



Progressive Planet Solutions Inc.
Management's Discussion & Analysis
For the Nine Months Ended January 31, 2026

March 12, 2026

INTRODUCTION

Shares of Progressive Planet Solutions Inc. ("the Company", "Progressive Planet", or "PLAN") are listed for trading on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSX-V") under the trading symbol PLAN, on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange under the trading symbol ARB3, and on August 17, 2022, were listed to trade on the OTCQB Venture Market under the trading symbol ASHXF.

The following management's discussion and analysis ("MD&A") is a review of the operations, current financial position and outlook for the Company and should be read in conjunction with the Company's consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes at and for the nine-month period ended January 31, 2026 (the "financial statements"), which were prepared using accounting policies consistent with IFRS[®] Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and are filed on the SEDAR website: www.sedarplus.ca.

All dollar figures included herein and in the following discussion and analysis are quoted in Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted.

This MD&A contains forward-looking statements and should be read in conjunction with the risk factors described under "Risk Factors" and "Forward-Looking Statements" towards the end of this MD&A.

NON-IFRS MEASURES

This MD&A contains financial measures not prepared in accordance with IFRS. These measures are referred to as “non-IFRS” measures and include: Gross Margin, EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA, which are defined below. The non-IFRS financial measures are presented in this MD&A as the Company’s management believes they provide investors with additional information for the analysis of the Company’s results of operations, particularly in evaluating performance from one period to another. The Company’s management uses non-IFRS financial measures to make operating decisions, as they facilitate additional internal comparisons of the Company’s performance to historical results and to competitors’ results.

Gross margin: This ratio expresses gross profit as a percentage of revenue for a given period. It assists in explaining the Company’s results from period to period and measuring profitability. This ratio is calculated by dividing gross profit for a period by the corresponding revenue for the period. There is no directly comparable IFRS measure.

EBITDA: EBITDA, or Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization, is an alternative measure of performance utilized by management to evaluate and analyze the Company’s results. EBITDA is net income (or loss) excluding interest (finance costs), current and future income tax expense, amortization and depreciation expense, and depletion expense.

Adjusted EBITDA: Adjusted EBITDA is an alternative measure of performance utilized by management to evaluate and analyze the Company’s results. Adjusted EBITDA is EBITDA excluding non-recurring or irregular revenues and expenses that, in the opinion of management, make the period-over-period comparison of results from operations less meaningful. Specifically, Adjusted EBITDA excludes gains and losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment; gains or losses on investment in a private company; gains or losses on investment in a public company; gains on debt forgiveness; gains and losses on modification or settlement of lease liabilities; write-offs of exploration and evaluation assets; and losses on dispositions of exploration and evaluation assets.

OPERATIONAL AND FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

As discussed further in the remainder of this MD&A and accompanying financial statements, the Company notes the following significant financial and operational results realized during the three months ended January 31, 2026, compared to three months ended January 31, 2025:

- **Revenue** increased by 22% to \$5,816,709 – the second highest quarterly revenue achieved by the Company since inception
- **Gross profit** increased by 47% to \$1,991,301, and gross margin increased to 34% compared to 28% for 2025
- **Income from operations** decreased by 32% to \$157,443, as the Company incurred a significant one-time promotional expense in the current quarter as well as significant research and development costs associated with the development of its PozGlass™ Pilot Plant
- **EBITDA** decreased to negative \$499,643, compared to positive \$421,959 for 2025
- **Adjusted EBITDA** increased to \$624,115, compared to \$428,453 for 2025 (a 46% increase)
- Existing **credit facilities** remain unused with greater than \$3,000,000 in credit available as at January 31, 2026

During the nine-month period ended January 31, 2026, the Company invested \$4,928,603 in **property, plant and equipment assets**, including \$2,792,063 for a building extension and equipment to be utilized in the PozGlass™ pilot plant.

Background

Progressive Planet, a manufacturing company operating out of Kamloops, British Columbia, is reimagining what is possible when we prioritize our planet's health. The Company's expertise lies in developing products using its own mineral assets and recyclable materials to create Products for a Healthy Planet™.

As a public company, we are listed on the TSX Venture as a Tier 1 company under the classification of both a manufacturing company and a non-metallic mineral extraction company. The specific industry classification is Industrial/Technology/Life Sciences – Clean Technology.

Progressive Planet's C-Quester™ Centre of Sustainable Innovation is proudly disrupting the cement industry and is home to the Company's cement lab. A second lab on site is geared towards developing products for the agricultural and animal care industries. The Company's product lines include patented and patent pending products which are developed with the express intent of promoting a healthy planet using naturally occurring minerals and the urban mining of recyclable materials.

Progressive Planet is a B2B manufacturer that ships over 2 million products a year. The Company ships to large retail chains, distributors of industrial absorbents and farm products, and directly to poultry feed mills where its mineral powders are used as a key ingredient in poultry feed. The Company's retail products ultimately end up in over 10,000 retail stores across North America.

Progressive Planet's current product development expertise lies in two distinct areas. The first area of expertise relates to developing critical low-carbon and carbon sequestering cement powders using the Company's own mineral assets and recyclable materials to create planet-friendly products that fight climate change and protect the planet's health.

The second area of expertise is in the development of agricultural and animal health products using the Company's mineral assets. Progressive Planet's flagship animal health product is a bedding additive called Activated Barn Fresh™. Activated Barn Fresh is an OMRI-listed poultry bedding amendment designed for use in organic broiler houses. It mitigates ammonia emissions, improving air quality for both poultry and farm workers. It has a US patent until 2033. With over six years remaining on its U.S. patent, Activated Barn Fresh continues to be a top seller.

Strategic Business Units

The Company comprises three strategic business units ("SBU"), with the common goal of developing and commercializing products to support a healthy planet, as follows:

1. **Vertically Integrated Manufacturing** – This is the legacy business, and this unit oversees the extraction and processing of natural minerals to create a range of high-quality products. Following the February 2022 acquisition of Absorbent Products Ltd., now known as Progressive Planet Products Ltd (PPP), the Company owns and operates diatomaceous earth, zeolite, and calcium bentonite quarries near its manufacturing operations in Kamloops. These minerals are transformed into products such as Activated Barn Fresh™, Red Lake Earth™ animal feed additive, WunderCat™ litter, CanDry™ chemical free industrial absorbent, and other products.

Key features of this SBU include:

- Production and distribution – PPP's manufacturing capabilities support the production of over two million units of product annually, serving customers across North America.
- Financial backbone – The profitable operations of this SBU provide critical cash flow to support the development and commercialization efforts of the other two SBUs.

- R&D efficiency – By leveraging the existing team, infrastructure, and equipment, PPP enables cost-effective research and development, facilitating innovation while maintaining production efficiency.

2. **Cement Replacement** – This SBU focuses on reducing the carbon footprint of the global cement industry by developing sustainable alternatives to traditional cement. The key initiative under this SBU is the development of PozGlass™ 100G (“PozGlass”). This is a proprietary technology that captures and stores CO2 from cement stack emissions. The resulting PozGlass™ product can then be used to partially replace cement in concrete, significantly lowering carbon emissions. Progressive Planet plans to license this technology globally, following the launch of a Kamloops-based pilot plant. On March 5, 2025, Progressive Planet announced grant funding of up to \$4.6 million over 4 years from SDTC Canada in financial support to build the PozGlass™ pilot plant.

On March 25, 2025, Progressive Planet announced a further grant funding of \$1.14 million from the British Columbia Innovative Clean Energy (ICE) Fund.

Amrize Canada Inc. (formerly Lafarge Canada Inc.) entered an agreement with Progressive Planet (announced June 29, 2023), to purchase all PozGlass™ produced by the pilot plant (up to a maximum of 3,500 metric tonnes per year).

Procurement of the equipment for the pilot plant has commenced. All major components required for Phase 1 of the pilot plant have been installed since the end of Q3. The current focus is to now energize these components and finish the building extension. The plant is being developed in two phases. The first phase involves procuring and assembling the equipment to size reduce the glass while removing all the contaminants from the post-consumer glass (plastic and metal lids, aluminum necks on wine bottles, paper and glue from labels, etc.). The expected completion date of Phase 1 is now targeted as April 30, 2026, subject to the hook up of a new electrical service by the local electrical utility by this date.

At the completion of Phase 1, Progressive Planet will have the capacity to produce coarse glass products such as CanBlast™, a crystalline silica-free sand blasting media which Progressive Planet has sold for over a decade. CanBlast has historically been made by a third-party company using post-consumer glass.

Phase Two will involve procuring and assembling the equipment to conduct wet grinding of coarse glass powder to create PozGlass™. Phase 2 construction of the wet grinding facility is expected to be completed in late 2026. The delays in completing Phase 1 have not currently resulted in any expected delays in completing Phase 2.

The pilot plant, when fully constructed, will serve multiple purposes:

- **Environmental assessment** – Evaluating greenhouse gas emissions associated with large-scale production of PozGlass™ by conducting a Life Cycle Analysis (LCA) and comparing it to the emissions from producing an equivalent amount of Portland cement. This assessment will provide a clear comparison of the carbon footprint between the two products.
- **Economic viability** – Assessing the cost-effectiveness of scaling PozGlass™ production to full commercial levels.
- **Product testing** – Producing PozGlass™ for testing by Amrize Canada (formerly, Lafarge Canada).
- **Technology demonstration** – Showcasing PozGlass™ technology to potential clients in the cement industry through site visits.

On September 29, 2025, Progressive Planet announced that Dr. Doug Brown had joined Progressive Planet Alberta as its President and CTO.

In conjunction with the hiring of Dr. Brown, Progressive Planet Alberta is opening a new cement materials research lab in Calgary. The cement lab located in Kamloops will remain fully functional and will continue to operate as usual and will continue to be the lab which supports the PozGlass™ Pilot Plant which is under construction. It will perform all quality control testing of PozGlass™ produced at the pilot plant. The new Calgary lab will enable the Plan Group of Companies to accelerate product development on multiple new, early-stage cementitious material initiatives.

There is now a date, March 26, 2026, for the grand opening of the Calgary lab. In addition, Progressive Planet Alberta now employs a second PhD in Chemistry, Dr. Laurie Donnelly. Dr. Donnelly was hired in February 2026.

On October 21, 2025, Progressive Planet announced that it has developed a second supplementary cementing material which it has named Gladiator SCM.

The Company filed a provisional patent in the USA, for the composition of Gladiator SCM and has also begun the process to trademark the name in both Canada and the USA.

The name Gladiator SCM pays tribute to Roman Concrete, celebrated for its strength and longevity. A famous example is the Pantheon in Rome, whose nearly 2,000-year-old unreinforced concrete dome remains the largest of its kind and is still in remarkable condition.

Gladiator SCM contains multiple materials including PozGlass. It was developed to take advantage of the positive attributes of PozGlass, while also incorporating other materials that are even more abundant than post-consumer glass.

Gladiator SCM was invented by Steve Harpur, Dr. Doug Brown, and Michael Carrell, all full-time team members of Progressive Planet.

Subsequent to the end of Q3, Progressive Planet announced that it has developed a third supplementary cement, Planet LCD Cement™. Planet LCD Cement is composed of diatomaceous earth, limestone, and gypsum. These three materials are widely available. Testing of the compressive strength of Planet LCD Cement has shown that it can replace up to 50% of Portland cement on a weight-for-weight basis and still offer compressive strength which exceeds the amounts as stated in ASTM C618.

- 3. Agricultural and Animal Health Products and Product Quality Control** – This SBU is dedicated to creating sustainable alternatives to traditional agrochemicals, aiming to reduce the agricultural sector's carbon footprint while enhancing animal health and healthy soil. Progressive Planet's research and development efforts, both in-house and through collaborations with third-party laboratories, focus on using various silicate minerals to create eco-friendly products. A second lab at the Company's head office in Kamloops is also used for quality control testing of the over 2 million units of product produced on site while also serving as the location where we conduct lab-scale development of agricultural and animal health products.

Key components of this SBU include:

- Innovation Pipeline: Ongoing development of new products that promote environmental sustainability, with announcements planned once efficacy is confirmed through rigorous lab trials and primary approval of regulatory agencies such as the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA).

- **Quality Control Testing:** This SBU oversees all quality control testing and regulatory sample storage. As a manufacturer of retail products and animal health products, Progressive Planet is required to store samples of products produced for several years.

Innovation work in Q3 focused on the continued development of a new light weight cat litter using our Red Lake Earth along with a patented recipe licensed from a publicly traded international sorbent company where Progressive Planet will pay a 3% royalty on net sales of lightweight cat litter. The licensed recipe enables Red Lake Earth to clump. Progressive Planet expects to launch its lightweight cat litter offering in the current quarter (Q4).

Together, these three SBUs strategically position Progressive Planet to lead in developing sustainable, low-carbon solutions across diverse industries, supporting both environmental stewardship and business growth.

Progressive Planet has a continuous program of product development but does not discuss details of early-stage product development until it has confirmation of market traction of the products under development. Progressive Planet currently has other products in the early stages of development in the area of low carbon cement, animal health, and plant health.

Current Corporate Structure and Operational Overview

Progressive Planet operates as a parent company, overseeing four wholly owned subsidiaries that support its SBUs focused on cement replacement, agrochemical replacement, and vertically integrated manufacturing. The corporate structure and functions of each subsidiary are outlined below:

1. **Progressive Planet Products Ltd.** – PPP is the operating company, based in Kamloops, BC, Canada. All of PPP’s manufacturing operations are located at the Mount Paul Industrial Park, where it holds four long term industrial leases with the Tk’emlúps te Secwepemc (formerly known as the Kamloops Indian Band). The Kamloops site serves as the operational hub for the company’s vertically integrated manufacturing SBU, transforming diatomaceous earth, zeolite, and calcium bentonite into various commercial products.
 - **C-Quester™ Centre for Sustainable Innovation** – This centre is equipped with an advanced cement and concrete testing laboratory. It plays a critical role in the Cement Replacement SBU by accelerating the development and data generation for low-carbon cements such as PozGlass.
 - **AgTech and Product Quality Control Laboratory** – This laboratory supports Agrochemical Replacement SBU. It oversees the development of products aimed at replacing agrochemicals for animal health and soil health and conducts quality control for the more than two million packaged products produced by PPP each year.
2. **Progressive Planet Alberta Inc. (“PPA”)** – PPA operates out of Calgary, Alberta, Canada, and originally hosted much of the company’s research and development activities, which were moved back to the Kamloops headquarters. As stated above, PPA has begun adding staff and is re-opening a bigger and improved lab in Calgary. The new Calgary lab will focus on developing various versions of Planet LCD Cement and Gladiator SCM along with a new plasticizer designed for Planet LCD Cement. In addition, the new lab will seek to provide services to third party clients in an effort to make this lab a new profit centre for the PLAN Group of Companies. Calgary remains strategically significant, housing two senior executives: Dr. Doug Brown, the new President and CTO, and Suzanne Davis-Hall, a member of the Board of Directors.

3. O820443 B.C. Ltd. – This subsidiary owns various properties that are integral to PPP’s mineral extraction and manufacturing operations, supporting the vertically integrated manufacturing SBU. The properties facilitate the mining of diatomaceous earth, zeolite, and calcium bentonite, which are essential raw materials for Progressive Planet’s product lines.
4. Progressive Planet US LLC – This subsidiary is incorporated in Oregon, USA, and was initially set up to employ US-based sales personnel for PPP’s product lines. However, Progressive Planet has since found it more cost effective to manage US sales operations from Canada. As a result, sales activities are now conducted by Canadian-based employees who serve a growing B2B customer base in the USA. Progressive Planet US LLC also acts as an agency of record for products we export to US markets.

OPERATIONS DEVELOPMENTS

During the three months ended January 31, 2026, there were a significant number of developments and activities. The following is a summary of the key developments:

Q3 2026 Summary (Nov 2025 to Jan 2026)

- **First Commercial Use of PozGlass™** – On November 19, 2025, Progressive Planet supplied a sufficient amount of PozGlass™ SCM powder to substitute 20% of the Portland cement in six cubic meters of ready-mix concrete blended and poured a series of structural pads inside the PozGlass Pilot Plant Building at 734 Sarcee Street East.
- **PozGlass™ Pilot Plant progress** – during the current quarter significant progress was made on the construction and development of the PozGlass™ Pilot Plant, including finalizing the procurement and installation of all major equipment components. In addition, work commenced on energizing these components and as well as expanding the facilities which house the Pilot Plant.
- **Z1 Zeolite Property Write-off** – Management made the decision to not renew the mine lease on the Company's Z1 Zeolite Property located in near Cache Creek, B.C. Accordingly, the Company wrote-off the entire carrying value of this asset on its balance sheet of \$1,209,349 during the current quarter. See Mineral Properties – Exploration and Evaluation Properties – Z1 Natural Pozzolan Property section below for more details.

FINANCIAL RESULTS

A comparison of the financial results for three months ended January 31, 2026, to the three months ended January 31, 2025.

Income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss)

The Company recorded a loss and comprehensive loss of \$1,072,374 for three months ended January 31, 2026 ("Q3 F2026"), compared to income and comprehensive income of \$114,838 for the three months ended January 31, 2025 ("Q3 F2025"). A brief explanation of the significant changes in revenue and expenses by category, that contributed to that change in profitability, is provided below:

- **Revenue** increased by \$1,037,610 (22%) from \$4,779,099 in Q3 F2025 to \$5,816,709 in Q3 F2026. This increase was primarily the result of the following:
 - The Company realized strong agricultural product sales in the current quarter.
 - A significant product line was discontinued in fiscal 2024 as the Company lost access to diatomaceous earth from a third-party supplier. Access to this diatomaceous earth was recovered in fiscal 2026, which has led to significant sales of this product in the current quarter.
 - The Company shut down its manufacturing operations for plant system maintenance for the last week of Q3 F2025. Although the Company stock-piled inventory to cover the production gap, some sales shipments were impacted. There was no maintenance shutdown in the current quarter.
- **Cost of sales** increased by \$405,360 (12%) from \$3,420,048 in Q3 F2025 to \$3,825,408 in Q3 F2026. This increase was primarily the result of increased product sold during the current period. Gross margin increased to 34% in Q3 F2026 compared to 28% in Q3 F2025 as the Company's operating efficiencies increases as it processes higher volumes.
- **Selling** expenses increased by \$460,815 (143%) from \$322,775 in Q3 F2025 to \$783,590 in Q3 F2026. This increase was entirely the result of the Company incurring a significant one-time slotting fee related to the launch of three new SKUs with one of its largest US retail customers (which represented a doubling of the number of the Company's SKUs carried by this retail partner). The Company has not previously paid a slotting fee
- **Research and development costs** increased to \$397,000 (Q3 F2025 - \$91,692) as the Company hired a contract researcher in the current fiscal year. In addition, the Company incurred significant expenses related to the development of its PozGlass™ pilot plant in the current quarter.
- **General and administrative expenses** decreased by \$59,871 (-8%) from \$713,139 in Q3 F2025 to \$653,268 in Q3 F2026. The decrease was primarily driven by a decrease of \$112,805 in professional fees, as a result of reduced legal fees in the current quarter and lower accounting fees.

- **Finance costs** decreased by \$25,804 (-21%) to \$94,881 in Q3 F2026 compared to \$120,685 in Q3 F2025. This decline reflects a lower interest rate on the Company's long-term debt as it refinanced from a variable to a fixed-rate loan during Q1 F2026. In addition, the Company reduced its long-term debt by \$523,066 between January 31, 2025 and January 31, 2026.
- **Grant income** increased from \$46,318 in Q3 F2025 to \$241,547 in Q3 F2026 as the Company recognized a portion of the two PozGlass™ pilot plant construction grants awarded to PLAN in the prior fiscal year. Work on this project began in November 2024.
- **Write-off of exploration and evaluation assets** increased from \$Nil in Q3 F2025 to \$1,209,349 in Q3 F2026. In the current quarter, Management elected not to renew the Company's mine lease permit for its Z1 Zeolite property, which was expiring at that time. In preparation for this renewal, Management determined that the zeolite material at the Company's existing Bromley Creek Zeolite Mine was superior for use in current products, as well as for products under research and development. Accordingly, the Company wrote-off the entire \$1,209,349 carrying value of the Z1 Zeolite Property in the current quarter.
- **Other income** increased from an expense of \$70,916 in the comparable period to income of \$59,182 in Q3 F2026. The increase was primarily the result of:
 - The Company realized a gain on investment in a public company in the current quarter of \$123,861 as a result of an increase in the fair value of these securities during the current quarter. The Company began acquiring these securities in April 2025, so no gains or losses were realized in Q3 F2025.

The above factor, which increased Other income in the current quarter, were partially offset by the following factor:

- In the current quarter, the Company recorded a \$39,000 write-down on its investment in ZS2 Technologies, reflecting a decline in the fair market value of its warrants. The Company did not record a comparable write-down in the prior quarter.
- **Deferred income tax expense** increased from a recovery of \$29,880 in Q3 F2025 to an expense of \$311,377 in Q3 F2026. The current period expense is primarily the result of a reduced estimate of the amount of deferred tax assets that will be required to offset taxable income in the prospective 12-month period. It is the Company's policy to only recognize deferred tax assets (generally, unused non-capital losses) that will be utilized in the subsequent 12 months. During the nine-month period ended January 31, 2026, the Company invested significant amounts in plant and equipment assets which will be deducted for tax purposes relatively quickly thereby shielding taxable income in the current and subsequent tax year. Accordingly, the Company's estimate of taxable income for the prospective 12-month period has declined, which leads to a reduced recognition of deferred tax assets in the current period and a corresponding deferred income tax expense. In addition, the accelerated deduction of plant and equipment expenditures for tax purposes compared to the depreciation of those assets for accounting purposes increased the deferred income tax expense in the current period.

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Results for the most recent eight quarters ending:

	For the Three Months Ended			
	January 31, 2026	October 31, 2025	July 31, 2025	April 30, 2025
			<i>(Amended - note A)</i>	
Revenue	\$ 5,816,709	\$ 4,964,201	\$ 5,914,187	\$ 4,598,639
Income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss)	\$ (1,072,374)	\$ 971,895	\$ 1,308,299	\$ 557,891
Basic and diluted income per share	\$ (0.01)	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.01
Total assets	\$ 27,596,144	\$ 28,243,945	\$ 27,993,959	\$ 27,979,126
Loans payable	\$ 5,719,346	\$ 5,725,225	\$ 5,731,017	\$ 6,143,856

	For the Three Months Ended			
	January 31, 2025	October 31, 2024	July 31, 2024	April 30, 2024
Revenue	\$ 4,779,099	\$ 5,468,559	\$ 4,671,780	\$ 4,441,791
Income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 114,838	\$ 623,498	\$ 373,364	\$ (71,988)
Basic and diluted income (loss) per share	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.00	\$ (0.00)
Total assets	\$ 27,859,149	\$ 26,185,863	\$ 26,430,974	\$ 26,305,349
Loans payable	\$ 6,242,412	\$ 6,294,416	\$ 6,369,571	\$ 6,444,648

The Company's **revenue increased** by 17% in the current quarter, from \$4,964,201 in Q2 F2026 to \$5,816,709 in Q3 F2026, primarily driven by:

- Strength in agricultural product sales in the current quarter, as discussed in the Financial Results section above.
- In Q2 F2026, the Company shut-down its main production line and retooled its secondary production lines, which led to a decrease in sales in the quarter and an increased backlog. No shut-down was undertaken in the current quarter. Furthermore, the Company was able to reduce its backlog in the current quarter resulting in increased sales.
- Sales of the recently recovered diatomaceous earth product line continued to accelerate in the current quarter.

The Company's **income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss) decreased** from income of \$971,895 for Q2 F2026 to a loss of \$1,072,374 for Q3 F2026, primarily the result of:

- The \$1,209,349 write-off of an exploration and evaluation asset discussed in the Financial Results section above.
- The company incurred a significant one-time promotional fee related to the launch of certain new agricultural products in the current quarter, which was included in selling expenses.
- Gross margin decreased from 38% in Q2 F2026 to 34% in Q3 F2026. Sales of relatively lower margin products increased in the current quarter, resulting in relatively higher raw material costs.
- Research and development costs increased to \$397,000 in the current quarter compared to \$308,384 in Q2 F2026, due to increased activity related to the development of the Company's PozGlass™ pilot plant. The Company receives grant funding equal to 49.86% of eligible expenses incurred in relation to pilot plant development.
- The Company's deferred income tax expense increased from \$150,146 in Q2 F2026 to \$311,377 in Q3 F2026. As discussed in the Financial Results section above, the Company is expecting lower taxable income in the prospective 12-month period due to the tax shield available for recent plant and equipment asset additions. It is the Company's policy to only recognize deferred tax assets (generally, unused non-capital losses) that will be utilized in the subsequent 12 months. Accordingly, the decline in estimated prospective 12-month taxable income leads to a reduced recognition of deferred tax assets in the current period and a corresponding deferred income tax expense. In addition, the accelerated deduction of plant and equipment expenditures for tax purposes compared to the depreciation of those assets for accounting purposes increased the deferred income tax expense in the current period.

Partially offsetting the above factors which decreased the Company's income in the current quarter was the following:

- In Q3 F2026, the Company recorded a \$123,861 gain on its investment in a public company in light of a significant increase in the fair value of this investment. In Q2 F2026 the realized gain was only \$38,349.

Note A – Amendment to financial results for the three-month period ended July 31, 2025

The Company amended its financial results for the three-month period ended July 31, 2025, as a result of a change to the grant income reported therein. Originally, the Company identified \$897,420 of expenditures incurred during the quarter as being eligible for reimbursement from its previously awarded SDTC Canada and BC ICED Fund grants. The Company recognized grant income of \$447,454 in its consolidated statement of income and comprehensive income in relation to these expenditures based on the cumulative reimbursement rate of 49.86%.

Subsequently, the Company identified an additional \$48,431 of expenditures incurred during the three-month period ended July 31, 2025, as being eligible for grant reimbursement. In addition, the Company determined that, of the total \$945,851 eligible expenditures incurred during the quarter (i.e., the original identified amount of \$897,420 plus the additional amount of \$48,431), \$72,580 were for equipment assets that had been capitalized as at July 31, 2025 and \$556,303 were deposits for equipment assets that were included in prepaid expenses as at July 31, 2025. Accordingly, to be consistent with the Company's accounting policies, the grant reimbursement for these expenditures should have been reported as a

corresponding reduction in the values of the equipment assets and the prepaid expenses balance, rather than reported as grant income.

The following table summarizes the original reported balances, the adjustments, and the final amended balances for the balance sheet and income statement accounts impacted by these changes, for the three-month period ended July 31, 2025:

	<u>Three month period ended July 31, 2025</u>		
	<u>Original Balance</u>	<u>Adjustment</u>	<u>Amended Balance</u>
<i>Individual Accounts</i>			
<i>Balance Sheet</i>			
Prepaid expenses and other	\$ 1,113,863	\$ (277,373)	\$ 836,490
Property, plant and equipment	14,299,300	(36,188)	14,263,112
Deferred grant income	(1,425,661)	24,148	(1,401,513)
<i>Statement of Income</i>			
Grant income	447,454	(289,413)	158,041
<i>Summary Accounts</i>			
<i>Balance sheet</i>			
Total assets	28,307,520	(313,561)	27,993,959
Total liabilities	(12,099,091)	24,148	(12,074,943)
Total shareholders' equity	(16,208,429)	289,413	(15,919,016)
<i>Statement of Income</i>			
Income and comprehensive income	\$ 1,597,712	\$ (289,413)	\$ 1,308,299

Management assessed the prior-period amendments for materiality considering quantitative and qualitative factors and concluded they were not material to the previously issued financial statements.

These amendments did not impact the financial results reported for the three and nine-month periods ended January 31, 2026, as reported in the accompanying financial statements.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

As at January 31, 2026, the Company's shareholders' equity was \$15,899,488

The Company had the following cash flows during the nine-month period ended January 31, 2026:

- i) **Operating Activities:** the Company generated cash from operating activities of \$2,123,690 (January 31, 2025: \$3,658,775) primarily resulting from:
 - a. The Company generated net income of \$1,207,819 during the current period.
 - b. Non-cash expenses of \$2,151,902 were included in income, with significant items including a \$1,209,349 write-off of an exploration and evaluation asset, \$695,828 in depreciation and amortization as well as a \$234,802 of share-based compensation.

Partially offsetting the items above were the following:
 - c. Non-cash income items of \$497,039 were included in income, with significant items including a \$234,000 gain on investment in a private company and a \$161,645 gain on an investment in a public company.
 - d. Changes in the Company's non-cash working capital consumed \$1,009,670 of cash. The significant factor was the \$1,712,319 decrease in deferred grant income, as funds were utilized to develop the PozGlass™ Pilot Plant. Partially offsetting this, was cash generated from a decline in prepaid expenses and an increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.
- ii) **Investing Activities:** Cash used by investing activities of \$4,720,845 during the nine-month period ended January 31, 2026 (January 31, 2025: cash generated of \$492,520). Significant contributions to this figure include:
 - a. Property, Plant, and Equipment: The Company invested \$4,928,603 in automated production equipment for its manufacturing operations as well as for equipment and a building extension to be used in the PozGlass™ SCM Pilot Plant. Partially offsetting this expenditure was \$1,068,045 of grant income recognized for these acquisitions.
 - b. Mineral Property assets: The Company spent \$222,239 on development costs, primarily related to the Red Lake and Bud Bentonite Mines.
 - c. Investment in a Public Company: The Company spent \$605,955 to acquire additional common shares of a Canadian public company for strategic purposes. This company has historically paid quarterly dividends including dividend income received by Progressive Planet in the current period.
- iii) **Financing activities:** The Company used \$682,949 for financing activities during the nine-month period ended January 31, 2026 (January 31, 2025: \$1,017,262). Significant contributions to this figure include:
 - a. Loan repayments: Net loan repayments totalling \$643,262, including interest and principal.
 - b. Lease obligations repayments: Net lease repayments of \$143,720, including interest and principal.

MINERAL PROPERTIES

EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION PROPERTIES

Z1 Natural Pozzolan Property, British Columbia

On January 23, 2017, the Company announced the signing of an option agreement, subsequently amended, to acquire a 100% interest in the Z1 Zeolite Mine ("Z1") located about 3 kilometers ("kms") northeast of Cache Creek, BC. On January 17, 2018, the Company amended certain terms of the Z1 agreement which afforded the Company an additional 12 months to meet the minimum expenditures requirement. On June 14, 2018, the Company completed all its option requirements on Z1 six months ahead of the deadline to complete the minimum expenditures requirement.

The Company has access to two sources of zeolite from permitted properties (Z1 and Bromley Creek). Bromley Creek zeolite continues to be utilized in two products, Z-Lite™ Feed Additive and The Green Patch™ Soil Conditioner. Management believes the Bromley Creek zeolite is also suited as an SCM which can partially replace cement in concrete.

In November 2025, the mine lease on the Z1 Zeolite Quarry expired. Management made the decision to not renew the lease for the following reasons:

- Lease renewal costs were expected to exceed \$100,000, and
- With the acquisition of Absorbent Products in 2022 and the Ferguson Creek Property in 2025, Progressive Planet obtained superior assets for the production of Supplementary Cementing Materials (SCMs) and agricultural soil amendment products.

As a result, the Company wrote-down the entire carrying value of this asset on its balance sheet of \$1,209,349 during the three-month period ending January 31, 2026. Management notes that, since the acquisition of Absorbent Products in February 2022, the Company only spent \$7,634 toward developing and maintaining the Z1 property.

Ferguson Creek Property, British Columbia

The Ferguson Creek Property is a group of pozzolan claims located near the town of Clinton in southwestern B.C.

On June 17, 2025, the Company entered into a purchase agreement to acquire a 100% interest in a pozzolan mineral property near Ferguson Creek, BC, for the following consideration:

- i) \$50,000 cash payment on June 17, 2025 (paid).
- ii) \$25,000 cash payment due within five days following the issuance of a bulk sample permit.
- iii) \$50,000 cash payment due within five days following the issuance of a mine permit.

The Ferguson Creek Pozzolan Property was the subject of historical drilling, bulk sampling and commercial testing by an international cement company which also received government approval to extract a bulk sample from the property. No Mine Permit has been issued to date on the property.

Progressive Planet conducted a series of cement tests on material procured from the property before signing the agreement. Testing included water demand and compressive strength. Progressive Planet has completed further testing, exploration and development work on the property since it announced procuring the mineral rights on June 25, 2025.

Progressive Planet has not yet applied for a Bulk Sample Permit or a Mine Permit. There is no assurance or guarantee that either or both permits will be issued. Progressive Planet will provide further updates as further work is completed on this property.

Subsequent to the end of Q3, Progressive Planet prepared and shipped samples of Ferguson Creek to an international cementing materials company for testing and evaluation as a component in a newly developed alternative cementing material.

OPERATING MINES

Red Lake Diatomaceous Earth Mine

The Red Lake Mine is approximately 60 kilometers from Kamloops, BC.

The Red Lake Mine is an operating mine producing a unique diatomaceous earth with calcium bentonite. To PLAN's knowledge, the Red Lake Mine is one of only two mines in the world with this type of red tinged diatomaceous earth (diatomite) with calcium bentonite – the other mine being located in Scandinavia.

The Red Lake Mine also contains a layer of leonardite sandwiched in between two different layers of diatomite. The leonardite is rich in carbon and sulfur.

During Q3, PLAN continued with extraction and hauling of diatomite from the mine to the plant for processing into three different categories of products – non-clumping cat litter, industrial absorbents, and animal husbandry products including our patented barn acidifier litter amendment, Activated Barn Fresh. Activated Barn Fresh controls ammonia and moisture to keep broiler house flocks healthier. A related product, Fresh Coop, is sold to back yard farmers and continues to see growth in sales.

The two different layers of diatomite are currently mined together and combined to produce all products.

The layer of leonardite is stockpiled and used for on-site reclamation.

The Company continues to be recognized for its efforts in reclaiming land. In doing so, the Company seeks to minimize the amount of disturbed land and to promote environmental stewardship. The Company's 1,000-acre ranch adjacent to its Red Lake Mine has been used for agricultural operations and the reclaimed land at the Red Lake Mine has demonstrated higher yields after reclamation using leonardite versus pre-reclamation.

The Company takes immense pride in the environmental integrity of its operations and products with many of its products being listed for use in organic production by the Organic Material Review Institute ("OMRI"). PLAN has a strong focus on sustainable use of resources including mined materials, electricity, natural gas, or other resources. Furthermore, the Company has reduced its use of natural gas and electricity per tonne over the past five years and uses approximately 98% of the material that is transported from the mines to the processing facility in Kamloops.

Bud Bentonite Clay Mine

The Bud Mine is an operating mine in Princeton, BC, producing calcium bentonite. After extraction, the wet calcium bentonite is trucked to Kamloops where it is converted to sodium bentonite for the

purpose of making multiple private label brands of cat litter for many of the “big box” stores in Canada while also producing our own in-house brand of clumping cat litter, WunderCat®.

Beginning in 2023, the Company began selling swelling bentonite powder (sodium bentonite) to customers for fertilizer production. In fiscal 2024, the Company began selling bentonite for use in geothermal systems. Both of these markets grew in fiscal 2025. In Q1, the Company signed a long-term agreement to supply a customer with this material for use as geothermal grout. Geothermal grout sales continue to be a meaningful source of revenue for the Company as it continued to produce and sell geothermal grout in Q3.

Bromley Creek Zeolite Quarry

In July 2022, PLAN amended its November 30, 2015 option agreement with International Zeolite Corporation (“IZ”) to purchase a 50% interest in IZ’s Bromley Creek Zeolite Mine and adjacent mineral claims (“Bromley Creek”) located in Princeton, BC for total consideration of \$725,000. PLAN’s Bud Bentonite Clay Mine is also located in Princeton, BC.

Prior to the amendment, PLAN had already paid \$102,000, resulting in an ownership interest of 7% interest in Bromley Creek. The amendment stipulated that the remaining \$623,000 was to be paid in 20 equal quarterly installments beginning July 2022 and ending March 2027. In addition, the royalty payable by PLAN to IZ per metric tonne of product mined and removed from the mine was reduced from \$9.00 to \$4.50. PLAN remains the operator of Bromley Creek. The Company has made eight \$31,150 payments between July 2022 and April 2024 which increased its ownership interest to 24.2% as of April 30, 2024.

Effective May 31, 2024, the Company gave notice to International Zeolite Corporation that it intended to cease making acquisition payments under the terms of the option agreement. The factors that influenced the Company to cease further acquisition of the Bromley Creek Zeolite deposit were outlined in a news release dated June 3, 2024, and included the following:

- A decline in annual sales of zeolite-based products,
- Notification from two international cement companies of their lack of intent to purchase zeolite in the current calendar year,
- The fact that PLAN has another permitted zeolite quarry closer to Kamloops,
- The funds saved could be diverted to fund an approved normal Course Issuer Bid also announced on June 3, 2024, and,
- PLAN decided to prioritize investment in developing PozGlass and PozPyro.

The minimum notice period to cease acquisition payments in the option agreement was six months and any acquisition payments scheduled during the notice period became due immediately. Accordingly, on May 31, 2024, the Company made two additional quarterly payments of \$31,150 to International Zeolite Corporation, which resulted in the Company earning an additional 4.3% interest in the property. No further payments were made in fiscal 2025.

During the current quarter, the Company continued to sell products produced from Bromley Creek zeolite. Total ownership of the Bromley Creek Mineral Property currently sits at 32.1%.

COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The Company is committed to four land leases with T'kemplups te Secwepmc and one lease with a private landowner with annual payments totaling \$106,173. The leases contain clauses allowing the rental amount to be reviewed and adjusted every five years. The lease with the private landowner expires on June 30, 2031. Three of the leases with T'kemplups te Secwepmc expire on June 30, 2055 and one lease expires on August 31, 2055.

The Company is committed to four equipment leases with payments totaling \$78,855 for the twelve-month period following January 31, 2026. The expiry dates of these leases range between November 30, 2028, and June 30, 2029.

The Company is committed to a non-revolving 23-year term loan payable to BDC in the amount of \$5,680,000. Annual principal payments on this loan are \$246,840 and the interest rate is equal to 5.05% per annum. The loan matures on November 23, 2049. Only interest payments are due on this loan until March 2026.

The Company is committed to a non-revolving 48-month term loan payable to TD Auto Finance in the amount of \$39,346, with an annual interest rate of 5.99%. Annual combined principal and interest payments on this loan are \$26,109. The loan matures on August 10, 2027.

Due to the nature of the Company's operations, various contingencies such as, but not limited to, environmental obligations, litigation, regulatory proceedings, and tax matters arise in the ordinary course of business. The Company accrues such items as liabilities when the amount can be reasonably estimated, and settlement of the matter is probable to require an outflow of future economic benefits from the Company.

The Company, by agreement with the Government of British Columbia, is responsible for any future site restoration costs on its mining properties. At this time, the need for, or the nature of, any future site restorations costs in addition to those already disclosed the Company's asset retirement obligation cannot be reasonably determined.

The Company is contingently liable with respect to financial letters of credit for \$266,000 as at January 31, 2026 (April 30, 2025 - \$266,000).

SHARE CAPITAL INFORMATION

As of March 12, 2026, the Company had the following outstanding:

Common shares –110,151,943 outstanding

Stock options:

Options Outstanding	Options Exercisable	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
300,000	300,000	0.35	27-Mar-26
300,000	300,000	0.35	11-May-26
1,875,000	1,875,000	0.275	13-Jun-26
100,000	25,000	0.29	20-Oct-28
3,415,000	3,415,000	0.18	14-Mar-29
2,610,000	2,610,000	0.18	09-May-30
8,600,000	8,525,000		

Warrants:

Warrants Outstanding	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
Nil	N/A	N/A

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Compensation of key management personnel

Key management personnel include those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company, and comprises the Company's Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, President and Directors. The spouses of two of the Company's key management personnel are employed by the Company in sales or marketing positions.

Key management compensation for the nine months ended January 31, 2026, and 2025 is comprised of the following, and includes amounts paid to both key management and certain of their spouses noted above:

	2026	2025
Selling expenses – Personnel	\$ 76,067	111,655
General and administrative expenses – Personnel	389,471	374,900
General and administrative expenses – Professional fees	78,867	68,325
Share-based compensation	162,800	-
	<u>\$ 707,205</u>	<u>\$ 554,880</u>

As at January 31, 2026, \$10,786 (April 30, 2025: \$9,560) is included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities which is comprised of amounts owed to the CEO and a corporation owned by the Company's CFO.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

Please refer to the Company's accompanying consolidated financial statements for the nine months ended January 31, 2026, located on www.sedarplus.ca.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT RISK EXPOSURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

(a) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices – e.g., foreign exchange rates, interest rates – will affect the Company’s income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing returns.

Interest rate risk:

The Company's long-term debt is not subject to short-term interest rate risk as its long-term debt carries a fixed interest rate for a five-year term.

Currency risk:

The Company is exposed to financial risks as a result of exchange rate fluctuations and the volatility of these rates. There has been an increase to the Company’s currency risk during the nine-month period ended January 31, 2026, because US denominated revenues has increased compared with the prior year period.

The summary quantitative data about the Company’s exposure to currency risk is as follows:

	January 31, 2026, USD	April 30, 2025, USD
Cash	\$ 194,671	\$ 665,615
Trade receivables	379,204	414,420
Accounts payable	(137,340)	(89,323)
	\$ 436,535	\$ 990,712

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty may default on its contractual obligations resulting in a financial loss. The Company deals with creditworthy counterparties to mitigate the risk of financial loss from defaults. The Company monitors the credit risk of customers through credit rating reviews. The Company limits its exposure to credit risk from trade receivables by establishing a maximum payment period of 90 days.

In management’s opinion, the maximum amount of credit risk is the carrying value of those assets. There has not been a change in who the Company extends credit to. The Company uses a provision matrix to analyze impairment of its trade receivables at the end of each reporting date. During the nine-month period ended January 31, 2026, the Company recognized an impairment loss allowance on trade receivables of \$112,627 (April 30, 2025 – \$75,845).

The Company's aged trade receivables and related expected credit loss allowance are as follows:

As at January 31, 2026	Geographic location			ECL allowance	Credit impairment
	Canada	US	Total		
Current (not past due)	\$ 591,522	\$ 499,804	\$ 1,091,326	\$ -	No
1 – 30 days past due	98,794	-	98,794	-	No
31 – 60 days past due	1,111	12,225	13,336	-	No
Over 60 days past due	112,627	-	112,627	(112,627)	Yes
	\$804,054	\$ 512,029	\$ 1,316,083	\$ (112,627)	

As at January 31, 2026, \$462,109 of the Company's trade receivables were due from three customers (April 30, 2025 - \$697,931 due from three customers).

Cash and cash equivalents

The Company held cash and cash equivalents of \$2,148,409 at January 31, 2026 (April 30, 2025 - \$5,428,513). The balance as at April 30, 2025, included \$1,750,000 deposited in redeemable short-term investment accounts. The cash and cash equivalents are held with a Canadian Schedule 1 bank rated at AA-, based on Fitch ratings.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will be unable to fulfil its obligations on a timely basis or at a reasonable cost. The Company manages its liquidity risk by monitoring its operating requirements and prepares budget and cash forecasts to ensure it has sufficient funds to fulfil its obligations. In addition, the Company maintains an operating line of credit facility that can be drawn on to meet short-term financing needs.

A summary of the Company's prospective undiscounted contractual cash flows (i.e., including known or estimated interest costs) that existed as at January 31, 2026, is as follows:

As at January 31, 2026	Undiscounted contractual cash flows				
	Carrying amount	Remaining Fiscal 2026	Fiscal 2027	Fiscal 2028	Fiscal 2029 and thereafter
Accounts payable	\$ 2,348,406	\$2,348,406	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Lease liabilities	1,693,515	35,926	185,028	185,028	2,707,095
Loans payable	5,719,346	120,975	551,878	521,806	7,858,490
Asset retirement obligation	265,290	5,000	20,000	20,000	284,311
	\$10,026,557	\$ 2,510,307	\$756,906	\$ 726,834	\$ 10,849,896

(d) Fair value disclosure

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, investment in a public company, lease receivable, investment in a private company, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and loans payable. The fair values of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, bank indebtedness and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their carrying amounts due to their short-term nature.

The Lease receivable and the loans payable have been valued using the discounted cash flow method. This valuation model considers the present value of expected payments, discounted using a risk-adjusted discount rate. Management determined the carrying values of the lease receivable and the loans payable were equal to their respective carrying values as at January 31, 2026 (and as at April 30, 2025 in respect to the loans payable).

Investment in a public company and investment in a private company are carried at fair value.

(e) Capital management:

The Board's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The Company monitors capital using a ratio of "net debt" to equity. For this purpose, net debt is defined as total liabilities (as shown in the statement of financial position) less cash and cash equivalents.

Equity comprises all components of equity. The Company's net debt to equity ratio at the end of the reporting year was as follows:

	January 31, 2026	April 30, 2025
Total liabilities	\$ 11,696,656	\$ 13,597,209
Less: cash and cash equivalents	(2,148,409)	(5,428,513)
Net debt	9,548,247	8,168,696
Total equity	\$ 15,899,488	\$ 14,381,917
Net debt to equity	0.60	0.57

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Company has no off-balance sheet arrangements.

OTHER MD&A REQUIREMENTS

Additional disclosure of the Company's technical reports, material change reports, news releases and other information can be obtained on SEDAR at www.sedarplus.ca.

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The Company is subject to a number of risks. The risks and uncertainties described below are significant risks that management of the Company is aware of and believe to be material to the business and results of the Company. When reviewing forward-looking statements and other information contained in this MD&A, readers should carefully consider these factors, as well as other uncertainties, potential events and industry and Company-specific factors that may adversely affect the Company's financial status. New risk factors may emerge from time to time, and it is not possible for the Company's management to predict all risk factors or the impact of such factors on the Company. The Company assumes no obligation to update or revise these risk factors or other information contained in this MD&A to reflect new events or circumstances, except as may be required by law.

Risks Related to the Company and its Operations

Uncertainty of Future Revenues

The Company's future growth and prospects will depend on its ability to maintain and potentially expand the Company's current operations and gain additional revenue streams, while maintaining effective cost controls. Any failure to do so will likely have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results.

Changes in the Company's capital costs and operating costs are likely to have an impact on its profitability. The Company's main planned production expenses include mining costs, transport costs, processing and treatment costs and other overheads. Changes in costs of the Company's mining and processing operations can occur as a result of unforeseen events and could result in changes in profitability or resource estimates, including rendering certain mineral reserves uneconomic to mine. Many of these changes may be beyond the Company's control. Material increases in costs could have a material adverse effect on the Company's future cash flows, profitability, results of operations and the financial condition.

Dependence on Key Personnel

The Company has a small management team and the loss of a key individual could have an adverse effect on the future of its business or cause delay in its plans. The Company's future success will also depend in large part upon its ability to attract and retain appropriate personnel. There can be no assurance that the Company will be successful in attracting and retaining such personnel and an inability to do so could have a material and adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects.

Workforce and Labour Risks

Certain of the Company's operations may be carried out under potentially hazardous conditions. While the Company intends to operate in accordance with relevant health and safety regulations and requirements, the Company is susceptible to the possibility that liabilities might arise as a result of accidents or other workforce-related misfortunes, some of which may be uninsurable or beyond the Company's control.

The Company's operations may be affected by labour-related problems in the future, such as unionization. There can be no assurance that work stoppages or other labour-related developments will not adversely affect the results of the Company's operations or the financial condition.

During periods of growth in the mining industry, there is increased competition for the services of suitably qualified and/or experienced sub-contractors, such as mining and drilling contractors, assay laboratories, metallurgical test work facilities and other providers of engineering, project management and mineral processing services.

As a result, the Company may experience difficulties in sourcing and retaining the services of suitably qualified and/or experienced sub-contractors. The loss or diminution in the services of suitably qualified and/or experienced sub-contractors or an inability to source or retain necessary sub-contractors or their failure to properly perform their services could have a material and adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects.

The Company is unable to predict the risk of insolvency or other managerial failure by any of the contractors or other service providers currently or in the future used by the Company in its activities. Any of the foregoing may have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations or financial condition. In addition, the termination of these arrangements, if not replaced on similar terms, could have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations or the financial condition.

Competition

The Company faces potential competition from other companies in connection with the acquisition of mineral assets, or from other innovation companies in connection with the development of competitive technologies or applications, as well as for the recruitment and retention of qualified employees. Larger companies, in particular, may have access to greater financial resources, operational experience and technical capabilities than the Company, which may give them a competitive advantage.

Future Acquisitions and Joint-Ventures

The Company may evaluate opportunities to acquire and/or joint venture additional assets and businesses as part of its business objectives. These acquisitions or joint ventures may be significant in size, may change the scale of the Company's business and may expose it to new geographic, operating, financial and geological risks. The Company's success in its acquisition and/or joint venture activities will depend on its ability to identify suitable acquisition and/or joint venture candidates and partners, acquire or joint venture them on acceptable terms and integrate their operations successfully with those of the Company. Any acquisitions or joint ventures would be accompanied by risks, such as the difficulty of assimilating the operations and personnel of any acquired companies; the potential disruption of the Company's ongoing business; the inability of management to maximize the financial and strategic position of the Company through the successful incorporation of acquired assets and businesses or joint ventures; additional expenses associated with amortization of acquired intangible assets; the maintenance of uniform standards, controls, procedures and policies; the impairment of relationships with employees, customers and contractors as a result of any integration of new management personnel; dilution of the Company's present shareholders or of its interests in its subsidiaries or assets as a result of the issuance of shares to pay for acquisitions or the decision to grant earning or other interests to a joint venture partner; and the potential unknown liabilities associated with acquired assets and businesses. There can be no assurance that the Company would be successful in overcoming these risks or any other problems encountered in connection with such acquisitions or joint ventures. There may be no right for shareholders to evaluate the merits or risks of any future acquisition or joint venture undertaken except as required by applicable laws and regulations.

Dependence on Third Party Services

The Company currently relies and will continue to rely on products and services provided by third parties. If there is any interruption to the products or services provided by such third parties, the Company may be unable to find adequate replacement services on a timely basis or at all.

The Company is unable to predict the risk of insolvency or other managerial failure, or the failure to otherwise deliver such products and services, by any of the contractors or other service providers currently or in the future used by the Company.

Reliance on Strategic and Commercial Relationships

In conducting its business, the Company relies and will continue to rely on continuing existing strategic and commercial relationships, and forming new relationships with other entities and also certain regulatory and governmental departments. There can be no assurance that its existing relationships will continue to be maintained or that new ones will be successfully formed, and the loss of these relationships could have a material adverse effect on the results of the Company's operations or the financial condition.

Project Risks

The Company manages and participates in a variety of projects in the conduct of its business. The Company's ability to execute projects and market its products will depend upon numerous factors beyond its control, including: the availability of processing capacity; the availability of storage capacity; the supply of and demand for pozzolanic materials; the availability of equipment; unexpected cost increases; accidental events; currency fluctuations; changes in regulations; the availability and productivity of skilled labour; and the regulation of the industry by various levels of government and governmental agencies.

Because of these factors, the Company could be unable to execute projects on time, on budget or at all, and may not be able to effectively market products that it produces. The existence of these factors may delay expected revenues from operations and cause cost estimates not to be accurate, which may result in significant cost over-runs that could make the Company's ventures uneconomical, either of which would have a material and adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Compliance with Laws

The Company's operations are, and will going forward be, subject to various laws and regulations relating to the protection of the environment (including regular environmental impact assessments and the obtaining of appropriate permits or approvals by relevant environmental authorities), worker health and safety, employment standards, waste disposal, protection of historic and archaeological sites, mine development, protection of endangered and protected species, Indigenous communities' rights and other matters.

Any such legislation, and environmental legislation in particular, can, in certain jurisdictions, comprise numerous regulations which might conflict with one another and which cannot be consistently interpreted. Such regulations typically cover a wide variety of matters including, without limitation, prevention of waste, pollution and protection of the environment, labour regulations and worker safety. The Company may also be subject under such regulations to clean-up costs and liability for toxic or hazardous substances which may exist on or under any of its properties or which may be produced as a result of its operations. Compliance with these laws and regulations is costly and time intensive and the

Company's complete compliance with all such laws and regulations cannot be guaranteed given the nature and complexity of such laws and regulations.

Any failure to comply with relevant environmental, health and safety and other laws and regulatory standards may subject the Company to extensive liability and fines and/or penalties and have an adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations, or prospects.

In particular, a violation of environmental health and safety laws relating to a mine or other plant or a failure to comply with the instructions of the relevant environmental or health and safety authorities could lead to, among other things, a temporary shutdown of all or a portion of the mine or other plant, a loss of the right to mine or to use other plant, or the imposition of costly compliance procedures. If health and safety authorities require the Company to shut down all or a portion of a mine, or other plant or to implement costly compliance measures, whether pursuant to existing or new environmental or health and safety laws and regulations, such measures could have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations or financial condition. Furthermore, the future introduction or enactment of new laws, guidelines and regulations could serve to limit or curtail the growth and development of the Company's business or have an otherwise negative impact on its operations. Any changes to, or increases in the current level of regulation or legal requirements may have a material adverse effect upon the Company in terms of additional compliance costs.

Mining operations have inherent risks and liabilities associated with pollution of the environment and the disposal of waste products occurring as a result of mineral exploration and production. Laws and regulations involving the protection and remediation of the environment and the governmental policies for implementation of such laws and regulations are constantly changing and are generally becoming more restrictive. As a result, there are certain risks inherent in the Company's activities and those which it anticipates undertaking in the future, such as, but not limited to, risks of accidental spills, leakages or other unforeseen circumstances, that could subject the Company to potential liability. The Company cannot give any assurance that breaches of environmental laws (whether inadvertent or not) or environmental pollution will not materially and adversely affect its financial condition and its results from operations.

First Nations

The Company operates in some areas presently or previously inhabited or used by First Nations peoples. There are many laws, rules and regulations that address the rights of First Nations peoples. Some mandate governmental consultation with First Nations regarding actions which may affect First Nations people, including actions to approve or grant mining rights or permits. The obligations of government and private parties under these laws, rules and regulations continue to evolve and be defined.

The Company's current and future operations are subject to a risk that one or more First Nations may oppose continued operation, further development, or new development of the Company's projects or operations. Such opposition may be directed through legal or administrative proceedings or expressed in manifestations such as protests, roadblocks or other forms of public expression against the Company's activities. Opposition by First Nations to the Company's operations may require modification of or preclude operation or development of the Company's projects or may require the Company to enter into agreements with First Nations with respect to the Company's projects, which may impact the Company's business, operations and financial condition.

Exploration and Development

Some of the Company's mineral assets are in exploration or development stage, and further development may only follow upon obtaining continuing satisfactory exploration results and being able to obtain sufficient financing to continue the development and eventual commercial production. Mineral exploration and development are speculative in nature and involve a high degree of risk and few properties which are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. There is no assurance that the Company's mineral exploration and development activities will result in any additional discoveries of reserves or that the current reserves or resources will be developed to production or be commercially viable. The long-term profitability of the Company's operations will be in part directly related to the cost and success of its exploration programs, which may be affected by a number of factors.

Substantial expenditures are required to establish resources and reserves through drilling and development and for mining and processing facilities and infrastructure. Although substantial benefits may be derived from the discovery of a major mineralized deposit, no assurance can be given that minerals will be discovered in sufficient quantities to justify commercial operations or that the funds required for development can be obtained on a timely basis.

Calculation of Reserves and Resources

Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources are based on estimates of mineral content and quantity derived from limited information acquired through drilling and other sampling methods and require judgmental interpretations of geology, structure, grade distributions and trends, and other factors. These estimates may change as more information is obtained. No assurance can be given that the estimates are accurate or that the indicated level of mineral product will be produced. Actual mineralization or formations may be different from those predicted. Further, it may take many years from the initial phase of drilling before production is possible, and during that time the economic feasibility of exploiting a discovery may change.

In addition, the Mineral Reserve and Mineral Resource estimates are subject to updates from time to time as the geological and technical information on the mineralization increases. These Mineral Reserve and Mineral Resource updates may result in reclassification of resources from one category of resources to another and these reclassifications may have a follow-on impact on reserves. To the extent that these reclassifications of resources are from a higher category to a lower category, there may be a resulting negative impact on related Mineral Reserves. Any reduction of reserves resulting from reclassification of resources may ultimately impact on project economics, including net present values and internal rates of return. For future projects, these reductions may impact adversely on production decisions. Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. It cannot be assumed that all or any part of declared Mineral Resources constitute or will be converted into reserves. Market price fluctuations of minerals as well as increased production and capital costs, reduced recovery rates or technical, economic, regulatory or other factors may render proven and probable reserves unprofitable to develop at a particular site or sites for periods of time or may render Mineral Reserves containing relatively lower grade mineralization uneconomic. Successful extraction requires safe and efficient mining and processing. Moreover, short-term operating factors relating to the Mineral Reserves, such as the need for the orderly development of ore bodies or the processing of new or different ore types, may cause Mineral Reserves to become uneconomic. Estimated reserves may have to be recalculated based on actual production experience. Any of these factors may require the reduction of the Mineral Reserve and Mineral Resource.

There is also no assurance that the Company will achieve indicated levels of recovery or obtain the prices for production assumed in determining the amount of any reserves. Anticipated levels of production may be affected by numerous factors, including mining conditions, labour availability and relations, weather and supply shortages.

Permits and Government Approvals

The operations of the Company require licenses and permits from various governmental authorities. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain or maintain all necessary licenses and permits that are required to carry out exploration and development at its properties. Regulations and policies relating to licenses and permits may change or be implemented in a way that the Company does not currently anticipate and permits and licenses may take significantly greater time to obtain than anticipated by the Company. These licenses and permits are subject to numerous requirements, including compliance with the environmental regulations, which may be difficult, time consuming, expensive or impossible for the Company to fulfill. The failure of the Company to obtain necessary licenses and permits on the timeline required, or at all, or the revocation or suspension of the permits or licenses obtained by the Company, could have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition and results of operations.

Reclamation

There is a risk that monies allotted for land reclamation may not be sufficient to cover all risks, due to changes in the nature of the waste rock or tailings and/or revisions to government regulations. Therefore, additional funds, or reclamation bonds or other forms of financial assurance may be required over the tenure of the Company's mineral projects to cover potential risks. These additional costs may have a material adverse impact on the Company's financial condition and results.

Litigation

The Company may be subject to litigation arising in the normal course of business and may be involved in disputes with other parties, including governments and its workforce, in the future which may result in litigation. The causes of potential future litigation cannot be known and may arise from, among other things, business activities, environmental laws, volatility in stock price, failure to comply with disclosure obligations or labour disruptions at the Company's projects. The results and costs of litigation cannot be predicted with certainty. If the Company is unable to resolve these disputes favorably, it may have a material adverse impact on the Company's financial performance, cash flow and results of operations.

Government Regulation and Political Risk

The Company's operating activities are subject to laws and regulations governing expropriation of property, health and worker safety, employment standards, waste disposal, protection of the environment, mine development, land and water use, prospecting, mineral production, exports, taxes, labour standards, occupational health standards, toxic wastes, the protection of endangered and protected species and other matters. Future changes in applicable laws, regulations, agreements or changes in their enforcement or regulatory interpretation could result in changes in legal requirements or in the terms of existing permits and agreements applicable to the Company or its properties, which could have a material adverse impact on the Company's current operations or planned development projects. Where required, obtaining necessary permits and licenses can be a complex, time consuming process and the Company cannot assure whether any necessary permits will be obtained on acceptable terms, in a timely manner or at all. The costs and delays associated with obtaining necessary permits and complying with these permits and applicable laws and regulations could stop or materially delay or restrict the Company from proceeding with any future exploration or development of its properties,

which could have a material adverse impact on the Company's ongoing or planned operations or ongoing or planned development projects.

Operating Risks

The Company's activities are subject to all of the hazards and risks normally incidental to exploring and developing natural resource projects. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, environmental hazards, industrial accidents, labour disputes, encountering unusual or unexpected geological formations or other geological or grade problems, unanticipated changes in metallurgical characteristics and mineral recovery, encountering unanticipated ground or water conditions, cave-ins, pit wall failures, flooding, rock bursts, periodic interruptions due to inclement or hazardous weather conditions and other acts of God or unfavourable operating conditions and losses.

Should any of these risks and hazards affect the Company's exploration, development or mining activities, it may cause the cost of production to increase to a point where it would no longer be economic to produce mineral resources from the Company's properties, require the Company to write-down the carrying value of one or more mineral projects, cause delays or a stoppage of mining and processing, result in the destruction of mineral properties or processing facilities, cause death or personal injury and related legal liability; any and all of which may have a material adverse effect on the Company.

Uninsured Hazards

The Company may be subject to substantial liability claims due to the inherently hazardous nature of its activities or for acts and omissions of contractors, sub-contractors or operators. Any indemnities the Company may receive from such parties may be limited or may be difficult to enforce if such contractors or sub-contractors or operators lack adequate resources.

The Company can give no assurance that the proceeds of insurance applicable to covered risks will be adequate to cover expenses relating to losses or liabilities. The Company is also subject to the risk of unavailability, increased premiums or deductibles, reduced cover and additional or expanded exclusions in connection with its insurance policies and those of operators of assets it does not itself operate. Accordingly, the Company might become subject to liability for which it is completely or partially uninsured, or for which it elects not to ensure because of unavailability, premium costs or other reasons. Losses from these events may cause the Company to incur significant costs that could have a material adverse effect upon the financial condition and/or results of operations of the Company.

Weather Conditions and Climate Change

It may not be possible to fully insure against adverse weather conditions, and should such events occur, liabilities may arise which could reduce or eliminate any future profitability, result in increasing costs or the loss of the Company's assets and a decline in the value of its securities. The Company acknowledges climate change and that increased environmental regulation resulting therefrom may adversely affect its operations.

There is no assurance that the response of the Company to the risks posed by climate change and the corresponding legislation and regulation will be effective and the physical risks of climate change will not have an adverse effect on its operations and profitability.

Transportation Delays

The Company is reliant upon public and privately owned transportation infrastructure to transport its products offsite. Unusual or infrequent weather phenomena, sabotage, government or other interference in the maintenance or provision of such infrastructure could adversely affect the Company's operations, financial condition and results of operations. Any such issues arising in respect of the supporting infrastructure or on the Company's worksites could materially and adversely affect the Company's results of operations or financial condition. Furthermore, any failure or unavailability of the Company's operational infrastructure (for example, through equipment failure or disruption to its transportation arrangements) could adversely affect the production or distribution of its products.

Intellectual Property

The Company has several research and development projects ongoing, through which new intellectual property assets may develop. Any infringement of the Company's rights in such intellectual property assets may affect the Company's operations and results.

Further, the Company may face allegations that it has infringed the trademarks, copyrights, patents or other intellectual property rights of third parties, including from its competitors. Infringement and other intellectual property claims, with or without merit, can be expensive and time-consuming to litigate, and the results are difficult to predict. The Company may not have the financial or human resources to defend against any infringement suits that may be brought. As a result of any court judgement or settlement, the Company may be obligated to cancel the continued research and development of new products or applications, the launch of a new product or application offerings, pay royalties or significant settlement costs, purchase licenses, or modify the Company's products and applications, or develop substitutes.

Potential Conflicts of Interest

Certain of the Company's directors and officers also serve as directors and officers of other public and private companies or have significant shareholdings in other public and private companies. Consequently, there exists the possibility that such individuals will be in a position of a conflict of interest in the ordinary course of the Company's business in dealings between these companies and the Company. While applicable corporate law requires any decision made by directors and executive officers to be made in accordance with applicable laws and the duties and obligations of such individuals to act honestly, in good faith and in the best interests of the Company, the Company does not have any agreements mandating the Company's directors and officers act in the best interests of the Company and there can be no assurance that any such conflicts will be resolved in favour of the Company. If any such conflicts are not resolved in favour of the Company, it may be adversely affected.

Debt

The Company has obtained loan and credit facilities from banks, and, as part of its acquisition of APL, has assumed bank indebtedness of APL. The Company's debt burden could have important consequences, including: increasing its vulnerability to general adverse economic and industry conditions; limiting flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in its business and industry; requiring the dedication of a substantial portion of any cash flows from operations for the payment of principal and interest on our indebtedness, thereby reducing the availability of cash flow to fund operations, growth strategy, working capital, capital expenditures, future business opportunities, and other general corporate purposes; restricting the Company from making strategic acquisitions or causing it to make non-strategic divestitures; limiting its ability to obtain additional financing for working capital, capital expenditures, research and development, acquisitions and general corporate or other purposes; limiting

its ability to adjust to changing market conditions; and placing it at a competitive disadvantage relative to competitors who have lower levels of debt. Further, if and when the Company has borrowings at floating rates of interest, it could expose us to the risk of increased interest rates with respect to those borrowings.

Cyber and Cloud Security Risk

The Company's exposure to cybersecurity risks arises from the ever-increasing reliance on internet and cloud technologies, coupled with the remote or hybrid work environment for certain employees and consultants. Heightened geopolitical tensions are also contributing to elevated global exposures to cybersecurity risks. These risks include the threat of data loss resulting in potential exposure of customer or employee information, identity theft and fraud. Ransomware or denial of service attacks could result in system failure and service disruption. Threat campaigns are becoming better organized and more sophisticated, with reported data breaches, often through third-party suppliers, that can negatively impact the Company's brand and reputation.

Risks Related to the Company's Common Shares

Share Price Volatility

The market price of the Company's common shares may be subject to wide price fluctuations in response to many factors, including variations in the Company's operating results, divergence in financial results from analysts' expectations, changes in earnings estimates by stock market analysts, changes in the business prospects of LEAF, general economic conditions, legislative changes, and other events and factors outside of the Company's control. In addition, stock markets have from time to time experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations, which, as well as general economic political conditions, could adversely affect the market price for the Company's common shares.

Dividends

It is not anticipated that the Company will pay dividends on its shares in the foreseeable future. Dividends paid by the Company would be subject to tax and, potentially, withholdings.

Market Perception

Market perception of smaller mining companies may change which could impact on the value of investors' holdings and impact on the ability of the Company to raise further funds by issue of further common shares. Future issues or sales of the common shares could cause the share price to decline. If the Company issues equity or debt securities in the future or if shareholders sell a substantial number of the Company's common shares in the public market, or if there is a perception that these sales or issuances might occur, the market price of the Company's common shares could decline.

Dilution

The Company may sell additional equity securities (including through the sale of securities convertible into common shares) and may issue additional debt or equity securities to finance operations, exploration, development, acquisitions or other projects. The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares. Management cannot predict the size of future sales and issuances of debt or equity securities or the effect, if any, that future sales and issuances of debt or equity securities will have on the market price of the Company's common shares. Sales or issuances of a substantial number of equity securities, or the perception that such sales could occur, may adversely affect prevailing market prices for the common shares. With any additional sale or issuance of equity

securities, shareholders will suffer dilution of their voting power and may experience dilution in earnings per share.

Liquid Trading Market for the Common Shares

Shareholders of the Company may be unable to sell significant quantities of common shares into the public trading markets without a significant reduction in the price of the Company's common shares, or at all. There can be no assurance that there will be sufficient liquidity of the Company's common shares on the trading market, and that the Company will continue to meet the listing requirements of the TSX-V, OTCQB or achieve listing on any other public listing exchange.

QUALIFIED PERSON

The technical content of this MD&A with respect to the mineral properties has been reviewed and approved by Agnes Koffyberg, PGeo, a qualified person as defined in Canadian Securities Administrators National Instrument 43-101, and is a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain information in this MD&A, including all statements that are not historical facts, constitutes forward-looking information within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities laws. Such forward-looking information may include, but is not limited to, information which reflect management's expectations regarding the Company's future growth, results of operations (including, without limitation, future production and capital expenditures), performance (both operational and financial) and business prospects (including with respect to the Company's products) and opportunities. Often, this information includes words such as "plans", "expects" or "does not expect", "is expected", "budget", "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "intends", "anticipates" or "does not anticipate" or "believes" or variations of such words and phrases or statements that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "should", "would", "might" or "will" be taken, occur or be achieved.

In making and providing the forward-looking information included in this MD&A the Company's assumptions may include among other things: (i) successful integration of APL into the Company's business; (ii) assumptions about operating costs and expenditures; (iii) assumptions about management and personnel; (iv) assumptions about competition; (v) assumptions regarding third party service providers; (vi) assumptions regarding legal and regulatory risks; (vii) assumptions regarding the Company's intellectual property assets; (viii) assumptions about the Company's debt burdens; (ix) assumptions about future production and recovery; (x) that there is no unanticipated fluctuation in foreign exchange rates; and (xi) that there is no material deterioration in general economic conditions. Although management believes that the assumptions made and the expectations represented by such information are reasonable, there can be no assurance that the forward-looking information will prove to be accurate. By its nature, forward-looking information is based on assumptions and involves known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the Company's actual results, performance or achievements, or results, to be materially different from future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking information. Such risks, uncertainties and other factors include among other things, those described in the "Risk and Uncertainties" portion of this MD&A.

Although the Company has attempted to identify factors that would cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those disclosed in the forward-looking information, there may be other factors that cause actual results, performances, achievements or events not to be anticipated, estimated or intended. Also, many of the factors are beyond the Company's control. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking information. The Company undertakes no obligation to reissue or update forward looking information as a result of new information or events after the date of this MD&A except as may be required by law. All forward-looking information disclosed in this document is qualified by this cautionary statement.