UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 40-F

[Check one]

☐ **REGISTRATION STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 12 OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**
OR

☒ **ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13(A) OR 15(D) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the fiscal year ended November 30, 2025

Commission File Number 001-39566

GoldMining Inc.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Canada
(Province or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

1040
(Primary Standard Industrial Classification Code Number (if applicable))

Not Applicable
(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number (if applicable))

Suite 1830, 1188 West Georgia Street
Vancouver, British Columbia, V6E 4A2 Canada
(604) 630-1000
(Address and telephone number of Registrant's principal executive offices)

C T Corporation System
28 Liberty Street
New York, New York 10005
(212) 894-8940
(Name, address (including zip code) and telephone number (including area code)
of agent for service in the United States)

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Trading Symbol(s)	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common shares	GLDG	NYSE American

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: **None.**

Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Act: **None.**

For annual reports, indicate by check mark the information filed with this Form:

☒ Annual information form ☒ Audited annual financial statements

Indicate the number of outstanding shares of each of the issuer's classes of capital or common stock as of the close of the period covered by the annual report: 213,757,471

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the Registrant was required to file such reports) and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files).

Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is an emerging growth company as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Emerging growth company ☒

If an emerging growth company that prepares its financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards† provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act. ☐

† The term "new or revised financial accounting standard" refers to any update issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board to its Accounting Standards Codification after April 5, 2012.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed a report on and attestation to its management's assessment of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting under Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (15 U.S.C. 7262(b)) by the registered public accounting firm that prepared or issued its audit report. ☐

If securities are registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act, indicate by check mark whether the financial statements of the registrant included in the filing reflect the correction of an error to previously issued financial statements. ☐

Indicate by check mark whether any of those error corrections are restatements that required a recovery analysis of incentive-based compensation received by any of the registrant's executive officers during the relevant recovery period pursuant to §240.10D-1(b). ☐

EXPLANATORY NOTE

GoldMining Inc. (the "**Company**" or "**Registrant**") is a Canadian public company eligible to file its annual report pursuant to Section 13 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "**Exchange Act**"), on Form 40-F pursuant to the multi-jurisdictional disclosure system of the Exchange Act. The Company is a "foreign private issuer" as defined in Rule 3b-4 under the Exchange Act. The equity securities of the Company are accordingly exempt from Sections 14(a), 14(b), 14(c), 14(f) and 16 of the Exchange Act pursuant to Rule 3a12-3 of the Exchange Act.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Annual Report on Form 40-F and the exhibits attached hereto may contain certain forward-looking information and statements, including statements relating to matters that are not historical facts and statements of our beliefs, intentions and expectations about developments, results and events which will or may occur in the future, including "forward-looking statements," within the meaning of the "safe harbor" provisions of the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, as amended, collectively referred to as "forward-looking statements." The forward-looking statements contained in this Annual Report on Form 40-F are made only as of the date hereof. The forward-looking statements contained in the exhibits incorporated by reference into this Annual Report on Form 40-F are made only as of the respective dates set forth in such exhibits. The Company does not have, or undertake, any obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements whether as a result of new information, subsequent events or otherwise, unless otherwise required by law.

Often, but not always, forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of words such as "plans," "expects," "estimates," "intends," "anticipates," "forecasts," "does not anticipate," "believes," "contemplate," "continue," "proposes," "predicts," "targets," "aims," "pursues," "potential," "objective," "capable" or the negatives or variations of such words and phrases, or statements that certain actions, events or results "may," "could," "would," "should," "shall," "might" or "will" be taken, occur or be achieved.

Forward-looking statements are based on the then-current expectations, beliefs, assumptions, estimates and forecasts about the business and the industry and markets in which the Company operates including: (i) the Company will realize on benefits expected from its business plans and strategies; (ii) the timing and ability to obtain requisite operational, environmental and other licenses, permits and approvals, including extensions thereof will occur and proceed as expected; (iii) current gold, silver, base metal and other commodity prices will be sustained, or will improve; (iv) the proposed development of the Company's projects will be viable operationally and economically and will proceed as expected; (v) any additional financing required by the Company will be available, and on reasonable terms; (vi) the accuracy of any mineral reserve and mineral resource estimates; (vii) the accuracy of budgeted exploration and development costs and expenditures; (viii) the price of other commodities such as fuel; (ix) future currency exchange rates and interest rates; (x) political and regulatory stability; (xi) the receipt of governmental and third-party approvals, licenses and permits on favourable terms; (xii) obtaining required renewals for existing approvals, licenses and permits and obtaining all other required approvals, licenses and permits on favourable terms; and (xiii) the Company will not experience any material accident, labor dispute or failure of plant or equipment.

Investors are cautioned that forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve risks and uncertainties, including, but not limited to: (i) the exploration, development, and operation of early-stage mineral properties, including the speculative nature of exploration and development projects, the possibility of diminishing quantities or grades of mineralization, the inability to recover certain expenditures and the exposure to operational hazards typically encountered in the exploration, development and production of mineral properties; (ii) obtaining and maintaining all necessary government permits, approvals and authorizations related to the continued exploration and development of the Company's current and future projects and operations; (iii) the uncertainty of mineral resource estimates; (iv) fluctuation in market value of publicly traded securities held by the Company; (v) the potential dilution of voting power or earnings per share as a result of the exercise of convertible securities of the Company, future financings or future acquisitions financed by the issuance of equity; (vi) general economic conditions; (vii) gold and other commodity price fluctuations and volatility; (viii) the Company has no known mineral reserves and that no economic reserves may exist on the Company's projects; (ix) potential acquisitions of additional mineral properties or mergers with or investment in new companies and abandonment of interest by the Company in its mineral properties; (x) referendums or resolutions respecting prohibitions or restrictions on mining; (xi) government regulations and government and community approvals, acceptance, agreements and permissions (generally referred to as "social license"), including the ability to obtain and maintain required government and community approvals, the impact of changing government regulations and shifting political climates, and the ability of regulatory authorities to impose fines or shut down operations in cases of non-compliance; (xii) the presence of artisanal miners; (xiii) inherent risks in mining and development, including risks related to accidents, labour disputes, environmental hazards, unfavourable operating conditions, or other unanticipated difficulties with or interruptions in operations; (xiv) war, crime, terrorism, sabotage, blockades and other forms of civil unrest, and uncertain political and economic environment; (xv) infrastructure; (xvi) competitive conditions in the mineral exploration and mining industry; (xvii) property and mineral title, including defective title to mineral claims or property; (xviii) environmental regulation and liability; (xix) costs, compliance and other risks associated with climate change and emerging climate change regulation; (xx) information systems and cyber security; (xxi) uncertainty of the performance of contractors; (xxii) costs, delays and other risks associated with statutory and regulatory compliance; (xxiii) the uncertainty of profitability and financing risks, as the Company has no history of earnings; (xxiv) health epidemics or pandemics; (xxv) internal controls over financial reporting; (xxvi) foreign exchange fluctuations; (xxvii) the ability of the Company to retain skilled and experienced personnel, contractors, management and employees; (xxviii) potential litigation; (xxix) foreign operations; (xxx) possible conflicts of interest; (xxxi) uninsurable risks; (xxxii) risks associated with joint ventures; (xxxiii) capital cost estimates; and other risks and uncertainties listed in the Company's public filings, including those set out under "Risk Factors" in the Company's Annual Information Form for the year ended November 30, 2025, (the "**AIF**") filed as Exhibit 99.1 to this Annual Report on Form 40-F and its Management's Discussion and Analysis ("**MD&A**") for the year ended November 30, 2025, filed as Exhibit 99.2 to this Annual Report on Form 40-F. These risks, as well as others, could cause actual results and events to vary significantly. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements and information, which are qualified in their entirety by this cautionary statement. There can be no assurance that forward-looking information, or the material factors or assumptions used to develop such forward-looking information, will prove to be accurate. The Company does not undertake any obligations to release publicly any revisions for updating any voluntary forward-looking statements, except as required by applicable securities laws.

DIFFERENCES IN UNITED STATES AND CANADIAN REPORTING PRACTICES

The Company is permitted, under the multijurisdictional disclosure system adopted by the United States, to prepare this Annual Report on Form 40-F in accordance with Canadian disclosure requirements, which are different from those of the United States. The Company prepares its financial statements, which are filed with this Annual Report on Form 40-F in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. Consequently, the Company's financial statements may not be comparable to those prepared by U.S. companies. The Company's audited financial statements as at and for the years ended November 30, 2025, and 2024 (the "**Audited Financial Statements**") are attached hereto as Exhibit 99.3 to this Annual Report on Form 40-F and incorporated by reference herein.

CURRENCY

Unless otherwise indicated, all dollar amounts in this Annual Report on Form 40-F are in Canadian dollars. The exchange rate of Canadian dollars into United States dollars, on November 28, 2025, based upon the daily average exchange rate as published by the Bank of Canada, was CDN $1.00=U.S. $0.7154. The exchange rate of Canadian dollars into United States dollars, on February 26, 2026, based upon the daily average exchange rate as published by the Bank of Canada, was CDN $1.00=U.S. $0.7306.

CAUTIONARY NOTE TO U.S. INVESTORS REGARDING PRESENTATION OF MINERAL RESERVE AND MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

The Company's AIF, attached as Exhibit 99.1 to this Annual Report on Form 40-F, and the MD&A, attached as Exhibit 99.2 to this Annual Report on Form 40-F, have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Canadian securities laws, which differ from the requirements of U.S. securities laws. Unless otherwise indicated, mining terms incorporated by references included in this Annual Report on Form 40-F and in any document incorporated by reference herein or therein the meanings set forth in National Instrument 43-101 – *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* ("**NI 43-101**"), which references the guidelines set out in the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (the "**CIM**") classification system, the *CIM Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves* ("**CIM Standards**"), adopted by the CIM Council. NI 43-101 permits disclosure of a "historical estimate" (as defined in NI 43-101) using historical terminology if the disclosure: (a) identifies the source and date of the historical estimate; (b) comments on the relevance and reliability of the historical estimate; (c) the extent known, provides the key assumptions, parameters, and methods used to prepare the historical estimate; (d) states whether the historical estimate uses categories other than those prescribed by NI 43-101 and, if so, includes an explanation of the difference; (e) includes any more recent estimates or data available; (f) comments on what work needs to be done to upgrade or verify the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves; and (g) states with equal prominence that: (i) a qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves; and (ii) the disclosing company is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves.

In addition, the terms "Mineral Resource", "Measured Mineral Resource", "Indicated Mineral Resource" and "Inferred Mineral Resource" are defined in and required to be disclosed by NI 43-101. Investors are cautioned not to assume that any part or all of the mineral deposits in these categories will ever be converted into a higher category of mineral resources or mineral reserves. "Inferred Mineral Resources" have a greater amount of uncertainty as to whether they can be mined legally or economically. Under Canadian securities laws, estimates of Inferred Mineral Resources may not form the basis of feasibility or prefeasibility studies, except in certain specific cases. Additionally, disclosure of "contained ounces" in a resource is permitted disclosure under Canadian securities laws.

The SEC has adopted mining disclosure rules under sub-part 1300 of SEC Regulation S-K – *Disclosure by Registrants Engaged in Mining Operations* ("**Regulation S-K 1300**"). Under S-K 1300, the SEC now recognizes estimates of "Measured Mineral Resources", "Indicated Mineral Resources" and "Inferred Mineral Resources". In addition, the SEC has amended its definitions of "Proven Mineral Reserves" and "Probable Mineral Reserves" to be substantially similar to the corresponding definitions under the CIM Standards, as required under NI 43-101.

As a foreign private issuer that files its Annual Report on Form 40-F with the SEC pursuant to the multi-jurisdictional disclosure system ("**MJDS**"), the Company is not required to provide disclosure on its mineral properties under the SEC Modernization Rules and will continue to provide disclosure under NI 43-101 and the CIM Standards. Accordingly, United States investors are cautioned that the disclosure the Company provides on its mineral properties in this Annual Report on Form 40-F and under its continuous disclosure obligations under the Exchange Act may be different from the disclosure that the Company would otherwise be required to provide as a U.S. domestic issuer or a non-MJDS foreign private issuer under the SEC Modernization Rules.

U.S. investors are cautioned that despite efforts to harmonize U.S. mining disclosure rules with NI 43-101 and other international requirements, there are differences between the terms and definitions used in Regulation S-K 1300 and mining terms defined in the CIM Standards, which definitions have been adopted by NI 43-101, and there is no assurance that any mineral reserves or mineral resources that the Company may report as "proven mineral reserves", "probable mineral reserves", "measured mineral resources", "indicated mineral resources" and "inferred mineral resources" under NI 43-101 would be the same had the Company prepared the reserve or resource estimates under Regulation S-K 1300.

Information contained in this Annual Report on Form 40-F and the portions of documents incorporated by reference herein contain descriptions of the Company's mineral deposits that may not be comparable to similar information made public by U.S. companies who prepare their disclosure in accordance with U.S. federal securities laws and the rules and regulations thereunder.

PRINCIPAL DOCUMENTS

The following documents, filed as Exhibits 99.1, 99.2 and 99.3 hereto, are hereby incorporated by reference into this Annual Report on Form 40-F:

(a) Annual Information Form of GoldMining Inc. for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2025.

(b) Management's Discussion and Analysis of GoldMining Inc. for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2025.

(c) Consolidated Financial Statements of GoldMining Inc. for the fiscal years ended November 30, 2025, and November 30, 2024.

ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURE

Certifications and Disclosure Regarding Controls and Procedures.

(a) Certifications. See Exhibits 99.4, 99.5, 99.6 and 99.7 to this Annual Report on Form 40-F.

(b) Disclosure Controls and Procedures.

As of the end of the period covered by this report, an evaluation was carried out under the supervision of and with the participation of the Company's management, including the Company's principal executive officer and principal financial officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) and Rule 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act). Based on that evaluation, the Company's principal executive officer and principal financial officer have concluded that, as of the end of the period covered by this report, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Company in reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is (i) recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms and (ii) accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including its principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

It should be noted that while the Company's principal executive officer and principal financial officer believe that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures provide a reasonable level of assurance that they are effective, they do not expect that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures or internal control over financial reporting will prevent all errors and fraud. A control system, no matter how well conceived or operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute assurance that the objectives of the control system are met.

(c) Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Management, with the participation of its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) and 240.15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act). The Company uses the 2013 Internal Control - Integrated Framework published by The Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission as the basis for assessing its internal control over financial reporting. Management has determined that the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective as at November 30, 2025.

(d) Attestation report of the registered public accounting firm . In accordance with the United States Jumpstart Our Business Startup Act (the "**JOBS Act**"), the Company qualifies as an "emerging growth company" (an " **EGC**"), which entitles the Company to take advantage of certain exemptions from various reporting requirements. Specifically, the JOBS Act defers the requirement to have the Company's independent auditor assess the Company's internal controls over financial reporting under Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act for so long as the Company remains an EGC. Accordingly, this Annual Report on Form 40-F does not include an attestation report of the Company's registered public accounting firm due to the Company's status as an EGC.

(e) Changes in internal control over financial reporting .

During the fiscal year ended November 30, 2025, covered by this Annual Report on Form 40-F, there were no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Notices Pursuant to Regulation BTR.

The Company was not required by Rule 104 of Regulation BTR to send any notices to any of its directors or executive officers during the fiscal year ended November 30, 2025.

Audit Committee Financial Expert.

The Company's Board of Directors (the " **Board**") has determined that David Kong is (i) an audit committee financial expert, under the applicable criteria prescribed by the SEC in the general instructions of Form 40-F and (ii) independent, under the applicable NYSE American listing standards.

The SEC has indicated that the designation of a person as an audit committee financial expert does not make such person as "expert" for any purpose, impose on such person any duties, obligations or liability that are greater than those imposed on such person as a member of the Audit Committee and Board in the absence of such designation, or affect the duties, obligations or liability of any other member of the Audit Committee or Board.

Code of Ethics.

The Board has adopted a written code of business conduct and ethics (the " **Code**"), by which it and all officers and employees of the Company, including the Company's principal executive officer, principal financial officer and principal accounting officer or controller, abide. There were no waivers granted in respect of the Code during the fiscal year ended November 30, 2025. The Code is posted on the Company's website at https://www.goldmining.com/corporate/corporate_governance. If there is an amendment to the Code, or if a waiver of the Code is granted to any of the Company's principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer or controller, the Company intends to disclose any such amendment or waiver by posting such information on the Company's website within five business days of the amendment or waiver and such information will remain available for a twelve-month period. Unless and to the extent specifically referred to herein, the information on the Company's website shall not be deemed to be incorporated by reference in this Annual Report.

PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

The required disclosure is included under the heading "Audit Committee" in the AIF, filed as Exhibit 99.1 to this Annual Report on Form 40-F and incorporated by reference herein.

For a description of the Company's pre-approval policies and procedures related to the provision of non-audit services, see "Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures" on page 88 of the AIF, filed as Exhibit 99.1 to this Annual Report on Form 40-F and incorporated by reference herein.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Company does not have any "off-balance sheet arrangements" (as that term is defined in paragraph (11) of General Instruction B to Form 40-F) that have or are reasonably likely to have a current or future effect on its financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources that is material to investors.

DISCLOSURE OF CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

The required disclosure is included under the heading "Contractual Obligations" in the Company's MD&A for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2025, filed as Exhibit 99.2 to this Annual Report on Form 40-F and incorporated by reference herein.

IDENTIFICATION OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Company has a separately-designated standing audit committee established in accordance with Section 3(a)(58)(A) of the Exchange Act and satisfies the requirements of Exchange Act Rule 10A-3. The members of the audit committee are: David Kong, Gloria Ballesta and Anna Tudela.

MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURE

Not Applicable.

NYSE AMERICAN CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The common shares of the Company are listed on the NYSE American LLC (" **NYSE American**"). Section 110 of the NYSE American Company Guide permits the NYSE American to consider the laws, customs and practices of foreign issuers and to grant exemptions from NYSE American listing criteria based on these considerations. Below is a description of the significant ways in which the Company's governance practices differ from those followed by U.S. domestic companies pursuant to NYSE American standards:

Quorum.

Section 123 of the NYSE American Company Guide recommends a quorum of not less than one-third of a listed company's shares issued and outstanding entitled to vote at a meeting of shareholders. The Company's quorum requirement under its Articles is two or more persons present and holding or representing by proxy not less than five percent (5%) of the total number of issued shares of the Company having voting rights at such meeting.

Shareholder Approval.

Section 711 of the NYSE American Listed Company Guide requires shareholder approval of all equity compensation plans and material revisions to such plans. The definition of "equity compensation plans" includes plans that provide for the delivery of both newly issued and treasury securities, as well as plans that include securities re-acquired in the open market by the issuing company for the purpose of redistribution to employees and directors. The Company will follow the shareholder approval requirements listed in Section 613 of the TSX Company Manual in connection with equity compensation arrangements.

Section 713 of the NYSE American Listed Company Guide requires a listed company to obtain the approval of its shareholders for certain kinds of securities issuances, including private placements that result in the issuance of common shares (or securities convertible into common shares) equal to 20% or more of presently outstanding shares for less than the greater of book or market value of such shares. The Company will follow the shareholder approval requirements listed in Part VI of the TSX Company Manual in connection with certain securities issuances, including private placements.

In addition, the Company may from time-to-time seek exemption from NYSE American corporate governance requirements under Section 110 of the NYSE American Company Guide, in which case the Company will make any required disclosures of such exemptions. The foregoing is consistent with the laws, customs and practices in Canada.

UNDERTAKING AND CONSENT TO SERVICE OF PROCESS

A. Undertaking

The Company undertakes to make available, in person or by telephone, representatives to respond to inquiries made by the Commission staff, and to furnish promptly, when requested to do so by the Commission staff, information relating to: the securities registered pursuant to Form 40-F; the securities in relation to which the obligation to file an Annual Report on Form 40-F arises; or transactions in said securities.

B. Consent to Service of Process

The Company has previously filed with the SEC a written consent to service of process and power of attorney on Form-F-X. Any changes to the name or address of the Company's agent for service shall be communicated promptly to the SEC by amendment to the Form F-X referencing the file number of the Company.

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit No.	Description
99.1	Annual Information Form for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2025
99.2	Management's Discussion and Analysis for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2025
99.3	Consolidated Financial Statements for the fiscal years ended November 30, 2025, and 2024
99.4	Certificate of Chief Executive Officer required by Rule 13a-14(a) or Rule 15d-14(a), pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
99.5	Certificate of Chief Financial Officer required by Rule 13a-14(a) or Rule 15d-14(a), pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
99.6	Certificate of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
99.7	Certificate of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
99.8	Consent of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (PCAOB ID: 271)
99.9	Consent of Paulo Pereira
99.10	Consent of Robert E. Cameron
99.11	Consent of Joseph A. Kantor
99.12	Consent of Mauricio Castañeda
99.13	Consent of Reno Pressacco
99.14	Consent of Sue Bird
99.15	Consent of Scott E. Wilson
99.16	Consent of Paul Hosford
99.17	Consent of Michael Cole
101.INS	Inline XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema
101.CAL	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Calculation Linkbase
101.LAB	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Labels Linkbase
101.PRE	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase
101.DEF	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Document
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File (embedded within the Inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101)

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Exchange Act, the Company certifies that it meets all of the requirements for filing on Form 40-F and has duly caused this annual report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereto duly authorized.

GOLDMINING INC.

By:	*/s/ Pat Obara*
Name:	Pat Obara
Title:	Chief Financial Officer
Date:	February 27, 2026

Exhibit 99.1



GOLD:TSX | GLDG:NYSE American
GoldMining.com

ANNUAL INFORMATION FORM

for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2025

February 27, 2026

GOLDMINING INC.

1830 – 1188 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V6E 4A2

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INTRODUCTORY NOTES

References to "we", "our", "us", the "Company" or "GoldMining" in this annual information form (this " **Annual Information Form**") are to the consolidated operations of GoldMining Inc. and its subsidiaries. "**GMI Shares**" refers to the common shares in the capital of the Company.

Unless otherwise indicated, the information in this Annual Information Form is given as of February 27 , 2026.

Reporting Currency

Our reporting currency is the Canadian dollar. Unless otherwise stated, references herein to "$" or "dollars" are to Canadian dollars, references to "US$" are to United States dollars, references to "R$" are to Brazilian Real, and references to "AU$" are to Australian dollars. Some figures and percentages may not total exactly due to rounding.

Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Information

This Annual Information Form, including the documents incorporated by reference herein, contain "forward-looking information" within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities laws and "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of securities laws in the United States (collectively, "**Forward-Looking Statements**"). These statements relate to the expectations of management about future events, results of operations and the Company's future performance (both operational and financial) and business prospects. All statements other than statements of historical fact are Forward-Looking Statements. The use of any of the words "anticipate", "plan", "contemplate", "continue", "estimate", "expect", "intend", "propose", "might", "may", "will", "shall", "project", "should", "could", "would", "believe", "predict", "forecast", "target", "aim", "pursue", "potential", "objective" and "capable" and the negative of these terms or other similar expressions are generally indicative of Forward-Looking Statements. These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results or events to differ materially from those anticipated in such Forward-Looking Statements. No assurance can be given that these expectations will prove to be correct and such Forward-Looking Statements should not be unduly relied on. These statements speak only as of the date hereof. In addition, this Annual Information Form may contain Forward-Looking Statements attributed to third party industry sources. Without limitation, this Annual Information Form contains Forward-Looking Statements pertaining to the following:

- the Company's future exploration and development plans and strategies;
- expectations regarding the continuity of mineral deposits;
- exploration activities and/or plans on the Company's projects;
- the Company's Mineral Reserve and Mineral Resource estimates;
- anticipated tonnages and grades of the Mineral Resources disclosed for the Company's projects;
- expectations regarding environmental, social or political issues that may affect the exploration or development progress, including, but not limited to referendums regarding prohibitions on mining in jurisdictions where certain of the Company's projects are located;
- future sales of GMI Shares under the 2025 ATM Program (as defined herein), and use of funds therefrom;
- the completion of future transactions;
- capital expenditure programs and the timing and method of financing thereof;
- the requirement for additional financing in order to maintain the Company's operations and exploration activities;

- expectations respecting the receipt of necessary licenses and permits, including obtaining extensions thereof;
- the Company's ability to raise the capital necessary to fund its operations and the potential development of its properties;
- the Company's ability to obtain the resources to conduct exploration and development activities on its properties;
- forecasts relating to mining, development and other activities at the Company's operations;
- potential increases in the ultimate recovery of gold from its properties;
- forecasts relating to market developments and trends in global supply and demand for gold and copper;
- future royalty and tax payments and rates; and
- future work on the Company's non-material properties.

Forward-Looking Statements are based on a number of material assumptions, including, but not limited to, those listed here, which could prove to be significantly incorrect:

- the Company will realize on the benefits expected from its business plans and strategies;
- the timing and ability to obtain requisite operational, environmental and other licenses, permits and approvals, including extensions thereof will occur and proceed as expected;
- current gold, silver, base metal and other commodity prices will be sustained, or will improve;
- the proposed development of the Company's projects will be viable operationally and economically and will proceed as expected;
- any additional financing required by the Company will be available, and on reasonable terms;
- the accuracy of any mineral reserve and Mineral Resource estimates;
- the accuracy of budgeted exploration and development costs and expenditures;
- the price of other commodities such as fuel;
- future currency exchange rates and interest rates;
- political and regulatory stability;
- the receipt of governmental and third-party approvals, licenses and permits on favourable terms;
- obtaining required renewals for existing approvals, licenses and permits and obtaining all other required approvals, licenses and permits on favourable terms; and
- the Company will not experience any material accident, labour dispute or failure of plant or equipment.

Forward-Looking Statements involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties, which could cause actual events or results to differ materially from those anticipated in such Forward-Looking Statements, including, without limitation:

- the exploration, development, and operation of early-stage mineral properties, including the speculative nature of exploration and development projects, the possibility of diminishing quantities or grades of mineralization, the inability to recover certain expenditures and the exposure to operational hazards typically encountered in the exploration, development and production of mineral properties;
- obtaining and maintaining all necessary government permits, approvals and authorizations related to the continued exploration and development of the Company's current and future projects and operations;

- the uncertainty of Mineral Resource estimates;
- fluctuation in market value of publicly traded securities held by the Company;
- the potential dilution of voting power or earnings per share as a result of the exercise of convertible securities of the Company, future financings or future acquisitions financed by the issuance of equity;
- the Company's broad discretion relating to the use of proceeds raised from financings or future financings;
- general economic conditions;
- gold and other commodity price fluctuations and volatility;
- the Company has no known Mineral Reserves and that no economic reserves may exist on the Company's projects;
- potential acquisitions of additional mineral properties or mergers with or investment in new companies and abandonment of interest by the Company in its mineral properties;
- referendums or resolutions respecting prohibitions or restrictions on mining;
- government regulations and government and community approvals, acceptance, agreements and permissions (generally referred to as "social license"), including the ability to obtain and maintain required government and community approvals, the impact of changing government regulations and shifting political climates, and the ability of regulatory authorities to impose fines or shut down operations in cases of non-compliance;
- the presence of artisanal miners;
- inherent risks in mining and development, including risks related to accidents, labour disputes, environmental hazards, unfavourable operating conditions, or other unanticipated difficulties with or interruptions in operations;
- war, crime, terrorism, sabotage, blockades and other forms of civil unrest, and uncertain political and economic environment;
- infrastructure;
- competitive conditions in the mineral exploration and mining industry;
- property and mineral title, including defective title to mineral claims or property;
- environmental regulation and liability;
- costs, compliance and other risks associated with climate change and emerging climate change regulation;
- information systems and cyber security;
- uncertainty of the performance of contractors;
- costs, delays and other risks associated with statutory and regulatory compliance;
- the uncertainty of profitability and financing risks, as the Company has no history of earnings;
- health epidemics or pandemics;
- internal controls over financial reporting;
- foreign exchange fluctuations;
- the ability of the Company to retain skilled and experienced personnel, contractors, management and employees;

- potential litigation;
- foreign operations;
- possible conflicts of interest;
- uninsurable risks;
- risks associated with joint ventures; and
- capital cost estimates.

Should one or more of these risks and uncertainties materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary materially from those described in Forward-Looking Statements. Forward-Looking Statements are based on management's beliefs, estimates and opinions on the date the statements are made and the Company undertakes no obligation to update Forward-Looking Statements if these beliefs, estimates and opinions or other circumstances should change, other than as required by applicable laws. Investors are cautioned against attributing undue certainty to Forward-Looking Statements.

Some of the important risks and uncertainties that could affect Forward-Looking Statements are described in this Annual Information Form under " *Risk Factors*". Should one or more of these risks and uncertainties materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary materially from those described in Forward-Looking Statements. Forward-Looking Statements is based on management's beliefs, estimates and opinions on the date the statements are made and the Company undertakes no obligation to update Forward-Looking Statements if these beliefs, estimates and opinions or other circumstances should change, other than as required by applicable laws. Investors are cautioned against attributing undue certainty to Forward-Looking Statements.

The risk factors referenced herein should not be construed as exhaustive. Except as required under applicable laws, we undertake no obligation to update or revise any Forward-Looking Statements.

An investment in the Company is speculative and involves a high degree of risk due to the nature of our business and the present state of exploration of our projects. Please carefully consider the risk factors set out herein under "*Risk Factors*" of this Annual Information Form.

Cautionary Note to U.S. Investors Regarding Disclosure of Resource and Reserves Estimates

This Annual Information Form has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Canadian securities laws, which differ from the requirements of United States securities laws. Unless otherwise indicated, mining terms used herein and in any document incorporated by reference but not otherwise defined have the meanings set forth in National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("**NI 43-101**"), which references the guidelines set out in the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (the "**CIM**") classification system, the CIM Definition Standards adopted by the CIM Council. NI 43-101 permits disclosure of a "historical estimate" (as defined in NI 43-101) using historical terminology if the disclosure: (a) identifies the source and date of the historical estimate; (b) comments on the relevance and reliability of the historical estimate; (c) the extent known, provides the key assumptions, parameters, and methods used to prepare the historical estimate; (d) states whether the historical estimate uses categories other than those prescribed by NI 43-101 and, if so, includes an explanation of the difference; (e) includes any more recent estimates or data available; (f) comments on what work needs to be done to upgrade or verify the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves; and (g) states with equal prominence that: (i) a qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves; and (ii) the disclosing company is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves.

In addition, the terms "Mineral Resource", "Measured Mineral Resource", "Indicated Mineral Resource" and "Inferred Mineral Resource" are defined in and required to be disclosed by NI 43-101. Investors are cautioned not to assume that any part or all of the mineral deposits in these categories will ever be converted into a higher category of mineral resources or mineral reserves. "Inferred Mineral Resources" have a greater amount of uncertainty as to whether they can be mined legally or economically. Under Canadian securities laws, estimates of Inferred Mineral Resources may not form the basis of feasibility or pre-feasibility studies, except in certain specific cases. Additionally, disclosure of "contained ounces" in a resource is permitted disclosure under Canadian securities laws.

The United States Securities Exchange and Commission (the "**SEC**") has adopted disclosure rules under sub-part 1300 of Regulation S-K – *Disclosure by Registrants Engaged in Mining Operations* ("**Regulation S-K 1300**"). Under Regulation S-K 1300, the SEC now recognizes estimates of "Measured Mineral Resources", "Indicated Mineral Resources" and "Inferred Mineral Resources". In addition, the SEC has amended its definitions of "Proven Mineral Reserves" and "Probable Mineral Reserves" to be substantially similar to the corresponding CIM Definition Standards.

As a foreign private issuer under United States securities laws that files its annual report on Form 40-F with the SEC pursuant to the Multijurisdictional Disclosure System ("**MJDS**"), the Company is not required to provide disclosure on its mineral properties under Regulation S-K 1300 and will continue to provide disclosure under NI 43-101 and the CIM Definition Standards. However, if the Company either ceases to be a "foreign private issuer" or ceases to be entitled to file reports under MJDS then the Company will be required to provide disclosure on its mineral properties under Regulation S-K 1300.

United States investors are cautioned that despite efforts to harmonize United States mining disclosure rules with NI 43-101 and other international requirements, there are differences between the terms and definitions used in Regulation S-K 1300 and mining terms defined in the CIM Definition Standards, which definitions have been adopted by NI 43-101, and there is no assurance that any mineral reserves or mineral resources that the Company may report as "proven mineral reserves", "probable mineral reserves", "measured mineral resources", "indicated mineral resources" and "inferred mineral resources" under NI 43-101 would be the same had the Company prepared the reserve or resource estimates under Regulation S-K 1300.

Accordingly, information contained in this Annual Information Form containing descriptions of mineral deposits may not be comparable to similar information made public by United States companies who prepare their disclosure in accordance with United States federal securities laws and the rules and regulations thereunder. Shareholders resident in the United States are urged to consider closely the disclosure on technical terminology under the "Glossary", below.

Third Party Information

We have obtained certain information contained in this Annual Information Form concerning the industries in which we operate from publicly available information from third-party sources, including the disclosure of the publicly traded companies in which we hold securities. We have not verified the accuracy or completeness of any information contained in such publicly available information. In addition, we have not determined if any such third party has omitted to disclose any facts, information or events which may have occurred prior to or subsequent to the date as of which any such information became publicly available or which may affect the significance or accuracy of any information contained in any such information and summarized herein.

GLOSSARY

Abbreviations

In this Annual Information Form, the following abbreviations are used to express elements:

Abbreviation	Meaning	Abbreviation	Meaning
"**Ag**"	silver	"**Mo**"	molybdenum
"**Al**"	aluminum	"**Na**"	sodium
"**As**"	arsenic	"**Ni**"	nickel
"**Au**"	gold	"**P**"	phosphorus
"**Ba**"	barium	"**Pb**"	lead
"**Be**"	beryllium	"**S**"	sulfur
"**Bi**"	bismuth	"**Sc**"	scandium
"**Ca**"	calcium	"**Sr**"	strontium
"**Co**"	cobalt	"**Th**"	thorium
"**Cr**"	chromium	"**Ti**"	titanium
"**Cu**"	copper	"**Tl**"	thallium
"**Fe**"	iron	"**U**"	uranium
"**Ga**"	gallium	"**V**"	vanadium
"**K**"	potassium	"**W**"	tungsten
"**La**"	lanthanum	"**Zn**"	zinc
"**Mn**"	manganese		

In this Annual Information Form, the following abbreviations are used to express units of measurement:

Abbreviation	Meaning	Abbreviation	Meaning
"**g/t**"	grams per tonne	"**mm**"	millimetres
"**Ga**"	billion years	"**Moz**"	million troy ounces
"**ha**"	hectares	"**Mt**"	million tonnes
"**km**"	kilometres	"**Mlbs**"	million pounds
"**km^2**"	square kilometres	"**µm**"	micrometre
"**m**"	metres	"**oz**"	troy ounces, with each troy ounce being equal to 31.1034768 grams
"**Ma**"	million years	"**ppb**"	parts per billion
"**masl**"	metres above sea level	"**ppm**"	parts per million

NI 43-101 Definitions

This Annual Information Form utilizes the following defined terms from NI 43-101, which are adopted from the CIM:

"**CIM Definition Standards**" means the definitions contained in the *2014 CIM Definition Standards – for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves* .

"**Feasibility Study**" means a comprehensive technical and economic study of the selected development option for a mineral project that includes appropriately detailed assessments of applicable Modifying Factors together with any other relevant operational factors and detailed financial analysis that are necessary to demonstrate, at the time of reporting, that extraction is reasonably justified (economically mineable). The results of the study may reasonably serve as the basis for a final decision by a proponent or financial institution to proceed with, or finance, the development of the project. The confidence level of the study will be higher than that of a Pre-Feasibility Study.

"**Indicated Mineral Resource**" means that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape and physical characteristics are estimated with sufficient confidence to allow the application of Modifying Factors in sufficient detail to support mine planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. Geological evidence is derived from adequately detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing and is sufficient to assume geological and grade or quality continuity between points of observation. An Indicated Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applying to a Measured Mineral Resource and may only be converted to a Probable Mineral Reserve.

"**Inferred Mineral Resource**" means that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity and grade or quality are estimated on the basis of limited geological evidence and sampling. Geological evidence is sufficient to imply but not verify geological and grade or quality continuity. An Inferred Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applying to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of Inferred Mineral Resources could be upgraded to Indicated Mineral Resources with continued exploration.

"**Measured Mineral Resource**" means that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape, and physical characteristics are estimated with confidence sufficient to allow the application of Modifying Factors to support detailed mine planning and final evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. Geological evidence is derived from detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing and is sufficient to confirm geological and grade or quality continuity between points of observation. A Measured Mineral Resource has a higher level of confidence than that applying to either an Indicated Mineral Resource or an Inferred Mineral Resource. It may be converted to a Proven Mineral Reserve or to a Probable Mineral Reserve.

"**Mineral Reserve**" means the economically mineable part of a Measured and/or Indicated Mineral Resource. It includes diluting materials and allowances for losses, which may occur when the material is mined or extracted and is defined by studies at Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility level as appropriate that include application of Modifying Factors. Such studies demonstrate that, at the time of reporting, extraction could reasonably be justified. The reference point at which Mineral Reserves are defined, usually the point where the ore is delivered to the processing plant, must be stated. It is important that, in all situations where the reference point is different, such as for a saleable product, a clarifying statement is included to ensure that the reader is fully informed as to what is being reported. The public disclosure of a Mineral Reserve must be demonstrated by a Pre-Feasibility Study or Feasibility Study.

"**Mineral Resource**" means a concentration or occurrence of solid material of economic interest in or on the Earth's crust in such form, grade or quality and quantity that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. The location, quantity, grade or quality, continuity and other geological characteristics of a Mineral Resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge, including sampling.

"**Modifying Factors**" means considerations used to convert Mineral Resources to Mineral Reserves. These include, but are not restricted to, mining, processing, metallurgical, infrastructure, economic, marketing, legal, environmental, social and governmental factors.

"**Pre-Feasibility Study**" or "**Preliminary Feasibility Study**" means a comprehensive study of a range of options for the technical and economic viability of a mineral project that has advanced to a stage where a preferred mining method, in the case of underground mining, or the pit configuration, in the case of an open pit, is established and an effective method of mineral processing is determined. It includes a financial analysis based on reasonable assumptions on the Modifying Factors and the evaluation of any other relevant factors which are sufficient for a Qualified Person, acting reasonably, to determine if all or part of the Mineral Resource may be converted to a Mineral Reserve at the time of reporting. A Pre-Feasibility Study is at a lower confidence level than a Feasibility Study.

"**Preliminary Economic Assessment**", "**PEA**" or "**Scoping Study**", as defined in NI 43-101, means a study, other than a Pre-Feasibility Study or Feasibility Study, that includes an economic analysis of the potential viability of Mineral Resources.

"**Probable Mineral Reserve**" means the economically mineable part of an Indicated, and in some circumstances, a Measured Mineral Resource. The confidence in the Modifying Factors applying to a Probable Mineral Reserve is lower than that applying to a Proven Mineral Reserve.

"**Proven Mineral Reserve**" or "**Proved Mineral Reserve**" means the economically mineable part of a Measured Mineral Resource. A Proven Mineral Reserve implies a high degree of confidence in the Modifying Factors.

"**Qualified Person**" or "**QP**", has the meaning ascribed thereto under NI 43-101.

CORPORATE STRUCTURE

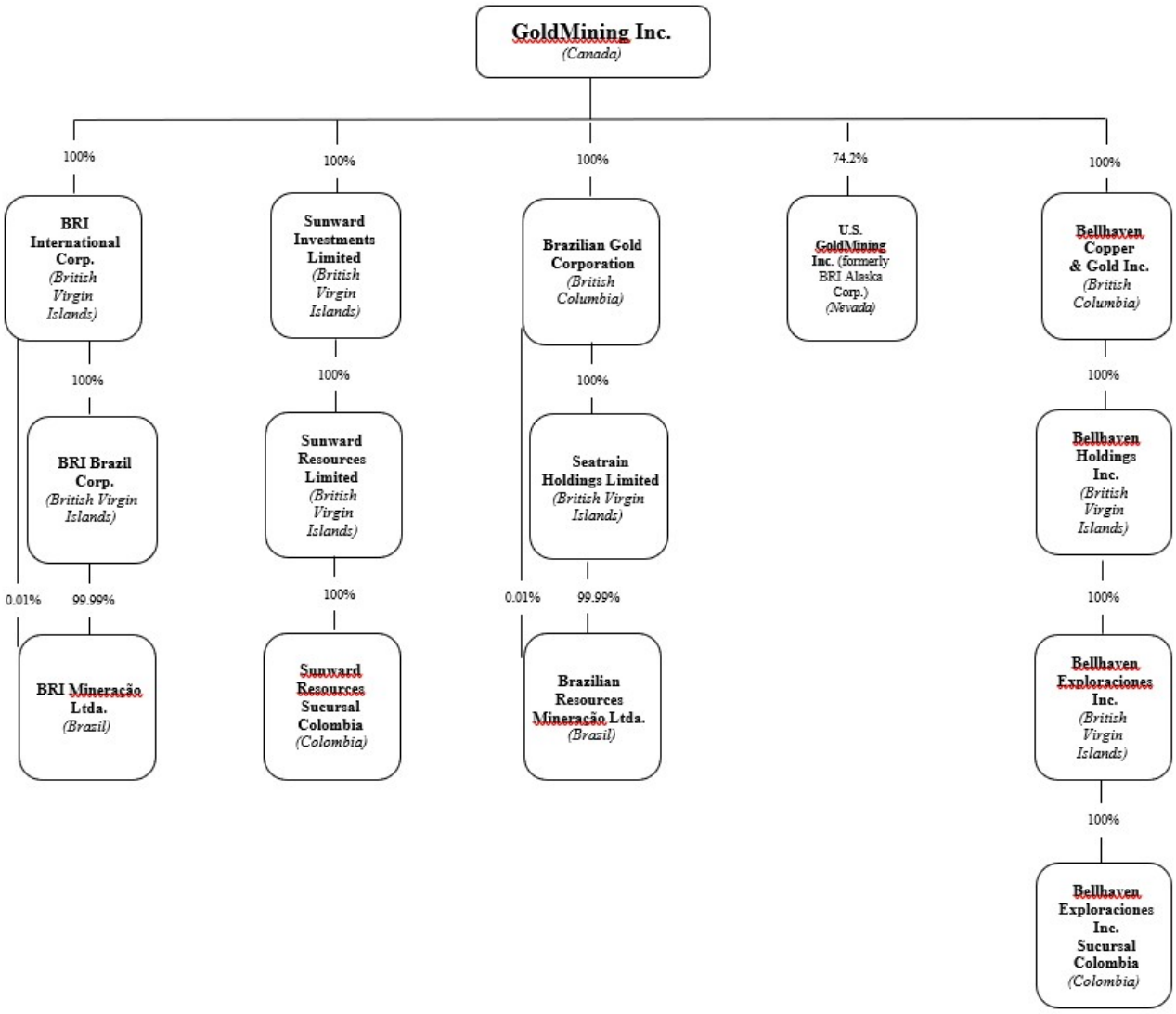
Name, Address, and Incorporation

The Company was incorporated under the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia) in the Province of British Columbia, Canada, on September 9, 2009 under the name "Cor Resources Inc.", and on April 27, 2010, Cor Resources Inc. changed its name to "Brazil Resources Inc." On December 6, 2016, the Company continued under the *Canada Business Corporations Act* (the "**CBCA**") as "GoldMining Inc.".

The head office and principal address of the Company is located at 1188 West Georgia Street, Suite 1830, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6E 4A2, and the registered office is located at 1021 West Hastings Street, Suite 2200, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6E 0C3.

Corporate Organization Chart

Set forth below is a corporate organization chart for the Company as at the date hereof, which includes information describing the place of jurisdiction for the Company's subsidiaries and the percentage of votes attaching to all voting securities of the subsidiaries beneficially owned, or controlled or directed, directly or indirectly, by the Company, excluding subsidiaries of the Company that have been omitted where they are not material.



DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS

General Overview

GoldMining is a mineral exploration company focused on the acquisition and development of primarily gold assets in the Americas. Through its disciplined acquisition strategy, GoldMining controls a diversified portfolio of resource-stage gold and gold-copper projects in Canada, the United States, Brazil, Colombia and Peru.

GoldMining's principal projects are its La Mina Gold-Copper Project (the " **La Mina Project**") and its Titiribi Gold-Copper Project (the " **Titiribi Project**"), each located in Colombia, its São Jorge Gold Project (the "**São Jorge Project**"), located in the State of Pará, northeastern Brazil, and its interest in the Whistler Gold-Copper Project (the "**Whistler Project**"), located in Alaska, United States, in which it has an indirect interest through its holdings of U.S. GoldMining Inc. ("**U.S. GoldMining**"). The Company currently holds approximately 74.2% of the outstanding shares of common stock in the capital of U.S GoldMining ("**USGO Shares**").

We do not have any current operating income or cash flow from our properties, nor do we have a history of income from operations. Our operations and cash flow are primarily funded by and derived from equity financings.

GMI Shares are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange (the " **TSX**") under the symbol "GOLD" and on the NYSE American (the " **NYSE American**") under the symbol "GLDG" and are traded on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange under the symbol "BSR".

Project Overview

The following table sets out our current projects and ownership interests therein:

Project	Location	Ownership Interest
Principal Projects:		
Titiribi Gold-Copper Project	Antioquia, Colombia	100%
La Mina Gold Project	Antioquia, Colombia	100%
São Jorge Gold Project	Pará State, Brazil	100%
Whistler Gold-Copper Project	Alaska, United States	See Note 1
Other Projects:		
Yellowknife Gold Project ("**Yellowknife Project**")	Northwest Territories, Canada	100%
Cachoeira Gold Project ("**Cachoeira Project**")	Pará State, Brazil	100%
Surubim Gold Project ("**Surubim Project**")	Pará State, Brazil	100%
Boa Vista Gold Project ("**Boa Vista Project**")	Pará State, Brazil	84.05%
Batistão Gold Project ("**Batistão Project**")	Mato Grosso State, Brazil	100%
Montes Áureos and Trinta Projects	Maranhão State, Brazil	51%
Crucero Gold Project ("**Crucero Project**")	Southeastern Peru	100%
Yarumalito Gold Project ("**Yarumalito Project**")	Antioquia, Colombia	100%
Rea Uranium Project ("**Rea Project**")	Alberta, Canada	75%

Note:

(1)The Whistler Project is owned by our subsidiary, U.S. GoldMining, a publicly traded company of which we own approximately 74.2% of its issued and outstanding publicly traded USGO Shares.

The following map illustrates our locations for projects with Mineral Resources:



Notes:
(1) The Whistler Project is held by our subsidiary, U.S. GoldMining, a publicly traded company of which we own approximately 74.2% of its issued and outstanding publicly traded USGO Shares.

The following table sets forth our current resource estimates for our mineral projects:

Resource Statement

GoldMining's Aggregated Measured, Indicated and Inferred Resource Statement across all its Projects [1,2,3].

Deposit	Cut-off[4]	Tonnes	Grade					Contained Metal				
			Gold	Silver	Copper	Antimony	Gold Eq	Gold	Silver	Copper	Antimony	Gold Eq
	(g/t)	*(Mt)*	*(g/t)*	*(g/t)*	*(%)*	*(%)*	*(g/t)*	*(Moz)*	*(Moz)*	*(Mlbs)*	*(kt)*	*(Moz)*
Measured Resources												
Titiribi[5]	0.30	85.00	0.39	--	0.15		0.62	1.06	--	285.6		1.69
Yellowknife[6]	0.5/1.5	1.18	2.12	--	--		2.12	0.08	--	--		0.08
Total								**1.14**	**--**	**285.6**	**--**	**1.77**
Indicated Resources												
Titiribi[5]	0.30	349.60	0.40	--	0.10		0.55	4.49	--	775.7		6.20
Yellowknife[6]	0.5/1.5	12.93	2.35	--	--		2.35	0.98	--	--		0.98
São Jorge[7]	0.27	19.42	1.00	--	--		1.00	0.62	--	--		0.62
Cachoeira[8]	0.35	17.47	1.23	--	--		1.23	0.69	--	--		0.69
La Mina[10]	0.30	33.77	0.73	2.08	0.21		1.06	0.79	2.25	159.4		1.15
Crucero[11]	0.30	42.71	0.95	--	--	0.12	1.26	1.31	--	--	51.0	1.74
Total								**8.88**	**2.25**	**935.1**	**51.0**	**11.38**
Measured and Indicated Resources												
Total								**10.02**	**2.25**	**1,220.7**	**51.0**	**13.15**
Inferred Resources												
Titiribi[5]	0.30	241.90	0.41	--	0.04		0.47	3.16	--	212.6		3.62
Yellowknife[6]	0.5/1.5	9.30	2.47	--	--		2.47	0.74	--	--		0.74
São Jorge[7]	0.27	5.56	0.72	--	--		0.72	0.13	--	--		0.13
Cachoeira[8]	0.35	15.67	1.07	--	--		1.07	0.54	--	--		0.54
La Mina[10]	0.30	56.24	0.58	2.32	0.14		0.80	1.05	4.19	171.4		1.45
Crucero[11]	0.30	34.88	0.65	--	--	0.11	0.93	0.73	--	--	37.0	9.02
Yarumalito[12]	0.50	66.27	0.58	--	0.09		0.70	1.23	--	129.3		1.50
Total							0.65	**7.58**	**4.19**	**513.3**	**37.0**	**9.02**
74.2% Interest in U.S. GoldMining												
Whistler M&I[9]	$10/t $25/t	294.17	0.42	2.01	0.16		0.68	3.93	18.99	1,023.7		6.48
Whistler Inferred[9]	$10/t $25/t	198.24	0.52	1.81	0.07		0.65	3.31	11.52	316.9		4.16

Notes:

1. Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. There is no certainty that all or any part of the mineral resources will be converted into mineral reserves. The estimate of mineral resources may be materially affected by environmental permitting, legal, title, taxation, sociopolitical, marketing or other relevant issues.
2. The above global resource estimate table is provided for informational purposes only and is not intended to represent the viability of any project on a standalone or global basis. The exploration and development of each project, project geology and the assumptions and other factors underlying each estimate, are not uniform and will vary from project to project. Please refer to the technical report for each respective project, as referenced herein, for detailed information respecting each individual project.
3. All quantities are rounded to the appropriate number of significant figures; consequently sums may not add up due to rounding.
4. Gold cut-off based on g/t for all projects except for Whistler, which is gold equivalent cut-off and is based on a NSR US$/t
5. Notes for Titiribi: Based on technical report titled "Technical Report on the Titiribi Project, Department of Antioquia, Colombia" with an effective date of June 14, 2021, which is available at www.sedarplus.ca under GoldMining's SEDAR+ profile.
6. Notes for Yellowknife: Based on technical report titled "Independent Technical Report Yellowknife Gold Project Northwest Territories, Canada" with an effective date of March 1, 2019, and amended and re-stated on June 9, 2021 which is available at www.sedarplus.ca under GoldMining's SEDAR+ profile.
7. Notes for Sao Jorge: Based on technical report titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report, São Jorge Project, Pará State, Brazil" with an effective date of January 28, 2025, which is available at www.sedarplus.ca under GoldMining's SEDAR+ profile.
8. Notes for Cachoeira: Based on technical report titled "Technical Report and Resource Estimate on the Cachoeira Property, Pará State, Brazil" with an effective date of April 17, 2013 and amended and re-stated October 2, 2013, which is available at www.sedarplus.ca under GoldMining's SEDAR+ profile.
9. Notes for Whistler: Additional details of the Whistler mineral resource estimate are set forth in the S-K 1300 Report titled "S-K 1300 Technical Report Summary Initial Assessment for the Whistler Project", Effective Date 12 September 2024 and Date of Issue 7 October 2024, a copy of which is available under the Company's profile at www.sec.gov.
10. Notes for La Mina: Based on technical report titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report and Preliminary Economic Assessment for the La Mina Project", with an effective date of July 24, 2023 which is available at www.sedarplus.ca under GoldMining's SEDAR+ profile.
11. Notes for Crucero: Based on technical report titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report, Crucero Property, Carabaya Province, Peru" with an effective date of February 4, 2026, which is available at www.sedarplus.ca under GoldMining's SEDAR+ profile.
12. Notes for Yarumalito: Based on a technical report titled "Technical Report: Yarumalito Gold-Copper Property, Departments of Antioquia and Caldas, Republic of Colombia" with an effective date of April 1, 2020, which is available at www.sedarplus.ca under GoldMining's SEDAR+ profile.

For further information on the Company's current mineral projects and the above estimates, please see " *Description of Mineral Projects*".

Corporate Strategy

The Company's long-term growth strategy of acquiring and developing gold assets in the Americas is premised on a disciplined execution strategy of advancing the existing portfolio including pursuing partnerships and joint ventures, while also continuing to evaluate accretive acquisition opportunities

and potential spin-outs and property divestiture opportunities.

We are committed to responsible exploration and development practices. We believe in creating value for our communities, our people, and our shareholders. Safety, effective stakeholder engagement and environmental stewardship remain amongst our top organizational priorities.

We strive to build shareholder value by acquiring compelling projects with existing resources and substantial historical exploration and development activities. We evaluate each of our opportunities and aim to advance our projects with exploration and technical studies employing high standards of sustainability and demonstrating our commitment to safety, effective stakeholder engagement and environmental stewardship. Further, we seek to leverage existing resource market conditions to further enhance the value of each acquisition and to advance and unlock value from the assets in our existing portfolio.

Since our initial public offering in 2010, we have acquired a number of gold and gold-copper projects and have achieved an extensive resource of gold, copper and silver, with seven properties the subject of Mineral Resource estimates (see Table A-1).

We will continue to assess new mineral projects and will seek to acquire interests in additional projects if we determine such projects have sufficient geological or economic merit and if we have adequate financial resources to complete such acquisitions. For further information on our current projects, please see "*Description of Mineral Projects*".

Pursuant to our business model, we may advance our projects or maintain them pending future improvements in the mining and resource markets. This determination is made by our management, based upon a number of factors, including an evaluation of the potential value enhancement of additional exploration or development work on the projects, and approved by our board of directors, as appropriate.

We are currently in the process of identifying and planning additional work relating to our projects with the goal of directing resources to enhance value at each such project. Such work may include undertaking additional studies, economic assessments and/or exploration and development work. Other than as disclosed herein, such work has not been finalized as of the date hereof. Additional work on projects identified as part of the strategic review process and any future expansion, including the acquisition of additional mineral properties or interests, may require additional financing, which we may obtain through equity and/or debt financing. We currently plan to keep each of our projects in good standing.

In addition to planned work programs described under " *Description of Mineral Projects*", certain of our properties, including its Boa Vista, Surubim and La Mina Projects, are subject to certain ongoing agreements that require additional payments by the Company and, in order to maintain our properties in good standing, we must continue incurring various surface rights lease payments, land fee payments, advance royalty payments, license application and extension fees and camp maintenance costs. Management currently believes that cash on hand, holdings of publicly traded securities and the 2025 ATM Program will be adequate to meet ongoing liquidity needs in the short-term and over the next year for the Company's existing business and projects.

Three Year History

The following summarizes the material developments of our business over the period from December 1, 2024 to the date hereof, and the fiscal years ended November 30, 2025, 2024 and 2023:

From December 1, 2025 to Present

- ***Management Change***. On January 2, 2026, the Company announced that Paulo Pereira had resigned from his role as President of the Company to assume the role of Country Manager, Brazil. Alastair Still, Chief Executive Officer of the Company, assumed the additional role of President, effective January 1, 2026.

- ***Updated At-the-Market Equity Program (the "2025 ATM Program").*** On December 8, 2025, the Company announced that it had entered into an equity distribution agreement dated December 8, 2025 (the "**2025 Distribution Agreement**") with a syndicate of agents, including BMO Nesbitt Burns Inc., Canaccord Genuity Corp., National Bank Financial Inc. and Ventum Financial Corp. and BMO Capital Markets Corp., Canaccord Genuity LLC, H.C. Wainwright & Co., LLC, National Bank of Canada Financial Inc., Roth Capital Partners, LLC and Ventum Financial (US) Corp. The 2025 ATM Program will allow the Company to distribute up to US$50 million (or the equivalent in Canadian dollars) of common shares (the "**2025 ATM Shares**") of the Company.

The 2025 ATM Shares will be issued by the Company to the public from time to time, through the agents, at the Company's discretion. The 2025 ATM Shares sold under the 2025 ATM Program, if any, will be sold at prevailing market prices at the time of sale. Unless earlier terminated by the Company or the 2025 ATM Program Agents as permitted therein, the 2025 Distribution Agreement will terminate upon the earlier of: (a) the date that the aggregate gross sales proceeds of the 2025 ATM Shares sold under the 2025 ATM Program reaches the aggregate amount of $50 million (or the equivalent in Canadian dollars); or (b) December 8, 2026.

Fiscal Year Ended November 30, 2025

- ***Option of Boa Vista Project.*** On July 1, 2025, Cabral Resources Limited, the Company's wholly-owned subsidiary ("**Cabral**"), and the Company's joint venture partner, Majestic D&M Holdings LLC ("**Majestic**"), entered into a binding term sheet for an earn-in agreement (the "**Earn-In Agreement**") with Australian Mines Limited (ASX:AUZ) ("**AUZ**"), pursuant to which, among other things, Cabral and Majestic granted AUZ the right to acquire up to an 80% interest in the Company's Boa Vista Gold Project ("**Boa Vista Project**"), located in the Tapajós Gold Province, Pará State, Brazil, in consideration for aggregate cash and equity payments of up to $7 million. The rights to the Boa Vista Project are 100% held by Golden Tapajós Mineração Ltda. ("**GT**"), a Brazil limited company owned and operated by Boa Vista Gold Inc. ("**BVG**"), a joint venture company owned 84.05% by Cabral and 15.95% by Majestic. Upon execution of the Earn-In Agreement, AUZ made an initial cash payment of CAD$55,000 to Cabral.

  On August 28, 2025, in consideration for granting the earn-in right, AUZ issued AUD$1,000,000 in ordinary shares of AUZ ("**AUZ Shares**") to Cabral and Majestic on a pro rata basis in proportion to their respective shareholding in BVG.

- ***Non-Brokered Private Placement.*** On June 9, 2025, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement of 373,135 common shares, which qualify as "flow-through shares" within the meaning of the Income Tax Act (Canada) (each a "**FT Share**") at a price of $1.34 per FT Share for gross proceeds of $0.50 million. The Company will use an amount equal to the gross proceeds from the sale of the FT Shares to incur eligible "Canadian exploration expenses" that will qualify as "flow-through mining expenditures", as such terms are defined in the Income Tax Act (Canada) ("**Qualifying Expenditures**") in relation to the Company's Yellowknife Gold Project, on or before December 31, 2025. All Qualifying Expenditures will be renounced in favour of the subscribers effective December 31, 2025. As of November 30, 2025, $0.50 million from the gross proceeds has been spent on Qualifying Expenditures.

- ***Updated the Mineral Resource Estimate for São Jorge Project, Brazil***. On February 26, 2025, the Company announced an updated Mineral Resource estimate for the Company's 100% owned São Jorge Project in the Tapajós gold district ("**Tapajós**"), Pará State, Brazil. The updated Mineral Resource estimate is set forth in a technical report titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report, São Jorge Project, Pará State, Brazil". The Company also provided an update with respect to planned exploration at the Project to follow up on the 2024 exploration discoveries. See "*Description of Mineral Projects – São Jorge Project – Mineral Resource Estimate*".

- ***Updated At-the-Market Equity Program.*** On December 20, 2024, the Company announced that it had entered into an equity distribution agreement dated December 20, 2024, with a syndicate of agents for a new at-the-market equity program (the "**2024 ATM Program**"), which replaced the Company's previous at-the-market equity program which was set to expire on December 31, 2024 in accordance with its terms.

  The 2024 ATM Program allowed the Company to distribute up to US$50 million (or the equivalent in Canadian dollars) of common shares of the Company (the "**2024 ATM Shares**") under the 2024 ATM Program. Under the 2024 ATM Program, the Company issued a total of 13,033,493 ATM Shares for gross proceeds of $21.32 million. Aggregate gross proceeds raised were approximately $2.83 million on the TSX (representing net proceeds of $2.76 million) and US$13.29 million on the NYSE American (representing net proceeds of US$12.96 million), and the agents were paid aggregate commissions on such sales of approximately $0.07 million and US$0.33 million. The 2024 ATM Program was replaced in December 2025 by the 2025 ATM Program.

Fiscal Year Ended November 30, 2024

- ***Updated Technical Report on Whistler Project.*** On November 20, 2024, the Company filed the Whistler Technical Report (as defined herein).

- ***Drilling at São Jorge.*** On May 29, 2024, the Company announced that it had commenced drilling at its São Jorge Project. The 2024 Diamond Drill Program (as hereinafter defined) was completed in July 2024. The 2024 Auger Drill Program (as hereinafter defined) was completed in September 2024. *See* "*Description of Mineral Projects – São Jorge*".

- ***Closing of Exercise of Option on Almaden Project (also now known as Nutmeg Mountain) and Strategic Investment in NevGold Corp ("NevGold").*** On January 19, 2024, the Company announced that pursuant to the NevGold Option Agreement (as hereinafter defined), it had received 10 million common shares of NevGold (the "**NevGold Shares**") in satisfaction for the final $3.0 million payment under the NevGold Option Agreement. The NevGold Shares were issued at a deemed price of $0.30 per NevGold Share. As a result, the Company completed the sale of its Almaden Project to a subsidiary of NevGold. Following this transaction, the Company was the largest shareholder of NevGold and beneficially owned and had control and direction over 26,670,250 NevGold Shares, representing approximately 29.4% of the outstanding NevGold Shares as of January 18, 2024. In addition, NevGold is required to make additional contingent payments to the Company of up to $7.5 million pursuant to the NevGold Option Agreement.

Fiscal Year Ended November 30, 2023

- ***Updated At-the-Market Equity Program.*** On November 24, 2023, the Company announced that it had entered into an equity distribution agreement dated November 24, 2023, with a syndicate of agents for a new at-the-market equity program (the "**2023 ATM Program**"), which replaced the Company's previous at-the-market equity program which was set to expire on December 31, 2024 in accordance with its terms.

  The 2023 ATM Program allowed the Company to distribute up to US$50 million (or the equivalent in Canadian dollars) of common shares of the Company (the "**2023 ATM Shares**") under the 2023 ATM Program. Under the 2023 ATM Program, the Company issued a total of 10,873,320 2023 ATM Shares for gross proceeds of $13.1 million. Aggregate gross proceeds raised were approximately $7.1 million on the TSX (representing net proceeds of $6.9 million) and US$4.4 million on the NYSE American (representing net proceeds of US$4.3 million), and the agents were paid aggregate commissions on such sales of approximately $0.2 million and US$0.1 million. The 2023 ATM Program was replaced in December 2024 by the 2024 ATM Program.

- ***Updated Technical Report on La Mina Project.*** On September 7, 2023, the Company filed a technical report titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report and Preliminary Economic Assessment for the La Mina Project, Antioquia, Republic of Colombia" dated effective July 24, 2023 (the "**La Mina Technical Report**").

- ***Repayment of Margin Loan Facility.*** In February 2023 and May 2023, the Company and the lender thereto modified the Facility (as hereinafter defined), pursuant to which the Company made partial repayments of the Facility totaling $5.5 million. In June 2023, the Facility was further amended and the Company repaid $1.5 million without incurring early repayment fees and made a further $1.5 million repayment on July 28, 2023, and the Facility maturity date was revised to August 30, 2023 and a final payment of $1.6 million was made on August 29, 2023.

- ***U.S. GoldMining IPO and Nasdaq Listing.*** On April 24, 2023, the Company announced that U.S. GoldMining, the Company's subsidiary that holds the Whistler Project, completed the U.S. GoldMining IPO of 2,000,000 units of U.S. GoldMining (the "**USGO Units**") at an initial public offering price of US$10 per USGO Unit.

- ***Updated Mineral Resource Estimate on La Mina Project.*** On January 23, 2023, the Company announced an updated Mineral Resource estimate on its La Mina Project. The Mineral Resource estimate includes a maiden resource estimate on the La Garrucha deposit which incorporates drilling completed by the Company in 2022. On February 28, 2023, the Company filed an updated technical report for the La Mina Project.

- ***Updated At-the-Market Equity Program.*** On December 30, 2022, the Company announced that it had entered into an equity distribution agreement dated December 30, 2022 (the "**2022 Distribution Agreement**") with a syndicate of agents, including BMO Nesbitt Burns Inc. and BMO Capital Markets Corp. and H.C. Wainwright & Co., LLC, Haywood Securities Inc., Laurentian Bank Securities Inc. and Roth Capital Partners, LLC for a new at-the-market equity program (the "**2022 ATM Program**"), which replaced the Company's previous at-the-market equity program which was set to expire on January 1, 2023 in accordance with its terms.

  The 2022 Distribution Agreement allowed the Company to distribute up to US$50 million (or the equivalent in Canadian dollars) of common shares of the Company (the "**2022 ATM Shares**") under the 2022 ATM Program.

  Under the 2022 ATM Program, the Company issued a total of 14,372,786 2022 ATM Shares for gross proceeds of $17.8 million. Aggregate gross proceeds raised were approximately $8.1 million on the TSX (representing net proceeds of $7.9 million) and US$7.2 million on the NYSE American (representing net proceeds of $7 million), and the agents were paid aggregate commissions on such sales of approximately $0.2 million and US$0.2 million. The 2022 ATM Program was replaced in November 2023 by the 2023 ATM Program.

Principal Products

We are currently in the exploration stage, and do not produce, develop or sell mineral products. We are primarily focused on gold and gold-copper properties.

Specialized Skills and Knowledge

Our business and long-term strategy requires specialized skills and knowledge in the areas of geology, geochemistry, planning, implementation of exploration programs, mine and plant engineering, drilling, mineral processing, metallurgy and compliance. To date, we have been able to locate and retain such professionals in all of the jurisdictions in which we operate and we believe that we will continue to be able to do so.

Competitive Conditions

The mining industry is intensely competitive in all of its phases and we compete with many companies possessing greater financial and technical resources. Competition in the precious metals mining industry is primarily for: (i) mineral rich properties that can be developed and produced economically; (ii) technical expertise to find, develop and operate such properties; (iii) labour to operate the properties; and (iv) capital for the purpose of funding such properties. Such competition may result in our Company being unable to acquire desired properties, to recruit or retain qualified employees or to acquire the capital necessary to fund our operations and develop mining properties. Existing or future competition in the mining industry could materially adversely affect our prospects for mineral exploration and success in the future.

We believe that our success is dependent on the performance of our management and key employees, many of whom have specialized skills and knowledge. We believe we currently have the personnel with specialized skills and knowledge to successfully carry out our operations.

Cyclical Nature of Our Business

The mining industry is subject to commodity pricing, which is in turn affected by other economic indicators and worldwide cycles. The pricing cycles that the mining industry experiences affect the overall environment in which we conduct our business. For example, if commodity pricing is low, our access to capital may be restricted. Continuing periods of low commodity prices or economic stalls could also affect the economic potential of our current properties and may affect our ability to, among other things: (i) capitalize on financing, including equity financing, to fund our ongoing operations; and (ii) continue exploration or development activities on our properties.

Furthermore, weather cycles may affect our ability to conduct exploration activities at our various projects, particularly at the Whistler, Yellowknife and Rea Projects, located in Alaska, Northwest Territories and northeastern Alberta, respectively. More specifically, drilling and other exploration activities may be restricted during periods of adverse weather conditions or winter seasons as a result of weather-related factors, including, without limitation, inclement weather, snow covering the ground, frozen ground and restricted access due to snow, ice, or other weather-related factors.

Environmental Protection

Many of our projects are subject to periodic monitoring by governmental agencies with respect to environmental protection plans and practices, as well as environmental laws and regulations of the jurisdictions in which they are located.

Environmental laws and regulations may affect our operations. These laws and regulations set various standards regulating certain aspects of health and environmental quality. They provide for penalties and other liabilities for the violation of such standards and establish, in certain circumstances, obligations to rehabilitate current and former facilities and locations where operations are or were conducted. The permission to operate can be withdrawn temporarily, where there is evidence of serious breaches of health and safety standards, or even permanently in the case of extreme breaches. Significant liabilities could be imposed on us for damages, cleanup costs or penalties in the event of certain discharges into the environment, environmental damage caused by previous owners of acquired properties or noncompliance with environmental laws or regulations. We intend to minimize risks by taking steps to ensure compliance with environmental, health and safety laws and regulations and operating in accordance with applicable environmental standards. There is a risk that environmental laws and regulations may become more onerous, making our operations more expensive. Please see "*Risk Factors*" for further information.

Employees

As of November 30, 2025, we had 11 full time employees in Canada, and 32 full time employees in Brazil and Colombia. We rely upon and engage consultants on a contract basis to provide services, management and personnel who assist us to carry on our administrative, shareholder communication, project development and exploration activities in Canada and in the other jurisdictions in which we operate.

Foreign Operations

Political and related legal and economic uncertainty may exist in countries where we may operate. Our mineral exploration and mining activities may be adversely affected by political instability and changes to government regulation relating to the mining industry. Other risks of foreign operations include political unrest, labour disputes, invalidation of governmental orders and permits, corruption, war, civil disturbances and terrorist actions, arbitrary changes in law or policies of particular countries, foreign taxation, price controls, delays in obtaining or the inability to obtain necessary governmental permits, opposition to mining from environmental or other non-governmental organizations, limitations on foreign ownership, limitations on the repatriation of earnings, limitations on gold exports and increased financing costs. These risks may limit or disrupt our projects, restrict the movement of funds or result in the deprivation of contract rights or the taking of property by nationalization or expropriation without fair compensation.

Presently, our mineral properties are located in Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Peru and the United States. While we believe that such countries represent generally favourable environments for mining companies to operate, there can be no assurance that changes in the laws of such jurisdictions or changes in the regulatory environment for mining companies or for non-domiciled companies in these countries will not be made that would adversely affect our business. It is also possible that current or future social unrest in jurisdictions in which we operate will adversely affect our operations.

The occurrence of these various factors and uncertainties cannot be accurately predicted and could have an adverse effect on our business and operations. The Company has adopted a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics (the "**Code**") to assist all employees, officers and directors to maintain the highest standards of ethical conduct in its corporate affairs. The Code is designed to encourage a culture of honesty, accountability and fair business practice, and to promote full, fair, and timely public disclosure and compliance with applicable governmental laws, rules and regulations. The Company's representatives are required at all times under the Code to obey and comply with all federal, provincial, state and local laws, regulations and ordinances applicable in the jurisdictions in which the Company operates, and avoid any situation that could be perceived as improper, unethical or indicates a casual attitude towards compliance with such laws, regulations and ordinances. The Company and its representatives are required to comply with Canada's Corruption of Foreign Public Officials Act, the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practice Act and any anti-bribery or anti-corruption laws that may be applicable.

Environmental and Social

GoldMining is committed to pursuing socially responsible exploration, including environmental management, stakeholder engagement, human rights, and health and safety overseen by the Safety and Sustainability Committee of the Board, with Board oversight. The Company's management regularly reports to the Safety and Sustainability Committee and the Board on the Company's performance against its commitments and its sustainability-related management strategies and action plans.

The Company has established a Safety and Sustainability Committee to further its commitments to integrate environmental, social and safety factors into its business strategy and to promote sustainable and socially responsible resource development. Pursuant to its charter, the Safety and Sustainability Committee's role is to provide recommendations to management on the organization's practices as they relate to health and safety and socially responsible mining practices, and to support the Board in its oversight.

Further to the Company's Code, the Company has developed and implemented a suite of environmental and social policies to govern these respective impacts of the Company, including a Health & Safety, Environmental & Social Policy and Diversity Policy.

Health & Safety, Environmental & Social Policy . The Company's approach to environmental management is governed by its Health & Safety, Environmental & Social Policy, which outlines its commitment to responsible practices, which value the health and safety of the Company's people, the protection of the environment and transparent and respectful behaviour. In support of these commitments, the Health & Safety, Environmental & Social Policy sets forth principles and guidelines in health and safety, social responsibility and environmental sustainability to be followed by all of the Company's employees, consultants, contract workers and suppliers.

Diversity Policy. The Diversity Policy sets out the Company's approach to diversity on the Board and among the members of senior management of the Company. The Company recognizes the potential benefits of having a diverse Board and a diverse executive team, and considers diversity from a number of aspects including, but not limited to, gender, age, disability, race, ethnicity, cultural diversity and Indigenous origin or heritage. The Company's Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee and the Board aim to attract and maintain a Board and an executive team that has an appropriate mix of diversity, skill and expertise.

In September 2025, the Company published its annual Sustainability Report (the " **Sustainability Report**") for fiscal year 2024. The Sustainability Report presents the Company's approach and performance on sustainability initiatives and outlines sustainability strategy and goals for the future. The Sustainability Report is guided by the Company's materiality assessment to better understand the sustainability-related topics relevant to our business and presents sustainability goals that are aligned with the United Nations' *Sustainable Development Goals*.

DESCRIPTION OF MINERAL PROJECTS

The following is a general description of our mineral projects and is summarized from applicable technical reports. Where appropriate, certain information contained in this Annual Information Form updates information derived from such technical reports. Any updates to information contained in each respective technical report referenced herein were prepared by, or under the supervision of Paulo Pereira, Country Manager of Brazil for the Company. Mr. Pereira holds a Bachelor's degree in Geology from Universidad Do Amazonas in Brazil, is a Qualified Person and is a member of Professional Geoscientists Ontario.

The information regarding each of our projects in this Annual Information Form is based upon assumptions, qualifications and procedures that are not fully described herein. Reference should be made to the full text of the technical report respecting each project, copies of which are available for review on the System for Electronic Disclosure Analysis and Retrieval ("**SEDAR+**").

Titiribi Project

The Titiribi Project consists of several near surface bulk tonnage gold-copper porphyry and associated epithermal gold systems.

The following information is primarily condensed and extracted from the technical report titled "Technical Report on the Titiribi Project, Department of Antioquia, Colombia", dated effective June 14, 2021 (the "**Titiribi Technical Report**"), prepared by Joseph A. Kantor, M.SC., MMSA Geology, Robert E. Cameron, Ph.D., MMSA Mining and Ore Reserves, and Mauricio Castañeda, MAIG, retained by Behre Dolbear & Company (USA), Inc. ("**Behre Dolbear**"), and also includes updates to non-technical information related to the Titiribi Project since the effective date of the Titiribi Technical Report. Each of Joseph A. Kantor, Robert E. Cameron and Mauricio Castañeda is a Qualified Person and is independent of the Company.

Project Description, Location and Access

The Titiribi Project consists of several near surface bulk tonnage gold-copper porphyry and associated epithermal gold systems. A total of nine mineralized areas have been identified to date, including the Cerro Vetas, Chisperos and NW Breccia deposits. Other peripheral targets include Junta, Porvenir, Candela, Maria Jo, Rosa, and Margarita. A total of 270 diamond drill holes, totaling 144,779 m, have been drilled at the Titiribi Project.

The Titiribi Mining District is located at approximately latitude N 6°3′55″ and longitude W 75°47'55" and is about 70 km southwest of Medellin, Colombia. The Titiribi Project lies within a rectangle defined by 1293400N to 1293900N and 930000E to 930500E (Magna Sirgas) and between elevations of 1,200 m to 2,200 m.

Titiribi Township, with a population of approximately 15,000 people, is located approximately 70 km southwest of Medellin (3.2 million people), in the Department of Antioquia (Province), on the northwestern margin of Colombia's Central Cordillera as part of the northern Andean Cordillera and is limited geographically to the west by the Cauca River. Access is by paved road from Medellin to the historic mining town of Titiribi. The Titiribi Project area surrounds the town of Titiribi and is accessed by gravel and dirt roads. Site access is generally by four-wheel drive, ATV, mule, and horse because of the steep terrain. Access to the area is available year-round.

The Titiribi Project consists of one Mineral Title (Concession Contract L5085) registered on April 18, 2013 with an exploration term of three additional years, renewable every two years, up to eleven years, and is valid for thirty years (starting 2007) and renewable for twenty more years. GoldMining holds Concession Contract #L5085 expiring April 18, 2043. The Company has timely filed an application to extend the exploration stage for an additional two years until April 18, 2026 (years ten and eleven) to complete and present a final exploration report and submit a work and construction program or *Programa de Trabajo y Obras* ("**PTO**") for mining development.

GoldMining completed the acquisition of the Titiribi Project from Trilogy Metals (formerly NovaCopper Inc). Trilogy Metals had purchased the Titiribi Project from Sunward. GoldMining is the holder of 100% of the project, subject to a 2% NSR in favor of Gold Royalty Corp. ("**GRC**").

Aside from standard government royalties on mineral production and a 2% NSR owned by GRC, there are no agreements or encumbrances on the Titiribi Project. Under Article 227 of the Colombian Mining Code (Law 685), production of non-renewable natural resources generates a royalty payment that may consist of a percentage (fixed or progressive) of the exploited gross product, sub-products and by-products, payable in cash or in kind. Presently, precious metals (gold and silver) incur a gross royalty of 4% to the Colombian government. However, the payment is based on 80% of the PM fix on the London Bullion Market for an effective rate of 3.2%. The royalty on copper is 5%.

The current environmental liabilities consist of the need to rehabilitate areas of cleared vegetation created during the construction of access roads, trails, and drill pads. All programs are covered by environmental management plans, which are monitored by the Ministry of Environment which carries out regular site inspections. GoldMining's management has plans for re-vegetation of affected areas, water monitoring, and controls for slope failure and mass movements.

In Colombia, there is no need to have surface ownership to access the sub-soil mineral rights. Colombian mining law provides for mining rights and the expropriation of the surface, in case it is required, since mining is considered to be in the public's interest. GoldMining currently holds surface agreements for the on-site office and core storage.

To re-establish surface agreements, Colombian mining law allows for two choices: (i) either negotiate a new agreement and fees directly with owners; or (ii) request the local authority (the mayor's office) to legally set the agreement fee to be signed with the owners.

Surface agreements are needed when the nature of exploration work (drilling, drilling pads, access roads, trenches, etc.) does not allow the surface owner to have full utilization of the land. No native title claims exist over the project area.

As previously disclosed by GoldMining, in late 2017, the Municipal Council of Titiribi passed a resolution respecting the prohibition of mining in the municipality. This resolution was subsequently declared invalid by the ATA. Thereafter, the municipality called a referendum respecting amendments to its applicable zoning to prohibit mining activities in the municipality. In February 2018, the ATA issued a decision allowing the referendum to proceed and the referendum was originally scheduled to proceed in April 2018. Subsequently, the referendum was suspended until further notice. Sunward commenced a challenge of the ATA's decision and the proposed referendum with the applicable State Council. In October 2018, Sunward was notified that the State Council had declared the February 2018 decision of the ATA regarding the referendum null and void and had ordered the ATA to consider Sunward's arguments and to issue a new ruling on the matter within 15 days. In November 2018, ATA decided to maintain its ruling approving the referendum, and held that the referendum could be scheduled. The Ministry of Mines of Colombia commenced a challenge of ATA's decision in November 2018 before the State Council. In January 2019, the State Council declared ATA's November 2018 decision to be null and void, and ordered ATA to consider the Constitutional Court's Unified Sentence SU095, which declares that the act of municipalities prohibiting mining through popular consultations is unconstitutional. The Constitutional Court's decision obliges other courts and authorities, including the municipality of Titiribi, to uphold its declaration.

As previously disclosed by GoldMining, in August 2021, the Municipal Council issued a Territorial Ordinance Scheme which restricts mining and mineral exploitation activities in the municipality. The Company believes that the Territorial Ordinance Scheme is unconstitutional and outside the authority of the municipality. Similar actions have been made by the Municipal Council of Titiribi in the past, which were successfully challenged in 2017 and 2018. At present, the Territorial Ordinance Scheme is not impacting the Company's activities and status to maintain the Titiribi Project as the situation in the Municipality of Titiribi, Colombia, continues to evolve. The Company plans to challenge the decision of the municipality through appropriate proceedings on the same basis as the prior successful challenges at such a time when it is reasonably expected that the Territorial Ordinance Scheme would be likely to prevent the Company from advancing the Titiribi Project along planned levels. No proceedings have been commenced at this time.

History

Muriel Mining S.A. ("**Muriel**") initiated work in 1992, focusing upon the Otra Mina, Cateadores, Chisperos, Muriel, and Cerro Vetas areas of the Titiribi District. Numerous adits were re-opened, cleaned, advanced, and sampled. Muriel entered into two joint ventures; first with a junior company, Ace Resources Limited ("**ACE**") of Vancouver, British Columbia, and then with Gold Fields of South Africa Limited (" **Gold Fields**").

ACE started a large-scale soil sampling program of the project area on lines spaced 400 m apart. The result of this effort, utilizing multi-element geochemistry, was the outlining of several anomalies. "Ground-truthing" via geologic mapping led to the interpretation that some anomalies were related to porphyry systems. ACE also conducted the first ground-based magnetic and Induced Polarization/Resistivity surveys across the original wide-spaced soil lines. Although ACE defaulted on its option, its efforts defined several initial targets.

Gold Fields continued the exploration efforts started by ACE and focused on the porphyry-style targets. In 1998, Gold Fields completed a detailed 80m spaced soil and geophysical survey resulting in better definition of the Cerro Vetas porphyry target. Outcrop is minimal and is generally confined to drainages, ridge tops, and road cuts. Soil sampling is useful but is less than optimal due to "soil creep". Trenching is banned in the area. Targets are thus defined by a combination of geophysics, soil sampling, and geologic mapping. In 1998, Gold Fields started a 2,500 m diamond-drilling program centered in the Cerro Vetas target area. Drilling was designed to test the induced polarization chargeability anomalies associated with pyrite-gold mineralization interpreted to rim the postulated porphyry intrusive body. Drill hole DDT5 was the first hole to intersect weak porphyry-style mineralization.

Gold Fields subsequently drilled four additional holes on the northern margin of the porphyry intrusive and two other holes were drilled to the west, testing a coincident soil anomaly and strong magnetic high. Based upon their drilling, they interpreted Cerro Vetas as a multi-phase, monzonitic porphyry intrusive with a pro-grade potassic core overprinted by retrograde argillic alteration.

Gold Fields then opted out of the joint venture. In 2006, Gold Plata Mining (formerly Muriel) entered into a joint venture with Debeira Goldfields ("**DBGF**"). This joint venture drilled an additional 16 drill holes; 13 into the Chisperos target and 3 holes into Cerro Vetas. In 2008, DBGF vended its right in the Titiribi Project to Windy Knob Resources ("**WKR**"). Exploration by WKR included the acquisition and review of LandSat imagery culminating in the delineation of over 30 targets in the concessions. They collaborated with AngloGold Ashanti Colombia S.A. ("**AGA**") to fly a geophysical survey over the project area and undertook soil sampling at the Candela prospect, diamond drilling at Cerro Vetas, and diamond drilling (3 holes) at Candela resulting in the discovery of gold mineralization. In 2009, WKR relinquished the Titiribi Project and Gold Plata Mining entered into an acquisition agreement on the project with Sunward.

Through February 2013, 270 diamond drill holes, totaling 144,778 m, were drilled at the Titiribi Project with 184 diamond drill holes, totaling 106,250 m, at Cerro Vetas, NW Breccia, and Chisperos. At the peripheral targets at Junta, Porvenir, Candela, Maria Jo, Rosa, and Margarita, 86 holes, totaling 38,528 m of core, have been drilled. The 16 holes drilled in 1998 by Gold Fields have not been used in the resource estimation, nor have been counted toward the total of the 270 diamond drill holes.

Sunward did not undertake any additional drilling between February 2013 and its sale to Trilogy Metals in June 2015. Similarly, Trilogy Metals did not undertake any exploration drilling within the Titiribi Project since June 2015. GoldMining acquired the Titiribi Project on September 1, 2016.

Geological Setting, Mineralization and Deposit Types

The Titiribi Project is located on the northwest margin of the Central Cordillera of Colombia. The Central Cordillera consists of Palaeozoic-age rocks within a metamorphic belt, intruded by numerous Mesozoic batholiths and stocks. The area is bounded in the west by the major scale Romeral Fault.

The Titiribi Project region is overlain by Oligocene siliciclastic sedimentary sequences. In the late Miocene, the area was intruded by a series of mineralized and altered stocks, dikes, and sills. A series of dacitic-andesitic dikes, epiclastic tuffs and ashes are found at the top of this sequence.

The local geology is dominated by multiple Miocene intrusives of the Cerro Vetas porphyry system. The intrusive rocks are generally locally porphyritic diorite and monzonite. This porphyry complex intrudes basal meta-sediments, basement mafic volcanic, and schistose units, older Amaga granodiorite, intrusive and diatreme breccia, the lower member of the Amaga Formation, and the volcano-sedimentary rocks of the Combia Formation.

The local detailed geology, particularly the basement stratigraphy and structure, is very complex as there are few recognizable marker horizons; the units have been tectonically displaced by multiple large shear and fault zones, which themselves have been intruded by younger magmas.

There are three principal intrusive rocks found in the project area: pre-mineral Amaga granodiorite stock, synmineral Cerro Vetas diorite porphyry and post-mineral andesite porphyry. The gold-copper mineralized Cerro Vetas diorite porphyry stock ranges in composition from diorite to quartz diorite to monzonite and contains biotite, hornblende, feldspars, and quartz. Locally, it is enriched in magnetite. It has intruded along the northwest-southeast trending Cauca-Romeral fault but the main intrusive bodies are aligned in a northeast-southwest direction paralleling several faults and tensional structures developed within the Cauca-Romeral fault zone.

The Titiribi Project contains several separate mineralized areas, and although all appear related to a large Miocene gold-copper porphyry system, each is spatially related to a separate intrusive center. The Titiribi Project contains one bulk tonnage gold-copper porphyry system consisting of the Cerro Vetas, NW Breccia, and Chisperos zones and several separate porphyry-style occurrences. The Cerro Vetas, NW Breccia, and Chisperos complex include multiple gold-copper-bearing intrusive centers surrounded by contact aureoles hosting gold-dominant mineralization. Cerro Vetas is a bulk-tonnage gold and copper deposit with most mineralization directly related to the Cerro Vetas diorite porphyry, related breccias, and its immediate contact aureole. Gold-dominant mineralization occurs in the NW Breccia, northwest of the main Cerro Vetas porphyry. At Chisperos, higher-temperature gold-copper mineralization is hosted in and adjacent to diorite dikes and is structurally and stratigraphically controlled, gold-dominant low-temperature epithermal vein mineralization, surrounded by thick intervals of lower-grade sediment-volcanic hosted mineralization.

The Cerro Vetas-NW Breccia-Chisperos system hosts NI 43-101 guideline-compliant resources. Most of the nearby exploration prospects have intersected copper and gold mineralization but the data is currently insufficient to estimate resources. The Maria Jo occurrence is adjacent to the Cerro Vetas and Chisperos zones and hosts zones of copper-dominant and gold-copper mineralization. Junta hosts near-surface supergene enriched mineralization in a stock-like porphyry intrusive and in structurally controlled breccia. Candela hosts thick zones of promising mineralized hornfels and diorite porphyry and Porvenir has encountered encouraging mineralization. Margarita and Rosa are still in early stages of exploration and the very limited drilling campaign has failed to encounter any significant mineralization.

Exploration

The Company has not conducted material exploration on the Titiribi Project since its acquisition.

Drilling

Through February 2013, 270 diamond drill holes totaling 144,778 m were drilled at the Titiribi Project, including 184 diamond drill holes, totaling 106,250 m at Cerro Vetas, NW Breccia, and Chisperos. At the peripheral targets at Junta, Porvenir, Candela, Maria Jo, Rosa, and Margarita, 86 holes, totaling 38,528 m of core, have been drilled. The 16 holes drilled in 1998 by Gold Fields were not used in the resource estimation but are counted in the total of 270 diamond drill holes. Since February 2013, no new drilling has been undertaken at the Titiribi Project. A summary of the diamond drilling conducted on the Titiribi Project is illustrated in Table B-1 below.

Table B-1
Summary of All Titiribi Project Drilling

Project	Years	Number of Drill Holes	Total Metres
Gold Fields (DDT1 – DDT 16)	1998	16	3,057.11
Cerro Vetas (CV001-CV003)	2007	3	1,547.35
Cerro Vetas (CV004-CV017)	2008	14	5,430.75
Cerro Vetas (Sunward) (CV017E-CV044)	2010 – July 2011	29	23,525.70
Cerro Vetas (Sunward) (CV045-CV073)	July 2011 – February 2012	29	22,428.10
Cerro Vetas (Sunward) (CV074-CV102)	February 2012 – February 2013	31	21,727.00
Chisperos (TR1-TR13)	2006 – 2007	13	3,110.80
Chisperos (Sunward) (CP001-CP013)	2010	14	5,694.66
Chisperos (Sunward) (VR001-VR008)	2010	8	4,945.84
Chisperos (Sunward) (CP014-CP027)	November 2011 – March 5, 2012	14	7,282.10
Chisperos (Sunward) (CP028-CP040)	March 5, 2012 – February 2013	13	7,480.25
Candela (CA001-CA003)	2008	3	750.00
Candela (Sunward) (CA004-CA014)	2011 – February 2012	11	6,431.75
Candela (Sunward) (CA028-CA040)	February 2012 – February 2013	7	1,620.50
Junta (Sunward) (JT001-JT011)	2012 – January 2012	11	6,551.65
Junta (Sunward) (JT-012-JT025)	January 2012 – February 2013	14	7,073.50
Porvenir (Sunward) (PR001-PR013)	2011 – January 2012	16	7,413.85
Porvenir (Sunward) (PR014-PR019)	January 2012 – February 2013	9	2,518.50
Rosa (Sunward) (RO001-RO002)	January 2012 – February 2013	2	552.10
Margarita (Sunward) (MG001-MG004)	January 2012 – February 2013	4	1,252.40
Maria Jo (Sunward) (MJ001-MJ009)	January 2012 – February 2013	9	4,364.20
Total		**270**	**144,788.51**

In 1998, Gold Fields started a 3,057 m drilling program focused on testing induced polarization chargeability targets interpreted to rim a postulated porphyry intrusive body. Drill hole DDT5 was the first hole to intersect weak porphyry-style mineralization. Gold Fields' last four holes were collared to test the northern margin of the porphyry intrusion and two other holes were drilled to test a coincident soil anomaly and magnetic high to the west. Based on their drilling, Gold Fields interpreted the Cerro Vetas prospect as a multi-phase, potassically altered monzonitic porphyry intrusion overprinted by argillic alteration. Gold Fields opted out of the joint venture after this program and Gold Plata Mining entered into a joint venture with DBGF in 2006.

The Gold Plata Mining-Debeira joint venture completed a 16-hole program with 13 holes testing the Chisperos target and 3 holes at Cerro Vetas. DBGF vended its rights in the joint venture to WKR in 2008. Their exploration program consisted of a review of Landsat imagery, airborne geophysics across the property, soil sampling at the Candella prospect and diamond drilling at Cerro Vetas and Candela. In 2009, WKR relinquished the project and Gold Plata Mining entered into an acquisition agreement with Sunward.

Sunward completed an aggressive exploration program from 2009 up until February 2013 during which period they completed 124,722 m of diamond drilling in 237 holes. Of this amount, 106,250 m (184 holes) were completed at Cerro Vetas, NW Breccia and Chisperos and the remaining metreage (38,528 m in 86 holes) were completed at Junta, Porvenir, Candela, Maria Jo, Rosa and Margarita prospects. During this period, several independent resource estimates were commissioned by Sunward, which outlined a large, low-grade gold-copper resource at Cerro Vetas, NW Breccia and Chisperos. In addition, gold-copper mineralization was intersected at the other prospects, however insufficient drilling has been completed at this time to outline a Mineral Resource.

Since February 2013, no additional drilling has taken place on the Titiribi Project.

Sampling and Analysis and Data Verification

All samples used for resource estimations for the Titiribi Project were from diamond drill core and all cores were assayed. Samples are generally 1.5 m to 2 m in length. The maximum sample length is 2 m. Samples may deviate from the 2 m standard, if there is a change in lithology. Sunward placed a small sticker for the start and finish of each interval to be sawn. One half of the core was sent off for assay and the other half of the core was retained for future reference. On average, the assay split weighed between 3 kilograms and 7 kilograms. Samples were placed in bags printed with the sample numbers and a ticket with the sample number was placed inside the bag. The sample was weighed, recorded, and placed in a transport bag. The samples were secured until delivered to the sample preparation facility in Medellin.

For all labs, the Sunward procedure called for crushing the 1/2 core sawn sample to 80% minus 10 mesh. Through a riffle splitter, a 50-50 split is obtained with one-half returned to Sunward as a coarse reject. About 250 grams are split out and pulverized to 80% to 85% minus 150 mesh. Typically, a one-assay tonne sample is used for the assay samples and the remainder of the pulp is returned to Sunward. For some laboratories, an 800-gram sample is pulped, allowing for metallic screen assays to be performed.

Quality Assurance/Quality Control ("**QA/QC**") measures used included utilizing blanks, standards re-run assays and duplicate core splits. Field blanks were comprised of cuts of barren granodiorite from a dimension stone cutting company based in Medellin. International certified standards were purchased from several reference material companies. Twenty-eight different certified gold standards and eleven certified copper standards were utilized by Sunward during their exploration drilling campaigns. Blanks and certified standards were inserted into the sample stream on a regular basis. During the 2012-2013 drilling campaign, a blank and a standard were inserted into the sample stream every 18th core sample. Results for the blank and standard samples were checked for deviation from expected values. Additionally, a duplicate split consisting of a quarter core was also collected on a less regular basis.

All samples were under the control of Sunward's technical personnel from the time holes are cored until samples are received in Medellin for sample preparation. A number of laboratories have been used for analysis, which were independent of Sunward and the Company.

Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

Metallurgical test work was completed from 2011 through early 2012. No new metallurgical testing has been undertaken since 2012.

In 2011, Sunward engaged Tetra Tech Inc. to carry out preliminary metallurgical investigations on mineralized samples from the Titiribi Project. They contracted Resource Development Inc. of Golden, Colorado and for the Phase II program, four samples of 75 kilograms were investigated. The principal results disclosed by the Company were:

- For all four samples tested, a significant proportion of the gold could be upgraded by gravity;
- The samples were all non-refractory and cyanidation of the head samples, or the gravity or flotation concentrates, successfully recovered gold; and
- Flotation of the Cerro Vetas sample produced a saleable copper concentrate with high gold and copper recoveries.

In 2012, TJ Metallurgical Services was asked by Sunward to develop a suitable test work program that would identify an optimized process flow sheet and determine the key metallurgical design parameters. The UK laboratory of Wardell Armstrong International ("**WAI**") was selected and 3 samples weighing 270 kilograms to 300 kilograms from Cerro Vetas, NW Breccia, and Chisperos were sent to the Cornwall laboratory. The work carried out covered:

- Extensive Head Sample Investigations. XRD, ICP, Abrasion Indices and Bond Work Index determinations;
- Knelson Gravity Test Work. Three 50 kilogram samples were dispatched to FLSmidth-Knelson (" **FLS**") for Gravity Recoverable Gold ("**GRG**") testwork and a determination of the gold that could be recovered to a final product;

- Gold Deportment Investigations on Gravity and Flotation Concentrates. This included Diagnostic Leach testwork, Qemscan, and SEM investigations to determine the gold association and to plan the subsequent metallurgical test work;

- Flotation Testwork. Reagent and flotation optimisation for all three samples tested. Cleaner test work with optimised flotation reagent regime;

- Locked Cycle Flotation Testwork. Nine tests were carried out in total with six being carried out on Cerro Vetas to maximize the Au and Cu recovery to a copper flotation concentrate;

- Cyanidation Testwork. Pyrite flotation concentrates were produced from all three samples and the Au recovered by cyanidation;

- Detailed Cyanidation Testwork. A large bulk pyrite concentrate was produced from NW Breccia and a six-test cyanidation testwork programme was carried out; and

- Environmental Testwork. TCLP leach tests, ABA investigations and NAP/NAG tests were carried out on the flotation tailings. An Inco-type cyanide detox test was also carried out on the NW Breccia cyanide leach tailings.

The metallurgical work was reported by WAI in the report 'Stage III Metallurgical Testing on Samples of Gold and Copper Mineralization' ZT64-0386, May 2013. The principal results obtained were:

- Gold Deportment. For all samples, around 10%-12% was recoverable to a gravity concentrate. The gold was not liberated and was generally locked with sulphides but was amenable to cyanidation. For Cerro Vetas, 57% was recoverable to a copper concentrate and 13% to a pyrite concentrate. For NW Breccia and Chisperos, the majority was associated with pyrite and was also amenable to cyanidation;

- Knelson GRG Tests. Samples of Cerro Vetas and NW Breccia were sent for testwork at FLS. FLS reported that for Cerro Vetas and NW Breccia there was a significant GRG element in both samples of 39.8% and 64.8% respectively. More importantly, they stated that the introduction of a Knelson circuit and a cyanidation circuit would lead to an additional Au recovery of 1.2%-1.8% and 4.0%-5.6% for Cerro Vetas and NW Breccia, respectively. Chisperos was not tested; and

- Locked Cycle Flotation Testwork. These tests replicate plant practice by recirculating intermediate streams and give the best indication of the grades and recoveries that can be achieved in an operating flotation plant. Using the optimized collector MX-5125 with other collectors in combination, the following results were obtained for Cerro Vetas.

Table B-2
Cerro Vetas Locked Cycle Flotation Tests

Test No.	Cu Con Grades		Cu Con Rec (%)			Pyrite Con		
	Cu	Au	Wt%	Cu	Au	Wt%	Au gpt	Au Rec
LCT1	15.7	30.3	1.25	86.9	69.5	0.35	5.5	3.5
LCT2	24.4	50.0	0.76	86.7	76.5	0.70	3.0	4.2
LCT3	18.8	34.4	1.24	90.3	76.7	0.80	5.1	7.3
LCT4	21.7	41.8	1.02	90.1	78.4	0.63	5.5	6.4
LCT1 (blend)	19.5	39.1	0.95	88.6	69.1	0.96	3.8	6.9
LCT2 (blend)	16.7	30.3	1.17	90.2	65.2	1.03	3.9	7.4

LCT3 reported the best results and LCT4 was a repeat with the same conditions. Very similar results were reported. The LC tests indicate that a saleable copper concentrate can be produced with a copper recovery of 90% and a gold recovery of 77%. The flotation of a pyrite concentrate recovers a further 6% gold.

The two Locked Cycle blend tests are on a feed composite of Cerro Vetas and NW Breccia in a blend of 9:1.

Two Locked Cycle tests were carried out on a sample of NW Breccia and one Locked Cycle test on Chisperos.

Table B-3
NW Breccia and Chisperos Locked Cycle Flotation Tests

Test No.	Pyrite Con Grades		Pyrite Con Recoveries		
	%S	Au gpt	Wt%	%S	%Au
NW Breccia:					
LC1	44.5	12.4	3.7	59.9	85.3
LC2	39.8	6.1	6.4	93.2	90.1
Bulk Float	39.1	11.2	6.4	94.5	95.7
Chisperos:					
LCT1	50.3	12.3	5.0	92.6	92.9

The NW Breccia 'Bulk Float' test was a test on a 20 kilogram feed sample to generate a 1.25 kilogram pyrite flotation concentrate for a cyanidation testwork program. The results indicate that over 90% of the gold can be recovered to a pyrite flotation concentrate for both NW Breccia and Chisperos.

- Pyrite Concentrate Cyanidation Testwork. The six-test optimization program showed that it was not necessary to regrind the pyrite flotation concentrate to achieve high gold recoveries and an average gold recovery of 91.7% with a cyanide consumption of 5.2 kg/t was achieved.

- Environmental Testwork. The environmental characterization tests did not report any issues with regard to acid generation.

The WAI testwork identified the following process flow route to treat a Cerro Vetas ROM ore or a blend of Cerro Vetas with a minor proportion of NW Breccia:

- Comminution circuit to produce a flotation feed with a P80 of 90 microns;

- Knelson circuit within the comminution circuit to recover a gravity concentrate;

- Copper flotation circuit to produce a copper concentrate as filtercake;

- Pyrite flotation circuit; and

- Small cyanidation circuit to treat the Knelson gravity concentrate and the pyrite flotation concentrate and produce Au/Ag doré.

From a series of Locked Cycle flotation and detailed cyanidation tests, the WAI testwork program has identified the likely copper and gold recoveries that could be achieved from a standard two-circuit flotation plant with a small cyanidation circuit.

Mineral Resource Estimate

The following table sets forth the Mineral Resource estimate set forth in the Titiribi Technical Report, with an effective date of June 14, 2021.

Deposit	Cut-off	Tonnes	Grade			Contained Metal		
			Gold	Copper	Gold Eq	Gold	Copper	Gold Eq
	(g/t)	*(Mt)*	*(g/t)*	*(%)*	*(g/t)*	*(Moz)*	*(Mlbs)*	*(Moz)*
Measured Resources								
Cerro Vetas	0.30	85.00	0.39	0.15	0.62	1.06	285.60	1.69
Indicated Resources								
Cerro Vetas	0.30	254.40	0.35	0.14	0.56	2.86	775.70	4.57
Chisperos	0.30	60.40	0.48	-	0.48	0.94	-	0.94
NW Breccia	0.30	34.80	0.61	-	0.61	0.69	-	0.69
Total Measured & Indicated		**434.60**	**0.40**	**0.11**	**0.56**	**5.54**	**1,061.20**	**7.88**
Inferred Resources								
Cerro Vetas	0.30	124.90	0.31	0.08	0.42	1.23	212.60	1.69
Chisperos	0.30	44.20	0.45	-	0.45	0.64	-	0.64
NW Breccia	0.30	72.80	0.55	-	0.55	1.29	-	1.29
Total Inferred		**241.90**	**0.41**	**0.04**	**0.47**	**3.16**	**212.60**	**3.62**

Notes:

(1) Metallurgical recoveries are: 83% for Au, 90% for Cu.
(2) The Au Equivalent equations are: $AuEq_{(oz)} = Au_{(oz)} + Cu_{(lbs)}*0.0022026$
(3) The specific gravity for each lithological domain ranges from 2.76 to 2.99 g/cm^3 based on over 7,000 drill core specific gravity measurements.
(4) Cut-off for Cerro Vetas is g/t gold equivalent; Chisperos and NW Breccia cut-offs are g/t Au.
(5) Numbers may not add due to rounding.

GoldMining disclosed that the estimate above utilized a 0.30 g/t gold equivalent cut-off grade for near-surface mineralization. The estimate was pit constrained to establish reasonable prospects of economic extraction with an optimized pit shell using maximum pit slopes of 50°. Cut-off grades were established by using an assumed US$1,600/oz gold price and copper price of US$3.25/pound copper; average metallurgical recoveries of 83% for gold and 90% for copper; average mining costs of US$1.60/tonne waste and, US$1.70/tonne ore; and average processing and general and administrative costs of US$6.80/tonne processed. Ordinary kriging was used to estimate gold and copper into blocks measuring 5 x 5 x 5 metres in dimension. Copper is included in the block models and Mineral Resource estimate for Cerro Vetas, and although present at Chisperos and NW Breccia, it was not included in the resource estimate or cut-off grade estimations for these deposits.

Fiscal Year Ended 2025 Updates

During the year ended November 30, 2025, the Company incurred $0.5 million of expenditures on the Titiribi Project, which included expenditures for camp maintenance costs, payroll and personnel expenses, surface rights lease payments as well as initiating a geotechnical study to better determine the physical characteristics of rock and soil at the Project. The Company maintains the Titiribi Project in good standing. In April 2025, the Company submitted a PTO, the document detailing the final exploration plan, to the National Mining Agency for approval. Once the PTO is approved, the next major step for the project would involve obtaining other necessary permits, such as the Environmental Impact Assessment approval. In December 2025, the Company started the process of collecting data and information as part of the base line study required for it. After permitting is obtained, the Company could proceed with construction and development activities as outlined in the approved PTO.

The next significant milestones for the project, assuming approval of the PTO by the ANM, are securing technical approvals and environmental licensing.

La Mina Project

The following information is primarily condensed and extracted from the technical report titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report and Preliminary Economic Assessment for the La Mina Project, Antioquia, Republic of Colombia" with an effective date of July 24, 2023, prepared by Scott Wilson, CPG, SME-RM, Paul Hosford, P.Eng., and Michael Cole, SME-RM, and also includes updates to non-technical information related to the La Mina Project since the effective date of the La Mina Technical Report. Each of Scott Wilson, Paul Hosford and Michael Cole is a Qualified Person and is independent of the Company.

Property, Description, Location and Access

The La Mina Project is a gold-copper exploration project located in Antioquia Department, Colombia. A total of seven prospects have been identified to date, including the La Cantera, Middle Zone and La Garrucha and El Limon, and a total of 111 diamond core drill holes, totaling 40,244 m, have been drilled. The Company acquired a 100% interest in the La Mina Project through a plan of arrangement between the Company and Bellhaven Copper & Gold Inc. ("**Bellhaven**"), completed on May 30, 2017.

The La Mina Project hosts the La Mina concession contract and the contiguous La Garrucha concession contract. In August 2023, the Company obtained a resolution from the mining authority and the Company subsequently received the fully executed document in December 2023, approving the integration of both concession contracts into a single concession. Surface rights over a portion of the La Garrucha concession contract are subject to a surface rights lease agreement and an option agreement. The Company completed the terms of the agreement required to lease the surface rights over a portion of the La Garrucha concession contract in December 2022.

In addition, pursuant to an option agreement entered into by the Company's subsidiary on November 18, 2016, amended April 4, 2017, November 5, 2018, July 10, 2020, September 27, 2022, May 10, 2024 and September 13, 2024, the Company's subsidiary can acquire surface rights over a portion of the La Garrucha concession by making a final payment of US$100,000 on or before March 31, 2026.

The La Mina Project area is surrounded by gravel roads which connect a rural farm population to various nearby population centers, including Medellin, which is a large cosmopolitan city. Various small towns, including Bolombolo and La Pintada are located within a two-hour drive of the project area.

The La Mina Project is accessible by a paved highway 30 km southwest of Medellin to the junction with a gravel road that leads 11 km to the property. Total travel time by road from Medellin is approximately 2.0 to 2.5 hours depending on road conditions and traffic around Medellin.

The La Mina Project consisted of two properties: (i) the 1,794 hectare La Mina Colombian mineral exploration license identified as Exploration License L5263005 (HEMI-02) (the "**5263 Concession**"); and (ii) the 1,416 hectare La Garrucha earn-in agreement license with Exploration License HHMM-04 (the "**6355B Concession**"). The Company obtained the integration of both properties into one 3,210 ha concession contract L5263005 (HEMI-02) (the "**Concession**") in December 2023. In September 2025, after revision from the mining cadaster, ANM changed the title number of the Concession to contract HHMM-04 with no other changes material or otherwise to the original contract. The Company owns 100% of the La Mina Project, subject to a 2% NSR royalty owned by GRC.

The Concession is located near Medellin in the Department of Antioquia, Colombia approximately 500 km northwest of Colombia's federal capital of Bogota. This region has a long history of gold mining extending back several centuries. Now several parts of Antioquia are among the most active gold exploration regions in Colombia.

The closest settlement, La Mina, lies immediately adjacent to the La Mina Project. The larger town of Venecia, approximately 11 km from the project, provides a source of supplies and logistical support for the project, rural farming activities, and several small underground coal-mining operations in the near area.

Exploration license No. 5263 (La Mina concession) was granted by the Instituto Colombiano de Geologia y Minera (" **INGEOMINAS**") to Alejandro Montoya-Palacios ("**Montoya**") in early 2000 as an exploration concession under the mining code of the country which grants the operator the right to explore over a three-year renewable period under certain conditions for an additional two years including submission of a work plan known as a "Plan de Trabajo de Inversión", or PTI. This was turned into a concession contract on August 5, 2020. GoldMining's indirect Colombian subsidiary, Bellhaven Exploraciones (formerly Aurum Exploration Inc. Colombia) signed an option agreement with Mr. Montoya to initially acquire 80% of the concession. The property was held jointly by both parties through Mina Fredonia S.A.S. ("**Fredonia**"), now the concession is held by Bellhaven Exploraciones with GoldMining currently indirectly owning 100% of the La Mina concession.

The 6355B Concession, now owned by Bellhaven but originally owned by AGA, was optioned by Bellhaven in 2013 to explore an Au-Cu porphyry deposit indicated by the surface and drilling exploration in 2011 and 2012 respectively. This contract was renegotiated on March 7, 2015. As a result, Bellhaven owns the 6355B Concession. Bellhaven will pay AGA US$1 per reserve ounce declared in a bankable feasibility study, or present at the start of mining construction, whichever comes first.

Bellhaven signed an additional agreement with B2Gold Corp. (" **B2Gold**") regarding the purchase of the surface rights over 60 ha around the exploration camp site and immediate project area; this allowed Aurum Exploration Inc. Colombia to acquire these surface rights for a total of US$470,000 over a three-year period.

During 2012, Bellhaven also acquired additional surface rights over the El Limon target. In April 2012, Bellhaven contracted with a private vendor for the purchase of a 100% interest in a surface property encompassing 9.75 ha to the north of the Middle Zone. The property acquisition closed in the third quarter of 2012 for a total purchase price of US$15,315 in cash.

While the Company owns a considerable area of surface rights over the La Cantera and Middle Zone deposits, and an option agreement to acquire a portion of the La Garrucha concession, it has also secured surface access agreements with other property owners in the La Garrucha area of planned exploration and drilling. Additional surface rights may be necessary for the establishment of a commercial mining project.

History

The Antioquia district of Colombia where the La Mina Project is located has been a source of gold mining that dates back several centuries to pre-Colombian times. Small-scale artisanal mining, some from hardrock sources and some from alluvial deposits, were common throughout the district and so "barequero" prospectors were likely active throughout the Central Cordillera district on either flank of the Cauca River.

The general area around the La Mina Project was noted in early regional survey work by the Colombian mines department, INGEOMINAS **,** and this led to the staking of ground by the original owner, Montoya in 2000.

Historical research has revealed local knowledge of several adits that targeted gold in the vicinity of the Middle Zone prospect. At one point, these mines were reportedly managed by a small-scale mining company from England. Artisanal miners exploited several streams originating from the resource areas in the past, a very small number of which are still active today. No records of production are known to exist, though different sources corroborate that mining activity dates back to at least the 1920s. The amount of artisanal mining production is believed to be very small.

In the early 2000s, AGA carried out broad-scale geochemical and other exploration programs throughout this district of Colombia and was responsible for the initial discovery of copper-gold mineralization on surface at the La Cantera outcrop. In 2006, AGA drilled six holes into the La Cantera target, four of which successfully intercepted the gold-copper porphyry stock with mineralized intercepts of 50 to 100 m.

In 2007, AGA formed the joint venture company, Avasca Ventures Ltd. (" **Avasca**") with Bema Gold Corporation (subsequently transferred to B2Gold) who continued with further surface geochemistry and geophysics north and south from the La Cantera discovery, as well as further west over a prominent North-South trending magnetic ridge feature identified from aerial geophysics flown by Avasca in 2007.

The early exploration work at La Mina by AGA beginning in 2002 and later in 2005-2008 by Avasca focused on the principal La Cantera Zone. These programs consisted of:

- regional mapping: 1:20,000 scale;
- property-scale geological mapping: 1:10,000 scale;
- geochemical sampling, soils and rock;
- trenching;
- geophysical surveys: aerial magnetic and radiometrics;
- drilling: six core holes totaling 1,453 m (mid-2006);
- a regional airborne magnetic/radiometric survey, which was completed at the end of 2007, over the property and neighboring ground; and
- additional auger soil and rock geochemical sampling programs over the anomalies in early 2008.

Various sampling methods have been used to explore the La Mina Project, as follows:

- regional-scale soil and rock/trench sampling carried out by AGA in 2002 which led to the discovery of the porphyry mineralization at the La Cantera zone; and
- in 2007/2008, additional soil sampling was completed by Avasca over the aeromagnetic anomalies identified from their aerial geophysics (2007). This soil sampling was completed on an irregular grid, widely spaced over the entire 1,794 hectare property area (123 samples), but principally focused on the area around the La Cantera prospect and immediate vicinity (~1 km by 1 km). A later rock sampling program in 2008 collected 857 samples on a 100 m standard grid and focused on La Cantera and some nearby magnetic anomalies.

Six AGA drill holes were completed in and around the La Mina porphyry (later re-named the La Cantera Stock), with Holes 2 and 5 yielding 90 m plus intercepts of greater than 1.0 g/t Au and good copper grades at shallow depths. Drillholes 4 and 6 also contained significant values located near the surface; however, Holes 1 and 3 were drilled off target to the west and did not encounter any mineralization of interest.

Table C-1
AGA Drill Results

Drill Hole	Dip	Total Depth	Specific Intercepts	
Name	**Degree**	**m**	**Thickness (m)**	**Au g/t/Cu%**
LM-01	-60.5	258	No Significant Intercepts	
LM-02	-58.5	189	152	0.82/0.26
LM-03	-60.5	201	No Significant Intercepts	
LM-04	-60	250	106	0.32/0.21
LM-05	-60	252	106	1.11/0.40
LM-06	-60	304	122	0.40/0.24

Geological Setting, Mineralization and Deposit Types

The La Mina Project is located along the eastern margin of the western Cordillera in the Andean System. The La Mina region lies within the Romeral terrane, an oceanic mélange comprised of metamorphosed mafic to ultramafic complexes, ophiolitie sequences, and oceanic sedimentary rocks of probable Late Jurassic to Early Cretaceous age. This terrane was accreted to the continental margin along the Romeral Fault, which lies east of the River Cauca, in the Aptian (125 to 110 Ma). Movement on the Romeral Fault was dextral indicating that terrane accretion was highly oblique from the southwest. The Romeral Fault zone is marked by dismembered ophiolitic rocks, including glaucophane schist, in a tectonic mélange and is interpreted as a terrane suture marking an old subduction zone. The resulting suture zone and mélange-related rocks can be traced for over 1,000 km along the northern Andes. The Romeral terrane is bounded on the west side by the Cauca Fault. Further west, additional oceanic and island arc terranes were subsequently accreted to the Western Cordillera in the Paleogene and Neogene periods, culminating in the on-going collision of the Choco (or Panamá) arc since the late Miocene. This reactivated the Cauca and Romeral faults with left lateral and reverse. The original structure of the Romeral fault system has been modified by various post-Romeral tectonic events.

Following accretion, the Romeral terrane was overlain unconformably by siliciclastic, continentally derived sediments of the Oligocene to Lower Miocene Amagá Formation. The Amagá Formation comprises basal conglomerates, sandstones, siltstones, shales, and local coal seams. These sedimentary rocks are overlain by a thick sequence of volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Late Miocene Combia Formation. The Combia Formation is divided into a Lower Member of basalt and andesite lava flows, agglomerates, and tuffs, and an Upper Member of conglomerates, sandstones, and crystal and lithic tuffs. The Combia Formation volcanic rocks were associated with at least one Middle to Late Miocene volcanic arc emplaced into the Romeral terrane basement rocks during this time period. Also associated with latest stages of arc formation was the syntectonic emplacement of a series of shallow-level intrusive rocks, including poly-phase hypabyssal stocks, dikes and sills of dioritic, granodioritic, and monzonitic composition. These intrusive rocks cut all of the aforementioned sedimentary and volcanic units of the Amaga and Combia Formations. K-Ar whole-rock ages for the intrusive rocks range from 8 to 6 Ma. The Combia Formation and accompanying hypabyssal intrusive rocks are well represented along a 100-km by 20-km north-south trending belt extending from Anserma in the south to Jerico, Fredonia and Titiribi, located to the north of the La Mina Project.

Following the early accretionary events, the region was subjected to compressional deformation during the Early-Middle Miocene and Middle-Late Miocene. In both cases the deformation was related to additional accretionary tectonic events taking place to the west along the active Pacific margin. The structural architecture of the Romeral fault and mélange system is essentially that of a 10+ km wide series of north-south striking, vertically dipping, and dextral transcurrent faults. Virtually all lithologic contacts within the Romeral basement rocks are structural in nature and are characterized by abundant shearing, mylonitization, and the formation of clay-rich fault gouge. Structural reactivation during the Miocene resulted in orthogonal compression accompanied by mostly west-directed (back) thrusting and high angle reverse fault development in the basement rocks. The Amaga Formation was deformed primarily into generally open, upright folds; local tilting and near isoclinal folds were associated with the west-directed thrust faults. The Combia Formation records both tilting and open folding. Both the Amaga and Combia Formations exhibit moderate to strong diapiric doming through the emplacement of Miocene intrusive rocks. North-south, northeast-southwest, northwest-southeast and east-west striking conjugate shearing and dilational fracturing affect all of the above geologic units.

The La Mina Project lies within the Middle Cauca Belt of Miocene-age volcano-plutonic rocks of central Colombia. This belt hosts several significant porphyry gold or copper-gold disseminated deposits such as La Colosa, Titiribi, Quebradona, and Quinchia, as well as large epithermal gold districts such as Marmato.

The immediate area around the La Mina Project is underlain by country rocks consisting of a series of basaltic volcanic rocks (Barroso Formation – oceanic tholeiitic basalts, dolerites, tuffs, etc), sedimentary rocks of the Amagá Formation, and an upper Combia Formation of basalts and andesitic basalts interlayered with volcaniclastic rocks and coarse-grained sedimentary rocks (conglomerates, arenites).

At the project scale, the key host rocks for the porphyry-related gold, copper, and silver mineralization are the intermediate composition volcanic rocks of the Combia Formation and the sub-volcanic breccias and related shallow level porphyries which have intruded the Combia Formation. The Combia Formation developed within a Late Miocene magmatic arc that is interpreted to have included an early quiescent stage of volcanism and a later explosive event of wider extent.

Localized intrusive centers (e.g., La Cantera, Middle Zone, El Limon, and La Garrucha) comprise a series of intermediate composition porphyries and related intrusive (emplacement) breccias. The structural controls for these intrusive centers appear to have been provided by north-south, northeast-southwest and/or northwest-southeast trending, high-angle fault systems associated with the major Cauca River structure to the west of the La Mina Project.

La Cantera and Middle Zone Prospect Geology and Mineralization

La Cantera and Middle Zone constitute two of the four drill-tested mineralized porphyry intrusive and breccia bodies on the La Mina property. In both deposits, the intrusive centers are characterized by a series of porphyry stocks and related breccias that together make up porphyry copper-gold deposits. In the case of La Cantera, the core of the deposit is cut out by a late, barren porphyritic stock resulting in a "doughnut" pattern (plan view) whereby the copper and gold-bearing rocks form a concentric pattern around the late, barren porphyritic stock. In the case of the Middle Zone, the barren core is an amorphous feature that appears to have intruded preferentially along pre-existing planes of weakness. Various intrusive/breccias phases were involved in development of the porphyry deposits along with multi-phase alteration-mineralization events, as most-often expressed by pronounced densities of veinlets crosscutting the diamond drill core. Hydrothermal magnetite is an important gangue mineral associated with gold and copper, and potassic alteration is an important alteration type associated with gold and copper.

The La Cantera deposit is slightly elliptical in plan view (long axis northwest-southeast), measuring approximately 200 m by 190 m in plan view on surface with a depth extent of 350-600 m based on the results from 26 drill holes. Average grades are close to 0.9 g/t Au with 0.3% Cu and 1.7 g/t Ag.

The Middle Zone deposit lies approximately 400 m north of La Cantera, and consists of a more pronounced elliptical body in plan view (long axis northeast-southwest), which remains open at depths of over 600 m, based on the results of 54 drill holes. Faults appear to have offset the western and eastern lobes of mineralization. Faults also appear to delimit the western edge. Mineralization here is of two types. The first is characterized by a high copper-gold ratio, similar to what is observed at La Cantera. The second is characterized by high gold with relatively low copper. Overall, the grades are lower than that of La Cantera, close to 0.5 g/t Au with 0.1%-0.2% Cu, over true widths of up to 100 m.

La Garrucha Prospect Geology and Mineralization

The La Garrucha prospect was previously an exploration focus of Bellhaven at the La Mina Project and is a current exploration target for GoldMining. Routine surface mapping and sampling in 2011 indicated the presence of porphyritic intrusive rocks containing Au values up to 1.5g/t Au in outcrop. Initial diamond drilling commenced in July 2011 with six drill holes completed. The 2011 drilling indicated the presence of significant porphyry-style alteration and mineralization. A second drilling campaign of four drill holes in 2012 successfully intersected high-grade porphyry-style mineralization in hole LME-1096 and an intensely altered new (G4) porphyry, within the last ten m of drill core averaging 1.09g/t Au and 0.20% Cu. Systematic soil sampling, surface mapping, and rock-channel sampling further defined the most prospective area of porphyry mineralization to guide diamond drilling. Diamond drilling at La Garrucha resumed in May 2013 and seven holes were completed. In March 2022, an additional five holes were drilled by GoldMining Inc.

Porphyry-related alteration and mineralization at the La Garrucha prospect outcrops in some areas along stream beds and areas of steep topographic relief. Results from diamond drilling to date suggest that the elongate (330˚ azimuth) core of the airborne magnetic anomaly outlines the surface projection of the area containing mineralized G2 and G4 porphyries. Porphyry-related alteration and mineralization has been traced from surface to a depth of 500 m over a width of some 200 m and is open at depth.

The porphyry complex at La Garrucha consists of at least three distinct porphyry events consisting of G1, G2 and G4 and their respective intrusive and contact breccias. The earliest porphyry, G1, intruded Combia Formation volcanic rocks. G1 event breccias occur near the volcanic contact and contains clasts of volcanic rock and G1 porphyry. Local zones of G1 auto breccia occur within the G1 porphyry. G2 porphyry intrudes the G1 and G1 breccias. G1 occurs as well crystallized porphyry, dykes, auto breccia and contact breccia with G1 porphyry. The G4 porphyry is believed to be the core of the porphyry complex at La Garrucha and hosts much of the Au-Cu mineralization. Similar to G2 porphyry, G4 breccias form within and along the margins of the G4 porphyry. Core logging suggests there is a late porphyry event represented by minor dikes of andesitic composition cutting the previous events. The G4 porphyry have come in contact with the volcanic Combia rocks in the southeast part of the complex.

La Garrucha appears thus far to be more structurally similar to La Cantera in that it does not appear to be broken up by post-mineral cross faults like the Middle Zone. However, throughout the porphyry complex there are numerous steep angle fault zones often exhibiting clay gouge over several meters either side of the fault. Occasionally however, the faults exhibit intensely crushed and fractured rock rather than gouge over several meters. Faults are frequently observed along lithologic contacts particularly between porphyries and breccia. No significant fault offsets are known to date.

Mineralization in the La Garrucha porphyry intrusive complex is similar to that described for La Cantera and Middle Zone prospects comprising a calcic-potassic core, grading out to sodic-calcic, and an outer argillic zone. Magnetite alteration is ubiquitous throughout all of the porphyry phases. Highest grade gold and copper is accompanied by strong potassic alteration, characterized by secondary potassium feldspar and biotite, disseminated and vein magnetite, quartz stockwork veining and both vein-hosted and disseminated sulphides that include pyrite, chalcopyrite and lesser bornite and covellite.

El Limon Prospect Geology and Mineralization

The El Limon complex measures approximately 800 m in diameter of a sub-circular shape in plan view. The El Limon porphyry complex partially encircles the Middle Zone to the north, west and south. Within the complex are two known mineralizing porphyry systems, the Middle Zone prospect and the El Limon prospect. Argillic and propylitic alteration assemblages occur high in the system at the El Limon prospect. A possible explosive diatreme at El Limon suggests that the El Limon prospect porphyry is situated high vertically in the porphyry system. This may account for why the El Limon prospect is weakly mineralized. It may well be that higher grades of gold and copper occur at depth where a possible potassic alteration zone occurs associated with an undiscovered porphyry stock.

Exploration

Since acquiring an option on the La Mina Project in mid-2010 and until 2016, Bellhaven had advanced exploration by conducting detailed mapping and trenching at La Cantera and Middle Zone, mapping and channel sampling at La Garrucha, mapping, rock-chip sampling and trenching throughout the project area, various ground geophysical surveys, and re-logging and re-interpretation of drill core from previous drilling campaigns. Furthermore, two airborne magnetic surveys had been flown over the La Mina Project at no cost to Bellhaven. Ground magnetic follow-up surveys of geologically favorable areas were completed in mid-2012 and an airborne ZTEM survey was flown over much of the La Mina and La Garrucha licenses in late 2012. All data has been incorporated into the geophysical evaluation.

Through July 2016, Bellhaven completed a total of 106 drill holes for a total of 36,694 m. Bellhaven's drilling programs were carried out by Kluane Colombia S.A., a subsidiary of the Canadian drill contractor Kluane Drilling Ltd. and for a short period of time in 2012 by Andina de Perforaciones S.A., also based in Colombia.

Prior to initiating its drill programs in 2010, Bellhaven completed channel sampling in trenches at Middle Zone where two surface exposures returned results of 19 m grading 0.73g/t Au and 24 m grading 0.74g/t Au (0.4 g/t Au cut off) separated by a zone of 40 m of un-sampled trench.

In early 2012, a ground-based survey was conducted over the entire eastern half of La Mina. This program consisted of approximately 114 line km of magnetic surveying and was carried out by KTTM Geophysics Limited, an independent geophysical contractor based in Medellin, Colombia.

Principal observations from correlation of the 2010 ground geophysics with geochemistry and geological features were:

- anomalously high radiometrics (potassium) likely represents K-silicate (potassic) altered rocks. The high potassium values occur over a distance of 900 m along an approximately north-south trending corridor defined by the La Cantera-Middle Zone targets. High values also occur to the north at El Limon along an approximately east-west belt that is 500 m long;

- high-chargeability zones fringing the drilled zones at La Cantera and Middle Zone can be attributed to rocks containing high quantities (typically 5-10% of the volume) of pyrite. High-chargeability features are observed at La Cantera and Middle Zone; and

- the La Cantera stock spatially coincides with a strong resistivity "low" whereas the Middle Zone is characterized by a weakly defined low. Another prominent area characterized by a strong resistivity low occurs between the El Limon and Middle Zone targets.

In summary, exploration of the La Mina Project has been carried out using a systematic combination of geology, geochemistry, and geophysics which has identified several anomalous zones of interest. To date, four of these targets have been drilled: La Cantera, the Middle Zone, El Limon and La Garrucha, with 111 drill holes for 40,244 m completed through to September 2022. The last drill program was conducted by GoldMining at La Garrucha in 2022.

Drilling

Drilling programs by AGA (2005) and Bellhaven (2010-2013) used HQ, HTW, NTW and BTW core, depending on the drill hole depth, drill hole inclination, drill machine availability and ground conditions.

In 2022, GoldMining completed a 3,485 m diamond core drilling program on the La Garrucha prospect with the objective to explore to the southeast along strike for extensions to the porphyry mineralization previously identified by Bellhaven.

A total of 40,244 m has been drilled on the La Mina Project from 111 core holes that have an average depth of 346 m. This drilling is summarized in Table C-2.

Table C-2
Drilling Completed at the La Mina Project

Area	Drill Holes	Metres
La Cantera	26	8,327
Middle Zone	54	18,803
El Limon	9	2,923
La Garrucha	22	10,191

All drilling on the project by Bellhaven and previous owners has been done with man-portable, diamond drill-core machines. Drill hole locations are initially located in the field with a hand-held GPS unit or a total station theodolite. Bellhaven's full-time survey crew surveyed the coordinates of the final drill hole collars using a total-station theodolite.

At the Middle Zone and La Cantera prospects drill holes have been drilled at azimuths of N45E, N45W and NS with inclinations of -55 to -90 degrees. In the case of La Cantera drilling was completed on a wide-spaced scissor pattern (50 to 100 m spacing) providing complete three-dimensional coverage of the extent of mineralization that extends to a vertical depth of some 250 to 500 m (around the low-grade central core).

At La Cantera drill holes were drilled at azimuths of E-W (90˚), W-E (270˚), N45E and S45W with inclinations of -50 to -78 degrees. Core recovery observed has been very good, in excess of 90%, except in some discrete fault-gouge zones of a few m in length (core length).

In the case of La Cantera, the drilling programs confirmed the ellipsoidal outline of the porphyry complex on surface (coincident with the magnetic signature), its steep vertical attitude, and the occurrence of mineralized porphyry and breccia zones draped around a central low-grade core.

At the Middle Zone, 54 holes have been drilled to date within a generally elongated zone (N45E) in plan view that is bounded on the western flank by interpreted faults. The Middle Zone remains open to the southwest, southeast, and at depth. The fault offsets and open targets on the south suggest a possible connection with La Cantera at depth.

The La Garrucha deposit resource is delimited by 22 diamond drill holes. There has been a total of 10,191 m drilled with an average of approximately 460 m per hole.

At El Limon, insufficient drilling has been completed to date to outline the extent of the gold-copper porphyry mineralization. The drilling density is insufficient to complete a resource estimate at this time.

Sampling and Analysis and Data Verification

Samples for check assays are prepared at the SGS facility in Medellin, Colombia, and analyzed at the SGS laboratory in Lima, Peru. SGS is independent of Bellhaven and the Company.

Sample preparation for previous drilling programs and for the GoldMining 2022 drilling program is described more fully in the La Mina Technical Report.

Sample Preparation Prior to 2022

At the La Mina Project, a field office and employee housing complex are located within walking distance of the La Cantera and Middle Zone prospects. All core from the La Mina Project is stored on site. A new core shed was constructed in 2011 which has a two-tier core rack system. The pulps, splits and rejects of prepared samples were transferred directly from the preparation labs to a warehouse located at the La Mina Project.

The core sample procedure begins with checking of driller-placed core blocks for accuracy followed by photographs of consecutive pairs of core boxes. The core then underwent detailed geotechnical and geological logging. Data recorded in geotechnical and geological logs were entered into the project database using a two-person parallel input protocol. Technicians identified the nominal two m sample intervals with wooden core blocks and mark the length of the core with a "cut line" to guide the core cutting. The technicians took care not to mix intervals of significantly different core recovery in the same sample, resulting in some sample intervals that were shorter than the nominal length. All core boxes (metal) were clearly tagged with hole ID and from/to information.

Core marked for sampling was cut or split by Bellhaven technicians (under geological supervision) using a standard electric masonry core saw mounted on a secure steel stand or by a manual Longyear core splitter. Standard safety equipment (hard hat, ear plugs and eye protection) is used by the core cutters and their helpers. The half-core was placed in plastic bags and tagged with a sample number marked on the outside of the bag and a corresponding sample tag inside the bag. Each bag was securely closed. The unused cut half of the core was then placed back in its correct place in the core box and stored for later reference. Blanks (5%), standards (5%-12% depending on the nature of the material), preparation duplicates (5%) and field duplicates (2%) were inserted in the sample stream during this stage.

Samples were cut (using a core saw) or split (using a core splitter). The instrument used depended on the level of clay content, in which high clay samples were split to avoid core loss from the core saw's lubricating water. The cut or split samples were stored in a secure core shed on site until they were shipped to sample preparation facilities in Bogota (through LMDDH-023) or Medellin (all samples from LMDDH-024 to present), Colombia. The samples were prepared at the ALS Minerals, a division of ALS Limited, a global company that provides testing, inspection and certification services ("**ALS Minerals**") sample preparation facilities and then sent to the ALS Minerals regional analytical facility in Lima, Peru.

Regular drill-core samples were collected in lots of 25 to 76 and shipped by company vehicle to ALS Minerals for preparation and analysis. Early in the drilling program samples were dispatched to the ALS Minerals preparation laboratory in Bogota. However, in early 2011 with the addition of an ALS Minerals preparation facility in Medellin, samples were dispatched directly to ALS Colombia Ltd. in Medellin for preparation and then forwarded by ALS Minerals to the ALS Minerals laboratory in Lima, Peru. Beginning in early 2013 (La Garrucha drill holes LME-1100 to LME-1106) core samples were dispatched to Actlabs Colombia in Rio Negro, Colombia for preparation and analysis. As noted, several QA/QC steps were included in sample preparation. At the preparation facility each sample is coarse crushed to 70% less than two mm size. A one-kilogram split of each sample was routinely pulverized to 85% passing 75 µm. A final pulp of 250 to 300 grams was sent for analysis to the ALS Minerals laboratory in Lima.

Gold, copper, and ICP analyses at the ALS Minerals lab were carried out as follows:

- gold: fire assay, 50/30g charge, Atomic Absorption finish;
- over-range (>10ppm) results for gold were analyzed by Fire Assay with a Gravimetric finish; and
- copper and other elements: 4-acid digestion and ICP-AES analysis, including Cu, Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Co, Cr, Fe, Ga, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sc, Sr, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W and Zn.

The ALS Minerals laboratory in Lima, Peru is registered to ISO 9001:2008 and has received ISO 17025:2005 accreditation for certain specific methods, such as fire assay/AA gold. It is independent of Bellhaven and GoldMining.

The Actlabs Colombia laboratory in Rio Negro, Colombia is ISO 9001 certified and independent of Bellhaven and the Company. Analytical preparation and procedures for gold fire assay and base and trace metal ICP-AES analysis is identical to that of ALS Minerals and SGS.

Check assay samples are collected in lots of varying sizes and shipped by company vehicle to the SGS laboratory in Medellin for preparation, then forwarded by SGS/ALS Minerals to the analytical facility in Lima, Peru. At the preparation facility, each sample was coarse crushed to 95% less than two mm size. The final sample was pulverized to 95% passing 105 µm, and approximately 250 grams was sent to the analytical lab.

Gold, copper, and ICP analyses at the SGS Lima lab were carried out as follows:

- gold: fire assay, 30 grams charge, Atomic Absorption finish;
- over-range (>3 g/t) results for gold were analyzed by 30 grams, Fire Assay with a Gravimetric finish; and
- copper and other elements: 4-acid digestion and ICP-AES analysis, including Cu, Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Co, Cr, Fe, Ga, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sc, Sr, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W and Zn.

2022 Sample Preparation Procedures

The drilling cores obtained were transported in metal boxes daily from the drilling site to the Company's base camp, where the facilities of the La Mina project are located.

At the drill rig, the core was cleaned and washed, and placed in metal core boxes marked with "Start" and "Finish" and arrows pointing downhole direction. The core boxes were marked with the drill hole information and wooden core blocks were placed at the end of each run containing the depth (in metres) of the hole marked.

When the boxes were received daily at the base camp, the core was cleaned of mud, oxides, and grease left over from the drill cores. Subsequently, a verification of the information in the wooden blocks and core boxes were made checking the depths, hole information, and the recovery. In case of any inconsistency in the marking of the boxes, runs, or losses of cores, it was reported to the project geologist to require the drilling contractor and solve the problem.

Subsequently, photographs were taken of the wet core boxes with a sign indicating drill hole number, box number and depths. Once the boxes were photographed, they were laid down in the logging tables to perform the core logging. All core was logged geotechnically and lithologically in paper copies and then entered into a laptop computer.

After the detailed geological logging, the longitudinal cutting line is marked by the geologist, and the core is taken for cutting. Samples are nominally cut every two meters. However, the sample length will be shorter when there were changes in lithology or alterations. The drilling cores are cut into two halves using a standard fixed Freemasonry electric saw or quartered depending on the condition of the cores under the supervision of the geologist. One of the halves is left for future reference in the core box and the other half is packed in double plastic bags marked on the outside with the sample number ID and inside the bag, a tag with the sample ID was placed. Each bag was secured and stored in a restricted access site and then shipped to the laboratory for sample preparation and analysis. It is important to note that none of the cutting or logging technicians were allowed to wear jewelry to avoid contamination of the sample.

Batches of shipping samples are collected in groups of 20 to 75, including QC samples. Each batch had at least one blank and one standard, which were inserted randomly by geologists within the numbering sequence. Blanks, standards and duplicates samples were inserted in the sample stream as follows: Blanks (2%), standards (2%), preparation duplicates (2%), and field duplicates (2%). These batches were sent by a company vehicle to the ALS Minerals laboratory for preparation in Medellín and then sent for assaying and ICP analysis to ALS Peru. The samples sent to ALS Peru followed the following preparation and analysis procedures:

- Crushed to 70% less than 2-mm size. A 1kg split of each sample is routinely pulverized to 85% passing 75 µms. A final pulp of 250-300 g is sent for analysis to the ALS Minerals laboratory in Lima;
- Gold: Fire Assay, 30g charge, Atomic Absorption finish (Au-AA23);
- Over-range (>10 ppm) results for gold were analyzed by Fire Assay with a Gravimetric finish (Au-GRA22);
- Copper and other elements: 4-acid digestion and ICP-AES analysis (ME-ICP61), including Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W and Zn; and
- Over-range (100 ppm) results for Ag were analyzed by Fire Assay with a gravimetric finish (Ag-GRA22).

Data Verification

The current inspection for the La Mina Project was carried out on October 12-13, 2022 by Scott Wilson who visited the property located in the village of La Mina, municipality of Fredonia in the department of Antioquia, Colombia. Mr. Wilson met with the geological team and technicians to review geological maps and sections, inspect drill core, review the digital database, observe the location of drill collars and collect a number of core samples to validate and confirm existing information.

Since taking an option on the property and until 2016, the Bellhaven sampling and assaying programs have been controlled by a systematic application of certified standards and blanks, along with Bellhaven's own field duplicate and laboratory duplicate checks. The use of an independent international preparation and assay laboratory, ALS Minerals (then ALS Chemex), adds additional assurance that assay results are representative of the mineralization encountered on the property.

As an additional verification and check on the overall level of copper-gold grades reported for the porphyry mineralization at the La Mina Project, samples from drill core representing the current drill programs were independently collected.

This verification sampling is intended only as a check of the general level of copper-gold mineralization found at La Mina, but is not intended as a comprehensive QA/QC assessment for the purposes of resource estimation.

The results of the check assays compared to the original assays were within acceptable precision.

Three samples were collected from three different La Garrucha exploration holes. One quarter core interval was collected from each hole; LME-1107, LME-1108 and LME-1111. The results of the check assays compared to the original assays were within acceptable precision.

In the opinion of the qualified person, the data collected by the Company was adequate for the estimation of mineral resource for the La Mina Project.

Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

Two scoping level metallurgical test work programs were completed on samples from the La Mina deposit.

Resource Development Inc. ("**RDI**") was contracted to undertake the first scoping level metallurgical study for the La Mina porphyry gold-copper prospect in Colombia, which was completed and reported in 2011. The Company contracted ALS Metallurgy, a division of ALS Limited ("**ALS Metallurgy**") to undertake the second program, which was completed and reported in 2022, on samples from the La Garrucha deposit. Generally, the copper and gold recoveries by flotation into a bulk rougher concentrate and gold recovery by cyanide leaching were consistent in the two test programs for the materials tested, and indicate that the La Mina samples (La Cantera, Middle Zone and Garrucha) are amendable to standard flotation for copper and gold recovery and to cyanide leaching for gold recovery.

RDI received four composite samples for the first metallurgical study. ALS Metallurgy received ten bags of samples, comprising quarter NQ core derived from two drill holes and used these to form a master composite of the La Garrucha zone for metallurgical testing. The ALS Metallurgy test program included sample preparation and characterization, Bond ball millwork index determinations, mineralogical assessments, cyanide leaching of whole ore samples and of cleaner and rougher flotation tails samples and rougher and cleaner floatation tests.

The metallurgical test work undertaken included sample preparation and characterization, Bond's ball millwork index determinations, in-place bulk density measurements, gravity tests, direct cyanidation and carbon-in-leach tests and rougher and cleaner flotation tests.

The RDI and ALS Metallurgy test work showed a Bond's ball mill work index of 10.2 to 14.0, and 15.5 kWh/t respectively, indicating that the Garrucha material is slightly harder than the other La Mina zones tested.

Gravity concentration tests on the RDI samples indicated that one could not produce a high-grade concentrate that could be directly smelted. Hence, gravity circuit may not be applicable for this deposit.

No mineralogical testwork was undertaken for the RDI test program. The mineralogical testwork on the ALS Metallurgy samples indicated that the material was relatively amenable for copper and gold recovery, with a pyrite to copper sulphide ratio of 3:1 but relatively little association of copper sulphides with pyrite, which indicated that a reasonably efficient separation of pyrite from copper sulphides in a flotation process is feasible. The sample contained insignificant amounts of oxide copper minerals. With about 48% copper liberation at the nominal 103 µm K_{80} primary grind sizing, reasonably rougher copper response could be anticipated if relatively aggressive flotation conditions are applied.

Whole ore cyanide leach tests on the RDI samples extracted over 80% of the gold from three of the four RDI composites, but with high cyanide consumption. Cyanidation tests were also completed on whole rock in the ALS Metallurgy testing, from which gold extractions average 90%. Pre-aeration prior to cyanidation leach tests increased the dissolved oxygen level, which markedly improved initial leach kinetics and substantially decreased overall sodium cyanide consumption.

A series of open-circuit, batch flotation tests were conducted in the RDI test program using a simple reagent suite consisting of potassium amyl xanthate, Aeropromotor 404 and methyl isobutyl carbonyl. Generally, recoveries ranged between 74% to 90% for both gold and copper in the rougher concentrate over a primary grind range of 150 µm -74 µm. No systematic cleaner tests were performed but a single test incorporating regrinding of the rougher concentrate followed by two stages of cleaner flotation in open-circuit tests produced a concentrate assaying over 26% Cu and ±50 g/t Au for three of the four composite samples. No data on concentrate or recoveries were presented, but ICP analysis of the composites indicated that the levels of some of the major potential deleterious elements (As<10ppm, Bi<10ppm, Hg, Se not measured) were relatively low.

Rougher and cleaner flotation tests in the ALS Metallurgy program were completed at three different primary grind sizings, nominally 150 µm, 106 µm and 74 µm. Copper rougher recovery improved slightly with finer primary grind sizing. Gold recoveries to rougher concentrates did not vary much by primary grind size, averaging approximately 86%. On this basis, the coarser primary grind sizing may be optimal, though an economic trade-off study would be required to confirm this. Increasing cleaner circuit pH from 10 to 11 improved copper concentrate grade, while maintaining similar overall copper and gold recoveries.

Two different processing options were tested in the ALS Metallurgy program, flotation and also cyanide leaching of flotation tailings. Flotation testing produced a bulk concentrate containing 27% copper, 19 g/tonne gold and 549 g/tonne silver, while recovering about 77% of the copper and 67% of the gold. As this was an open circuit test, closed circuit testing would be expected to recover some of the losses in the cleaner tails, resulting in higher recoveries at lower grade. Final concentrate analysis, based on small sample availability, indicated relatively high concentrations of some deleterious materials e.g. As, Pb. Cyanide leaching of the cleaner and rougher tailings recovered approximately 78% of the gold in the rougher tailings and 85% in the cleaner tailings, collectively representing about 25% of the feed gold. Overall, gold recovery from such a flowsheet would be expected to total around 92%.

An overall base case recovery for gold and copper by flotation after regrind and cleaning into a 23% - 26% copper concentrate is projected at 69% and 80% respectively. Cyanide leaching of the cleaner and rougher tailings increases the total gold recovery to approximately 91%. It is reasonable to assume that further test work and optimization work around primary grind size, flotation reagents, mass pull and concentrate regrind and cyanide leaching conditions could further improve gold and copper recoveries and optimize reagent consumptions. Further test work on representative samples, mineralogy and a program of open and locked cycle flotation testing and cyanide leach testing is required to provide further confidence in the metallurgical response and optimization of the recovery process.

Mineral Resource Estimates

The following table sets forth the Mineral Resource estimate set forth in the La Mina Technical Report, with an effective date of December 20, 2022.

Deposit			Grade				Contained Metal			
	Cut-off	**Tonnes**	**Gold**	**Silver**	**Copper**	**Gold Eq**	**Gold**	**Silver**	**Copper**	**Gold Eq**
	(g/t)	*(Mt)*	*(g/t)*	*(g/t)*	*(%)*	*(g/t)*	*(Moz)*	*(Moz)*	*(Mlbs)*	*(Moz)*
Indicated Resources										
La Cantera	0.30	17.61	0.86	2.03	0.31	1.33	0.49	1.15	120.46	0.75
La Garrucha	0.30	7.36	0.65	3.14	0.11	0.85	0.15	0.74	17.76	0.20
Middle Zone	0.30	8.80	0.54	1.28	0.11	0.71	0.15	0.36	21.19	0.20
Total Indicated		**33.77**	**0.73**	**2.08**	**0.21**	**1.06**	**0.79**	**2.25**	**159.41**	**1.15**
Inferred Resources										
La Cantera	0.30	11.18	0.71	1.85	0.30	1.15	0.26	0.66	72.71	0.41
La Garrucha	0.30	44.11	0.55	2.46	0.10	0.72	0.78	3.49	96.85	1.02
Middle Zone	0.30	0.95	0.47	1.15	0.09	0.61	0.01	0.04	1.87	0.02
Total Inferred		**56.23**	**0.58**	**2.32**	**0.14**	**0.80**	**1.05**	**4.19**	**171.43**	**1.45**

Notes:

(1) The Mineral Resource estimate for La Mina is an in-pit constrained resource calculated using a Whittle-Pit algorithm with "reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction" using the following assumptions:
- Metal prices of US$1,700/oz Au, US$21/oz Ag and US$3.50/lb Cu;
- Royalty of 6% NSR, inclusive of government royalties;
- Pit slopes are 50 degrees; and
- Mining, processing and G&A costs were used to calculate cut-off of 0.30 g/t Au.

(2) Metallurgical recoveries are: 90% for Au, 91% for Cu, and 30% for Ag.

(3) Gold-equivalent grades were calculated using the following formula: AuEq =Au (g/t) + [Cu(%) x {Cu Price/Au Price} x 22.0462 x 31.1035] + [Ag (g/t) x {Ag Price/Au Price}].

(4) Mineral resources are classified as Indicated Resources and Inferred Resources and are based on the 2014 CIM Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves.

(5) There is no certainty that all or any part of the Mineral Resources will be converted to Mineral Reserves. The estimate of mineral resources may be materially affected by environmental permitting, legal, title, taxation, sociopolitical, marketing or other relevant issues.

(6) Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Global Mineral Resource estimates for the La Mina Project are based on a resource block model constructed using Vulcan Geomodeller® and Whittle ® scientific software programs. Mineral Resources were estimated using a combination of Inverse Distance Weighting interpolation techniques. As described in the La Mina Technical Report, mineralization at La Mina has been identified and quantified within a cluster of three subvertical intrusive porphyry bodies; La Cantera, Middle Zone and La Garrucha.

Three-dimensional geological interpretations were used to flag the block model with varying lithology types representative of the mineral deposits. Grade discontinuities at these lithological contacts were evaluated to determine hard and soft boundaries for the estimation of mineralization within these varying domains of the deposits.

Mineralization for the deposit is quantified in parts per million of Cu, Au and Ag. Database audits performed by the author demonstrate the assay database values for La Mina interpret are sufficient to interpret mineral resources for the La Mina Project. Individual block grades have been used to determine the equivalent gold values for each model block. Equivalent gold grades were reported and summarized within this report. However, equivalent gold grades were not used for any Mineral Resource estimates.

Preliminary Economic Assessment

The PEA for the La Mina Project considers mining and processing of mineralization from all resource areas of the La Mina Project; La Cantera, La Garrucha and Middle Zone. All currency values for this section of the PEA are presented in United States dollars unless stated otherwise.

On September 7, 2023, the Company announced results of a positive PEA prepared in accordance with NI 43-101 on the La Mina Project. The PEA projects that the Project would produce an estimated 1.29 million gold equivalent ounces over an 11.2 year mine life, and 203.9 million pounds of copper and 2.98 million ounces of silver which are incorporated in the gold equivalent calculations. The following is a financial summary from the PEA:

Parameter		**Units**	**Values**
Net Present Value (5%)	Pre-Tax	$ Million	447.5
	After-Tax	$ Million	279.5
Internal Rate of Return (IRR)	Pre-Tax	%	20.4
	After-Tax	%	15.2
After-Tax Payback		Years	5.6
Pre-production Capital		$ Million	424.8
Sustaining Capital, including Closure		$ Million	203.2
Life-of-Mine (LOM) Cash Unit Cost		$/oz	795.0
LoM All-In Sustaining Unit Cost		$/oz	912.0
Metal Prices			
Copper		$/lb	3.50
Gold		$/oz	1,750
Silver		$/oz	21.00

The following table details the projected annual cash flow for the La Mina Project:

Year	Total Gross Revenue (US$M)	Royalties, Freight Treatment & Refining Charges (US$M)	Net Project Revenue (US$M)	Operating Cost (US$M)	Colombian Taxes (US$M)	Net Income (US$M)	Capital Costs (US$M)	Pre-Tax, After Royalty Discounted (5%) Cash Flow (US$M)	After-Tax and Royalty Discounted (5%) Cash Flow (US$M)
-2	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ (266.7)	$ (260.3)	$ (260.3)
-1	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ (158.1)	$ (146.9)	$ (146.9)
1	$ 345.0	$ (28.8)	$ 316.1	$ (136.0)	$ (46.7)	$ 117.0	$ (63.1)	$ 129.1	$ 87.7
2	$ 290.7	$ (23.8)	$ 266.8	$ (153.5)	$ (19.8)	$ 46.3	$ (57.9)	$ 66.9	$ 50.1
3	$ 262.9	$ (21.1)	$ 241.8	$ (157.3)	$ (6.3)	$ 14.8	$ (10.0)	$ 76.8	$ 71.7
4	$ 274.5	$ (22.3)	$ 252.2	$ (155.5)	$ (12.9)	$ 30.2	$ (6.9)	$ 85.7	$ 75.8
5	$ 305.5	$ (24.4)	$ 281.1	$ (155.0)	$ (24.5)	$ 57.3	$ (6.3)	$ 105.1	$ 87.2
6	$ 259.1	$ (19.7)	$ 239.4	$ (147.7)	$ (14.8)	$ 34.6	$ (5.7)	$ 73.3	$ 63.0
7	$ 277.2	$ (22.1)	$ 255.1	$ (150.1)	$ (18.9)	$ 44.2	$ (5.2)	$ 80.6	$ 68.1
8	$ 244.3	$ (20.5)	$ 223.8	$ (144.5)	$ (12.0)	$ 27.9	$ (4.2)	$ 60.1	$ 52.6
9	$ 194.7	$ (14.8)	$ 179.9	$ (112.5)	$ (16.7)	$ 38.9	$ (2.2)	$ 47.9	$ 37.9
10	$ 223.2	$ (16.1)	$ 207.1	$ (104.3)	$ (30.6)	$ 71.5	$ (1.2)	$ 67.1	$ 49.6
11	$ 231.9	$ (16.5)	$ 215.3	$ (101.9)	$ (35.0)	$ 81.7	$ (0.7)	$ 70.2	$ 51.2
12	$ 43.3	$ (2.9)	$ 40.4	$ (19.3)	$ -	$ -	$ (39.8)	$ (8.2)	$ (8.2)
Total	**$ 2,952.3**	**$ (233.2)**	**$ 2,719.1**	**$ (1,537.7)**	**$ (238.5)**	**$ 564.5**	**$ (628.0)**	**$ 447.3**	**$ 279.5**

The PEA is preliminary in nature, includes inferred mineral resources that are considered too speculative geologically to have the economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be categorized as mineral reserves, and there is no certainty that the PEA will be realized.

The PEA envisions an open pit mining scenario (strip ratio of 5.5:1) sourcing material from all three adjacent open pit mines. Construction of this project is expected to be 12 months that will enable reaching 15,000 tonnes of process plant feed per day. The operation is designed to produce a single copper concentrate containing gold and silver credits with minimal deleterious elements. The relatively low capital costs of the La Mina Project are a result of the La Mina Project's proximity to established infrastructure including roads, power and an available workforce. The La Mina Project generates a pre-tax net present value ("**NPV**") of $447.3 million at a 5% discount rate and an after-tax NPV of $279.5 million with an IRR of 15.2% using metal prices of $1,750 per ounce gold, $21 per ounce silver and $3.50 per pound copper.

This results in an attractive after-tax unit cash cost of $795 per gold equivalent ounce and All-In Sustaining Cost (AISC) of $912 per gold equivalent ounce (net of by-product credits).

Fiscal Year Ended 2025 Updates

During the year ended November 30, 2025, the Company incurred $0.2 million of expenditures on the La Mina Project, which included expenditures for camp maintenance costs, payroll and personnel expenses and surface rights lease payments. The Company maintains the La Mina Project in good standing. Currently there is no exploration activity underway at La Mina. In the future, the Company plans to undertake a systematic exploration program to further test for additional porphyry-style intrusions which are interpreted from existing geophysical datasets throughout the La Mina Project concessions.

São Jorge Project

The São Jorge Project is a gold exploration project located in the southeast of Pará State, Brazil. The Company acquired the São Jorge Project through a plan of arrangement between the Company and Brazilian Gold Corporation ("**BGC**") completed on November 22, 2013.

The following information is primarily condensed and extracted from the technical report titled "NI 43-10 Technical Report, São Jorge Project, Pará State, Brazil", dated effective January 28, 2025 (the "**São Jorge Technical Report**"), prepared by Reno Pressacco, P.Geo., Associate Principal Geologist, SLR Consulting (Canada) Ltd., who is an independent Qualified Person as defined by NI 43-101. Certain technical information has been updated with more current information having been prepared under the supervision of, or reviewed by, Paulo Pereira.

Project Description, Location and Access

The São Jorge Project is located in the southeastern portion of Pará State, Brazil, in the municipality of Novo Progresso, approximately 460 km southeast of the main regional city of Santarem, 250 km south of the city of Itaituba and approximately 70 km north of the town of Novo Progresso. This region is known locally as the Tapajós region. Regional highway BR-163, an all-weather paved road, passes through the Project area.

At the date of the São Jorge Technical Report, the Company, through its Brazilian subsidiaries Brazilian Resources Mineração Ltda., Mineração Regent Brasil Ltda. and BRI Mineração Ltda., is the sole registered and beneficial holder of eight mining concession exploration licenses in the São Jorge project area. The mineral tenure for the Project totals approximately 46,485 hectares in size. GMI does not hold any surface rights.

The following table details the mineral tenure for the São Jorge Project.

License No.	Title Holder	Status	Phase	Area (Ha.)
850.058/2002	Brazilian Resources Mineração Ltda.	Preliminary Economic Assessment Plan submitted to ANM with an application for the Mining License	Exploration License	1,660.56
850.275/2003	Brazilian Resources Mineração Ltda.	The license was renewed for three years on May 9, 2023	Exploration License	7,344.31
850.556/2013	Mineração Regent Brasil Ltda.	The license was renewed for three years on May 9, 2023	Exploration License	9,619.15
850.193/2017	BRI Mineração Ltda.	Application for License Renewal submitted to ANM	Exploration License	7,307.93
850.194/2017	BRI Mineração Ltda.	Application for License Renewal submitted to ANM	Exploration License	9,541.61
850.195/2017	BRI Mineração Ltda.	Application for License Renewal submitted to ANM	Exploration License	9,572.68
850.196/2017	BRI Mineração Ltda.	Application for License Renewal submitted to ANM	Exploration License	950.39
850.745/2024	BRI Mineração Ltda.	New Claim published on Dec 30, 2024 – First term for three years	Exploration License	488.45
Total				**46,485.08**

The São Jorge Deposit (as defined hereinafter) is completely overlain by exploration concession no. 850.058/2002 and its potential strike extensions are covered by concessions 850.275/2003 and 850.556/2013.

Process No. 850.058/2002 is an exploration license for gold ore, held by Brazilian Resources Mineração Ltda., with the Final Exploration Report submitted to the ANM in July 2013. The final exploration report was approved on October 30, 2023, and the Company has acquired the right to apply for a Mining Concession. To complete the application, the Company is required to prepare and file an Economic Assessment Plan ("**PAE**") and initiate the environmental base line studies to apply for the Preliminary Environmental License**.** The Company utilized independent consultants to proceed with the preparation of the PAE which was submitted to ANM on October 29, 2024. The Company notes that such assessment plan does not constitute a preliminary economic assessment within the meaning of NI 43-101 and no production decision with respect to the project has been made to date.

The Company intends to conduct further exploration work on the São Jorge Project to cover unsampled areas of Process Nos. 850.275/2003 and 850.556/2013. A final exploration report is required to be submitted to ANM by April 2026.

All other six mineral titles are currently valid exploration licenses for gold ore, of which GoldMining subsidiaries, are the titleholders.

As at the date hereof, and as previously disclosed by the Company, with respect to the four exploration licenses represented by administrative proceedings Nos. 850.193/2017 to 850.196/2017 held by the Company, for which the first 3-year term has expired, the Company has submitted timely preliminary exploration reports and license renewal applications for an additional 3-year term to the ANM which are under consideration by ANM. There is no assurance that such studies or reports will be accepted or that such renewal applications will be approved by ANM.

Brazil's 2012 Forest Code requires preservation of natural vegetation areas including margins of drainages that were in part degraded by previous artisanal miners' activities. GoldMining will be required to comply with the minimum preservation area required by legislation, and this will be verified and established based on the environmental baseline studies that will be conducted as part of the Environmental Licensing work to be initiated after the ANM's approval of the Final Exploration Report.

A number of underlying royalties exist on the São Jorge Property are as follows:

- 1.0% NSR over entire property held by Osisko Gold Royalties Ltd.
- 1.0% NSR over entire property held by Gold Royalty Corp.
- 1.5% NSR over entire property held by the Brazilian National Mining Agency (ANM)
- 1.0% NSR over concession 850.275/2003 on NI 43-101 Proven Reserves held by Tapajos Mineração Ltda. can be purchased for US$2.5 million until September 30, 2006; however no Mineral Reserves have been identified on this concession to date.

Furthermore, if GMI is not the owner of the surface rights at the time of production, a further 0.75% NSR (set at half the ANM rate) is payable to the overlying surface rights owner**.**

History

The exploration history for the São Jorge property is summarized in the following table:

Exploration Property History			
Date	**Entity**	**Work Program**	**Significant Results**
Before 1990	Informal miners during Tapajós Gold Rush	Alluvial and saprolite garimpeiro mining.	Some gold production (not reported).
1993 – 1995	Rio Tinto Desenvolvimento Minerais Ltda. ("**RTDM**")	Mapping, soil sampling, trenching, auger and diamond drilling (26 holes for 4350.3 m).	
1997 – 1998	RTDM	Scoping Study and diamond drilling with 16 drill holes.	First Mineral Resource estimation by RTDM (non-compliant with NI 43-101 guidelines).
1998	Altoro Gold Corp. ("**Altoro**")	Negotiated property with RTDM but did not advance with the option due to a merger with Solitario Resources Corporation.	
2001 – 2005	Tapajós Mineração Ltda. ("**TML**")	Garimpeiro open pit mining operation.	Production of gold by heap leaching (final production not reported); final pit 400 m long, 80 m wide and 20 to 30 m deep.
2005	Talon (previously named BrazMin)	Phase I diamond drilling program of 48 drill holes for 10,104 m.	Defined an envelope of a vein and stockwork zone of 700 m strike extent.
2006	Talon	Phase II diamond drilling program of 34 drill holes for 7,952 m and airborne and ground geophysics.	New targets and extensions from Wilton Zone defined to the west – "Kite zone" and east "Wilton East zone". First NI 43-101 compliant Mineral Resource estimation.
2007	Talon	Extension of regional soil sampling grid.	Anomalous gold values along 600 m on one line.
2011	BGC	120 linear km of soil geochemistry and geophysics (induced polarization), and drilling (14,708 m) in 37 holes.	Increased the Mineral Resource and upgraded the resource classification.
2024	GoldMining	Confirmation diamond drilling program consisting of 1,077 m over 5 holes.	Improved the geologic model and updated the Mineral Resource, discovered new moralization 1km west along strike.
2025	GoldMining	Total exploration program of 9,533 m of drilling, including 3,862 m diamond core, 3,528 m RC and 2,143 m auger drilling; IP Geophysical Program.	Identified four new gold prospects within a 2 km radius of the presently delineated São Jorge deposit; recognized broader potential for future extensions of the presently delineated São Jorge deposit; and identified a geophysical anomaly target.

The São Jorge Project is located in the eastern part of the so called "Tapajos Gold District". Gold is reported to have been first discovered in the Tapajos region in the 18th century. Significant production has been recorded since the end of the 1970s and beginning of the 1980s, when the BR 163 (Cuiaba – Santarém road) was opened. A gold rush started in the Tapajos region with thousands of garimpeiros entering the region that was until then, totally isolated. Production from the region apparently peaked between 1983 and 1989, with as many as 300,000 garimpeiros reportedly extracting somewhere between 500,000 oz and 1 Moz per year, predominantly based on alluvial gold. Up until 1993, production was officially estimated at 7 Moz, but real production is unknown. Production has since declined, reaching an average of 160,000 oz of gold per year in the late 1990s.

The exploration of the São Jorge area was initiated by RTDM, a subsidiary of Rio Tinto Plc Mineral Group, in 1993. At that time the São Jorge garimpeiro workings (Wilton Pit) was approximately 30 m in diameter. Following sampling in this small open pit, RTDM applied for four exploration licenses in order to acquire the bedrock mining rights. Additionally, it negotiated an agreement with the landowner, Wilton Amorim, which enabled it to initiate exploration on the property.

The RTDM exploration program involved a 300 m line spacing airborne magnetic survey, 200 m by 200 m soil sampling grid around the São Jorge garimpeiro workings, 202 auger holes totaling 1,868 m (drilled on a 50 m by 20 m grid with infill 8 m by 8 m), trenching with channel sampling (total of 1,071 samples collected in 16 trenches), detailed geological mapping to define the geological and structural framework and 26 diamond drill holes for a total of 4,350 m.

In 1997, as part of a Scoping Study, RTDM estimated a non-compliant NI 43-101 Mineral Resource for the São Jorge Project and completed an additional 16 diamond drill hole program to test conclusions of the Scoping Study.

In March 1998, Altoro negotiated an agreement on the property with RTDM and reviewed all data by check sampling of drill holes and surface sampling at the garimpeiro pit. However, due to a merger with Solitario Resources Corporation, no further work was completed on the property. In early 2003, RTDM relinquished the four São Jorge exploration licenses.

One of the licenses (No 850.024/02) was immediately acquired by a private individual and subsequently optioned to Centaurus Mineração e Participações Ltda ("**Centaurus**"). No exploration work was undertaken by Centaurus.

From 2001 to 2005, garimpeiro operations were undertaken by TML. These operations included small heap leach pads using cyanide solutions to recover gold.

After garimpeiro operations ceased on the property, a pit of approximately 400 m long, 80 m wide and 20 to 30 m deep had been excavated and termed the Wilton Pit.

On July 16, 2004, Talon acquired from Centaurus a 100% interest in the São Jorge exploration licenses and in April 2005 entered into an agreement with Jaguar Resources Limited acquiring a 100% interest in three adjacent claims.

On June 14, 2010, BGC acquired from Talon a 100% interest in the São Jorge exploration licenses. BGC initiated a new exploration program in early 2011 consisting of soil sampling, geophysics and core drilling. BGC completed an extensive exploration program in 2011 with over 14,000 m of drilling completed on the São Jorge Project.

The Company commenced a systematic drilling program of auger and diamond core drilling at São Jorge in May 2024. The objectives of the program included confirmatory drilling within and near the margins of the existing São Jorge gold deposit (the "**São Jorge Deposit**"), as well as exploratory drilling of identified gold targets in areas with no previous drilling, located within 1-2 km of known mineralization.

The diamond core drilling component of the program consisted of 1,077 m over five holes (the " **2024 Diamond Drill Program**"), which was completed in July 2024.

The auger drilling program comprised 206 holes for approximately 3,098 meters (the " **2024 Auger Drill Program**"), which was completed in September 2024. The program primarily targeted the high priority 'William South' area located approximately 1-2 km north of the São Jorge Deposit.

The Company completed a 2025 São Jorge exploration program that comprised a total of 9,533 m of drilling, including 3,862 m diamond core, 3,528 m reverse circulation ("**RC**") drilling and 2,143 m auger drilling., and a 40 line km induced polarization (" **IP**") geophysical survey.

The objective of the 2025 diamond core drilling program was to test several target areas within 1-2 km of the Deposit, including immediate wingspan extensions along strike and to depth, and an emerging target area at the William South Prospect, which is located 1.5 km north of the Deposit. Exploration results received to date support the broader potential for future extensions of the presently delineated São Jorge deposit through additional exploration work and delineation of potential new discoveries of gold mineralization.

The RC drilling was designed to test new targets outside of known areas of mineralization. The RC drilling successfully resulted in exploration discoveries at four new gold prospects within 3.5 km radius of the existing São Jorge deposit.

Processing of the IP data collected in 2025 confirmed a broad chargeability high anomaly at William South similar in scale to the known IP signature of the São Jorge Deposit.

Geological Setting, Mineralization and Deposit Types

Regional and Project Geology

The São Jorge Project is located within the Tapajós District situated in the south-central portion of the Amazon Craton. The main units that form the basement of the Tapajós Gold Province are the Paleoproterozoic Cuiú-Cuiú Metamorphic Suite (2.0 to 2.4 Ga old), and the Jacareacanga Metamorphic Suite, also of possible Paleoproterozoic age (>2.1 Ga years). The Cuiú-Cuiú Suite comprises gneisses, migmatites, granitoid rocks and amphibolites. The Jacareacanga Suite comprises a supra-crustal sedimentary-volcanic sequence, which has been deformed and metamorphosed to greenschist facies. Both Suites are intruded by granitoids of the Parauari Intrusive Suite consisting of a monzodiorite dated at 1.9 to 2.0 Ga. These form the basement of the extensive felsic to intermediate volcanic rocks of the Iriri Group, dated at 1.87 to 1.89 Ga, including co-magmatic and anorogenic plutons of the Maloquinha Suite with intrusive events dated at 1.8 to 1.9 Ga. The Iriri-Maloquinha igneous event is associated with a strong extensional period. Regional structural analysis in the Tapajós area has identified important lineaments that trend mainly northwest to southeast with a less well defined transverse east to west set.

The São Jorge property is underlain by a granitoid pluton dominantly composed of an amphibole-biotite monzogranite. The gold mineralization is hosted in a circular shaped body comprised of the younger São Jorge granite. The intrusive body measures approximately 1.2 km in diameter and is generally massive, grey to pink in colour with a porphyritic granular texture. The São Jorge intrusion trends 290° and is sub-parallel to the strike of the regional Cuiú-Cuiú-Tocantinzinho shear zone, which also hosts several important gold deposits including the Palito mine, Tocantinzinho and Cuiú-Cuiú deposit, and Bom Jardim and Batalha gold prospects.

Mineralization and Deposit Types

Gold mineralization is related to a hydrothermal alteration zone in the monzogranite along a structurally controlled fracture – the system is approximately 1,400 m long and up to 160 m wide and intersected in drill holes up to 350 m below surface; the mineralization is open along strike and down dip. The main trend is 290° with an almost vertical dip. The main mineralized zone is defined by a fairly sharp but irregular contact between altered and unaltered monzogranite to the southwest and a more gradational transition from altered to unaltered rocks to the northeast. Strong alteration is associated with discrete quartz veinlets (1 to 2 cm wide), associated with coarse pyrite grains and clusters that cut zones of intense quartz flooding.

The São Jorge mineral deposit is a granite intrusion related gold deposit. The origin of gold mineralization is thought to be related to late-stage volatile enriched intrusive phases controlled by extensional tectonics in the context of a regional lineament.

Analogous deposits associated with granitic intrusives in the Amazonia craton are the multi-million ounce Omai gold deposit in Guyana and the Tocantinzinho gold deposit owned by Eldorado Gold, located approximately 80 km northwest from the São Jorge property along the same regional lineament.

Exploration

GoldMining had not conducted exploration drilling on the São Jorge Project since its acquisition of the São Jorge Project in 2013, until May of 2024, when the Company commenced a systematic program of auger and diamond core drilling. The objectives of the program included confirmatory drilling within and near the margins of the existing São Jorge Deposit under the 2024 Diamond Drill Program, as well as exploratory drilling of identified gold targets in areas with no previous drilling, located within 1-2 km of known mineralization under the 2024 Auger Drill Program.

The Company completed a 2025 São Jorge exploration program that comprised a total of 9,533 m of drilling, including 3,862 m diamond core, 3,528 m reverse circulation ("**RC**") drilling and 2,143 m auger drilling., and a 40 line km induced polarization (" **IP**") geophysical survey.

Drilling

Previous drilling is summarized in Table D-2 below, and detailed above under " *History*".

In 2024, the Company completed the 2024 Diamond Drilling Program (1,077 m in 5 holes) and the 2024 Auger Drilling Program (3,098 m in 26 holes) at the São Jorge Project, to confirm mineralization within and near the margins of the existing São Jorge Deposit, and to test high-tenor gold-in-soil anomalies in areas with no previous drilling located within 1-2 km of known mineralization, respectively.

The Company completed a 2025 São Jorge exploration program that comprised a total of 9,533 m of drilling, including 3,862 m diamond core, 3,528 m reverse circulation ("**RC**") drilling and 2,143 m auger drilling.

Diamond core and RC drilling completed at the São Jorge Project, as updated from recent news releases and including 2025 drilling:

Company	Years	Drilling Type	No. of Holes	Metres Completed
Rio Tinto	1993 to 1995	DDH	26	4,391
Talon Metals Corp. / BrazMin Corp	2005 & 2006	DDH	84	18,392
Brazil Gold Corporation	2011	DDH	39	14,747
GoldMining Inc.	2024	DDH	5	1,077
GoldMining Inc.	2025	DDH RC	**14** **83**	**3,862** **3,528**
Total			**251**	**45,997**

2024 Diamond Drill Program and 2024 Auger Drill Program

Sampling, Analysis and Data Verification

Drill core samples were taken from the NQ/HQ core by sawing the drill core in half, with one-half sent to SGS Geosol Laboratórios Ltda. (" **SGS**") in Brazil for assaying, and the other half of the core retained at the site for future reference. Sample lengths downhole were uniformly 1.0 m.

Auger drilling samples were collected at 1 m sample intervals, with the material being dried, homogenized and split in the field to obtain a 1 kg representative sample which was sent to SGS for analysis. The remaining auger sample material is stored until the lab results are received, and a 1 kg sample duplicate is maintained in the archive.

SGS is a certified commercial laboratory located in Vespasiano, Minas Gerais, Brazil, and is independent of GoldMining. GoldMining has implemented a quality assurance and quality control program for the sampling and analysis of drill core and auger samples, including duplicates, mineralized standards and blank samples for each batch of 100 samples. The gold analyses were completed by FAA505 method (fire-assay with an atomic absorption finish on 50 grams of material).

The 2024 Diamond Drilling Program was successful in confirming the interpreted location of gold mineralization within the existing deposit and providing additional information to model the west-northwestern strike extension of the principal zone of mineralization, and also a parallel *en echelon* offset zone of mineralization which lies to the northwest of the main mineralized trend. Neither the strike extensions nor the depth limits of the São Jorge deposit have been well defined by drilling. The Company plans additional exploration activities to search for the possible strike extensions along the broader São Jorge mineralized corridor, including further defining the extent of the *en echelon* mineralization in the northwestern zone of the deposit. 2024 drilling intersected gold mineralization in a previously untested zone located 1 kilometre to the west-northwest along strike of the deposit, in a previously undrilled area (see news release September 9, 2024), which is not currently incorporated in the Mineral Resource estimate.

Drill Hole Number	Interval From (m)	Interval To (m)	Core Length[1] (m)	Au Grade (g/t)	Cu Grade (ppm)
SJD-120-24	44.00	207.00	163.00	1.02	-
SJD-120-24	44.00	64.00	20.00	1.37	-
Including	45.00	50.00	5.00	2.82	-
Including	45.00	46.00	1.00	7.25	-
SJD-120-24	69.00	70.00	1.00	3.03	-
SJD-120-24	74.00	75.00	1.00	5.05	-
SJD-120-24	95.00	132.00	37.00	2.26	-
Including	97.00	98.00	1.00	11.47	-
Including	102.00	104.00	2.00	12.22	-
SJD-120-24	148.00	159.00	11.00	1.00	-
Including	152.00	155.00	3.00	2.31	-
SJD-120-24	166.00	179.00	13.00	1.35	-
SJD-120-24	195.0	207.0	12.00	1.15	-
including	201.00	206.00	5.00	2.24	-
Including	205.00	206.00	1.00	7.29	-
SJD-120-24	249.00	250.00	1.00	1.07	-
SJD-120-24	259.00	260.00	1.00	1.27	-
SJD-120-24	265.00	266.00	1.00	3.74	-
SJD-121-24	49.00	52.00	3.00	1.31	-
SJD-121-24	86.00	104.00	18.00	0.70	-
Including	88.00	96.00	8.00	1.14	-
SJD-121-24	191.00	196.00	5.00	0.75	-
SJD-122-24	32.00	35.00	3.00	0.80	-
SJD-122-24	61.00	80.00	19.00	1.24	-
Including	68.00	75.00	7.00	2.98	-
Including	72.00	73.00	1.00	15.67	-
SJD-122-24	110.00	114.00	4.00	0.47	-
SJD-123-24	93.00	103.00	10.00	0.66	-
Including	93.00	95.00	2.00	1.65	-
SJD-124-24	28.00	56.00	28.00	-	275

The 2024 Auger Drilling Program completed in 2024 at the 'William South' area (see news releases September 9 and November 11, 2024) confirmed multiple primary high-grade gold drill intercepts in the shallow saprolite zone underlying high gold tenor surface soil anomalies. Highlights of the auger drilling program include:

- 1 m at 17.14 g/t Au from 12 m depth;
- 5 m at 2.78 g/t Au from 10 m depth;
- 1 m at 10.2 g/t Au from 14 m depth;
- 1 m at 8.01 g/t Au from 6 m depth;
- 1 m at 3.78 g/t Au from 10 m depth; and
- 3 m at 1.05 g/t Au from 12 m depth.

Mineral Processing and Metallurgy Testing

GMI has not completed any metallurgical test work on the São Jorge Project.

Historic work as detailed in the Technical Reports, concluded that at an anticipated head grade of approximately 1.57 g/t Au, the overall Au recovery is expected to be in the range of 94.0% or slightly higher, if the process incorporates a carbon-in-leach (CIL) circuit with a feed size of P_{80} equal to or less than 75 microns. Further test work indicated gold recovery for 91.1% to 95.8% for the sulphides and between 86.1% to 91.2% for the oxides (P_{80} 75 microns). The feed is categorized as medium to hard with a Ball Mill work index ranging from 13.7 to 15.7 kWh/t.

Mineral Resource Estimate

The following table sets forth a summary of the São Jorge 2025 Mineral Resource estimate update.

Table 1: Mineral Resource Estimate for the São Jorge Deposit (Effective date: January 28, 2025)

	Tonnage (000 tonnes)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Metal (oz Au)
Total Indicated	19,418	1.00	624,000
Total Inferred	5,557	0.72	129,000

Notes:

1. Mineral Resources are estimated at a break-even cut-off grade of 0.27 g/t Au for classified blocks above a constraining pit shell.
2. Mineral Resources are estimated using a long-term gold price of US$1,950 per ounce.
3. A minimum mining width of five metres was used.
4. There are no Mineral Reserves estimated at the São Jorge Project.
5. Totals may not add due to rounding.

The estimate incorporates 2024 drilling results, revised geological interpretation within the São Jorge deposit and refreshed cut-off grade assumptions. The Mineral Resource estimate is based on 43,573 meters of drill data available as of January 28, 2025, (the Effective Date), including the drilling completed in 2024. The author of the Technical Report conducted a site visit May 3-4, 2024, which included collection of independent duplicate samples for umpire laboratory analysis. The Mineral Resource estimate is constrained within a revenue factor 1.0 'Base Case' pit shell and reported above a 0.27 g/t Au cut-off value.

The January 2025 updated São Jorge Mineral Resource estimate incorporates:

- The addition of three 2024 diamond core drill holes for 1,077 meters of drilling within the Sao Jorge Deposit, with revisions to the geological interpretation and three dimensional mineralization modelling.
- Revised geological model incorporating the logging of 2024 drill core, the partial relogging of historic drill core, and incorporation of surface mapping data, which cumulatively has aided to advance the understanding of the controls on the distribution of the gold mineralization at the São Jorge deposit.
- Mineral resource reporting using a below 3-year average gold price of US$1,950/oz Au.

Additional details of the Mineral Resource estimate are set forth in the São Jorge Technical Report.

Fiscal Year Ended 2025 Updates

During 2025, the Company completed the 2025 São Jorge Project Exploration Program which the Company designed to test new targets outside of the known areas of mineralization.

2025 São Jorge Project Exploration Program

The 2025 São Jorge Project exploration program successfully and safely completed a total of 9,533 m of drilling, which exceeded the total planned meterage of 9,000 m while remaining on–budget. The program benefitted from the introduction of reverse circulation drilling which is cheaper and more rapid than diamond core drilling, while providing greater depth penetration and assay reliability than auger drilling. The program comprised 3,862 m diamond core drilling, 3,528 m reverse circulation drilling and 2,143 m auger drilling.

The objective of the 2025 diamond core drilling program was to test several target areas within 1-2 km of the São Jorge Deposit at four new gold prospects, including at the William South prospect (an emerging target area located 1.5 km north of the São Jorge Deposit (see Figure 2 below), William North prospect, Ivonette prospect and Dragon West prospect, including immediate wingspan extensions along strike and to depth (see news releases February 26, 2025; March 18, 2025; April 14, 2025; and May 12, 2025).

The Company reported assay results from the 2025 drilling program at São Jorge in 2025 and the start of 2026 (see news releases October 20, 2025; January 6, 2026; and January 26, 2026).

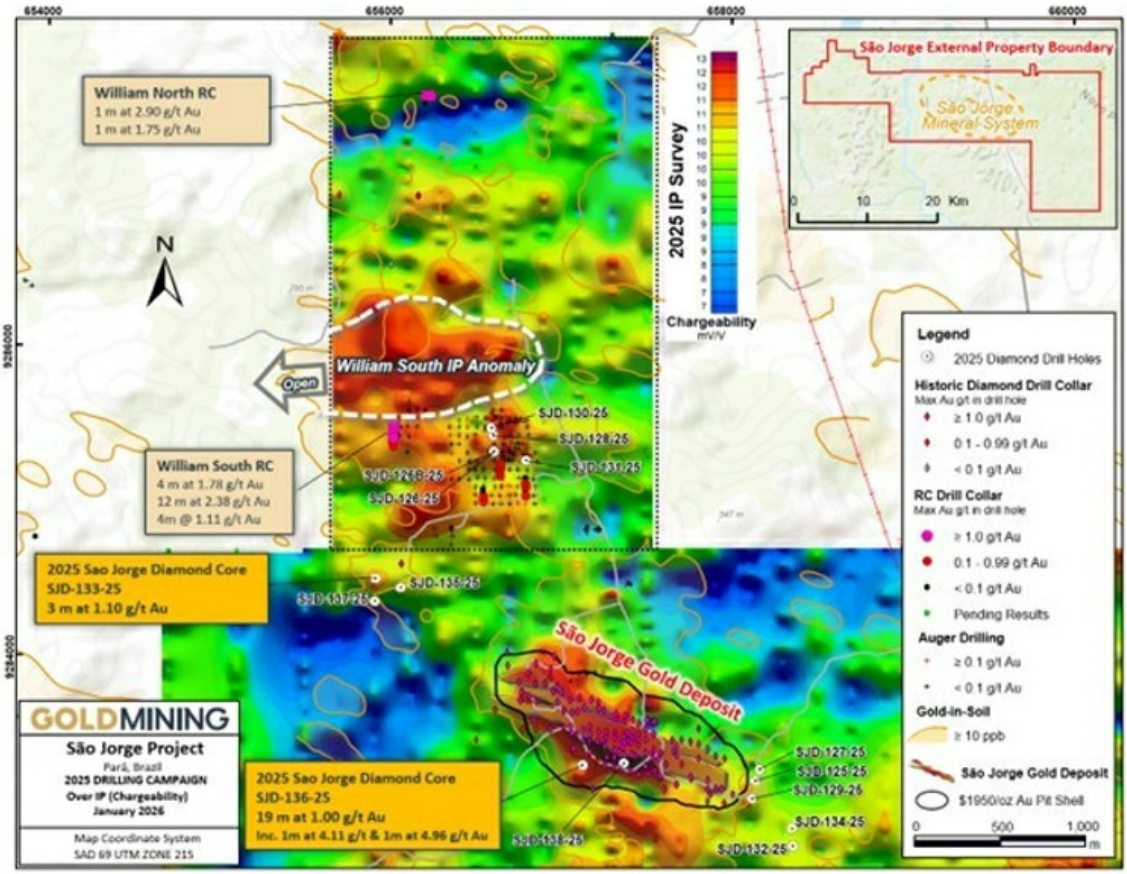


Figure 2: Select São Jorge Project 2025 exploration program drill results, as of January 26, 2026.

Deposit Wingspan Expansion Drilling

Five diamond core holes were drilled on 2 x 200 metre step-out drill sections along trend to the southeast of the São Jorge Deposit. Drilling targeted the projected strike continuation of the São Jorge Deposit and extended southwards across strike to test a broad deep IP chargeability anomaly. Drilling intersected intercalated syenogranite and volcanics in contact with monzogranite intrusives, with rare thin quartz veins and broad zones of 0.55 – 2% pyrite mineralization which is likely the source of the IP chargeability anomalism in bedrock. Assays indicated this zone of chargeability is weakly mineralized with respect to gold, with a best intercept of 1 m at 0.90 g/t Au from 2 m depth in colluvial cover, and 1 m at 0.24 g/t Au from 45 m depth in bedrock.

Three diamond core holes were drilled along trend to the northwest of the São Jorge Deposit, located approximately 1 km from the western limit of the currently delineated São Jorge Deposit, to follow-up on 2024 core intercepts which returned 10 m at 0.66 g/t Au from 93 m depth (news release September 9, 2024). The 2025 diamond core drilling successfully intersected the monzogranite (host rock) - syenogranite contact, which is the focus of structural deformation and mineralization at the São Jorge Deposit. The drilling returned encouraging intercepts of 3 m at 1.10 g/t Au from 10 m depth and 1 m at 1.15 g/t Au from 45 m depth (SJD-133-25). Additional drilling is warranted over the 1 km of strike between the NW Extension and the São Jorge Deposit, as well as further northwest along strike.

Two deep diamond core drill holes were drilled below the São Jorge Deposit, testing the potential down-dip extension of mineralization below the depth of the current mineral resource estimate constraining pit shell (see **Figure 3**). Both holes were targeted to test pierce points on the plane of mineralization projected down plunge of discontinuous high-grade shoots evident in long section view.

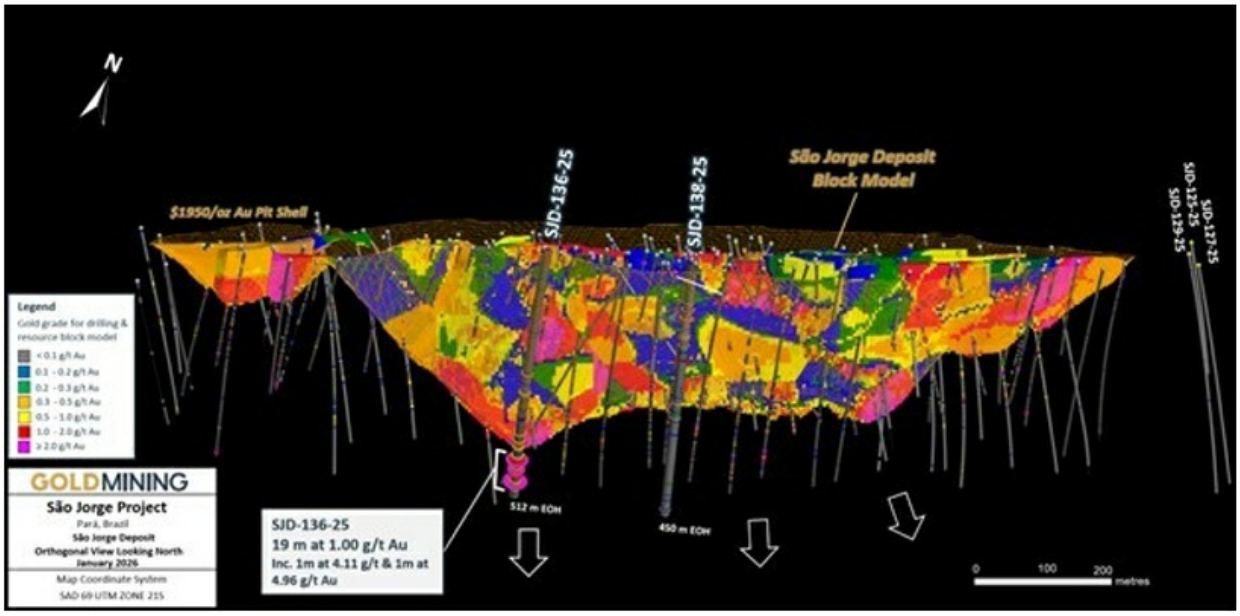


Figure 3 - São Jorge Deposit diamond core drill results, as of January 26, 2026.
Long section view of the deposit looking north

SJD-136-25 drilled below a high grade zone of mineralization at the western end of the proposed pit shell, intersecting 19 m at 1.00 g/t Au from 425 m depth, within a broader zone of 73 m at 0.54 g/t Au from 422 m depth. Mineralization occurred within the expected down-dip projection of the mineralized plane, comprising quartz veins and sulphide mineralization within sheared and fractured monzogranite.

SJD-138-25 returned a best intercept of 1 m at 1.25 g/t Au from 175 m depth, which was above the targeted pierce point and hosted in syenogranite; whereas in the projected target zone deeper within the monzogranite host rock, drilling intersected quartz veining and sulphides with only low-grade gold values. Gold grade distribution within the São Jorge Deposit is interpreted to be a function of the intersection of cross-structures with the main WNW-ESE striking mineralized trend. Mineralization remains broadly open at depth below the currently delineated São Jorge Deposit and therefore additional drilling is warranted to test for potential additional extensions of the mineral resource.

William South Prospect

The emerging William South target area was initially identified by gold-in-soil geochemistry sampling which returned high tenor results over a broad 2 km x 2 km area located approximately 2 kilometres north of the São Jorge Deposit, with soil assays peaking at 2,163 ppb Au (2.163 g/t Au). Shallow auger drilling completed in 2024 returned encouraging intercepts including 1 m at 17.14g/t Au from 12 m depth, 1 m at 10.2 g/t Au from 14 m depth, 5 m at 2.78 g/t Au from 10 m depth and 3 m at 1.05 g/t Au from 12 m depth (news release November 11, 2024). The gold-in-auger intercepts were initially interpreted to be at the top of the saprolitic (weathered bedrock) horizon, but they could represent a colluvial layer at the base of the transported overburden as it is difficult to distinguish transported clay from *in situ* weathered bedrock clay within the saprolitic weathering profile that is typical in the district.

Diamond core drilling intersected monzogranite with rare thin quartz veins and minor sulphide mineralization, returning a best result of 1 m at 0.75 g/t Au from 87 m (SJD-130-25). The drilling was completed prior to completion of the 2025 IP survey which extended the geophysical data set northward from the São Jorge Deposit over the William South and North prospect areas. IP image processing is now completed which has revealed that the 2025 diamond core drilling at William South tested an area of moderate-high but discontinuous IP chargeability, which is located on the southern flank of a larger, higher tenor and more continuous IP chargeability anomaly – the "**William South IP Anomaly**" (see Figure 2) - which is similar in scale to the chargeability signature associated with the Deposit. Recently released RC drill results (news release January 6, 2026) for 2025 drilling also located on the southern flank of the main IP chargeability anomaly returned encouraging drill intercepts including 12 m at 2.38 g/t Au from 13 m depth, 4 m at 1.11 g/t Au from 46 m depth and 1 m at 1.23 g/t Au from 16 m depth. The core of the main William South IP anomaly has not yet been drill tested and remains a high priority for 2026 exploration programs.

Sampling, Analysis and Data Verification

Drill core samples were taken from the NQ/HQ core by sawing the drill core in half, with one-half sent to SGS in Brazil for assaying, and the other half of the core retained at the site for future reference. Sample lengths downhole were uniformly 1.0 m.

Auger drilling samples were collected at 1 m sample intervals, with the material being dried, homogenized and split in the field to obtain a 1 kg representative sample which was sent to SGS for analysis. The remaining auger sample material is stored until the lab results are received, and a 1 kg sample duplicate is maintained in the archive.

Reverse circulation drilling samples were collected at 1 m sample intervals, generating approximately 25 kg samples, with the material being dried, homogenized and split in the field to obtain a 1 kg representative sample which was sent to SGS for analysis. The remaining reverse circulation sample material is stored until the lab results are received, and approximately 20 kg of the original samples are maintained in the archive.

SGS is a certified commercial laboratory located in Vespasiano, Minas Gerais, Brazil, and is independent of GoldMining. GoldMining has implemented a quality assurance and quality control program for the sampling and analysis of drill core and auger samples, including duplicates, mineralized standards and blank samples for each batch of 100 samples. The gold analyses were completed by FAA505 method (fire-assay with an atomic absorption finish on 50 grams of material).

The 2025 São Jorge Project Exploration Program provided diamond drill hole results at the William South prospect (see news release January 26, 2026), which is not currently incorporated in the Mineral Resource estimate.

Prospect Name	Drill Hole Number	Interval From (m)	Interval To (m)	Sample Length (m)	Au Grade (g/t)	Ag Grade (g/t)	Cu Grade (ppm)
SE Extension	SJD-125-25	28	29	1	0.14	0.11	81
		178	179	1	0.16	0.09	45
		244	247	3	0.10	0.22	130
		272	273	1	0.10	0.48	269
William South	SJD-126-25	2	9	7	0.20	1.22	30
	including	8	9	1	0.83	2.58	30
		13	14	1	0.37	5.20	49
		54	55	1	0.10	0.03	32
William South	SJD-126B-25	8	9	1	0.17	0.83	18
		20	21	1	0.20	0.63	18
		73	77	4	0.14	0.04	3
	including	76	77	1	0.41	0.06	5
		85	86	1	0.20	0.07	25
SE Extension	SJD-127-25	NSR					
William South	SJD-128-25	134	138	4	0.10	0.04	8
	including	134	135	1	0.25	0.06	10
		146	151	5	0.11	0.05	6
	including	146	147	1	0.32	0.07	5
		194	195	1	0.11	0.16	34
		196	197	1	0.10	0.02	3
		200	201	1	0.11	0.04	5
SE Extension	SJD-129-25	2	3	1	0.90	0.85	11
		7	8	1	0.15	3.64	66
		45	46	1	0.24	0.13	99
William South	SJD-130-25	49	50	1	0.34	0.04	2
		62	65	3	0.18	0.08	142
	including	62	63	1	0.39	0.20	294
		87	88	1	0.75	0.35	11
		163	164	1	0.24	0.39	733
		169	171	2	0.11	0.19	226
William South	SJD-131-25	189	190	1	0.11	0.04	10
SE Extension	SJD-132-25	NSR					
NW Extension	SJD-133-25	0	1	1	0.22	0.25	36
		3	4	1	0.11	0.06	33
		10	13	3	1.10	0.11	34
	including	10	11	1	2.20	0.14	29
		35	36	1	0.63	0.22	26
		45	46	1	1.15	0.18	26
		54	55	1	0.83	0.17	14
		101	102	1	0.15	1.43	289
SE Extension	SJD-134-25	13	14	1	0.16	2.56	30
NW Extension	SJD-135-25	NSR					
Deposit Deeps	SJD-136-25	53	54	1	0.21	---	76
		74	75	1	0.28	---	530
		164	165	1	0.14	0.17	10
		167	168	1	0.22	0.25	4
		173	174	1	0.11	0.07	53
		246	255	9	0.12	0.07	66
	including	253	254	1	0.52	0.15	56
		271	273	2	0.17	0.15	24
		292	295	3	0.36	0.60	196
		306	307	1	0.13	0.29	682
		323	324	1	0.15	9.63	3,466
		328	329	1	0.12	0.29	292

		342	343	1	0.14	0.15	15
		344	345	1	0.12	0.29	6
		346	347	1	0.14	0.15	7
		377	379	2	0.45	0.16	139
	including	377	378	1	0.81	0.22	83
		390	412	22	0.36	0.21	36
	including	394	397	3	0.99	0.24	2
		422	495	73	0.54	0.18	57
	including	425	444	19	1.00	0.22	1
	including	435	436	1	4.11	0.29	1
	and	454	455	1	2.26	0.13	1
	and	481	482	1	4.96	0.35	9
	and	492	493	1	0.22	0.57	2,330
NW Extension	SJD-137-25	203	204	1	0.44	0.17	11
		248	249	1	0.13	0.10	30
	SJD-138-25	4	6	2	0.12	5.23	52
		74	75	1	0.12	0.08	2
		87	91	4	0.36	0.09	28
	including	88	89	1	0.97	0.17	32
		103	107	4	0.80	0.35	222
		120	121	1	0.15	0.06	14
		132	137	5	0.17	0.17	179
	including	136	137	1	0.51	0.42	666
		150	151	1	0.64	0.45	31
		158	163	5	0.14	0.51	637
		172	176	4	0.41	0.34	15
Deposit Deeps	including	175	176	1	1.25	0.51	13
		240	241	1	0.16	0.07	27
		251	252	1	0.38	0.25	240
		264	265	1	0.13	0.28	5
		268	269	1	0.27	0.20	6
		278	282	4	0.16	0.23	2
		304	305	1	0.10	0.26	103
		306	307	1	0.12	0.23	305
		390	392	2	0.23	0.30	4
		411	412	1	0.18	0.12	7
		420	422	2	0.19	0.12	14
		437	443	6	0.19	0.15	9
	including	439	440	1	0.43	0.06	2

The Company is currently evaluating a potential exploration program in 2026 to follow up with additional drilling to test an emerging target area at the William South prospect. The Company has not finalized any exploration plans as of the date hereof.

Whistler Project

The following information is primarily condensed and extracted from the technical report titled "NI 43-101 2024 Updated Mineral Resource Estimate for the Whistler Project" dated effective September 12, 2024 (the "**Whistler Technical Report**"), prepared by Sue Bird, P.Eng., of Moose Mountain Technical Services. Sue Bird is a Qualified Person and is independent of the Company.

Project Description, Location and Access

The Whistler Project is a gold-copper exploration project located in the Yentna Mining District of Alaska, approximately 170 km (105 miles) northwest of Anchorage.

As of the date hereof, the Whistler Project comprises 377 State of Alaska mining claims covering an aggregate area of approximately 217.5 km ^{2}. The center of the property is located at 152.566° longitude west and 61.983° latitude north. The project is located in the drainage of the Skwentna River. Elevation varies from about 400 m above sea level in the valley floors to over 5,000 m in the highest peaks.

An all-season camp facility exists near the confluence of Portage Creek and the Skwentna River, approximately 15 km southeast of the Rainy Pass Hunting Lodge. The camp is serviced with a 1,000 m gravel airstrip for wheel-based aircraft. The camp is equipped with kitchen and messing facility, ablutions facility, accommodations for up to 24 personnel, a work shop, water well and potable water filtration system, septic field system, diesel generators, office and core logging and sampling facility and a satellite communications link, tent structures on wooden floors, and several wood-framed buildings.

GoldMining, through its subsidiary U.S. GoldMining (formerly, BRI Alaska Corp.) acquired the rights to the Whistler Project and certain related assets, including an exploration camp, airstrip and certain equipment, on August 5, 2015, pursuant to an asset purchase agreement dated July 20, 2015, by and among GoldMining, U.S. GoldMining, Kiska Metals Corporation ("**Kiska**") and Geoinformatics Alaska Exploration, Inc. (" **Geoinformatics**").

A number of underlying royalties exist on the Whistler Project:

- 2.75% NSR over all 377 claims and extending outside the current claims over an Area of Interest defined by the maximum historical extent of claims held on the Whistler Project to Osisko Mining (USA) Inc. ("**OM**") pursuant to an Amended and Restated Net Smelter Returns Royalty Deed dated December 16, 2014, granted by Geoinformatics (as assumed by U.S. GoldMining on August 5, 2015) in favour of MF2 LLC (as assumed by OM). Gold Royalty U.S. Corp. holds a right to buy down the royalty percentage from 2.75% to 2.0% upon payment to OM of a one-time payment of US$5,000,000.

- 2.0% net proceeds royalty interest over an Area of Interest specified by standard township sub-division overlying the Whistler and Raintree West deposits to Sandstorm Gold Ltd. pursuant to an agreement dated October 1, 1999, between Sandstorm Gold Ltd, (the ultimate successor-in-interest to Cominco American Incorporated) and U.S. GoldMining (the ultimate successor-in-interest to Kent Turner, Jr.).

- 1.0% NSR over the Whistler Project to Gold Royalty U.S. Corp. pursuant to a Net Smelter Returns Royalty Agreement dated January 11, 2021, between U.S. GoldMining and Gold Royalty U.S. Corp.

U.S. Goldmining submitted an Application for a Permit to Mine in Alaska (" **APMA**") to Alaska's Department of Natural Resources (" **ADNR**") on June 30, 2022, and, on September 22, 2022, received Multi-Year 2022-2026 Exploration and Reclamation Permit Number 2778 for Hardrock Exploration – Skwentna River – Yentna Mining District. In addition, U.S. GoldMining received Reclamation Plan Approval Number 2778. Subsequent amendments were approved, incorporating alterations to U.S. GoldMining's exploration plans, in 2023 and 2024.

History

Mineral exploration in the Whistler area was initiated by Cominco in 1986 and continued through 1989. During this period, the Whistler and the Island Mountain gold-copper porphyry occurrences were discovered and partially tested by drilling. In 1990, Cominco ceased exploration and all cores from the Whistler region were donated to the State of Alaska and the property was allowed to lapse.

In 1999, Kent Turner staked 25 State of Alaska mining claims at Whistler and leased the property to Kennecott. From 2004 through 2006, Kennecott conducted extensive exploration of the Whistler region, including geological mapping, soil, rock and stream sediments sampling, ground Induced Polarization survey, and the evaluation of the Whistler gold-copper occurrence with fifteen core boreholes (7,948 m) and reconnaissance core drilling at other targets in the Whistler region (4,184 m). Over that period Kennecott invested over US$6.3 million in exploration.

In June 2007, Geoinformatics announced the conditional acquisition of the Whistler Project as part of a strategic alliance with Kennecott.

From 2007 through 2008, Geoinformatics drilled twelve holes totaling 5,784 m on the Whistler Deposit (as defined hereinafter) and six holes totaling 1,841 m on other exploration targets in the Whistler area. Drilling by Geoinformatics on the Whistler Deposit was done to infill the deposit to sections spaced at 75 m and to test for the north and south extensions of the deposit. Exploration drilling by Geoinformatics in the Whistler area targeted geophysical anomalies in the Raintree and Rainmaker areas, using the same basic porphyry exploration model as Kennecott.

In 2009, Kiska was formed by the merger of Geoinformatics and Rimfire Minerals Corporation. In total, Kiska completed 224 line-km of 3D Induced Polarization ("**IP**") geophysics, 40 line-km of 2D IP geophysics, 327 line-km of cut-line, geological mapping on the 3D IP grid, detailed mapping of significant Au-Cu prospects, collection of 109 rock samples and 61 soil samples, 8,660 m of diamond drilling from 23 drillholes (all greater than 200 m in total length), petrographic analysis of mineralization at Island Mountain, a preliminary review of metallurgy at the Whistler Resource, and metallurgical testing of mineralization from the Discovery Breccia at Island Mountain. In August of 2010, Kiska delivered a report to Kennecott summarizing the results of the completed Trigger Program. In September of 2010, Kennecott informed Kiska that it would not exercise its back-in right on the project and hence retained a 2% NSR on the property.

From this point forward, Kiska continued to drill and explore the Whistler Project for the duration of the 2010 and 2011 field seasons. The majority of this work included shallow grid drilling (25 m to 50 m top of bedrock drilling) in the Whistler area (also referred to as the Whistler Corridor), conventional step-out drilling from prospects in the Whistler area, step-out drilling at the Island Mountain Deposit, an airborne EM survey of the Island Mountain area, reconnaissance drilling at Muddy Creek, and minor infill drilling at the Whistler Deposit, followed by the publication of an updated resource estimate.

Commencing 2014, the Alaska State Government has studied a 'Roads to Resources' initiative. The Alaska Industrial Development and Export Authority ("**AIDEA**") has published several studies since 2014 to assess potential road routes and alternatives, and to assess economic benefits of constructing a public access road from Palmer/Wasilla to the Susitna Mining District in the Alaska Range. On October 27, 2021, AIDEA announced the receipt of US$8.5 million in funds for the advancement of predevelopment work for the West Susitna Access Road ("**WSAR**") project, which would extend into areas west of Cook Inlet in Southcentral Alaska in the vicinity of the Whistler Project. During 2022 – 2024 AIDEA undertook road engineering investigations to support road design and test alternatives, environmental baseline surveys and archaeological surveys, and stakeholder consultation. In 2023 the Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities (the "**DOT**") subsequently announced that it has included the first 25 miles of the proposed WSAR within its State Transportation Infrastructure Plan, and in 2024 the DOT commenced stakeholder engagement ahead of planned project permitting and potential construction commencement in 2025.

Geological Setting, Mineralization and Deposit Types

Geological Setting

The Whistler Project is located in the Alaska Range. The Alaska Range is a continuation of the Pacific Coastal Mountains extending in an arc across the northern Pacific, and represents a long-lived continental arc characterized by multiple magmatic events ranging in age from about 76 Ma to 30 Ma and associated with a wide range of base and precious metals hydrothermal sulphide bearing mineralization. The geology of the Whistler Project is characterized by a thick succession of Cretaceous to early Tertiary (ca. 97 to 65 Ma) volcano-sedimentary rocks intruded by a diverse suite of plutonic rocks of Jurassic to mid-Tertiary age.

Two main intrusive suites are important in the Whistler Project area:

- The Whistler Igneous Suite comprises alkali-calcic basalt-andesite, diorite and monzonite intrusive rocks with an age of approximately 76 Ma with restricted extrusive equivalent. These intrusions are commonly associated with gold-copper porphyry-style mineralization (the "**Whistler Deposit**").

- The Composite Suite intrusions vary in composition from peridotite to granite and their ages span from 67 to about 64 Ma. Gold-copper veinlets and pegmatitic occurrences are characteristics of the composite plutons (e.g. the Mt. Estelle prospect, the Muddy Creek prospect).

GoldMining acquired the project for its potential to host magmatic hydrothermal gold and copper mineralization. Magmatic hydrothermal deposits represent a wide clan of mineral deposits formed by the circulation of hydrothermal fluids into fractured rocks and associated with the intrusion of magma into the crust.

Mineralization and Deposit Types

The Whistler Deposit and prospects in the Whistler Area (Raintree West, Raintree North and Rainmaker) display a common pattern of alteration, vein paragenesis, and mineralization styles that suggest these spatially separate porphyry centres share a common genetic association. These features are hosted by, and genetically linked to, pulses of diorite porphyry intrusive bodies that are nested in pipe-like centres. Geophysical inversion models of the airborne magnetic data suggest that these pipes represent hypabyssal apophyses (stocks and dykes) emanating from the deep causative batholith. That these porphyry centres are genetically associated is corroborated by common alteration assemblages, vein types, mineralization styles and paragenetic relationships. At the Whistler Deposit, the earliest Diorite Porphyry phase (Main Stage Whistler Diorite Porphyry) is associated with the main stage of gold-copper mineralization, whereas subsequent phases are less mineralized, and thus are either weak metal contributors or diluting bodies.

The Whistler Deposit is hosted within the Whistler Intrusive Suite, a composite of diorite stocks and dykes that divide the suite broadly into an early Main Stage Porphyry ("**MSP**"), a later Intermineral Porphyry Suite (" **IMP**") and a late intrusive phase referred to as the Late-Stage Porphyry (" **LSP**"). Gold and copper mineralization is characterized by abundant disseminated sulphide and quartz + sulphide vein stockworks (including classic porphyry diagnostic 'A', 'B', 'D', and 'M' type veins), and potassic alteration which is variably overprinted by later phyllic alteration. The early-stage MSP suite is most strongly altered, veined and mineralized, with the IMP being less intensely altered and veined but remaining consistently mineralized, and the late or post-mineralization LSP generally containing below cut-off grade or being unmineralized. In addition, a robust core of higher-grade mineralization is recognized within the deposit that correlates with intense alteration and B-veining within MSP and IMP in the eastern part of the intrusive suite.

The High-Grade Core contains inner zones of strong potassic and magnetite alteration (see below), which is dominantly overprinted by pervasive chlorite-sericite alteration and local phyllic alteration. This domain is also defined by the consistent occurrence and highest concentration of M-veins and mineralized quartz veins (A- and B-veins), which generally range in volume from 1% to 5%. Local higher-grade mineralization occurs in zones of high-density quartz vein stockwork (locally >20% quartz vein volume) and quartz + magnetite + chalcopyrite cemented hydrothermal breccias.

Mineralization at Raintree West occurs as two main types: 1) early, porphyry-style gold-copper mineralization hosted by diorite porphyry stocks and consisting of quartz and magnetite stockwork veining, with vein and disseminated chalcopyrite associated with potassic alteration; and 2) later cross-cutting silver-gold-lead-zinc mineralization in quartz-carbonate veins (Dbm) that contain pyrite, sphalerite, galena, and chalcopyrite, with occasional banded epithermal-like textures. The early gold-copper mineralization is best developed within, and controlled by, early diorite porphyry intrusions (akin to Main Stage Porphyry at the Whistler Deposit), whereas the later silver-gold-lead-zinc veins surround and locally overprint the porphyry mineralization and are most abundant in the host volcanic rocks in zones of strong to intense phyllic alteration vertically above and adjacent to the diorite porphyries.

The Island Mountain deposit area is host to several mineralized zones interpreted to represent a cluster of individual porphyry centres within this large intrusive complex. These include the Breccia (the "Island Mountain Deposit"), Cirque and Howell Zones, and other prospects defined by surface geochemistry and geophysical anomalies that require further field assessment. Exploration activity and the majority of diamond drilling by Kiska have concentrated on mineralization associated within the Breccia Zone on the southwest slope of Island Mountain. There, at least three styles of significant gold and copper mineralization are currently recognized: 1) gold-copper mineralization hosted by k-feldspar altered monzonitic intrusive breccia, 2) gold-copper mineralization hosted by intrusive and hydrothermal breccias associated with strong sodic-calcic alteration, and 3) gold-only mineralization associated with vein and disseminated pyrrhotite ("**pyrrhotite-gold**").

The Muddy Creek area represents an additional exploration target with the potential to host a bulk tonnage, intrusion-related gold deposit. Gold mineralization at Muddy Creek is hosted throughout the core of the monzonitic plutonic complex and is controlled by northwest-striking and steeply southwest-dipping, mm- to locally cm-wide veinlets of sulphides and quartz, manifest as rusty-weathering sub-parallel fracture sets, commonly spaced a metre or more apart. These veinlets may contain any combination of chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite, pyrite, stibnite, pyrrhotite and native gold, with minor amounts of galena, sphalerite and molybdenite. Moderate sericitic alteration is typically restricted to cm-wide selvages to these veins, whereas the bulk of the interleaving rock is relatively unaltered and unmineralized. The Muddy Creek prospect may share geological similarities with the Korbel deposit owned by Nova Minerals Limited located 12 miles north.

Exploration

U.S. GoldMining recommenced exploration work at Whistler in 2023. Prior to this, the Company had not completed field-based exploration work at Whistler since acquiring the project in 2015.

U.S. GoldMining's strategy is to enhance and grow the value of its asset base, with a focus on exploring to grow the in situ mineral deposits, and to advance mining, environmental and heritage studies on the Whistler Project towards delineation of a mining business case optimizing bulk mineable near surface deposits. On June 30, 2022, U.S. GoldMining submitted an APMA to the ADNR in order to commence exploration field work activities in 2023. On September 22, 2022, the ADNR approved Multi-Year 2022-2026 Exploration and Reclamation Permit Number 2778 for Hardrock Exploration – Skwentna River – Yentna Mining District, and in addition also approved Reclamation Plan Approval Number 2778. The Whistler Multi-Year 2022-2026 Exploration and Reclamation Permit allows U.S. GoldMining to conduct exploration including drilling, operate and maintain a camp including storage of fuel, and to transport people, equipment and consumables to the Whistler Project.

Drilling

A total of 72,486 m of diamond drilling in 267 holes are documented in the Whistler database for drilling on the Whistler Project by Cominco, Kennecott, Geoinformatics, Kiska and U.S. GoldMining from 1986 to the end of 2024. Of these drillholes 26,340 m in 59 holes have been drilled in the Whistler Deposit area, 5,190 m in 58 holes have been drilled in the Raintree area, and 15,572 m in 40 holes comprise the Island Mountain resource area. There are 29,385 m in 110 holes in areas outside the three resource areas.

In 2024, U.S. GoldMining drilled six diamond core holes for 4,006 meters at the Whistler Project, including four drill holes for 2,784 meters completed at the Whistler Deposit, and two drill holes for 1,224 meters completed at the Raintree Deposit. Subsequently, drilling completed across the project now totals 76,486 meters.

In 2025, U.S. GoldMining completed an exploration program comprising a total of 169 scout auger drill holes completed on a systematic grid pattern over the ‘Whistler Orbit’, an area of approximately 7.5 km by 4.5 km comprising a cluster of porphyry targets surrounding the existing Whistler and Raintree gold-copper porphyry deposits.

Sampling, Analysis and Data Verification

All assay samples were assayed at either the Alaska Assay Laboratory (2004 and 2009) in Fairbanks, Alaska, or the accredited ALS Minerals (formerly ALS-Chemex) laboratory in Vancouver, British Columbia for all other years. Sample preparation was accomplished in Alaska, either at the Alaska Assay Lab or ALS-Minerals preparation lab in Anchorage, Alaska. Samples were assayed for gold by fire assay and a suite of elements including silver and copper by aqua regia or multi-acid digestion and inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy. Operators Kennecott, Geoinformatics, and Kiska used industry standard quality control practices during exploration at Whistler. The Whistler Technical Report discloses that analysis of the QA/QC data indicates the assay data is of sufficient quantity and quality for resource estimation.

Sue Bird, P.Eng., of MMTS, visited the Whistler Project site on September 14, 2022, and again on August 6, 2024. No observations contradicting previously published information were made. The assay database did not have certificate numbers attached to the sample IDs. This was accomplished by the author of the Whistler Technical Report to the extent possible. Certificate checks revealed some minor errors which were corrected prior to resource modeling. Not all assay data in the database is fully supported by certificates and QA/QC. However, the percentage of data fully supported by certificates and QA/QC is consistent with similar projects that have the majority of drilling completed before 2010 and have undergone several changes in ownership. In the opinion of the QP, sampling preparation, analysis, and security by previous operators are consistent with industry standard practices. Review and analysis of the assay database and QA/QC data shows the assay database is of sufficient quality for resource estimation.

Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

Historic metallurgical testing was carried out in three phases starting with the 2004/2005 preliminary testing in Salt Lake City under the general supervision of Kennecott and culminating in the two phases under Kiska conducted at G&T Laboratories in Kamloops during 2010 to 2012.

Whistler Deposit preliminary metallurgical testwork included gravity concentration or flotation to recover the copper and gold. From the metallurgical testwork results and subsequent analysis it appears that the Whistler Deposit is metallurgically amenable to a conventional flotation route to produce saleable high quality copper concentrates with gold credits, despite the low head grade, and that the levels of recovery and upgrade for both copper and gold are relatively insensitive to feed grade. We believe that there are no processing factors or deleterious elements that could have a significant effect on potential economic extraction.

The preliminary testing indicated that the Island Mountain material tested is amenable to copper recovery by flotation and that the gold is relatively free milling. The results indicate that in the range of 90% of the potential gold may be recoverable by either whole ore leaching or a combination of flotation and leaching of the tailings.

Further flotation work is expected to improve both potential copper and gold recoveries to concentrate.

For both deposits further metallurgical development and assessment work is required to develop the best flowsheet with respect to capital and operating costs, metal recoveries and overall economics.

As of the date hereof, no metallurgical testing has been carried out on rocks from the Raintree West Deposit, however, given the similarities in geological setting, host rock, mineralization and alteration between Raintree West and the Whistler Deposits, it has been assumed by GoldMining that metallurgical processes and metal recoveries determined for the Whistler Deposit are a reasonable approximation for the Raintree West Deposit at this time.

Metal recoveries used for the 2024 Whistler Project resource estimate included 83% for copper, 70% for gold and 65% for silver with silver grades below 10 g/t and 0% for silver grades above 10 g/t.

On September 22, 2025, U.S. GoldMining reported updated results from a metallurgical test work program consisting of a total of 28 flotation tests that were completed together with four leach tests on a combination of master composites and variability samples that were conducted by Base Metallurgical Laboratories Ltd., of Kamloops, B.C., Canada. Results reported include recovery of up to 85.3% gold (Au), 79.1% copper (Cu) and 55.3% silver (Ag) from the combined sulphide flotation and leaching test work using a master composite derived from Whistler Deposit drill core that is representative of the average metal grade within the Project's mineral resource estimate.

Mineral Resource Estimates

The following table sets forth the Mineral Resource estimate detailed in the Whistler Technical Report, with an effective date of September 12, 2024.

Class	Deposit	Cut-off Value	ROM Tonnage	In situ Grades					In situ Metal			
		(US$/t)	(ktonnes)	NSR (US$/t)	AuEqv (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)	AuEqv (koz)	Au (koz)	Cu (mlbs)	Ag (koz)
Indicated	Whistler Pit	10	282,205	22.84	0.68	0.41	0.16	1.89	6,201	3,724	999	17,166
	Raintree Pit	10	8,905	21.08	0.63	0.46	0.08	4.81	180	131	16	1,378
	Indicated Open Pit	varies	**291,410**	**22.79**	**0.68**	**0.41**	**0.16**	**1.98**	**6,381**	**3,855**	**1,015**	**18,544**
	Raintree UG	25	3,064	34.41	1.03	0.79	0.13	4.49	101	78	9	443
	Total Indicated	varies	**294,474**	**22.91**	**0.68**	**0.42**	**0.16**	**2.01**	**6,482**	**3,933**	**1,024**	**18,987**
Inferred	Whistler Pit	10	18,224	21.01	0.63	0.40	0.13	1.75	368	233	54	1,025
	Island Mountain Pit	10	124,529	18.21	0.54	0.45	0.05	1.02	2,180	1,817	139	4,084
	Raintree Pit	10	15,056	23.12	0.69	0.55	0.06	4.36	335	267	21	2,112
	Inferred Open Pit	varies	**157,809**	**19.00**	**0.57**	**0.45**	**0.06**	**1.42**	**2,883**	**2,317**	**214**	**7,221**
	Raintree UG	25	40,432	32.81	0.98	0.76	0.12	3.31	1,275	994	103	4,300
	Total Inferred	varies	**198,241**	**21.82**	**0.65**	**0.52**	**0.07**	**1.81**	**4,158**	**3,311**	**317**	**11,521**

Notes:

(1) The Mineral Resource estimate for the Whistler, Island Mountain, and the upper portions of the Raintree West deposits have been confined by an open pit with "reasonable prospects of economic extraction" using the following assumptions:
- Metal prices of US$1,850/oz Au, US$4.00/lb Cu and US$23/oz Ag;
- Payable metal of 95% payable for Au and Ag, and 96.5% payable for Cu;
- Refining costs for Au of US$8.00/oz, for Ag of US$0.60/oz and for Cu of US$0.05/lb;
- Offsite costs for Au of US$77.50/wmt, for Ag of US$3.50/wmt and for Cu of US$55.00/wmt;
- Royalty of 3% NSR;
- Pit slopes are 50 degrees;
- Mining cost of US$2.25/t for waste and mineralized material; and
- Processing, general and administrative costs of US$7.90/t.

(2) The lower portion of the Raintree West deposit has been constrained by a mineable shape with "reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction" using a US$25.00/t cut-off.

(3) Metallurgical recoveries are: 70% for Au, 83% for Cu, and 65% Ag for Ag grades below 10g/t. The Ag recovery is 0% for values above 10g/t for all deposits.

(4) The NSR equations are: below 10g/t Ag: NSR (US$/t)=(100%-3%)*((Au*70%*US$54.646/t) + (Cu*83%*US$3.702*2204.62 + Ag*65%*US$0.664)), and above 10g/t Ag: NSR (US$/t)=(100%-3%)*((Au*70%*US$56.646g/t) + (Cu*83%*US$3.702*2204.62))

(5) The Au Equivalent equations are: below 10g/t Ag: AuEq=Au + Cu*1.771 +0.0113Ag, and above 10g/t Ag: AuEq=Au + Cu*1.771

(6) The specific gravity for each deposit and domain ranges from 2.76 to 2.91 for Island Mountain, 2.60 to 2.72 for Whistler with an average value of 2.80 for Raintree West.

(7) The SEC definitions for Mineral Resources in S-K 1300 were used for Mineral Resource classification which are consistent with Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (CIM (2014) definitions).

(8) Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Fiscal Year Ended 2025 Updates

On January 20, 2026, U.S. GoldMining announced initial results of its 2025 exploration program at the Whistler Project. The 2025 exploration program was completed on October 13, 2025, and focused on targeting continued growth through developing new drill targets at the Whistler Orbit and Muddy Creek prospect areas.

A total of 169 scout auger drill holes were completed on a systematic grid pattern over the Whistler Orbit, an area of approximately 7.5 km by 4.5 km comprising a cluster of porphyry targets surrounding the existing Whistler and Raintree gold-copper porphyry deposits. Multiple occurrences of new porphyry intrusive rock have been mapped from top-of-bedrock scout drilling within the Whistler Orbit. Scout drilling determined that much of the till overburden in the Whistler Orbit is shallower than previously interpreted, which is a positive indication that targets identified in auger drilling may be close to the surface.

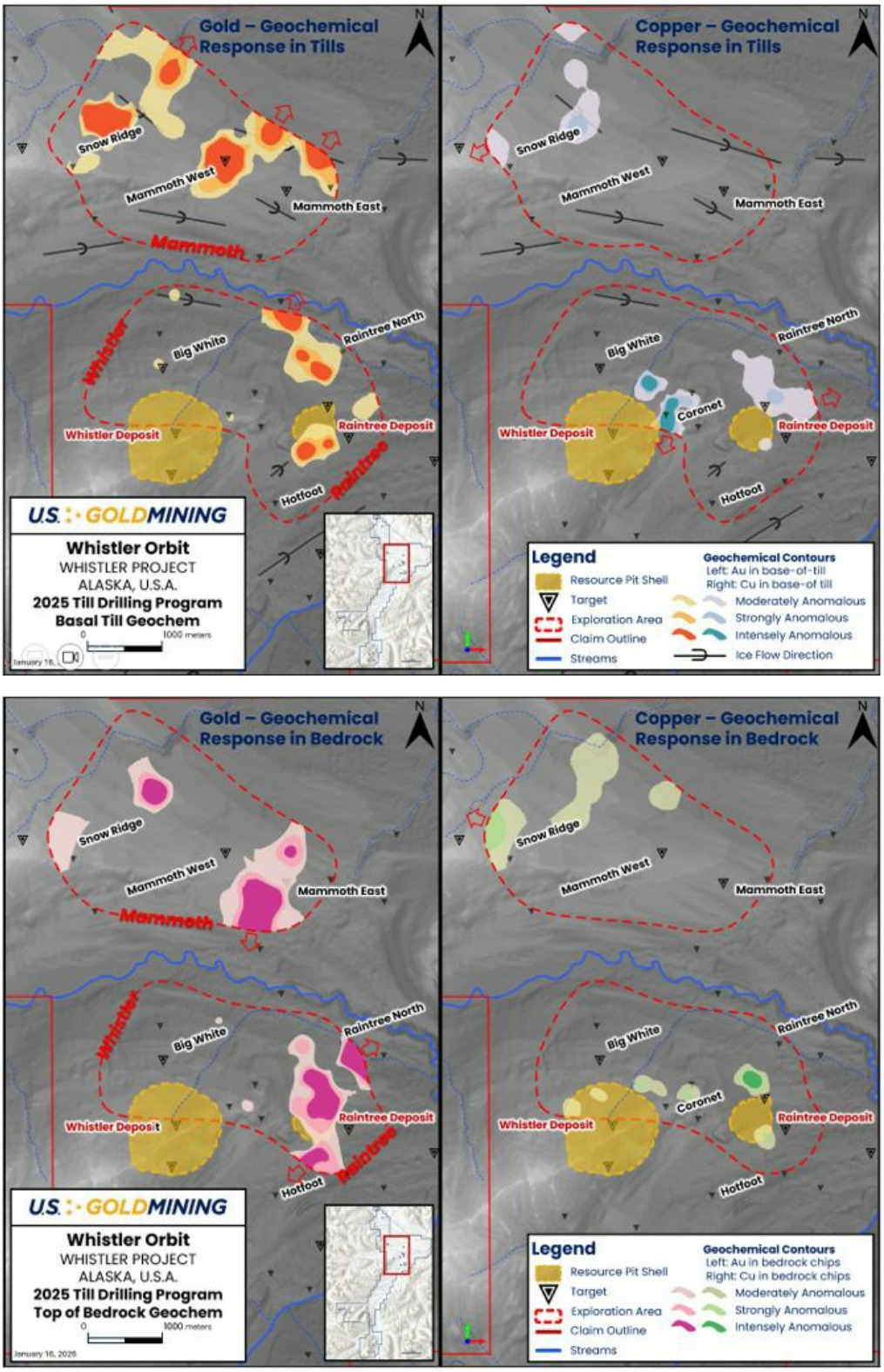
Mapping and systematic surface geochemical sampling of the Muddy Creek intrusion related gold system identified new zones of increased quartz vein density in altered volcano-sedimentary host rocks peripheral to granodioritic intrusions, a key diagnostic feature of intrusion related gold systems (e.g. Kinross Gold Corporation's 'Fort Knox' gold mine and Snowline Gold Corp's 'Valley' gold deposit). Six mapping and sampling transects were completed across the gossanous outcrops in the Muddy Creek area, covering a total area of 5 km by 2.5 km. A total of 106 rock grab samples and 7 silt samples were collected.

The scout drilling program was conducted by SLR Consulting (Canada) Ltd. (" **SLR**"), using a helicopter portable Shock Auger drilling system, which is designed to penetrate glacial till deposits to collect a sample at the base of glacial deposits (the overburden-bedrock interface). Where possible, a top-of-bedrock rock chip sample is also collected from the underlying bedrock. A pattern of evenly spaced scout drillholes was completed over exploration areas interpreted from surficial geological mapping to have shallow glacial till cover, comprised of unconsolidated gravel, sand and clay which overlies ("**covers**") the bedrock which is prospective for porphyry Au-Cu mineralization. The drill hole pattern was designed on a perpendicular alignment to the ancient glacial ice-flow direction, with the objective of being able to track basal-till anomalies in the 'up ice' direction towards a possible bedrock source. Two exploration areas were targeted with contiguous grids of evenly spaced scout drill holes - the Whistler-Raintree area, and the Mammoth exploration area north of Portage Creek.

The objective of the scout drilling program was to collect geochemical data to vector towards potential undetected porphyry Au-Cu mineralization beneath the till cover, which averages 2-10 meters in thickness over 80% of the Whistler Orbit area. U.S. GoldMining has previously defined over 25 individual potential exploration targets within the Whistler Orbit, each comprising a geophysical signature similar to the known Whistler deposit.

The scout drilling program was successful in collecting a basal till sample in all 169 drill holes and collected top of bedrock chips in 63% of the holes drilled, intersecting multiple occurrences of previously unmapped porphyry intrusive rocks beneath till cover. Porphyry-related geochemical anomalism is defined via a statistical process, to determine relative enrichment of Au, Cu and related pathfinder elements, above naturally occurring background levels. Statistical thresholds for moderate, high, and intense geochemical anomalism were established as Robust Z-Score values of 1, 2, and 3 respectively.

Four principle Au ± Cu target areas are emerging within the Whistler Orbit area: Whistler extensions, Raintree extensions, Mammoth, and Hotfoot. The results are presented in the figure below.



Whistler Orbit 2025 scout drilling geochemical assay results. Top: *Geochemical response in basal till samples (left: gold; right: copper).* ***Bottom:*** *Geochemical response in top of bedrock samples (left: gold; right: copper). (From January 20, 2026 U.S. GoldMining news release.*

On April 15, 2025, U.S. GoldMining announced its intention to constitute an initial assessment under Regulation S-K 1300 and preliminary economic assessment under NI 43-101 (the "**Whistler PEA**") the Whistler Project with the objective of defining a potential economic base-case mining opportunity. In its announcement dated January 20, 2026, U.S. GoldMining confirmed that it continues to advance its previously announced Whistler PEA.

U.S. GoldMining has yet to announce plans with additional information on potential future planned diamond core drilling program and budgets for its upcoming 2026 summer field season.

Other Properties

In addition to the above projects, the Company, through its wholly-owned subsidiaries, holds the following interests in other properties:

Yellowknife Project – The Yellowknife Project is located in the sub-arctic, approximately 90 km north of the city of Yellowknife, Northwest Territories, Canada. GoldMining wholly owns 100% of the Ormsby, Bruce, Nicholas Lake, Goodwin Lake and Clan Lake gold deposits. The property measures approximately 12,240 ha comprised of 35 mining leases and 1 mineral claim to which 507140 N.W.T. Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of GoldMining, has title.

The mining leases and mineral claim are grouped into the Ormsby-Bruce-Nicholas Lake, Goodwin Lake, Clan Lake and Big Sky properties. GoldMining acquired 100% interest in the Yellowknife Project from Tyhee NWT Corp., ("**Tyhee**"), a subsidiary of Tyhee Gold Corp., on July 20, 2017.

The Yellowknife Project includes the site of the historical Discovery Mine, which operated from 1950 to 1969. The old townsite and mine buildings were demolished in the summer of 2005 during a cleanup project managed by Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada. Total production from the Discovery Mine is estimated to be 1,023,550 ounces of gold from 1,018,800 short tons of ore. Historic production at the Yellowknife Project or at nearby mines are not necessarily indicative of the future mining potential of the Yellowknife Project. Access to the Discovery camp from Yellowknife is possible by small aircraft to a year-round 1,100 m long gravel airstrip. A winter road can provide access for fuel and other heavy or bulky materials from Yellowknife.

On October 5, 2023, the Company received a two-year extension of its 'Land Use Permit MV2018C0021 – Mineral Exploration – Prosperous to Ormsby and Nicholas Lake, NT', which subsequently expired on October 17, 2025. Water License MV2018L2-0004 – Mineral Exploration – Ormsby and Nicholas Lake, NT' also expired on October 17, 2025. On November 13, 2025, the Company received Land Use Permit MV2025C0007 – Mineral Exploration – Ormsby and Nicholas Lake, NT, expiring November 12, 2030, and Water License MV2025L2-0003 – Mineral Exploration – Ormsby and Nicholas Lake, NT, expiring November 12, 2032. The Company continues to maintain the Discovery camp and monitors the site with respect to conditions stipulated under the current Land Use Permit and Water Licence.

In 2025 the Company completed two phases of field work including mapping, sampling, prospecting and core relogging, a photogrammetry survey over the claims which host defined mineral resource estimates to support detailed geological mapping interpretation. Additional field programs included camp and core farm maintenance plus general logistics to support the field work programs. Also, the Company undertook analysis of the digital exploration datasets with the objective of developing a seamless 3D geological model to facilitate a mineral systems approach to exploration and resource delineation on the Yellowknife Project

The Company intends to maintain the Yellowknife Project in good standing and has not currently developed a plan to complete any exploration programs at the Yellowknife Project in 2026. The Company continues to maintain the Discovery camp and monitors the site with respect to conditions stipulated under the current Land Use Permit.

Cachoeira Project – The Company indirectly holds a 100% interest in the Cachoeira Project, located in Pará State, Brazil. The project consists of three mining concessions and two exploration concessions for a total area of approximately 5,677 ha. In 2014, a PAE was submitted to the Brazilian National Department of Mining Production (now the National Mining Agency – ANM) for the mining concessions within the Cachoeira Project, including certain conceptual engineering studies. The Company notes that such assessment plan does not constitute a PEA within the meaning of NI 43-101 and no production decision with respect to the project has been made to date.

An Environmental Impact Assessment was submitted to Secretaria de Estado de Meio Ambiente e Sustentabilidade of Pará (" **SEMAS-PA**") in 2013 as part of its environmental licensing process. The Company received the Preliminary Environmental License endorsed by the Environmental Council of Pará State on March 15, 2022.

Pursuant to the mining licenses underlying the Cachoeira Project, the Company was required to commence mining operations at the property by April 2014, assuming the requisite environmental license has been granted by SEMAS-PA. With the Preliminary Environmental License granted in 2022, the Company was required to proceed to the next phase to address all of the requirements to obtain the Installation License. The Company had three years to attend to all the requirements to obtain the Installation License. Once the Company receives the Installation License it must proceed to start the mining construction and operation.

The Company has initiated the field work necessary to meet the requirements of the Preliminary Environmental License. The Company has applied for an additional two year extension of the Preliminary Environmental License, which was due to expire in March 2025. The Preliminary License is valid until the manifestation of the regulatory environmental agency. In November 2025, in a meeting held with officers of the regulatory environmental agency, the Company was informed that the licence will be extended pending some internal protocols to be formalized early in 2026. The Company will have to complete additional work to attend to the requirements necessary to apply for the Installation License. This work is currently planned to be executed in 2026.

A 0.5% NSR royalty is payable pursuant to a royalty agreement between BRI Mineração Ltda., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, and an existing third-party royalty holder in replacement of a previous 1.33% net production royalty. The royalty is subject to a right of BRI Mineração Ltda. to repurchase up to one-half of the royalty for US$250,000 payable in Brazilian Real equivalent for a period of seven years after the date of the royalty agreement.

An exploration concession, ANM Process no. 850.007/2008, was dropped in January 2024. This mineral title did not contain any mineral resources and prior exploration work conducted did not revealed any results of interest.

With the Preliminary Environmental license granted in 2022, the Company is currently evaluating whether to conduct additional engineering or other studies with respect to further development of the Cachoeira Project.

Surubim Project – The Company indirectly holds a 100% interest in the Surubim Project located in Pará State, Brazil approximately 270 km southwest of the town of Itaituba and is road accessible from the Trans-garimpeiro highway. The Surubim Project consists of the Surubim Property. A technical report was previously prepared for the Surubim Project which included a Mineral Resource estimate, however the Company no longer treats such estimate as current.

The Company has not completed any exploration on the Rio Novo or Surubim Properties since acquiring the Surubim Project.

The Company dropped the exploration concession ANM Process no. 853.733/1995 on January, 15 2024, and has not obtained approval of the appeal for the renewal of ANM Process no. 850.376/2005. These two permits do not cover any of the known mineral occurrences and deposits of the property.

Boa Vista Project – The information below regarding the Boa Vista Project has been summarized from the technical report titled "Technical Report, Boa Vista Gold Project and Resource Estimate on the VG1 Prospect, Tapajós Area, Pará State, Northern Brazil" dated effective November 22, 2013 (the "**Boa Vista Technical Report** "), prepared for GoldMining and filed under its profile on SEDAR+. The Boa Vista Technical Report included a Mineral Resource estimate for the project. The Company no longer treats such estimate as current as a result of, among other things, the age of the estimate.

The Company, through its interest in the Boa Vista Gold joint venture (" **BVG**"), indirectly holds an 84.05% interest in the Boa Vista Project located in Pará State, Brazil. The Boa Vista Project consists of three exploration licenses for a total area of approximately 9,201 ha. The Company submitted a Final Exploration Report for two of the three exploration licenses in February 2018 (ANM no.850.759/2006 and 850.353/2010), and a Final Report for another exploration license on January 23, 2019 (ANM no.850.643/2006). The Final Exploration Report for all three exploration licenses was approved by the ANM on November 22, 2019. In 2022 BVG filed a PAE with ANM for the Boa Vista property together with its application to obtain a Mining License and has made an application for Environmental Licensing to SEMAS-PA. Terms for Exploration Licenses typically last for three years, following the 2022 PAE filing, the Company informs ANM on a regular basis of the status of the environmental license application.

The next step on the Boa Vista Project is to conduct environmental licensing. The Company has received the Term of Reference establishing the minimum requirements for environmental studies in the area of the Boa Vista Project and is required to start Environmental Impact Assessment studies to prepare the Impact Assessment Reports (EIA/RIMA) in order to obtain the Preliminary Environmental License. The Company notes that such an assessment plan does not constitute a PEA within the meaning of NI 43-101 and no production decision with respect to the project has been made to date.

Pursuant to a mineral rights acquisition agreement, as amended, relating to the Boa Vista Project, Golden Tapajós Mineração Ltda. (" **GT**"), a subsidiary of BVG, holds an option to acquire 100% of the Boa Vista Project mineral rights. GT exercised its rights under the amended agreement to extend the deadline to make the final payment to the counterparty thereunder by one year, now due by June 30, 2026. Under the terms of the acquisition agreement, as amended, GT will be required to make a bonus payment of US$1,500,000 if GT defines a NI 43-101-compliant proven and probable gold reserve in excess of three million Au oz, payable within 30 days of the commencement of mine production.

Batistão Project – the Company indirectly holds a 100% interest in the Batistão Project located in Mato Grosso State, Brazil. The Company was required to file a PAE and the Preliminary Environmental License, together with the Mining Concession Application by January 2016. The Company requested an extension to submit the Mining Concession Application, due to the market conditions and gold price at the time, which had deteriorated since the Final Exploration Report was submitted to ANM in 2013.

The Company prepared and filed at ANM the independent PAE in October 2022 and currently is in the process of obtaining the Term of Reference to initiate the baseline studies required to start the Environmental License for the project. The Company notes that such an assessment plan does not constitute a PEA within the meaning of NI 43-101 and no production decision with respect to the project has been made to date.

Montes Áureos and Trinta Projects – the Company indirectly holds a 51% interest in the Montes Áureos and Trinta Projects located in Pará and Maranhão States, Brazil. The Company is in the process of applying for a mining concession for the Montes Áureos Project and the renewal of the exploration permit for the Trinta Project. Both applications are under review by ANM and there is no assurance that such applications will be approved by ANM.

In September 2022, ANM approved the Final Exploration report for the main exploration concession. On September 25, 2023 the Company filed a PAE with ANM to obtain such concession. The Company will start the baseline studies for the Environmental License application.

The terms of the existing Joint Venture ("**JV**") agreement have been reviewed and the Company intends that a new company will be established to manage the JV agreement and to transfer the mineral rights from the JV partner to this new company that will be controlled and operated by the GoldMining Inc. with an initial 51% participation in the JV. New investments in the JV by the Company will cause dilution of the JV partner's 49% interest.

Crucero Project – a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company holds a 100% interest in the Crucero Project, located in the eastern Cordillera of southeastern Peru in the Department of Puno, Province of Carabaya, District of Crucero. The project is comprised of eight mining concessions with an aggregate area of 4,600 ha. Three mining concessions under a 30-year lease expire on September 18, 2038 under a 30-year assignment from a third party, and extendable as per Peruvian mining regulations. All concessions require annual work commitments and payment of an annual license fee to remain in good standing. The Company has paid penalties in lieu of work commitments in order to maintain the concessions in good standing. During 2025, the Company made announcements on April 23, 2025, June 17, 2025, and August 20, 2025 as part of the Company's previously announced ongoing review and validation of historic assay results, which has continued to show significant antimony mineralization, in conjunction with the known gold mineralization, expanding the project's potential for multi-metal value creation. On February 17, 2026 the Company reported an updated NI 3-101 mineral resource estimate for the Crucero Project which included the modeling of antimony for the first time. For further information please see the technical report titled, "NI 43-101 Technical Report, Crucero Property, Carabaya Province, Peru", with an effective date of February 4, 2026, prepared for the Company and available under its profile at SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca.

Yarumalito Project – In December 2019, the Company acquired a 100% interest in the Yarumalito Project located in Antioquia, Colombia. The Yarumalito Project consists of one concession for a total area of approximately 1,453 ha. The concession expires on March 7, 2043 and is renewable for an additional 30 years. Additionally, the project includes approximately 9.96 ha of real estate and 0.36 ha of possession-occupation rights that partially cover the area of diamond drilling and Mineral Resource documented in the technical report for the Yarumalito Project titled "Technical Report: Yarumalito Gold-Copper Property, GoldMining Inc., Departments of Antioquia and Caldas, Republic of Colombia" dated effective April 1, 2020. The concession requires approved work programs to be completed and tax to be paid to keep the concession in good standing.

The Company had proposed a work program to be completed in 2022. However, the program was granted a deferral by Antioquia's Secretary of Mines at the Antioquia Government as a result of restrictions due to the COVID-19 pandemic. As a result of the deferral, the Company had until April 2024 to complete a work program (PTO) to advance the Yarumalito Project and submit a final exploration report.

During the fourth quarter of 2023, the Company made advances on a PTO study to examine opportunities for resource extraction on the Property as part of a submission of a final exploration report. The PTO looked to increase confidence and understanding of the existing gold and copper resource outlined on the Yarumalito Project. The reports required for meeting the requirements of the PTO, final exploration and social plan report were submitted in January 2024.

On July 17, 2024 the Company was notified of a requirement from the Mining Authority to present the status of environmental licensing process before the Environment authority. The Company has completed the required environmental impact studies that were submitted on October 22, 2024. In February 2025, the Company was notified that the PTO submitted for the Project had been approved, and when the Resolution granting such approval was registered, an environmental impact assessment required for the proposed works would be triggered. The aforementioned Resolution was registered in April 2025 and the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) was submitted at Corantioquia (Regional Environmental Agency) for review and approval.

On March 14, 2022, the Company announced that it acquired an existing 1% NSR royalty on the Company's Yarumalito Project from Newrange Gold Corp. ("**Newrange**"). Pursuant to the agreement, the Company paid Newrange $100,000 in cash and delivered 10,000 common shares of the Company.

Rea Project – the Company indirectly holds a 75% interest in the Rea Project and Orano Canada Inc. (formerly Areva Resources Canada Inc.) ("**Orano**") holds the remaining 25% interest in this project. The Rea Project is located in northeastern Alberta, Canada, approximately 185 km north of Fort McMurray. The Rea Project consists of 16 contiguous exploration permits, which cover an area of 125,328 ha in the western part of the Athabasca Basin and surrounds the Maybelle River project, including the Dragon Lake deposit held by Orano.

On May 28, 2025 the Company reported that it had filed an updated technical report for the Company's Rea Uranium Project in the Western Athabasca Basin, Alberta, Canada. The updated technical report titled, "NI 43-101 Technical Report, Geological Introduction to the Rea Uranium Project, Alberta, Canada" has an effective date of April 30, 2025.

The Company's proposed metallic minerals exploration application for the Project has been reviewed by the Alberta Energy Regulator and authorized as an approved exploration program (see May 1, 2025 news release). The large land package of approximately 125,328 ha surrounds Orano's high-grade Dragon Lake prospect at its Maybelle River project. Recently discovered uranium deposits located 60 km to the southeast of the Rea Project include Paladin Energy Limited's Triple R deposit and NexGen Energy Inc.'s Arrow deposit, which are currently in development.

In August 2025, the Alberta Government granted the Company a three-year extension of mineral assessment reporting requirements for the rock-hosted mineral permits in GoldMining's Rea project. The extension maintains the same due date, but moves the year from 2026 to 2029.

RISK FACTORS

Potential investors in the Company should be aware that investing in its securities involves a high degree of risk. The risk factors outlined in this section and elsewhere in this Annual Information Form should be carefully considered by investors when evaluating an investment in the Company. These risk factors list some, but not all, of the risks and uncertainties that may have a material adverse effect on the Company's securities. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to the Company or that the Company currently deems to be immaterial may also impair the Company's business operations. If the Company is unable to prevent events that have a negative effect from occurring, then its business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows and the market price of its securities could be materially and adversely affected.

Exploration, Development and Operating Risks

Resource exploration and development is a speculative business, characterized by a number of significant risks including, among other things, unprofitable efforts resulting not only from the failure to discover mineral deposits but also from finding mineral deposits that, though present, are insufficient in quantity and quality to return a profit from production. The marketability of minerals acquired or discovered by the Company may be affected by numerous factors which are beyond the control of the Company and which cannot be accurately predicted, such as market fluctuations, the proximity and capacity of milling facilities, mineral markets and processing equipment, and such other factors as government regulations, including regulations relating to royalties, allowable production, importing and exporting of minerals, and environmental protection, the combination of which factors may result in the Company not receiving an adequate return of investment capital.

There is no assurance that the Company's mineral exploration and development activities will result in any discoveries of commercial bodies of ore. The long-term profitability of the Company's operations will in part be directly related to the costs and success of its exploration programs, which may be affected by a number of factors. Substantial expenditures are required to establish reserves through drilling and to develop the mining and processing facilities and infrastructure at any site chosen for mining. 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 funds required for development can be obtained on a timely basis.

Additionally, significant capital investment is required to discover commercial ore and to commercialize production from successful exploration effort and maintain mineral concessions and other rights through payment of applicable taxes, advance royalties and other fees. The commercial viability of a mineral deposit is dependent on a number of factors, including, among others: (i) deposit attributes such as size, grade and proximity to infrastructure; (ii) current and future metal prices; and (iii) governmental regulations, including those relating to prices, taxes, royalties, land tenure, land use, importing and exporting of minerals and necessary supplies and environmental protection. The complete impact of these factors, either alone or in combination, cannot be entirely predicted and their impact may result in the Company not achieving an adequate return on invested capital.

There is no certainty that the expenditures made by the Company towards the search for and evaluation of mineral deposits will result in discoveries of commercial quantities of ore.

Permitting and License Risks

The future operations of the Company may require permits from various governmental authorities and will be governed by laws and regulations governing prospecting, development, mining, production, export, taxes, labour standards, occupational health, waste disposal, land use, environmental protections, mine safety and other matters. There can be no guarantee that the Company will be able to obtain all necessary licenses, permits and approvals that may be required to undertake exploration activity or commence construction or operation of mine facilities on any of its properties. Additionally, there can be no assurance that all permits and licenses the Company may require for future exploration or possible future development will be obtainable at all or on reasonable terms.

Mining and exploration activities are also subject to various laws and regulations relating to the protection of the environment. Although the Company believes that its exploration activities are currently carried out in accordance with all of the applicable rules and regulations, no assurance can be given that new rules and regulations will not be enacted or that existing rules and regulations will not be applied in a manner that could limit or curtail the production or development of the Company's properties. Amendments to current laws and regulations governing the operations and activities of the Company or a more stringent implementation thereof could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Failure to comply with applicable laws, regulations and permitting requirements may result in enforcement actions thereunder, including orders issued by regulatory or judicial authorities causing operations to cease or be curtailed, and may include corrective measures requiring capital expenditures, the installation of additional equipment, or remedial actions. Parties engaged in mining operations may be required to compensate those suffering loss or damage by reason of mining activities and may be subject to civil or criminal fines or penalties for violations of applicable laws or regulations.

Amendments to current laws, regulations and permits governing operations and activities of mining companies, or a more stringent implementation thereof, could have a material adverse impact on the Company and cause increases in exploration expenses, capital expenditures or production costs, reduction in levels of production at producing properties, or abandonment or delays in development of new mining properties.

As previously disclosed, and among others, pursuant to the mining licenses underlying the Cachoeira Project the Company was required to commence mining operations at the property by April 2014. Prior to this date, the Company submitted an application to the ANM requesting a two-year extension. The ANM recently informed the Company that such an extension was not required until the related environmental licenses had been granted. With the Preliminary Environmental License granted in 2022, the Company was required to proceed to the next phase to address all of the requirements to obtain the Installation License. The Company had three years to attend to all the requirements to obtain the Installation License. Once the Company receives the Installation License it must proceed to start the mining construction and operation.

The Company has initiated the field work necessary to meet the requirements of the Preliminary Environmental License. The Company has applied for an additional two year extension of the Preliminary Environmental License, which was due to expire in March 2025. The Preliminary License is valid until the manifestation of the regulatory environmental agency. In November 2025, in a meeting held with officers of the regulatory environmental agency, the Company was informed that the licence will be extended pending some internal protocols to be formalized early in 2026. The Company will have to complete additional work to attend to the requirements necessary to apply for the Installation License. This work is currently planned to be executed in 2026.

In August 2025, the Alberta Government granted the Company a three-year extension of mineral assessment reporting requirements for the rock-hosted mineral permits in GoldMining's Rea project. The extension maintains the same due date, but moves the year from 2026 to 2029.

Uncertainty of Mineral Resources Estimates

The estimates for Mineral Resources contained herein are estimates only and no assurance can be given that the anticipated tonnages and grades will be achieved. There are numerous uncertainties inherent in estimating Mineral Resources, including many factors beyond the Company's control. Such estimation is a subjective process, and the accuracy of any Mineral Resource estimate is a function of the quantity and quality of available data and of the assumptions made and judgments used in engineering and geological interpretation. In addition, there can be no assurance that gold recoveries in small scale laboratory tests will be duplicated in larger scale tests under on-site conditions or during production, if any. If the Company's actual Mineral Resources are less than current estimates or if the Company fails to develop its Mineral Resource base through the realization of identified mineralized potential, its results of operations or financial condition may be materially and adversely affected. Evaluation of Mineral Resources occurs from time to time and they may change depending on further geological interpretation, drilling results and metal prices. The category of Inferred Mineral Resource is often the least reliable Mineral Resource category and is subject to the most variability. The Company regularly evaluates its Mineral Resources and it considers the merits of increasing the reliability of its overall Mineral Resources.

Fluctuation in Market Value of Publicly Traded Securities Held by the Company

As of the close of business on February 26, 2026, the Company holds 21,533,125 common shares of GRC, a publicly traded company, 9,878,261 common shares of U.S. GoldMining, a publicly traded company and 19,073,350 common shares of NevGold, a publicly traded company. The market price of a publicly-traded stock is affected by many variables not directly related to the corporate performance of the company, including the market in which it is traded, the strength of the economy generally, the availability and attractiveness of alternative investments, and the breadth of the public market for the stock. The effect of these and other factors on the market price of the common shares of GRC, U.S. GoldMining and NevGold in the future cannot be predicted. It is possible that the Company may not be able to sell its positions, in whole or in part, without facing substantially adverse prices. If the Company is required to transact in such securities before its intended investment horizon, the performance of the Company could suffer.

Risks Related to Potential Dilution to Common Shares

The number of common shares the Company is authorized to issue is unlimited, and as such, the Company may issue additional GMI Shares from time to time for various reasons, including, but not limited to, for the purposes of raising capital or acquiring mineral properties. These further issuances of GMI Shares may have a depressive effect on the price of the GMI Shares and will dilute the voting power of the Company's existing shareholders and the potential value of each of the GMI Shares.

In addition, the Company has issued potentially dilutive securities in the form of incentive stock options to purchase GMI Shares pursuant to the Company's stock option plan, and restricted share rights. The Company may also issue additional GMI Shares in future acquisitions, future offerings (including through the sale of convertible securities) and on the exercise of stock options.

Use of Proceeds

The Company intends to use the net proceeds from its financings and any future financings as disclosed in relevant offering documents. However, management will have discretion in the actual application of the proceeds and may elect to allocate proceeds differently from as disclosed in relevant offering documents if it believes that it would be in the best interests of the Company to do so or if circumstances change. Management may spend a portion or all of the net proceeds from such financings or any future financings in ways that shareholders of the Company may not desire or that may not yield a significant return or any return at all. Investors may not agree with the manner in which management chooses to allocate and spend the use of proceeds. The failure by management to apply these funds effectively could have a material adverse effect on the business of the Company.

Economic Conditions

Many industries, including the precious metals mining industry, are impacted by volatile market conditions. Global financial conditions remain subject to sudden and rapid destabilization in response to economic shocks. A slowdown in the financial markets or other economic conditions, including but not limited to consumer spending, employment rates, business conditions, inflation, fluctuations in fuel and energy costs, consumer debt levels, lack of available credit, the state of financial markets, interest rates and tax rates may adversely affect the Company's growth and financial condition. Additionally, in early February 2025, the United States announced broad-based tariffs and other measures on goods exported out of Canada and certain other jurisdictions into the United States. In response, the Canadian government announced proposed counter tariffs. In particular, there is uncertainty regarding U.S. tariffs and support for existing treaty and trade relationships, including with Canada. Further, there is a risk that the tariffs imposed by the United States on other countries may trigger a broader global trade war. The extent and impacts thereof are still uncertain, including the impacts of countermeasures adopted by the Canadian government and others. However, such tariffs and countermeasures may negatively impact global economic conditions. This uncertainty may adversely impact the ability of companies to transact business, global stock markets and general global economic conditions.

Any sudden or rapid destabilization of global economic conditions could impact the Company's ability to obtain equity or debt financing in the future on terms favourable to the Company or at all. In such an event, the Company's operations and financial condition could be adversely affected.

Commodity Price Risk

The Company is exposed to commodity price risk. The price of gold or other commodities fluctuates widely and may be affected by numerous factors beyond the Company's control, including, but not limited to, the sale or purchase of commodities by various central banks and financial institutions, interest rates, exchange rates, inflation or deflation, global and regional supply and demand, and political and economic climates and conditions of major mineral-producing countries around the world.

Declines in the market price of gold, base metals and other minerals may adversely affect the Company's ability to raise capital or attract joint venture partners in order to fund its ongoing operations and meet obligations under option and other agreements underlying its mineral interests. Commodity price declines could also reduce the amount the Company would receive on the disposition of one of its mineral properties to a third party.

No Known Reserves and Limited Operating History

The Company has no history of earnings. There are no known commercial quantities of Mineral Reserves on the Company's mineral projects. Development of the Company's projects will only follow upon obtaining satisfactory results of further exploration work and geological and other studies. Exploration and the development of natural resources involve a high degree of risk and few properties which are explored are ultimately developed into producing properties. There is no assurance that the Company's exploration and development activities will result in any discoveries of commercial bodies of ore. 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. Even if commercial quantities of minerals are discovered, the exploration properties may not be brought into a state of commercial production. The commercial viability of a mineral deposit once discovered is also dependent on various factors, including particulars of the deposit itself, proximity to infrastructure, metal prices, and availability of power and water to permit development.

Further, the Company is subject to many risks common to mineral exploration companies, including under-capitalization, cash shortages, limitations with respect to personnel, financial and other resources and the lack of revenues. There is no assurance the Company will be successful in achieving a return on shareholders' investments and the likelihood of success must be considered in light of its early-stage operations.

Acquisition of Additional Mineral Properties

In order to grow its business and pursue its long-term growth strategy, the Company may seek to acquire additional mineral interests or merge with or invest in new companies or opportunities. A failure to make acquisitions or investments may limit the Company's growth. In pursuing acquisition and investment opportunities, the Company faces competition from other companies having similar growth and investment strategies, many of which may have substantially greater resources than the Company. Competition for these acquisitions or investment targets could result in increased acquisition or investment prices, higher risks and a diminished pool of businesses, services or products available for acquisition or investment. Additionally, if the Company loses or abandons its interest in any of its mineral projects, there is no assurance that it will be able to acquire another mineral property of merit or that such an acquisition would be approved by applicable regulators.

Risks Related to Referendums and Resolutions Respecting Prohibition or Restriction of Mining

Mining and exploration activities are subject to various laws and regulations governing prospecting, development, mining, production, export, waste disposal, land use, and other matters. Although the Company believes that its activities are currently carried out in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations, no assurance can be given that new laws, regulations, resolutions or referendums will not be enacted or passed or that existing laws and regulations will not be amended, restricted or applied in a manner that could limit, restrict or curtail the development of the Company's properties. Amendments to current laws and regulations, or the enactment or passing of new laws, regulations, resolutions or referendums governing the operations and activities of the Company could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

In late 2017, the municipal council of Titiribi voted in favour of a prohibition on mining in the municipality, which resolution was subsequently declared invalid by the Administrative Tribunal of Antioquia (the "**ATA**"). The municipality has also called a municipal referendum regarding whether to amend its applicable zoning to prohibit mining activities. After a series of subsequent rulings, in January 2019, the State Council ordered ATA to consider the Constitutional Court's Unified Sentence SU095, which declares that the act of municipalities prohibiting mining through popular consultations is unconstitutional. The Constitutional Court's decision obliges other courts and authorities, including the municipality of Titiribi, to uphold its declaration.

In August 2021, the Municipal Council issued a Territorial Ordinance Scheme which restricts mining and mineral exploitation activities in the municipality. The Company believes that the Territorial Ordinance Scheme is unconstitutional and outside the authority of the municipality. Similar actions have been made by the Municipal Council of Titiribi in the past, which were successfully challenged in 2017 and 2018. At present, the Territorial Ordinance Scheme is not impacting the Company's activities and status to maintain the Titiribi Project as the situation in the Municipality of Titiribi, Colombia, continues to evolve. The Company plans to challenge the decision of the municipality through appropriate proceedings on the same basis as the prior successful challenges at such a time when it is reasonably expected that the Territorial Ordinance Scheme would be likely to prevent the Company from advancing the Titiribi Project along planned levels. No proceedings have been commenced at this time.

To the extent that any municipality or other governmental authority institutes a restriction on exploration and mining activities and the Company is not successful in challenging or appealing such restriction, the Company's ability to explore and develop its projects could be limited, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

To the extent that any municipality or other governmental authority institutes a restriction on exploration and mining activities and the Company is not successful in challenging or appealing such restriction, the Company's ability to explore and develop its projects could be limited, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Government and Community/Stakeholder Regulation and Approvals

Natural resources companies face increasing public scrutiny of their activities. The Company may face pressure to demonstrate that, in addition to seeking to generate returns for its shareholders, other stakeholders benefit from the Company's activities, including local governments and the communities surrounding or nearby its properties. The potential consequences of these pressures include reputational damages, lawsuits, increasing social investment obligations and pressure to increase taxes, future royalties or other contributions to local governments and surrounding communities. These pressures may also impair the Company's ability to successfully obtain permits and approvals required for its operations.

Mineral exploration activities of the Company are subject to extensive laws and regulations governing prospecting, exploration, development, production, taxes, labour standards and occupational health, mine safety, toxic substances, land use, waste disposal, water use, land claims of local people, protection of historic and archaeological sites, mine development, protection of endangered and protected species and other matters.

Government and community/stakeholder approvals may be required in connection with the Company's operations. To the extent such approvals are required and not obtained, the Company may be curtailed or prohibited from continuing its exploration or mining operations or from proceeding with planned exploration or development of mineral properties.

Failure to comply with applicable laws, regulations and permitting requirements may result in enforcement actions thereunder, including orders issued by regulatory or judicial authorities causing operations to cease or be curtailed, and may include corrective measures requiring capital expenditures, installation of additional equipment, or remedial actions. Parties engaged in mining operations or in the exploration or development of mineral properties may be required to compensate those suffering loss or damage by reason of the mining activities and may have civil or criminal fines or penalties imposed for violations of applicable laws or regulations.

The Company's mineral exploration activities may be adversely affected in varying degrees by changing government regulations relating to the mining industry or shifts in political conditions that increase royalties payable or the costs related to the Company's activities or maintaining its properties. Operations may also be affected in varying degrees by government regulations with respect to restrictions on production, price controls, government imposed royalties, claim fees, export controls, income taxes, and expropriation of property, environmental legislation and mine safety. The effect of these factors cannot be accurately predicted.

Presence of Artisanal Miners

Artisanal mining is currently present at some of the Company's mineral properties. Such artisanal miners have the potential to delay and/or interfere with work on the Company's projects and may present a potential security threat to employees and operations. The Company has a policy of maintaining good relations with the local communities and the artisanal miners in order to minimize such risks. There are risks that the development of the Company's projects could be delayed due to circumstances beyond the Company's control, including without limitation circumstances relating to the presence of artisanal miners, and any such delays could negatively impact the Company's exploration and development plans, result in additional expenses on its part, or prevent the development of its projects.

Risks Inherent in Mining and Development

The Company's activities related to the exploration and development of its projects are subject to hazards and risks inherent in the mining industry. These risks, include, but are not limited to, rock falls, rock bursts, collapses, seismic activity, flooding, wildfires, environmental pollution, mechanical equipment failure, facility performance issues, and periodic disruption due to inclement or hazardous weather conditions.

A number of the Company's mining interests are located in Brazil, including its material property, the São Jorge Project. In 2024, between January and December, approximately 30 million ha of wilderness burned in Brazil following its worst drought on record. The 2024 Brazil wildfires significantly impacted mining operations in the country by causing disruptions to access routes, potential contamination of water sources used in mining processes and increased regulatory scrutiny on mining activities in affected areas, leading to potential delays and increased costs for mining companies. There is a risk that a similar scenario could repeat in the future.

Such risks could result in personal injury or fatality, damage to equipment or infrastructure, environmental damage, delays, suspensions or permanent cessation of activities, monetary losses and possible legal liability.

War, Crime, Terrorism, Sabotage, Blockades and Other Forms of Civil Unrest

A deterioration of market and economic conditions in the jurisdictions in which we or the owners and operators of the properties underlying our interests may adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations. Continued levels of high inflation or a return to a recession or a weak recovery, due to factors including disruptions in financial markets in the United States or globally, natural disasters, trade policy issues, changes in energy prices, political upheavals, war or unrest could adversely impact our results of operations, including by negatively impacting the ability of the operators of the properties underlying our royalty and other interests to continue development or production operations.

Any deterioration in economic conditions may also negatively impact our ability to obtain equity or debt financing, on acceptable terms or at all. Additionally, economic conditions will impact our ability to obtain any necessary financing arrangements to maintain or continue planned development, production or other activities and such properties, which may adversely affect our financial condition or results of operations.

Infrastructure

Mining, processing, development and exploration activities depend, to one degree or another, on adequate infrastructure. Reliable roads, bridges, power sources and water supply are important determinants that affect capital and operating costs. Unusual or infrequent weather phenomena, sabotage and 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.

Competitive Conditions

The mining industry is intensely competitive in all of its phases, and the Company competes with many companies possessing greater financial and technical resources. Competition in the precious metals mining industry is primarily for: mineral rich properties that can be developed and produced economically; technical expertise to find, develop, and operate such properties; labour to operate the properties; and capital for the purpose of funding such properties. Many competitors not only explore for and mine precious metals, but conduct refining and marketing operations on a global basis. Such competition may result in the Company being unable to acquire desired properties, to recruit or retain qualified employees or to acquire the capital necessary to fund its operations and develop mining properties. Existing or future competition in the mining industry could materially adversely affect the Company's prospects for mineral exploration and success in the future.

Title Risk and Loss of Interest in Properties

The acquisition of title to mineral properties is a very detailed and time-consuming process. Title to, and the area of mineral concessions may be disputed. Although the Company believes it has taken reasonable measures to ensure proper title to its interests in any properties, there is no guarantee that title to any such properties will not be challenged or impaired. Third parties may have valid claims underlying portions of the Company's interests, including prior unregistered liens, agreements, transfers or claims, including native land claims, and title may be affected by, among other things, undetected defects. In addition, the Company may be unable to operate on such properties as permitted or to enforce its rights with respect to such properties.

Certain of the Company's mineral projects are subject to option and similar agreements, which require it to make cash and/or share payments and to incur exploration and development expenditures in order to maintain and/or earn its interest. Failure to obtain additional financing may result in the Company being unable to make periodic payments required for the maintenance or acquisition of these properties and could result in a delay or postponement of further exploration and the partial or total loss of the Company's interest in these properties.

Environmental and Safety Regulation and Risk

Environmental laws and regulations may affect the operations of the Company. These laws and regulations set various standards regulating certain aspects of health and environmental quality. They provide for penalties and other liabilities for the violation of such standards and establish, in certain circumstances, obligations to rehabilitate current and former facilities and locations where operations are or were conducted. The permission to operate can be withdrawn temporarily where there is evidence of serious breaches of health and safety standards, or even permanently in the case of extreme breaches. Significant liabilities could be imposed on the Company for damages, cleanup costs or penalties in the event of certain discharges into the environment, environmental damage caused by previous owners of acquired properties or noncompliance with environmental laws or regulations. In all major developments, the Company generally relies, or will rely, on recognized designers and development contractors from which the Company will, in the first instance, seek indemnities. The Company intends to minimize risks by taking steps to ensure compliance with environmental, health and safety laws and regulations and operating to applicable environmental standards. There is a risk that environmental laws and regulations may become more onerous, making the Company's operations more expensive.

Compliance with Emerging Climate Change Regulations

Climate change is an international concern and poses risks to issuers of both direct and indirect effects of physical climate changes and government policy including climate change legislation and treaties. Both types of risks could result in increased costs, and therefore decreased profitability of our operations. Governments at all levels may be moving towards enacting legislation to address climate change concerns, such as requirements to reduce emission levels and increase energy efficiency, and political and economic events may significantly affect the scope and timing of climate change measures that are ultimately put in place. Where legislation has already been enacted, such regulations may become more stringent, which may result in increased costs of compliance. There is no assurance that compliance with such regulations will not have an adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition. Furthermore, given the evolving nature of the debate related to climate change and resulting requirements, it is not possible to predict the impact on our results of operations and financial condition.

Climate change may result in a number of physical impacts on our business, including an increasing frequency of extreme weather events (such as increased periods of snow and increased frequency and intensity of storms), water shortages and extreme temperatures, which have the potential to disrupt our exploration and development plans and may have other impacts on our business, including transportation difficulties and supply disruptions. Our emergency plans for managing extreme weather conditions may not be sufficient and extended disruptions could have adverse effects on our results of operations and financial condition.

Information Systems and Cyber Security

The Company's operations depend on information technology ("**IT**") systems. These IT systems could be subject to network disruptions caused by a variety of sources, including computer viruses, security breaches and cyber-attacks, as well as disruptions resulting from incidents such as cable cuts, damage to physical plants, natural disasters, terrorism, fire, power loss, vandalism and theft. The Company's operations also depend on the timely maintenance, upgrade and replacement of networks, equipment, IT systems and software, as well as pre-emptive expenses to mitigate the risks of failures. Any of these and other events could result in IT system failures, delays and/or increases in capital expenses. The failure of IT systems or a component of information systems could, depending on the nature of any such failure, adversely impact the Company's reputation and results of operations.

Although to date the Company has not experienced any material losses relating to cyber-attacks or other information security breaches, there can be no assurance that the Company will not incur such losses in the future. The Company's risk and exposure to these matters cannot be fully mitigated because of, among other things, the evolving nature of these threats. As a result, cyber security and the continued development and enhancement of controls, processes and practices designed to protect systems, computers, software, data and networks from attack, damage or unauthorized access remain a priority. As cyber threats continue to evolve, the Company may be required to expend additional resources to continue to modify or enhance protective measures or to investigate and remediate any security vulnerabilities.

Contractor Performance

As the Company continues with the exploration and advancement of its projects, timely and cost-effective completion of work will depend largely on the performance of the Company's contractors. If any of these contractors or consultants do not perform to accepted or expected standards, the Company may be required to hire different contractors to complete tasks, which may impact schedules and add costs to the Company's projects, and in some cases, lead to significant risks and losses. A major contractor default or the failure to properly manage contractor performance could have an adverse effect on the Company's results.

Compliance Costs

The Company is subject to various laws and regulations. The costs associated with compliance with such laws and regulations may cause substantial delays and require significant cash and financial expenditure, which may have a material adverse effect on the Company or the development of the Company's projects.

The Company relies on various counsels, consultants and advisors in respect of legal, environmental compliance, banking, financing and tax matters in order to ensure compliance with material legal, regulatory and governmental developments as they pertain to and affect the Company's operations. Nevertheless, the Company may fail to comply with a legal or regulatory requirement, which may lead to the revocation of certain rights or to penalties or fees and enforcement actions thereunder, including orders issued by regulatory or judicial authorities causing operations to cease or be curtailed, and may include corrective measures requiring capital expenditures, installation of additional equipment, or remedial actions.

Parties engaged in exploration operations may be required to compensate those suffering loss or damage by reason of the exploration activities and may have civil or criminal fines or penalties imposed for violations of applicable laws or regulations and, in particular, environmental laws. Any of the foregoing may have a material adverse effect on the Company or the development of its projects.

Uncertainty of Profitability and Financing Risks

The Company has no history of earnings, and, due to the nature of its business, there can be no assurance that the Company will be profitable. The Company has paid no dividends on the GMI Shares since incorporation and does not anticipate doing so in the foreseeable future. The only present source of funds available to the Company is through the sale of its equity shares or disposal of its assets. Even if the results of exploration are encouraging, the Company may not have sufficient funds to conduct the further exploration that may be necessary to determine whether or not a commercially minable deposit exists on any of its properties. While the Company may generate additional working capital through further equity offerings, there is no assurance that any such funds will be available on terms acceptable to the Company, or at all. If available, future equity financing may result in substantial dilution to shareholders. At present it is impossible to determine what amounts of additional funds, if any, may be required.

Securities markets have at times in the past experienced a high degree of price and volume volatility, and the market price of securities of many companies, particularly those considered to be exploration stage companies such as the Company, have experienced wide fluctuations in share prices which have not necessarily been related to their operating performance, underlying asset values or prospects. There can be no assurance that these kinds of share price fluctuations will not occur in the future, and no way to predict, if they do occur, how severe the impact may be on the Company's ability to raise additional funds through equity issues and corresponding effect on the Company's financial position. As certain milestone payments in connection with the Company's properties may be payable in GMI Shares, a lower market price for such GMI Shares will result in increased dilution to the Company's existing shareholders.

Health Epidemics or Pandemics

Health epidemics or pandemics have in the past and may in the future impact macroeconomic conditions, supply chains and other global economic activities. Governmental responses thereto, including operational restrictions, adversely affect our business, operations and financial results. The duration and scope of a health epidemic or pandemic can be difficult to predict and depends on many factors, including the emergence of new variants and the availability, acceptance and effectiveness of preventative measures. An epidemic or pandemic, as well as the subsequent response by government and private actors to such health crises could result in a materially adverse effect on the Company's business, operations and financial condition.

Pandemics and other public health crises may lead to risks to employee health and safety and may result in a slowdown or temporary suspension of any exploration activities at some or all of the Company's mineral properties. The conduct of exploration and development programs of the Company may be impacted or delayed due to limitation on employee mobility, travel restrictions and shelter-in-place orders, which may restrict or prevent the Company's ability to access its mineral properties. Any such limitations, restrictions and orders may have a material adverse effect upon ongoing exploration programs at the Company's mineral properties and, ultimately, on our business and financial condition.

Internal Controls over Financial Reporting

The Company may fail to maintain the adequacy of its internal controls over financial reporting as such standards are modified, supplemented or amended from time to time, and the Company cannot ensure that it will conclude on an ongoing basis that it has effective internal controls over financial reporting. The Company's failure to satisfy the requirements of Canadian and United States legislation on an ongoing, timely basis could result in the loss of investor confidence in the reliability of its financial statements, which in turn could harm the Company's business and negatively impact the trading price and market value of its shares or other securities. In addition, any failure to implement required new or improved controls, or difficulties encountered in their implementation, could harm the Company's operating results or cause it to fail to meet its reporting obligations.

The Company may fail to maintain the adequacy of its disclosure controls. Disclosure controls and procedures are designed to ensure that the information required to be disclosed by the Company in reports filed with securities regulatory agencies is recorded, processed, summarized and reported on a timely basis and is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

No evaluation can provide complete assurance that the Company's financial and disclosure controls will detect or uncover all failures of persons within the Company to disclose material information otherwise required to be reported. A control system, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance with respect to the reliability of financial reporting and financial statement preparation. The effectiveness of the Company's controls and procedures could also be limited by simple errors or faulty judgements.

Currency Fluctuations

The Company maintains accounts in currencies including the United States dollars, Canadian dollars, Brazilian Reals and Colombian Pesos. While financings have all been conducted in Canadian dollars, the Company conducts its business using all the aforementioned currencies depending on the location of the operations in question and the payment obligations involved. Accordingly, the results of the Company's operations are subject to currency exchange risks, particularly to changes in the exchange rate between the United States and Canadian dollars. To date, the Company has not engaged in any formal hedging program to mitigate these risks. The fluctuations in currency exchange rates, particularly between the United States and Canadian dollars, may significantly impact the Company's financial position and results of operations in the future.

Retention of Specialized Skill and Knowledge

The success of the Company is or will be dependent on a relatively small number of key management personnel, employees and consultants. Such skills and knowledge include the areas of permitting, geology, drilling, metallurgy, logistical planning, engineering and implementation of exploration programs, as well as finance and accounting. The loss of the services of one or more of such key management personnel could have a material adverse effect on the Company. The Company's ability to manage its exploration and future development activities, and hence its success, will depend in large part on the efforts of these individuals. The Company faces intense competition for qualified personnel, and there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to attract and retain such personnel.

Potential Litigation

The Company is subject to litigation risks. All industries, including the mining industry, are subject to legal claims, with and without merit. Defense and settlement costs of legal claims can be substantial, even with respect to claims that have no merit. Due to the inherent uncertainty of the litigation process, the resolution of any particular legal proceeding to which the Company is or may become subject could have a material effect on its financial position, results of operations or the Company's mining and project development operations.

Foreign Operations Risks

Political and related legal and economic uncertainty may exist in countries where the Company may operate. The Company's mineral exploration and mining activities may be adversely affected by political instability and changes to government regulation relating to the mining industry. Other risks of foreign operations include political unrest, labour disputes, invalidation of governmental orders and permits, corruption, war, civil disturbances and terrorist actions, arbitrary changes in law or policies of particular countries, foreign taxation, price controls, delays in obtaining or the inability to obtain necessary governmental permits, opposition to mining from environmental or other non-governmental organizations, limitations on foreign ownership, limitations on the repatriation of earnings, limitations on gold exports, changes in trade policies and agreements, including tariffs, and increased financing costs. These risks may limit or disrupt the Company's projects, restrict the movement of funds or result in the deprivation of contract rights or the taking of property by nationalization or expropriation without fair compensation.

Presently, the Company's mineral properties are primarily located in Canada, the United States, Brazil, Peru and Colombia. While the Company believes that these jurisdictions represent favourable environments for mining companies to operate, there can be no assurance that changes in the laws of these jurisdictions or changes in the regulatory environment for mining companies or for non-domiciled companies in these jurisdictions will not be made that would adversely affect the Company. Brazil is currently undergoing a review of its mining legislation that may result in changes to mining licenses, which has delayed approvals for new mining licenses, and may result in applications for mining licenses being converted to a competitive procedure. It is also possible that current or future social unrest will adversely affect the Company's operations.

The occurrence of these various factors and uncertainties cannot be accurately predicted and could have an adverse effect on the Company's operations or profitability.

Possible Conflicts of Interest of Directors and Officers of GoldMining

Certain of the directors and officers of the Company also serve as directors and/or officers of other companies involved in natural resource exploration and development and, consequently, there exists the possibility for such directors and officers to be in a position of conflict. In addition, David Garofalo, the Co-Chairman and a director of the Company is also the Chief Executive Officer, President, Chairman and a director of GRC, Amir Adnani, the Co-Chairman and a director of the Company is also the Chair of the Advisory Board of GRC**,** Alastair Still, the Chief Executive Officer and President of the Company is the Director of Technical Services of GRC and a director of U.S. GoldMining and Tim Smith, the Vice President, Exploration of the Company is also the Chief Executive Officer of U.S. GoldMining. As a result of their positions with GRC, they may have a potential conflict of interest with respect to the royalty purchase agreement between the Company and GRC and ongoing matters relating to GRC's royalties and other interests on properties owned by the Company and its other subsidiaries. As a result of their positions with U.S. GoldMining, they may have a potential conflict of interest with respect to ongoing matters relating to the Whistler Project.

The Company expects that any decision made by any of such directors and officers involving the Company will be made in accordance with their duties and obligations to deal fairly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of the Company and its shareholders, but there can be no assurance in this regard. In addition, each of the directors is required to declare and refrain from voting on any matter in which such directors may have a conflict of interest or which are governed by the procedures set forth in the CBCA and any other applicable law.

Uninsurable Risks

In the course of exploration, development and production of mineral properties, certain risks, and in particular, unexpected or unusual geological operating conditions including rock bursts, cave-ins, fires, flooding and earthquakes may occur. Such occurrences could result in damage to mineral properties or facilities thereon, personal injury or death, environmental damage to the Company's properties or the properties of others, delays in mining, monetary losses and possible legal liability.

Although the Company maintains insurance to protect against certain risks in such amounts as it considers being reasonable, its insurance will not cover all of the potential risks associated with its operations. The Company may also be unable to maintain insurance to cover certain risks at economically feasible premiums. In addition, insurance coverage may not continue to be available or may not be adequate to cover any resulting liability. Should such liabilities arise, they could reduce or eliminate any future profitability and result in increasing costs and a decline in the value of the securities of the Company.

Moreover, insurance against risks such as environmental pollution or other hazards as a result of exploration and production is not generally available to the Company or to other companies in the mining industry on acceptable terms. As a result, the Company may become subject to liability for pollution or other hazards that may not be insured against. Losses from these events may cause the Company to incur significant costs that could have a material adverse effect upon its financial performance and results of operations.

Joint Ventures

The existence or occurrence of one or more of the following circumstances and events could have a material adverse impact on the Company's profitability or the viability of its interests held through joint ventures, which could have a material adverse impact on the Company's future cash flows, earnings, results of operations and financial condition: (i) failure to reach definitive agreements with joint venture partners to govern the joint venture; (ii) disagreement with joint venture partners on how to develop and operate mines efficiently; (iii) inability of joint venture partners to meet their obligations under the joint venture or to third parties; and (iv) litigation between joint venture partners regarding joint venture matters.

Capital Cost Estimates

Capital and operating cost estimates made in respect of the Company's current and future development projects and mines may not prove to be accurate. Capital and operating costs are estimated based on the interpretation of geological data, feasibility studies, anticipated climatic conditions and other factors. Any of the following events, among the other events and uncertainties described herein, could affect the ultimate accuracy of such estimates: (i) unanticipated changes in grade and tonnage of ore to be mined and processed; (ii) incorrect data on which engineering assumptions are made; (iii) delay in construction schedules and unanticipated transportation costs; (iv) the accuracy of major equipment and construction cost estimates; (v) labour negotiations; (vi) changes in government regulation (including regulations regarding prices, cost of consumables, royalties, duties, taxes, permitting and restrictions on production quotas on exportation of minerals); and (vii) title claims.

DIVIDENDS AND DISTRIBUTIONS

The Company currently intends to retain future earnings, if any, for use in its business and does not anticipate paying dividends on GMI Shares in the foreseeable future. Any determination to pay future dividends will remain at the discretion of the Company's board of directors and will be made taking into account its financial condition and other factors deemed relevant by the board. The Company has not paid any dividends on its GMI Shares since its incorporation.

The Company is subject to certain restrictions on the declaration and payment of dividends as set out in the CBCA. In particular, the CBCA provides that a company will not declare or pay a dividend in property, including money, if there are reasonable grounds for believing that the company is insolvent or the payment of the dividend would render the company insolvent.

DESCRIPTION OF CAPITAL STRUCTURE

General Description of Capital Structure

Authorized Capital

The authorized share capital of the Company consists of an unlimited number of GMI Shares, of which 213,757,471 GMI Shares were outstanding as of the close of business on February 26, 2026, and an unlimited number of preferred shares in series, of which none were outstanding as of the close of business on February 26, 2026. Holders of GMI Shares are entitled to one vote for each GMI Share held on all ballots taken at all meetings of GoldMining's shareholders.

As of the close of business on February 26, 2026, the Company has issued and outstanding: (a) options to acquire 15,425,945 GMI Shares; and (b) restricted share rights to acquire 347,411 GMI Shares.

Common Shares

Registered holders of GMI Shares are entitled to receive notice to attend and to cast one vote per GMI Share held at all meetings of the Company's shareholders, except meetings at which only registered holders of some other specified class or series are, at law or pursuant to the Articles of Continuance, entitled to vote. Subject to any prior rights of the registered holders of the preferred shares of the Company and of the registered holders of any other shares of the Company ranking senior to the common shares with respect to payment of dividends, the registered holders of GMI Shares have the right to receive dividends, if any, in such amount and payable in such manner as the Company's board of directors in its discretion may declare. In the event of the liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the Company or any other distribution of assets of the Company among its shareholders for the purpose of winding up its affairs, registered holders of GMI Shares will, subject to any prior rights of the registered holders of preferred shares of the Company and any other class of shares of the Company ranking senior to the GMI Shares, have the right to receive, equally on a share-for-share basis, the remaining assets of the Company.

Preferred Shares

The preferred shares are issuable in series. The preferred shares of each series rank in parity with the preferred shares of every other series with respect to dividends and in the distribution of assets in the event of liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of the Company or other distribution of assets of the Company among its shareholders for the purpose of winding-up its affairs. The preferred shares are entitled to a preference over the GMI Shares and any other shares ranking junior to the preferred shares with respect to priority in the payment of dividends and in the distribution of assets in the event of liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of the Company or other distribution of assets of the Company among its shareholders for the purpose of winding-up its affairs.

The Company's board of directors is empowered to fix the number of preferred shares and the rights to be attached to the preferred shares of each series, including the rate, amount or kind of dividends and any conversion, voting and redemption rights. Subject to the Company's by-laws and applicable law, the holders of preferred shares, as a class, are not entitled to receive notice of or attend or vote at meetings of the Company's shareholders.

MARKET FOR SECURITIES

Trading Price and Volume

The Company's GMI Shares are listed on the TSX under the stock symbol "GOLD" and on the NYSE American under the stock symbol "GLDG". The following table provides the monthly high and low sales price and trading volume of the GMI Shares on the TSX from December 1, 2024 to November 30, 2025.

Trading Summary			
	High (C$)	***Low (C$)***	***Volume Traded (#)***
2024			
December	1.26	1.11	1,748,000
2025			
January	1.20	1.12	2,518,600
February	1.22	1.10	2,188,400
March	1.31	1.15	2,673,300
April	1.20	1.01	3,124,900
May	1.15	1.03	2,434,700
June	1.09	0.98	3,060,000
July	1.14	0.98	3,900,500
August	1.30	1.06	3,189,500
September	1.83	1.28	13,186,900
October	2.50	1.66	26,173,400
November	2.18	1.73	8,182,500

The following table provides the monthly high and low sales price and trading volume of the GMI Shares on the NYSE American from December 1, 2024 to November 30, 2025.

Trading Summary			
	High (US$)	***Low (US$)***	***Volume Traded (#)***
2024			
December	0.90	0.77	13,258,900
2025			
January	0.84	0.77	6,775,500
February	0.85	0.76	7,074,800
March	0.92	0.79	12,272,500
April	0.87	0.71	12,848,300
May	0.83	0.75	9,799,000
June	0.79	0.71	12,708,300
July	0.84	0.72	12,491,400
August	0.94	0.77	14,290,700
September	1.34	0.93	45,830,000
October	1.80	1.18	92,451,500
November	1.56	1.22	37,229,000

Prior Sales

The Company issued the following securities during the twelve months ended November 30, 2025.

Common Shares (GMI Shares)

Date of Issuance	**Number Issued**	**Issuance Price (C$)**
December 2, 2024	74,375[3]	$1.19
December 13, 2024	1,524[3]	$1.21
March 3, 2025	89,275[3]	$1.18
March 13, 2025	1,526[3]	$1.24
May 27, 2025	131,540[3]	$1.06
August 27, 2025	58,025[3]	$1.27
September 3, 2025	50,000[1]	$1.09[2]
September 5, 2025	77,072[1]	$1.09[2]
September 10, 2025	89,339[1]	$1.09[2]
September 11, 2025	8,286[1]	$1.19[2]
September 23, 2025	70,000[1]	$1.09[2]
October 2, 2025	3,851[1]	$1.19[2]
October 8, 2025	6,444[1]	$1.09[2]
October 9, 2025	25,777[1]	$1.09[2]
October 14, 2025	24,367[1]	$1.60[2]
October 14, 2025	17,088[1]	$1.83[2]
October 15, 2025	75,000[1]	$1.09[2]
October 15, 2025	57,500[1]	$1.19[2]
October 15, 2025	15,764[1]	$1.23[2]
October 16, 2025	17,346[1]	$1.60[2]
October 21, 2025	39,913[1]	$1.09[2]
October 21, 2025	19,570[1]	$1.19[2]
October 21, 2025	23,497[1]	$1.60[2]
October 21, 2025	14,216[1]	$1.83[2]
October 30, 2025	5,291[1]	$1.09[2]
October 31, 2025	16,430[1]	$1.09[2]
November 27, 2025	58,025[3]	$1.94
November 28, 2025	30,154[3]	$2.00
November 28, 2025	379,840[4]	$1.94

Notes:
(1) GMI Shares issued from the exercise of stock options.
(2) Represents the exercise price of stock options.
(3) GMI Shares issued from vested restricted share rights.
(4) Restricted share rights granted to management, employees and consultants.

Convertible Securities

Type of Securities Issued	Date of Issue	Number of Securities	Issue or Exercise Price per Security ($)
Options	March 14, 2025	250,000(1)	$1.24
Options	November 28, 2025	2,797,000(1)	$1.94

Notes:
(1) Stock options granted to management, employees and consultants.

ESCROWED SECURITIES AND SECURITIES SUBJECT TO CONTRACTUAL RESTRICTION ON TRANSFER

None of the Company's shares are subject to escrow conditions or contractual restrictions on transfer. However, certain shares issued by the Company under historic acquisition transactions were issued subject to restrictions on manner of sale, including limitations on percentage of daily volume respecting such sale.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

Name, Occupation and Security Holding

The term of office of each of the Company's directors expires at the Company's next annual general meeting at which directors are elected for the upcoming year or when his or her successor is duly elected.

As at the date of this Annual Information Form, the directors and executive officers of the Company, as a group, beneficially owned, or exercised control or direction over, directly or indirectly, an aggregate of: (i) 9,222,716 GMI Shares, representing approximately 4.3% of the issued and outstanding GMI Shares as of such date; (ii) an aggregate of 8,742,000 options of the Company, representing approximately 56.7% of the issued and outstanding options of the Company as of such date; and (iii) aggregate of 249,680 restricted share rights of the Company, representing approximately 71.9% of the issued and outstanding restricted share rights of the Company.

The following table sets forth the name, province or state and country of residence, position or office held with the Company, principal occupation for the immediately preceding five years and securities ownership of each of the directors and executive officers of the Company as at the date of this Annual Information Form:

Name, Place of Residence and Present Position with GoldMining	Principal Occupation for the Past Five Years	Director or Officer Since	Number of Common Shares, Options, Warrants and Restricted Share Rights of the Company Held
Amir Adnani *Co-Chairman and Director* British Columbia, Canada	Mr. Adnani is a founder and serves as the President, Chief Executive Officer, Principal Executive Officer and a director of Uranium Energy Corp., a uranium mining and exploration company listed on the NYSE American, since January 2005. Mr. Adnani is also the Chairman and a director of Uranium Royalty Corp., a uranium royalty company listed on the TSX and the Nasdaq since August 2019.	Director since August 18, 2010 Chairman since January 4, 2011 Co-Chairman since January 6, 2023	Common Shares: 6,873,919[1] Options: 2,915,000 Restricted Share Rights: Nil
David Garofalo[5] *Co-Chairman and Director* British Columbia, Canada	Mr. Garofalo has served as Chairman, Chief Executive Officer, President and a Director of GRC since 2020.	Director since January 6, 2023 Co-Chairman since January 6, 2023	Common Shares: 75,454 Options: 1,770,000 Restricted Share Rights: Nil
Pat Obara *Secretary and Chief Financial Officer* British Columbia, Canada	Mr. Obara has served as the Chief Financial Officer of GoldMining since January 2011 and as the Secretary of GoldMining since September 2009. Mr. Obara has served as Senior Vice President, Administration, of Uranium Energy Corp., a uranium mining and exploration company, listed on the NYSE American since October 2024.	Secretary since September 9, 2009 Chief Financial Officer since January 4, 2011	Common Shares: 1,325,400 Options: 642,000 Restricted Share Rights: 48,000
David Kong[2,3] *Director* British Columbia, Canada	Mr. Kong has served as a director of Uranium Energy Corp., a uranium mining and exploration company, since January 2011, Silvercorp Metals Inc., a mining company, from November 2011 to September 2023 and New Pacific Metals Corp., a mining and exploration company, from November 2010 to December 2022.	October 29, 2010	Common Shares: 141,438[7] Options: 400,000 Restricted Share Rights: 10,000
Gloria Ballesta[2,3,4,5] *Lead Independent Director* Bogotá, Capital District, Colombia	Ms. Ballesta has served as the Chief Executive Officer of Camglo Management SAS, a security software company, based in Bogota, Colombia, since December 2023, and has been a director of Uranium Energy Corp., a uranium mining and exploration company, since July 2018.	August 18, 2010	Common Shares: 29,152 Options: 400,000 Restricted Share Rights: 10,000
Mario Bernardo Garnero[3,4] *Director* São Paulo, Brazil	Mr. Mario Bernardo Garnero serves as Marketing Director and Superintendent Director of the Brasilinvest Group, a Brazilian business established in 1975 as a private merchant bank. Mr. Garnero also serves as Vice President of Brasilinvest USA, a company which represents the interests of Brasilinvest Group in the United States. Mr. Garnero is also President of Fórum das Américas, a Brazilian company established in 1978 dedicated to important discussions related to the American continent such as sustainable development, human rights and the environment.	March 28, 2018	Common Shares: 96,653 Options: 400,000 Restricted Share Rights: 10,000
Anna Tudela[2,4,5] *Director* British Columbia, Canada	Ms. Tudela is an independent consultant. Ms. Tudela has served as a director of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., an emerging gold mining company listed on the TSX, from January 2021 to April 2023, as a director of Regulus Resources Inc., a mineral exploration company listed on the TSX Venture Exchange, since October 2020 and as a director of Gunpoint Exploration Ltd., a mineral exploration company listed on the TSX Venture Exchange, since October 2021.	May 24, 2023	Common Shares: 5,000 Options: 325,000 Restricted Share Rights: 10,000
Alastair Still *Chief Executive Officer and President* British Columbia, Canada	Mr. Still has served as the Chief Executive Officer of the Company since April 1, 2021, and as President of the Company since December 31, 2025, and before this, served as Executive Vice President and Chief Development Officer of the Company from October 2020 to April 1, 2021. Mr. Still has served as a director of U.S. GoldMining, a mineral exploration company, since September 2022.	Chief Executive Officer since April 1, 2021 President since December 31, 2025.	Common Shares: 487,500[6] Options: 1,190,000[6] Restricted Share Rights: 104,000[6]
Tim Smith[8] *Vice President Exploration* British Columbia, Canada	Mr. Smith has served in his capacity as Vice President of Exploration for GoldMining since April 7, 2022, and as the Chief Executive Officer of U.S. GoldMining, a subsidiary of GoldMining, since September 12, 2022.	April 7, 2022	Common Shares: 188,200 Options: 700,000 Restricted Share Rights: 57,680

Notes:
1. Includes 1,487,654 GMI Shares held by Amir Adnani Corp. and 150,000 GMI Shares owned by Mr. Adnani's spouse.
2. Member of the Audit Committee.
3. Member of the Compensation Committee.
4. Member of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee.
5. Member of the Safety and Sustainability Committee
6. Held by AC Still Management Inc.
7. Includes 40,000 GMI Shares owned by Mr. Kong's son.
8. Mr. Smith is included as the Chief Executive Officer of U.S. GoldMining, a subsidiary of GoldMining.

Corporate Cease Trade Orders or Bankruptcies

To the knowledge of the Company, no director or executive officer is or has been, within the past 10 years, a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer of any corporation (including the Company), except as otherwise disclosed hereunder, that:

(a) was subject to a cease trade order, an order similar to a cease trade order or an order that denied the corporation access to any exemption under securities legislation that was in effect for a period of more than thirty (30) consecutive days and was issued while the director or executive officer was acting in the capacity of director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer of the corporation; or

(b) was subject to a cease trade order, an order similar to a cease trade order or an order that denied the relevant corporation access to any exemption under securities legislation that was issued after the director or executive officer ceased to be a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer of the corporation and resulted from an event that occurred while the director or executive officer was acting in the capacity as director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer of the corporation.

To the knowledge of the Company, no director or executive officer:

(a) is, as at the date hereof, or has been within 10 years before the date of this Annual Information Form, a director or executive officer of any corporation (including the Company) that, while that person was acting in that capacity, or within a year of that person ceasing to act in that capacity, became bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency or was subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold its assets; or

(b) has, within the 10 years before the date of this Annual Information Form, become bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency, or become subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors, or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold the assets of the director or executive officer.

Mr. Garofalo was a director of Great Panther Mining Limited (" **Great Panther**") from April 2020 to December 2021. On September 6, 2022, Great Panther filed a Notice of Intention to Make a Proposal under the *Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act* (Canada) (the "**BIA**") and on October 4, 2022 was granted an order to convert its proceedings under such legislation into proceedings under the *Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act (Canada)* (the "**CCAA**"). On December 16, 2022, Great Panther made a voluntary assignment into bankruptcy under the BIA following the Supreme Court of British Columbia granting an order terminating of its proceedings under the CCAA. Alvarez & Marsal Canada Inc. was appointed licensed insolvency trustee of Great Panther's estate.

Conflicts of Interest

In addition, David Garofalo, the Co-Chairman and a director of the Company is also the Chief Executive Officer, President, Chairman and a director of GRC, Amir Adnani, the Co-Chairman and a director of the Company is also the Chair of the Advisory Board of GRC**,** Alastair Still, the Chief Executive Officer of the Company is the Director of Technical Services of GRC and a director of U.S. GoldMining, and Tim Smith, the Vice President, Exploration of the Company is also the Chief Executive Officer of U.S. GoldMining. As a result of their positions with GRC, as applicable, they may have a potential conflict of interest with respect to the royalty purchase agreement between the Company and GRC and ongoing matters relating to GRC's royalties and other interests on properties owned by the Company and its other subsidiaries. As a result of their positions with U.S. GoldMining, as applicable, they may have a potential conflict of interest with respect to ongoing matters relating to the Whistler Project.

In the event that such conflicts of interest arise at a meeting of the Company's directors, such conflicts of interest must be declared and the declaring parties may be required to abstain from voting for or against the approval of such participation in compliance with the CBCA. In such case, the remaining directors will determine whether we will participate in any such project or opportunity.

The Company's directors and officers are aware of the existence of laws governing accountability of directors and officers for corporate opportunity and requiring disclosures by directors of conflicts of interest, and the Company will rely on such laws in respect of any directors' and officers' conflicts of interest or in respect of any breaches of duty by any of our directors or officers. Such directors or officers, in accordance with the CBCA and the Company's Code, will disclose all such conflicts and they will govern themselves in respect thereof to the best of their ability in accordance with the obligations imposed on them by law.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

GoldMining's Audit Committee Charter

The Audit Committee operates under a written charter that sets out its responsibilities and composition requirements. A copy of the charter is attached to this Annual Information Form as Schedule "A".

Composition of the Audit Committee

As of the date of this Annual Information Form, the members of the Audit Committee are David Kong, Gloria Ballesta and Anna Tudela. Each member of the Audit Committee is financially literate. Mr. Kong, Ms. Ballesta and Ms. Tudela are all independent directors under NI 52-110. David Kong is the chair of the Audit Committee.

Relevant Education and Experience

The following relevant education and experience of the members of the Audit Committee have been used in assessing their financial literacy:

David Kong

Mr. Kong holds a Bachelor's degree in Business Administration and earned his Chartered Accountant designation (CPA, CA) in British Columbia in 1978. Mr. Kong was a partner at Ellis Foster, Chartered Accountants from 1981 to 2004, before merging with Ernst & Young LLP, Chartered Professional Accountants, in 2005, where he was a partner until 2010. Mr. Kong is a certified director (ICD.D) of the Institute of Corporate Directors.

Gloria Ballesta

Ms. Ballesta holds an LLB (Hons.) from the CEU Cardenal Herrera University in Spain and a Master's degree in Marketing and Business Management from ESIC School of Business in Spain. Ms. Ballesta was a paralegal for Uranium Energy Corp., a public company listed on the NYSE American, from May 2010 to December 2012. Ms. Ballesta has experience working in North American, European and Latin American business environments and has direct experience working with Canadian public companies. Ms. Ballesta has experience managing administrative and compliance procedures for spin-offs, take-overs and financings of various Canadian public companies.

Anna Tudela

Ms. Tudela has experience working in North American and South American business environments and has direct experience working with Canadian public companies listed on the TSX and TSX Venture Exchange. Ms. Tudela is an Accredited Director with the Chartered Governance Institute of Canada and has significant experience overseeing diversity and inclusion initiatives, as well as monitoring compliance thereto.

Audit Committee Oversight

At no time since the commencement of GoldMining's most recently completed financial year was a recommendation of the Audit Committee to nominate or compensate an external auditor not adopted by the board of directors.

Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures

The Audit Committee Charter provides that the Audit Committee shall pre-approve all non-audit services to be provided by the external auditors of GoldMining.

External Auditor Service Fees

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP has served as GoldMining's auditors since August 2019. Fees billed by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP for services rendered for the financial years ended November 30, 2025 and 2024, are detailed in the table below.

	Year ended November 30, 2025	Year ended November 30, 2024
Audit Fees[(1)]	$ 405,123	$ 296,375
Audit-Related Fees	$ -	$ -
Tax Fees[(2)]	**$ 1,534**	**$ -**
All Other Fees	$ -	$ -
Total[(3)]	**$ 406,657**	**$ 296,375**

Notes:

(1) Audit fees were for professional services rendered by the auditors for the audit of GoldMining's financial statements and their involvement in statutory and regulatory filings.

(2) Tax fees were for tax compliance services provided to U.S. GoldMining.

(3) Total fees represent professional services rendered and do not include any out-of-pocket disbursements or fees associated with filings made on GoldMining's behalf. These additional costs are not material as compared to the total professional services fees for each year.

PROMOTERS

There is no individual or company that is, or has been, within the two most recently completed financial years or during the current financial year, a promoter of GoldMining or of a subsidiary of GoldMining.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AND REGULATORY ACTIONS

Management of the Company is not aware of any legal proceedings, contemplated or actual, involving GoldMining that would be material to the financial condition or results of operations of the Company. Management of the Company is not aware of any penalties or sanctions imposed against GoldMining by a court relating to provincial and territorial securities legislation or by a securities regulatory authority within the three years immediately preceding the date of this Annual Information Form, or any other penalties or sanctions imposed against the Company. The Company has not entered into any settlement agreements before any court relating to provincial and territorial securities legislation or with a securities regulatory body.

INTEREST OF MANAGEMENT AND OTHERS IN MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS

Except as otherwise disclosed herein, no informed person (as that term is defined in National Instrument 51-102 – *Continuous Disclosure Obligations*) or any associate or affiliate of any of them, has or has had any material interest, direct or indirect, in any transaction since the commencement of the Company's most recently completed financial year or in any proposed transaction that has materially affected or would materially affect the Company.

TRANSFER AGENTS AND REGISTRARS

The transfer agent and registrar of the Company is Computershare Investor Services Inc., 510 Burrard Street, 3 rd Floor, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 3B9.

MATERIAL CONTRACTS

There are no material contracts that have been entered into by the Company since November 30, 2025 or before such time that are still in effect, other than in the ordinary course of business.

INTERESTS OF EXPERTS

Sue Bird, P.Eng. authored a technical report titled "NI 43-101, 2024 Updated Mineral Resource Estimate for the Whistler Project" dated effective September 12, 2024, which is referred to in this Annual Information Form. Sue Bird is a Qualified Person and is independent of the Company.

Joseph A. Kantor, M.SC., MMSA Geology, Robert E. Cameron, Ph.D., MMSA Mining and Ore Reserves and Mauricio Castañeda, MAIG, prepared a technical report titled "Technical Report on the Titiribi Project, Department of Antioquia, Colombia", dated effective June 14, 2021, which is referred to in this Annual Information Form. Each of Joseph A. Kantor, Robert E. Cameron, and Mauricio Castañeda is a Qualified Person and is independent of the Company.

Reno Pressacco, P. Geo., authored a technical report titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report, São Jorge Project, Pará State, Brazil", dated effective January 28, 2025, which is referred to in this Annual Information Form. Reno Pressacco is a Qualified Person and is independent of the Company.

Scott E. Wilson, C.P.G., SME-RM, Michael Cole, SME-RM and Paul Hosford, P.Eng. authored a technical report titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report and Preliminary Economic Assessment for the La Mina Project, Antioquia, Republic of Colombia", dated effective July 24, 2023, which is referred to in this Annual Information Form. Each of Scott E. Wilson, Michael Cole and Paul Hosford is a Qualified Person and is independent of the Company.

As of the date hereof, to the Company's knowledge, the aforementioned firms and persons held either less than one percent or no securities of the Company or of any associate or affiliate of the Company when they prepared the technical reports or information referred to, or following the preparation of such reports or information. None of the aforementioned firms or persons, nor any directors, officers or employees of such firms, is currently, or are expected to be elected, appointed or employed as, a director, officer or employee of the Company or of any associate or affiliate of the Company.

Auditor

The Company's independent registered public accounting firm is PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, Chartered Professional Accountants, who have issued a Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm dated February 27, 2026, in respect of the Company's consolidated financial statements as at November 30, 2025 and November 30, 2024 and for each of the years ended November 30, 2025.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP has advised that they are independent with respect to the Company within the meaning of the relevant rules and related interpretations prescribed by the relevant professional bodies in Canada, including the CPABC Code of Professional Conduct and any applicable legislation or regulations, as well as the rules of the SEC and the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board on auditor independence.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information including directors' and officer's remuneration and indebtedness, principal holders of our securities and securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans, if applicable, is contained in our Information Circular for our Annual General Meeting held on May 15, 2025, which is available on SEDAR+. Additional financial information is provided in our audited consolidated financial statements and related management's discussion and analysis for the year ended November 30, 2025, which is available on SEDAR+.

Additional information relating to GoldMining may be found on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca.

Schedule "A"

AUDIT COMMITTEE CHARTER

GOLDMINING INC.
(THE "COMPANY")

1. PURPOSE

1.1. The audit committee of the Company (the "**Committee**") is ultimately responsible for the policies and practices relating to integrity of financial and regulatory reporting, as well as internal controls to achieve the objectives of safeguarding of corporate assets; reliability of information; and compliance with policies and laws. Within this mandate, the Committee's role is to:

(a) support the board of directors of the Company (the "**Board**") in meeting its responsibilities to Shareholders;

(b) enhance the independence of the external auditor;

(c) facilitate effective communications between management and the external auditor and provide a link between the external auditor and the Board; and

(d) increase the credibility and objectivity of the Company's financial reports and public disclosure.

1.2. The Committee will make recommendations to the Board regarding items relating to financial and regulatory reporting and the system of internal controls following the execution of the Committee's responsibilities as described herein.

1.3. The Committee will undertake those specific duties and responsibilities listed below and such other duties as the Board from time to time prescribe.

2. MEMBERSHIP

2.1. The Committee will consist of at least three members, all of whom meets the independence requirements of National Instrument 52-110 – *Audit Committees*, as same may be amended from time to time.

2.2. The members of the Committee shall be appointed by the Board. The Committee members may be replaced by the Board, as the Board shall determine from time to time. There shall be a chair of the Committee, who shall be appointed by the Board.

3. AUTHORITY

3.1. In addition to all authority required to carry out the duties and responsibilities included in this charter, the Committee has specific authority to:

(a) engage, and set and pay the compensation for, independent counsel and other advisors as it determines necessary to carry out its duties and responsibilities;

(b) communicate directly with management and any internal auditor, and with the external auditor without management involvement; and

(c) approve annual and interim financial statements and annual and interim management's discussion and analyses on behalf of the Board.

3.2. The Committee shall have access to such officers and employees of the Company and to the Company's external auditors, and to such information respecting the Company, as it considers being necessary or advisable in order to perform its duties and responsibilities.

4. DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

4.1. The overall duties and responsibilities of the Committee shall be as follows:

(a) to assist the Board in the discharge of its responsibilities relating to the Company's accounting principles, reporting practices and internal controls and its approval of the Company's annual and quarterly consolidated financial statements and related financial disclosure;

(b) to establish and maintain a direct line of communication with the Company's internal and external auditors and assess their performance;

(c) to ensure that the management of the Company has designed, implemented and is maintaining an effective system of internal financial controls; and

(d) to report regularly to the Board on the fulfillment of its duties and responsibilities.

4.2. The duties and responsibilities of the Committee as they relate to the external auditors shall be as follows:

(a) to recommend to the Board a firm of external auditors to be engaged by the Company, and to verify the independence of such external auditors;

(b) to pre-approve the retention of the independent auditor for all audit and any non-audit services, including tax services, and the fees for such non-audit services which are provided to the Corporation or its subsidiary entities;

(c) to review the audit plan of the external auditors prior to the commencement of the audit;

(d) to review with the external auditors, upon completion of their audit:

(i) contents of their report;

(ii) scope and quality of the audit work performed;

(iii) adequacy of the Company's financial and auditing personnel;

(iv) co-operation received from the Company's personnel during the audit;

(v) internal resources used;

(vi) significant transactions outside of the normal business of the Company;

(vii) significant proposed adjustments and recommendations for improving internal accounting controls, accounting principles or management systems;

(viii) the non-audit services provided by the external auditors;

(ix) to discuss with the external auditors the quality and not just the acceptability of the Company's accounting principles; and

(x) to implement structures and procedures to ensure that the Committee meets with the external auditors on a regular basis in the absence of management.

4.3. The duties and responsibilities of the Committee as they relate to the Company's internal auditors are to:

(a) periodically review the internal audit function with respect to the organization, staffing and effectiveness of the internal audit department;

(b) review and approve the internal audit plan; and

(c) review significant internal audit findings and recommendations, and management's response thereto.

4.4. The duties and responsibilities of the Committee as they relate to the internal control procedures of the Company are to:

(a) review the appropriateness and effectiveness of the Company's policies and business practices which impact on the financial integrity of the Company, including those relating to internal auditing, insurance, accounting, information services and systems and financial controls, management reporting and risk management;

(b) review compliance under the Company's business conduct and ethics policies, and to periodically review these policies and recommend to the Board, changes which the Committee may deem appropriate;

(c) review any unresolved issues between management and the external auditors that could affect the financial reporting or internal controls of the Company; and

(d) periodically review the Company's financial and auditing procedures and the extent to which recommendations made by the internal audit staff or by the external auditors have been implemented.

4.5. The Committee is also charged with the responsibility to:

(a) review the Company's quarterly statements of earnings, including the impact of unusual items and changes in accounting principles and estimates and report to the Board with respect thereto;

(b) review and approve the financial sections of:

(i) the annual report to Shareholders;

(ii) the annual information form;

(iii) annual and interim management's discussion and analysis;

(iv) prospectuses;

(v) news releases discussing financial results of the Company; and

(vi) other public reports of a financial nature requiring approval by the Board, and report to the Board with respect thereto;

(c) review regulatory filings and decisions as they relate to the Company's consolidated financial statements;

(d) review the appropriateness of the policies and procedures used in the preparation of the Company's consolidated financial statements and other required disclosure documents, and consider recommendations for any material change to such policies;

(e) review and report on the integrity of the Company's consolidated financial statements;

(f) review the minutes of any Committee meeting of subsidiary companies;

(g) review with management, the external auditors and, if necessary, with legal counsel, any litigation, claim or other contingency, including tax assessments that could have a material effect upon the financial position or operating results of the Company and the manner in which such matters have been disclosed in the consolidated financial statements;

(h) review the Company's compliance with regulatory and statutory requirements as they relate to financial statements, tax matters and disclosure of financial information;

(i) develop a calendar of activities to be undertaken by the Committee for each ensuing year and to submit the calendar in the appropriate format to the Board following each annual general meeting of Shareholders; and

(j) evaluate, annually, the adequacy of this Charter and recommend any proposed changes to the Board.

5. MEETINGS

5.1. The quorum for a meeting of the Committee is a majority of the members of the Committee who are not officers or employees of the Company or of an affiliate of the Company, present in person or by telephone or other telecommunication device that permits all persons participating in the meeting to speak to and hear each other.

5.2. The members of the Committee may determine their own procedures.

5.3. The Committee may establish its own schedule that it will provide to the Board in advance.

5.4. The external auditor is entitled to receive reasonable notice of every meeting of the Committee and to attend and be heard thereat.

5.5. A member of the Committee or the external auditor may call a meeting of the Committee.

5.6. The Committee will meet separately with the chief executive officer of the Company and separately with the chief financial officer of the Company at least annually to review the financial affairs of the Company.

5.7. The Committee will meet with the external auditor of the Company at least once each year, at such time(s) as it deems appropriate, to review the external auditor's examination and report.

5.8. The chair of the Committee must convene a meeting of the Committee at the request of the external auditor, to consider any matter that the auditor believes should be brought to the attention of the Board or the Shareholders.

6. REPORTS

6.1. The Committee will record its recommendations to the Board in written form which will be incorporated as a part of the minutes of the Board's meeting at which those recommendations are presented.

7. MINUTES

7.1. The Committee will maintain written minutes of its meetings, which minutes will be filed with the minutes of the meetings of the Board.

Exhibit 99.2



MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 2025

(Expressed in Canadian dollars unless otherwise stated)

February 27, 2026

General

This management's discussion and analysis ("MD&A") of the financial condition and results of operations of GoldMining Inc. for the year ended November 30, 2025, should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto, and its annual information form (the "AIF"), for the year ended November 30, 2025, copies of which are available under its profile at www.sedarplus.ca.

References in this MD&A to the "Company" mean "GoldMining Inc.", together with its subsidiaries, unless the context otherwise requires. Unless otherwise stated, references herein to "$" or "dollars" are to Canadian dollars, references to "US$" are to United States dollars and references to "R$" are to Brazilian Reals and references to "AU$" are to Australian dollars.

The Company's audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended November 30, 2025 have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IFRS accounting standards"). Unless otherwise stated, all information contained in this MD&A is as of February 27, 2026.

Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Information

This MD&A contains "forward-looking information" within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities laws and "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of securities laws in the United States (collectively, "forward-looking statements"). These statements relate to the expectations of management about future events, results of operations and the Company's future performance (both operational and financial) and business prospects. All statements other than statements of historical fact are forward-looking statements. The use of any of the words "anticipate", "plan", "contemplate", "continue", "estimate", "expect", "intend", "propose", "might", "may", "will", "shall", "project", "should", "could", "would", "believe", "predict", "forecast", "target", "aim", "pursue", "potential", "objective" and "capable" and the negative of these terms or other similar expressions are generally indicative of forward-looking statements. These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results or events to differ materially from those anticipated in such forward-looking statements. No assurance can be given that these expectations will prove to be correct and such forward-looking statements should not be unduly relied on. These statements speak only as of the date hereof. In addition, this MD&A may contain forward-looking statements attributed to third party industry sources.

Without limitation, this MD&A contains forward-looking statements pertaining to the following: the Company's future exploration and development plans and strategies; expectations regarding the continuity of mineral deposits; exploration activities and/or plans on the Company's projects; the Company's mineral reserve and mineral resource estimates; expectations regarding environmental, social or political issues that may affect the exploration or development progress; future sales under the ATM Program (as defined herein) and use of funds therefrom; the completion of future transactions; capital expenditure programs and the timing and method of financing thereof; the requirement for additional financing in order to maintain the Company's operations and exploration activities; expectations respecting the receipt of necessary licenses and permits, including obtaining extensions thereof; the Company's ability to raise the capital necessary to fund its operations and the potential development of its properties; the Company's ability to obtain the resources to conduct exploration and development activities on its properties; forecasts relating to mining, development and other activities at the Company's operations; potential increases in the ultimate recovery of gold from its properties; forecasts relating to market developments and trends in global supply and demand for gold and copper; future royalty and tax payments and rates; and future work on the Company's non-material properties.

Forward-looking statements are based on a number of material assumptions, including, but not limited to, those listed here, which could prove to be significantly incorrect: the Company will realize on the benefits expected from its business plans and strategies; the timing and ability to obtain requisite operational, environmental and other licenses, permits and approvals, including extensions thereof will occur and proceed as expected; current gold, silver, base metal and other commodity prices will be sustained, or will improve; the proposed development of the Company's projects will be viable operationally and economically and will proceed as expected; any additional financing required by the Company will be available, and on reasonable terms; the accuracy of any mineral reserve and mineral resource estimates; the accuracy of budgeted exploration and development costs and expenditures; the price of other commodities such as fuel; future currency exchange rates and interest rates; political and regulatory stability; the receipt of governmental and third-party approvals, licenses and permits on favourable terms; obtaining required renewals for existing approvals, licenses and permits and obtaining all other required approvals, licenses and permits on favourable terms; and the Company will not experience any material accident, labour dispute or failure of plant or equipment.

Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties, which could cause actual events or results to differ materially from those anticipated in such forward-looking statements, including, without limitation: the exploration, development, and operation of early-stage mineral properties, including the speculative nature of exploration and development projects, the possibility of diminishing quantities or grades of mineralization, the inability to recover certain expenditures and the exposure to operational hazards typically encountered in the exploration, development and production of mineral properties; obtaining and maintaining all necessary government permits, approvals and authorizations related to the continued exploration and development of the Company's current and future projects and operations; the uncertainty of mineral resource estimates; fluctuation in market value of publicly traded securities held by the Company; the potential dilution of voting power or earnings per share as a result of the exercise of convertible securities of the Company, future financings or future acquisitions financed by the issuance of equity; the Company's broad discretion relating to the use of proceeds raised from financings or future financings; general economic conditions; gold and other commodity price fluctuations and volatility; the Company has no known mineral reserves and that no economic reserves may exist on the Company's projects; potential acquisitions of additional mineral properties or mergers with or investment in new companies and abandonment of interest by the Company in its mineral properties; referendums or resolutions respecting prohibitions or restrictions on mining; government regulations and government and community approvals, acceptance, agreements and permissions (generally referred to as "social license"), including the ability to obtain and maintain required government and community approvals, the impact of changing government regulations and shifting political climates, and the ability of regulatory authorities to impose fines or shut down operations in cases of non-compliance; the presence of artisanal miners; inherent risks in mining and development, including risks related to accidents, labour disputes, environmental hazards, unfavourable operating conditions, or other unanticipated difficulties with or interruptions in operations; war, crime, terrorism, sabotage, blockades and other forms of civil unrest, and uncertain political and economic environment; infrastructure; competitive conditions in the mineral exploration and mining industry; property and mineral title, including defective title to mineral claims or property; environmental regulation and liability; costs, compliance and other risks associated with climate change and emerging climate change regulation; information systems and cyber security; uncertainty of the performance of contractors; costs, delays and other risks associated with statutory and regulatory compliance; the uncertainty of profitability and financing risks, as the Company has no history of earnings; health epidemics or pandemics; internal controls over financial reporting; foreign exchange fluctuations; the ability of the Company to retain skilled and experienced personnel, contractors, management and employees; potential litigation; foreign operations; possible conflicts of interest; uninsurable risks; risks associated with joint ventures; and capital cost estimates. Should one or more of these risks and uncertainties materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary materially from those described in forward-looking statements. The risk factors referenced herein should not be construed as exhaustive.

Business Overview

The Company is a mineral exploration company focused on the acquisition and development of gold assets in the Americas. Through its disciplined acquisition strategy, the Company controls a diversified portfolio of resource-stage gold and gold-copper projects in Canada, U.S.A., Brazil, Colombia and Peru.

GoldMining's principal projects are currently its La Mina Gold Project (the "La Mina Project") and Titiribi Gold-Copper Project, located in the Department of Antioquia, Colombia (the "Titiribi Project"), the São Jorge Gold Project, located in the State of Pará, Brazil (the " São Jorge Project") and the Whistler Gold-Copper Project, located in Alaska, United States (the "Whistler Project"), in which it has an indirect interest through its majority ownership of U.S. GoldMining Inc. ("U.S. GoldMining"). The Company has control over, and consolidates, U.S. GoldMining. As at November 30, 2025, the Company held approximately 74.4% of the outstanding shares of common stock of U.S. GoldMining (the "U.S. GoldMining Shares").

The Company's common shares (the "GoldMining Shares") are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange (the "TSX") under the symbol "GOLD", on the NYSE American under the symbol "GLDG" and on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange under the symbol "BSR".

The head office and principal address of the Company is Suite 1830, 1188 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6E 4A2, Canada.

Company Strategy

The Company's long-term growth strategy of acquiring and developing gold assets in the Americas is premised on a disciplined execution strategy of advancing the existing portfolio including pursuing partnerships and joint ventures, while also continuing to evaluate accretive acquisition opportunities and potential spin-outs and property divestiture opportunities.

Recent Developments

Option of Boa Vista Project

On July 1, 2025, Cabral Resources Limited, the Company's wholly-owned subsidiary ("Cabral"), and the Company's joint venture partner, Majestic D&M Holdings LLC ("Majestic"), entered into a binding term sheet for an earn-in agreement (the "Earn-In Agreement") with Australian Mines Limited (ASX:AUZ) ("AUZ"), pursuant to which, among other things, Cabral and Majestic granted AUZ the right to acquire up to an 80% interest in the Company's Boa Vista Gold Project ("Boa Vista Project"), located in the Tapajós Gold Province, Pará State, Brazil.

Upon execution of the Earn-In Agreement, AUZ made an initial cash payment of CAD$55,000 to Cabral for the purpose of satisfying the annual option renewal costs.

Under the terms of the Earn-In Agreement, AUZ may acquire 51% of the project by, among other things, incurring minimum exploration expenditures of AU$4.5 million on or before August 28, 2028, making three annual cash payments to the Company of $0.25 million each during such period and issuing to the Company and Cabral AU$1 million of AUZ shares based on the volume weighted average volume of such shares for the 20-days preceding the applicable notice of exercise of such option. The Company is to receive 84.05% of such consideration in accordance with its proportionate interest in the project.

AUZ may earn an additional 19% interest in the project after exercising its initial option by incurring minimum annual expenditures of AU$1 million on the project and completing a feasibility study demonstrating at least 250,000 ounces of mineral reserves within three years of exercising its initial option. Within 90 days of exercise of such additional option, AUZ may earn an additional 10% interest in the project by either (at the Company's option) providing certain anti-dilution rights and making a payment to the Company of the greater of AU$5 million and an amount based on the value of the then-current mineral resource at the project, with measured, indicated and inferred resources valued at AU$20, AU$15 and AU$2.50 per ounce (less 300,000 ounces in the case of inferred resources).

The rights to the Boa Vista Project are 100% held by Golden Tapajós Mineração Ltda. ("GT"), a Brazil limited company owned and operated by Boa Vista Gold Inc. ("BVG"), a joint venture company owned 84.05% by Cabral and 15.95% by Majestic. Upon execution of the Earn-In Agreement, AUZ made an initial cash payment of $0.06 million to Cabral for the purpose of satisfying the annual option renewal costs payable by the operator under the terms of a shareholders agreement dated January 21, 2010, as amended (the "BVG Shareholders Agreement").

On August 28, 2025, in consideration for granting the earn-in right, AUZ issued AU$1 million in ordinary shares of AUZ ("AUZ Shares") to Cabral and Majestic on a pro rata basis in proportion to their respective shareholdings in BVG.

If the option is exercised in full, the Company will retain a 20% interest in the Boa Vista Project at such time.

At-the-Market Equity Programs

On December 20, 2024, the Company renewed its at-the market equity program (the " **ATM Program**"), which provided for sales of up to US$50 million (or the equivalent in Canadian dollars) of GoldMining Shares. The program was further renewed on December 8, 2025, allowing it to distribute US$50 million of GoldMining Shares. Under the ATM Program GoldMining Shares are sold through the facilities of the TSX and NYSE at prevailing market prices. GoldMining Shares may be issued by the Company to the public from time to time, under the ATM Program by the agents thereunder at the Company's discretion. The current ATM Program will terminate upon the earlier of: (a) the date that the aggregate gross sales proceeds of the GoldMining Shares sold under the 2025 ATM Program reaches the aggregate amount of US$50 million (or the equivalent in Canadian dollars); or (b) December 8, 2026.

During the three months ended November 30, 2025, the Company issued a total of 8,278,220 GoldMining Shares under the program for aggregate gross proceeds of $16.2 million. Aggregate gross proceeds raised over the three months ended November 30, 2025, were approximately $0.16 million from sales conducted through the facilities of the TSX and US$11.53 million from sales conducted through the facilities of the NYSE American, and the agents were paid aggregate commissions on such sales of approximately $0.01 million and US$0.29 million, representing 2.50% of the gross proceeds of the shares sold.

During the year ended November 30, 2025, the Company issued a total of 13,033,493 GoldMining Shares under the ATM Program for aggregate gross proceeds of $21.32 million. Aggregate gross proceeds raised over the year ended November 30, 2025, were approximately $2.83 million from sales conducted through the facilities of the TSX and US$13.29 million from sales conducted through the facilities of the NYSE American, and the agents were paid aggregate commissions on such sales of approximately $0.07 million and US$0.33 million, representing 2.50% of the gross proceeds of the shares sold.

Subsequent to November 30, 2025, the Company issued an additional 4,287,500 GoldMining Shares under the ATM Program for aggregate gross proceeds of $9.32 million. Aggregate gross proceeds raised were approximately $0.01 million from sales conducted through the facilities of the TSX and US$6.73 million from sales conducted through the facilities of the NYSE American, and the agents were paid aggregate commissions on such sales of approximately $0.00 million and US$0.17 million, representing 2.50% of the gross proceeds of the shares sold.

U.S. GoldMining At-the-Market Equity Program

On May 15, 2024, U.S. GoldMining entered into an at-the market offering agreement with a syndicate of agents for an at-the-market facility (the "U.S. GoldMining ATM Program"). Pursuant to the U.S. GoldMining ATM Program, U.S. GoldMining may sell up to US$5.5 million of U.S. GoldMining Shares from time to time through the sales agents. A fixed cash commission rate of 2.5% of the gross sales price per share of common stock sold under the U.S. GoldMining ATM Program will be payable to the agents in connection with any such sales.

On September 30, 2025, U.S. GoldMining filed a prospectus supplement to increase the maximum number of U.S. GoldMining Shares, issuable pursuant to the U.S. GoldMining Offering Agreement. Pursuant to the increased offering, U.S. GoldMining may sell up to US$7.6 million of U.S. GoldMining Shares from time to time through the sales agents, which does not include the U.S. GoldMining Shares having an aggregate gross sales price of approximately US$4.8 million that were sold pursuant to the U.S. GoldMining ATM Program prior to September 30, 2025.

On December 12, 2025, U.S. GoldMining Inc. filed a prospectus supplement to increase the maximum number of U.S. GoldMining Shares, issuable pursuant to the U.S. GoldMining Offering Agreement. Pursuant to the increased offering, U.S. GoldMining may sell up to US$6.1 million of U.S. GoldMining Shares from time to time through the sales agents, which does not include the U.S. GoldMining Shares having an aggregate gross sales price of approximately US$10.1 million that were sold pursuant to the U.S. GoldMining ATM Program prior to December 12, 2025.

During the three months ended November 30, 2025, U.S. GoldMining sold 524,133 common shares under the U.S. GoldMining ATM Program, for gross proceeds of $9.47 million (US$6.76 million). During the year ended November 30, 2025, U.S. GoldMining sold 810,472 common shares under the U.S. GoldMining ATM Program, for gross proceeds of $13.12 million (US$9.36 million).Subsequent to November 30, 2025, U.S. GoldMining sold 30,979 common shares under the U.S. GoldMining ATM Program, for gross proceeds of approximately $0.44 million (US$0.32 million).

Update on Material Properties

The Company is currently in the process of identifying and planning additional work related to its projects with the goal of directing resources to enhance value at prioritized projects (the "Strategic Review Process"). To date, pursuant to this Strategic Review Process, the Company has identified additional studies and reports to be completed at certain of its properties as detailed below. Such work may include undertaking additional studies, economic assessments and exploration and development work. Additional work on projects identified as part of the strategic review process and any future expansion, including the acquisition of additional mineral properties or interests, may require additional financing, which we may obtain through equity and/or debt financing.

The Company currently plans to continue to maintain each of its material projects in good standing.

São Jorge Gold Project

During the year ended November 30, 2025, the Company incurred $2.6 million of expenditures on the São Jorge Project. These expenditures included land access fees, consulting fees to vendors that provided geological and technical services, expenditures for camp maintenance costs, including infrastructure upgrades and construction of additional core storage and camp expansion, and costs related to the Company's 2025 exploration program at the project, including drilling and land-based geophysical Induced Polarisation **("IP")** surveying.

On February 26, 2025 the Company reported an updated mineral resource estimate for the São Jorge Project. For further information please see the technical report titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report, São Jorge Project, Pará State, Brazil", with an effective date of January 28, 2025, prepared for the Company and available under its profile at SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca.

During the year ended November 30, 2025, the Company conducted the largest exploration program to date on on the São Jorge property that comprised a total of 9,533 meters of drilling, that including 3,862 meters of diamond core, 3,528 meters of reverse circulation ("RC") drilling, and 2,143 metres auger drilling. The core diamond drilling was designed to test below and along trend of the existing São Jorge mineral resource estimate area (the "Deposit"). 3,528 meters of RC drilling and 2,143 meters of planned auger drilling over high tenor soil anomalies was completed. The RC drilling and auger drilling exploration supported exploration discoveries at four new gold prospects, including at the William South prospect located approximately 1.5 km north of the existing São Jorge deposit (the "Deposit"). Furthermore, the 2025 IP survey expansion over targets that contain some of the largest, highest tenor and most continuous gold-in-soil anomalies on the property, has identified a large, high tenor chargeability feature with scale similar to the IP signature of the Deposit itself. Additionally, 2,552 samples of a planned soil sampling program to test and expand the broader mineral system across the project were collected. Results of the 2025 exploration program were reported on October 20, 2025, January 6, 2026, and January 26, 2026.

Exploration results received to date support the broader potential for future extensions of the presently delineated São Jorge deposit through additional exploration work and delineation of potential new discoveries of gold mineralization across the 46,000 hectare 100% owned São Jorge Project. The Company intends to complete additional RC drilling and an Induced Polarization (IP) ground survey in 2026 to further advance the exploration.

The Company is required to submit to the National Mining Agency ("ANM") a final exploration report for exploration licenses ANM nos. 850.566/2013 and 850.275/2003, which are located east and west of the main claim of the São Jorge deposit. In May 2026, the Company is required to present the final exploration report for these areas indicating targets with the potential to host a minimum amount of gold resources, which will allow the Company to maintain these licenses in good standing.

Whistler Gold-Copper Project

During the year ended November 30, 2025, U.S. GoldMining incurred $4.1 million of expenditures on the Whistler Project for consulting fees to vendors for geological work, permitting and compliance, regulatory and community stakeholder engagement, and camp, equipment and airstrip maintenance costs.

During the year ended November 30, 2025, U.S. GoldMining announced results from confirmatory diamond core drilling at the Whistler and Raintree West deposits and completed metallurgical test work and completed mapping and sampling activities as part of its 2025 work program on the project. It also announced that it had commenced an initial economic assessment for the Whistler Project. The study is intended to constitute an initial assessment ("PEA") under subpart 1300 of Regulation S-K as issued by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission and a preliminary economic assessment under Canadian National Instrument 43-101 – *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* ("**NI 43-101**").

La Mina Gold-Copper Project

During the year ended November 30, 2025, the Company incurred $0.2 million of expenditures on the La Mina Gold-Copper Project, which included expenditures for camp maintenance, consulting fees to vendors that provided geological and technical services, payroll and personnel expenses and surface rights lease payments.

Titiribi Gold-Copper Project

During the year ended November 30, 2025, the Company incurred $0.5 million of expenditures on the Titiribi Project, which included expenditures for camp maintenance, payroll and personnel, surface rights lease payments as well as initiating a geotechnical study to better determine the physical characteristics of rock and soil at the Titiribi Project.

In April 2025, the Company submitted a work and construction program or Programa de Trabajo y Obras ("PTO"), a document detailing the final exploration plan, to the National Mining Agency for approval. The PTO evaluation process continues at the mining authority. Once the PTO is approved, the next major step for the project would involve obtaining other necessary permits, such as the Environmental Impact Assessment approval. In December 2025, the Company started the process of collecting data and information as part of the base line study required for it. After permitting is obtained, the Company could proceed with construction and development activities as outlined in the approved PTO.

In August 2021, the Municipal Council of Titiribi issued a Territorial Ordinance Scheme which restricts mining and mineral exploitation activities in the municipality. Similar actions have been made by the Municipal Council of Titiribi in the past, which were successfully challenged in 2017 and 2018. At present, the Territorial Ordinance Scheme is not impacting the Company's activities and status to maintain the Titiribi Project as the situation in the Municipality of Titiribi, Colombia continues to evolve. The Company plans to take appropriate action to appeal the Municipality's actions when required by its exploration and development plans. It expects that any such challenge by the Company would be on the same basis as its prior successful challenge of similar Municipal actions in the past. No proceedings have been commenced at this time. The Titiribi Project currently remains in good standing.

Other Properties

- ***Cachoeira Project*** – the Company indirectly holds a 100% interest in the Cachoeira Gold Project, located in Pará State, Brazil. The Cachoeira Project comprises 2 mining concessions and 1 exploration permit covering an aggregate area of approximately 4,761 ha (47.6 km2) in the Gurupi Gold Belt district. In 2014, the Company submitted to ANM an PAE for the mining concessions within the Cachoeira Project, including certain conceptual engineering studies. The Company notes that such PAE does not constitute a preliminary economic assessment within the meaning of NI 43-101 and no production decision concerning the project has been made to date.

  The Company also submitted an Environmental Impact Assessment in 2013 to the Secretaria de Estado de Meio Ambiente e Sustentabilidade of Pará as part of its ongoing environmental licensing process. On March 15, 2022, the Company received the Preliminary Environmental Licence endorsed by the Environmental Council of Pará State.

  With the Preliminary Environmental License granted, the Company has initiated the field work necessary to meet the requirements of the Preliminary Environmental License. On December 2, 2024, the Company applied for an additional two-year extension of the Preliminary Environmental License which expired on May 26, 2025. The application for the extension is pending approval by the regulatory environmental agency.

  The Cachoeira Environmental Preliminary License is valid until the manifestation of the Environmental Agency. In November 2025 in a meeting held with officers of the Environmental Agency, the Company was informed that the licence will be extended pending some internal protocols to be formalized early in 2026.

  The Company will have to complete additional work to attend to the requirements necessary to apply for the Installation License. This work is currently planned to be executed in 2026.

- **Yarumalito Project** – a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company holds a 100% interest in the Yarumalito Gold Project located in Antioquia, Colombia. The Yarumalito Project consists of one unified concession contract with an aggregate area of 1,453 ha, which expires on March 7, 2043, and is renewable for an additional 30 years. The concession requires approved work programs to be completed and tax to be paid to keep the concession in good standing.

On July 17, 2024, the Company was notified of a requirement from the Mining Authority to present the status of environmental licensing process before the Environment Authority. The Company has completed the required environmental impact studies that were submitted on October 22, 2024. In February 2025, the Company was notified that the PTO submitted for the Yarumalito Project was approved, and when the National Mining Agency of Colombia resolution granting such approval is registered, an environmental impact assessment required for the proposed works would be triggered. The aforementioned Resolution was registered in April 2025 and the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) was submitted at Corantioquia (Regional Environmental Agency) for review and approval.

- **Yellowknife Project** – the Company indirectly holds a 100% interest in the Yellowknife Project located in the Northwest Territories, Canada. The Company owns an extensive repository of technical data on the Yellowknife Project and will continue to evaluate prospective targets to identify and prioritize exploration opportunities. On October 5, 2023, the Company received a two-year extension of its 'Land Use Permit MV2018C0021 – Mineral Exploration – Prosperous to Ormsby and Nicholas Lake, NT', which subsequently expired on October 17, 2025. Water License MV2018L2-0004 – Mineral Exploration – Ormsby and Nicholas Lake, NT' also expired on October 17, 2025. On November 13, 2025, the Company received Land Use Permit MV2025C0007 – Mineral Exploration – Ormsby and Nicholas Lake, NT, expiring November 12, 2030, and Water License MV2025L2-0003 – Mineral Exploration – Ormsby and Nicholas Lake, NT, expiring November 12, 2032. The Company continues to maintain the Discovery camp and monitors the site with respect to conditions stipulated under the current Land Use Permit and Water Licence.

- **Boa Vista Project** – during the last quarter of 2025, AUZ progressed diamond drilling at the Boa Vista Gold Project. Following an initial ramp-up, drilling was reported to be operating at target run-rate as part of the planned approximately 3,000 meter program at VG1. Complete results from the ongoing drilling program are expected to be released in 2026.

- **Crucero Project** – a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company holds a 100% interest in the Crucero Project, located in the eastern Cordillera of southeastern Peru in the Department of Puno, Province of Carabaya, District of Crucero. The project is comprised of three mining leases and five exploration concessions with an aggregate area of 4,600 ha. The three mining leases expire on September 18, 2038 and the five exploration concessions require annual tax payments to remain in good standing. During 2025, the Company made announcements on April 23, 2025, June 17, 2025, and August 20, 2025 as part of the Company's previously announced ongoing review and validation of historic assay results, which has continued to show significant antimony mineralization, in conjunction with the known gold mineralization, expanding the project's potential for multi-metal value creation. On February 17, 2026 the Company reported an updated NI 3-101 mineral resource estimate for the Crucero Project which included the modeling of antimony for the first time. For further information please see the technical report titled, "Technical Report, Crucero Project, GoldMining Inc., Carabaya Province, Peru", with an effective date of February 4, 2026, prepared for the Company and available under its profile at SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca.

Other Investments

Gold Royalty Corp.

As of November 30, 2025, the Company owned 21,533,125 common shares (the "GRC Shares") of NYSE American listed, Gold Royalty Corp. ("GRC"). The GRC Shares owned by the Company had a market value of $132.1 million (US$94.5 million) based on the closing price of such securities quoted on NYSE American at November 30, 2025.

NevGold Corp.

As of November 30, 2025, the Company owned 19,073,350 common shares (the "NevGold Shares") of TSX Venture-listed NevGold Corp. ("NevGold"). The NevGold Shares owned by the Company had a market value of $16.2 million based on the closing price of such securities quoted on the TSX Venture at November 30, 2025.

During the year ended November 30, 2025, the Company sold a total of 7,596,900 NevGold Shares for $2.0 million, net of transaction costs. By August 27, 2025, the Company had reduced its ownership interest in NevGold to 16.7%. As a result, it determined that it no longer has significant influence over NevGold and, accordingly, ceased accounting for the investment using the equity method. The Company now accounts for its ownership in the common shares of NevGold as a financial asset, initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI").

GoldMining entered into an agreement with NevGold dated August 27, 2025 pursuant to which it has agreed not to, subject to certain customary exceptions, directly or indirectly, sell NevGold Shares in open market transactions through the facilities of the TSX Venture Exchange or other stock exchange or public trading platform until February 27, 2027.

Australian Mines Limited.

As of November 30, 2025, the Company owned 84,429,563 AUZ Shares. The AUZ Shares owned by the Company had a market value of $1.3 million (AU$1.4 million) based on the closing price of such securities quoted on the Australian Securities Exchange at November 30, 2025.

The AUZ shares are subject to a six-month escrow provision that expires on February 28, 2026.

U.S. GoldMining

As of November 30, 2025, the Company owned 9,878,261 U.S. GoldMining Shares, or approximately 74.4% of U.S. GoldMining's outstanding shares of common stock and 122,490 warrants to purchase U.S. GoldMining Shares with an exercise price of $13.00 per warrant and expiration date of April 24, 2026. The U.S. GoldMining Shares and warrants owned by the Company had a market value of $136.4 million (US$97.6 million) based on the closing price of such securities quoted on NASDAQ at November 30, 2025.

As a result of its ownership position, the Company consolidates the assets and liabilities of U.S. GoldMining in its Statements of Financial Position and, therefore, the market value of the U.S. GoldMining Shares and warrants is not reflected in the Company's financial statements.

The following table shows the assets and liabilities of U.S. GoldMining:

(in thousands of dollars)	November 30, 2025 ($)
Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	10,193
Restricted cash	60
Prepaid expenses and deposits	122
Other assets	100
Land, property and equipment	1,312
Exploration and evaluation assets	79
	11,866
Liabilities	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	446
Withholding taxes payable	253
Rehabilitation provisions	461
Lease liability	124
	1,284

Results of Operations

The following discussion and analysis of the Company's financial condition and results of operations for the years ended November 30, 2025, 2024 and 2023 should be read in conjunction with its audited consolidated financial statements and related notes for the year ended November 30, 2025.

Selected Financial Information

The following tables set out selected financial information with respect to the Company's operations for each of the years ended November 30, 2025, 2024 and 2023.

(in thousands of dollars, except per share amounts)	November 30, 2025	November 30, 2024	November 30, 2023
Total assets ($)	237,961	120,961	136,878
Total non-current liabilities ($)	5,452	1,565	2,121
Net loss for the year ($)	(15,332)	(27,347)	(30,449)
Net loss per share, basic and diluted ($)	(0.07)	(0.13)	(0.17)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding, basic and diluted	199,055,992	187,833,126	171,903,909

The Company has not realized any revenues in any of such financial periods and did not declare any dividends during the years ended November 30, 2025, 2024 and 2023.

Selected Operating Results for the Year Ended November 30, 2025, Compared to the Year Ended November 30, 2024

Selected Operating Results	U.S. GoldMining[1]			Others[2]			Consolidated		
	For the year ended			For the year ended			For the year ended		
(in millions of dollars)	November 30, 2025 ($)	November 30, 2024 ($)	Change ($)	November 30, 2025 ($)	November 30, 2024 ($)	Change ($)	November 30, 2025 ($)	November 30, 2024 ($)	Change ($)
Operating loss	9.4	12.0	(2.6)	16.9	13.6	3.3	26.3	25.6	0.7
Consulting fees	0.1	-	0.1	0.4	0.4	-	0.5	0.4	0.1
Directors' fees, employee salaries and benefits	0.6	0.5	0.1	2.2	1.9	0.3	2.8	2.4	0.4
Exploration expenses	4.1	8.0	(3.9)	4.5	2.5	2.0	8.6	10.5	(1.9)
General and administrative expenses	2.9	2.0	0.9	5.0	6.3	(1.3)	7.9	8.3	(0.4)
Professional fees	0.7	1.0	(0.3)	2.0	1.0	1.0	2.7	2.0	0.7
Share-based compensation	0.8	0.3	0.5	2.2	2.0	0.2	3.0	2.3	0.7
Share of loss in associate	-	-	-	0.3	1.5	(1.2)	0.3	1.5	(1.2)
Recovery on receipt of mineral property option payments	-	-	-	-	(2.3)	2.3	-	(2.3)	2.3
Flow-through share recovery	-	-	-	(0.1)	-	(0.1)	(0.1)	-	(0.1)
Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets	-	-	-	-	0.1	(0.1)	-	0.1	(0.1)
Gain on share sales of investment in associate	-	-	-	(0.1)	-	(0.1)	(0.1)	-	(0.1)
Gain on remeasurement of investment in NevGold	-	-	-	(0.3)	-	(0.3)	(0.3)	-	(0.3)
Current income tax expense (recovery)	-	-	-	(0.2)	1.9	(2.1)	(0.2)	1.9	(2.1)
Deferred income tax expense (recovery)	-	-	-	(9.8)	0.2	(10.0)	(9.8)	0.2	(10.0)
Net loss	9.3	11.4	(2.1)	6.0	15.9	(9.9)	15.3	27.3	(12.0)

(1) Consists of U.S. GoldMining and its wholly owned subsidiary US GoldMining Canada Inc.
(2) Others consists of GoldMining and all of its subsidiaries, excluding U.S. GoldMining and US GoldMining Canada Inc.

For the year ended November 30, 2025, the Company had an operating loss of $26.3 million, compared to an operating loss of $25.6 million for the year ended November 30, 2024. On a consolidated basis, the increase in operating loss was primarily due to the recovery on receipt of mineral property option payments paid in NevGold Shares in 2024 and increases in consulting fees and employee salaries and benefits, professional fees and share-based compensation, partially offset by decreases in exploration expenses, general and administrative expenses and share of loss in associate.

General and administrative expenses were $7.9 million in the year ended November 30, 2025, compared to $8.3 million in the year ended November 30, 2024. The decrease was primarily the result of lower investor communications, marketing, and insurance expenses, partially offset by increases in office, travel and information technology expenses, and transfer agent and regulatory fees.

Directors' fees, employee salaries and benefits, which includes management and personnel salaries, were $2.8 million in the year ended November 30, 2025, compared to $2.4 million in the year ended November 30, 2024. The increase was primarily due to hiring of additional staff.

Exploration expenses were $8.6 million in the year ended November 30, 2025, compared to $10.5 million in the year ended November 30, 2024. The decrease was primarily the result of lower exploration expenditures at U.S. GoldMining's Whistler Project and the Yarumalito and Rea Projects, partially offset by increased expenditures at the São Jorge, Yellowknife, Titiribi, Crucero, and La Mina Projects. Significant exploration expenditures included a scout drilling program at the Whistler Project, as well as diamond core drilling, RC drilling, and power auger drilling programs at the São Jorge Project.

Exploration expenditures on a project basis for the periods indicated were as follows:

	For the year ended November 30,	
(in thousands of dollars)	2025 ($)	2024 ($)
Whistler	4,143	8,008
São Jorge	2,559	1,096
Yellowknife	639	84
Titiribi	491	371
Crucero	366	304
La Mina	243	166
Yarumalito	126	291
Rea	39	120
Cachoeira	28	22
Total	8,634	10,462

Non-cash share-based compensation expenses were $3.0 million in the year ended November 30, 2025, compared to $2.3 million in the year ended November 30, 2024. The increase was primarily attributable to higher fair values and a greater number of options granted during the year ended November 30, 2025, reflecting an increase in the Company's share price, as well as an increase in share-based compensation recognized by U.S. GoldMining, which recorded $0.8 million with respect to the vesting of stock options, restricted share units, and satisfaction of performance based restricted U.S. GoldMining Shares during the year ended November 30, 2025, compared to $0.3 million recorded for the year ended November 30, 2024.

Professional fees were $2.7 million in the year ended November 30, 2025, compared to $2.0 million in the year ended November 30, 2024. The increase was primarily attributable to higher legal and accounting fees related to the Company's ATM Program, reflecting the timing of the ATM Program renewal completed in late December 2024, as well as legal and accounting fees incurred in connection with the ATM Program renewal in 2025, which were largely incurred prior to November 30, 2025. These increases were partially offset by a decrease in legal and accounting services associated with U.S. GoldMining, primarily due to higher legal and accounting fees incurred in the prior year in connection with the filing of a registration statement and the implementation of an ATM Program during the year ended November 30, 2024.

Share of loss in associate was $0.3 million in the year ended November 30, 2025, compared to $1.5 million in the year ended November 30, 2024. The decrease was primarily attributable to a $0.7 million dilution gain arising from NevGold's brokered private placement financing in May 2025, as well as the derecognition of the investment in associate in August 2025 following the loss of significant influence over NevGold.

For the year ended November 30, 2025, the Company recorded a gain on share sales of investment in associate of $0.1 million as a result of the sale of NevGold Shares.

For the year ended November 30, 2025, the Company recorded a gain on remeasurement of investment in NevGold of $0.3 million as a result of the loss of significant influence of NevGold.

A recovery on the receipt of a mineral property option payment of $nil was recognized by the Company for the year ended November 30, 2025, compared to $2.3 million in the year ended November 30, 2024. The recovery during the year ended November 30, 2024 resulted from the receipt of NevGold Shares as option payments from NevGold for the Almaden Project, which had a carrying value of $nil.

For the year ended November 30, 2025, the Company recognized a current income tax recovery of $0.2 million, compared to a current tax expense of $1.9 million for the year ended November 30, 2024. The current income tax expense during the year ended November 30, 2024, resulted from the sale of the Almaden Project to a subsidiary of NevGold.

For the year ended November 30, 2025, the Company recognized a deferred income tax recovery of $9.8 million, compared to a deferred tax expense of $0.2 million for year ended November 30, 2024. The deferred income tax recovery during the year ended November 30, 2025, resulted from the remeasurement of investments at fair value. The deferred income tax expense for the year ended November 30, 2024 resulted from the remeasurement of GRC Shares at fair value. The deferred income tax expense during the year ended November 30, 2024 was net of a deferred tax recovery resulting from reclassifying the deferred tax liability to current upon completion of the NevGold option agreement and disposition of the Almaden Project.

For the year ended November 30, 2025, the Company recorded an unrealized gain on revaluation of short-term and long-term investments of $105.0 million in other comprehensive income, compared to an unrealized loss of $6.3 million for the year ended November 30, 2024, as a result of a decrease in the fair value of its investments. The unrealized gain during the year ended November 30, 2025, and the unrealized loss during the year ended November 30, 2024, were offset by a deferred income tax expense of $14.4 million and deferred tax recovery of $0.8 million, respectively. The investments are measured at fair value with reference to closing foreign exchange rates and the quoted market share prices.

During the year ended November 30, 2025, the Company's net loss was $15.3 million, or $0.07 per share on a basic and diluted basis, of which $13.5 million was attributable to shareholders of the Company and $1.8 million was attributable to non-controlling interests, compared to a net loss of $27.3 million, or $0.13 per share on a basic and diluted basis, of which $25.3 million was attributable to shareholders of the Company and $2.1 million was attributable to non-controlling interests, during the year ended November 30, 2024.

Selected Operating Results for the Three Months Ended November 30, 2025, Compared to the Three Months Ended November 30, 2024

Selected Operating Results	U.S. GoldMining[1]			Others[2]			Consolidated		
	For the three months ended			For the three months ended			For the three months ended		
(in millions of dollars)	November 30, 2025 ($)	November 30, 2024 ($)	Change ($)	November 30, 2025 ($)	November 30, 2024 ($)	Change ($)	November 30, 2025 ($)	November 30, 2024 ($)	Change ($)
Operating loss	3.7	4.2	(0.5)	5.1	5.1	-	8.8	9.3	(0.5)
Consulting fees	0.1	-	0.1	-	0.1	(0.1)	0.1	0.1	-
Directors' fees, employee salaries and benefits	0.2	0.2	-	0.8	0.6	0.2	1.0	0.8	0.2
Exploration expenses	2.0	2.7	(0.7)	1.3	0.7	0.6	3.3	3.4	(0.1)
General and administrative expenses	1.1	0.9	0.2	1.5	1.4	0.1	2.6	2.3	0.3
Professional fees	0.2	0.3	(0.1)	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.4
Share-based compensation	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.7	-	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.7
Share of loss in associate	-	-	-	-	1.0	(1.0)	-	1.0	(1.0)
Flow-through share recovery	-	-	-	(0.1)	-	(0.1)	(0.1)	-	(0.1)
Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets	-	-	-	-	0.1	(0.1)	-	0.1	(0.1)
Current income tax expense (recovery)	-	-	-	(0.2)	0.1	(0.3)	(0.2)	0.1	(0.3)
Deferred income tax recovery	-	-	-	(0.6)	(0.1)	(0.5)	(0.6)	(0.1)	(0.5)
Net loss	3.7	4.1	(0.4)	4.0	5.2	(1.2)	7.7	9.3	(1.6)

(1) Consists of U.S. GoldMining and its wholly owned subsidiary US GoldMining Canada Inc.
(2) Others consists of the Company and all of its subsidiaries, excluding U.S. GoldMining and US GoldMining Canada Inc.

For the three months ended November 30, 2025, the Company had an operating loss of $8.8 million, compared to an operating loss of $9.3 million for the same period of 2024. On a consolidated basis, the decrease in operating loss was primarily the result of a decrease in share of loss in associate, offset by increases in director's fees, employee salaries and benefits, general and administrative expenses, professional fees, and share-based compensation.

General and administrative expenses were $2.6 million for the three months ended November 30, 2025, compared to $2.3 million for the three months ended November 30, 2024. The increase was primarily the result of higher office, travel and information technology expenses, and transfer agent and regulatory fees.

Directors' fees, employee salaries and benefits, which includes management and personnel salaries, were $1.0 million for the three months ended November 30, 2025, compared $0.8 million for the same period in 2024. The increase was primarily due to hiring of additional staff.

Exploration expenses were $3.3 million for the three months ended November 30, 2025, compared to $3.4 million for the same period in 2024. The decrease was primarily driven by lower exploration expenditures at U.S. GoldMining's Whistler Project and the Yarumalito and Rea Projects, partially offset by increased expenditures at the São Jorge, Yellowknife, and La Mina Projects. Significant exploration expenditures included a scout drilling program at the Whistler Project, as well as diamond core drilling, RC drilling, and power auger drilling programs at the São Jorge Project.

Exploration expenditures on a project basis for the periods indicated were as follows:

	For the three months ended November 30,	
(in thousands of dollars)	2025 ($)	2024 ($)
Whistler	2,013	2,737
São Jorge	702	264
Yellowknife	322	63
Titiribi	111	99
La Mina	97	43
Yarumalito	24	111
Crucero	23	6
Rea	5	52
Cachoeira	3	9
Total	3,300	3,384

Non-cash share-based compensation expenses were $0.8 million during the three months ended November 30, 2025, compared to $0.1 million during the three months ended November 30, 2024. The increase was primarily attributable to higher fair values and a greater number of options granted during the three months ended November 30, 2025, reflecting an increase in the Company's share price.

Professional fees were $0.9 million during the three months ended November 30, 2025, compared to $0.5 million during the three months ended November 30, 2024. The increase was primarily attributable to higher legal and accounting fees related to the Company's ATM programs, reflecting the timing of the ATM program renewal completed in late December 2024, as well as legal and accounting fees incurred in connection with the ATM program renewal in 2025, which were largely incurred prior to November 30, 2025.

Share of loss in associate was $nil during the three months ended November 30, 2025, compared to $1.0 million during the three months ended November 30, 2024. The decrease in share of loss in associate was primarily the result of derecognition of investment in associate in August 2025 following the loss of significant influence over NevGold.

In the three months ended November 30, 2025, the Company recognized a flow-through share recovery of $0.1 million, compared to $nil for the same period in 2024 in relation to flow-through shares issued by it in June 2025. Pursuant to that financing, the Company issued 373,135 GoldMining Shares, intended to qualify as "flow-through shares" under the Income Tax Act (Canada) at a price of $1.34 per share. The gross proceeds of $0.5 million from such offering were spent on qualifying expenditures on the Company's Yellowknife Gold Project during the year ended November 30, 2025.

In the three months ended November 30, 2025, the Company recognized a loss on impairment of exploration and evaluation assets of $nil, compared to $0.1 million for the same period in 2024 for its Surubim Project.

For the three months ended November 30, 2025, the Company recognized a deferred income tax recovery of $0.6 million, compared to $0.1 million for the three months ended November 30, 2024. The deferred income tax recovery for the three months ended November 30, 2025 and 2024 resulted from the remeasurement of investments at fair value.

For the three months ended November 30, 2025, the Company recorded an unrealized gain on revaluation of short-term and long-term investments of $36.1 million in other comprehensive income, compared to $0.8 million for the three months ended November 30, 2024, as a result of an increase in the fair value of its investments. The unrealized gains during the three months ended November 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively, were offset by deferred income tax expenses of $5.2 million and $0.1 million respectively. The investments are measured at fair value with reference to closing foreign exchange rates and the quoted share prices in the market.

During the three months ended November 30, 2025, the Company's net loss was $7.7 million, or $0.04 per share on a basic and diluted basis, of which $6.9 million was attributable to shareholders of the Company and $0.8 million was attributable to non-controlling interests, compared to a net loss of $9.4 million, or $0.04 per share on a basic and diluted basis, of which $8.7 million was attributable to shareholders of the Company and $0.7 million was attributable to non-controlling interests during the three months ended November 30, 2024.

Summary of Quarterly Results

The following table sets forth selected quarterly financial results of the Company for each of the periods indicated. The Company did not receive any revenues during such periods.

For the quarter ended **(in thousands of dollars, except per share amounts)**	Net loss ($)	Basic and diluted net loss per share ($)
November 30, 2025	(7,722)	(0.04)
August 31, 2025	(103)	(0.00)
May 31, 2025	(2,616)	(0.01)
February 28, 2025	(4,891)	(0.02)
November 30, 2024	(9,396)	(0.04)
August 31, 2024	(9,480)	(0.05)
May 31, 2024	(5,692)	(0.03)
February 29, 2024	(2,779)	(0.01)

The Company's fluctuations in net loss from quarter to quarter were mainly related to changes in exploration, permitting and licensing work as well as corporate activities conducted during the respective periods. Net loss for the three month periods ended August 31, 2025 and May 31, 2025 was lower than in other quarters, primarily due to higher deferred tax recoveries related to the Company's long-term investments, as well as a dilution gain on its investment in associate. Net loss was higher during the three month periods ended November 30, 2025, November 30, 2024, and August 31, 2024, primarily due to U.S. GoldMining's exploration programs and other activities. During the three months ended February 29, 2024, net loss was lower as a result of recovery on the receipt of mineral property option payments.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The following table sets forth selected information regarding the Company's financial position for the periods indicated on a consolidated basis and includes the assets and liabilities of U.S. GoldMining as disclosed above under "Other Investments". Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash of $10.3 million and other assets of $1.6 million held by U.S. GoldMining are solely for the operations of U.S. GoldMining and are not available for use by GoldMining or its subsidiaries.

(in thousands of dollars)	As at November 30, 2025 ($)	As at November 30, 2024 ($)
Cash and cash equivalents	24,937	11,880
Working capital	24,674	9,081
Short-term investments	1,383	18
Long-term investments	148,303	38,906
Total assets	237,961	120,961
Total current liabilities	2,910	4,235
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	2,171	1,602
Total non-current liabilities	5,452	1,565
Shareholders' equity	226,793	113,759
Non-controlling interests	2,806	1,402

Capital resources of the Company consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, other receivables, liquid short-term and long-term investments in shares of NevGold, AUZ and GRC. As of November 30, 2025, the Company had cash and cash equivalents totalling $24.9 million compared to $11.9 million at November 30, 2024, and $2.6 million in other current assets compared to $1.4 million at November 30, 2024. This includes cash and cash equivalents held by U.S. GoldMining of $10.2 million compared to $5.5 million at November 30, 2024, and $1.7 million in other current assets held by U.S. GoldMining compared to $0.5 million at November 30, 2024.

The increase in cash and cash equivalents was primarily the result of operating expenditures offset by cash proceeds from the ATM Program, the U.S. GoldMining ATM Program and sales of NevGold Shares during the year ended November 30, 2025. As of November 30, 2025, the Company had long-term investments of $148.3 million, compared to $38.9 million at November 30, 2024 and short-term investments of $1.4 million compared to $0.0 million at November 30, 2024. The increase in the fair value of long-term investments was primarily the result of increases in the market prices of GRC and NevGold Shares, and the reclassification of the Company's NevGold Shares from investment in associate to long-term investments during the year ended November 30, 2025. The increase in the fair value of short-term investments was primarily due to the receipt of AUZ Shares under the Earn-In-Agreement and an increase in the market price of AUZ Shares during the year ended November 30, 2025.

The Company had accounts payable and accrued liabilities of $2.2 million as of November 30, 2025, compared to $1.6 million at November 30, 2024. As of November 30, 2025, the Company had working capital (current assets less current liabilities) of $24.7 million compared to $9.1 million at November 30, 2024. As of November 30, 2025, U.S. GoldMining had working capital of $9.7 million compared to $5.3 million at November 30, 2024.

In addition to planned work programs described under "Update on Material Properties", certain of the Company's properties, including its Boa Vista, Surubim and La Mina Projects, are subject to certain ongoing agreements that require additional payments by the Company and, in order to maintain its properties in good standing, the Company must continue incurring various surface rights lease payments, land fee payments, advance royalty payments, licence application and extension fees and camp maintenance costs. Additional work on projects identified as part of the ongoing review and any future expansion, including the acquisition of additional mineral properties or interests, may require additional financing, including additional equity and/or debt financing. There can be no assurance that such additional financing will be available on acceptable terms or at all.

The Company believes that its cash on hand, holdings of publicly traded securities and its ATM Program will provide sufficient capital resources to meet the Company's obligations over the next 12 months. The Company's ability to meet its obligations and finance exploration and development activities over the long-term will depend on its ability to generate cash flow through the issuance of GoldMining Shares pursuant to equity financings and/or short-term or long-term loans and debt financings. The Company's growth and success is dependent on external sources of financing, which may not be available on acceptable terms or at all. Refer to "Liquidity Risk" below.

Contractual Obligations

The following table summarizes the Company's contractual obligations as at November 30, 2025, including payments due for each of the next five years and thereafter.

Contractual Obligations	Payments Due by Period				
(in thousands of dollars)	Total ($)	Less than 1 year ($)	1 – 3 years ($)	3 – 5 years ($)	After 5 years ($)
Office and Storage Leases	770	384	386	-	-
Land Access Agreements	7	7	-	-	-
Total Contractual Obligations	777	391	386	-	-

General and Administrative

The Company is currently renting or leasing various offices and storage facilities located in Canada, USA, Brazil, Colombia and Peru with total contractual payments of $0.8 million over the next three years. These leased facilities include those of U.S. GoldMining.

Credit Facility

On January 19, 2026, a subsidiary of the Company entered into a $1.25 million credit facility with The Toronto-Dominion Bank, secured by a one-year cashable guaranteed investment certificate. Subsequently, on February 20, 2026, the subsidiary issued an irrevocable letter of credit in the amount of $0.98 million to the Minister of Crown–Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada in connection with the receipt of certain land use and water permits for the Yellowknife Gold Project.

Commitments

Boa Vista Joint Venture Project

The Company holds an 84.05% interest in BVG, a corporation formed under the laws of British Virgin Islands, which holds the rights to the Boa Vista Gold Project (the "Boa Vista Project") located in Pará State, Brazil.

Pursuant to the terms of a shareholder's agreement among Brazilian Gold Corp., a subsidiary of the Company, D'Gold Mineral Ltda. ("D'Gold"), a former joint venture partner of BVG, and Majestic D&M Holdings LLC ("Majestic"), dated January 21, 2010, as amended on May 25, 2011, June 24, 2011 and November 15, 2011, a 1.5% net smelter return royalty is payable to D'Gold and in the event Majestic's interest in BVG falls below 10% Majestic's interest will be converted to a 1.5% net smelter return royalty payable by BVG to Majestic.

Pursuant to a mineral rights acquisition agreement, as amended, relating to the project, Golden Tapajós Mineração Ltda. ("GT"), a subsidiary of BVG, was required to pay R$3.62 million in September 2018 to the counterparty thereunder. This was subsequently amended, whereby GT paid R$0.22 million ($0.06M) in December 2023 to maintain the option to acquire 100% of the Boa Vista Project mineral rights. The due date to pay the remaining balance of R$3.0 million ($0.79 million) (the "Final Payment") was June 30, 2024. In June 2024 GT extended the option to make the Final Payment on June 30, 2025 by making a payment of R$0.21 million ($0.05 million).

In addition, GT must make a bonus payment of US$1,500,000 if GT defines a NI 43-101 compliant proven and probable gold reserve in excess of three million gold ounces, with the payment payable within 30 days of the commencement of mine production in accordance with its terms.

See "Recent Developments – *Option of Boa Vista Project* ".

Surubim Project

Altoro Agreement – Surubim Property

Pursuant to an option agreement between the Company's subsidiary and Altoro Mineração Ltda. dated November 5, 2010, as amended on December 3, 2010 and December 14, 2012, the Company's subsidiary was granted the option to acquire certain exploration licenses for aggregate consideration of US$850,000. Pursuant to this agreement, a cash payment of US$650,000 is payable upon the ANM granting a mining concession over certain exploration concessions.

La Mina Project

The La Mina Gold-Copper Project hosts the La Mina concession contract and the contiguous La Garrucha concession contract. In December 2023, the Company received the fully executed resolution from the mining authority approving the integration of both concession contracts into a single concession. In September 2025, after revision from the mining cadaster, ANM changed the title number of the integrated concession to contract HHMM-04 with no other changes material or otherwise to the original contract.

Surface rights over a portion of the La Garrucha concession contract are subject to a surface rights lease agreement and an option agreement. The Company completed the terms of the agreement required to lease the surface rights over a portion of the La Garrucha concession contract in December 2022.

In addition, pursuant to an option agreement entered into by the Company's subsidiary on November 18, 2016, amended April 4, 2017, November 5, 2018, July 10, 2020, September 27, 2022, May 10, 2024, September 13, 2024 and October 9, 2025, the Company's subsidiary can acquire surface rights over a portion of the La Garrucha concession by making a final payment of US$100,000 on or before March 31, 2026.

Cash Flows

The following table summarizes cash flow activities during the years ended November 30, 2025 and 2024:

(in thousands of dollars)	For the year ended November 30, 2025 ($)	For the year ended November 30, 2024 ($)
Cash used in operating activities	(23,218)	(22,528)
Cash generated from (used in) investing activities	2,036	(1,044)
Cash generated from financing activities	34,381	13,352
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	(204)	515
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash	12,995	(9,705)
Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash		
Beginning of year	12,002	21,707
End of year	24,997	12,002

As of November 30, 2025, the Company had cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash totalling $25.0 million compared to $12.0 million at November 30, 2024. The net increase for the year was primarily due to the increase in cash generated from financing activities of $34.4 million, compared to $13.4 million for the year ended November 30, 2024. The net increase was offset by the increase in cash used in operating activities of $23.2 million, compared to $22.5 million during the year ended November 30, 2024.

Operating Activities

(in thousands of dollars)	For the year ended November 30, 2025 ($)	For the year ended November 30, 2024 ($)
Net loss for the year	(15,332)	(27,347)
Adjustments for items not involving cash:		
Depreciation	346	331
Others	117	172
Share-based compensation	2,966	2,298
Share of loss in associate	346	1,458
Gain on share sales of investment in associate	(149)	-
Gain on remeasurement of investment in NevGold	(337)	-
Flow-through recovery	(101)	-
Deferred income tax expense (recovery)	(9,844)	168
Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets	-	74
Recovery on the receipt of mineral property option payments	-	(2,260)
Net changes in non-cash working capital items:		
Other assets	(88)	228
Incomes taxes receivable	(158)	-
Prepaid expenses and deposits	338	486
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	587	(156)
Incomes taxes payable	(1,903)	1,985
Due to related parties	(6)	35
Cash used in operating activities	(23,218)	(22,528)

Net cash used in operating activities during the year ended November 30, 2025, was $23.2 million, compared to $22.5 million during the year ended November 30, 2024. Significant operating expenditures during the current fiscal year included general and administrative expenses of $7.9 million (2024: $8.3 million), directors' fees, employee salaries and benefits of $2.8 million (2024: $2.4 million), professional fees of $2.7 million (2024: $2.0 million) and exploration expenditures of $8.6 million (2024: $10.5 million).

Net cash used in operating activities were primarily offset by non-cash items including share-based compensation of $3.0 million, compared to $2.3 million during the year ended November 30, 2024, share of loss on investment in associate of $0.3 million, compared to $1.5 million during the year ended November 30, 2024, depreciation charge of $0.3 million, compared to $0.3 million during the year ended November 30, 2024, deferred income tax recovery of $9.8 million, compared to a deferred income tax expense of $0.2 million during the year ended November 30, 2024, and a gain on remeasurement of investment in NevGold of $0.3 million, compared to $nil during the year ended November 30, 2024.

Non-cash working capital used $1.2 million (2024: provided $2.6 million) during the year ended November 30, 2025 mainly due to the decrease in income taxes payable, which was primarily attributed to the sale of the Almaden Project.

Investing Activities

(in thousands of dollars)	For the year ended November 30, 2025 ($)	For the year ended November 30, 2024 ($)
Investment in exploration and evaluation assets	-	(306)
Net proceeds from share sales of investment in associate	1,180	-
Net proceeds from share sales of long-term investment	858	-
Purchase of securities	-	(190)
Proceeds recceived from earn-in agreement	55	-
Investment in joint venture	(57)	(206)
Purchase of equipment	-	(243)
Royalty buy-down	-	(99)
Cash generated from (used in) investing activities	2,036	(1,044)

Net cash generated from investing activities during the year ended November 30, 2025 was $2.0 million, compared to net cash used in investing activities of $1.0 million during the year ended November 30, 2024. Net cash generated from investing activities during the year ended November 30, 2025 was primarily the result of the sale of NevGold Shares for net proceeds of $2.0 million. Net cash used in investing activities during the year ended November 30, 2025 was primarily related to investment in joint venture of $0.1 million. Net cash used in investing activities during the year ended November 30, 2024 was related to investment in joint venture of $0.2 million, purchase of securities in the amount of $0.2 million, a mineral property option payment of $0.3 million for the La Garrucha concession, purchase of equipment in the amount of $0.2 million, and $0.1 million for the partial buyback of a royalty on the Crucero Project.

Financing Activities

(in thousands of dollars)	For the year ended November 30, 2025 ($)	For the year ended November 30, 2024 ($)
Net proceeds from At-the-Market offering, net of issuance costs	20,786	12,786
Net proceeds from US GoldMining At-the-Market offering, net of issuance costs	12,770	637
Proceeds from US GoldMining warrant exercises, net of issuance costs	-	5
Proceeds from flow-through share issuance	500	-
Proceeds from common shares issued upon exercise of options	444	34
Payment of lease liabilities	(119)	(110)
Cash generated from financing activities	34,381	13,352

Net cash provided by financing activities during the year ended November 30, 2025, was $34.4 million, compared to $13.4 million during the year ended November 30, 2024. Net cash provided by financing activities was primarily related to net cash proceeds received from the Company's ATM Program during the year ended November 30, 2025 in the amount of $20.8 million, compared to $12.8 million during the year ended November 30, 2024, net proceeds received from U.S. GoldMining's ATM Program of $12.8 million, compared to $0.6 million during the year ended November 30, 2024, proceeds from flow-through share issuance in the amount of $0.5 million, compared to $nil during the year ended November 30, 2024 and proceeds from common shares issued upon exercise of options of $0.4 million, compared to $0.0 million during the year ended 30 November, 2024.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company does not have any off-balance sheet arrangements that have or are reasonably likely to have a current or future affect on the Company's financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources that are material to investors.

Transactions with Related Parties

Related Party Transactions

During the year ended November 30, 2025, the Company incurred related party transactions of $0.02 million, compared to $0.4 million for the year ended November 30, 2024. These consisted of general and administrative expenses related to website design, video production, website hosting services and marketing services paid to Blender Media Inc., a company controlled by a family member of one of the Company's Co-Chairmen. Blender is a design and marketing agency that provides services to numerous publicly traded companies.

Related party transactions are based on the amounts agreed to by the parties. During the year ended November 30, 2025, the Company did not enter into any contracts or undertake any commitments or obligations with any related parties other than as disclosed herein.

Transactions with Key Management Personnel

Key management personnel are persons responsible for planning, directing and controlling the activities of an entity and include management and directors' fees and share-based compensation, which are described below for the year ended November 30, 2025:

	For the year ended November 30,	
(in thousands of dollars)	2025 ($)	2024 ($)
Management fees	295	295
Director and officer fees	595	632
Share-based compensation	1,401	1,135
Total	2,291	2,062

As at November 30, 2025, $0.3 million was payable to key management personnel for services provided to the Company (November 30, 2024: $0.3 million). Compensation is comprised entirely of salaries, fees and similar forms of remuneration and directors' fees. Management includes the Chief Executive Officer (the "CEO") and the Chief Financial Officer (the "CFO").

Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS accounting standards requires the use of judgments and/or estimates that affect the amounts reported and disclosed in the consolidated financial statements and related notes. Critical accounting estimates represent estimates that are uncertain and for which changes in those estimates could materially impact our consolidated financial statements. Areas of judgment and key sources of estimation uncertainty that have the most significant effect are as follows:

Existence of impairment indicators for exploration and evaluation assets

In accordance with the Company's accounting policy, all direct costs related to the acquisition of exploration rights are capitalized on a property-by-property basis. There is no certainty that costs incurred to acquire exploration rights will result in discoveries of commercial quantities of minerals. The Company applies judgment to determine whether indicators of impairment exist for these capitalized costs.

Management uses several criteria in making this assessment, including the period for which the Company has the right to explore, expected renewals of exploration rights, whether substantive expenditures on further exploration and evaluation of mineral properties are budgeted, and evaluation of the results of exploration and evaluation activities up to the reporting date. As at November 30, 2025 the Company has concluded no impairment indicators exist for any of its exploration and evaluation assets.

Changes in, and Initial Adoption of, Accounting Policies

The Company adopted the following amendments to IFRS accounting standards, which were effective for the accounting period beginning on or after December 1, 2024:

Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current (Amendments to IAS 1) – The amendments to IAS 1, clarifies the presentation of liabilities. The classification of liabilities as current or noncurrent is based on contractual rights that are in existence at the end of the reporting period and is affected by expectations about whether an entity will exercise its right to defer settlement. A liability not due over the next twelve months is classified as non-current even if management intends or expects to settle the liability within twelve months. The amendment also introduces a definition of 'settlement' to make clear that settlement refers to the transfer of cash, equity instruments, other assets, or services to the counterparty. The amendment issued in October 2022 also clarifies how conditions with which an entity must comply within twelve months after the reporting period affect the classification of a liability. Covenants to be complied with after the reporting date do not affect the classification of debt as current or non-current at the reporting date. Liabilities should be classified as non-current if a company has a substantive right to defer settlement for at least 12 months at the end of the reporting period. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024. This amendment did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

The following are amendments to the accounting standards that have been issued but are not mandatory for the current period and have not been early adopted by the Company:

Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 – Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments. In May 2024, the IASB issued Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7). These amendments updated classification and measurement requirements in IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and related disclosure requirements in IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures. The IASB clarified the recognition and derecognition date of certain financial assets and liabilities, and amended the requirements related to settling financial liabilities using an electronic payment system. It also clarified how to assess the contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets in determining whether they meet the solely payments of principal and interest criterion, including financial assets that have environmental, social and corporate governance linked features and other similar contingent features. The IASB added disclosure requirements for financial instruments with contingent features that do not relate directly to basic lending risks and costs and amended disclosures relating to equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026, with early application permitted. Management is currently assessing the effect of these amendments on our financial statements.

IFRS 18 – Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements - In April 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure of Financial Statements (IFRS 18), which replaces IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements. IFRS 18 introduces a specified structure for the income statement by requiring income and expenses to be presented into the three defined categories of operating, investing and financing, and by specifying certain defined totals and subtotals. Where company specific measures related to the income statement are provided, IFRS 18 requires companies to disclose explanations around these measures, which are referred to as management defined performance measures. IFRS 18 also provides additional guidance on principles of aggregation and disaggregation which apply to the primary financial statements and the notes. IFRS 18 will not affect the recognition and measurement of items in the financial statements, nor will it affect which items are classified in other comprehensive income and how these items are classified. The standard is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027, including for interim financial statements. Retrospective application is required, and early application is permitted. Management is currently assessing the effect of this new standard on our financial statements.

Financial Instruments and Risk Management

The Company's financial assets include cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, other receivables, short-term investments, reclamation deposits and long-term investments. The Company's financial liabilities include accounts payable and accrued liabilities, due to joint venture and due to related parties. The Company uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing fair value of financial instruments:

- Level 1: quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: other techniques for which all inputs have a significant effect on the recorded fair value which are observable, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3: techniques which use inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

The Company's cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, other receivables, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, due to joint venture and due to related parties approximate fair value due to their short terms to settlement. The Company's short-term and long-term investments in common shares of equity securities are measured at fair value on a recurring basis and classified as Level 1 within the fair value hierarchy. The fair value of short-term and long-term investments is based on the quoted market price of the short-term and long-term investments.

Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The financial risk arising from the Company's operations are currency risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and equity price risk. These risks arise from the normal course of operations and all transactions undertaken are to support the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The risks associated with the Company's financial instruments and the policies on how the Company mitigates these risks are set out below. Management manages and monitors these exposures to ensure appropriate measures are implemented in a timely and effective manner.

Currency Risk

The Company's operating expenses and acquisition costs are denominated in United States dollars, the Brazilian Real, the Colombian Peso and Canadian dollars. The exposure to exchange rate fluctuations arises mainly on foreign currencies against the Company and its subsidiaries functional currencies. The Company has not entered into any derivative instruments to manage foreign exchange fluctuations; however, management monitors foreign exchange exposure.

The Canadian dollar equivalents of the Company's foreign currency denominated monetary assets are as follows:

(in thousands of dollars)	As at November 30, 2025 ($)	As at November 30, 2024 ($)
Assets		
United States Dollar	156,047	46,417
Australian Dollar	1,313	-
Brazilian Real	-	27
Colombian Peso	307	428
Total	157,667	46,872

The Canadian dollar equivalent of the Company's foreign currency denominated monetary liabilities are solely in United States dollars and total $0.2 million.

The impact of a Canadian dollar change against the United States dollar on the investment in GRC by 10% at November 30, 2025 would have an impact, net of tax, of approximately $11.4 million on other comprehensive income for the year ended November 30, 2025. The impact of a Canadian dollar change of 10% against the United States dollar on the Company's other financial instruments based on balances at November 30, 2025 would have an impact of $2.4 million on net loss for the year ended November 30, 2025.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in interest rates. The Company's exposure to interest rate risk is limited as it has no long-term debt. The Company's exposure to interest rate risk arises from the impact of interest rates on its cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash and term deposits, which bear interest at fixed rates. The interest rate risks on the Company's cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash are minimal. The Company has not entered into any derivative instruments to manage interest rate fluctuations.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of an unexpected loss if a customer or third party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. Credit risk for the Company is primarily associated with the Company's bank balances.

The Company mitigates credit risk associated with its bank balances by holding cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash in excess of the amount of government deposit insurance with Schedule I chartered banks in Canada and their United States affiliates. Substantially all of our cash and cash equivalents held with financial institutions exceeds government insured limits. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is equivalent to the carrying value of its cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash in excess of the amount of government deposit insurance coverage for each financial institution. In order to mitigate its exposure to credit risk, the Company closely monitors the financial institutions where its deposits are held.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or manage its obligations associated with financial liabilities. To manage liquidity risk the Company closely monitors its liquidity position and ensures it has adequate sources of funding to finance its projects and operations. As at November 30, 2025, the Company has working capital (current assets less current liabilities) of $24.7 million. The Company's other receivables, prepaid expenses, deposits, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, due to joint venture, due to related parties, lease liabilities and withholding taxes payable are expected to be realized or settled within a one-year period. U.S. GoldMining's cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash of $10.3 million and other assets of $1.6 million are not available for use by GoldMining or other subsidiaries of GoldMining.

As of November 30, 2025, the Company owns securities in the following publicly listed companies:

Equity Holdings	Exchange	Number of Securities	Fair Value[1]
U.S. GoldMining	NASDAQ	9,878,261 shares 122,490 warrants	$136.4 million (US$97.6 million)[2]
Gold Royalty Corp.	NYSE American	21,533,125 shares	$132.1 million (US$94.5 million)
NevGold	TSX-V	19,073,350 shares	$16.2 million[3]
Australian Mines Limited	ASX	84,429,563 shares	$1.3 million (AU$1.4 million)[4]
Galleon Gold Corp.	TSX-V	100,000 shares	$0.1 million

(1) Market values based upon the closing price of the applicable securities as of November 30, 2025.
(2) Includes fair value of warrants held by the Company.
(3) Subject to certain selling restrictions as disclosed under other investments.
(4) Subject to a six month hold period expiring on February 28, 2026.

Equity Price Risk

The Company is exposed to equity price risk as a result of holding its long-term investments. The Company does not actively trade its long-term investments. The equity prices of its long-term investments are impacted by various underlying factors including commodity prices. Based on the Company's long-term investments held as at November 30, 2025, a 10% change in the equity prices of its long-term investments would have an impact, net of tax, of approximately $12.9 million on other comprehensive income for the year ended November 30, 2025.

Outstanding Share Data

As of the date hereof, the Company has 213,757,471 GoldMining Shares outstanding. In addition, the following options and restricted share rights outstanding are summarized below.

Share Options

The following options to purchase GoldMining Shares are outstanding as of the date hereof, with each option exercisable into one GoldMining Share at the exercise prices set forth below:

Expiry Date	Exercise/Grant Price ($)	Number Outstanding
August 25, 2026	1.52	100,000
November 11, 2026	1.83	2,302,500
November 24, 2026	1.84	140,000
December 07, 2026	1.57	25,000
January 17, 2027	1.98	18,945
January 18, 2027	2.01	50,000
April 07, 2027	2.07	100,000
June 20, 2027	1.46	25,000
July 15, 2027	1.18	75,000
November 24, 2027	1.60	3,818,000
May 08, 2028	1.45	50,000
May 24, 2028	1.34	75,000
November 04, 2028	1.09	2,875,000
December 01, 2028	1.22	240,000
January 16, 2029	1.14	50,000
November 27, 2029	1.19	2,202,500
March 14, 2030	1.24	250,000
November 28, 2030	1.94	2,779,000
December 03, 2030	1.97	50,000
January 23, 2031	2.34	100,000
February 16, 2031	2.07	100,000
		15,425,945

Restricted Share Rights

As of the date of this MD&A, 347,411 restricted share rights to acquire 347,411 GoldMining Shares are outstanding.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Disclosure controls and procedures ("DC&P") are designed to provide reasonable assurance that all relevant information is gathered and reported to senior management, including the CEO and the CFO, on a timely basis so that appropriate decisions can be made regarding public disclosure.

As of the end of the period covered by this MD&A, management of the Company, with the participation of the CEO and CFO, evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's DC&P as required by Canadian National Instrument 52–109 – *Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings* ("NI 52–109"). The evaluation included documentation review, enquiries and other procedures considered by management to be appropriate in the circumstances. Based on that evaluation, the CEO and CFO have concluded that, as of November 30, 2025, the DC&P (as defined in NI 52-109) were effective to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed in the Company's annual and interim filings and other reports filed or submitted under applicable securities laws, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within time periods specified by those laws and that material information is accumulated and communicated to management of the Company, including the CEO and CFO, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management, with the participation of its CEO and CFO, is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting ("ICFR") as such term is defined in Canada under NI 52-109. The Company's ICFR is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of the Company's financial reporting for external purposes in accordance with IFRS as issued by the IASB. The Company's ICFR include policies and procedures that:

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

The Company's ICFR may not prevent or detect all misstatements because of inherent limitations. Additionally, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness for future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or deterioration in the degree of compliance with the Company's policies and procedures.

The Company uses the 2013 Internal Control – Integrated Framework published by The Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission as the basis for assessing its ICFR. Management performed an evaluation of the Company's ICFR and concluded that, as of November 30, 2025, ICFR were designed and operating effectively so as to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS.

Limitations on Controls and Procedures

The Company's management, including the CEO and CFO, believes that any DC&P or ICFR, no matter how well conceived and operated, may not prevent or detect all misstatements because of inherent limitations. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, they cannot provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the Company have been prevented or detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty, and that breakdowns can occur because of simple error or mistake. Additionally, controls can be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people, or by unauthorized override of the control. The design of any control system is also based in part upon certain future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions. Accordingly, because of the inherent limitations in a cost-effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.

Risk Factors

A discussion of risk factors is included in the AIF and other filings with the Canadian Regulatory Authorities available on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca.

Additional Information

Additional information regarding the Company, including the Company's AIF, are available under the Company's profile at www.sedarplus.ca.

Exhibit 99.3



CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED
NOVEMBER 30, 2025 AND 2024
(Expressed in thousands of Canadian Dollars unless otherwise stated)

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of GoldMining Inc.

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statements of financial position of GoldMining Inc. and its subsidiaries (the Company) as of November 30, 2025 and 2024, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income (loss), of changes in equity and of cash flows for the years then ended, including the related notes (collectively referred to as the consolidated financial statements). In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of November 30, 2025 and 2024, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Basis for Opinion

These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB) and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. As part of our audits we are required to obtain an understanding of internal control over financial reporting but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion.

Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

/s/PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants

Vancouver, Canada
February 27, 2026

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2019.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
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Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V6C 3S7
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Fax to mail: ca_vancouver_main_fax@pwc.com

"PwC" refers to PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an Ontario limited liability partnership.

GoldMining Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
As at November 30, 2025 and 2024
(Expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at November 30, 2025 ($)	As at November 30, 2024 ($)
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	24,937	11,880
Restricted cash	4	60	122
Income taxes receivable		158	-
Prepaid expenses and deposits		555	893
Short-term investments	5	1,383	18
Other assets		491	403
		27,584	13,316
Non-current assets			
Reclamation deposits		494	494
Exploration and evaluation assets	6	57,998	56,547
Land, property and equipment	7	2,953	3,300
Investment in associate	8	-	7,230
Investment in joint venture		629	1,168
Long-term investments	9	148,303	38,906
		237,961	120,961
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		2,171	1,602
Due to joint venture		29	26
Due to related parties	16	268	274
Lease liabilities		100	88
Income taxes payable		89	1,992
Withholding taxes payable		253	253
		2,910	4,235
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liabilities		199	299
Rehabilitation provisions	10	1,327	1,020
Deferred tax liability	15	3,926	246
		8,362	5,800
Equity			
Issued capital	11	214,387	190,785
Reserves	11	14,786	14,050
Share issuance obligation		498	91
Accumulated deficit		(7,703)	(4,436)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)		4,825	(86,731)
Total equity attributable to shareholders of the Company		226,793	113,759
Non-controlling interests	12	2,806	1,402
		229,599	115,161
		237,961	120,961

Commitments (Note 18)
Subsequent events (Note 19)

Approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on February 27, 2026.

/s/ "David Kong"	/s/ "Pat Obara"
David Kong	**Pat Obara**
Director	Chief Financial Officer

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements

GoldMining Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss)
For the years ended November 30, 2025 and 2024
(Expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	For the year ended November 30, 2025 ($)	2024 ($)
Operating expenses (income)			
Consulting fees		549	416
Depreciation	7	346	331
Directors' fees, employee salaries and benefits	16	2,777	2,397
Exploration expenses	6	8,634	10,462
General and administrative		7,910	8,315
Professional fees		2,705	2,015
Share-based compensation	11,12	2,966	2,298
Share of loss in associate	8	346	1,458
Share of loss on investment in joint venture		51	70
Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets		-	74
Recovery on the receipt of mineral property option payments	6	-	(2,260)
		26,284	25,576
Operating loss		(26,284)	(25,576)
Other items			
Interest income		314	710
Flow-through recovery	11	101	-
Other expenses		(84)	(90)
Gain on share sales of investment in associate		149	-
Gain on remeasurement of investment in NevGold	8	337	-
Net foreign exchange gain (loss)		52	(291)
Net loss for the year before taxes		(25,415)	(25,247)
Current income tax recovery (expense)	15	239	(1,932)
Deferred income tax recovery (expense)	15	9,844	(168)
Net loss for the year		(15,332)	(27,347)
Attributable to:			
Shareholders of the Company		(13,478)	(25,289)
Non-controlling interests		(1,854)	(2,058)
Net loss for the year		(15,332)	(27,347)
Other comprehensive income (loss)			
Items that will not be subsequently reclassified to net income or loss:			
Unrealized gain on short-term investments	5	758	8
Unrealized gain (loss) on long-term investments	9	104,290	(6,336)
Deferred tax recovery (expense) on investments	15	(14,435)	838
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to net income or loss:			
Foreign currency adjustment reclassified to net loss		(134)	-
Foreign currency translation adjustments		1,020	(176)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year		76,167	(33,013)
Attributable to:			
Shareholders of the Company		78,025	(31,010)
Non-controlling interests	12	(1,858)	(2,003)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year		76,167	(33,013)
Net loss per share, basic and diluted		(0.07)	(0.13)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding, basic and diluted		199,055,992	187,833,126

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements

GoldMining Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity
For the years ended November 30, 2025 and 2024
(Expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars, except share and per share amounts)

	Notes	Number of Shares	Issued Capital ($)	Reserves ($)	Share Issuance Obligation ($)	Retained Earnings (Deficit) ($)	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) ($)	Attributable to Shareholders of the Company ($)	Non-Controlling Interests ($)	Total ($)
Balance at November 30, 2023		183,258,060	176,584	13,493	-	20,176	(81,010)	129,243	3,170	132,413
Options exercised	11	271,189	1,001	(967)	-	-	-	34	-	34
Restricted share rights vested	11	338,288	414	(505)	91	-	-	-	-	-
US GoldMining										
Restricted share rights vested		-	-	-	-	(43)	-	(43)	43	-
Warrants exercised		-	-	-	-	5	-	5	1	6
At-the-Market offering:										
Common shares issued for cash		-	-	-	-	511	-	511	145	656
Agents' fees and issuance costs		-	-	-	-	(15)	-	(15)	(4)	(19)
At-the-Market offering:										
Common shares issued for cash	11	10,873,320	13,114	-	-	-	-	13,114	-	13,114
Agents' fees and issuance costs		-	(328)	-	-	-	-	(328)	-	(328)
Share-based compensation	11	-	-	2,029	-	219	-	2,248	50	2,298
Other comprehensive income (loss)		-	-	-	-	-	(5,721)	(5,721)	55	(5,666)
Net loss for the year		-	-	-	-	(25,289)	-	(25,289)	(2,058)	(27,347)
Balance at November 30, 2024		194,740,857	190,785	14,050	91	(4,436)	(86,731)	113,759	1,402	115,161
Options exercised	11	656,751	956	(512)	-	-	-	444	-	444
Restricted share rights vested	11	444,444	555	(962)	407	-	-	-	-	-
US GoldMining										
Options exercised		-	-	-	-	(3)	-	(3)	3	-
Restricted share rights vested		-	-	-	-	(3)	-	(3)	3	-
At-the-Market offering:										
Common shares issued for cash	12	-	-	-	-	9,935	-	9,935	3,186	13,121
Agents' fees and issuance costs	12	-	-	-	-	(270)	-	(270)	(81)	(351)
At-the-Market offering:										
Common shares issued for cash	11	13,033,493	21,319	-	-	-	-	21,319	-	21,319
Agents' fees and issuance costs	11	-	(533)	-	-	-	-	(533)	-	(533)
Common shares issued in flow-through share financing	11	373,135	399	-	-	-	-	399	-	399
Share-based compensation	11,12	-	-	2,210	-	605	-	2,815	151	2,966
Deferred tax benefits of share issuance costs		-	906	-	-	-	-	906	-	906
Transfer of OCI to accumulated-deficit upon disposal of investment		-	-	-	-	(53)	53	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income (loss)		-	-	-	-	-	91,503	91,503	(4)	91,499
Net loss for the year		-	-	-	-	(13,478)	-	(13,478)	(1,854)	(15,332)
Balance at November 30, 2025		209,248,680	214,387	14,786	498	(7,703)	4,825	226,793	2,806	229,599

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements

GoldMining Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
As at November 30, 2025 and 2024
(Expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars unless otherwise stated)

	For the year ended November 30, 2025 ($)	2024 ($)
Operating activities		
Net loss for the year	(15,332)	(27,347)
Adjustments for items not involving cash:		
Depreciation	346	331
Share-based compensation	2,966	2,298
Share of loss in associate	346	1,458
Gain on share sales of investment in associate	(149)	-
Gain on remeasurement of investment in NevGold	(337)	-
Flow-through recovery	(101)	-
Deferred income tax expense (recovery)	(9,844)	168
Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets	-	74
Recovery on the receipt of mineral property option payments	-	(2,260)
Others	117	172
Net changes in non-cash working capital items:		
Other assets	(88)	228
Incomes taxes receivable	(158)	-
Prepaid expenses and deposits	338	486
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	587	(156)
Incomes taxes payable	(1,903)	1,985
Due to related parties	(6)	35
Cash used in operating activities	(23,218)	(22,528)
Investing activities		
Investment in exploration and evaluation assets	-	(306)
Net proceeds from share sales of investment in associate	1,180	-
Net proceeds from share sales of long-term investment	858	-
Purchase of securities	-	(190)
Proceeds recceived from earn-in agreement	55	-
Investment in joint venture	(57)	(206)
Purchase of equipment	-	(243)
Royalty buy-down	-	(99)
Cash generated from (used in) investing activities	2,036	(1,044)
Financing activities		
Net proceeds from At-the-Market offering, net of issuance costs	20,786	12,786
Net proceeds from US GoldMining At-the-Market offering, net of issuance costs	12,770	637
Proceeds from US GoldMining warrant exercises, net of issuance costs	-	5
Proceeds from flow-through share issuance	500	-
Proceeds from common shares issued upon exercise of options	444	34
Payment of lease liabilities	(119)	(110)
Cash generated from financing activities	34,381	13,352
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	(204)	515
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash	12,995	(9,705)
Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash		
Beginning of year	12,002	21,707
End of year	24,997	12,002
Supplemental cash flow disclosure:		
Cash paid for income taxes	(1,876)	(5)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Corporate Information

GoldMining Inc. was incorporated under the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia) on September 9, 2009, and continued under the *Canada Business Corporations Act* (Canada) on December 6, 2016. Together with its subsidiaries (collectively, the "Company" or "GoldMining"), the Company is a public mineral exploration company with a focus on the acquisition, exploration and development of projects in Brazil, Colombia, United States, Canada and Peru.

GoldMining Inc.'s common shares (the "GoldMining Shares") are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange (the "TSX") under the symbol "GOLD", on the NYSE American (the "NYSE") under the symbol "GLDG" and on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange under the symbol "BSR". The head office and principal address of the Company is located at Suite 1830, 1188 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6E 4A2, Canada.

On April 24, 2023, the Company's majority owned, Nevada domiciled subsidiary, U.S. GoldMining Inc. ("U.S. GoldMining"), completed its initial public offering (the "Offering") (Note 12.1). U.S. GoldMining owns the Whistler Project located in Alaska, U.S.A. and its common shares and warrants (the "U.S. GoldMining Shares" and "U.S. GoldMining Warrants") are listed on the Nasdaq Capital Market ("Nasdaq") under the symbols "USGO" and "USGOW", respectively.

2. Basis of Preparation

2.1 Statement of Compliance

The Company's consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IFRS accounting standards"). They were authorized for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on February 27, 2026.

2.2 Basis of presentation

The Company's consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for financial instruments that have been measured at fair value. The Company's consolidated financial statements and those of its controlled subsidiaries are presented in Canadian dollars ("$" or "dollars"), which is the Company's reporting currency, and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand except where otherwise indicated.

2.3 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of GoldMining Inc. and the entities it controls. Control is achieved when the Company has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

The results of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income (loss) from the effective date of acquisition or up to the effective date of disposal, as appropriate. Where the Company's interest in a subsidiary is less than 100%, the Company recognizes non-controlling interests ("NCI").

All inter-company transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated through the consolidation process.

Subsidiaries

The accounts of subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the parent company, using consistent accounting policies. At November 30, 2025, the Company's principal operating subsidiaries are as follows:

Subsidiary	Place of Incorporation	Ownership Percentage (%)
1818403 Alberta Ltd.	Alberta, Canada	100
507140 N.W.T. Ltd.	Northwest Territories, Canada	100
Bellhaven Exploraciones Inc. Sucursal Colombia	Colombia	100
Blue Rock Mining S.A.C.	Peru	100
Brasil Desenvolvimentos Minerais Ltda.	Brazil	100
Brazilian Resources Mineração Ltda.	Brazil	100
BRI Mineração Ltda.	Brazil	100
GoldMining Exploraciones S.A.S.	Colombia	100
Mineração Regent Brasil Ltda.	Brazil	100
Sunward Resources Sucursal Colombia	Colombia	100
U.S. GoldMining Inc.	United States	74
US GoldMining Canada Inc.	British Columbia, Canada	74

Non-controlling interests

Non-controlling interest in any less than wholly owned subsidiary is classified as a separate component of equity. On initial recognition, non-controlling interest is measured at the fair value of the non-controlling party's contribution into the related subsidiary. Subsequent to the original transaction date, adjustments are made to the carrying amount of non-controlling interest for the non-controlling interest's share of changes to the subsidiary's equity.

Changes in the Company's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are recorded as equity transactions. The carrying amount of non-controlling interest is adjusted to reflect the change in the non-controlling interest's relative interest in the subsidiary, and the difference between the adjustment to the carrying amount of non-controlling interests and the Company's share of proceeds received and/or consideration paid is recognized directly in equity and attributed to shareholders of the Company.

3. Material Accounting Policies

Foreign currencies

The reporting currency of the Company and its subsidiaries is the Canadian dollar ("$" or "dollars"). The functional currency of the Company and its subsidiaries in Canada is the Canadian dollar and the functional currency of its subsidiaries in Brazil is the Brazilian Real ("R$") and its subsidiaries in the United States, Colombia and Peru is the United States dollar ("US$"). Foreign operations are translated into Canadian dollars using period end exchange rates as to assets and liabilities and average exchange rates as to income and expenses. All resulting exchange differences are recognized in other comprehensive income (loss).

Investment in joint venture

A joint venture is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint venture. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

The Company's investment in its joint venture is accounted for using the equity method. Under the equity method, the investment in a joint venture is initially recognised at cost. The carrying amount of the investment is adjusted to recognise changes in the Company's share of net assets of the joint venture since the acquisition date. Goodwill relating to the joint venture is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is not tested for impairment individually.

The consolidated statements of comprehensive income (loss) reflects the Company's share of the results of operations of the joint venture. Any change in other comprehensive income (loss) of those investees is presented as part of the Company's other comprehensive income (loss). In addition, when there has been a change recognised directly in the equity of the joint venture, the Company recognises its share of any changes, when applicable, in the consolidated statements of changes in equity. Unrealized gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Company and the joint venture are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the joint venture.

The financial statements of the joint venture are prepared for the same reporting period as the Company. When necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the Company.

Investments in associates

Investments over which the Company exercises significant influence but which it does not control or jointly control are associates. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method, except when classified as held for sale.

The equity method involves recording the initial investment at cost and subsequently adjusting the carrying value of the investment for the Company's proportionate share of the profit (loss), other comprehensive income (loss) and any other changes in the associate's or joint venture's net assets, such as further investment. Adjustments are made to align any inconsistencies between the Company's accounting policies and its associate's policies before applying the equity method. Adjustments are also made to account for depreciable assets based on their fair values at the acquisition date of the investment and for any impairment losses recognized by the associate. The equity method requires shares of losses to be recognized only until the carrying amount of an interest in an associate is nil. Any further losses are not recognized unless the entity has a legal or constructive obligation in respect of the liabilities associated with those losses. Unrealized gains on transactions between the group and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the group's interest in these entities. Unrealized losses are also eliminated, unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred.

At each statement of financial position date, the Company considers whether there is objective evidence of impairment of its investments in associates. Objective evidence includes observable data indicating there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows of the investee's operations. A significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of an equity investment below its cost is also objective evidence of impairment. If there is such evidence, the Company determines the amount of impairment to record, if any, in relation to the associate.

Where the Company loses control of an entity and it is reclassified as an associate the Company will remeasure the value of its retained investment at fair market value. A gain or loss will be recognized for the difference between the net amount of the change in interest and the fair value of a retained interest or any consideration received or paid. As of the date of loss of control, the Company will cease to consolidate the results of the entity and report its results as an associate using the equity method of accounting.

Mineral exploration, evaluation and development expenditures

All direct costs related to the acquisition of exploration rights are capitalized on a property-by-property basis. The Company assesses the carrying costs for impairment when indicators of impairment exist. All other exploration and evaluation expenditures are charged to operations until such time as it has been determined that a property has economically recoverable reserves, in which case subsequent exploration and evaluation costs and the costs incurred to develop a property are capitalized into mineral properties. On the commencement of production, depletion of each mineral property will be provided on a units-of-production basis using estimated reserves as the depletion base.

Mineral property option agreements

When the Company acts as the farmee in a farm-in mineral property option agreement, the direct costs related to the acquisition of exploration rights are capitalized to exploration and evaluation assets. All exploration and evaluation expenditures incurred by the Company in fulfilling the terms of the agreement are expensed as incurred, until such time as the option is exercised or lapses.

When the Company acts as the farmor in an agreement, it does not record any expenditures made by the farmee. It does not recognize any gain or loss on its exploration and evaluation farm out mineral property option agreements, and instead records any proceeds received as a credit to the amounts previously capitalized as mineral property acquisition costs. Any amounts received in excess of amounts capitalized are taken as a gain to the consolidated statement of comprehensive income (loss).

Income taxes

Income tax expense represents the sum of tax currently payable and deferred tax. Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the end of each reporting period. Deferred income tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences, at the end of each reporting period, between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- where the deferred income tax liability arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and
- in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized except:

- where the deferred income tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and
- in respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, deferred income tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred income tax assets are reassessed at the end of each reporting period and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the end of each reporting period. Deferred income tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in equity and not in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income (loss).

Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities are offset if, and only if, a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend to either settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax assets or liabilities are expected to be settled or recovered.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are recognized on the consolidated statements of financial position on the trade date, being the date on which the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. At initial recognition, the Company classifies its financial instruments as one the following categories: at fair value through profit and loss ("FVTPL"), at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI"), or at amortized cost according to the financial instruments' contractual cash flow characteristics and the business models under which they are held.

Financial assets are measured at amortized cost if they are held for the collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows solely represent payments of principal and interest. The Company's intent is to hold these financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms give rise to cash flows on specified dates that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Financial assets are measured at FVTOCI if they are held for the collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest. The Company initially recognizes these financial assets at their fair value with subsequent changes to fair values recognized in OCI. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to the statement of income (loss). Investments in equity securities are held for strategic purposes and not held for trading. The Company has made an irrevocable election at initial recognition to classify these investments as FVTOCI, with all subsequent changes in value being recognized in OCI. Cumulative gains and losses in equity securities are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss.

Financial assets are measured at FVTPL if they do not qualify as financial assets at amortized cost or FVTOCI. The Company initially recognizes these financial assets at their fair value with subsequent changes to fair values recognized in the statement of loss. Financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost unless they are required to be measured at FVTPL.

The Company's financial assets include cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, short-term investment, reclamation deposits, and long-term investments. The Company's financial liabilities include accounts payable and accrued liabilities, due to joint venture, and due to related parties. All financial instruments are initially recorded at fair value and classified as follows:

- Cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, and reclamation deposits are classified as financial assets at amortized cost. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities, due to joint venture and due to related parties are classified as financial liabilities at amortized cost. Both financial assets at amortized cost and financial liabilities at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest method; and

- Short-term and long-term investments in equity securities are classified as fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI"). Such investments are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on re-measurement recognized as a component of other comprehensive income or loss. Realized gains or losses on investments in equity securities classified as FVTOCI remain in OCI.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether a financial asset is impaired.

At each reporting date, the Company assesses the expected credit loss associated with its financial assets carried at amortized cost and debt instruments measured at FVTOCI. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. Changes in allowances for expected credit losses are recognized as impairment gains or losses on the statement of loss.

Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the assets expire or, the financial assets are transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial assets. On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized directly in equity is recognized in profit or loss.

For financial liabilities, they are derecognized when the obligation specified in the relevant contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable is recognized in profit or loss.

Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments that are traded in active markets at each reporting date are determined by reference to quoted market prices or dealer price quotations (bid price for long positions and ask price for short positions), without any deduction for transaction costs.

For financial instruments not traded in an active market, the fair value is determined using appropriate valuation techniques. Such techniques may include using recent arm's length market transactions; reference to the current fair value of another instrument that is substantially the same; a discounted cash flow analysis or other valuation models.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Exploration and evaluation assets are subject to impairment tests whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable. Where the carrying value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of value in use and fair value less costs to sell, the asset is written down accordingly. An impairment loss is charged to profit or loss.

For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are largely independent cash flows (cash-general units). As a result, some assets may be tested individually for impairment and some may be tested at a cash-generating unit level.

Impairment reviews for exploration and evaluation stage mineral properties are carried out on a property by property basis, with each property representing a single cash generating unit. An impairment review is undertaken when indicators of impairment arise, but typically when one of the following circumstances apply:

- The right to explore the area has expired or will expire in the near future with no expectation of renewal;
- Substantive expenditure on further exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in the area is neither planned nor budgeted;
- No commercially viable deposits have been discovered, and the decision had been made to discontinue exploration in the area; and
- Sufficient work has been performed to indicate that the carrying amount of the expenditure carried as an asset will not be fully recovered.

Rehabilitation provisions

The Company recognizes liabilities for statutory, contractual, constructive or legal obligations, including those associated with the reclamation of exploration and evaluation assets and property and equipment, when those obligations result from the acquisition, construction, development or normal operation of the asset. Rehabilitation provisions are measured at the present value of the expected expenditures required to settle the obligation using a discount rate reflecting the time value of money and risks specific to the liability. Upon initial recognition of the liability, the present value of the estimated cost is capitalized by increasing the carrying amount of the related assets. Over time, the discounted liability is increased based on the unwind of the discount rate. The periodic unwinding of the discount is recognized in profit or loss as a finance cost. Additional disturbances or changes in rehabilitation costs will be recognized as additions or charges to the corresponding assets and rehabilitation liability when they occur. Changes in the estimated timing of rehabilitation or changes to the estimated future costs are dealt with prospectively by recognising an adjustment to the rehabilitation liability and a corresponding adjustment to the asset to which it relates.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on deposit with banks and highly liquid short-term interest-bearing investments with a term to maturity at the date of purchase of three months or less which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Related party transactions

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Parties are also considered to be related if they are subject to common control. Related parties may be individuals or corporate entities. A transaction is considered to be a related party transaction when there is a transfer of resources or obligations between related parties.

Net income (loss) per share

Basic net income (loss) per share includes no potential dilution and is computed by dividing the net income (loss) attributable to common stockholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period.

Diluted income per share is computed in a manner similar to basic net income (loss) per share except that the weighted average number of common shares outstanding are increased to include additional shares from the assumed exercise of share options and warrants, if dilutive.

Property and equipment

Property and equipment are recorded at cost and are depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives. Property and equipment are depreciated over an estimated useful life as follows:

	(years)
Buildings and Camp Structures	5 - 20
Exploration equipment	5
Vehicles	5
Furniture and fixtures	5
Computer equipmen	3
Computer software	1

When an item of property and equipment has different useful lives, the components are accounted for as separate items of property and equipment. Expenditures incurred to replace a component of an item of property and equipment that is accounted for separately, including major inspection and overhaul expenditures are capitalized if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive loss as incurred.

Share-based payments

Restricted share rights

The Company grants restricted share rights (the "RSRs") to certain directors, officers, employees and consultants to receive shares of the Company. The Company classifies RSRs as equity instruments since the Company has the ability and intent to settle the awards in common shares.

The fair value of RSRs granted is recognized as an expense over the vesting period with a corresponding increase in equity. The fair value is measured at grant date and recognized over the period during which the RSRs vest.

The vesting of RSRs and issuance of common shares in the Company is recorded as issued capital and the related share-based compensation reserve is transferred to issued capital.

Share options

The Company grants share options to certain directors, officers, employees, and consultants of the Company. Each tranche in an award is considered a separate award with its own vesting period and grant date fair value. The Company uses the Black-Scholes option-pricing model to determine the grant date fair value of share-based awards. The fair value of share options granted to employees is recognized as an expense over the vesting period with a corresponding increase in equity. An individual is classified as an employee when the individual is an employee for legal or tax purposes, provides services that could be provided by a direct employee, or has authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company, including non-executive directors. For employees, the fair value is measured at grant date and recognized over the period during which the options vest.

For consultants, the fair value of the award is recorded in profit or loss over the term of the service provided, and the fair value of the unvested amounts are revalued at each reporting period over the service period.

Consideration received on the exercise of share options is recorded as issued capital and the related share-based compensation reserve is transferred to issued capital.

Significant Accounting Judgments and Estimates

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires management to make accounting policy judgments, make estimates and form assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of income and expenses during the reporting period. On an ongoing basis, management evaluates its judgments and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Management uses historical experience and various other factors it believes to be reasonable under the given circumstances as the basis for its judgments and estimates. Actual outcomes may differ from these estimates under different assumptions and conditions.

Information about judgements made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements is as follows:

Existence of impairment indicators for exploration and evaluation assets

In accordance with the Company's accounting policy, all direct costs related to the acquisition of exploration rights are capitalized on a property-by-property basis. There is no certainty that costs incurred to acquire exploration rights will result in discoveries of commercial quantities of minerals. The Company applies judgment to determine whether indicators of impairment exist for these capitalized costs.

Management uses several criteria in making this assessment, including the period for which the Company has the right to explore, expected renewals of exploration rights, whether substantive expenditures on further exploration and evaluation of mineral properties are budgeted, and evaluation of the results of exploration and evaluation activities up to the reporting date. As at November 30, 2025 the Company has concluded no impairment indicators exist for any of its exploration and evaluation assets.

3.2 Changes in, and Initial Adoption of, Accounting Policies

The Company adopted the following amendment to IFRS accounting standards, which was effective for the accounting period beginning on or after December 1, 2024:

Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current (Amendments to IAS 1) – The amendments to IAS 1, clarifies the presentation of liabilities. The classification of liabilities as current or noncurrent is based on contractual rights that are in existence at the end of the reporting period and is affected by expectations about whether an entity will exercise its right to defer settlement. A liability not due over the next twelve months is classified as non-current even if management intends or expects to settle the liability within twelve months. The amendment also introduces a definition of 'settlement' to make clear that settlement refers to the transfer of cash, equity instruments, other assets, or services to the counterparty. The amendment issued in October 2022 also clarifies how conditions with which an entity must comply within twelve months after the reporting period affect the classification of a liability. Covenants to be complied with after the reporting date do not affect the classification of debt as current or non-current at the reporting date. Liabilities should be classified as non-current if a company has a substantive right to defer settlement for at least 12 months at the end of the reporting period. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024. This amendment did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

The following are amendments to the accounting standards that have been issued but are not mandatory for the current period and have not been early adopted by the Company:

Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 – Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments. In May 2024, the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") issued Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7). These amendments updated classification and measurement requirements in IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and related disclosure requirements in IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures. The IASB clarified the recognition and derecognition date of certain financial assets and liabilities, and amended the requirements related to settling financial liabilities using an electronic payment system. It also clarified how to assess the contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets in determining whether they meet the solely payments of principal and interest criterion, including financial assets that have environmental, social and corporate governance linked features and other similar contingent features. The IASB added disclosure requirements for financial instruments with contingent features that do not relate directly to basic lending risks and costs and amended disclosures relating to equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026, with early application permitted. Management is currently assessing the effect of these amendments on our financial statements.

IFRS 18 – Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements - In April 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure of Financial Statements (IFRS 18), which replaces IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements. IFRS 18 introduces a specified structure for the income statement by requiring income and expenses to be presented into the three defined categories of operating, investing and financing, and by specifying certain defined totals and subtotals. Where company specific measures related to the income statement are provided, IFRS 18 requires companies to disclose explanations around these measures, which are referred to as management defined performance measures. IFRS 18 also provides additional guidance on principles of aggregation and disaggregation which apply to the primary financial statements and the notes. IFRS 18 will not affect the recognition and measurement of items in the financial statements, nor will it affect which items are classified in other comprehensive income and how these items are classified. The standard is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027, including for interim financial statements. Retrospective application is required, and early application is permitted. Management is currently assessing the effect of this new standard on our financial statements.

4. Cash and Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash

	November 30, 2025 ($)	November 30, 2024 ($)
Cash and cash equivalents consist of:		
Cash at bank and on hand	4,396	2,999
Term deposits	20,541	8,881
Total	24,937	11,880

Restricted cash in the amount of $60 (November 30, 2024: $122) relates to term deposits held by the bank as security for corporate financial purposes.

5. Short-term investments

As of November 30, 2025, the Company's short-term investments consist of equity securities in Galleon Gold Corp. ("Galleon") and Australian Mines Limited (ASX:AUZ) ("AUZ") measured at FVTOCI. Short-term investments in equity securities are recorded at fair value based on quoted market prices, with unrealized gains or losses excluded from earnings and reported as other comprehensive income or loss.

During the year ended November 30, 2025, the Company received 84,429,563 in ordinary shares of AUZ ("AUZ Shares") with a fair value of $607 (Note 18).

The following tables outline the movement of the Company's short-term investments during the years ended November 30, 2025 and 2024:

	As at November 30, 2024				As at November 30, 2025
	Number of shares[1]	Fair value ($)	Additions ($)	Unrealized Gains (FVTOCI) ($)	Fair Value ($)
Investment in AUZ	84,429,563	-	607	706	1,313
Investment in Galleon	100,000	18	-	52	70
		18	607	758	1,383

	As at November 30, 2023				As at November 30, 2024
	Number of shares[2]	Fair value ($)	Additions ($)	Unrealized Gains (FVTOCI) ($)	Fair Value ($)
Investment in Galleon	100,000	10	-	8	18

(1) As of November 30, 2025
(2) As of November 30, 2024

6. Exploration and Evaluation Assets

	For the year ended November 30, 2025 ($)	2024 ($)
Balance at the beginning of year	56,547	56,815
Mineral rights and property acquired	-	99
Mineral property option payment	-	306
Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets	-	(74)
	56,547	57,146
Change in reclamation estimate	273	80
Foreign currency translation adjustments	1,178	(679)
Balance at the end of year	57,998	56,547

Exploration and evaluation assets on a project basis are as follows:

	November 30, 2025 ($)	November 30, 2024 ($)
La Mina	15,695	15,731
Titiribi	12,531	12,560
Crucero	7,452	7,470
Yellowknife	7,419	7,143
Cachoeira	6,171	5,521
São Jorge	5,199	4,652
Yarumalito	1,733	1,736
Whistler	1,104	1,110
Surubim	254	227
Batistão	234	210
Montes Áureos and Trinta	178	159
Rea	28	28
Total	57,998	56,547

Exploration Expenses

Exploration expenditures on a project basis for the periods indicated are as follows:

	For the year ended November 30, 2025 ($)	2024 ($)
Whistler	4,143	8,008
São Jorge	2,559	1,096
Yellowknife	639	84
Titiribi	491	371
Crucero	366	304
La Mina	243	166
Yarumalito	126	291
Rea	39	120
Cachoeira	28	22
Total	8,634	10,462

7. Land, Property and Equipment

	Land ($)	Buildings and Camp Structures ($)	Office Equipment ($)	Right-of-Use Assets (Office and) warehouse space) ($)	Exploration Equipment ($)	Vehicles ($)	Total ($)
Cost							
Balance at November 30, 2023	1,072	2,356	212	548	316	452	4,956
Additions	-	-	12	63	75	156	306
Disposition	-	-	-	(162)	-	-	(162)
Impact of foreign currency translation	35	77	(7)	2	7	15	129
Balance at November 30, 2024	1,107	2,433	217	451	398	623	5,229
Disposition	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	(1)
Impact of foreign currency translation	(3)	(6)	6	4	2	-	3
Balance at November 30, 2025	1,104	2,427	222	455	400	623	5,231
Accumulated Depreciation							
Balance at November 30, 2023	-	760	199	145	246	373	1,723
Depreciation	-	157	14	99	22	39	331
Disposition	-	-	-	(162)	-	-	(162)
Impact of foreign currency translation	-	30	(7)	1	3	10	37
Balance at November 30, 2024	-	947	206	83	271	422	1,929
Depreciation	-	160	5	91	30	60	346
Disposition	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	(1)
Impact of foreign currency translation	-	(5)	6	1	2	-	4
Balance at November 30, 2025	-	1,102	216	175	303	482	2,278
Net Book Value							
At November 30, 2024	1,107	1,486	11	368	127	201	3,300
At November 30, 2025	1,104	1,325	6	280	97	141	2,953

8. Investment in Associate

Effective July 13, 2023, the Company concluded that it exercised significant influence over NevGold Corp. ("NevGold") as a result of share ownership exceeding 20% and accounted for its investment using the equity method from that date onward until August 25, 2025.

Equity Method Accounting (to August 25, 2025)

The following outlines the movement in investment in associate during the year ended November 30, 2024, to the date of derecognition on August 25, 2025:

Balance at November 30, 2023	$	6,297
Addition pursuant to Option Agreement - January 18, 2024		2,260
Share of loss in NevGold		(1,767)
Share of OCI in NevGold		131
Gain on dilution of ownership interest in NevGold		309
Balance at November 30, 2024	$	7,230
Share of loss in NevGold		(1,090)
Share of OCI in NevGold		(52)
Disposition of NevGold shares		(1,053)
Gain on dilution of ownership interest in NevGold		744
Derecognition of investment in associate		(5,779)
Balance at November 30, 2025	**$**	**-**

The equity accounting for NevGold to the date of derecognition was based on its published results to June 30, 2025, and an estimate of results for the period of July 1, 2025 to August 25, 2025.

The following is a summary of the Condensed Consolidated Interim Statement of loss and comprehensive loss of NevGold for the six months ended June 30, 2025 on a 100% basis, adjusted for differences in the accounting policy between the Company and the former associate was: operating loss of $3,016, accretion of $278, business development of $1,027, consulting fees and salaries of $276, depreciation of $35, occupancy, administrative, and general expenses of $40, transfer agent and listing fees of $74, professional fees of $128, flow through share expenses of $30, net loss attributable to non-controlling interest of $nil, net loss of $3,046, and comprehensive loss of $4,013.

For the year ended November 30, 2025, the Company recorded a net loss of $346 for its equity share in NevGold, comprising a share of loss of $1,090, partially offset by a $744 gain on dilution of ownership interest (2024: net loss of $1,458, comprising a share of loss of $1,767, partially offset by a $309 gain on dilution of ownership interest).

Derecognition of Investment in Associate and Transition to FVTOCI

At November 30, 2024, the Company owned 26,670,250 common shares of NevGold.

During the year ended November 30, 2025, the Company sold a total of 7,596,900 shares of NevGold for $2,038, net of transaction costs.

This total includes:

- The sale of 4,096,900 shares from December 1, 2024, to August 25, 2025, resulting in a gain of $149 while the investment was still accounted for under the equity method, and
- The sale of an additional 3,500,000 shares on August 27, 2025, after the investment had been remeasured at fair value and reclassified as a financial asset measured at FVTOCI. This resulted in the Company recognizing a loss in other comprehensive income ("OCI") of $53 as it transferred this amount from OCI to accumulated deficit.

On August 25, 2025, after reducing its ownership interest in NevGold to 19.8%, the Company ceased to exercise significant influence over NevGold and the $5,779 investment in associate was derecognized. As a result of the discontinuation of equity accounting, the Company remeasured the value of its retained investment at a fair value of $5,982 and recognized a gain of $337 as a result of the remeasurement of the NevGold shares of $5,982 and the reclassification of $134 from other comprehensive income to profit and loss. After the August 25, 2025 remeasurement of the investment in NevGold at fair value, it is subsequently being measured at FVTOCI. See note 9.

The gains on remeasurement of investment in NevGold for the year ended November 30, 2025 consisted of the following:

	Amount ($)
Gain on loss of significant influence over NevGold	203
Foreign currency adjustment reclassified to net loss	134
Gain on remeasurement of investment in NevGold	337

Almaden Project

On June 13, 2022, the Company and its subsidiary entered into an option agreement (the "Option Agreement") with NevGold and a subsidiary of NevGold, pursuant to which, among other things, it agreed to grant an option to acquire 100% of the Company's Almaden Project (now named Nutmeg Mountain) to a subsidiary of NevGold. Pursuant to the terms thereof, on July 4, 2022 (the "Option Agreement Closing Date"), the Company closed the grant of the option to NevGold's subsidiary for 4,444,444 common shares of NevGold ("NevGold Shares") with a fair value of $2,489.

To exercise the option, NevGold was required to make additional payments totaling $ 6,000 to GoldMining's subsidiary between January 1, 2023 and January 1, 2024, which payments were satisfied by NevGold issuing NevGold Shares.

On January 18, 2024, pursuant to the Option Agreement, the Company received 10,000,000 common shares of NevGold with a fair value of $3,200. As a result, the Company completed the sale of the Almaden Project to a subsidiary of NevGold. The fair value of shares received pursuant to the Option Agreement were taxable in fiscal 2024, resulting in current income tax of $ 1,925 being recognized in fiscal 2024.

In addition to the option payments made, NevGold is required to make success-based contingent payments totaling up to $ 7,500 to GoldMining, payable in cash or shares at the election of NevGold based on the following:

- $500 on completion of a positive Preliminary Economic Assessment;
- $2,500 on completion of a positive Preliminary Feasibility Study; and
- $4,500 on completion of a positive Feasibility Study.

9. Long-term Investments

As of November 30, 2025, the Company's long-term investments consist of equity securities in Gold Royalty Corp. ("GRC") and NevGold measured at FVTOCI. Long-term investments in equity securities are recorded at fair value based on quoted market prices, with unrealized gains or losses excluded from earnings and reported as other comprehensive income or loss. Refer to tables below for movement in long-term investments measured at FVTOCI.

During the year ended November 30, 2024, the Company acquired 100,000 GRC common shares for $ 190 including transaction costs, through open market purchases over the facilities of the NYSE.

During the year ended November 30, 2025, the Company's investment in NevGold was reclassified from investment in associate to investment measured through FVTOCI (note 8).

The following tables outline the movement of the Company's long-term investments during the years ended November 30, 2025 and 2024:

	As at November 30, 2024					As at November 30, 2025
	Number of shares[1]	Fair value ($)	Additions ($)	Disposals ($)	Unrealized Gains (FVTOCI) ($)	Fair Value ($)
Investment in GRC	21,533,125	38,906	-	-	93,185	132,091
Investment in NevGold[2]	19,073,350	-	5,982	(875)	11,105	16,212
		38,906	5,982	(875)	104,290	148,303

		As at November 30, 2023			As at November 30, 2024
	Number of shares[3]	Fair value ($)	Additions ($)	Unrealized Losses (FVTOCI) ($)	Fair Value ($)
Investment in GRC	21,533,125	45,052	190	(6,336)	38,906

(1) As of November 30, 2025
(2) GoldMining has entered into an agreement with NevGold, pursuant to which it has agreed not to, subject to certain customary exceptions, directly or indirectly, sell NevGold Shares in open market transactions through the facilities of the TSX Venture Exchange or other stock exchange or public trading platform until February 27, 2027.
(3) As of November 30, 2024

10. Rehabilitation Provision

The exploration activities of U.S. GoldMining's Whistler Project are subject to State of Alaska laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment. The Whistler Project rehabilitation provision, which is the obligation and responsibility of U.S. GoldMining, is valued under the following assumptions:

	November 30, 2025	November 30, 2024
Undiscounted amount of estimated cash flows (US$)	386	386
Life expectancy (years)	8	9
Inflation rate	2.00%	2.00%
Discount rate	4.02%	4.18%

During the year ended November 30, 2025, the rehabilitation provision for the Yellowknife Project was revised higher due to changes in the estimated timing of reclamation activities and updated assumptions regarding reclamation costs. The Yellowknife Project rehabilitation provision is expected to be settled in November 2032 and is valued under the following assumptions:

	November 30, 2025	November 30, 2024
Undiscounted amount of estimated cash flows (CA$)	906	591
Life expectancy (years)	7	6
Inflation rate	2.25%	2.46%
Discount rate	2.86%	2.93%

The following table summarizes the movements in the rehabilitation provisions:

	November 30, 2025 ($)	November 30, 2024 ($)
Balance at the beginning of year	1,020	888
Accretion	36	37
Change in estimate	273	80
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(2)	15
Total	1,327	1,020

11. Share Capital

11.1 Authorized

The authorized share capital of the Company is comprised of an unlimited number of common shares without par value.

At-the-Market Equity Programs

On November 24, 2023, the Company entered into an equity distribution agreement with a syndicate of agents for an at-the-market equity distribution program (the "2023 ATM Program") which replaced the previous ATM program which expired on November 27, 2023, in accordance with its terms. Pursuant to the 2023 ATM Program, the Company could distribute up to US$50 million (or the equivalent in Canadian dollars) of its common shares (the "ATM Shares") under the 2023 ATM Program. The ATM Shares sold under the 2023 ATM Program were sold at the prevailing market price on the TSX or the NYSE, as applicable, at the time of sale. Sales of ATM Shares were made pursuant to the terms of an equity distribution agreement dated November 24, 2023. Unless earlier terminated by the Company or the agents as permitted therein, the 2023 ATM Program was to terminate upon the earlier of: (a) the date that the aggregate gross sales proceeds of the ATM Shares sold under the 2023 ATM Program reached the aggregate amount of US$50 million (or the equivalent in Canadian dollars); or (b) December 31, 2024.

On December 20, 2024, the Company entered into a new ATM Program (the "2024 ATM Program") which replaced the 2023 ATM program which expired on December 31, 2024 in accordance with its terms. Pursuant to the 2024 ATM Program, the Company may distribute up to US$50 million (or the equivalent in Canadian dollars) of ATM Shares. The ATM Shares sold under the 2024 ATM Program, if any, will be sold at the prevailing market price on the TSX or the NYSE, as applicable, at the time of sale. Sales of ATM Shares will be made pursuant to the terms of an equity distribution agreement dated December 20, 2024. Unless earlier terminated by the Company or the agents as permitted therein, the 2024 ATM Program was to terminate upon the earlier of: (a) the date that the aggregate gross sales proceeds of the ATM Shares sold under the 2024 ATM Program reaches the aggregate amount of US$50 million (or the equivalent in Canadian dollars); or (b) December 24, 2025.

On December 8, 2025, the Company entered into a new ATM Program (the "2025 ATM Program") which replaced the 2024 ATM program which expired on December 24, 2025 in accordance with its terms. Pursuant to the 2025 ATM Program, the Company may distribute up to US$50 million (or the equivalent in Canadian dollars) of ATM Shares. The ATM Shares sold under the 2025 ATM Program, if any, will be sold at the prevailing market price on the TSX or the NYSE, as applicable, at the time of sale. Sales of ATM Shares will be made pursuant to the terms of an equity distribution agreement dated December 8, 2025. Unless earlier terminated by the Company or the agents as permitted therein, the 2025 ATM Program will terminate upon the earlier of: (a) the date that the aggregate gross sales proceeds of the ATM Shares sold under the 2025 ATM Program reaches the aggregate amount of US$50 million (or the equivalent in Canadian dollars); or (b) December 8, 2026.

During the year ended November 30, 2025, the Company issued 13,033,493 (2024: 10,873,320) common shares under the 2024 ATM Program for gross proceeds of $21,319 (2024: $13,114), with aggregate commissions paid to agents of $ 533 (2024: $328).

Flow-Through Share Financing

On June 6, 2025, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement of 373,135 common shares, which qualify as flow-through shares within the meaning of the Income Tax Act (Canada) (each a "FT Share") at a price of $1.34 per FT Share for gross proceeds of $ 500. The Company will use an amount equal to the gross proceeds from the sale of the FT Shares to incur eligible Canadian exploration expenses that will qualify as flow-through mining expenditures, as such terms are defined in the Income Tax Act (Canada) ("Qualifying Expenditures") in relation to the Company's Yellowknife Gold Project, on or before December 31, 2025.

A fair value of $101 was assigned to the flow-through premium liability based on the residual value method. As of November 30, 2025, the Company has recognized a flow-through recovery of $101 associated with eligible exploration expenditures during the year ended November 30, 2025. As of November 30, 2025, the remaining flow-through premium liability is $nil.

11.2 Reserves

	Restricted Share Rights ($)	Share Options ($)	Warrants ($)	Total ($)
Balance at November 30, 2023	-	9,952	3,541	13,493
Options exercised	-	(967)	-	(967)
Restricted share rights vested	(505)	-	-	(505)
Share-based compensation	523	1,506	-	2,029
Balance at November 30, 2024	18	10,491	3,541	14,050
Options exercised	-	(512)	-	(512)
Restricted share rights vested	(962)	-	-	(962)
Share-based compensation	951	1,259	-	2,210
Balance at November 30, 2025	7	11,238	3,541	14,786

11.3 Share Options

The Company's share option plan (the "Option Plan") was approved by the Board of Directors of the Company (the "Board") on January 28, 2011, and amended and restated on October 30, 2012, October 11, 2013, October 18, 2016, April 5, 2019 and March 14, 2022. The Option Plan was approved by the Company's shareholders in accordance with its terms at the Annual General and Special Meeting held on May 15, 2025.

The following outlines movements of the Company's Options:

	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price ($)
Balance at November 30, 2023	14,945,195	1.60
Granted	2,763,234	1.19
Exercised[1]	(2,029,500)	1.05
Expired	(197,500)	1.02
Balance at November 30, 2024	15,481,429	1.61
Granted	3,047,000	1.88
Exercised[2]	(1,091,984)	1.30
Expired	(1,925,000)	2.82
Forfeited	(245,000)	1.71
Balance at November 30, 2025	15,266,445	1.53

(1) During the year ended November 30, 2024, the Company issued 271,189 common shares at weighted average trading prices of $1.20. The Common shares were issued pursuant to the exercise of 2,029,500 share options, of which 237,189 common shares were issued pursuant to the exercise of 1,995,500 share options on a net exercise basis.

(2) During the year ended November 30, 2025, the Company issued 656,751 common shares at weighted average trading prices of $2.11. The Common shares were issued pursuant to the exercise of 1,091,984 share options, of which 254,251 common shares were issued pursuant to the exercise of 689,484 share options on a net exercise basis.

The fair value of Options granted was estimated at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following weighted average assumptions:

	Year ended November 30, 2025	Year ended November 30, 2024
Risk-free interest rate	2.41%	3.18%
Expected life (years)	2.87	2.87
Expected volatility	42.55%	46.66%
Expected dividend yield	0.00%	0.00%
Estimated forfeiture rate	2.45%	3.69%

A summary of Options outstanding and exercisable as of November 30, 2025, are as follows:

	Options Outstanding			Options Exercisable		
Exercise Prices	Number of Options Outstanding	Weighted Average Exercise Price ($)	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (years)	Number of Options Exercisable	Weighted Average Exercise Price ($)	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (years)
$1.05 - $1.09	2,905,000	1.09	2.93	2,905,000	1.09	2.93
$1.10 - $1.59	3,135,000	1.22	3.66	2,415,000	1.22	3.55
$1.60 - $1.82	3,818,000	1.60	1.98	3,818,000	1.60	1.98
$1.83 - $1.93	2,442,500	1.83	0.95	2,442,500	1.83	0.95
$1.94 - $3.88	2,965,945	1.95	4.78	868,195	1.96	4.27
	15,266,445	1.53	2.89	12,448,695	1.48	2.46

The amount of share-based compensation expense recognized for Options during the year ended November 30, 2025, was $1,259 (2024: $1,506), using the Black-Scholes option pricing model.

11.4 Restricted Share Rights

The Company's restricted share rights plan (the "RSRP") was approved by the Board on November 27, 2018, and amended and restated on March 28, 2025. Pursuant to the terms of the RSRP, the Board may designate directors, senior officers, employees and consultants of the Company, eligible to receive restricted share rights ("RSR(s)") to acquire such number of GoldMining Shares as the Board may determine, in accordance with the restricted periods schedule during the recipient's continual service with the Company. There are no cash settlement alternatives. The RSRP was approved by the Company's shareholders in accordance with its terms at the Company's Annual General and Special Meeting held on May 15, 2025.

The RSRs vest in accordance with the vesting schedule during the recipient's continual service with the Company. The Company classifies RSRs as equity instruments since the Company settles the awards in common shares. The compensation expense for standard RSRs is calculated based on the fair value of each RSR as determined by the closing value of the Company's common shares at the date of the grant. The Company recognizes compensation expense over the vesting period of the RSR. The Company expects to settle RSRs, upon vesting, through the issuance of common shares from treasury.

The following outlines movements of the Company's RSRs:

	Number of RSRs	Weighted Average Value ($)
Balance at November 30, 2023	366,530	1.23
Granted	811,298	1.19
Vested	(412,663)	1.23
Balance as at November 30, 2024	765,165	1.19
Granted	379,840	1.94
Vested[1]	(788,819)	1.22
Forfeited	(6,500)	1.19
Balance at November 30, 2025	349,686	1.94

(1) Subsequent to year end, 418,750 RSRs were net settled, resulting in the issuance of 195,329 GoldMining Shares, with the remaining RSRs used to settle payroll withholding taxes.

The amount of share-based compensation expense recognized for RSRs during the year ended November 30, 2025 was $951 (2024: $523).

12. Non-Controlling Interests

12.1 U.S. GoldMining equity transactions

As at November 30, 2025 GoldMining held 9,878,261 U.S. GoldMining Shares, or approximately 74.4% of U.S. GoldMining's outstanding common shares, and 122,490 U.S. GoldMining Warrants, and has common management of U.S. GoldMining. The Company concluded that subsequent to U.S. GoldMining's Offering, it has control over U.S. GoldMining and as a result, continues to consolidate the entity. U.S. GoldMining's earnings and losses are included in GoldMining's consolidated statements of comprehensive income (loss), with net loss and comprehensive loss attributable to U.S. GoldMining separately disclosed as being attributable to NCI. The NCI in U.S. GoldMining's net assets is reflected in the consolidated statements of financial position and the consolidated statements of changes in equity. The NCI in these consolidated financial statements of $2,806 as at November 30, 2025 solely relates to U.S. GoldMining.

The following table shows the assets and liabilities of U.S. GoldMining:

	November 30, 2025 ($)
Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	10,193
Restricted cash	60
Prepaid expenses and deposits	122
Other assets	100
Land, property and equipment	1,312
Exploration and evaluation assets	79
	11,866
Liabilities	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	446
Withholding taxes payable	253
Rehabilitation provisions	461
Lease liability	124
	1,284

Refer to segmented information Note 17 for a breakdown of U.S. GoldMining's net loss.

The following table summarizes U.S. GoldMining's cash flow activities during the years ended November 30, 2025 and 2024:

	For the year ended November 30, 2025 ($)	For the year ended November 30, 2024 ($)
Cash used in operating activities	(8,114)	(10,506)
Cash used in investing activities	-	(235)
Cash generated from financing activities	12,757	600
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	(56)	228
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash	4,587	(9,913)
Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash		
Beginning of year	5,666	15,579
End of year	10,253	5,666

U.S. GoldMining At-the-Market Equity Program

On May 15, 2024, U.S. GoldMining entered into an At-the-Market Offering Agreement with a syndicate of agents for an ATM facility (the " U.S. GoldMining ATM Program"). Pursuant to the U.S. GoldMining ATM Program, U.S. GoldMining could originally sell up to US$5.5 million of U.S. GoldMining Shares from time to time through the sales agents. A fixed cash commission rate of 2.5% of the gross sales price per share sold under the U.S. GoldMining ATM Program was payable to the agents in connection with any such sales.

On September 30, 2025, U.S. GoldMining Inc. filed a prospectus supplement to increase the maximum number of U.S. GoldMining Shares, issuable pursuant to the U.S. GoldMining Offering Agreement. Pursuant to the increased offering, U.S. GoldMining could originally sell up to US$7.6 million of U.S. GoldMining Shares from time to time through the sales agents, which does not include the U.S. GoldMining Shares having an aggregate gross sales price of approximately US$4.8 million that were sold pursuant to the U.S. GoldMining ATM Program prior to September 30, 2025. The securities that may be offered under the U.S. GoldMining ATM Program have not been and will not be qualified by a prospectus for the offer or sale to the public in Canada under applicable Canadian securities laws.

During the year ended November 30, 2025, U.S. GoldMining sold 810,472 (2024: 45,699) common shares under the U.S. GoldMining ATM Program, for gross proceeds of $13,121 (US$9.36 million) (2024: $656 (US$0.48 million)). As a result, the Company recorded a dilution gain in equity of $9,935 (2024: $511), or $9,665 (2024: $496) net of agents' fees and issuance costs.

12.2 U.S. GoldMining Stock Options

On February 6, 2023, U.S. GoldMining adopted a long-term incentive plan ("2023 Incentive Plan"). The 2023 Incentive Plan provides for the grant of non-qualified stock options, incentive stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock units, performance awards, restricted stock awards and other cash and equity-based awards.

The following outlines the movements in U.S. GoldMining's stock options:

	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price (US$)
Balance at November 30, 2023	82,500	10.00
Granted	106,050	10.00
Forfeited	(3,000)	10.00
Balance at November 30, 2024	185,550	10.00
Granted	140,500	10.00
Exercised[1]	(33,750)	10.00
Forfeited	(12,500)	10.00
Balance at November 30, 2025	279,800[2]	10.00

(1) 7,126 U.S. GoldMining Shares were issued pursuant to the exercise of 33,750 U.S. GoldMining stock options on a net exercise basis.
(2) As at November 30, 2025, outstanding U.S. GoldMining stock options have a weighted average remaining contractual life of 3.41 years.

The fair value of U.S. GoldMining stock options granted were estimated at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following weighted average assumptions:

	Year ended November 30, 2025	Year ended November 30, 2024
Share price at grant date (US)	$ 8.74	$ 5.25
Risk-free interest rate	4.32%	4.45%
Expected life (years)	3.00	3.00
Expected volatility[1]	55.45%	54.94%
Expected dividend yield	0.00%	0.00%
Estimated forfeiture rate	0.00%	0.00%

(1) As there was limited trading history of U.S. GoldMining's common shares prior to the date of grant, the expected volatility is based on the historical share price volatility of a group of comparable companies in the sector U.S. GoldMining operates over a period similar to the expected life of the stock options.

During the year ended November 30, 2025, U.S. GoldMining recognized share-based compensation expense of $ 577 (2024: $248) for stock options granted.

12.3 U.S. GoldMining Restricted Shares

On September 23, 2022, U.S. GoldMining granted awards of an aggregate of 635,000 shares of performance based restricted shares (the "Restricted Shares") of common stock to certain of U.S. GoldMining's and GoldMining's executive officers, directors and consultants, the terms of which were amended on May 4, 2023.

The Restricted Shares are subject to restrictions that, among other things, prohibit the transfer thereof until certain performance conditions are met. In addition, if such conditions are not met within applicable periods, the restricted shares will be deemed forfeited and surrendered by the holder thereof to U.S. GoldMining without the requirement of any further consideration. During the year ended November 30, 2024, performance conditions were met for 95,250 Restricted Shares which were released. As at November 30, 2025, 254,000 Restricted Shares remain outstanding, subject to certain performance conditions.

During the year ended November 30, 2025, U.S. GoldMining recognized a recovery of share-based compensation expense of $ 21 (2024: share-based compensation expense of $21), related to U.S. GoldMining's Restricted Shares.

12.4 U.S. GoldMining Restricted Share Units

During the year ended November 30, 2025, U.S. GoldMining granted 20,050 restricted share units ("RSUs") to certain officers, directors, and employees at a weighted average fair value of US$8.55. The RSUs vest in four equal annual instalments during the recipient's continual service with U.S. GoldMining. The compensation expense was calculated based on the fair value of the RSUs as determined by the closing value of U.S. GoldMining's common stock at the date of the grant. The compensation expense is recognized over the vesting period of the RSUs. Share-based compensation of $200 (US$0.14 million) was recognized for the year ended November 30, 2025, related to U.S. GoldMining's RSUs.

The following outlines the movements in U.S. GoldMining's RSUs:

	Number of RSUs	Weighted Average Value (US$)
Balance as at November 30, 2024	-	-
Granted	20,050	8.55
Vested	(10,889)	8.32
Forfeited	(600)	8.32
Balance at November 30, 2025	8,561	8.86

12.5 U.S. GoldMining Warrants

The following outlines the movements in U.S. GoldMining's common stock purchase warrants:

	Number of Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price (US$)
Balance at November 30, 2023	1,741,292	13.00
Exercised	(300)	13.00
Balance at November 30, 2024 and 2025	1,740,992	13.00

As at November 30, 2025, outstanding U.S. GoldMining common stock purchase warrants have a remaining contractual life of 0.40 years and an expiry date of April 24, 2026.

13. Capital Risk Management

The Company's objectives are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to support the Company's normal operating requirements, continue the exploration of its mineral properties and to maintain a flexible capital structure which optimizes the costs of capital at an acceptable risk.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may issue new shares, issue new debt, or acquire or dispose of assets, including long-term investments.

At November 30, 2025, the Company's capital structure consists of the equity of the Company (Note 11). The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. In order to maximize ongoing development efforts, the Company does not pay dividends.

14. Financial Instruments

The Company's financial assets include cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, other receivables, short-term investments, reclamation deposits and long-term investments. The Company's financial liabilities include accounts payable and accrued liabilities, due to joint venture and due to related parties. The Company uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing fair value of financial instruments:

- Level 1: quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: other techniques for which all inputs have a significant effect on the recorded fair value which are observable, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3: techniques which use inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

The Company's cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, other receivables, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, due to joint venture and due to related parties approximate fair value due to their short terms to settlement. The Company's short-term and long-term investments in common shares of equity securities are measured at fair value on a recurring basis and classified as Level 1 within the fair value hierarchy. The fair value of short-term and long-term investments is based on the quoted market price of the short-term and long-term investments.

14.1 Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The financial risk arising from the Company's operations are currency risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and equity price risk. These risks arise from the normal course of operations and all transactions undertaken are to support the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The risks associated with the Company's financial instruments and the policies on how the Company mitigates these risks are set out below. Management manages and monitors these exposures to ensure appropriate measures are implemented in a timely and effective manner.

14.2 Currency Risk

The Company's operating expenses and acquisition costs are denominated in United States dollars, the Brazilian Real, the Colombian Peso and Canadian dollars. The exposure to exchange rate fluctuations arises mainly on foreign currencies against the Company and its subsidiaries functional currencies. The Company has not entered into any derivative instruments to manage foreign exchange fluctuations, however, management monitors foreign exchange exposure.

The Canadian dollar equivalents of the Company's foreign currency denominated financial assets are as follows:

	As at November 30, 2025 ($)	As at November 30, 2024 ($)
Assets		
United States Dollar	156,047	46,417
Australian Dollar	1,313	-
Brazilian Real	-	27
Colombian Peso	307	428
Total	157,667	46,872

The Canadian dollar equivalent of the Company's foreign currency denominated monetary liabilities are solely in United States Dollars and total $185.

The impact of a Canadian dollar change against the United States dollar on the investment in GRC by 10% at November 30, 2025 would have an impact, net of tax, of approximately $11,426 on other comprehensive income for the year ended November 30, 2025. The impact of a Canadian dollar change of 10% against the United States dollar on the Company's other financial instruments based on balances at November 30, 2025 would have an impact of $2,377 on net loss for the year ended November 30, 2025.

14.3 Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in interest rates. The Company's exposure to interest rate risk is limited as it has no long-term debt. The Company's exposure to interest rate risk arises from the impact of interest rates on its cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash and term deposits, which bear interest at fixed rates. The interest rate risks on the Company's cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash are minimal. The Company has not entered into any derivative instruments to manage interest rate fluctuations.

14.4 Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of an unexpected loss if a customer or third party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. Credit risk for the Company is primarily associated with the Company's bank balances.

The Company mitigates credit risk associated with its bank balances by holding cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash in excess of the amount of government deposit insurance with Schedule I chartered banks in Canada and their United States affiliates. Substantially all of our cash and cash equivalents held with financial institutions exceeds government insured limits. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is equivalent to the carrying value of its cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash in excess of the amount of government deposit insurance coverage for each financial institution. In order to mitigate its exposure to credit risk, the Company closely monitors the financial institutions where its deposits are held.

14.5 Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or manage its obligations associated with financial liabilities. To manage liquidity risk the Company closely monitors its liquidity position and ensures it has adequate sources of funding to finance its projects and operations. As at November 30, 2025, the Company has working capital (current assets less current liabilities) of $ 24,674. The Company's other receivables, prepaid expenses, deposits, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, due to joint venture, due to related parties, lease liabilities and withholding taxes payable are expected to be realized or settled within a one-year period. U.S. GoldMining's cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash of $10,253 and other assets of $ 1,613 are not available for use by GoldMining or other subsidiaries of GoldMining (Note 12.1).

The Company has current cash and cash equivalent balances, access to its 2025 ATM Program, whereby the Company has the ability to issue shares for cash, and ownership of liquid assets at its disposal.

As of November 30, 2025, the Company owns securities in the following publicly listed companies:

Equity Holdings	Exchange	Number of Securities	Fair Value(1)
U.S. GoldMining	NASDAQ	9,878,261 shares 122,490 warrants	$136.4 million (US$97.6 million)(2)
Gold Royalty Corp.	NYSE American	21,533,125 shares	$132.1 million (US$94.5 million)
NevGold	TSX-V	19,073,350 shares	$16.2 million(3)
Australian Mines Limited	ASX	84,429,563 shares	$1.3 million (AUD$1.4 million)(4)
Galleon Gold Corp.	TSX-V	100,000 shares	$0.1 million

(1) Fair values based upon the closing price of the applicable securities as of November 30, 2025.
(2) Includes fair value of warrants held by the Company.
(3) Standstill agreement in place until February 27, 2027 (Note 9).
(4) Subject to a six month hold period expiring on February 28, 2026.

GoldMining believes that, taking into account its cash on hand, ability to enter into future borrowings collateralized by the U.S. GoldMining, GRC, NevGold, AUZ and Galleon shares and access to its 2025 ATM Program, it will be able to meet its working capital requirements for the next twelve months commencing from the date that the consolidated financial statements are issued.

14.6 Equity Price Risk

The Company is exposed to equity price risk as a result of holding its short-term and long-term investments (the "Equity investments". The Company does not actively trade its Equity investments. The share prices of Equity investments are impacted by various underlying factors including commodity prices. Based on the Company's Equity investments held as at November 30, 2025, a 10% change in the share prices of its Equity investments would have an impact, net of tax, of approximately $12,948 on other comprehensive income for the year ended November 30, 2025.

15. Income Tax

15.1 Income taxes

	For the year ended	
	November 30, 2025 ($)	November 30, 2024 ($)
Current income tax expense (recovery)	(239)	1,932
Deferred income tax expense (recovery)	(9,844)	168
Income tax expense (recovery)	(10,083)	2,100

A reconciliation of the provision for income taxes computed at the combined Canadian federal and provincial statutory rate to the provision for income taxes as shown in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income (loss) for the years ended November 30, 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	For the year ended	
	November 30, 2025 ($)	November 30, 2024 ($)
Net loss for the year	(25,415)	(25,247)
Canadian statutory income tax rate	27.00%	27.00%
Expected tax recovery	(6,862)	(6,817)
Non-deductible permanent differences	2,543	1,645
Future withholding taxes	(29)	240
Change in unrecognized deferred tax assets	(6,246)	7,364
Other	511	(332)
Tax expense (recovery) for the year	(10,083)	2,100

15.2 Deferred Income Tax Assets and Liabilities

Deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses for which no deferred tax assets have been recognized are attributable to the following:

	As at November 30, 2025 ($)	As at November 30, 2024 ($)
Non-capital loss carry-forward	7,512	13,479
Mineral properties	3,406	2,871
Others	392	1,206
Unrecognized deferred tax assets	11,310	17,556

	As at November 30, 2025 ($)	As at November 30, 2024 ($)
Deferred tax assets (liabilities)		
Long-term and short-term investments	(18,966)	(4,421)
Non-capital losses carry-forward	14,786	4,421
Future withholding tax	(217)	(246)
Others	471	-
Net deferred tax liabilities	(3,926)	(246)

Deferred tax assets that can not be offset against deferred tax liabilities have not been recognized in the consolidated financial statements, as management does not consider it more likely than not that those assets will be realized in the near future.

The Company has non-capital losses which may be carried-forward to reduce taxable income in future years. As at November 30, 2025, the Company has non-capital losses of $60,417 in Canada which will expire between 2029 and 2045. The Company has non-capital losses of $21,184 in the United States of which $ 1,254 will expire between 2035 and 2038 and $19,930 may be carried forward indefinitely.

16. Related Party Transactions

16.1 Related Party Transactions

Related party transactions not disclosed elsewhere in the consolidated financial statements are as follows:

- During the year ended November 30, 2025, the Company incurred $22 (2024: $384) in general and administrative expenses related to website design, video production, website hosting services and marketing services paid to Blender Media Inc., a company controlled by a direct family member of one of the Company's Co-Chairmen.

Related party transactions are based on the amounts agreed to by the parties. During the year ended November 30, 2025, the Company did not enter into any contracts or undertake any commitment or obligation with any related parties other than as disclosed herein.

16.2 Transactions with Key Management Personnel

Key management personnel are persons responsible for planning, directing and controlling the activities of an entity and include management and directors' fees and share-based compensation, which are described below for the year ended November 30, 2025:

	For the year ended	
	November 30, 2025 ($)	November 30, 2024 ($)
Management fees	295	295
Director and officer fees	595	632
Share-based compensation	1,401	1,135
Total	2,291	2,062

As at November 30, 2025, $267 was payable to key management personnel for services provided to the Company (November 30, 2024: $274). Compensation is comprised entirely of salaries, fees and similar forms of remuneration and directors' fees. Management includes the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer.

17. Segmented Information

The Company conducts its business in the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties as two operating segments, with U.S. GoldMining being one distinct operating segment, and all other subsidiaries, or "Others" being the second operating segment. The Company operates in five principal geographical areas: Canada (country of domicile), Brazil, United States, Colombia and Peru.

The Company's total non-current assets, total liabilities and operating loss by geographical location are detailed below:

	Total non-current assets	
	As at November 30, 2025 ($)	As at November 30, 2024 ($)
Canada	156,661	54,308
Colombia	31,308	31,414
Brazil	12,665	11,936
Peru	7,452	7,470
United States	2,291	2,517
Total	210,377	107,645

	Total operating loss For the year ended	
	November 30, 2025 ($)	November 30, 2024 ($)
Canada	11,880	14,288
United States	8,383	7,506
Brazil	3,997	1,961
Colombia	1,637	1,483
Peru	387	338
Total	26,284	25,576

The Company's total assets, liabilities, operating loss and net loss for its two operating segments, U.S. GoldMining and others are detailed below:

	Total assets		Total liabilities	
	As at November 30, 2025 ($)	As at November 30, 2024 ($)	As at November 30, 2025 ($)	As at November 30, 2024 ($)
U.S. GoldMining[(1)]	12,891	8,707	1,284	1,319
Others[(2)]	225,070	112,254	7,078	4,481
Total	237,961	120,961	8,362	5,800

(1) Consists of U.S. GoldMining Inc. and its wholly owned subsidiary US GoldMining Canada Inc.
(2) Others consists of GoldMining Inc. and all of its subsidiaries, excluding U.S. GoldMining Inc. and US GoldMining Canada.

	For the year ended November 30, 2025			For the year ended November 30, 2024		
	U.S. GoldMining[1] ($)	Others[2] ($)	Total ($)	U.S. GoldMining[1] ($)	Others[2] ($)	Total ($)
Operating expenses (income)						
Consulting fees	88	461	549	12	404	416
Depreciation	253	93	346	219	112	331
Directors' fees, employee salaries and benefits	603	2,174	2,777	462	1,935	2,397
Exploration expenses	4,143	4,491	8,634	8,009	2,453	10,462
General and administrative	2,885	5,025	7,910	1,989	6,326	8,315
Professional fees	695	2,010	2,705	989	1,026	2,015
Share-based compensation	756	2,210	2,966	269	2,029	2,298
Share of loss on associate	-	346	346	-	1,458	1,458
Share of loss on investment in joint venture	-	51	51	-	70	70
Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets	-	-	-	-	74	74
Recovery on the receipt of mineral property option payments	-	-	-	-	(2,260)	(2,260)
	9,423	16,861	26,284	11,949	13,627	25,576
Operating loss	(9,423)	(16,861)	(26,284)	(11,949)	(13,627)	(25,576)
Other items						
Interest income	191	123	314	598	112	710
Flow-through recovery	-	101	101	-	-	-
Other expenses	(35)	(49)	(84)	(37)	(53)	(90)
Gain on share sales of investment in associate	-	149	149	-	-	-
Gain on remeasurement of investment in NevGold	-	337	337	-	-	-
Net foreign exchange gain (loss)	(8)	60	52	(4)	(287)	(291)
Net loss for the year before taxes	(9,275)	(16,140)	(25,415)	(11,392)	(13,855)	(25,247)
Current income tax recovery (expense)	(5)	244	239	(7)	(1,925)	(1,932)
Deferred income tax recovery (expense)	-	9,844	9,844	-	(168)	(168)
Net loss for the year	(9,280)	(6,052)	(15,332)	(11,399)	(15,948)	(27,347)

[1] Consists of U.S. GoldMining Inc. and its wholly owned subsidiary US GoldMining Canada Inc.
[2] Others consists of GoldMining Inc. and all of its subsidiaries, excluding U.S. GoldMining Inc. and US GoldMining Canada.

18. Commitments

Boa Vista Joint Venture Project

On July 1, 2025, Cabral Resources Limited, the Company's wholly-owned subsidiary ("Cabral"), and the Company's joint venture partner, Majestic D&M Holdings LLC ("Majestic"), entered into a binding term sheet for an earn-in agreement (the "Earn-In Agreement") with Australian Mines Limited, pursuant to which, among other things, Cabral and Majestic granted AUZ the right to acquire up to an 80% interest in the Company's Boa Vista Gold Project ("Boa Vista Project"), located in the Tapajós Gold Province, Pará State, Brazil.

Upon execution of the Earn-In Agreement, AUZ made an initial cash payment of $ 55 to Cabral for the purpose of satisfying the annual option renewal costs.

Under the terms of the Earn-In Agreement, AUZ may acquire 51% of the project by, among other things, incurring minimum exploration expenditures of $4,117 (AU$4.5 million) on or before August 28, 2028, making three annual cash payments to the Company of $ 0.25 million each during such period and issuing to the Company and Cabral
$915 (AU$1 million) of AUZ shares based on the volume weighted average volume of such shares for the 20-days preceding the applicable notice of exercise of such option. The Company is to receive 84.05% of such consideration in accordance with its proportionate interest in the project.

AUZ may earn an additional 19% interest in the project after exercising its initial option by incurring minimum annual expenditures of AU$1 million on the project and completing a feasibility study demonstrating at least 250,000 ounces of mineral reserves within three years of exercising its initial option. Within 90 days of exercise of such additional option, AUZ may earn an additional 10% interest in the project by either (at the Company's option) providing certain anti-dilution rights and making a payment to the Company of the greater of $4,575 (AU$5 million) and an amount based on the value of the then-current mineral resource at the project, with measured, indicated and inferred resources valued at AU$20, AU$15 and AU$2.50 per ounce (less 300,000 ounces in the case of inferred resources.

The rights to the Boa Vista Project are 100% held by Golden Tapajós Mineração Ltda. ("GT"), a Brazil limited company owned and operated by Boa Vista Gold Inc. ("BVG"), a joint venture company owned 84.05% by Cabral and 15.95% by Majestic.

On August 28, 2025, in consideration for granting the earn-in right, AUZ issued $ 898 (AU$1.0 million) in AUZ Shares, calculated based on a deemed issue price per AUZ Share equal to AU$0.01, being the twenty-day volume-weighted average price ("VWAP") for AUZ Shares immediately prior to the date of execution of the Earn-In Agreement, to Cabral and Majestic on a pro rata basis in proportion to their respective shareholding in BVG. The Company received 84,429,563 shares of AUZ, with a fair value of $ 607 (AU$0.675 million), completing all conditions precedent to the Earn-In Agreement.

If the option is exercised in full, the Company will retain a 20% interest in the Boa Vista Project at such time.

Surubim Project

Altoro Agreement– Surubim Property

Pursuant to an option agreement between the Company's subsidiary and Altoro Mineração Ltda. dated November 5, 2010, as amended on December 3, 2010 and December 14, 2012, the Company's subsidiary was granted the option to acquire certain exploration licenses for aggregate consideration of US$850,000. Pursuant to this agreement, a cash payment of US$650,000 is payable upon the National Mining Agency (Agência Nacional de Mineração or ANM) granting a mining concession over certain exploration concessions.

La Mina Project

The La Mina Gold-Copper Project hosts the La Mina concession contract and the contiguous La Garrucha concession contract. In December 2023, the Company received the fully executed resolution from the mining authority approving the integration of both concession contracts into a single concession. Surface rights over a portion of the La Garrucha concession contract are subject to a surface rights lease agreement and an option agreement. The Company completed the terms of the agreement required to lease the surface rights over a portion of the La Garrucha concession contract in December 2022.

In addition, pursuant to an option agreement entered into by the Company's subsidiary on November 18, 2016, amended April 4, 2017, November 5, 2018, July 10, 2020, September 27, 2022, May 10, 2024, September 13, 2024 and October 9, 2025, the Company's subsidiary can acquire surface rights over a portion of the La Garrucha concession by making a final payment of US$100,000 on or before March 31, 2026.

The following table summarizes the Company's contractual obligations (excluding commitments for long-term leases disclosed as lease liabilities) as at November 30, 2025, including payments due for each of the next five years and thereafter.

	Amount ($)
Due within 1 year	262
1 – 3 years	163
3 – 5 years	-
More than 5 years	-
Total	425[1]

(1) Includes $20 related to low value assets, $154 related to short-term leases and $251 related to non-lease components of leases on the date of inception of each lease agreement.

The Company's commitments related to long-term leases at the date of initial application, that do not relate to low value assets or non-lease components of operating leases, are disclosed as lease liabilities.

19. Subsequent Events

On January 19, 2026, a subsidiary of the Company entered into a $ 1.25 million credit facility with The Toronto-Dominion Bank, secured by a one-year cashable guaranteed investment certificate. Subsequently, on February 20, 2026, the subsidiary issued an irrevocable letter of credit in the amount of $0.98 million to the Minister of Crown–Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada in connection with the receipt of certain land use and water permits for the Yellowknife Gold Project.

Subsequent to November 30, 2025, the Company had sales of 4,287,500 ATM Shares under the 2025 ATM Program for gross proceeds of approximately $9.32 million, with aggregate commissions paid or payable to the Agents and other share issue costs of approximately $ 0.2 million.

Subsequent to November 30, 2025, U.S GoldMining issued 30,979 common shares under the U.S. GoldMining ATM Program for gross proceeds of approximately $0.44 million (US$0.32 million).

On December 12, 2025, U.S. GoldMining Inc. filed a prospectus supplement to increase the maximum number of U.S. GoldMining Shares, issuable pursuant to the U.S. GoldMining Offering Agreement. Pursuant to the increased offering, U.S. GoldMining may sell up to US$6.1 million of U.S. GoldMining Shares from time to time through the sales agents, which does not include the U.S. GoldMining Shares having an aggregate gross sales price of approximately US$10.1 million that were sold pursuant to the U.S. GoldMining ATM Program prior to December 12, 2025.

Exhibit 99.4

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO RULE 13a-14 OR 15d-14 OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934, AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Alastair Still, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 40-F of GoldMining Inc.;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the issuer as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The issuer's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the issuer and have:

    a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the issuer, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

    b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

    c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the issuer's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

    d) Disclosed in this report any change in the issuer's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by the annual report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the issuer's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The issuer's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the issuer's auditors and the audit committee of the issuer's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

    a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the issuer's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

    b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the issuer's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: February 27, 2026

/s/ Alastair Still
Alastair Still
Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

Exhibit 99.5

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO RULE 13a-14 OR 15d-14 OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934, AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Pat Obara, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 40-F of GoldMining Inc.;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the issuer as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The issuer's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f))for the issuer and have:

    a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the issuer, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

    b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

    c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the issuer's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

    d) Disclosed in this report any change in the issuer's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by the annual report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the issuer's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The issuer's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the issuer's auditors and the audit committee of the issuer's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

    a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the issuer's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

    b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the issuer's internal control over financial reporting.

Date:February 27, 2026

/s/ Pat Obara
Pat Obara
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer)

Exhibit 99.6

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350, AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

In connection with the Annual Report of GoldMining Inc. (the " **Company**") on Form 40-F for the year ended November 30, 2025, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "**Report**"), I, Alastair Still, Chief Executive Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

1. The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

2. The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

By: */s/ Alastair Still*
Alastair Still
Chief Executive Officer

February 27, 2026

Exhibit 99.7

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350, AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

In connection with the Annual Report of GoldMining Inc. (the " **Company**") on Form 40-F for the year ended November 30, 2025, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "**Report**"), I, Pat Obara, Chief Financial Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

1. The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

2. The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

By: */s/ Pat Obara*
Pat Obara
Chief Financial Officer

February 27, 2026

Exhibit 99.8

Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

We hereby consent to the inclusion in this Annual Report on Form 40-F for the year ended November 30, 2025 of GoldMining Inc. of our report dated February 27, 2026, relating to the consolidated financial statements, which appears in this Annual Report on Form 40-F.

We also consent to the incorporation by reference in the Registration Statement on Form F-10 (No. 333-291776), as amended and supplemented, of GoldMining Inc. of our report dated February 27, 2026 referred to above. We also consent to reference to us under the heading "Interests of Experts" in the Annual Information Form, filed as Exhibit 99.1 to this Annual Report on Form 40-F, which is incorporated by reference in such Registration Statement.

/s/PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Vancouver, Canada
February 27, 2026

Exhibit 99.9

Consent of Paulo Pereira

The undersigned consents to being named as a Qualified Person in the Annual Information Form for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2025 of GoldMining Inc. (the "Company") being filed as an exhibit to the Company's Annual Report on Form 40-F for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2025, being filed by the Company with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission and any amendments thereto, and to the reference to the undersigned in the Annual Information Form as having reviewed and approved the technical and scientific information contained therein, and to the incorporation by reference of the foregoing in the Registration Statement on Form F-10/A (No. 333-291776) of the Company.

/s/ Paulo Pereira

Paulo Pereira, BSc, PGeo

Dated: February 27, 2026

Exhibit 99.10

Consent of Robert E. Cameron

The undersigned hereby consents to (i) the references to, and the information derived from, the technical report entitled "Technical Report on the Titiribi Project, Department of Antioquia, Colombia" dated effective June 14, 2021; and (ii) the references, as applicable, to the undersigned's name included in or incorporated by reference in the (a) Annual Information Form for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2025 of GoldMining Inc. (the "Company") being filed as an exhibit to the Company's Annual Report on Form 40-F for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2025, being filed by the Company with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission and any amendments thereto, and (b) Registration Statement on Form F-10/A (No. 333-291776) of the Company previously filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission.

/s/ Robert E. Cameron

Robert E. Cameron,
Ph.D., MMSA

Dated: February 27, 2026

Exhibit 99.11

Consent of Joseph A. Kantor

The undersigned hereby consents to (i) the references to, and the information derived from, the technical report entitled "Technical Report on the Titiribi Project, Department of Antioquia, Colombia" dated effective June 14, 2021, and (ii) the references, as applicable, to the undersigned's name included in or incorporated by reference in the (a) Annual Information Form for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2025 of GoldMining Inc. (the "Company") being filed as an exhibit to the Company's Annual Report on Form 40-F for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2025, being filed by the Company with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission and any amendments thereto, and (b) Registration Statement on Form F-10/A (No. 333-291776) of the Company previously filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission.

/s/ Joseph A. Kantor
Joseph A. Kantor,
M.Sc., MMSA

Dated: February 27, 2026

Exhibit 99.12

Consent of Mauricio Castañeda

The undersigned hereby consents to (i) the references to, and the information derived from, the technical report entitled "Technical Report on the Titiribi Project, Department of Antioquia, Colombia" dated effective June 14, 2021; and (ii) the references, as applicable, to the undersigned's name, which are included in or incorporated by reference in the (a) Annual Information Form for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2025 of GoldMining Inc. (the "Company") being filed as an exhibit to the Company's Annual Report on Form 40-F for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2025, being filed by the Company with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission and any amendments thereto, and (b) Registration Statement on Form F-10/A (No. 333-291776) of the Company previously filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission.

/s/ Mauricio Castañeda

Mauricio Castañeda,
MAIG

Dated: February 27, 2026

Exhibit 99.13

Consent of Reno Pressacco

The undersigned hereby consents to (i) the references to, and the information derived from, the technical report entitled "NI 43-101 Technical Report, São Jorge Project, Pará State, Brazil", dated effective January 28, 2025; and (ii) the references, as applicable, to the undersigned's name included in or incorporated by reference in the (a) Annual Information Form for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2025 of GoldMining Inc. (the "Company") being filed as an exhibit to the Company's Annual Report on Form 40-F for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2025, being filed by the Company with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission and any amendments thereto, and (b) Registration Statement on Form F-10/A (No. 333-291776) of the Company previously filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission.

/s/ Reno Pressacco
Reno Pressacco
P. Geo

Dated: February 27, 2026

Exhibit 99.14

Consent of Sue Bird

The undersigned hereby consents to (i) the references to, and the information derived from, the technical report entitled "NI 43-101, 2024 Updated Mineral Resource Estimate for the Whistler Project", dated effective September 12, 2024; and (ii) the references, as applicable, to the undersigned's name included in or incorporated by reference in the Annual Information Form for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2025 of GoldMining Inc. (the "Company") being filed as an exhibit to the Company's Annual Report on Form 40-F for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2025, being filed by the Company with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission and any amendments thereto, and (b) Registration Statement on Form F-10/A (No. 333-291776) of the Company previously filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission.

/s/ Sue Bird

Sue Bird,
P.Eng.

Dated: February 27, 2026

Exhibit 99.15

Consent Scott E. Wilson

The undersigned hereby consents to (i) the references to, and the information derived from, the technical report entitled "NI 43-101 Technical Report and Preliminary Economic Assessment for the La Mina Project, Antioquia, Republic of Colombia", dated effective July 24, 2023; and (ii) the references, as applicable, to the undersigned's name, which are included in or incorporated by reference in the (a) Annual Information Form for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2025 of GoldMining Inc. (the "Company") being filed as an exhibit to the Company's Annual Report on Form 40-F for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2025, being filed by the Company with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission and any amendments thereto, and (b) Registration Statement on Form F-10/A (No. 333-291776) of the Company previously filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission.

/s/ Scott E. Wilson

Scott E. Wilson,
C.P.G., SME-RM

Dated: February 27, 2026

Exhibit 99.16

Consent of Paul Hosford

The undersigned hereby consents to (i) the references to, and the information derived from, the technical report entitled "NI 43-101 Technical Report and Preliminary Economic Assessment for the La Mina Project, Antioquia, Republic of Colombia", dated effective July 24, 2023; and (ii) the references, as applicable, to the undersigned's name, which are included in or incorporated by reference in the (a) Annual Information Form for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2025 of GoldMining Inc. (the "Company") being filed as an exhibit to the Company's Annual Report on Form 40-F for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2025, being filed by the Company with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission and any amendments thereto, and (b) Registration Statement on Form F-10/A (No. 333-291776) of the Company previously filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission.

/s/ Paul Hosford

Paul Hosford,
P.Eng.

Dated: February 27, 2026

Exhibit 99.17

Consent of Michael Cole

The undersigned hereby consents to (i) the references to, and the information derived from, the technical report entitled "NI 43-101 Technical Report and Preliminary Economic Assessment for the La Mina Project, Antioquia, Republic of Colombia", dated effective July 24, 2023; and (ii) the references, as applicable, to the undersigned's name, which are included in or incorporated by reference in the (a) Annual Information Form for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2025 of GoldMining Inc. (the "Company") being filed as an exhibit to the Company's Annual Report on Form 40-F for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2025, being filed by the Company with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission and any amendments thereto, and (b) Registration Statement on Form F-10/A (No. 333-291776) of the Company previously filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission.

/s/ Michael Cole

Michael Cole,
SME-RM

Dated: February 27, 2026