



MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE THREE AND SIX MONTHS ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2025

AS OF 13 FEBRUARY 2026

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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE QUARTER AND SIX MONTHS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

This Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") should be read in conjunction with the condensed consolidated interim financial statements and notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements of Alkane Resources Limited ("Alkane" or the "Company") for the six months ended 31 December 2025, the Quarterly Activity Reports lodged with the Australian Securities Exchange ("ASX") and the Company's 2025 audited consolidated financial statements and related notes, as well as other information relating to the Company on the ASX website (www.asx.com.au), on file with the Canadian provincial securities regulatory authorities on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.com and the Company's website (www.alkres.com). The Company's reporting currency is the Australian dollar and all amounts in this MD&A are expressed in Australian dollars unless otherwise stated. The Company reports its consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards as issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ("AASB") and the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. The information provided in this document is not intended to be a comprehensive review of all matters concerning the Company. No securities commission or regulatory authority has reviewed the accuracy or adequacy of the information presented herein.

This MD&A contains references to Non-IFRS measures. Please refer to the Non-IFRS Performance Measures section for the list of these measures and their definitions.

Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Information

Certain statements contained in this document constitute "forward-looking statements." Such forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance, or achievements of the Company to be materially different from any future results, performance, or achievements expressly stated or implied by such forward-looking statements. Such factors include, among others, the following: mining industry risks; fluctuations in the market price of mineral commodities; project development; expansion targets and operational delays; environmental risks and hazards; requirement of additional financing; health and safety; uncertainty as to calculations of mineral deposit estimates; marketability; licenses and permits; title matters; governmental regulation of the mining industry; cybersecurity events; current global financial conditions including inflation; currency risk; uninsured risks; competition; repatriation of earnings; properties without known mineral reserves; dependence upon key management personnel and executives; dependence on major customers; infrastructure; litigation; potential volatility of market price of ordinary shares; possible conflicts of interest of directors and officers of the Company; risk of dilution; payment obligations relating to properties; instability of political and economic environments; and integration of acquisitions. Specific reference is made to the Annual Information Form for a discussion of some of the factors underlying forward-looking statements. There can be no assurance that forward-looking statements will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Accordingly, the reader is cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements.

Where we say "we," "us," "our," the "Company" or "Alkane" we mean Alkane Resources Limited and/or one or more or all of its subsidiaries, as applicable. The following abbreviations are used to describe the periods under review throughout this MD&A. All amounts included in this MD&A are in Australian dollars ("A\$"), unless otherwise specified. The use of CAD refers to Canadian dollars, the use of SEK refers to Swedish Krona, and the use of USD refers to United States dollars.

Abbreviation	Period	Abbreviation	Period
FY 2026	1 July 2025–30 June 2026	FY 2025	1 July 2024–30 June 2025
HY 2026	1 July 2025–31 December 2025	HY 2025	1 July 2024–31 December 2024
Q1 2026	1 July 2025–30 September 2025	Q1 2025	1 July 2024–30 September 2024
Q2 2026	1 October 2025–31 December 2025	Q2 2025	1 October 2024–31 December 2024

OUR BUSINESS

Alkane (ASX:ALK; TSX:ALK; OTCQX:ALKRY) is an Australia-based gold and antimony producer with a portfolio of three operating mines across Australia and Sweden. The Company has a strong balance sheet and is positioned for further growth. Alkane's wholly owned producing assets are the Tomingley open pit and underground gold mine southwest of Dubbo in Central West New South Wales, the Costerfield gold and antimony underground mining operation northeast of Heathcote in Central Victoria, and the Björkdal underground gold mine northwest of Skellefteå in Sweden (approximately 750km north of Stockholm). Ongoing near-mine regional exploration continues to grow resources at all three operations.

Alkane also owns the gold-copper porphyry Boda-Kaiser Project in Central West New South Wales. The Company has ongoing exploration within the surrounding Northern Molong Porphyry Project and is confident of further enhancing eastern Australia's reputation as a significant gold, copper, and antimony production region.



On 27 April 2025, Alkane entered into an arrangement agreement (the "Arrangement Agreement") with Mandalay Resources Corporation ("Mandalay"), a British Columbia, Canada company with its common shares listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange. Pursuant to the Arrangement Agreement, Alkane, through a wholly owned Canadian subsidiary, agreed to acquire 100% of the issued and outstanding common shares of Mandalay by way of a statutory plan of arrangement under the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia).

The transaction was approved by Alkane shareholders and Mandalay shareholders at separate meetings held on 28 July 2025. Final British Columbia court approval was received on 4 August 2025, and the arrangement became effective on 5 August 2025. Pursuant to the Arrangement Agreement, Mandalay shareholders received 7.875 ordinary shares of Alkane for each common share of Mandalay held immediately prior to the completion of the transaction.

At the date of this MD&A, the initial accounting for the business combination is provisional. The Company will recognise any adjustments to the provisional amounts of assets and liabilities within twelve months of the acquisition date.

Q2 2026 FINANCIAL & OPERATING SUMMARY^{1,2}

(Expressed in Australian dollars, except where indicated)	Three months ended 31 December		Six months ended 31 December	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Financial Data				
Revenue	256,721	59,247	403,950	121,500
Cost of sales	149,617	54,791	283,984	99,311
Gross profit	107,104	4,456	119,966	22,189
Net profit	67,573	1,901	64,898	13,156
Per share ("EPS" in cents)	4.95	0.31	5.32	2.18
Adjusted net profit ¹	69,732	1,535	72,474	13,311
Adjusted net profit per share (in cents) ¹	5.11	0.25	5.94	2.20
Adjusted EBITDA ^{1,2}	147,245	15,268	184,736	38,156
Cash operating costs per ounce gold eq. produced (\$) ^{1 3}	2,031	2,249	2,106	2,011
All-in sustaining costs per ounce gold eq. produced (\$) ^{1 3}	2,739	3,408	2,841	2,715
Average realised gold price (\$ per ounce) ¹	5,785	3,582	5,421	3,498
Average realised antimony price (\$ per tonne) ¹	42,488	-	41,023	-
Cash generated from operating activities	106,339	15,032	153,764	29,685
Sustaining capital expenditures ¹	20,257	9,580	35,580	18,057
Non-sustaining capital expenditures ¹	20,580	11,858	34,414	42,855
Total capital expenditure	40,837	21,438	69,994	60,912
Free cash flow ¹	65,430	(6,465)	85,443	(31,344)
Free cash flow per ounce gold eq. sold (\$) ¹	1,484	(390)	1,153	(901)

¹ Average realised gold and average realised antimony price, sustaining and non-sustaining capital expenditures, cash operating costs and all-in sustaining costs, free cash flow, free cash flow per ounce gold eq. sold, adjusted EBITDA and adjusted net profit are non-IFRS performance measures with no standard definition under IFRS. Refer to the Non-IFRS Performance Measures section of the MD&A.

² Adjusted EBITDA excludes non-cash items such as impairment, foreign exchange and stock-based compensation. For more details refer to the Non-IFRS Performance Measures section of the MD&A.

³ Cash operating costs and All-in sustaining costs per ounce were previously calculated based on ounces sold. Since Q1 2026, the calculation methodology has been revised to use ounces produced instead of ounces sold. Accordingly, the comparative figures for the previous quarter have been restated.

	Three months ended 31 December		Six months ended 31 December	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Consolidated Operating Data				
Gold equivalent produced (ounces)	43,663	14,852	74,174	33,270
Gold produced (ounces)	42,767	14,852	72,732	33,270
Antimony produced (tonnes)	267	-	391	-
Gold equivalent sold (ounces)	44,084	16,576	74,094	34,785
Gold sold (ounces)	42,709	16,576	72,327	34,785
Antimony sold (pre-payability) (tonnes)	409	-	498	-

¹ Gold equivalent ounces calculated by multiplying quantities of gold and antimony in period by respective average market price of commodities in each quarter, adding the two amounts to get 'total contained value based on market price' and dividing that total contained value by the average market price of gold in each quarter. I.e., AuEq = ((Au Produced x Au \$/oz) + (Sb Produced pre-payability x 70% payability x Sb \$/t)) / (Au \$/oz). Accumulated gold equivalent ounces are derived by adding together each quarter's number of calculated gold equivalent ounces during the financial year. Average market prices for gold and antimony sourced respectively from LMBA daily PM price (www.lmba.org.uk) and Shanghai Metal Market Price (www.metal.com). Average market prices for Q2 2026 quarter were A\$6,299/oz Au and A\$30,245/t Sb and for Q1 2026 were A\$5,382/oz Au and A\$33,859/t Sb using an AUD: USD exchange rate of 0.6565 and 0.6542 respectively. Gold equivalent ounce is a non-IFRS performance measure with no standard definition under IFRS. For more details refer to the Non- Performance Measures section of the MD&A.

² As the combination with Mandalay was completed on 5 August 2025, Alkane's reported production for HY 2026 reflects production from Costerfield and Björkdal only from that date.

FINANCIAL AND OPERATIONAL DISCUSSION^{1,2}

Gold-Antimony Production

- Consolidated gold equivalent production in Q2 2026 was 43,663 ounces compared to 14,852 ounces in Q2 2025, mainly due to the addition of production from Björkdal and Costerfield following the combination with Mandalay in Q1 2026. The Q2 2026 result is based upon 22,089 ounces of gold production from Tomingley, 9,888 ounces of gold production from Björkdal and 11,686 ounces of gold equivalent production consisting of 10,790 ounces of gold and 267 tonnes of antimony from Costerfield.
- Alkane produced 42,767 ounces of gold and 267 tonnes of antimony in Q2 2026, its highest quarterly gold and antimony production yet, surpassing the previous highest quarterly gold and antimony production of 29,965 ounces of gold and 124 tonnes of antimony recorded in Q1 2026 mainly due to the addition of three full months of production from Costerfield and Björkdal during the quarter as compared to just short of two months production in Q1 2026 (from 5 August).
- Alkane processed 683,235 tonnes of ore in total at an average gold grade of 2.20g/t. Tomingley processed 318,851 tonnes of ore with an average gold grade of 2.50g/t as compared to 268,614 tonnes of ore processed with an average gold grade of 2.25g/t in the comparative quarter. The increase in processed ore was mainly due to the usage of a mobile crusher which is used to increase crushing capacity resulting in an increased mill throughput. The betterment of the mill head grade was mainly due to the commissioning of the paste plant and process plant (fine grind circuit) growth projects in Q2 2025. At Costerfield, the average grade of gold was 10.44g/t and the average grade of antimony was 0.91% over 34,732 tonnes of ore processed while Björkdal processed 329,652 tonnes of ore with an average gold grade of 1.04g/t.

Revenue and Operating Costs

- Revenue for Q2 2026 was \$256.7 million, compared to \$59.2 million in Q2 2025. The increase in revenue was mainly due to increased production and gold sales following the addition of Costerfield and Björkdal to the portfolio, combined with higher realised gold prices.
- Operating costs excluding depreciation and amortisation totaled \$102.8 million during Q2 2026, compared to \$41.3 million in Q2 2025 with the \$61.6 million increase mainly reflecting the larger Company following the combination with Mandalay (Costerfield \$32.3 million and Björkdal \$28.4 million). The operating costs included \$13.7 million of inventory movement due to fair value uplift of stockpiles being expensed at Costerfield and Björkdal during the quarter (HY 2026: \$40.9 million) following the provisional acquisition accounting.

Cash Operating Costs per Ounce Produced, All-In Sustaining Costs ("AISC") per Ounce Produced, Operating Cash Flow, Capital Expenditures and Free Cash Flow³

- Cash operating costs per ounce of gold equivalent produced were \$2,031 in Q2 2026 compared to \$2,249 in Q2 2025. Tomingley's cash operating costs per ounce of gold during the quarter were \$1,811 compared to \$2,249 in Q2 2025, a 19% decrease due to a 49% increase in produced ounces of gold partly offset by higher operational costs, mainly due to higher processing costs which include the costs for the rental mobile crusher.
- Sustaining capital amounted to \$20.3 million in Q2 2026, compared to \$9.6 million in Q2 2025. The increase in sustaining capital was mainly due the addition of \$15.7 million of capital expenditures following the combination with Mandalay (Björkdal and Costerfield at \$12.6 million and \$3.2 million respectively) of which \$7.3 million was underground capital development at Björkdal. Additionally, capital required to maintain stable production at both acquired operations included ongoing equipment replacements totalling \$6.9 million. This was partly offset by lower capital expenditures at Tomingley during the quarter as compared to Q2 2025 due to two underground truck refurbishments in the comparative quarter.
- All-in sustaining costs per ounce of gold equivalent produced were \$2,739 in Q2 2026, compared to \$3,408 in Q2 2025. The AISC per ounce at Tomingley decreased to \$2,216 for the quarter from \$3,408 in Q2 2025, mainly due to the aforementioned increased gold production and offsetting increased cash operating costs coupled with lower sustaining capital expenditures.

³ These are non-IFRS financial performance measures with no standard definition under IFRS. For more details, refer to the Non-IFRS Performance Measures section of the MD&A.

- Total capital expenditure during Q2 2026 of \$40.8 million, compared to \$21.4 million in Q2 2025. The capital expenditure during the quarter included \$9.0 million investment in growth projects, mainly at Tomingley for the Newell Highway realignment. This project is due for completion in the first half of 2027. The major expenditure items in Q2 2025 were the paste plant and process plant upgrade capital projects. During the quarter, \$11.2 million of investment in exploration drilling was made, \$5.9 million at Costerfield, \$1.0 million at Tomingley, \$1.1 million at Björkdal and \$3.1 million of non-operation exploratory drilling in NSW.
- Free cash flow in Q2 2026 was \$65.4 million compared to an outflow of \$6.5 million in Q2 2025. The \$6.5 million outflow in Q2 2025 was mainly due to growth projects discussed above.

Cash, Bullion and Liquid Investments

- Alkane closed the quarter with cash of \$218 million, bullion of \$6 million (at value of production cost) and liquid investments of \$14 million. This increased cash balance was driven by record Company gold sales at 44,084 gold equivalent ounces and an increase in realised gold price to \$5,785/oz (Q1 2026: \$4,896/oz) and a realised antimony price of \$42,488/t (Q1 2026: \$35,646/t) generating \$257 million in revenue.

FY 2026 Guidance

		Tomingley	Costerfield	Björkdal	Consolidated
		2026E			
Gold produced	Oz	75,000 – 80,000	37,000 – 41,000	37,000 – 40,000	149,000 – 161,000
Antimony produced	Tonnes	NA	750 – 850	NA	750 – 850
Gold equivalent produced ¹	Oz	75,000 – 80,000	43,000 – 48,000	37,000 – 40,000	155,000 – 168,000
All-in sustaining costs ²	\$/AuEq oz	2,300 – 2,550	2,400 – 2,650	4,050 – 4,450	2,600 – 2,900
Growth & Exploration capital expenditures	\$ million	47 – 52	24 – 28	7 – 8	78 – 88

¹Assumes average metal prices of: Au \$5,000/oz, Sb \$38,462t

²All-in sustaining costs are non-IFRS financial performance measures with no standard definition under IFRS. Refer to the Non-IFRS Financial Performance Measures section of the MD&A.

The Company reiterates its Attributable Guidance of approximately 155,000 – 168,000 gold equivalent ounces in FY 2026 at an all-in sustaining cost range of \$2,600 to \$2,900 per ounce.⁴

⁴ Attributable Guidance is the Company's production guidance for the financial year ended 30 June 2026, adjusted to account for production from Costerfield and Björkdal only from 5 August 2025 (being the date the combination with Mandalay was completed). Refer to ALK Announcement dated 9 September 2025 titled 'Alkane Announces Financial Year 2026 Guidance'.

REVIEW OF OPERATING AND FINANCIAL RESULTS^{1,2}

	Q2 2026	Q1 2026	Q4 2025	Q3 2025	Q2 2025
Tomingley					
Tonnes of ore mined (t)	275,079	301,692	340,192	274,110	264,263
Mined ore gold grade (g/t)	2.61	2.27	2.19	2.09	2.24
Processed ore (t)	318,851	314,970	273,324	277,550	268,614
Processed ore - milled head grade gold (g/t)	2.50	2.15	2.38	2.19	2.25
Recovery gold (%)	89.84	85.78	88.90	83.70	84.20
Gold produced (oz.)	22,089	18,335	19,193	17,657	14,852
Gold sold (oz.)	22,491	18,456	18,476	16,513	16,576
Cash operating cost (\$ per oz produced) ^{1 2}	1,811	2,120	2,053	2,037	2,249
All-in sustaining cost (\$ per oz produced) ^{1 2}	2,216	2,628	2,216	2,590	3,408
Costerfield					
Tonnes of ore mined (t)	39,698	24,832	-	-	-
Mined ore gold grade (g/t)	8.36	8.50	-	-	-
Mined ore antimony grade (t)	0.93	0.76	-	-	-
Processed ore (t)	34,732	22,671	-	-	-
Processed ore - milled head grade gold (g/t)	10.44	8.48	-	-	-
Processed ore - milled head grade antimony (%)	0.91	0.68	-	-	-
Recovery gold (%)	93.94	92.71	-	-	-
Recovery antimony (%)	86.77	81.99	-	-	-
Gold produced (oz.)	10,790	5,643	-	-	-
Antimony produced (t)	267	124	-	-	-
Gold equivalent produced (oz.) ^{1 3}	11,686	6,189	-	-	-
Gold sold (oz.)	11,042	4,881	-	-	-
Antimony sold (pre-payability) (t)	409	89	-	-	-
Antimony sold (post-payability) (t)	228	62	-	-	-
Gold equivalent sold (oz.) ^{1 3}	12,417	5,273	-	-	-
Cash operating cost (\$ per oz. eq. produced) ¹	1,701	1,927	-	-	-
All-in sustaining cost (\$ per oz. eq. produced) ¹	2,149	2,451	-	-	-
Björkdal					
Tonnes of ore mined (t)	266,217	153,303	-	-	-
Mined ore gold grade (g/t)	1.27	1.26	-	-	-
Processed ore (t)	329,652	233,789	-	-	-
Processed ore - milled head grade gold (g/t)	1.04	0.94	-	-	-
Recovery gold (%)	87.43	85.56	-	-	-
Gold produced (oz.)	9,888	5,987	-	-	-
Gold sold (oz.)	9,176	6,281	-	-	-
Cash operating cost (\$ per oz. eq. produced) ¹	2,910	2,805	-	-	-
All-in sustaining cost (\$ per oz. eq. produced) ¹	4,117	4,010	-	-	-
Consolidated					
Tonnes of ore mined (t)	580,994	479,827	340,192	274,110	264,263
Mined ore gold grade (g/t)	2.39	2.27	2.19	2.09	2.24
Mined ore antimony grade (t)	0.93	0.76	-	-	-
Processed ore (t)	683,235	571,429	273,324	277,550	268,614
Processed ore - milled head grade gold (g/t)	2.20	1.91	2.38	2.19	2.25
Processed ore - milled head grade antimony (%)	0.91	0.68	-	-	-
Recovery gold (%)	90.40	88.02	88.90	83.70	84.20
Recovery antimony (%)	86.77	81.99	-	-	-
Gold equivalent produced (oz.) ^{1 3}	43,663	30,511	19,193	17,657	14,852
Gold equivalent sold (oz.) ^{1 3}	44,084	30,010	18,476	16,513	16,576
Cash operating cost (\$ per oz. eq. produced) ^{1 2}	2,031	2,215	2,053	2,037	2,249
All-in sustaining cost (\$ per oz. eq. produced) ^{1 2}	2,739	2,988	2,216	2,590	3,408

¹ Cash operating costs, All-in sustaining costs and Gold equivalent ounce are non-IFRS Performance Measures with no standard definition under IFRS. Refer to the Non-IFRS Performance Measures section of the MD&A.

² Cash operating costs and All-in sustaining costs per ounce were previously calculated based on ounces sold. From Q1 2026, the calculation methodology has been revised to use ounces produced instead of ounces sold. Accordingly, the comparative figures for the previous quarters have been restated.

³ Refer to Note 1 on page 4 of this MD&A for gold equivalent definition.

Tomingley Gold Operations - NSW (Tomingley)

Tomingley Gold Operations Pty Ltd (100%)

Tomingley Gold Operations is a wholly owned operation of Alkane, located near the town of Tomingley, approximately 50km southwest of Dubbo in Central Western New South Wales. Tomingley has been operating since 2014. Mining occurs underground on four gold deposits (Wyoming One, Caloma One, Caloma Two and Roswell).

The primary source of ore continues to be from Roswell. During the quarter the ore production was constrained primarily due to multiple smaller issues including shotcreter downtime delaying paste fill, lower development led to lower development ore, and redesigned stope shape for lode recovery.

Processing continues to perform well with milling in excess of budget primarily as a result of the insertion of a mobile crusher to pre-crush material prior to entering the processing circuit. Mill grade and recovery were as per budget. Pre-crushing of material to sub 10mm prior to entering the circuit has seen a nominal increase in milling rates to approximately 1.3mtpa, work is continuing in this area.

A total of 22,089 ounces of gold was produced for the quarter, higher than the comparative quarter (14,852 ounces of gold) due to higher throughput and mill head grades. The increase in processed ore was mainly due to the usage of a mobile crusher which is used to increase crushing capacity resulting in an increased mill throughput. The betterment of the mill head grade was mainly due to the commissioning of the paste plant and process plant (fine grind circuit) growth projects in Q2 2025.

Cash operating costs per ounce of gold during the quarter were \$1,811 compared to \$2,249 in Q2 2025, a 19% decrease due to a 49% increase in produced ounces of gold partly offset by higher operational costs, mainly due to higher processing costs which include the costs for the rental mobile crusher.

The AISC per ounce decreased to \$2,216 for the quarter from \$3,408 in Q2 2025, mainly due to the aforementioned increased gold production and offsetting increased cash operating costs coupled with higher sustaining capital expenditures in Q2 2025 due to two underground truck refurbishments in the comparative quarter.

Gold sold for the quarter was 22,491 ounces at an average sales price of \$5,048/oz, generating revenue of \$113.5 million. Bullion stocks were 2,171 ounces.

Capital Expenditures

Capital expenditures during Q2 2026 were \$11.9 million including \$7.4 million investment in growth projects, as compared to a total of \$20.5 million in Q2. 2025. The expenditure for growth projects during the quarter was mainly for the Newell Highway realignment as works formally commenced on the diversion in Q1 2026. During the quarter, works continued on the Newell Highway diversion with approximately 3.5kms of pavement established to varying thicknesses prior to the Christmas shutdown (19 December 2025). Work commenced on the Kenilworth access, required to allow heavy vehicle access into site and is expected to be completed late January 2026. The major expenditure items in the comparative quarter Q2 2025 were the paste plant and process plant upgrade (fine grind circuit) capital projects and two underground truck refurbishments in Q2 2025.

(Australian dollars thousands, except where indicated)	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	31 December		31 December	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Sustaining capital ¹				
Capital development	1,009	1,121	3,150	2,601
Property, plant and equipment sustaining	3,512	8,459	6,361	15,456
Total sustaining capital¹	4,522	9,580	9,510	18,057
Non-sustaining capital				
Property, plant and equipment non-sustaining	6,389	10,850	12,418	40,073
Exploration cost	1,013	70	1,395	70
Total non-sustaining capital¹	7,402	10,920	13,813	40,143
Total capital expenditures	11,924	20,500	23,323	58,200
Capital development metres (m) ¹	119	177	416	419
Capital development cost per metre (\$/m)	8,483	6,344	7,571	6,208

¹Sustaining, non-sustaining capital and capital development cost per metre are non-IFRS Performance Measures with no standard definition under IFRS. Refer to the non-IFRS Performance Measures section of the MD&A. Sustaining capital expenditures are included in the calculation of all-in sustaining costs.

Costerfield Gold-Antimony Operations - Victoria (Costerfield)

Mandalay Resources Costerfield Operations Pty Ltd (100%)

Costerfield gold-antimony operations is a wholly owned operation of Alkane. Costerfield is located within the Costerfield mining district of Central Victoria, Australia, approximately 10 km northeast of the town of Heathcote and 50 km east of the city of Bendigo.

The property encompasses the underground infrastructure supporting the Augusta, Cuffley, Brunswick, Youle and Shepherd deposits; the Augusta Mine Site (Augusta), the Brunswick Processing Plant; the Splitters Creek Evaporation Facility; the Brunswick and Bombay Tailings Storage Facilities (TSF) and associated infrastructure.

Costerfield delivered steady operational performance during the quarter, with both ore mining and milling rates being better than planned. Mining continued to focus on achieving mining of planned high priority areas, with some variability in stope performance due to challenging ground conditions and overbreak in complex shallow dipping parts of the orebody in the Youle-Shepherd transition. The operation continues to work on targeted improvement programs including drill and blast optimisation, enhanced operator training, and the move to emulsion explosives to improve recovery and reduce dilution.

Processing focused on blend control to maximise throughput, recoveries and produced metal. Trials will occur in the upcoming quarter to determine potential benefits of pre crushing ore feed to further improve throughput, crusher downtime and blend control. Processing operations performed reliably, with higher mill throughput quarter-over-quarter supported by improved crushing circuit availability. Continuous optimisation of blending and recovery continue to be a focus. Work continues to prioritise operational consistency across all aspects of the operation.

A total of 11,686 gold equivalent ounces was produced during the quarter (Q1 2026: 6,189 AuEq oz). The site cash costs for the quarter were \$1,701/AuEq oz (Q1 2026: \$1,927/AuEq oz) with an AISC of \$2,149/AuEq oz (Q1 2026: \$2,451/AuEq oz). Gold sold for the quarter was 11,042 ounces at an average sales price of \$6,333/oz and antimony sold for the quarter was 409 tonnes (228 tonnes post payability) at an average sales price of \$42,488/t, generating revenue of \$79.6 million.

Capital Expenditures

During the quarter, the major expenditure was \$5.9 million investment in exploration drilling. Near mine drilling continued on three main focus areas. Brunswick South drilling looked to build on high grade intercepts discovered earlier in the year with a progression to infill drilling late in the quarter. The Kendall drilling program explored a series of veins above the currently active Youle, and the Sub KC drilling aimed to both infill and extend mineral resources below the Cuffley and Augusta workings. Additionally True Blue was progressed with three diamond rigs predominantly focused on infill drilling.

(Australian dollars thousands, except where indicated)	Three months ended 31 December		Six months ended 31 December	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Sustaining capital ¹				
Capital development	1,532	-	3,282	-
Property, plant and equipment sustaining	1,651	-	2,376	-
Total sustaining capital¹	3,182	-	5,658	-
Non-sustaining capital				
Capital development non-sustaining	1,385	-	1,508	-
Exploration cost	5,884	-	9,582	-
Total non-sustaining capital¹	7,269	-	11,090	-
Total capital expenditures	10,452	-	16,748	-
Capital development metres (m) ¹	400	-	575	-
Capital development cost per metre (\$/m)	7,292	-	8,330	-

¹Sustaining, non-sustaining capital and capital development cost per metre are non-IFRS Performance Measures with no standard definition under IFRS. Refer to the non-IFRS Performance Measures section of the MD&A. Sustaining capital expenditures are included in the calculation of all-in sustaining costs.

Björkdal Gold Operations - Sweden (Björkdal)

Björkdalsgruvan AB (100%)

Björkdal Gold Operations is a wholly owned operation of Alkane. The Björkdal property, containing both the Björkdal mine and the Storheden and Norrberget deposits, is located in Västerbotten County in northern Sweden. Björkdal is located approximately 28 km northwest of the municipality of Skellefteå and approximately 750 km north of Stockholm.

Björkdal delivered another quarter of solid mining performance with ore production supported by consistent stope productivity and stable development activities. The operation also benefited from planned replacements of critical equipment, which improved machine availability. However, certain equipment deliveries were postponed by manufacturers and are now expected in the March 2026 quarter.

Mill throughput was slightly lower than the previous quarter, primarily due to mill linings not wearing at the anticipated rate, which limited the maximum allowable mill load. The completion and commissioning of the return water system from the mine have had a positive impact on flotation performance to date. The more stable water temperature compared with variable temperatures in river-sourced raw water enhanced process stability. This new water redundancy also reduces the mill's vulnerability to seasonal fluctuations in river conditions. The operation achieved improved recoveries during the quarter as a result.

A total of 9,888 gold ounces was produced during the quarter (Q1 2026: 5,987oz). The site cash costs for the quarter were \$2,910/oz (Q1 2026: \$2,805/oz) with an AISC of \$4,117/oz (Q1 2026: \$4,010/oz). Gold sold for the quarter was 9,176 ounces at an average sales price of \$6,930/oz, generating revenue of \$63.6 million.

Capital Expenditures

During the quarter, there was continued underground capital development success, achieving 1,254 metres as compared to 503 metres in the previous quarter which was well above plan. Additionally, the development of the Nylunds open pit and the upgrade of the equipment fleet continued during the quarter.

(Australian dollars thousands, except where indicated)	Three months ended 31 December		Six months ended 31 December	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Sustaining capital ¹				
Capital development	7,275	-	10,903	-
Infill drilling	49	-	97	-
Property, plant and equipment sustaining	5,228	-	9,411	-
Total sustaining capital¹	12,553	-	20,412	-
Non-sustaining capital				
Capital development non-sustaining	1,154	-	1,154	-
Property, plant and equipment non-sustaining	485	-	485	-
Exploration cost	1,126	-	2,673	-
Total non-sustaining capital¹	2,766	-	4,312	-
Total capital expenditures	15,318	-	24,724	-
Capital development metres (m) ¹	1,254	-	1,757	-
Capital development cost per metre (\$/m)	6,722	-	6,863	-

¹Sustaining, non-sustaining capital and capital development cost per metre are non-IFRS Performance Measures with no standard definition under IFRS. Refer to the non-IFRS Performance Measures section of the MD&A. Sustaining capital expenditures are included in the calculation of all-in sustaining costs.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL RESULTS^{1,2}

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income

(Expressed in Australian dollars)	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	31 December		31 December	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	(\$'000)	(\$'000)	(\$'000)	(\$'000)
Revenue	256,721	59,247	403,950	121,500
Cost of sales	(149,617)	(54,791)	(283,984)	(99,311)
Gross profit	107,104	4,456	119,966	22,189
Interest and other income	1,787	1,043	3,191	1,841
Finance costs	(1,336)	593	(2,800)	(1,013)
Other expenses	(12,144)	(3,764)	(26,477)	(6,152)
Profit before income tax	95,410	2,328	93,880	16,865
Income tax expense	(27,837)	(427)	(28,981)	(3,709)
Profit for the period	67,573	1,901	64,898	13,156
Other comprehensive income for the period, net of tax	(1,132)	833	13,312	(3,356)
Total comprehensive income for the period	66,442	2,734	78,211	9,800
Total comprehensive income attributable to: members of the parent entity	66,442	2,734	78,211	9,800

(Expressed in Australian dollars)	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	31 December		31 December	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Earnings per share attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the parent (cents per share)				
Basic earnings per share	4.95	0.31	5.32	2.18
Diluted earnings per share	4.91	0.31	5.27	2.15

Consolidated balance sheet

Consolidated balance sheet		31 December	30 June
(Expressed in Australian dollars)		2025	2025
		(\$'000)	(\$'000)
Cash and cash equivalents		218,188	48,089
Other current assets		169,486	35,929
Non-current assets		977,319	435,366
Total assets		1,364,993	519,384
Current liabilities		191,987	78,124
Non-current liabilities		190,446	95,570
Total liabilities		382,433	173,694
Net assets		982,560	345,690

Revenue

(Australian dollars thousands, except where indicated)	Three months ended 31 December		Six months ended 31 December	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Revenue (\$)	256,721	59,247	403,950	121,500
Gold ounces sold (oz.)	42,709	16,576	72,327	34,785
Antimony tonnes sold (pre-payability) (t)	409	-	498	-
Gold Sales Equivalent (oz.) ^{1 2}	44,084	16,576	74,094	34,785
Average realised gold price (\$/oz.) ²	5,785	3,582	5,421	3,498
Average market gold price (\$/oz.) ²	6,299	4,089	5,780	3,883
Average realised antimony price (\$/t) ²	42,488	-	41,023	-
Average market antimony price (\$/t) ²	30,245	-	31,953	-

¹Refer to Note 1 on page 4 of this MD&A for gold equivalent definition.

²Average realised gold and average realised antimony price, average market gold and average market antimony price and gold equivalent ounce are a non-IFRS Performance Measures with no standard definition under IFRS. For further information, refer to the non-IFRS Performance Measures section of the MD&A.

Gold equivalent sales for the quarter of 44,084 ounces (Q2 2025: 16,576 AuEq oz) for revenue of \$256.7 million (Q2 2025: \$59.2m) at an average gold price of \$5,785/oz (Q2 2025: \$3,582/oz) and an average antimony price of \$42,488/t. The increase in revenue was mainly due to the Group's increased gold sales volume following the improved production output at Tomingley and the inclusion of three full months of production at Björkdal and Costerfield, combined with the higher gold price. Revenue from Tomingley includes 8,200 ounces delivered into forward contracts at \$2,843/ounce.

Notably, Björkdal's average realised gold price were \$6,930/oz during the quarter, which is a simple average for the quarter of revenue divided by ounces sold for the quarter. Sales revenue for the quarter at Björkdal and Costerfield includes adjustments to provisionally priced concentrate sales which are then revalued at each reporting date (by using the current market price at the end of each reporting period). The gold price increased notably during the quarter leading to the recognition of \$8.8 million additional revenue at Björkdal and \$0.6 million at Costerfield without recognising additional ounces, therefore increasing the realised gold price per ounce.

Consolidated Production Costs

(Australian dollars thousands)	Three months ended 31 December		Six months ended 31 December	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Direct mining and processing cost				
Mining	52,952	22,623	93,187	51,418
Processing	24,899	8,774	43,969	17,176
G&A and Royalties	17,349	5,662	29,629	11,026
Inventory movement	7,629	4,208	40,968	(1,628)
Cost of sales, excluding depreciation and amortisation	102,829	41,266	207,754	77,992
Depreciation and amortisation	46,789	13,525	76,230	21,319
Total cost of operation	149,617	54,791	283,984	99,311

Total cost of sales, excluding depreciation and amortisation expenses, increased by \$61.6 million from \$41.3 million in Q2 2025 to \$102.8 million in Q2 2026 mainly reflecting the larger Company following the combination with Mandalay (\$32.3 million from Costerfield and \$28.4 million from Björkdal). The operating costs included \$13.7 million of inventory movement due to fair value uplift of stockpiles being expensed at Costerfield and Björkdal during the quarter (HY 2026: \$40.9 million) following the provisional acquisition accounting.

During the quarter, depreciation and amortisation increased to \$46.8 million compared to \$13.5 million in the comparative quarter. This increase was mainly due to additional depreciation and amortising of fixed assets and mineral interest for Costerfield and Björkdal following the merger coupled with higher amortisation at Tomingley due to increased quarter over quarter gold production.

Finance Costs

(Australian dollars thousands)	Three months ended 31 December		Six months ended 31 December	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Interest Expense	425	(778)	1,355	644
Unwinding of discount	911	185	1,445	369
Total finance costs	1,336	(593)	2,800	1,013

In Q2 2026, finance costs totaled \$1.3 million, of which \$0.4 million was due to interest expenses on equipment borrowings and \$0.9 million of unwinding of the discount on the rehabilitation provision.

General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative ("G&A") expenses exclude mine-site administrative costs that are charged directly to operations but do include legal, accounting and other costs to maintain offices and personnel both in Perth, Australia, and Toronto, Canada, and all executives, and other corporate costs associated with being a publicly traded, dual listed, company.

(Australian dollars thousands)	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	31 December		31 December	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Corporate administration	2,333	1,072	4,593	2,184
Employee remuneration and benefits	2,762	249	4,091	938
Professional fees and consulting services	1,239	1,118	2,088	1,677
Share based payments	578	1,261	670	332
Directors' fees and salaries expensed	267	139	599	379
Acquisition related costs	-	-	3,191	-
Depreciation	303	156	303	313
Non-core project expenses	46	135	89	174
Exploration expenditure provided for or written off	-	(366)	-	155
Revision of rehabilitation liability	996	-	925	-
Total G&A expenses	8,524	3,764	16,549	6,152

During Q2 2026, total G&A expenses increased to \$8.5 million as compared to \$3.8 million in Q2 2025 mainly due to additional expenses incurred due to the combination with Mandalay. The G&A expenses during the quarter included \$4.8 million costs for the Perth office, a \$1.0 million increase as compared to Q2 2025, mainly due to increased activities post the combination with Mandalay for investor relations, expanded management team and consulting requirements to cover multiple operations and dual stock exchange listing. Additionally, the G&A expenses during the quarter include \$1.5 million of identified one-off transaction costs in connection with the combination, \$0.7 million of costs associated with the Toronto office mainly related to legacy payroll costs (employee health tax), other payroll costs (Lupin Director of Mine closure), investor relations and other normal course costs incurred. Post the combination with Mandalay, any service not provided to a Canadian entity has been moved to Australia.

Non-Operating Expenses (Recoveries)

(Australian dollars thousands)	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	31 December		31 December	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Foreign exchange loss	2,473	-	6,404	-
Financial instruments loss	1,163	-	3,460	-
Interest and other income	(1,787)	(1,043)	(3,191)	(1,841)
Total non-operating expenses (recovery)	1,850	(1,043)	6,674	(1,841)

In Q2 2026, non-operating expenses were \$1.9 million, compared to non-operating income of \$1.0 million in Q2 2025, primarily due to a \$2.5 million foreign exchange translation loss mainly stemming from the conversion of USD denominated cash balances at Björkdal and Costerfield during the quarter, driven by a strengthening of the SEK and AUD against the USD, which contributed to the foreign exchange losses. This variance was further exacerbated by losses on gold derivative financial instruments at Costerfield during the current quarter partly offset by higher interest income earned on the Group's higher cash balances after the combination with Mandalay.

Income Tax Expense

(\$ thousands)	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	31 December		31 December	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Current income tax expense	29,438	1,471	40,927	6,245
Deferred income tax recovery	(1,601)	(1,044)	(11,946)	(2,536)
Total income tax expense	27,837	427	28,981	3,709

For Q2 2026, total income tax expense was \$27.8 million compared to \$0.4 million in Q2 2025 due to the increase in taxable profit before tax in Q2 2026 compared to Q2 2025 leading to an increase in current income tax expense offset by partly unwinding the deferred tax that was recognised in the provisional acquisition accounting, totaling \$5.2 million during the quarter and \$14.4 million in HY 2026.

Non-Core Properties

Lupin Reclamation Project

Lupin Mines Inc 100%

Lupin is currently in the process of final closure and reclamation activities which are partially funded by progressive security reductions. During the quarter, there has been spending on engineering, project management, coordination, site activities, and equipment maintenance.

The reclamation work to achieve majority of the closure obligations is expected to take place in the 2026 calendar year. As at 31 December 2025, \$12.6 million in restricted cash represents the deposit against the present value of certain reclamation cost obligations.

Reclamation activities amounted to \$0.5 million and the Care and maintenance spending at Lupin was \$0.2 million during Q2 2026.

La Quebrada Exploration Project

Minera Mandalay Limitada 100%

The Company continuously evaluates options for this non-core asset and during the quarter the Group committed to a plan to sell its investment in Minera Mandalay Limitada ("MML"), which owns an exploration asset located in Chile. Accordingly, the assets and liabilities of MML have been classified as held for sale.

Care and maintenance spending at La Quebrada was \$0.2 million during Q2 2026.

REVIEW OF FINANCIAL CONDITION

Cash, Bullion and Listed Investments

	Units	31 December 2025	30 June 2025
Cash	\$M	218	48
Bullion	\$M	6	7
Cash and bullion sub-total	\$M	224	55
Listed Investments	\$M	14	8
Total cash, listed investments and bullion	\$M	238	63

Alkane closed the quarter with cash of \$218 million, bullion of \$6 million (at value of production cost) and liquid investments of \$14 million.

Investments

At the end of the quarter, Alkane held ~9 million shares in Sky Metals (ASX:SKY) valued at \$0.7 million and 30 million shares (~4.9%) in Medallion Metals Limited (ASX:MM8) valued at \$13.1 million.

Outstanding Debt, Liquidity and Cash Flow

	31 december 2025	30 juni 2025
(Australian dollars thousands)		
Cash and cash equivalents	218,188	48,089
Non-cash working capital		
Other current assets:		
Trade and other receivables	64,094	4,361
Inventories	96,825	31,566
Assets held for sale	7,538	-
Derivative financial instruments	1,030	2
Current liabilities:		
Trade and other payables	(55,278)	(21,899)
External borrowings	(14,231)	(33,315)
Lease liabilities	(815)	(458)
Current tax liabilities	(55,895)	(14,389)
Provisions	(65,637)	(8,063)
Liabilities associated with assets held for sale	(131)	-
Working capital ¹	195,687	5,894

¹ This is a non-IFRS financial performance measure with no standard definition under IFRS. For more details, refer to the Non-IFRS Performance Measures section of the MD&A.

As at 31 December 2025, working capital was \$195.7 million, compared to \$5.9 million on 30 June 2025 due to the addition of Mandalay's assets and liabilities during the quarter.

The use of funds during the three months ended 31 December 2025, is as follows:

	Three months ended 31 December		Six months ended 31 December	
(\$ thousands)	2025	2024	2025	2024
Cash provided by operating activities before interest and income taxes	121,664	13,890	171,818	29,490
Net interest and bank charges received	1,272	1,142	1,373	195
Income tax paid	(16,597)	-	(19,426)	-
Net cash provided by operating activities	106,339	15,032	153,764	29,685
Investing activities				
Purchase of PPE and development Expenditure	(33,589)	(15,375)	(48,130)	(47,902)
Proceeds from disposal of equipment	103	-	103	-
Payments for exploration expenditure	(7,223)	(1,836)	(21,839)	(2,856)
Net cash acquired through business combination	-	-	142,046	-
Payments for investments	-	-	-	(1,000)
Payments for security deposits	(6,082)	(1,631)	(6,082)	(1,601)
Net cash used in investing activities	(46,791)	(18,842)	66,098	(53,359)
Financing activities				
Cost of share issue	(371)	-	(371)	-
Proceeds from borrowings	1,652	1,121	2,142	34,360
Repayment of borrowings	(1,808)	(2,500)	(47,189)	(21,097)
Payments of lease liabilities	(329)	(59)	(534)	(117)
Net cash used in financing activities	(857)	(1,438)	(45,953)	13,146
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash balances	(750)	-	(3,809)	-
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	57,942	(5,248)	170,099	(10,528)

The net increase in cash and cash equivalents increased to \$57.9 million in Q2 2026 compared to net outflow of \$5.2 million in Q2 2025 due to the net cash acquired in the combination with Mandalay.

Contractual Obligations and Commitments

The Company's contractual obligations as of 31 December 2025, are summarised as follows:

(Australian dollars thousands)	Less than 1 year	1 - 3 years	4 - 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Trade and other payables	55,278	-	-	-	55,278
Borrowings	14,231	10,663	-	-	24,895
Lease liabilities	815	393	-	-	1,208
Rehabilitation and site closure costs provision	48,558	5,433	29,906	37,305	121,202
Current tax liabilities	55,895	-	-	-	55,895
Total	174,777	16,489	29,906	37,305	258,477

Gold Forward Sale Contracts

Tomingley holds the following forward sale contracts:

Quarter	Average Forward Price A\$/oz	Delivery Ounces
March 2026	2,855	8,700
June 2026	2,870	8,500
September 2026	2,884	7,800
December 2026	2,896	7,200
March 2027	2,821	7,300
June 2027	2,844	6,650
Total	2,862	46,150

In October 2025, 42,000 ounces of SEK put options were purchased for the Björkdal operation covering production from January 2026 to December 2026 at a strike price of SEK 30,645/oz (~A\$4,985/oz).

Macquarie Facility

On 21 February 2023, the Company's subsidiary Tomingley Gold Operations Pty Ltd entered into a Finance Facility Agreement with Macquarie Bank Limited in an aggregate principal amount of up to up to \$50.0 million for the purposes of funding the development of the Tomingley Gold Extension Project. On 15 May 2024, the facility limit was increased to \$60.0 million, and the term was extended to June 2027.

On 18 August 2025, the Company fully repaid the loan's outstanding principal amount of \$45.0 million, and the facility limit was reduced to a nominal amount.

Covenants

There are various covenants required to be adhered to under the facility to sustain the debt repayment and hedge delivery profile. The nature of these covenants includes ratios relating to working capital (balances of current assets and current liabilities), planned remaining gold production life of Tomingley compared to duration of debt repayments, gold production and operating costs compared to agreed plans, projected cashflow generation comparisons to debt and interest repayments as well as cash and trade creditor balances. All covenants are tested on a quarterly basis, and the Company is in compliance.

Other Banking Facilities

At the end of the quarter, the Company had \$21.1 million of mobile equipment financing.

NON-IFRS PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Investors should be aware that financial data in this report includes Non-IFRS performance measures under Regulatory Guide 230 Disclosing Non-IFRS Financial Information published by Australian Securities and Investments Commission and Non-GAAP performance measures within the meaning of National Instrument 52-112 published by the Canadian Securities Administrators. These performance measures are included in this MD&A because the Company believes these are useful indicators to understand the performance of the Company and its operations. These performance measures do not have any meaning within IFRS and, therefore, amounts presented may not be comparable to similar data presented by other mining companies. These Non-IFRS/Non-GAAP performance measures should not be considered in isolation as a substitute for measures of performance in accordance with IFRS.

Management uses *adjusted EBITDA*, *adjusted EBIT*, *adjusted net profit* and *free cash flow* as measures of operating performance to assist in assessing the Company's ability to generate liquidity through operating cash flow in order to fund future working capital needs and to fund future capital expenditures, as well as in measuring financial performance from period to period on a consistent basis. Management uses *adjusted net profit* in order to facilitate an understanding of the Company's financial performance prior to the impact of non-recurring or special items. The Company believes that these measures are used by and are useful to investors and other users of the Company's financial statements in evaluating the Company's operating and cash performance because they allow for analysis of its financial results without regard to special, non-cash and other non-core items, which can vary substantially from company to company and over different periods.

The Company presents cash costs and all-in sustaining costs metrics for its gold and antimony production because it believes that these measures assist investors and other users of the Company's financial statements in understanding the economics of the Company's gold and antimony mining activities. Management also uses these metrics to assess the Company's ability to meet short and long-term financial objectives.

Reconciliation of Cash Operating Costs and All-In Sustaining Costs per Ounce Produced

(Australian dollars thousands, except where indicated)	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	31 December		31 December	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Mining	52,934	19,862	92,825	41,072
Processing	24,903	8,865	43,975	17,268
G&A	10,826	4,673	19,445	8,569
Cash costs	88,663	33,400	156,245	66,909
Overhead expenses	4,813	942	8,626	1,915
Sustaining capital expenditures	20,257	9,578	35,580	18,055
Rehabilitation - Unwinding of discount and amortisation	1,409	778	2,272	1,243
Royalty	5,792	1,710	9,480	3,847
Inventory movements	(1,353)	4,208	(1,446)	(1,628)
All-in sustaining costs	119,582	50,616	210,757	90,341
Gold equivalent produced (ounces) ¹	43,663	14,852	74,174	33,270
Cash operating costs per ounce gold eq. produced²	2,031	2,249	2,106	2,011
All-in sustaining costs per ounce gold eq. produced²	2,739	3,408	2,841	2,715
Average realised gold price per ounce	5,785	3,582	5,421	3,498
Cash operating margin per ounce produced	3,754	1,333	3,315	1,487
All-in sustaining margin per ounce produced	3,046	174	2,580	783

¹Refer to Note 1 on page 4 of this MD&A for gold equivalent definition.

²Cash operating costs and All-in sustaining costs per ounce were previously calculated based on ounces sold. As of the Q1 2026, the calculation methodology has been revised to use ounces produced instead of ounces sold. Accordingly, the comparative figures for the previous quarter have been restated.

Site cash cost per ounce of gold equivalent produced – For all sites, the cash cost per ounce of gold equivalent equals the total cash operating cost associated with the production of equivalent ounces produced in the period divided by the equivalent gold ounces produced. The cash cost excludes royalty expenses.

Site all-in sustaining cost per ounce of gold equivalent produced – Site all-in sustaining costs include total cash operating costs, sustaining mining capital, royalty expense and accretion of reclamation provision. Sustaining capital reflects the capital required to maintain each site's current level of operations. For all sites, the all-in sustaining cost per ounce of gold equivalent in a period equals the all-in sustaining cost divided by the equivalent gold ounces produced in the period.

Consolidated cash cost per ounce of gold equivalent produced – The corporate cash cost per ounce of gold equivalent produced in the period equals the sum of cash costs associated with the production of the gold equivalent ounces at all operating sites in the period plus operating site overhead expense in the period divided by the total gold equivalent ounces produced in the period. The cash cost excludes royalty and corporate level general and administrative expenses.

Consolidated all-in sustaining cost per ounce of gold equivalent produced – The corporate all-in sustaining cost per ounce of gold equivalent produced in the period equals the sum of cash costs associated with the production of gold equivalent ounces at all operating sites in the period plus corporate overhead expense in the period plus sustaining mining capital, royalty expense and accretion of reclamation provision and, divided by the total gold equivalent ounces produced in the period.

Reconciliation of Sustaining Capital and Non-Sustaining Capital Expenditures

(Australian dollars thousands)	Three months ended 31 December		Six months ended 31 December	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Sustaining capital				
Capital development	9,816	1,121	17,334	2,601
Infill drilling	49	-	97	-
Property, plant and equipment sustaining	10,391	8,459	18,148	15,456
Total sustaining capital	20,257	9,580	35,580	18,057
Non-sustaining capital				
Capital development non-sustaining	2,539	-	2,663	-
Exploration cost	11,167	1,008	18,848	2,782
Property, plant and equipment non-sustaining	6,874	10,850	12,903	40,073
Total non-sustaining capital	20,580	11,858	34,414	42,855
Total capital expenditures	40,837	21,438	69,994	60,912

Reconciliation of Free Cash Flow

(\$ thousands, except where indicated)	Three months ended 31 December		Six months ended 31 December	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Cash generated from operating activities	106,339	15,032	153,764	29,685
Adjustments				
Expenditure against Asset Retirement Obligation	257	-	2,207	-
Sustaining capital expenditures ¹	(20,257)	(9,580)	(35,580)	(18,057)
Non-sustaining capital expenditures ¹	(20,580)	(11,858)	(34,414)	(42,855)
Lease payments	(329)	(59)	(534)	(117)
Free cash flow²	65,430	(6,465)	85,443	(31,344)
Ounces of gold equivalent sold ^{2 3}	44,084	16,576	74,094	34,785
Free cash flow per ounce sold²	1,484	(390)	1,153	(901)

¹ Further detail on the sustaining capital expenditures composition can be found on the reconciliation of sustaining capital and non-sustaining capital expenditures in the non-IFRS reconciliation.

² This is a non-IFRS performance measure with no standard definition under IFRS.

³ Refer to Note 1 on page 4 of this MD&A for gold equivalent definition.

Free cash flow – The Company defines free cash flow as a measure of the Company's ability to generate and manage liquidity. It is calculated starting with the net cash flows from operating activities (as per IFRS) and then adding capital expenditures and lease payments.

Reconciliation of Net Profit to Adjusted EBITDA, Adjusted EBIT and Adjusted Net Profit

(Australian dollars thousands)	Three months ended 31 December		Six months ended 31 December	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Net profit	67,573	1,901	64,898	13,156
Underlying items				
Write down of assets	-	(366)	-	155
Revision of rehabilitation liability	996	-	925	-
Loss on financial instrument	1,163	-	3,460	-
Acquisition related costs	-	-	3,191	-
Adjusted Net profit¹	69,732	1,535	72,474	13,311
Add/less: Non-cash and finance costs				
Depreciation and amortisation	47,092	13,681	76,533	21,632
Net (gain)/loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(17)	-	63	-
Share based compensation	578	1,261	670	332
Interest and finance charges	1,336	(593)	2,800	1,013
Current tax expense	29,438	1,471	40,927	6,245
Deferred tax recovery	(1,601)	(1,044)	(11,946)	(2,536)
Foreign exchange loss	2,473	-	6,404	-
Interest and other income	(1,787)	(1,043)	(3,191)	(1,841)
Adjusted EBITDA¹	147,245	15,268	184,736	38,156
Depreciation and amortisation	47,092	13,681	76,533	21,632
Adjusted EBIT¹	100,153	1,587	108,203	16,524

¹ This is a non-IFRS performance measure with no standard definition under IFRS.

Adjusted EBITDA – The Company defines adjusted EBITDA as net profit before underlying items, net of General and administrative expenses, and before interest, taxes, non-cash charges/(income), intercompany charges and finance costs.

Adjusted EBIT – The Company defines Adjusted EBIT as Adjusted EBITDA less amortisation and depreciation.

Adjusted net profit – The Company defines adjusted net profit as net profit before underlying items. Underlying items are items of income and expense that are presented separately due to their nature and, in some cases, expected infrequency of the events giving rise to them.

Adjusted net profit per share – The Company defines adjusted net profit per share as adjusted net profit divided by weighted average number of shares outstanding.

Other Non-IFRS Performance Measures

Average realised gold per ounce sold and Average realised antimony per tonne sold – Average realised metal price per relevant unit sold is intended to assist investors and management in understanding and evaluating the revenue received per relevant unit in each reporting period.

Gold equivalent ounces – Gold equivalent ounces are calculated by multiplying quantities of gold and antimony in the period by respective average market price of commodities in period, adding the two amounts to get 'total contained value based on market price' and dividing that total contained value by the average market price of gold in period. I.e., Gold equivalent = (Au Produced x Au \$/oz) + (Sb Produced pre-payability x 70% payability x Sb \$/t) / (Au \$/oz). The average market price for gold is the average of the daily PM price, sourced from www.lbma.org.uk. and the average market price for antimony is the average Shanghai Metal Market Price sourced from www.metal.com.

Net cash – The Company defines net cash as total cash less total debt as per the balance sheet as at reporting date.

Working capital – Working capital is a common measure of near-term liquidity and is calculated by deducting current liabilities from current assets as reported in the Company's consolidated statement of financial position.

CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The cash and debt position of the Company as at 31 December 2025, is as follows:

		31 December 2025
(All amounts in Australian dollars thousands, except number of ordinary shares)		
Cash and cash equivalents		218,188
Less: Bank indebtedness	-	
Less: Equipment loan	21,138	
Less: Leasing Liabilities	837	
Total debt		21,975
Total net cash and cash equivalents balance¹		196,213

Number of ordinary shares outstanding 1,366,203,998

¹Net cash and cash equivalents balance is a non-IFRS Performance Measure and is defined as total indebtedness excluding unamortized transaction costs and premiums or discounts associated with debt, less cash and cash equivalents. The Company reduces cash and cash equivalents balance by gross indebtedness on the basis to identify the net cash and cash equivalents balance.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ITEMS

The Company does not have any off-balance sheet investment or debt arrangements.

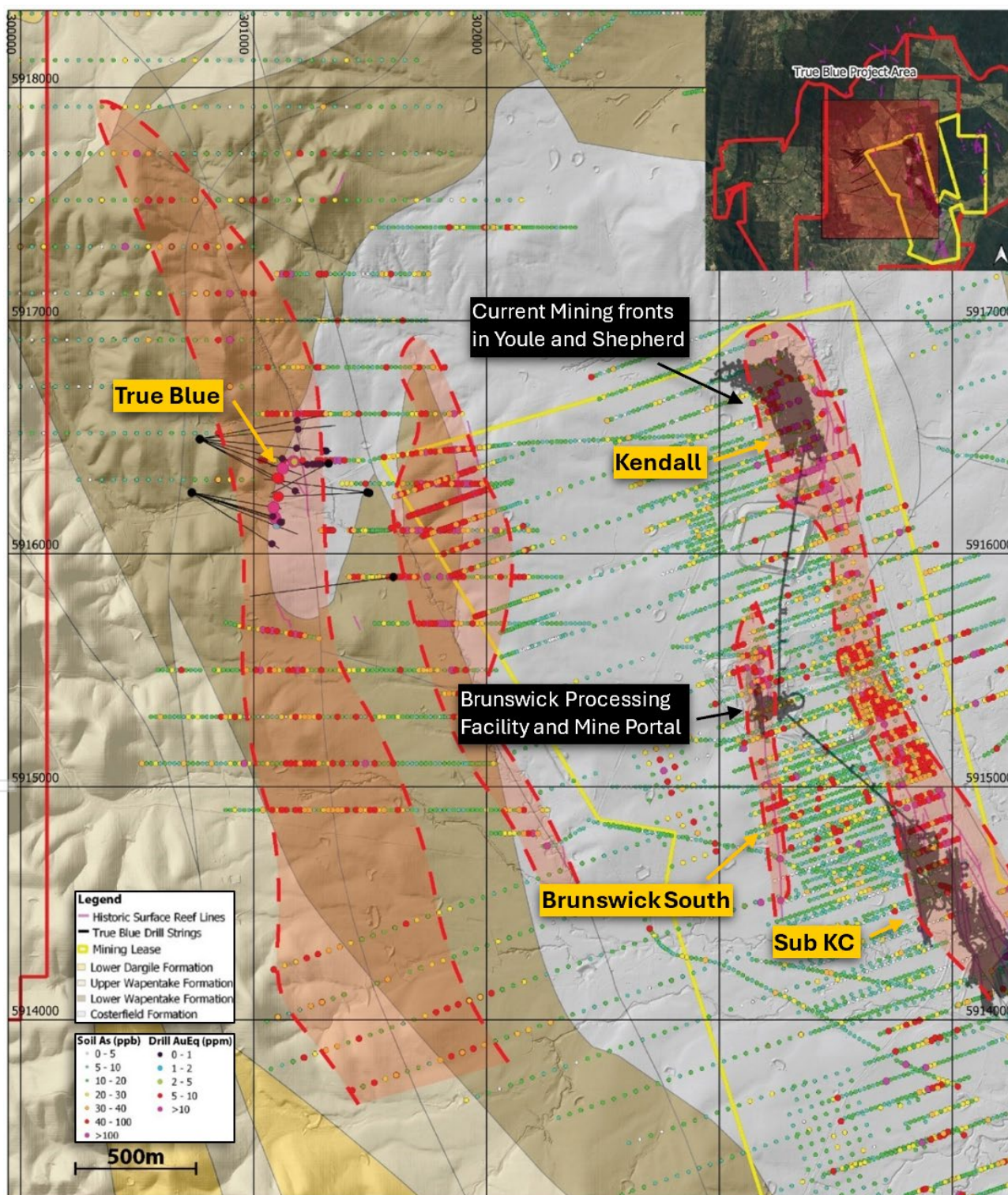
QUARTERLY EXPLORATION HIGHLIGHTS

Costerfield Gold-Antimony Operations

At Costerfield during Q2 2026, near mine drilling continued on three main focus areas. Brunswick South drilling looked to build on high grade intercepts discovered earlier in the year with a progression to infill drilling late in the quarter. The Kendall drilling program explored a series of veins above the currently active Youle, and the Sub KC drilling aimed to both infill and extend mineral resources below the Cuffley and Augusta workings.

Additionally True Blue was progressed with three diamond rigs predominantly focused on infill drilling.

Geological map of Costerfield showing areas of exploration during Q2 2026.

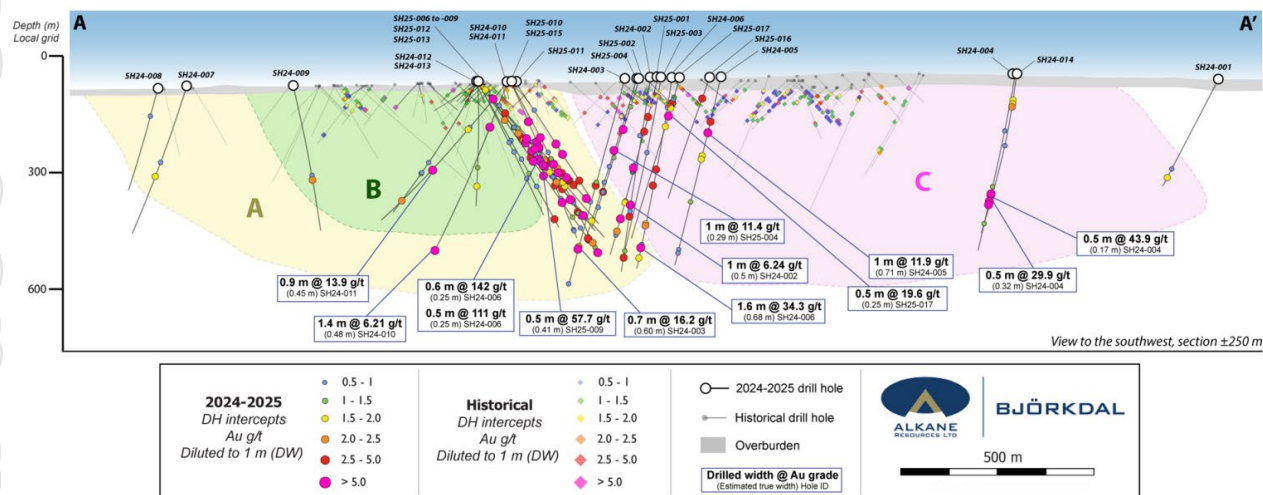


Björkdal Gold Operations

At Björkdal there were two programs progressed during the quarter. Both programs aim to extend the orebody that is currently being mined with the focus on the northern and eastern depth extensions.

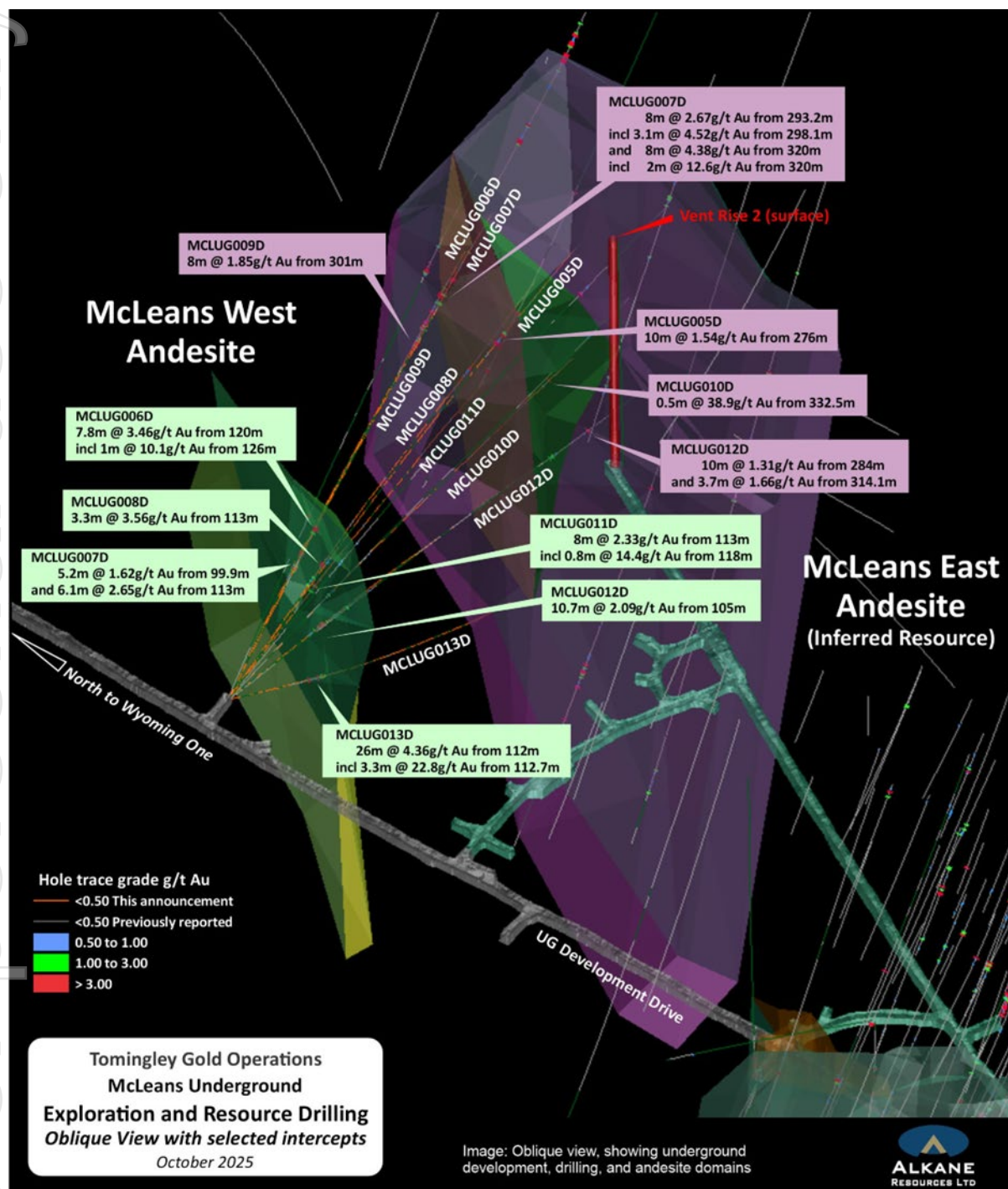
Additionally, in December 2025, the results of the recent Storheden drilling were released (see ASX announcement dated 19 December 2025 and titled 'Alkane Doubles the Tested Depth Extent of the Storheden Deposit at Björkdal'). Highlights of the release include an extension of the known depth to 464m and Strike length to 2.7km with a series of Björkdal style veins interpreted across three main target domains. Assays highlights include 142.0 g/t gold over 0.60 m (Estimate True Width 0.25 m) and 111.0 g/t gold over 0.50 m (ETW 0.25 m).

Excerpt from the Storheden news release showing significant recent drilling results. Selected significant intercepts are annotated.



Tomingley Gold Operations

Resource expansion drilling continues at Tomingley outside existing resources and nearby to underground infrastructure. The drilling has led to discovering a new zone of mineralisation that is associated with a second andesite host at McLeans. The recently discovered Western Andesite is intersected by several drill holes returning significant gold intercepts including drill hole MCLUG013D with 26m grading 4.36g/t Au including 3.3m grading 22.8g/t Au (see ASX Announcement dated 3 November 2025 and titled 'Tomingley Drilling Discovers New Mineralisation at McLeans').



Northern Molong Porphyry Project (NMPP) (gold-copper)

Alkane Resources Ltd 100%

During the quarter, exploration recommenced with the flying of a MobileMT survey over the majority of the NMPP. Inversion and interpretation of the MMT survey data is ongoing. Reconnaissance drilling for a total of 4,500 metres commenced late in the quarter with the mobilisation of one air-core, one high-capacity RC, and one diamond core drill rigs. Exploration results are expected to be reported in the upcoming quarter. Environmental baseline studies to inform the development approval of the Boda-Kaiser Au-Cu resources continued in the quarter.

QUALIFIED PERSONS

Unless otherwise advised above or in the ASX Announcements referenced, the information in this report that relates to exploration results, mineral resources and ore reserves is based on information compiled by Mr Chris Davis who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a full-time employee of Alkane. Mr Davis has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves ('JORC Code') and as a Qualified Person as defined in the CIM Guidelines and National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ('NI 43-101'). Mr Davis consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA

The following are the issued and outstanding ordinary shares and numbers of shares issuable under share-based compensation and warrants:

	As at 13 February 2026
Issued and outstanding ordinary shares	1,366,204,821
Performance rights	11,751,603
Total	1,377,956,424

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial Instruments

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and other assets, reclamation and other deposits, derivative financial instruments, trade and other payables. The Company also periodically uses financial instruments to protect itself against future downward fluctuations in the prices of gold and antimony and against currency exchange rate fluctuations.

Financial Risk Management

The Company has exposure to risks of varying degrees of significance which could affect its ability to achieve its strategic objectives for growth and shareholder returns. The Company has credit risk, which is the risk of an unexpected loss if a customer or third party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises principally from the Company's accounts receivable and derivative financial instruments. The Company closely monitors extensions of credit and has not experienced significant credit losses in the past. As at 31 December 2025, the Company had no past overdue trade receivables of significance.

The Company is subject to interest rate risk on its cash and cash equivalents and believes that its results of operations, consolidated financial position and cash flows would not be significantly affected by a sudden change in market interest rates relative to the investment interest rates due to the short-term nature of the investments. Excess cash is invested in highly rated investment securities at fixed interest rates with varying terms to maturity but generally with maturities of three months or less from the date of purchase.

The Company reports its financial statements in Australian dollars. However, the Company's operations are located in Canada, Australia, Sweden, and Chile, where local costs are at least partially incurred in local currencies. As a consequence, the financial results of the Company's operations as reported in Australian dollars ("AUD" or "A\$") are subject to changes in the value of the Australian dollar relative to the Canadian dollar ("CAD" or "C\$"), United States dollar ("USD" or "US\$"), Chilean peso ("CLP") and/or Swedish krona ("SEK"). The Company has at times entered into foreign exchange derivative contracts to limit exposure to exchange rate fluctuations. The Company's management assesses the Company's strategy towards its foreign exchange rate risk as needed, depending on market conditions.