



MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024

BACKGROUND

This Management Discussion and Analysis (“MD&A”) of the financial position and results of operations of Rhyolite Resources Ltd. (“Rhyolite” or the “Company”) is prepared as of March 3, 2026 and should be read in conjunction with the Company’s annual audited consolidated financial statements as at and for the years ended December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 (the “Financial Statements”), and the notes related thereto.

The Financial Statements comparative information presented therein, have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards (“IFRS”), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) and interpretation of the IFRS Interpretations Committee (“IFRIC”).

All dollar figures included therein and in the following MD&A are quoted in Canadian dollars. Additional information relevant to the Company’s activities can be found on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This MD&A includes “forward-looking statements” and “forward-looking information” within the meaning of Canadian securities legislation. All statements included in this MD&A, other than statements of historical fact, are forward-looking statements. When used in this MD&A, words such as “may”, “would”, “could”, “will”, “intend”, “expect”, “believe”, “plan”, “anticipate”, “estimate”, “scheduled”, “forecast”, “predict”, “foresee” and other similar terminology, or sentences/statements that certain actions, events or results “may”, “could”, “would”, “might” or “will” be taken, occur or be achieved are intended to identify forward-looking statements, which, by their very nature, are not guarantees of the Company’s future operational or financial performance. These statements reflect Rhyolite’s current expectations regarding future events, performance, and results, and are accurate only at the time of this MD&A and may be superseded by more current information.

Forward-looking statements also involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and other factors, which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of Rhyolite or its mineral projects to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward- looking statements or information.

In making such statements, Rhyolite has made assumptions regarding, among other things: general business and economic conditions; the availability of additional exploration and mineral project financing; the supply and demand for, inventories of, and the level and volatility of the prices of metals; relationships with strategic partners; changes in regulations; political factors; the accuracy of the Company’s interpretation of exploration results; the geology, grade and continuity of the Company’s mineral deposits; the availability of equipment, skilled labor and services needed for the exploration and development of mineral properties; currency fluctuations; and impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Although the forward-looking statements or information contained in this MD&A are based upon what management of Rhyolite believes are reasonable assumptions, Rhyolite cannot assure investors that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements. They should not be read as guarantees of future performance or results.

A number of factors could cause actual results to differ materially from the results discussed in the forward-looking statements, including, but not limited to: the factors discussed below and under "Risks and Uncertainties"; unanticipated changes in general business and economic conditions or conditions in the financial markets; fluctuations in the price of metals; stock market volatility; the availability of exploration capital and financing generally; changes in national and local government legislation; changes to taxation; changes in interest or currency exchange rates; loss of key personnel; inaccurate geological assumptions; actual exploration results, interpretation of metallurgical characteristics of the mineralization, changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined, future metal prices; competition; unavailability of materials and equipment; government action or delays in the receipt of permits or government approvals; industrial disturbances; and unanticipated events related to health, safety and environmental matters, including unknown impacts related to potential business disruptions stemming from the COVID-19 pandemic or another infectious illness.

Forward-looking information is designed to help readers understand management's current views of the Company's near and longer-term prospects, and it may not be appropriate for other purposes. Rhyolite will not update any forward-looking statements or forward-looking information unless required to by applicable securities laws.

The forward-looking statements contained herein are based on information available and are made as of March 3, 2026.

COMPANY OVERVIEW

The Company was incorporated under the Business Corporations Act (Alberta) on April 6, 2006. The Company's principal business activities include the acquisition, exploration, and development of mineral properties. The Company's registered office address is Suite 1703, 595 Burrard Street, Vancouver. The Company's common shares are listed on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol "RYE".

CORPORATE UPDATE

On December 13, 2022, the Company announced that the Board of Directors had elected to cease further development of the Muckahi Mining System (the "System") due to the increasing uncertainty around securing and financing projects that adopt the System. Following the decision, the Company released all employees previously retained in the further development of the System. This decision aims to preserve the cash of the Company and to focus on identifying new accretive opportunities.

On December 21, 2022, the Company announced that the Board of Directors reached a settlement with Mr. Fred Stanford ("Mr. Stanford") who resigned from his duties as Chief Executive Officer and a Director of the Company. In connection with his resignation, the Company has agreed to make a cash payment to Mr. Stanford and transfer ownership of its wholly-owned subsidiary, Muckahi Inc., to Mr. Stanford in settlement of any remaining obligations owing. Muckahi Inc. controls a license, and associated intellectual property, related to the Muckahi Mining System.

On February 14, 2023, upon finalization of definitive documentation and the receipt of required regulatory approvals, the Company completed the transfer of ownership of its wholly-owned subsidiary, Muckahi Inc., to Mr. Stanford. In connection with the transfer and the resignation of Mr. Stanford, a total of 9,500,000 common shares were returned to treasury and cancelled. Following completion of the cancellation, the Company has 107,185,253 common shares outstanding.

The Company retains a royalty, which entitles the Company to receive 10% of the gross revenue generated by any party from the use of the Muckahi Mining System, until such time as the Company has received \$10,000,000.

On February 17, 2023, the Company announced the appointment of Richard Graham, P.Geo as Chief Executive Officer and a Director and the resignation of Tony Chedraoui as Chairman of the Board and a Director of the Company.

On April 17, 2023, the Company announced the resignation of its Chief Financial Officer (“CFO”), Cybill Tsung, effective May 5, 2023. Rhyolite appointed Quinn Martin as CFO effective May 5, 2023.

On April 3, 2024, the Company entered into a Share Purchase Agreement with an arm’s-length party (the “Purchaser”) whereby SEMC was sold to the Purchaser for a nominal amount of \$1. The Company will no longer have any involvement, right, or control over the operations of SEMC.

On April 4, 2024, the Company’s wholly-owned subsidiary, 2765798 Ontario Ltd. was formally dissolved.

On December 20, 2024, 2777662 Ontario Ltd., as a wholly owned subsidiary of Rhyolite Resources Ltd., entered into an agreement to terminate the Brothers Project Joint Venture and Earn-in Agreement.

2777662 Ontario Ltd. transferred the shares held in Prosperous Gold Resources Ltd. (as defined in the Agreement) back to the owners, without any representation or warranty and without any liability on its part, in exchange for a USD \$62,000 cash payment (\$89,022).

2777662 Ontario Ltd. no longer has any right to or obligations regarding the Agreement and was formally dissolved on February 20, 2025.

JOINT VENTURE EXPLORATION UPDATE

During the fourth quarter of 2022, the Company suspended spending on all of its Suriname joint venture projects due to the expiration of the Brothers’ exploitation license and the high milestone payments required for the Suku Passi Project. The Company identified these as indicators of impairment that suggested the carrying amounts of the Brothers Project and Suku Passi Project (which includes both the Suku Passi and Bob’s concessions) exceed their recoverable amounts and an impairment test was performed and the Company recognized impairment losses on all three properties for the year ended December 31, 2022.

The exploitation license for the Brothers Project expired on December 20, 2022. The concession holders had submitted all the required documentation for license renewal, however, on December 20, 2024, the Company terminated their involvement in the joint venture, as discussed above.

On March 23, 2023, the Company terminated its option to earn in a 70% interest in Suku Passi property and its option to earn in a 70% interest in the Bob’s Pit property, both in Suriname. Discussions with the property vendors on amending the original agreements to reflect the exploration results to date proved unsuccessful.

As a result, Rhyolite elected to terminate the property agreements and did not make a total of US\$450,000 in cash payments and US\$150,000 in share issuance payments due in March 2023 required under the joint venture and earn-in agreements. The full details of the joint venture and earn-in agreements were described in the Rhyolite press release dated March 31, 2021.

SELECTED ANNUAL INFORMATION

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
	\$	\$	\$
Total assets	6,526,017	6,579,060	6,496,964
Net income (loss) for the year	(36,388)	502,199	(360,021)
Earnings (loss) per share - basic and diluted	(0.00)	0.00	(0.00)

Rhyolite, at its current stage, does not have operating revenues. The decrease in total assets for the year ended December 31, 2025 was mainly due to an decrease in cash based on interest earned from the Company's cash equivalents.

The increase in total assets for the year ended December 31, 2024 was mainly due to the increase in cash based on operating activities as the Company settled liabilities associated with the previous year's operations. Further, the Company derecognized assets held for sale on completion of the sale of its former subsidiary company, and de-recognized its right of use asset on the termination of its head office lease in Toronto.

The increase in net loss from continuing operations for the year ended December 31, 2025, was mainly due to a reclassification gain of other comprehensive income on disposal of a foreign subsidiary (\$401,449), and gain on disposal of joint venture interest (\$89,022) that had been recognized during the comparative year. Also, the company recognized a decrease in interest income of \$76,024. The overall increase in net loss from continuing operations were partially offset by a reduction in general and administrative fees of \$15,106 and a decrease in professional fees of \$14,618.

The decrease in net loss from continuing operations for the year ended December 31, 2024, was mainly due to a reclassification gain of other comprehensive income on disposal of a foreign subsidiary in the amount of \$401,449, a reduction in operating expenses of \$232,800, as well as a decrease in loss on lease termination of \$143,387, an increase in gain on disposal of joint venture interest of \$89,022, and a decrease in write-off of equipment of \$45,396. Within operating expenses, the largest reductions were as follows: (a) reduction in professional fees of \$128,041, (b) reduction in general and administrative costs of \$86,503, and (c) reduction in depreciation of right-of-use assets of \$38,829. The overall decrease in net loss was partially offset by a decrease in salaries and benefits recovery of \$55,388, a decrease in gain on sales tax recovery of \$47,006, and a decrease in gain on settlement of payables of \$26,241.

SELECTED QUARTERLY INFORMATION

The following table provides information for the eight fiscal quarters ended December 31, 2025:

	December 31, 2025 (\$)	September 30, 2025 (\$)	June 30, 2025 (\$)	March 31, 2025 (\$)
Corporate income (expenses)	(34,055)	40	842	(3,215)
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	(34,055)	40	842	(3,215)
Earnings (loss) per share - basic and diluted	(0.00)	0.00	0.00	(0.00)
Total assets	6,526,017	6,540,901	6,540,992	6,520,591
Total liabilities	39,534	20,363	20,494	935
Shareholders' equity	6,486,483	6,520,538	6,520,498	6,519,656

	December 31, 2024 (\$)	September 30, 2024 (\$)	June 30, 2024 (\$)	March 31, 2024 (\$)
Corporate income (expenses)	465,467	16,208	19,741	783
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	465,467	16,208	19,741	783
Earnings (loss) per share - basic and diluted	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total assets	6,579,060	6,477,396	6,460,521	6,505,245
Total liabilities	56,189	19,408	17,876	82,341
Shareholders' equity	6,522,871	6,457,988	6,442,645	6,422,904

The changes in the Company's financial results on a quarter-by-quarter basis are primarily due to fluctuations in the level of activity of the Company's corporate development, exploration and evaluation programs, project acquisitions, and administration. The Company is a mineral exploration and development company and does not currently generate operating revenue. As of the date of this MD&A, the Company does not have any active exploration or development projects but retains its interest in the Brothers Project.

Corporate (income)/ expenses

During the three months ended December 31, 2025, the Company recognized net loss of \$34,055 comprised of \$69,673 in operating expenses offset by interest income of \$35,618. The comparative period (Q4 2024) resulted in a net and comprehensive income of \$465,467, comprised of \$88,623 in operating expenses, offset by a gain on reclassification of other comprehensive income on disposal of a foreign subsidiary in the amount of \$401,449, a gain on disposal of joint venture interest of \$89,022, and interest income of \$63,619. The overall decrease in net income was partially offset by a reduction in professional fees of \$13,521. All other expenses remained consistent between periods.

Operating levels for the three months ended December 31, 2025 are consistent with what the Company expects to recognize until such point that a new alternative project is identified.

Impairment of investment in joint ventures

During the fourth quarter of 2022, the Company suspended all operations in Suriname. The exploitation license for the Brothers Project expired on December 20, 2022. During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company terminated the joint venture agreements for the Suku Passi Project due to the high earn-in option payment costs for the Suku Passi and Bob's concessions. The Company identified these as indicators of impairment that suggested the carrying amounts of the Brothers Project and Suku Passi Project exceed their recoverable amounts and an impairment test was performed as at December 31, 2022.

Management has determined the recoverable amounts for these joint venture investments to be \$Nil and recorded an impairment loss of \$13,588,187 to reduce the carrying amount of these investments to \$Nil at December 31, 2022.

Total assets, equity, and liabilities

For the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company's total assets decreased by \$53,043 from its December 31, 2024 balance. The decrease was largely associated with a reduction in cash and cash equivalents of \$54,133.

The Company's total liabilities also decreased, by an amount of \$16,655. The decrease was predominantly associated with a reduction in accruals required for professional fees as at December 31, 2025.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Expenses		
Compliance and regulatory	19,340	18,370
Consulting fees	150,000	150,150
Depreciation - property and equipment	595	793
General and administrative	2,606	17,712
Investor relations	2,436	1,242
Professional fees	70,451	85,069
Loss from operating expenses	(245,428)	(273,336)
Interest income	209,040	285,064
Gain on disposal of joint venture interest	-	89,022
Gain on reclassification of other comprehensive income on disposal of foreign subsidiary	-	401,449
Income (loss) for the year	(36,388)	502,199
Less: gain on reclassification of other comprehensive income on disposal of foreign	-	(401,449)
Income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss) for the year	(36,388)	100,750
Earnings (loss) per share		
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding		
- basic #	107,185,253	107,185,253
- diluted #	107,185,253	107,185,253
Basic earnings (loss) per share \$	(0.00)	0.00
Diluted earnings (loss) per share \$	(0.00)	0.00

The Company recognized a net comprehensive loss of \$36,388 during the year ended December 31, 2025, compared to net comprehensive income of \$100,750 during the comparative year. The overall decrease in income was mainly due to certain one-time gains recognized during the comparative year, as well as a decrease in interest income of \$76,024. The overall decrease in net income was partially offset by a reduction in general and administrative expenses of \$15,106, as well as a decrease in professional fees of \$14,618. All other expenses remained consistent between years.

FINANCIAL CONDITION, LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

As of December 31, 2025, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of \$6,521,070 (December 31, 2024 - \$6,575,203) to apply against short-term business requirements and current liabilities of \$39,534 (December 31, 2024 - \$56,189).

As of December 31, 2023, and December 31, 2022, the Company had suspended the development of its Muckahi Mining System and on February 14, 2023, transferred the ownership of its Muckahi Inc. to Mr. Stanford as described in Note 15 of the Company's Financial Statements.

The Company also suspended spending on its joint venture exploration projects in Suriname and on March 21, 2023, gave written notice to terminate the Suku Passi Project, see details in Note 6 of the Company's Financial Statements. On December 20, 2024, the Company also entered into a Termination Agreement whereby they sold their interest in the Brothers Project for USD \$62,000 – see Note 6 of the Company's Financial Statements.

As a result, no further expenditures will be required related to the Suku Passi Project and the Brothers Project, as the Company has no remaining interest in either of the joint ventures.

The Company is in the process of assessing alternative projects for investments. Depending on the size and nature of potential projects, the Company may need to obtain additional financing, which will be determined when the nature of any such project is more clearly defined.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

A number of key management personnel and Directors hold positions in other entities that result in their having control or significant influence over the financial or operating policies of these entities. There were no loans to key management personnel or Directors, or entities over which they have control or significant influence during the years ended December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

Key management personnel and Directors receive no salaries, non-cash benefits (other than incentive stock options), or other remuneration directly from the Company, other than noted below, and there are no contracts with them that cannot be terminated without penalty on thirty days advance notice. Key management personnel and Directors participate in the Company's stock option plan.

During the years ended December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, there were no options granted to Officers and Directors.

On February 15, 2023, and as amended on March 20, 2023, the Company entered into a Consulting Agreement (the "RG Agreement") with Richard Graham for the provision of services as the Company's CEO and as a Director. Pursuant to the RG Agreement, the Company pays a fee of \$7,500 per month and out-of-pocket costs for standard management and office services. The Company may terminate the RG Agreement at any time by providing one month written notice.

On March 20, 2023, the Company entered into a Corporate Service Agreement (the “CS Agreement”) with Earlston Management Corp. (“Earlston”), a company that provides key management services to the Company and shared key management personnel with the Company. Pursuant to the CS Agreement, the Company pays Earlston a fee of \$5,000 per month and out-of-pocket costs for standard management and office services, for an initial term of 2 years. The term shall be automatically renewed past the second year on an annual basis unless written notice is provided by either the Company or Earlston prior to 60 days of the anniversary date of the CS Agreement.

On May 5, 2023, Quinn Martin replaced Cybill Tsung as the Company’s CFO. He is a principal of Donaldson Brohman Martin CPA, Inc. (“DBM CPA”), a firm in which he has significant influence. DBM CPA provides the Company with accounting and tax services, at a standard rate of \$3,000 per month, plus amounts for non-routine services (the “DBM Agreement”).

On December 15, 2022, Mr. Stanford resigned from his role as CEO and Director of the Company following the Board of Director’s decision to cease further development of the Muckahi Mining System. In connection with his resignation, the Company agreed to make a cash payment of \$420,000 to Mr. Stanford, which was accrued at December 31, 2022 and paid during the year ended December 31, 2023.

On February 14, 2023, in connection with Mr. Stanford’s settlement announced in December 2022, the Company closed the transaction with Mr. Stanford, where the Company transferred the ownership of its wholly owned subsidiary, Muckahi Inc. to Mr. Stanford. In return, Mr. Stanford returned to treasury 2,000,000 shares previously issued to him. These shares were cancelled along with the 7,500,000 escrow shares that did not vest.

Key Management Compensation

Key management personnel are persons responsible for planning, directing, and controlling the activities of an entity, and includes Directors and Executive Officers. Key management compensation comprises as follows:

	Transactions year ended December 31, 2025	Transactions year ended December 31, 2024	Balances outstanding December 31, 2025	Balances outstanding December 31, 2024
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Richard Graham	90,000	90,000	7,875	7,875
Earlston	60,000	60,000	5,250	5,250
DBM CPA	38,250	39,000	3,150	3,150
	188,250	189,000	16,275	16,275

CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company defines capital that it manages as its shareholders’ equity. It manages and adjusts its capital structure based on the funds available to the Company, in order to support the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties. The Board of Directors does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management but rather relies on the expertise of the Company’s management to sustain future development of the business.

Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable.

The Company's capital management objectives, policies and processes have not changed in the year ended December 31, 2025. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

As of December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2023, the Company had suspended the development of its MMS and on February 14, 2023, transferred the ownership of its Muckahi Inc. to Mr. Stanford as described in note 15. The Company also suspended spending on its joint venture exploration projects in Suriname and on March 21, 2023 and December 20, 2024, gave written notice to terminate the Suku Passi N.V., Bob's Resources N.V., and Brothers Joint Venture and Earn-in Agreements, respectively.

The Company also suspended spending on its joint venture exploration projects in Suriname and on March 21, 2023, gave written notice to terminate the Suku Passi Project, see details in Note 6 of the Company's Financial Statements. On December 20, 2024, the Company entered into a Termination Agreement whereby they disposed of their interest in the Brothers Project joint venture for proceeds of USD \$62,000. As a result, no further expenditures will be required related to the Suku Passi and Brothers Projects.

The Company is in the process of assessing alternative projects for investments. Depending on the size and nature of potential projects, the Company may need to obtain additional financing, which will be determined when the nature of any such project is more clearly defined.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

As at December 31, 2025, the Company's financial instruments comprise cash and cash equivalents and accounts payable and accrued liabilities. Fair values of financial instruments measured at FVTPL are classified in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used to determine fair values. The Company does not have any financial instruments that are measured at fair value.

The carrying value of accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximated their fair value because of the short-term nature of this instrument.

The Company's risk exposures and the impact on the Company's financial instruments are summarized below:

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 credit risk is primarily attributable to its cash and cash equivalents and amounts receivable. The Company limits exposure to credit risk by maintaining its cash and cash equivalents with large financial institutions. The Company does not have cash that is invested in asset backed commercial paper. The Company's amounts receivable typically consists of sales tax refundable from the Canada Revenue Agency and is not subject to significant credit risk.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company ensures there is sufficient capital to meet short-term operating requirements after considering cash flows from operations and the Company's holdings of cash and cash equivalents. The Company believes that these sources are sufficient to cover the cash requirements within the next 12 months.

As at December 31, 2025, the Company had a cash and cash equivalents balance of \$6,521,070 to settle current liabilities of \$39,534. The Company's financial liabilities have contractual maturities of 30 days or are due on demand and subject to normal trade terms.

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.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from changes in market rates of interest that could adversely affect the Company. The Company currently has no interest-bearing financial instruments other than cash and cash equivalents, so its exposure to interest rate risk is insignificant.

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that is related to the fluctuation of foreign exchange rates. The Company reports its financial results in Canadian dollars but also undertakes transactions in various foreign currencies, mainly the US dollar. As the exchange rates between the Canadian dollar and these foreign currencies fluctuate, the Company experiences foreign exchange gains and losses. The Company has cash and cash equivalents, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies, which are subject to currency risk.

As at December 31, 2025, a 10% depreciation or appreciation of applicable foreign currencies against the Canadian dollar would result in a \$10,200 decrease or increase in the Company's comprehensive income (loss) (2024 - \$9,700).

The Company does not enter into any financial instruments to hedge currency risk, but the Company monitors its foreign exchange exposure.

OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA

As of the date of this MD&A, the Company has 107,185,253 common shares and Nil stock options/warrants outstanding.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

During the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company was not a party to any off-balance sheet arrangements that have, or are reasonably likely to have, a current or future effect on the results of operations, financial condition, capital expenditures, liquidity or capital resources of the Company.

EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO DECEMBER 31, 2025

The Company entered into a Letter Agreement with Gold Hart Copper Corp. ("Gold Hart") which contemplates the completion of a transaction whereby Gold Hart will acquire all of the outstanding shares of the Company in exchange for securities of Gold Hart (the "Transaction"). The Transaction has many conditions to closing, including the negotiation of a Definitive Agreement and the closing of a concurrent financing by Gold Hart. See the Company's news release dated February 17, 2026 for additional details.

PROPOSED TRANSACTIONS

See the “Events Subsequent to December 31, 2025” section of this MD&A, as well as the Company’s news release dated February 17, 2026, for details relating to a Letter Agreement entered into with Gold Hart.

USE OF ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results may differ from those estimates. Estimates are reviewed on an ongoing basis based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant under the circumstances. Revisions to estimates on the resulting effects of the carrying amounts of the Company’s assets and liabilities are accounted for prospectively.

All of the Company’s significant accounting policies and estimates are included in Note 2 of the Company’s Financial Statements.

NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

Newly adopted standards and interpretations

Certain pronouncements have been issued by the IASB or IFRIC that are effective for accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026. Management has reviewed these pronouncements and concluded that none have a material impact on the Company’s financial statements.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

The Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of the Company are responsible for designing internal controls over financial reporting or causing them to be designed under their supervision in order to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS. There was no change in the Company’s internal controls over financial reporting that occurred during the year ended December 31, 2025 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company’s internal controls over financial reporting.

Disclosure controls and procedures have been designed to provide reasonable assurance that all relevant information required to be disclosed by the Company is accumulated and communicated to senior management as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. The Company’s management believe that any internal controls over financial reporting and disclosure controls and procedures, no matter how well designed, can have inherent limitations. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance that the objectives of the control system are met.

OTHER DATA

Additional information related to the Company is available for viewing under the Company’s profile at www.sedarplus.ca.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Company's Board of Directors follows recommended corporate governance guidelines for public companies to ensure transparency and accountability to shareholders. The Audit Committee of the Company fulfills its role of ensuring the integrity of the reported information through its review of the interim and audited annual financial statements prior to their submission to the Board of Directors for approval. The Audit Committee, comprised of three Directors, two of whom are independent, meets with management of the Company on a quarterly basis to review the financial statements, including the MD&A, and to discuss other financial, operating and internal control matters as required.

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The Company is engaged in mineral exploration and development activities which, by nature, are speculative. Due to the high-risk nature of the Company's business and the present stage of the Company's various projects, an investment in the Company's common shares should be considered a highly speculative investment that involves significant financial risks, and prospective investors should carefully consider all of the information disclosed in this MD&A and the Company's other public disclosures, including the risks described below, prior to making any investment in the Company's common shares.

The risks below do not necessarily comprise all of the risks faced by the Company. Additional risks not currently known to the Company, or that the Company currently considers immaterial, may also adversely affect the Company's business, result of operations, financial results, prospects and price of common shares.

Mineral Property Exploration and Mining Risks

The business of mineral deposit exploration and extraction involves a high degree of risk. Few properties that are explored ultimately become producing mines. At present, the Company's properties do not have a known commercial ore deposit. The main operating risks include: securing adequate funding to maintain and advance exploration properties; ensuring ownership of and access to mineral properties by confirmation that option agreements, claims and leases are in good standing; and obtaining permits for drilling and other exploration activities.

Title to Mineral Property Risks

The Company does not maintain insurance against title. Title on mineral properties and mining rights 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 conveyance history of many mining properties. The Company has diligently investigated and continues to diligently investigate and validate title to its mineral claims; however, this should not be construed as a guarantee of title. The Company cannot give any assurance that title to properties it acquired will not be challenged or impugned and cannot guarantee that the Company will have or acquire valid title to these mineral properties.

Commodity Price Risk

The Company is exposed to commodity price risk. Declines in the market price of gold, base metals and other minerals may adversely affect the Company's ability to raise capital in order to fund its ongoing operations. Commodity price declines could also reduce the amount the Company would receive on the disposition of its mineral property to a third party.

Financing and Share Price Fluctuation Risks

The Company has limited financial resources, has no source of operating cash flow and has no assurance that additional funding will be available to it for further exploration and development of its projects. Further exploration and development of the Company's projects may be dependent upon the Company's ability to obtain financing through equity or debt financing or other means. Failure to obtain this financing could result in delay or indefinite postponement of further exploration and development of its projects which could result in the loss of its property.

Securities markets have at times in the past experienced a high degree of price and volume volatility, and the market price of securities of many companies, particularly those considered to be exploration stage companies such as the Company, have experienced wide fluctuations in share prices which have not necessarily been related to their operating performance, underlying asset values or prospects. There can be no assurance that these kinds of share price fluctuations will not occur in the future, and if they do occur, how severe the impact may be on the Company's ability to raise additional funds through equity issues.

Political, Economic and Currency Risks

The Company's property interests and proposed exploration activities in Suriname are subject to political, economic and other uncertainties, including the risk of expropriation, nationalization, renegotiation or nullification of existing contracts, mining licenses and permits or other agreements, changes in laws or taxation policies, currency exchange restrictions, and changing political conditions and international monetary fluctuations. Future government actions concerning the economy, taxation, or the operation and regulation of nationally important facilities such as mines, could have a significant effect on the Company.

The Company's equity financings are sourced in Canadian dollars and the Company incurs expenditures in Canadian dollars, US dollars and formerly, in Surinamese dollars. At this time there are no currency hedges in place. Therefore, a weakening of the Canadian dollar against the US dollar could have an adverse effect on the Company's operations.

Foreign Operations

Rhyolite operates in foreign countries, including Suriname, where there are added risks and uncertainties. Risks of foreign operations include political unrest, labour disputes and unrest, invalidation of governmental orders and permits, corruption, organized crime, theft, war, civil disturbances and terrorist actions, arbitrary changes in law or policies of particular countries (including nationalization of mines), trade disputes, foreign taxation, price controls, delays in obtaining or renewing or the inability to obtain or renew necessary environmental permits, opposition to mining from environmental or other non- governmental organizations, social perception impacting our social license to operate, limitations on foreign ownership, limitations on the repatriation of earnings, limitations on mineral exports and increased financing costs.

There can be no assurance that changes in the government or laws, or changes in the regulatory environment for mining companies, or for non-domiciled companies, will not be made, that would adversely affect Rhyolite's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Russo-Ukrainian War

The continued escalation of the Russo-Ukrainian War has resulted in significant volatility in commodity prices and global markets and an increased risk of cybersecurity and information technology attacks. The ongoing war has caused foreign governments, including Canada and the United States, to impose economic sanctions on Russia. While the Company does not operate in Russia and its operational activities are not currently impacted by sanctions, continued volatility could impact the Company's ability to obtain necessary financing and market liquidity. Expansion of the war outside of the Ukraine may adversely impact global markets and commodity prices as well as the ability of the Company to secure the necessary employees and resources to sustain planned operations.

Illegal Miners/Mineral Extraction by Third Parties without Title

Artisanal and illegal miners are present at the Company's joint venture Brothers project in Suriname. As the Company further explores and advances the project, the Company must enter into discussions with illegal miners operating at the project. There is a risk that such illegal miners may oppose the Company's operations and this may result in a disruption to the planned development and/or to mining and processing operations; all of which may have an adverse effect on the Company. Illegal miners that operate at Brothers likely do not meet proper health and safety standards. Accidents may occur and may range from minor to serious, including death.

Regulatory Risks

The mining industry in Suriname and the United States is subject to extensive controls and regulations imposed by various levels of government. All current legislation is a matter of public record and the Company will be unable to predict what additional legislation or amendments may be enacted. Amendments to current laws, regulations and permits governing operations and activities of mining companies, including environmental laws and regulations which are evolving in Suriname, or more stringent implementation thereof, could cause increases in expenditures and costs, and could affect the Company's ability to expand existing operations or require the Company to abandon or delay the development of its properties.

Insured and Uninsured Risks

In the course of exploration, development and production of mineral properties, the Company is subject to a number of hazards and risks in general, including adverse environmental conditions, operational accidents, labor disputes, unusual or unexpected geological conditions, changes in the regulatory environment and natural phenomena such as inclement weather conditions, floods, and earthquakes. Such occurrences could result in damage to the Company's properties or facilities and equipment, personal injury or death, environmental damage to properties of the Company or others, delays, monetary losses and possible legal liability.

Although the Company may maintain insurance to protect against certain risks in such amounts as it considers reasonable, its insurance may not cover all the potential risks associated with its operations. The Company may also be unable to maintain insurance to cover these risks at economically feasible premiums or for other reasons. Should such liabilities arise, they could reduce or eliminate future profitability and result in increased costs, have a material adverse effect on the Company's results and could cause a decline in the value of the securities of the Company.

Exploration and Development

Exploring and developing natural resource projects bears a high potential for all manner of risks. Additionally, few exploration projects successfully achieve development due to factors that cannot be predicted or foreseen. Moreover, even one such factor may result in the economic viability of a project being detrimentally impacted, such that it is neither feasible nor practical to proceed. Natural resource exploration involves many risks, which even a combination of experience, knowledge and careful evaluation may not be able to overcome. Operations in which the Company has a direct or indirect interest will be subject to all the hazards and risks normally incidental to exploration, development and production of natural resources, any of which could result in work stoppages, damage to property, and possible environmental damage. If any of the Company's exploration programs are successful, there is a degree of uncertainty attributable to the calculation of resources and corresponding grades and in the analysis of the economic viability of future mine development and mineral extraction.

Environmental Risks

The activities of the Company are subject to environmental regulations issued and enforced by government agencies. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner that will require stricter standards and enforcement and involve increased fines and penalties for non-compliance, more stringent environmental assessments of proposed projects, and a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and their Officers, Directors and employees. There can be no assurance that future changes in environmental regulation, if any, will not adversely affect the Company's operations. Environmental hazards may exist on properties in which the Company holds interests which are unknown to the Company at present.

Competition

The Company competes with many companies and individuals that have substantially greater financial and technical resources than the Company for the acquisition and development of its projects as well as for the recruitment and retention of qualified employees.

Climatic conditions or changes in climate over time can affect exploration, development and future mining activities

The potential physical impacts of climate change on the Company's exploration projects is highly uncertain and are particular to the geographic circumstances. These may include changes in rainfall and storm patterns and intensities, water shortages, changing sea levels and changing temperatures. Climate change is an international concern and as a result poses the risk of changes in government policy including introducing climate change legislation and treaties at all levels of government that could result in increased costs. The trend towards more stringent regulations and carbon-pricing mechanisms aimed at reducing the effects of climate change could impact the Company's decision to pursue future opportunities, or maintain our existing exploration programs, which could have an adverse effect on our business.

Limited Operating History

The Company has no history of generating profits. The Company expects to continue to incur losses unless and until such time as it develops its properties and commences mining operations. The development of the properties will require the commitment of substantial financial resources. The amount and timing of expenditures will depend on a number of factors, some of which are beyond the Company's control, including the progress of ongoing exploration, studies and development, the results of consultant analysis and recommendations, the rate at which operating losses are incurred and the execution of any further joint venture agreements with strategic parties, if any. There can be no assurance that the Company will generate operating revenues or profits in the future.

Conflicts of Interest

Certain Directors and Officers of the Company are also directors, officers and/or shareholders of other companies that are similarly engaged in the business of natural resource exploration, development and production. Such associations may give rise to conflicts of interest from time to time.

The Directors of the Company are required by law to act honestly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of the Company and to disclose any interest which they may have in any project or opportunity of the Company. If a conflict of interest arises at a meeting of the Board, any Director in a conflict is required under the Business Corporations Act (Alberta) to disclose their interest.