applicable; ability to develop infrastructure; assumptions made in the interpretation of drill results, geology, grade and continuity of mineral deposits; expectations regarding access and demand for equipment, skilled labour and services needed for exploration and development of mineral properties, the Company's workforce, world wide demand for commodities and the Company's business generally; and that activities will not be adversely disrupted or impeded by exploration, development, operating, regulatory, political, community, economic and/or environmental risks. In addition, this MD&A contains forward-looking statements or information pertaining to the anticipated timing or ability to secure additional financing and/or the quantum and terms thereof; exploration and development plans and expenditures; the timing and nature of studies and any potential development scenarios; opportunities to improve project economics; the success of future exploration activities; potential for resource expansion; potential for the discovery of new mineral deposits; ability to build shareholder value; expectations with regard to adding to mineral resources through exploration; expectations with respect to the conversion of inferred resources to an indicated resources classification; ability to execute the planned work programs; estimation of commodity prices, mineral resources, costs, and permitting time lines; ability to obtain surface rights and property interests; currency exchange rate fluctuations; requirements for additional capital; government regulation of mining activities; environmental risks; unanticipated reclamation expenses; title disputes or claims; limitations on insurance coverage; and other risks and uncertainties.

Forward-looking information is based on certain assumptions that the Company believes are reasonable, including that the current price of and demand for commodities will be sustained or will improve, the supply of commodities will remain stable, that the general business and economic conditions will not change in a material adverse manner, that financing will be available if and when needed on reasonable terms and that the Company will not experience any material labour dispute, accident, or failure of plant or equipment. These factors are not, and should not be construed as being, exhaustive. Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that would cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in forward-looking information, there may be other factors that cause results not to be as anticipated, estimated, or intended. There can be no assurance that such statements will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. All of the forward-looking information contained in this document is qualified by these cautionary statements. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking information due to the inherent uncertainty thereof. Statements relating to "mineral resources" are deemed to be forward looking information, as they involve the implied assessment, based on certain estimates and assumptions, that the mineral resources described can be profitably produced in the future.

The users of this information, including but not limited to investors and prospective investors, should read it in conjunction with all other disclosure documents provided including but not limited to all documents filed on SEDAR+ ([www.SEDARPLUS.ca](http://www.SEDARPLUS.ca)).