



Management’s Discussion and Analysis For the quarter ended 31 March 2026

The following Management’s Discussion and Analysis, prepared as of 15 May 2026, should be read together with the consolidated financial statements (unaudited) of Minera IRL Limited (the “Company”) for the quarter ended 31 March 2026 and related notes thereto, which were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”). Additional information about Minera IRL Limited, including the Company’s most recently filed Annual Information Form and the risks and uncertainties discussed therein may be found at the Company’s website at www.minera-irl.com and within the Company’s SEDAR profile at www.sedar.com.

All figures are expressed in United States dollars (“\$”) unless otherwise noted. References to “C\$” are to Canadian dollars.

NOTICE TO THE READER

The accompanying report has been prepared by and is the responsibility of Management.

In addition, the Company’s independent auditor has not yet issued an opinion on the Company’s consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2024 y 2025, and the information used for comparative purposes in the accompanying report might contain adjustments that could impact the current interim period.

Background and Business of the Company

Minera IRL Limited (“Minera IRL” or the “Company”) is a Jersey registered company which, together with its subsidiaries, engages in mining of precious metals. Currently, the Company trade its ordinary shares on the Canadian Securities Exchange and on the Bolsa de Valores de Lima.

In Peru, the Company operates the Corihuarmi Gold Mine (“Corihuarmi”) and has been advancing its flagship project, the Ollachea Gold Project (“Ollachea”), towards production. At Ollachea, the Company has completed an NI 43-101 compliant Preliminary Economic Assessment and has received the approval of its an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (“ESIA”) and construction permit from the Peruvian authorities.

Current Situation

The first quarter of 2026 recorded a 57% reduction in mine operating costs compared to the fourth quarter of 2025, and a 41% decrease compared to the third quarter of 2025. On a year-over-year basis, these costs also decreased by approximately 32% compared to the first quarter of 2025 (US\$ 4,285,000), reflecting the Company’s ongoing efforts to optimize operational efficiency and sustainably reduce production costs at Corihuarmi. A comparative summary is presented below:

	Q1 2026 (\$’000s)	Q4 2025 (\$’000s)	Q3 2025 (\$’000s)
Mine operating costs	2,927	6,750	4,926

The reduction in mine operating costs during the first quarter of 2026 was driven by the implementation of operational optimization initiatives, including a reduction in the equipment fleet and the transition towards rehandling and reprocessing activities involving ore previously deposited on the leach pads, which contains favourable recoverable grades. This strategy allows the Company to leverage technological improvements implemented in recent years within the mining sector and also represents a more efficient operational and cost-effective alternative, significantly reducing conventional mining activities while optimizing the recovery of ore processed during the early years of Corihuarmi’s operations.

Finally, the Company maintains a positive outlook regarding the sustained upward trend in gold prices and its potential positive effect on the Company’s financial position, while continuing to prioritize operational efficiency, cost optimization, and safety at Corihuarmi. In addition, the Company will continue evaluating opportunities to implement operational and technological improvements aimed at maximizing recoverable saleable ounces and sustaining efficient production levels over the following quarters.

Corihuarmi Gold Mine, Peru

The Company's 100% owned Corihuarmi Gold Mine is located approximately 160 kilometres southeast of Lima, Peru, in the Central Andes at an altitude of almost 5,000 metres above sea level. The Company acquired the Corihuarmi leases in 2002 and the mine was brought into production in March 2008. Below is a summary of the key operating statistics for Corihuarmi for the quarters ended 31 March 2026 and 2025:

Operating Parameters	Three-month period ended 31 March	
	2026	2025
Sub-economic ore (tonnes)	226,233	729,645
Ore processed on heaps (tonnes)	352,429	641,831
Ore grade, processed (g/t)	0.12	0.16
Gold produced (ounces)	1,406	2,812
Gold sold (ounces)	1,431	2,840
Realized gold price (\$ per ounce sold)	\$4,373	\$2,869
Total cash costs (\$ per ounce produced) ¹	\$2,625	\$1,882

¹ Refer to Non-IFRS Measures at the end of this MD&A.

Ore processed during the first quarter of 2026 was 226,233 tonnes, a decrease of 65% compared to the 641,831 tonnes processed during the first quarter of 2025. Gold doré bar production during the first quarter of 2026 decreased by 52% compared to gold production during the first quarter of 2025. Processing operations were primarily affected by increased rainfall in the vicinity of the Corihuarmi operational area, consistent with the seasonal weather conditions typically experienced during the first months of the year.

Gold sold during the first quarter of 2026 was 1,431 ounces, a 50% decrease compared to the 2,840 ounces sold during the first quarter of 2025.

The average realized gold price during the first quarter of 2026 was \$4,373, a 52% increase compared to the \$2,869 average gold price realized during the first quarter of 2025.

Total cash costs per ounce of gold produced during the first quarter of 2026 were \$2,625, a 39% increase compared to total cash costs of \$1,882 per ounce of gold produced during the first quarter of 2025. This increase was due to the combined effect of a 37% decrease in total costs and a 50% decrease in the quantities of gold ounces produced.

Ollachea Project, Peru

Expenditures capitalized during the first quarter of 2026 were \$0.2 million (\$0.2 million in the first quarter of 2025). These expenditures were related mainly to community development and environmental costs.

No exploration activities were carried out during the first quarter of 2026. No exploration activities are planned for 2026.

The Company is currently engaged in advanced due diligence and negotiations with potential investors, aiming to complete a transaction that enables the development of the Ollachea Gold Project and the repayment of the debt with COFIDE. The ongoing negotiations consider both traditional and alternative financing options or a strategic alliance that creates value for all stakeholders.

Summary of Quarterly Results

(tabular data in thousands of US dollars, except per share amounts)

	Q2 Jun. '24	Q3 Sep. '24	Q4 Dec. '24	Q1 Mar. '25	Q2 Jun. '25	Q3 Sep. '25	Q4 Dec. '25	Q1 Mar. '26
Total revenue (\$'000)	6,836	8,193	9,356	8,150	8,529	8,259	9,282	6,259
(Loss) Profit after-tax (\$'000)	(7,118)	(5,598)	(5,356)	(5,578)	(4,409)	(2,439)	(35,696)	(4,286)
Total comprehensive (Loss) Income (\$'000)	(7,118)	(5,598)	(5,356)	(5,578)	(4,409)	(2,439)	(35,696)	(4,286)
Net (Loss) Earnings per share (US cents)	(3.1)	(2.4)	(2.3)	(0.8)	(1.9)	(1.1)	(15.4)	(2.7)

The business of the Company is not generally subject to seasonal influences. However, our performance in the first quarter of 2026 was affected by heavy rainfall and adverse weather conditions, which typically occur at the beginning of each year. These conditions had a negative impact on our processing operations, resulting in reduced gold doré bar production for the quarter. In addition, the variation in revenue, net profit and loss are due to a number of factors, including the market price of gold, the associated grade of the tonnes of ore processed at the mine and therefore the cost of production, the level of expenses incurred and the impairment of exploration, development and mining assets.

Overview of Financial Results

Note – All of the results presented are prepared under IFRS and are in United States dollars, which is the Company's functional currency as well.

	Three-month period ended 31 March	
	2026	2025
Revenue (\$'000)	6,259	8,150
Gold sold (ounces)	1,431	2,840
Realized gold price (\$ per ounce)	\$4,373	\$2,870
Gross (Loss) profit (\$'000)	1,973	2,572
Loss after-tax (\$'000)	(6,342)	(1,777)
Profit (Loss) per share (cents)	(2.7)	(0.8)

¹. Refer to Non-IFRS Measures at the end of this MD&A.

Results of Operations

During the first quarter of 2026, the Company reported sales revenue of \$6,259,000 compared with sales revenue of \$8,150,000 during the first quarter of 2025, a decrease of \$1,891,000. This 23% decline was due to a 50% decrease in the number of gold ounces sold, partially offset by a 52% increase in the average realized gold price.

During the first quarter of 2026, the Company reported an after-tax loss of \$6,342,000 compared with an after-tax loss of \$1,777,000 during the first quarter of 2025, an increase of \$4,565,000.

Cost of sales during the first quarter of 2026 was \$4,286,000, compared with cost of sales of \$5,578,000 during the first quarter of 2025, a decrease of \$1,292,000. The most significant changes between the two periods were a decrease of \$1,358,000 in mine-site operating costs, an increase of \$308,000 in depreciation and amortization, and a reduction of \$212,000 in other costs. Below is a period-by-period comparison of cost of sales.

Breakdown of Cost of Sales

	Three-month period ended 31 March	
	2026 (\$'000s)	2025 (\$'000s)
Mine operating costs	2,927	4,285
Depreciation and amortization	595	287
Community and environmental costs	410	440
Other Costs (royalties and taxes, selling expense, other)	354	566
Total	4,286	5,578

Administration expenses during the first quarter of 2026 totaled \$1,087,000, compared with administration expenses of \$1,000,000 during the first quarter of 2025, an increase of \$87,000. The most significant changes between the two periods were increases in salaries and wages of \$177,000, office rent and administration expenses of \$59,000, professional and consulting fees of \$22,000, and investor relations expenses of \$19,000. In addition, foreign exchange result changed from a gain of \$65,000 during the first quarter of 2025 to a loss of \$16,000 during the same period in 2026. These increases were partially offset by a reduction in other expenses. Below is a period-by-period comparison of administration expenses.

Breakdown of Administration Expenses

	Three-month period ended 31 March	
	2026 (\$'000s)	2025 (\$'000s)
Depreciation	6	9
Director fees	17	21
Foreign exchange (gain) loss	(16)	65
Investor relations	19	0
Public company expenses	29	22
Office rent and administration	173	114
Professional and consulting fees	131	109
Salaries and wages	647	470
Telecommunication	5	6
Travel	22	26
Other expenses	53	158
Total	1,087	1,000

Finance expenses during the first quarter of 2026 were \$7,195,000 compared to \$3,322,000 during the first quarter of 2025, an increase of \$3,873,000. The most significant change between the two periods was the \$3,683,000 increase in interest related to the COFIDE loan.

Breakdown of finance expenses

	Three-month period ended 31 March	
	2026 (\$'000s)	2025 (\$'000s)
COFIDE Loan interest	6,500	2817
Other loans interest	379	75
Other finance expenses	316	430
Total	7,195	3,322

Cash Flow

Cash balance increased by \$19,000 during the first quarter of 2026, from \$1,400,000 in the fourth quarter of 2025 to \$1,419,000.

Operating activities during this quarter generated \$146,000, whereas investment activities and finance activities used \$60,000 and \$187,000, respectively.

Investing activities during the first quarter of 2026 generated \$60,000, compared with \$268,000 used during the first quarter of 2025, a favorable variation of \$328,000. The change was primarily due to proceeds from the sale of property, plant, and equipment of \$193,000, as well as a \$105,000 decrease in acquisitions of property, plant and equipment and a \$30,000 decrease in deferred development and exploration expenditures. A period-over-period comparison for the investing activities is provided in the table below.

Breakdown of Investment activities

	Three-month period ended 31 March	
	2026 (\$'000s)	2025 (\$'000s)
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(7)	(112)
Deferred exploration and development expenditures	(126)	(156)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	193	-
Total	60	(268)

Financing activities during the first quarter of 2026 used \$3,665,000 compared to \$1,184,000 used during the first quarter of 2025, an increase of \$2,481,000. The most significant change was attributable to higher loan repayments, which amounted to \$3,181,000 during the first quarter of 2026, compared to \$83,000 during the same period in 2025. In addition, payments of finance costs increased by \$396,000 compared to the first quarter of 2025. A period-over-period comparison for the financing activities is provided in the table below.

Breakdown of Financing Activities

	Three-month period ended 31 March	
	2026 (\$'000s)	2025 (\$'000s)
Repayment of loans	(3,181)	(83)
Capitalized interest	-	71
Payment of lease liabilities	-	(1,084)
Payment of finance expenses	(484)	(88)
Total	(3,665)	(1,184)

Legal Actions Involving Company

The Company is not currently involved in any legal proceedings nor was it involved in any legal proceedings during the quarter ended 31 March 2026 and nor, to the knowledge of management, are there any legal proceedings currently contemplated which may materially affect the business and affairs of the Company or that would likely be considered important to a reasonable investor in making an investment decision.

Outlook

At 31 March 2026, the Company had a working capital deficit of \$160,114,000 (defined as current assets less current liabilities).

In 2026, the Company forecasts gold production of 7,000 ounces from the Corihuarmi Gold Mine. In addition, the Company will continue evaluating and implementing measures aimed at optimizing Corihuarmi's operations and reducing associated costs, with a focus on activities related to the rehandling and reprocessing of ore previously deposited on the leach pads for the production of gold doré bars. These initiatives include, among other aspects, a reduction in the mining equipment fleet, resulting in lower fuel consumption and reduced use of mining supplies, with the objective of improving operational efficiency and maintaining positive production levels.

The Company is currently involved in advanced due diligence and negotiation with potential investors aiming to complete a transaction that enables the development of the Ollachea Gold Project and the repayment of the debt with COFIDE. These ongoing negotiations consider both traditional and alternative financing options as well as strategic alliances that create value for all stakeholders. The Company maintains an open and robust relationship with COFIDE, underpinned by regular and positive dialogue. COFIDE is informed of the Company's progress in these negotiations, in addition to the receipt of proposals from potential investors, having expressed their commitment to support a transaction that would advance Ollachea and enable the Company to fulfill its repayment obligations.

The Company remains optimistic about its ongoing efforts to reduce operating costs and increase gold production at Corihuarmi, as well as its ability to secure the required financing for Ollachea.

Ollachea and the COFIDE Bridge Loan

Please refer to Note 1 "Basis of preparation and going concern" on page 6 of the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited) for the three-month period ended 31 March 2026 filed on SEDAR together with this report.

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 operation of its mining assets. In the management of capital, the Company includes its cash and cash equivalent balances, interest bearing loans and components of shareholders' equity.

The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments 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 cash equivalents.

The Company is not currently subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As at 31 March 2026, the Company had cash of \$1,419,000, compared with \$1,400,000 as at 31 December 2025.

As at 31 March 2026, the Company had a working capital deficit of \$160,114,000. Working capital is defined as current assets less current liabilities.

The above conditions indicate the existence of a material uncertainty which may cast doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Going Concern Basis

This report has been prepared on a going concern basis. The Company's future plans and expectations are based on the assumption that the Company will be able to continue in operation for the foreseeable future and will realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business rather than through a process of forced liquidation. The Company is committed to sustaining positive gold production levels at the Corihuarmi Gold Mine, while continuing to lower operational costs and streamline processing operations. In addition, advanced due diligence and negotiations with interested parties are currently underway, with the goal of completing a transaction that enables the development of the Ollachea Gold Project and repayment of the debt with COFIDE. Although there can be no assurance that these parties will continue to be interested upon completion of their due diligence, the Management and Board are optimistic about closing a transaction in the short term.

Commitments and Contingent Liabilities

The Group is subject to various laws and regulations governing its mining, development and exploration activities. These laws and regulations are continually changing and generally becoming more restrictive. The Group has made, and expects to make in the future, expenditures to comply with such laws and regulations.

During 2021, the Group received a tax reassessment from the Peruvian Tax Authority for the year ended 31 December 2015 concerning the deductibility of expenses and interest related to the COFIDE Bridge Loan and the write-off of intangible assets. This reassessment amounts to approximately \$5,558,000, including taxes, penalties, and interest. The Group has challenged the arguments presented by the Tax Authority and has filed an appeal providing the relevant legal proof to support its position.

During 2023, the Group received a tax reassessment from the Peruvian Tax Authority for the year ended 31 December 2016 concerning the deductibility of expenses and interest related to the COFIDE Bridge Loan. This reassessment amounts to approximately \$4,845,000, including taxes, penalties, and interest. The Group has challenged the arguments presented by the Tax Authority and has filed an appeal providing the relevant legal proof to support its position.

The Group entered into a contract with Empresa de Generacion Electrica San Gaban S.A. for the supply of power during the construction and operation stages of the Ollachea Project. This contract included certain minimum power usages for each of the construction and operation stages. In March 2017 the Group entered into an amended power contract extending the term to start the construction stage for sixty months from 1 March 2017. If the contract is terminated due to the construction stage not commencing within the sixty-month term, the Group would have to pay a penalty for an amount equivalent to approximately \$2,400,000. Otherwise, the Group agreed to pay a fixed monthly compensation for an

amount equivalent to approximately \$11,000 for a period of nine and a half years starting on the seventh month after Ollachea commencing the operation stage. The Group is currently renegotiating this contract.

In June 2015, the Group secured a \$70,000,000 Bridge Loan from COFIDE. The financial structuring costs related to the Bridge Loan included a 0.9% net smelter return royalty on gold production from the Ollachea Project granted to Sherpa. The Group has the right to buyback and cancel this royalty from Sherpa by paying a buy-back fee of \$5,566,000.

In August 2013, the Macquarie Finance Facility was amended to increase the amount available by \$10,000,000. As a condition of drawing down these funds the Group awarded a 1% royalty on gross revenue minus refining costs on gold sales from the Group's Ollachea Project. The Group has the right to buyback and cancel this royalty from Macquarie Bank by paying a buyback fee of \$5,000,000.

As of 31 December 2024, resolutions were received from the Environmental Assessment and Supervision Agency (OEFA) imposing fines for alleged non-compliance with environmental obligations at the Corihuarmi Mine. The total amount of this administrative fine amounts to approximately \$421,000.00. The Company has disputed these fines providing the relevant proof to support its position that the fines are unreasonable.

As of 31 December 2024, the Securities Market Superintendency (SMV) imposed fines for alleged failure to submit, outside the established deadlines, individual and consolidated audited financial information for the years 2022 and 2023, material facts and annual reports. The total amount of this fine amounts to approximately \$59,000.00. The Company does not agree with the arguments, which is why it will file the respective appeal with the appropriate legal justification.

Financial Instruments

The Company's principal financial assets comprise of cash and cash equivalents, and other receivables. The Company's financial assets are classified as loans and receivables and are measured at amortised cost. The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, interest bearing loans and other long term liabilities. They are all classified as financial liabilities and measured at amortised cost.

Risks

The Company operates in the resource industry, which is highly speculative, and has certain inherent exploration, development and operating risks which could have a negative effect on the Company's operations.

Significant risk factors for the Company include operating, land title, environmental regulations and compliance, litigation, surface rights, health and safety, the ability to obtain additional financing, metal prices, Mineral Reserves and Resources estimates, insurance coverage, infrastructure, key management and staff, legal climate considerations, changes in government policy, geopolitical climate, government, currency, economic, local community, geological, competition, and general business risk, as well as the risks associated with public health crises.

Additionally, there are risks specifically related to the COFIDE Bridge Loan. For further information, please refer to Note 1 "Basis of preparation and going concern" on page 6 of the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited) for the three-month period ended 31 March 2026, and section 5, Risk Factors of the Company's 2024 Annual Information Form filed on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Liquidity risk

The Company acknowledges the presence of liquidity risk and understands its significance. While management endeavours to maintain sufficient cash reserves and utilize credit facilities responsibly, there may arise circumstances where additional funding becomes imperative. Management diligently assesses liquidity requirements, remaining adaptable and adjusting strategies to align with available resources

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk in so far as it deposits cash with its banks. However, the banks used are reputable international institutions. In addition the Company is exposed to sovereign risk in so far as it is owed recoverable sales tax by the government of Peru.

Currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value of assets and future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in foreign currency exchange rates. The Company operates in Peru and is therefore exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from transactions denominated in foreign currencies. The operating results and the financial position of the Company are reported in United States dollars. Fluctuations of local currencies in relation to the US dollar will have an impact upon the reported results of the Company and may also affect the value of the Company's assets and liabilities. The Company has not entered into any agreements or purchased any instruments to hedge any currency exposures.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Debt obligations are exposed to interest rate variations.

Commodity price risk

Commodity price risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in gold prices. The price for gold is impacted by world economic events that dictate the levels of supply and demand. The ability of the Company to mine, develop and explore its mineral properties and the future profitability of the Company are directly related to the market price of precious metals, specifically gold. The Company monitors gold prices to determine appropriate actions to be undertaken. The Company has not entered into any agreements or purchased any instruments to hedge possible gold price risk. The Company is also exposed to the risk that the cost of mining, development or construction operations for its planned activities might increase and cause some elements to be uneconomic.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company has no off-balance sheet arrangements.

Transactions with Related Parties

During the quarter ended 31 March 2026, the Company entered into transactions with directors and key management as disclosed on Note 4 of the consolidated financial statements (unaudited). As at 31 March 2026, the Company owed \$581,300 to directors and key management (\$727,000 during the quarter ended 31 March 2025).

Also, during the quarter ended 31 March 2026, certain parties related to directors and key management personnel received \$73,000 as salaries and professional fees on normal market terms (\$45,000 during the quarter ended 31 March 2025).

Significant Accounting Policies

The Company follows the accounting policies described in the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023 which have been filed on SEDAR www.sedar.com.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. Based on historical experience, current market conditions and expert advice, management makes assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. These estimates and assumptions form the basis for judgments about the carrying value of assets and liabilities and reported amounts for revenues and expenses.

Critical Accounting Estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements requires the Company to select from possible alternative accounting principles, and to make estimates and assumptions that determine the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date and reported costs and expenditures during the reporting period. Estimates and assumptions may be revised as new information is obtained, and are subject to change. The Company's accounting policies and estimates used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are considered appropriate in the circumstances, but are subject to judgments and uncertainties inherent in the financial reporting process.

Intangible Assets

Property acquisition costs and related direct exploration costs may be deferred until the properties are placed into production, sold, abandoned, or impaired, where appropriate. The Company's accounting policy is to capitalize exploration costs, which is consistent with IFRS, and the policy is consistent with other resource companies which are similar to the Company. An alternative policy would be to expense these costs until a feasible mineral resource has been objectively established. Management is of the view that its current policy is appropriate for the Company at this time. Based on annual impairment reviews made by management, or earlier if circumstances warrant, in the event that the long-term expectation is that the net carrying amount of these capitalized exploration costs will not be recovered, then the carrying amount is written down accordingly and the write-down is charged to operations. A write-down may be warranted in situations where a property is to be sold or abandoned; or exploration activity ceases on a property due to unsatisfactory results or insufficient available funding.

Impairment

In undertaking an impairment review for the operating mine or advanced exploration projects an economic model is prepared which includes full details of the mining and processing schedule, head grade, strip ratios of waste to ore, operating costs and capital costs. From this information the amount of gold production is calculated and revenues estimated. Operating costs, including royalties and refining charges, and capital costs are entered and a cash flow model is produced, which is used to calculate the net present value of the pre-tax cash flow from the operation or project. This net present value is then compared to the carrying value of the operation or project on the balance sheet and an assessment is made regarding impairment.

Should any key parameters differ from the assumptions contained within the technical economic model, such as tonnes of ore mined, grade of ore mined, recovery profile or gold price, the net present value will be affected either positively or negatively. If the impact is negative, an impairment charge may be required that has not been recognized in these financial statements.

Asset Retirement Provisions

Restoration costs will be incurred by the Company at the end of the operating life of the Company's facilities and properties. The ultimate restoration liability is uncertain and can vary in response to many factors including changes to relevant legal requirements, the emergence of new restoration techniques, experience at other production sites, or changes in the risk-free discount rate. The expected timing and amount of expenditure can also change in response to changes in reserves or changes in laws and regulations or their interpretation. As a result, there could be significant adjustments to the provisions established which would affect future financial results.

Depreciation Rate

Mining properties are depreciated on a straight line basis over the expected life of the mine. The calculation of mine life and depreciation could be impacted to the extent that actual production in the future is different from current forecast production based on proven plus probable reserves. This would generally result from significant changes in any of the factors or assumptions used in estimating reserves.

Share Based Payments

The Company uses the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model for valuation of share-based compensation. Option pricing models require the input of subjective assumptions including expected price volatility, interest rate, and forfeiture rate. Changes in the input assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate and the Company's earnings and equity reserves.

Management's Responsibility for Financial Statements

The information provided in this report, including the consolidated financial statements, is the responsibility of management. In the preparation of these statements, estimates are sometimes necessary to make a determination of future values for certain assets or liabilities. Management believes such estimates have been based on careful judgments and have been properly reflected in the accompanying condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

Disclosure Controls and Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Management of the Company is responsible for the design and implementation of disclosure controls and procedures and for internal controls over financial reporting ("ICFR") as required by National Instrument 52-109 – Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings.

The Company's disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance that all relevant information is communicated to senior management to allow timely decisions regarding the required disclosure. Management has evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures. Based upon the results of that evaluation, the Company has concluded that, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective to provide reasonable assurance that the information required to be disclosed by the Company is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the appropriate time periods and is accumulated and communicated to management.

The Company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS as issued by the IASB. The Company's internal control over financial reporting includes policies and procedures that:

- Require maintaining records that accurately and fairly reflect, in reasonable detail, the transactions and dispositions of assets of the Company;
- Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary for preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS;
- Provide reasonable assurance that the Company's receipts and expenditures are made only in accordance with authorizations of management and the Company's Directors; and
- Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

The Company's internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect all misstatements, whether due to error or fraud, because of inherent limitations. A control system, no matter how well designed or operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Additionally, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness for future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or deterioration in the degree of compliance with the Company's policies and procedures.

There has been no change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended 31 March 2026 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Outstanding Share Data

The Company has an authorized share capital of an unlimited number of no par Ordinary Shares, of which 231,135,028 are issued as at the date of this report. Each share entitles the holder to one vote. All shares of the Company rank equally as to dividends, voting powers and participation in assets upon a dissolution or winding up of the Company.

As at the date of this report, the Company had no options issued or outstanding for the benefit of directors and employees of the Company under a Company's Share Option Plan. However, 11,556,751 options with an exercise price of C\$0.20 (US\$0.15) were to be issued as part of the fees payable to Sherpa in regards to the COFIDE Bridge Loan financing. These options have not yet been granted however the entitlement remains.

Changes in Accounting Policies

The Company did not adopt any new accounting policies during the quarter ended 31 March 2026.

Subsequent Events

There have been no subsequent events between the end of the period and the date of filing of this report.

Management and Board Changes

There were no Management and Board Changes during the first quarter of 2026.

Additional Information

Additional information regarding Minera IRL, including Minera IRL's Annual Information Form for the year ended 31 December 2023 is available on the Company's website at www.minera-irl.com or on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Cautionary Statement on Forward-Looking Information

Certain information in this MD&A, including information about the Company's financial or operating performance and other statements expressing management's expectations or estimates of future events, performance and exploration and development programs or plans constitute "forward-looking statements". Forward-looking statements often, but not always, are identified by words such as "seek", "believe", "expect", "do not expect", "will", "will not", "intend", "estimate", "anticipate", "plan", "schedule" and similar expressions of a conditional or future oriented nature identify forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are, necessarily, based upon a number of estimates and assumptions. While considered, by management, to be reasonable in the context in which they are made forward-looking statements are inherently subject to political, legal, regulatory, business and economic risks and competitive uncertainties and contingencies. The Company cautions readers that forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause Minera IRL's actual financial results, future performance and results of exploration and development programs and plans to be materially different than those expected or estimated future results, performance or achievements and that forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance, results or achievements. Forward-looking statements are made as of the date of this MD&A and Minera IRL assumes no obligation, except as may be required by law, to update or revise them to reflect new events or circumstances. Risks, uncertainties and contingencies and other factors that might cause actual performance to differ from forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, the Company's ability to refinance the COFIDE Bridge Loan and replace the Senior Project Debt Facility, changes in the price of precious metals and commodities, changes in the relative exchange rates of the US dollar against the Peruvian nuevo sol, interest rates, legislative, political, social or economic developments both within the countries in which the Company operates and in general, contests over title to property, the speculative nature of mineral exploration and development, operating or technical difficulties in connection with the Company's development or exploration programs, increasing costs as a result of inflation or scarcity of human resources and input materials or equipment. Known and unknown risks inherent in the mining business include potential uncertainties related to the title of mineral claims, the accuracy of mineral reserve and resource estimates, metallurgical recoveries, capital and operating costs and the future demand for minerals. Please see **Risks**, elsewhere herein.

Qualified Person

Pursuant to National Instrument 43-101, Mr. Martin Mount FGS CGeol – Fellow No.16658 of the Geological Society of London, and FIMMM CEng – Fellow No.47566 of the Institute of Materials, Minerals and Mining, is the Qualified Person ("QP") responsible for the technical disclosure in this MD&A.

Non-IFRS Measures

“Cash costs” includes include costs such as mining, processing and administration (excluding depreciation and amortization) plus applicable royalties, workers’ profit participation cost, and other non-site costs like transport and refining of metals, community and environmental costs. These costs are then divided by the ounces sold to arrive at “cash costs per ounce produced”.

This measure is a non-GAAP or non-IFRS measure that do not have a standardized meaning prescribed by GAAP or IFRS and may not be comparable to other similarly titled measures of other gold mining companies. It may vary from one period to another due to changes to operating efficiencies, waste-to-ore ratios, grade of ore processed and gold recovery rates in the period.

Management believes this information is useful to investors because this measure is considered to be a key indicator of a company’s ability to generate operating earnings and cash flow from its mining operations. This data is furnished to provide additional information and is not a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS. The following table reconciles cash costs to the consolidated financial statements.

	Three-month period ended 31 March	
	2026	2025
Cost of sales	\$4,286	\$5,578
Less:		
Depreciation	595	287
Cash costs	3,691	5,291
<i>Ounces of gold produced</i>	1,406	2,812
Total cash costs per ounce produced	2,625	1,882

Note: All \$ amounts (except \$/oz) are in thousands of dollars (\$000’s)

¹. Excluding expenses related to the negotiations with COFIDE.