



MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

For the year ended December 31, 2024
(restated)

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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

This Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") is intended to provide a summary of the operational and financial results of Karnalyte Resources Inc. ("Karnalyte" or the "Company") for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023. This MD&A should be read in conjunction with the restated audited financial statements of the Company and the related notes thereto for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023. This commentary was dated May 15, 2025. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. These documents, the annual information form dated March 21, 2025 (the "Annual Information Form"), and additional information about the Company are available on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca. Some of the statements made herein contain forward-looking information and accordingly please refer to the "Forward-Looking Information" section at the end of the MD&A.

OVERVIEW

GENERAL OVERVIEW

Karnalyte was incorporated under the Business Corporations Act (Alberta) on November 16, 2007 and is a Saskatchewan-headquartered company focused on the development of potash and magnesium operations in Saskatchewan. The Company's potash project in Wynyard, Saskatchewan (the "Potash Project") is a proposed 2.125 million tonnes per year ("TPY") potash mine utilizing conventional solution mining methods for potash production, with a vision of ultimately becoming the next greenfield, environmentally innovative mine. The Company proposes that the Potash Project, key to Karnalyte's goal of becoming a low-cost, sustainable producer of high-quality product, be developed in three phases using a modular approach, with a first phase ("Phase I") consisting of a production facility capable of producing 625,000 TPY of potash, increasing to 1,375,000 TPY of potash in the second phase, and ultimately to 2,125,000 TPY of potash in the third phase. Also under consideration is the secondary magnesium compounds, on Canada's critical minerals list.

2024 - YEAR IN REVIEW

In 2024, Karnalyte made strides in advancing its Wynyard Project, focusing on completing its NI 43-101 Compliant Technical Report. This included pursuing strategic cost-saving measures, including overseas equipment sourcing, with support from Gujarat State Fertilizers and Chemicals ("GSFC") and leadership from Wood PLC. The company also optimized operations by selling non-essential assets, generating \$261,000 in proceeds.

Karnalyte also initiated a review of its development strategy to explore the economic potential of increasing magnesium chloride production alongside its Potash Project.

The company strengthened its corporate leadership with the permanent appointments of Danielle Favreau as CEO and Christie Gradin as CFO, and the election of Sanjeev Varma to the board.

Overall, the year was marked by value-supporting initiatives aimed at cost efficiency, project development, and increased business development activities.

POTASH MARKET UPDATE

Market Update - The market conditions for potash strengthened slightly in 2024. Despite relatively low selling prices, the strong affordability among agricultural producers resulted in robust demand for potash driving record sales volumes for major producers.

In the long-term, demand is expected to stay strong especially for Canadian potash as continued geopolitical uncertainty makes the Saskatchewan region an attractive supply jurisdiction. Industry investments in potash further demonstrate strong market demand, boosting industry confidence and underscoring a positive long-term outlook for the sector. These investments highlight the importance of potash in global agricultural markets and affirm the value of Karnalyte's project.

UPDATE ON NATIONAL INSTRUMENT 43-101 COMPLIANT TECHNICAL REPORT

The Company continued to make progress on its NI 43-101 compliant technical report, a foundational step to demonstrate the value of Karnalyte and its assets, and a key precursor to any mine construction. As previously announced, industry leading solution mining and engineering firm ERCOSPLAN ingenieurgesellschaft Geotechnik und Bergbau mbH (“ERCOSPLAN”) is assisting with the technical report, including the update of the mineral resource estimation and the mine plan for brine field development as the basis for the mineral reserve estimate. The company anticipates the technical report will be completed in 2025 and looks forward to the new corporate development opportunities that will follow this key milestone.

Karnalyte remains steadfast in its commitment to potash development, which is supported by significant global demand and a robust offtake agreement. This strategic focus is underpinned by the recognition that potash is a critical commodity essential for agricultural productivity and food security.

NITROGEN - THE PROTEOS NITROGEN PROJECT

The Proteos Nitrogen Project is a proposed regional-scale nitrogen fertilizer plant to be located in central Saskatchewan, with a nameplate capacity of 700 metric tonnes per day (“MTPD”) ammonia and 1,200 MTPD urea. Our primary target market is local, independent wholesalers within a ~400-kilometre radius of Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, with a secondary target market of Midwest USA wholesalers near the Canadian border. This project is being paused while the Company focuses on its Wynyard Potash Project and the review of its development strategy.

REVIEW OF DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

In 2024, Karnalyte announced a review of its development strategy to evaluate the economic potential of increasing magnesium chloride production at the Company's Wynyard Project by developing magnesium assets alongside the Potash Project. This work included an assessment of the potential for co-production of magnesium chloride and potassium chloride using advanced solution mining technologies.

Carnallite, also known as hydrated potassium magnesium chloride, is abundant within the Company's mineral deposit. As part of its review, the Company has been studying and evaluating the economic opportunity of developing carnallite for the co-production of magnesium chloride and potassium chloride. The aim is to significantly increase magnesium chloride production, compared to previous studies, through the use of advanced solution mining technologies.

Magnesium is listed as one of Canada's 34 critical minerals and is a key mineral in the clean technologies and advanced manufacturing value chains. Additionally, Magnesium chloride serves as a key raw material in the

production of various chemicals, including magnesium metal, magnesium hydroxide, magnesium oxide, and magnesium carbonate. These chemicals are used in high-tech applications such as semiconductor manufacturing, lithium-ion battery production, and in industries including metallurgy, pharmaceuticals, agriculture and wastewater treatment, driving the demand for magnesium chloride

The study has been progressing as scheduled and the Company anticipates the review to be completed in the first half of 2025.

ASSET SALES

Subsequent to year end, the Company sold three parcels of farmland that are not core to the focus on advancing the Potash Project. The proceeds from the sale will be directed towards supporting the company's development activities, advancing its project plan and to fund working capital requirements.

OUTLOOK FOR 2025

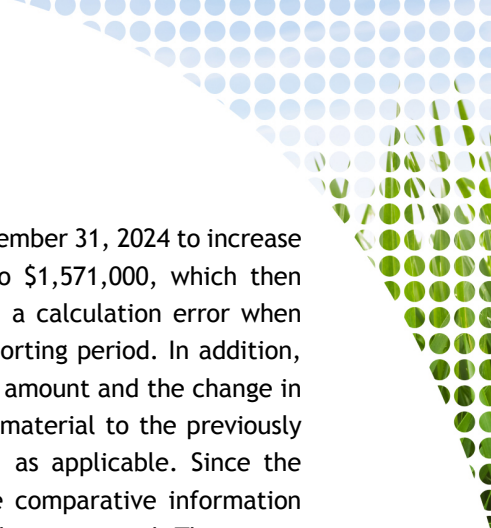
In 2025, Karnalyte Resources Inc. plans to complete the update to its NI 43-101 technical report, optimize construction and operation plans, and enhance project sustainability. The Company also plans to complete the review of its development strategy. The company will continue to optimize its asset portfolio, ensuring efficient resource allocation to support project development. Karnalyte is committed to delivering value to its stakeholders through strategic initiatives, disciplined financial management, and sustainable growth. Additionally, the company will intensify its business development activities, seeking strategic partnerships and investment opportunities to advance its projects and move them forward to development.

SELECTED ANNUAL INFORMATION

The information has been summarized from the Company's audited financial statements.

Selected annual results (CAD \$ thousands)

	Year ended December 31		
	2024	2023	2022
	(restated)	(restated)	(restated)
Total revenue	-	-	-
Interest and other income	67	133	62
Net and comprehensive loss	(1,724)	(1,448)	(1,829)
Basic and diluted per share	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.04)
Total current assets	1,225	2,716	4,209
Total assets	6,875	8,378	9,883
Total current liabilities	721	572	628
Total liabilities	2,292	2,108	2,197
Total shareholders' equity	4,583	6,270	7,686



The Company has restated its financial statements as at and for the year ended December 31, 2024 to increase the previously reported amount of decommissioning liability from \$1,289,000 to \$1,571,000, which then impacted other financial statement items. The provision discrepancy arose from a calculation error when determining the required adjustment to the decommissioning liability in each reporting period. In addition, the provision discrepancy also resulted in adjustments to the expected income tax amount and the change in unrecognized deferred tax assets. The Company has determined this error to be material to the previously issued financial statements and, as such, has restated its financial statements, as applicable. Since the material error also related to prior periods, IFRS requires the correction of the comparative information presented in the financial statements. As such, the comparative periods have also been restated. There is no impact on the previously reported total cash flows used in operating activities or the loss per share, basic and diluted for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022.

The Company does not expect any adverse affect on the Company's day to day operations as a result of the restatement.

The decommissioning liability reports the discounted amount of estimated costs required to settle the Company's obligations to dismantle, decommission and to complete activities to remediate site disturbance which are expected to be incurred in 2038. Provisions are made for the estimated cost of site restoration and capitalized in the relevant asset category. Decommissioning provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of expenditure required to settle the present obligations at the reporting date. Subsequent to the initial measurement, the provisions are adjusted at the end of each period to reflect the passage of time and changes in the estimated future cash flows underlying the obligation. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as finance costs whereas changes in the estimated future cash flows are either capitalized or recognized immediately in other income.

During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company's focus was on updating the NI 43-101 compliant technical report and reviewing the development strategy to evaluate the economic potential of increasing magnesium chloride production at the same time as the development of the potash project.

During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company's focus was on updating the NI 43-101 compliant technical report.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

General and administrative (“G&A”) costs for the year ended December 31, 2024 amounted to \$1,448,000 which is an increase of \$220,000 from the comparative 2023 amount.

The key components of the G&A costs are as follows:

	G&A Expenditures (CAD \$ thousands)	
	Year ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Salaries, wages and benefits	264	258
Business development, investor relations, regulatory fees	165	62
Accounting and legal	222	217
Consulting	206	141
Directors Fees	260	235
Office and general	331	315
Total general and administrative	1,448	1,228

Salaries, wages and benefits for the year ended December 31, 2024 were \$264,000 compared to \$258,000 in 2023 which is an increase of \$6,000. The increase is due to CPP and EI rate increases, consideration paid to the CEO resulting from the permanent appointment to the role, and year end vacation accrued but not utilized. The Company currently does not have plans to significantly increase the number of full-time equivalent employees.

Business development, investor relations and regulatory fees for the year ended December 31, 2024 amounted to \$165,000 compared to \$62,000 for the year ended December 31, 2023, which is an increase of \$103,000 largely due to the engagement with investor relations firms as part of our strategy to increase business development activities and enhance communications with investors.

Accounting and legal expenses for the year ended December 31, 2024 were \$222,000 compared to \$217,000 in the comparative year which is an increase of \$5,000 due to an inflationary increase in the 2024 audit fees.

Consulting expenses for the year ended December 31, 2024 amounted to \$206,000 compared to \$141,000 in 2023, which is an increase of \$65,000 largely due to consulting expenses related to strategic planning meetings and audit efforts. Expenses in this category are largely due to a consulting contract with the CFO.

Director fees for the year ended December 31, 2024 amounted to \$260,000 compared to \$235,000 for the 2023 comparative year, representing an increase of \$25,000. The number of directors remains unchanged from the prior year at five. However, there were more meetings in 2024 as compared to 2023.

Office and general expenses for the year ended December 31, 2024 amounted to \$331,000 compared to \$315,000 for the comparative year representing an increase of \$16,000. The majority of this increase is due to travel costs incurred to conduct in-person strategic planning meetings and seek out investment and strategic partners, which was slightly offset by a market premium rate reduction in directors and officers insurance.

OTHER COSTS IMPACTING COMPREHENSIVE LOSS

Depreciation for the year ended December 31, 2024 was \$12,000 compared to \$12,000 in 2023.

Share-based compensation expense for the year ended December 31, 2024 was \$37,000 compared to \$32,000 in the 2023 comparative year. Share-based compensation expenses in 2024 related to 380,000 stock options granted in August 2023 and 230,000 stock options granted in June 2024. In 2023, the share-based compensation expenses related to the 300,000 stock options granted in November 2021 as well as the 380,000 stock options granted in August 2023. These expenses are all non-cash in nature and stock options are expensed over a two-year vesting period using a declining balance method.

Impairment expenses for the year ended December 31, 2024 were \$732,000 compared to the year ended December 31, 2023 of \$546,000. In 2014, previous management determined that \$59,149,000 of the \$63,165,000 total carrying amount of capital assets and exploration and evaluation and other assets were no longer recoverable. At December 31, 2024, the Company determined that those impairment indicators continue to exist. Therefore, the incremental expenditures incurred on intangible and mine development assets in 2024 were determined not to impact the previously determined recoverable amount. For additional information, refer to the notes to the financial statements dated December 31, 2015 available on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca.

Other income for the restated year ended December 31, 2024 was \$227,000 compared to \$285,000 in the restated 2023 comparative year. While there is some rental income in this category from leasing the Company's land holdings to local Wynyard area farmers, the majority of the decrease relates to a \$15,000 restated recovery recorded as a result of a change in estimate of the Company's decommissioning liability, as compared to the \$81,000 restated recovery recorded in 2023.

Gain on disposal of mineral properties and intangible assets for the year ended December 31, 2024 was \$261,000 compared to \$nil in the 2023 comparative year. In the third quarter of 2024, the Company sold some idle assets for proceeds of \$267,000 (net of fees) less \$6,000 equipment repairs incurred immediately prior to sale, resulting in a net gain on disposal of \$261,000.

Net finance income for the restated year ended December 31, 2024 was \$17,000 compared to \$85,000 in the restated 2023 comparative year. The amounts recorded as net finance income are mostly the result of the amount of cash and cash equivalents that the Company is holding at a given time and the corresponding interest income the cash and cash equivalents generates. Interest income decreased by \$66,000 from 2023 to 2024 as a result of the Company's decreased cash balance and decreasing interest rates.

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

The following table provides selected financial information of the Company for each of the last eight quarters ended at December 31, 2024:

	2024				2023			
	Dec 31	Sep 30	Jun 30	Mar 31	Dec 31	Sep 30	Jun 30	Mar 31
	(restated)	(restated)	(restated)	(restated)	(restated)	(restated)	(restated)	(restated)
Total revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comprehensive loss	(425)	(265)	(510)	(524)	(397)	(264)	(413)	(374)
Basic and diluted loss per share	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Total current assets	1,225	1,537	1,739	2,589	2,716	2,904	3,335	4,069
Total assets	6,875	7,190	7,395	8,248	8,378	8,568	9,003	9,740
Total liabilities	2,292	2,193	2,142	2,492	2,108	1,916	2,098	2,424
Total shareholders' equity	4,583	4,997	5,253	5,756	6,270	6,652	6,905	7,316

*Expressed in thousands except loss per share

The comprehensive losses in all of the 2024 quarters were driven primarily by both impairment and G&A expenses, particularly office and general expenses, salaries and wages, directors fees and accounting and legal expenses, as well as impairment. Additionally, in the third quarter of 2024, the expenditures were partially offset by the gain on disposal of mineral properties and intangible assets as a result of the sale of idle assets in Wynyard. The comprehensive losses in all of the 2023 quarters were driven primarily by G&A expenses, particularly office and general expenses, salaries and wages, directors fees and accounting and legal expenses.

The first quarter of 2023 was positively impacted by a reduction in regulatory filing fees and consulting expenses. The second quarter of 2023 was positively impacted by a reduction in legal and accounting fees. The third quarter of 2023 was positively impacted due to the change in estimate of the Company's decommissioning liabilities as a result of the average bond and inflation rates. This third quarter positive impact was reversed in the fourth quarter of 2023 as the change in estimate of the Company's decommissioning liabilities was similar to the first and second quarter change in estimates, resulting in a larger comprehensive loss than the previous third quarter of 2023. The first quarter of 2024's loss increased as travel expenditures were incurred for an in-person strategic planning session and seeking investment and strategic partners. The second quarter of 2024's loss increased due to office and general expenses incurred for the investor relations firm, additional Board meetings and trips to Wynyard for asset sale preparations. In the third quarter of 2024, the comprehensive loss was positively impacted by the Wynyard idle assets sale. In the third and fourth quarters of 2024, the comprehensive loss was negatively impacted as the Company began its review for developing the magnesium assets at the same time as the Potash Project which, in turn, increased the impairment expense.

Past performance is not a guarantee of future performance and the information in this MD&A is not necessarily indicative of results for any future period. Factors expected to impact general and administrative expenses in future periods have been described throughout this MD&A.

Current assets principally reflect activity in the cash and cash equivalents account. Cash outlays vary over the quarters depending on the Company's activities.

Total assets on a quarterly basis reflect two main components, cash from financings still available to the Company and capitalized expenditures on capital assets and mineral properties for moving the Potash Project forward. Total assets remained relatively constant for most of the periods above.

Total liabilities for the periods above relate to trade and other payables and the decommissioning liability. These balances vary in the analysis due to the timing of the payments required relative to the work performed in bringing the Potash Project to its current level, as well as adjustments due to changes in the average bond and inflation rates to the restated decommissioning. Balances in all the quarters presented include the accrual of an estimate of the costs of restructuring that took place in the second and third quarters of 2017.

Total shareholders' equity is impacted by the restated quarterly comprehensive losses and the share-based compensation expense as the number of shares outstanding remains unchanged. As at December 31, 2024, the Company had 53.28 million common shares outstanding.

INVESTING

The Company capitalizes costs that are determined to provide future benefits and charges other costs to comprehensive loss including salaries, support and office costs, community relations programs and other administrative related expenditures. Costs directly related to capital assets are capitalized to appropriate categories and depreciated over their useful lives.

Expenditures to date were focused on the completion of the Company's resource reports, including updating the Company's prior technical reports, and 2013 environmental impact statement, confirming the resources and reserves through drilling wells on the initial focus area and preparing the Company for construction by advancing detailed engineering and completing initial site preparation.

EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION AND OTHER ASSETS

During the year ended December 31, 2024, all of the 2024 additions to exploration and evaluation and other assets were impaired. The additions all related to the Potash Project and magnesium study. In the third quarter of 2024, idle assets with a net book value of \$0 were sold for a net gain on sale of \$5,000. The net balances classified as intangible assets are as follows:

	Intangible Assets (CAD \$ thousands)	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Mineral property		
Surface land	4,804	4,804
Drilling	245	245
Balance, end of period	5,049	5,049

CAPITAL ASSETS

The net balances classified as capital assets are as follows:

	Capital Assets (CAD \$ thousands)	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Machinery and equipment	-	-
Buildings	86	96
Land	125	125
Land improvements	15	17
Computer hardware	-	-
Assets under construction	-	-
Balance, end of period	226	238

There were no additions to capital assets in 2024. In the third quarter of 2024, idle assets with a net book value of \$0 were sold for a net gain on sale of \$256,000. The decrease in capital assets is a result of depreciation expenses of \$12,000 recognized during the year.

The Company's ability to secure adequate financing for the development of the Potash Project on economic terms could result in a material difference from the Company's estimate of the recoverable asset.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

At December 31, 2024, the Company had net working capital of \$0.5 million compared to \$2.1 million at December 31, 2023 including \$0.9 million and \$2.3 million, respectively, in cash and cash equivalents.

As at December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company also had \$0.4 million in restricted cash that was set up as a requirement from the Government of Saskatchewan with respect to reclamation obligations regarding the Potash Project. The Company has updated its reclamation program for the Potash Project in accordance with Government of Saskatchewan regulations. This update may result in the requirement to increase the amount held as restricted cash in order to satisfy the financial assurance requirements of the Government of Saskatchewan in future periods.

The Company maintains cash in bank accounts for day-to-day operations and invests the excess in overnight financial instruments in high interest saving accounts and guaranteed investment certificates that are highly liquid.

The Company is in its pre-development phase and therefore there is material uncertainty that the Company will be able to raise additional funds to maintain sufficient financial resources to fund ongoing operating and required exploration expenditures and to move forward to the production stage. The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is dependent upon obtaining further equity issuances or other forms of financings. Please refer to the Liquidity Risk and Going Concern section under the Financial Risk Factors heading below.

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

The following are the commitments of the Company as at December 31, 2024:

Contractual Obligations (CAD \$ thousands)					
	Payments due by period				
	Total	Less than one year	Two - three years	Four - five years	More than five years
Trade and other payables	721	721	-	-	-
Leases on mineral property	3,999	367	735	735	2,162
Project contracts	73	73	-	-	-
Total	4,793	1,161	735	735	2,162

Trade and other payables relate to operating and investing expenditures that were payable at the period ended December 31, 2024 as well as an accrual of estimated costs of a restructuring that took place in the second and third quarters of 2017.

Leases on mineral property refer to the annual fees which are required to maintain the mineral leases related to the Potash Project. The Potash Project comprises of three mineral leases. KLSA 010 has a term of 21 years and expires on September 7, 2031. KL246 and KL247A also have terms of 21 years and both expire on April 24, 2037. The Company is required to pay annual lease payments of \$10.00 per hectare on any area held under lease for the term of the lease for a total cost of \$367,300 per year. The Company is also required to expend

not less than \$3,000,000 for work during the first three years of the term of the lease. Expenditures made to date on the property have satisfied this requirement.

Project contracts are in place for consulting services.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The aggregate payroll expense of key management personnel and directors was as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Salaries, benefits and other compensation arrangements	\$686	\$597
Share-based compensation	37	32
Total	723	629

There were no material changes to management compensation arrangements and no other related party transactions for the year ended December 31, 2024.

RESTRICTIONS ON DISPOSITION OF THE POTASH PROJECT

Pursuant to the terms of the subscription agreement (the “**Subscription Agreement**”) and the offtake agreement (the “**Offtake Agreement**”) between the Company and GSFC, each dated January 10, 2013, the Company must not divest, sell, assign, transfer or otherwise dispose of any part of its interests in the Potash Project without the prior written consent of GSFC until the third anniversary of the date on which the first shipment for delivery of products is dispatched by the Company in accordance with the terms of the Offtake Agreement (the “**Project Lock In Period**”). After the expiry of the Project Lock In Period, a person may acquire an interest in the Potash Project subject to GSFC’s right to terminate the Offtake Agreement at that time. The Subscription Agreement provides that, subject to certain conditions, the above-described restrictions on disposition do not apply to a creation or grant of a security interest to a lender providing financing for the Potash Project (including for an expansion thereof). The Offtake Agreement provides that following the expiry of the Project Lock In Period, the Company may dispose of any part of the Potash Project that is not part of the Company’s subsurface mineral lease KLSA 010 or that is not intended or reasonably required for the three phases of the Potash Project.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“**IFRS**”) requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amount of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The Company evaluates judgments and estimates periodically based on historical experience and various assumptions that are considered reasonable in the circumstances. Actual results may differ from those reported. The Company reviews significant areas subject to judgment and estimation with the Audit Committee and independent auditors. Significant areas requiring judgment and estimates include:

STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT

The Company is in the development stage of its history and at this stage of the Company’s growth, it is subject to the risks associated with early stage companies, including uncertainty of future revenues, developing

acceptable markets and growth into established markets, profitability and the need to raise additional financing to continue to progress its Potash Project.

Continued exploration and development of the property is dependent on the Company's ability to obtain necessary financing. As the Company is not currently producing from its property, it will be necessary for the Company to seek additional equity or debt to finance its programs.

EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION AND OTHER ASSETS AND CAPITAL ASSETS

The Company's exploration and evaluation expenditures relating to the acquisition of mineral properties, leases, and the exploration and development thereon are recorded at cost and include direct and indirect acquisition and exploration costs associated with specific mineral properties. These costs are capitalized on the basis of the potential realization from the underlying asset and will be amortized over the shorter of estimates of reserves or service life, following the commencement of production, or written off if the properties are sold or abandoned.

Assets under construction, machinery and equipment, buildings, land improvements, computer hardware and leasehold improvements are recorded at cost. Capital assets are depreciated over their estimated useful lives.

The Company reviews exploration and evaluation assets, capital assets and other non-financial assets for indicators of impairment at each reporting period. Impairment indicators are used to determine whether carrying values of assets should be assessed for impairment or whether a reversal of impairment may be required.

Internal and external indicators of impairment for capital and other non-financial assets are considered, including significant changes in the extent or manner in which an asset is expected to be used. The use of a significant portion of the Company's capital assets is related to exploration and evaluation activity.

Indicators of impairment for exploration and evaluation assets include the period for which the Company has the right to explore, expected renewals of exploration rights, whether substantive exploration and evaluation expenditures on mineral properties are budgeted, and results of exploration and evaluation activities on the exploration and evaluation assets. Management also considers whether sufficient data exists to indicate that the carrying amount of capital assets and exploration and evaluation and other assets is unlikely to be recovered in full from successful development or by sale.

In measuring impairment, estimates of future cash flows require assumptions about future business conditions and other developments. Significant, unanticipated changes to these assumptions could require a provision for impairment in the future.

DECOMMISSIONING PROVISIONS

Amounts are recorded for decommissioning provisions that will be incurred by the Company at the end of the operating life of the facilities and properties and upon retirement of its mining assets. Estimates of these costs are subject to uncertainty associated with the method, timing and extent of future decommissioning activities. The provision and related asset and expense are impacted by estimates with respect to the costs and timing of decommissioning.

SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

The Company has share-based payments expenses for stock option awards to employees, directors, officers and consultants, as explained in the Company's financial statements. IFRS requires that all share-based awards be accounted for using the fair value method. Under this method, the Black-Scholes option pricing model requires estimates of the expected life of the option, forfeiture rates, stock volatility and the risk-free interest rate expected over the life of the option. A change in these assumptions could materially change the amount of share-based payments expenses recorded.

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Contingent liabilities are reviewed continuously to assess whether an outflow of cash has become probable. If the recognition criteria are met, then a provision is recorded in the period in which the change in probability occurs. Assessing whether a contingent liability is probable requires the Company to make judgments about the existence of past events and the application of applicable laws, contractual or constructive obligations.

FINANCIAL RISK FACTORS

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 commercial obligations. The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk arising from operations. The Company's cash and restricted cash is held with large Canadian financial institutions and management believes the risk of loss to be remote.

LIQUIDITY RISK AND GOING CONCERN

The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining sufficient cash balances to meet liabilities when due. As at the December 31, 2024, Company had cash and cash equivalents totalling \$870,000 (2023 - \$2,296,000) to settle trade and other payables of \$721,000 (2023 - \$572,000). As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023 the Company's trade and other receivables are subject to normal trade terms.

Management is aware, in making its going concern assessment, of material uncertainties related to events and conditions that may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The Company is in its pre-development phase and therefore there is material uncertainty that the Company will be able to raise additional funds to maintain sufficient financial resources to fund ongoing operating and required exploration expenditures and to move forward to the production stage. As at December 31, 2024, the Company had working capital (current assets less current liabilities) of \$504,000. Subsequent to year end, the Company sold three parcels of land for net proceeds totaling \$1,409,000. The Company's working capital and subsequent land sales may be insufficient to fund operations in the upcoming year and beyond. In addition to ongoing operating expenses, the Company is committed to expenditures in 2025 and subsequent years on its regulatory spending requirements and mineral properties to keep the Company in good standing. The Company's cash position may also be impacted by a requirement to fund the decommissioning liability. The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is dependent upon obtaining further equity issuances or other forms of financings. There is no assurance that the Company will be successful in obtaining required funding at an acceptable cost as and when needed or at all. Failure to obtain additional funding on a timely basis may cause the Company to postpone development plans, forfeit rights in its properties or reduce or terminate its operations.

The financial statements do not include any adjustments to carrying values of asset amounts and liabilities, or reported expenses that may be necessary if the going concern assumption were not appropriate.

MARKET RISK

Market risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices, whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual instrument or its issuer or factors affecting all instruments traded in the market. The Company's future potash sales are exposed to price risk with respect to North American and international potash prices.

CURRENCY RISK

The Company's functional currency is the Canadian dollar with the majority of transactions denominated in Canadian dollars. At this time management believes the foreign exchange risk derived from currency conversions is not significant and therefore does not hedge its foreign exchange risk. At December 31, 2024, the Company held the majority of its cash in Canadian dollars.

INTEREST RATE RISK

The Company's trade and other payables are non-interest bearing and have contractual maturities of less than 45 days. As at December 31, 2024, the Company's only interest bearing asset is cash in high interest saving accounts and guaranteed investment certificates. Cash and cash equivalents earn interest at prevailing short-term interest rates. During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company earned interest income of \$67,000 (2023 - \$133,000) from its cash and cash equivalents.

INTERNAL CONTROLS

DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

The Company has established disclosure controls and procedures for the timely and accurate preparation of financial and other reports. Such disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance that material information required to be disclosed is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the periods specified by applicable securities regulations. In addition, the disclosure controls ensure that information required to be disclosed is accumulated and communicated to the appropriate members of management and properly reflected in the Company's continuous disclosure filings.

As with most small or developing companies and consistent with the concept of reasonable assurance, the Company recognizes that the relative cost of maintaining these disclosure controls and procedures should not exceed their expected benefits. As a result, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures can only provide reasonable assurance, and not absolute assurance, that the objectives of such controls and procedures are met.

The Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer are responsible for evaluating the disclosure controls and procedures. They have concluded that the design and operation of these disclosure controls and procedures were not effective due to the existence of material weaknesses in the internal controls over financial reporting noted in the following section.

The Company mitigates these weaknesses by using external consultants as appropriate; however, such mitigating procedures do not constitute compensating controls for the purposes of National Instrument 52-109 Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings ("NI 52-109").

INTERNAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING (ICFR)

The Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of the Company are responsible for designing and ensuring the operating effectiveness of internal controls over financial reporting. They are also responsible for causing the internal controls to be designed and operated effectively under their supervision. They are intended to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS. It is management's belief that any control system, no matter how well conceived or operated, can provide only reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. An internal control system cannot prevent all errors or fraud.

The Company does not have adequate in-house personnel to properly implement segregation of duties with respect to day-to-day accounting, complex accounting and non-routine transactions that may arise and also to prevent and monitor the potential for management override. It is not deemed economically feasible at this time to have such personnel.

These material weaknesses may increase the risk of material misstatements in the financial statements; the Company mitigates these weaknesses by using external consultants as appropriate; however, such mitigating procedures do not constitute compensating controls for the purposes of NI 52-109.

OFF BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Company has no off balance sheet arrangements at the time of this MD&A.

OUTSTANDING SHARES

As of the date of this MD&A, the Company has 53,283,982 Common Shares and 960,000 stock options issued and outstanding.

FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

Certain statements in this MD&A may constitute "forward-looking" statements which involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company, or industry results, to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Forward-looking information is often, but not always, identified by the use of words such as "anticipate", "believe", "could", "estimate", "expect", "plan", "intend", "forecast", "future", "guidance", "may", "predict", "project", "should", "strategy", "target", "will" or the negative or similar words or phrases suggesting future outcomes or language suggesting an outlook.



Forward-looking statements may include, but are not limited to, management's expectations, intentions, and beliefs concerning: the development and operation of the Potash Project or the Proteos Nitrogen Project; future extraction and exploitation of mineral deposits; capital expenditure requirements; future commodity prices; expectations regarding prices and costs; expectations regarding the Company's ability to obtain additional financing necessary to develop the Potash Project or the Proteos Nitrogen Project; expectations regarding the production capacity of the Potash Project and the Proteos Nitrogen Project; expectations regarding markets for potash in North America and globally; expectations regarding markets for nitrogen fertilizer products; expectations regarding the distinction between standard-grade and high-grade potash; expectations regarding markets for magnesium; the effectiveness of the Company's anticipated solution mining methods; expenditures to be made by the Company to meet certain work commitments; work plans to be conducted by the Company; reclamation and rehabilitation obligation and liabilities; treatment under governmental regulatory regimes with respect to environmental matters; treatment under governmental taxation regimes; impact of foreign governments and regulation on the Company's operations; future development of infrastructure; government regulation of mining operations; dependence on key personnel; and competitive conditions.

Forward-looking statements in this MD&A include statements regarding: the Company's ability to commence and increase production from 625,000 TPY, to 1.375 million TPY, and thereafter to 2.125 million TPY of potash; the production of potash, nitrogen fertilizer products, or magnesium; the costs related to the operation of the plant and facilities will be consistent with other solution mining operations subject to differences in the Company's mineral body and processing; the implementation and ongoing use of solution mining process; further seismic exploration and drilling; global fertilizer demand and consumption; capital expenditure and operational expenditure estimates; anticipated results of development and extraction activities and estimated future developments; the Company's ability to produce sufficient potash to meet its obligations under the Offtake Agreement; the Company's ability to obtain additional financing on satisfactory terms; the market prices for potash, nitrogen fertilizer products, and magnesium; the Company's ability to pump the waste underground to eliminate surface salt tail piles; the Company's ability to economically extract and process mineralized material into potash; and the improvements that the Company has developed for the solution mining process are as effective as expected by the Company.

Such forward-looking statements are based on a number of material factors and assumptions, including: the stabilization of the global potash industry and market; the Company obtains additional financing in the future; the Company executes its project development plans in a manner consistent with the Company's technical report filed on July 15, 2016 (the "**2016 Technical Report**"); the Company executes its discounted cash flow model assumptions as described in the 2016 Technical Report; estimates of mineral resources and mineral reserves in the 2016 Technical Report are accurate; full potash production is reached; that the Company continues to have rights to the property subject to subsurface mineral leases KL 246, KL 247A and KLSA 010, and such rights are not challenged or impacted in any material manner; that the Company is able to obtain required approvals, licences and permits, in a timely manner; the Company is able to successfully develop and market nitrogen fertilizer products; the Company is able to successfully develop and market magnesium products; the Company's key senior management continue in their respective roles with the Company; the Company's intellectual property is not challenged; the Company does not become subject to litigation; the Company's ability to meet its obligations under the Offtake Agreement; environmental and other applicable law and other regulations are not amended, repealed or applied in a manner that impacts the development and operation of the Potash Project or the Proteos Nitrogen Project as currently anticipated; there are no



adverse changes to the price of potash, nitrogen fertilizer products, or magnesium that would adversely affect the prospects for developing and operating the Potash Project or the Proteos Nitrogen Project, or making it inadvisable or uneconomic to proceed with development; the future mining operations operate as anticipated; the Company's ability to maintain and develop positive relationships with foreign governments and future business partners; the Company is able to develop and maintain the infrastructure required to export, store and transport its potash, nitrogen fertilizers, or magnesium production; there are no comparable mining companies targeting carnallite in North America; and the continued existence and operation of the primary potash production facility.

Forward-looking statements involve significant risks and uncertainties, should not be read as guarantees of future performance or results, and will not necessarily be accurate indications of whether or not such results will be achieved. A number of factors could cause actual results to differ materially from the results discussed in the forward-looking statements, including, but not limited to, the factors discussed under "Financial Risk Factors" elsewhere in this MD&A and the following factors, which are discussed in greater detail under the "Risk Factors" section of the Annual Information Form: exploration, development and operation risks related to the Potash Project and the Proteos Nitrogen Project; the ability to secure adequate financing to implement the Company's strategic and development objectives; the ability to maintain adequate capital to meet the Company's financial commitments; the successful execution of the Company's project plans; the uncertainty regarding the estimation of mineral resources and mineral reserves in the 2016 Technical Report; the lack of current revenues and uncertainty about future revenues; the risks associated with the limited operating history of the Company; the lack of developed markets for the Company's magnesium products; the unproven nature of solution mining of carnallite in Saskatchewan; no assurance of titles, leases, or maintenance of existing permits; permit and licensing requirements related to exploration and development activities; the Company's ability to satisfy its material agreements, including the Offtake Agreement; the risks associated with the enforcement of the Company's material agreements, including the Offtake Agreement; the potential loss of key employees, technical experts or key suppliers; the potential for a volatile market for the Common Shares of the Company; the potential dilution of shareholders through future financings; failure to protect the Company's intellectual property rights; litigation and tax matters; adequacy of the Company's insurance coverage; adequacy of the Company's internal controls over financial reporting; environmental and regulatory risks; the volatility of potash and magnesium prices; the cyclical nature of the potash and magnesium industries; availability and cost of labour and materials required for the construction of Phase I; competition; and currency exchange rate fluctuations.

Although the forward-looking statements contained in this MD&A are based upon what management of the Company believes are reasonable assumptions, the Company cannot assure investors that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are made as of the date of this MD&A and are expressly qualified in their entirety by this cautionary statement. Subject to applicable securities laws, the Company assumes no obligation to update or revise them to reflect new events or circumstances.

Further information about the factors affecting forward-looking statements is available in Karnalyte's Annual Information Form and the restated audited annual financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024, which have been filed with Canadian provincial securities commissions and are available on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca.