Surge Battery Metals Inc.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the three months ended March 31, 2026

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") should be read in conjunction with the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements of the Company and notes thereto for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025 (the "Financial Statements"), and the audited consolidated financial statements of the Company and notes thereto for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 (the "Annual Financial Statements") of Surge Battery Metals Inc. (the "Company" or "Surge"). The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"). All monetary amounts are expressed in Canadian dollars unless otherwise indicated. All information contained in this MD&A is current as of May 26, 2026, unless otherwise indicated.

For further information on the Company, reference should refer to the Company's public filings which are available on the SEDAR+ website (www.sedarplus.ca) and on the Company's website (www.surgebatterymetals.com).

Unless the context suggests otherwise, references to the "Company" or "we", "us", "our" or similar terms refer to Surge Battery Metals Inc.

CAUTION REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This MD&A may contain certain statements that may be deemed "forward-looking statements". All statements in this document, other than statements of historical fact, which address events or developments that the Company expects to occur, are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are not historical facts and are generally identified by the words such as "expects", "plans", "anticipates", "believes", "intends", "estimates", "projects", "potential", "interprets" and similar expressions, or events or conditions that "will", "would", "may", "could" or "should" occur. Forward-looking statements in this document include statements regarding future exploration programs, joint venture partner participation, liquidity, financing requirements and the effects of accounting policy changes.

Although the Company believes the expectations expressed in such forward-looking statements are based on reasonable assumptions, such statements are not guarantees of future performance and actual results may differ materially from those in forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause the actual results to differ materially from those in forward-looking statements include market prices, exploration success, continued availability of capital and financing, inability to obtain required regulatory or governmental approvals and general economic, market or business conditions. Readers are cautioned that any such statements are not guarantees of future performance and actual results or developments may differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements.

Forward-looking statements are based on the beliefs, estimates and opinions of the Company's management on the date the statements are made. The Company undertakes no obligation to update these forward-looking statements in the event that management's beliefs, estimates, opinions or other factors should change except as required by law.

These statements are based on a number of assumptions including, among others, assumptions regarding general business and economic conditions, the timing of the receipt of regulatory and governmental approvals for the transactions described herein, the ability of the Company and other relevant parties to satisfy stock exchange and other regulatory requirements in a timely manner, the availability of financing for the Company's proposed transactions and exploration and development programs on reasonable terms and the ability of third-party service providers to deliver services in a timely manner. The foregoing list of assumptions is not exhaustive. Actual results may differ materially from those anticipated in the forward-looking statements as a result of various factors and risks.

DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

Surge Battery Metals Inc. ("Surge" or the "Company") was incorporated under the Company Act (British Columbia) on June 19, 1987 and continued under the Canada Business Corporations Act on August 13, 1997. The Company is an exploration stage company engaged in the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties with the primary focus on exploration for high-value battery metals required for the electric vehicle ("EV") market. The Company trades on the TSX Venture Exchange (the "Exchange") under the symbol NILI and the OTCQX Best Market under the symbol NILIF. In February 2024, the Company was ranked as one of the top 50 mining companies on the Exchange.

The Company's principal place of business is located at 300 – 1455 Bellevue Avenue, West Vancouver, BC, V7T 1C3 and the registered and records office is located at Suite 501, 3292 Production Way, Burnaby, British Columbia, V5A 4R4.

Current Period Key Highlights

On February 5, 2026, the Company granted equity-based compensation awards under its equity incentive plan, consisting of 881,250 restricted stock units ("RSUs") and 293,750 performance stock units ("PSUs") to certain employees and executives.

On February 9, 2026, Nevada North Lithium LLC (the "JV"), the joint venture formed by the Company and Rubicon Nevada Lithium Corp., selected Fluor Enterprises, Inc. ("Fluor") as the lead engineering firm for the Pre-Feasibility Study ("PFS") at its flagship NNLP.

On February 25, 2026, Surge Battery Metals Inc. announced the final assay results from its 2025 drilling program at the Nevada North Lithium Project, completed by its joint venture Nevada North Lithium LLC. The final five infill drill holes, aimed at supporting a Pre-Feasibility Study, confirmed a thick, continuous, high-grade lithium deposit, with standout results such as 116 meters averaging 3,752 ppm lithium in hole NNL-030 and strong mineralization at depth in hole NNL-036. The program also successfully collected key hydrogeological and geotechnical data for permitting and mine planning, including groundwater monitoring near Texas Spring, while identifying additional value potential from elevated cesium and rubidium concentrations. Overall, the results supported management's expectations regarding the size, continuity and quality of the mineralized system.

Completed Financings

During the three months ended March 31, 2026, the Company completed the following financing:

In January 2026, the Company received aggregate proceeds of $2,240,350 from the exercise of securities, consisting of $2,110,350 from the exercise of 6,530,600 share purchase warrants and $130,000 from the exercise of 300,000 stock options. As a result of the exercises, the Company issued an aggregate of 6,830,600 common shares in accordance with the terms of the applicable warrant and option agreements.

In February 2026, the Company received proceeds of $400,177 from the exercise of 1,286,380 share purchase warrants. In connection with the exercise, the Company issued 1,286,380 common shares in accordance with the terms of the warrant agreement.

On February 4, 2026, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement financing for aggregate gross proceeds of $25,000,002 through the issuance of 27,777,780 units at a price of $0.90 per unit. Each unit consisted of one common share and one-half of one common share purchase warrant, with each whole warrant exercisable at a price of $1.35 per share commencing 60 days following the date of issuance until February 3, 2029.

As a result of the financing, the Company paid cash finder's fees of $1,389,432 and issued 1,331,003 finder's warrants exercisable at $1.35 per common share until February 3, 2029.

Subsequent Events

In April 2026, a total of 556,660 outstanding warrants were exercised for gross proceeds of $232,900, at a weighted average exercise price of $0.42 per warrant exercised.

On April 1, 2026, Nevada North Lithium LLC ("the JV"), the joint venture formed between the Company and Rubicon Nevada Lithium Corp., announced the commencement of an advanced metallurgical optimization program with Kemetco Research Inc. to support the ongoing Pre-Feasibility Study ("PFS") for the Nevada North Lithium Project ("NNLP") located in Elko County, Nevada. The program is designed to further refine and optimize metallurgical performance and process design parameters as part of the PFS development work.

The testing program utilizes a Master Composite sample, representing the first 10 years of the planned mine life, which was developed in collaboration with Fluor Corporation, the lead engineering firm for the PFS. The primary objective of the program is to validate and optimize key Process Design Criteria ("PDC") and Heat and Mass Balance ("HMB") models currently being developed as part of the overall engineering work, supporting advancement toward a more robust and technically refined project design.

Environmental geochemical studies (acid/toxic leachate potential) commenced in March 2026 to provide facilities design information related to material stockpiles and impoundments. Additional field and laboratory geotechnical studies related to mine and facilities design were initiated during Q1 2026. Wildlife and other periodic environmental monitoring programs remain underway.

On May 5, 2026, the Company received proceeds of $23,960 from the exercise of 63,000 stock options. In connection with the exercise, the Company issued 63,000 common shares in accordance with the terms of the stock option plan.

On May 6, 2026, the Company submitted an initial application to list its common shares on the Nasdaq Capital Market ("Nasdaq"). The proposed listing is intended to support the Company's long-term capital markets strategy by enhancing visibility among U.S. investors, broadening the Company's shareholder base, and improving trading liquidity. The application remains subject to Nasdaq review and approval.

On May 14, 2026, the JV announced an updated Mineral Resource Estimate ("MRE") for the Nevada North Lithium Project ("NNLP"). The updated MRE contains an estimated 10.5 million tonnes of Lithium Carbonate Equivalent ("LCE") grading 3,007 ppm Li in the Measured and Indicated categories, including a high-grade core of 6.7 million tonnes LCE at 3,820 ppm Li. This exceeds the scale contemplated in the current Preliminary Economic Assessment ("PEA") mine plan, which is based on 3.6 million tonnes grading 4,016 ppm Li, indicating potential for future expansion beyond the current PEA mine plan.

The updated MRE is supported by a targeted infill and step-out drilling program consisting of nine drill holes, which resulted in an 87% conversion of the PEA mine pit into higher-confidence Measured and Indicated resources This strong conversion rate highlights excellent geological continuity and supports increased confidence in the project's resource model and development potential.

In May 2026, a total of 14,860,500 outstanding warrants were exercised for gross proceeds of $8,167,275, at a weighted average exercise price of $0.55 per warrant.

SUMMARY OF EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES

The acquisition, exploration, and evaluation expenditures for the Company's current projects for the three months ended March 31, 2026 are summarized as follows:

	Nevada North Lithium Project	**San Emidio Lithium Project**	
	USA	**USA**	**Total**
	$	**$**	**$**
Balance, December 31, 2025	**-**	**910,793**	**910,793**
Acquisition Costs:			
Additions	-	-	-
	-	**-**	**-**
EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION COSTS			
Assaying	-	-	-
Drilling	-	-	-
Engineering and consulting	-	-	-
Field expenses	26,692	-	26,692
Geophysics	-	-	-
Land and water use, claims and concessions	14,351	-	14,351
Site development	-	-	-
Travel	-	-	-
	41,044	**-**	**41,044**
Balance, March 31, 2026	**41,044**	**910,793**	**951,837**

Following the formation of Nevada North Lithium LLC (the "JV") in December 2025, certain exploration, evaluation and development expenditures related to the Nevada North Lithium Project have been incurred through the JV and therefore are not included in the Company's recorded exploration and evaluation asset balances.

For the three months ended March 31, 2026, the Company incurred $41,044 in acquisition and exploration expenditures compared to $449,089 in exploration expenditures during the three months ended March 31, 2025.

Current Projects

The Nevada North Lithium Project (NNLP) lies in northeastern Elko County, NV approximately 140 km (87 miles) northeast of Elko, NV, and 74 km (46 miles) north of Wells, NV. The NNLP comprises 684 federal unpatented lode mining claims totaling approximately 5,265 ha (13,004 acres) on land administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). Minority ownership of subsurface mineral rights on privately-owned parcels constitutes an additional 356 ha (880 acres) lying surrounded by and contiguous with unpatented lode mining claims. Total area represented by the NNLP is approximately 5,621 ha (13,884 acres).

In December 2025, the Company entered into a joint venture with Rubicon Nevada Lithium Corp. to create Nevada North Lithium LLC (the "JV") to advance development of the NNLP. The initial focus of the JV is the completion of a Pre-Feasibility Study ("PFS") to evaluate the technical and economic viability of the proposed project. The PFS is expected to form the basis for future development decisions and further project advancement.

In February 2026, the Company engaged Fluor Enterprises Inc. as the lead engineering firm to complete a NI 43-101 compliant Pre-Feasibility Study for the NNLP. Fluor will incorporate existing metallurgical test work data generated by the Company and conduct a technical review to assess its adequacy and maturity for PFS-level design requirements. Where required, the Company, Fluor Enterprises, and Kemetco Research will coordinate additional metallurgical test work to address identified gaps. The PFS program is intended to define an optimized process flowsheet suitable for scale-up and detailed engineering, supported by a coordinated test work program to be completed at Kemetco's laboratory facility in Richmond, British Columbia.

In September 2025, the Company announced plans to mobilize for a nine-hole core drilling program at the Nevada North Lithium Project. The program, totaling approximately 4,500 feet (1,370 meters), was designed to intercept all three upper high-grade lithium clay horizons and to support a future Pre-Feasibility Study. A key objective of the program is to upgrade the current Inferred Mineral Resource to the Indicated category, with the potential for up to 40% to be classified as Measured.

Drill site construction commenced on September 22, 2025. Drilling operations started September 29 and were completed October 24 with a total of 1,412.6 meters (4,634.5 feet) in nine holes. Due to issues with the first drill, a second drilling company was contracted to ensure that the project would be completed before winter weather set in. The second company started drilling October 7. Core was logged and cut in a new leased facility in Twin Falls, Idaho. The first hole was delivered to the ALS Global sample preparation laboratory on November 14, 2025, with the final set of results (of unmineralized material) received in February 2026.

The Company has also entered into a new 2025 Right of Entry and Exploration Agreement with the Salmon River Cattlemen's Association, securing access to five drill sites on private lands, while approvals for the remaining four holes on adjacent Bureau of Land Management lands were received in mid-September 2025. The 2025 program also collected critical geotechnical and hydrogeological data to inform mine design, permitting, and project development.

In July 2023, the Company entered into a mineral property option and joint venture agreement (the "M3M Agreement") with M3 Metals Corp. ("M3M"), an Exchange listed company. The M3M Agreement grants the Company the option to earn up to an 80% interest in and to 254 mineral claims held by M3M ("M3M Claims") that are contiguous with the Company's Nevada North Lithium Project. In accordance with the M3M Agreement, the Company can earn the 80% interest by making the following option payments:

(a) to earn a 50% interest – pay $500,000 (paid) and issue 2,000,000 common shares of the Company (issued with a fair value of $1,180,000);
(b) to earn a further 20% interest – pay $250,000, issue 2,000,000 common shares of the Company, and incur $250,000 in exploration expenditures (incurred); and
(c) to earn the remaining 10% interest – pay $500,000 and issue 1,000,000 common shares of the Company.

The M3M Agreement has a term of five years and requires, upon its termination, that the Company and M3M enter into a joint venture should the Company earn the minimum 50% interest.
The Company has become aware of a subsequent dispute regarding the ownership of some M3M Claims (approximately 800 acres of the total 12,890 acres). In September 2023, the Company and M3M entered into an amendment of the M3M Agreement which provides that the M3M Agreement continues to be of full force and effect with M3M being obligated to defend title to a number of M3M Claims totaling approximately 800 acres in northeastern part of the M3M property. Management does not consider the disputed claims to be material to the overall M3M Claims.

During 2024, four claims were relinquished due to overlap with senior claims held by a third party, and three additional claims were staked in November 2024 to consolidate the property position.

On August 27, 2025, the Company completed the acquisition by issuing 1,200,000 common shares to M3 Metals Corp., thereby obtaining a 100% ownership interest in the Claims. The Company and M3 Metals Corp. have completed filing the necessary quitclaim deeds and related documentation with Elko County, Nevada, and the BLM to formally record the updated ownership.

In October 2023, the Company entered into two mineral property purchase agreements to purchase a total of 25% of the mineral rights to private lands, comprised of four parcels totaling 880 acres, situated in the Company's existing North Nevada Lithium Project ("Private Lands").
The summary of both agreements is as follows:

The first agreement (the "Wilkins Family Agreement") for 21.25% of the mineral rights requires the Company to make the following cash payments and share issuances:

(a) a cash deposit of US$50,000 (paid $67,130);
(b) issuance of 1,250,000 common shares of the Company upon Exchange approval of the agreement (issued with a fair value of $587,500); and
(c) a cash payment of US$150,000 upon the Company entering into an agreement to purchase the surface rights to the Private Lands ("Surface Agreement").

The second agreement (the "Y3-II Agreement") for 3.75% of the mineral rights requires the Company to make the following cash payments and share issuances:

(a) a cash deposit of US$8,250 (paid $11,154);
(b) issuance of 300,000 common shares of the Company upon TSX-V approval of the agreement (issued with a fair value of $147,000); and
(c) a cash payment of US$24,750 upon the Company entering into a Surface Agreement.

The vendors under the Wilkins Family Agreement and the Y3-II Agreement will retain a 3% royalty on production on the Private Lands which is not payable until the Company enters into the Surface Agreement. The Company has the right for five years to purchase one-half of the royalty for US$975,000.

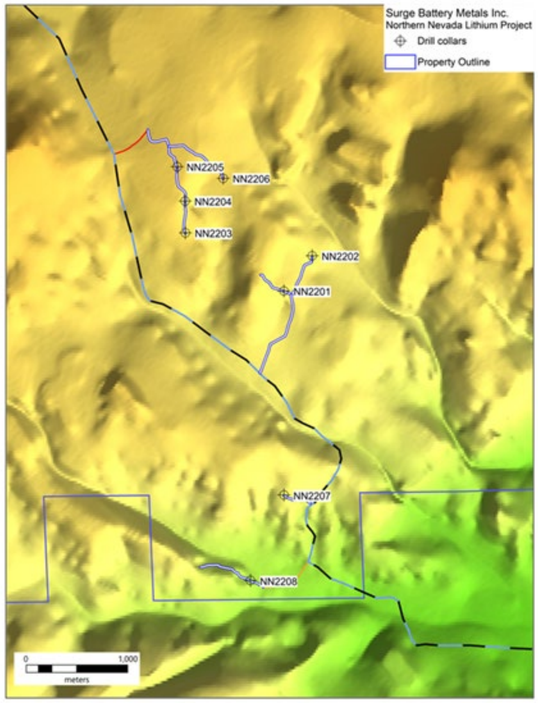
Starting in late 2021 through December 2023, a total of 2,141 soils samples had been collected from the combined Surge and M3M property. These samples carried lithium values ranging from 5.1 to 5,120 parts per million (0.512%). Significant results included 134 samples greater than 1,000 parts per million lithium. The main zone of highly anomalous lithium values extends about 4,100 meters north-south and about 900 meters east-west with three other smaller zones of strongly anomalous values.

Samples were collected from the nominal B horizon with standard sampling methods, and both bagged and stored in the crew camp until they were transported to Elko for storage in the locked Rangefront warehouse in Elko. The Company's project geologist and qualified person retrieved the samples from the warehouse, inserted quality control samples into the sample stream and delivered the samples to the ALS Global sample preparation facility in Elko. Samples were screened to minus 180 microns (80 mesh) and analyzed by a four-acid digestion and ICP-MS (ALS method ME-MS61). Standards and blanks were inserted on about one per 20 samples (5%). Results for the quality assurance/quality control samples were very good with a maximum of 6% variation from the mean.

In August and September of 2022 Surge drilled eight reverse circulation holes on the property as an initial test of the anomalies outlined in the soil sampling. These holes yielded the results summarized below.

Hole ID	From ft	To ft	From M	To M	Thickness ft	thickness M	Avg Li ppm
NN2201	0	55	0	16.76	55	16.76	3826
NN2201	95	140	28.95	42.67	45	13.72	2958
NN2201	165	225	50.29	68.58	60	18.29	2388
				total	160	48.77	3042
NN2202	0	10	0	3.05	10	3.05	2065
NN2202	50	65	15.24	19.81	15	4.57	1295
				total	25	7.62	1603
NN2203	5	120	1.52	36.57	120	35.05	4008

Hole ID	From ft	To ft	From M	To M	Thickness ft	thickness M	Avg Li ppm
NN2203	170	200	51.81	60.96	30	9.15	3210
NN2203	235	250	71.62	76.2	15	4.58	1480
				total	165	48.78	3633
NN2204	0	100	0	30.48	100	30.48	3929
NN2204	135	170	41.15	51.81	35	10.66	2563
NN2204	210	215	64	65.53	5	1.53	1500
				total	140	42.67	3501
NN2205	0	115	0	35.05	115	35.05	4000
NN2205	155	190	47.24	57.91	35	10.67	2020
NN2205	220	240	67.05	73.15	20	6.1	2216
				total	170	51.82	3383
NN2206	0	20	0	6.1	20	6.1	1590
NN2206	50	85	15.24	25.91	35	10.67	2479
				total	55	16.77	2155
NN2207	35	145	10.67	44.2	110	33.53	4092
NN2207	170	220	51.82	67.06	50	15.24	4081
NN2207	245	435	74.68	132.59	190	57.91	3884
NN2207	465	510	141.73	155.45	45	13.72	3676
				total	395	120.5	3943
NN2208	0	75	0	22.86	75	22.86	3621
NN2208	85	250	25.91	76.2	165	50.29	3207
NN2208	275	290	83.82	88.39	15	4.57	1780
				total	255	77.72	3245



In August of 2023, Surge drilled an additional five Sonic Core holes on the property followed by seven diamond core holes in September and early October.

Results of these holes expanded the footprint of the mineralization an additional 1.6 km to the north and confirmed an approximate width of about 650 meters. The table below shows the assay results for the 2023 drilling campaign.

Four of the diamond holes were drilled from the same sites as other holes to explore deeper than the original hole and to calibrate between different types of drilling (sonic core and reverse circulation). NN2308 was drilled on the site of sonic core hole NN2301. Diamond core hole NN2309 was drilled on the site of reverse circulation hole NN2308. Diamond core hole NN2310 was drilled from the same site as diamond hole NN2307 but at a 50° dip at an azimuth of 90° (due east). Diamond hole 2311 was drilled on the site of sonic core hole NN2302. Except for hole NN2310, all holes were vertical. The table below shows the mineralized intervals in these holes using a cutoff grade of 1,000 ppm Li. The lithium values are the weighted average of the assays for the individual sample intervals.

Hole ID	From ft	To ft	interval Ft	From m	To M	interval M	Li ppm
NN2301	27.5	107.5	80.0	8.4	32.8	24.4	4939
NN2301	147.5	177.5	30.0	45.0	54.1	9.1	3758
NN2301	207.5	220.0	12.5	63.3	3.8	3.8	2284
NN2301	227.5	245.0	17.5	69.3	74.7	5.3	2591
NN2301		Total	140.0			42.7	4155

Hole ID	From ft	To ft	interval Ft	From m	To M	interval M	Li ppm
NN2302	67.5	177.5	110.0	20.6	54.1	33.5	4043
NN2302	237.5	260.0	22.5	72.4	79.2	6.9	2343
NN2302		Total	135.0			40.4	3712

Hole ID	From ft	To ft	interval Ft	From m	To M	interval M	Li ppm
NN2303	2.5	5.0	2.5	0.8	1.5	0.8	1210
NN2303	10.0	12.5	2.5	3.1	3.8	0.8	1210
NN2303	257.5	327.5	70.0	78.5	99.8	21.3	3063
NN2303		Total	75.0			22.9	2939

Hole ID	From ft	To ft	interval Ft	From m	To M	interval M	Li ppm
NN2304	70.0	167.5	97.5	21.3	51.1	29.7	3840
NN2304	227.5	237.5	10.0	69.3	72.4	3.0	2132
NN2304		Total	107.5			32.8	3681

Hole ID	From ft	To ft	interval Ft	From m	To M	interval M	Li ppm
NN2305	0.0	62.5	62.5	0.0	19.1	19.1	3437
NN2305	92.5	142.5	50.0	28.2	43.4	15.2	3226
NN2305	175.0	207.5	32.5	53.3	63.2	9.9	2081
NN2305	215.0	260.0	45.0	65.5	79.2	13.7	2308
		Total	217.5			57.9	2882

Hole ID	From ft	To ft	interval Ft	From m	To M	interval M	Li ppm
NN2306	0.0	32.0	35.5	0.0	9.8	9.8	4423
NN2306	62.0	99.5	37.5	18.9	30.3	11.4	4673
NN2306	124.5	160.0	35.5	38.0	48.8	10.8	2805
NN2306	446.0	457.0	11.0	135.9	139.3	3.4	2200
NN2306	492.0	507.0	15.0	150.0	154.5	4.5	1634
NN2306		Total	134.5			39.9	3573

Hole ID	From ft	To ft	interval Ft	From m	To M	interval M	Li ppm
NN2307	62.0	87.0	25.0	18.9	26.5	7.6	1410
NN2307	352.0	422.0	70.0	107.3	128.6	21.3	3268
NN2307	497.0	507.0	10.0	151.5	154.5	3.5	1230
NN2307	647.0	707.0	60.0	197.2	215.5	18.3	2361
NN2307		Total	165.0			50.7	2533

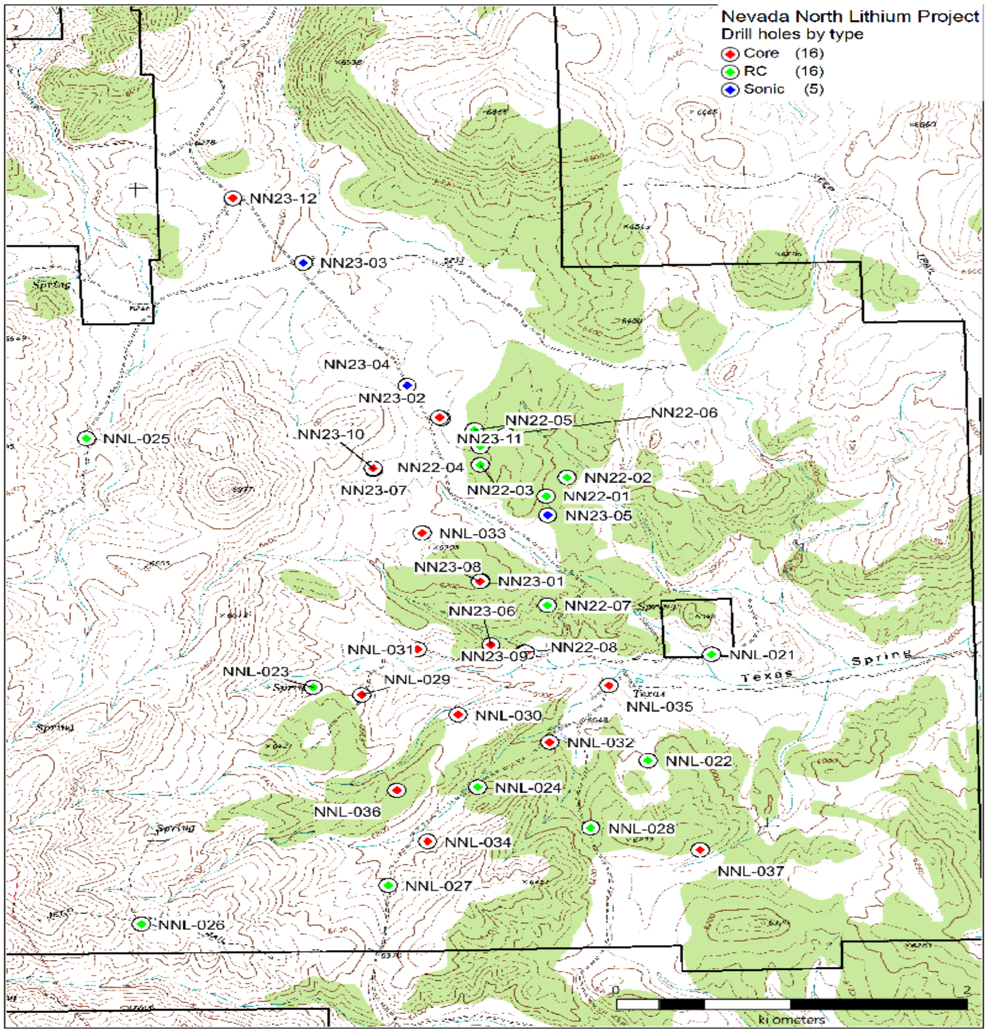
Hole ID	From ft	To ft	interval Ft	From m	To M	interval M	Li ppm
NN2308	25.0	107.0	82.0	7.6	32.6	25.0	4718
NN2308	147.0	177.0	30.0	44.8	54.0	9.2	3812
NN2308	213.0	223.0	10.0	64.9	68.0	3.1	2300
NN2308	232.0	243.0	11.0	70.7	74.1	3.4	2627
NN2308	577.0	652.0	75.0	175.9	198.7	22.8	2835
NN2308	687.0	722.0	35.0	209.4	220.1	10.7	1707
NN2308		Total	243.0			74.1	3397

Hole ID	From ft	To ft	interval Ft	From m	To M	interval M	Li ppm
NN2309	0.0	72.0	72.0	0.0	21.9	21.9	3446
NN2309	91.5	247.0	155.5	27.9	75.3	47.4	3591
NN2309	277.0	292.0	15.0	84.4	89.0	4.6	2143
NN2309	297.0	322.0	30.0	89.0	98.1	9.1	1113
NN2309	332.0	342.0	10.0	101.2	104.2	3.0	1310
NN2309	347.0	357.0	10.0	105.8	108.8	3.0	1440
NN2309		Total	292.5			110.3	3075

Hole ID	From ft	To ft	interval Ft	From m	To M	interval M*	Li ppm
NN2310	72.0	97.0	25.0	21.9	29.6	7.6	1480
NN2310	362.0	463.5	101.5	110.3	141.3	30.9	4084
NN2310	532.0	562.0	30.0	162.2	171.3	9.1	1748
NN2310		Total	156.5			47.7	3220

Hole ID	From ft	To ft	interval Ft	From m	To M	interval M	Li ppm
NN2311	62	177	115	18.84	177	34.94	3722
NN2311	202	217	15	61.38	65.94	4.56	2237
NN2311	637	647	10	193.56	196.6	3.04	2825
NN2311	667	680	13	202.67	206.62	3.95	2661
NN2311		Total	153			46.49	3428

Hole ID	From ft	To ft	interval Ft	From m	To M	interval M	Li ppm
NN2312	0	5.5	5.5	0	1.68	1.68	1530
NN2312	5.5	7.5	2	1.68	2.29	0.61	1610
NN2312	7.5	12	4.5	2.29	3.66	1.37	1360
NN2312		Total				3.66	1480


Nevada North Lithium Project
Drill holes by type
Core (16)
RC (16)
Sonic (5)
NN23-12
NN23-03
NN23-04
NN23-02
NN22-05
NN22-06
NN23-11
NNL-025
NN23-10
NN22-04
NN22-02
NN23-07
NN22-03
NN22-01
NN23-05
NNL-033
NN23-08
NN23-01
NN22-07
NN23-06
NNL-031
NN22-08
NN23-09
NNL-021
NNL-023
NNL-029
NNL-035
NNL-030
NNL-032
NNL-022
NNL-024
NNL-036
NNL-028
NNL-034
NNL-037
NNL-027
NNL-026
Texas
Spring
0
2
kilometers

The table below lists all the Surge drill holes on the NNLP property.

Hole_ID	Hole_ID_Old	UTM_Y	Elev_m	Depth_m		azimuth dip
NNL-001	NN22-01	4618023	1885	82.3	0	-90
NNL-002	NN22-02	4618156	1877	91.44	0	-90
NNL-003	NN22-03	4618245	1907	91.44	0	-90
NNL-004	NN22-04	4618376	1910	91.44	0	-90
NNL-005	NN22-05	4618494	1919	91.44	0	-90
NNL-006	NN22-06	4618459	1904	76.2	0	-90
NNL-007	NN22-07	4617250	1858	160.02	0	-90
NNL-008	NN22-08	4616916	1820	91.44	0	-90
NNL-009	NN23-01	4617423	1891	99.82	0	-90
NNL-010	NN23-02	4618573	1916	84.58	0	-90
NNL-011	NN23-03	4619679	1894	107.44	0	-90
NNL-012	NN23-04	4618808	1908	91.44	0	-90
NNL-013	NN23-05	4617888	1875	79.25	0	-90
NNL-014	NN23-06	4616968	1837	198.73	0	-90
NNL-015	NN23-07	4618214	1929	235.31	0	-90
NNL-016	NN23-08	4617418	1891	242.93	0	-90
NNL-017	NN23-09	4616915	1820	131.98	0	-90
NNL-018	NN23-10	4618222	1929	303.89	90	-50
NNL-019	NN23-11	4618581	1916	207.87	0	-90
NNL-020	NN23-12	4620136	1905	199.03	0	-90
NNL-021	NNL-021	4616901	1793	85.344	0	-90
NNL-022	NNL-022	4616148	1826	121.92	0	-90
NNL-023	NNL-023	4616667	1881	152.4	0	-90
NNL-024	NNL-024	4615959	1851	121.92	0	-90
NNL-025	NNL-025	4618433	1935	243.84	0	-90
NNL-026	NNL-026	4614988	2044	243.84	0	-90
NNL-027	NNL-027	4615261	1897	137.16	0	-90
NNL-028	NNL-028	4615670	1863	167.64	0	-90
NNL-029	NNL-029	4616612	1881	121.31	0	-90
NNL-030	NNL-030	4616473	1859	177.39	0	-90
NNL-031	NNL-031	4616936	1853	140.82	0	-90
NNL-032	NNL-032	4616278	1825	171.3	0	-90
NNL-033	NNL-033	4617761	1888	123.29	0	-90
NNL-034	NNL-034	4615573	1871	166.73	0	-90
NNL-035	NNL-035	4616681	1801	153.01	0	-90
NNL-036	NNL-036	4615936	1902	169.77	0	-90
NNL-037	NNL-037	4615514	1864	188.98	0	-90

Starting May 27 through June 29, 2024, Surge conducted a third round of drilling on the property using Reverse Circulation techniques. Drilling was directed at extending the mineral footprint to the south, east, and west. Two holes were drilled on the M3 Metals Corp. claims (NN025, 026), two on claims owned by Surge (NN027, 028), and four explored private parcels where Surge purchased the minority mineral rights under the Wilkins & Y3-II agreements described above (NN021 – 024). Evolution Gold holds the remaining 75% mineral right and participated financially and technically in the drilling of holes NN021 – 024.

Results of the 2024 program expanded the mineral footprint some 1,300 meters to the south-southeast (NNL028) and 1,000 meters from the east (NNL021) of the previous southernmost hole (NN2209). Significant assay results are shown in the table below. Note that in the table below the cutoff grade was increased to 1,600 ppm lithium (2,300 ppm li for hole NNL-028) as opposed to the 1,000 ppm cutoff grade in the previous tables.

Hole ID	From(ft)	To (ft)	int(ft)	From(M)	To (M)	int(M)	Li ppm
NNL-021	0	20	20	0	6.1	6.1	2696
NNL-021	40	90	50	12.19	27.43	15.24	4661
NNL-021	110	190	80	32	57.91	25.91	3859
NNL-021		Total	150			47.25	4051

1600 ppm cut off, no internal dilution

Hole ID	From(ft)	To (ft)	int(ft)	From(M)	To (M)	int(M)	Li ppm
NNL-022	45	125	80	13.7	38.1	24.38	4816
NNL-022	150	190	40	45.72	57.91	12.19	4230
NNL-022	210	350	140	64	106.67	42.67	3734
NNL-022	370	385	15			4.57	2058
NNL-022		Total	275			83.81	4029

1500 ppm cut off, no internal dilution

Hole ID	From(ft)	To (ft)	int(ft)	From(M)	To (M)	int(M)	Li ppm
NNL-023	50	90	35	15.24	27.43	10.66	2656

missing sample 80 -85 ft (24.38 - 25.91)

Hole ID	From(ft)	To (ft)	int(ft)	From(M)	To (M)	int(M)	Li ppm
NNL-024	0	85	85	0	25.91	25.9	4200
NNL-024	120	260	140	36.57	79.2	42.7	3227
NNL-024		Total	225			68.6	3595

1600 ppm cut off, no internal dilution

Hole ID	From(ft)	To (ft)	int(ft)	From(M)	To (M)	int(M)	Li ppm
NNL-024	0	80	80	0	24.38	24.38	4307
NNL-024	160	220	60	48.77	67.1	18.3	3865
NNL-024		Total	140			42.66	4118

contained intervals

Hole ID	From(ft)	To (ft)	int(ft)	From(M)	To (M)	int(M)	Li ppm
NNL-025	150	155	5	45.7	47.2	1.5	1250

NNL-026 no significant lithium mineralization

Hole ID	From(ft)	To (ft)	int(ft)	From(M)	To (M)	int(M)	Li_ppm
NNL-027	100	115	15	30.48	35.05	4.57	2322

1600 ppm cut off, limited to results with no internal dilution

Hole ID	From(ft)	To (ft)	int(ft)	From(M)	To (M)	int(M)	Li ppm
NNL-028	235	315	80	71.62	96.01	24.39	4854
NNL-028	345	405	60	103.63	124.96	21.33	4238
NNL-028	435	550	115	132.58	167.63	35.05	3493
NNL-028		Total	255			80.77	4095

2300 ppm Li cut off no internal dilution

The results from the 2024 reverse circulation drilling program, which included 1,274 meters (4,180 feet) across eight holes, have prompted an update to the Mineral Resource Estimate. The updated NI 43-101 technical report for the project, including the revised resource estimate, was filed on SEDAR on November 11, 2024. This is an inferred resource calculation based on the 28 drill holes, use of published values from comparable geology for density of the mineralized rock, and published values for percentage recovery in the processing circuit.

The 2025 drilling program consisted of 8 "P" size core holes to infill between existing holes and to step out to the southeast. Results expanded the deposit to the southeast and provided continuity between many of the holes in the central part of the deposit.

Hole ID	From ft	To ft	ft interval	From meters	To Meters	M interval	Li_ppm
NNL-029	0	37.7	37.7	0	11.49	11.5	3989
NNL-029	75	113	38	22.86	34.44	11.6	3000
NNL-029	159.6	170	10	48.64	51.69	3.1	1775
NNL-029	209.6	249	39.7	63.88	75.98	12.1	3868
NNL-029	263.6	267	3	80.34	81.26	1.0	1335
NNL-029	321.2	331	10	97.9	100.94	3.0	1783
NNL-029			138.4			42.3	3305

Hole ID	From ft	To ft	ft interval	From meters	To Meters	M interval	Li_ppm
NNL-030	92.6	198	105.4	28.22	60.35	32.1	4521
NNL-030	228	297	69	69.49	90.52	21.0	3788
NNL-030	324.2	527	202.3	98.81	160.47	61.7	3365
NNL-030			376.70			114.8	3766

Hole ID	From ft	To ft	ft interval	From meters	To Meters	M interval	Li ppm
NNL-031	47.7	158	110.3	14.54	48.16	33.62	4468
NNL-031	193	263	70	58.82	80.16	21.34	3169
NNL-031	328	353	25	102.71	107.59	4.9	1631
NNL-031	393	428	35	119.78	130.45	10.7	1982
NNL-031			240.3			70.51	3432

Hole ID	From ft	To ft	ft interval	From meters	To Meters	M interval	Li ppm
NNL-032	27.0	82.0	55.0	8.2	25.0	16.8	4081
NNL-032	107	317	210	32.61	96.62	64.0	3610
NNL-032			265.0			80.8	3708

Hole ID	From ft	To ft	ft interval	From meters	To Meters	M interval	Li ppm
NNL-033	56	136	80.0	17.07	41.45	24.4	4386
NNL-033	183	215	32.0	55.78	65.53	9.8	2137
NNL-033	279.2	312	32.8	85.1	95.09	10.0	1719
NNL-033			144.8			44.1	3285

Hole ID	From ft	To ft	ft interval	From meters	To Meters	Int M	Li ppm
NNL-034	19	54.3	35.3	5.79	16.55	10.8	2061
NNL-034	97	227	130.0	29.56	69.19	39.6	2653
NNL-034			165.3			50.4	2527

Hole ID	From ft	To ft	ft interval	From meters	To Meters	Int_M	Li_ppm
NNL-035	27	32	5	8.23	9.75	1.5	1340
NNL-035	151.5	187	35.5	46.17	56.99	10.8	2022
NNL-035	284.8	305	20.2	86.8	92.96	6.2	1810
NNL-035			60.7			18.5	1895

Hole ID	From ft	To ft	ft interval	From meters	To Meters	Int_M	Li_ppm
NNL-036	112	207	95	34.14	63.09	29.0	3907
NNL-036	236	282	46	71.93	85.95	14.0	2593
NNL-036	327	378	51	99.66	115.21	15.6	2291
NNL-036	382	397	15	116.43	121	4.6	1985
NNL-036	422	453	31	128.43	137.88	9.4	4580
NNL-036	457	477	20	139.29	145.38	6.1	1567
NNL-036			258			78.6	3141

Hole ID	From ft	To ft	ft interval	From meters	To Meters	Int_M	Li_ppm
NNL-037	0.0	12.0	12.0	0.0	3.7	3.7	3687
NNL-037	34.5	63.0	28.5	10.5	19.2	8.7	4870
NNL-037	82	132	50	24.99	40.23	15.2	4353
NNL-037	0.0	132.0	50.0	0.0	40.2	15.2	4353
NNL-037			140.5			42.8	4401

On completion of the 2024 drilling, the resource model was revised by the original authors to include the new results and incorporate mineralization within the boundaries of the private parcels. The base case for the resource estimate used in the PEA is a $20,000/t LCE pit shell (material that would be economic to mine at a lithium carbonate price of $20,000 / Tonne) at a cutoff grade of 1,250. The tables below show sensitivities for the new inferred resource on the Surge claims including the company's 25% mineral rights on the private parcels. The bold row in each table represents the base case.

Inferred Mineral Resources Declared at 1250 ppm Lithium Cut-off and Variable Pitshell LCE Price for Comparative and Sensitivity Purposes

Zone	Pit shell LCE Price	Cutoff	Tonnes	Li ppm	LCE (Mt)
All	$22,000	1,250	555,300,000	2,943	8.70
All	**$20,000**	**1,250**	**550,000,000**	**2,956**	**8.65**
All	$18,000	1250	539,400,000	2,982	8.56
All	$15,000	1,250	504,600,000	3,070	8.25
All	$10,000	1,250	363,700,000	3,498	6.77
All	$5,000	1,250	41,400,000	4,818	1.06

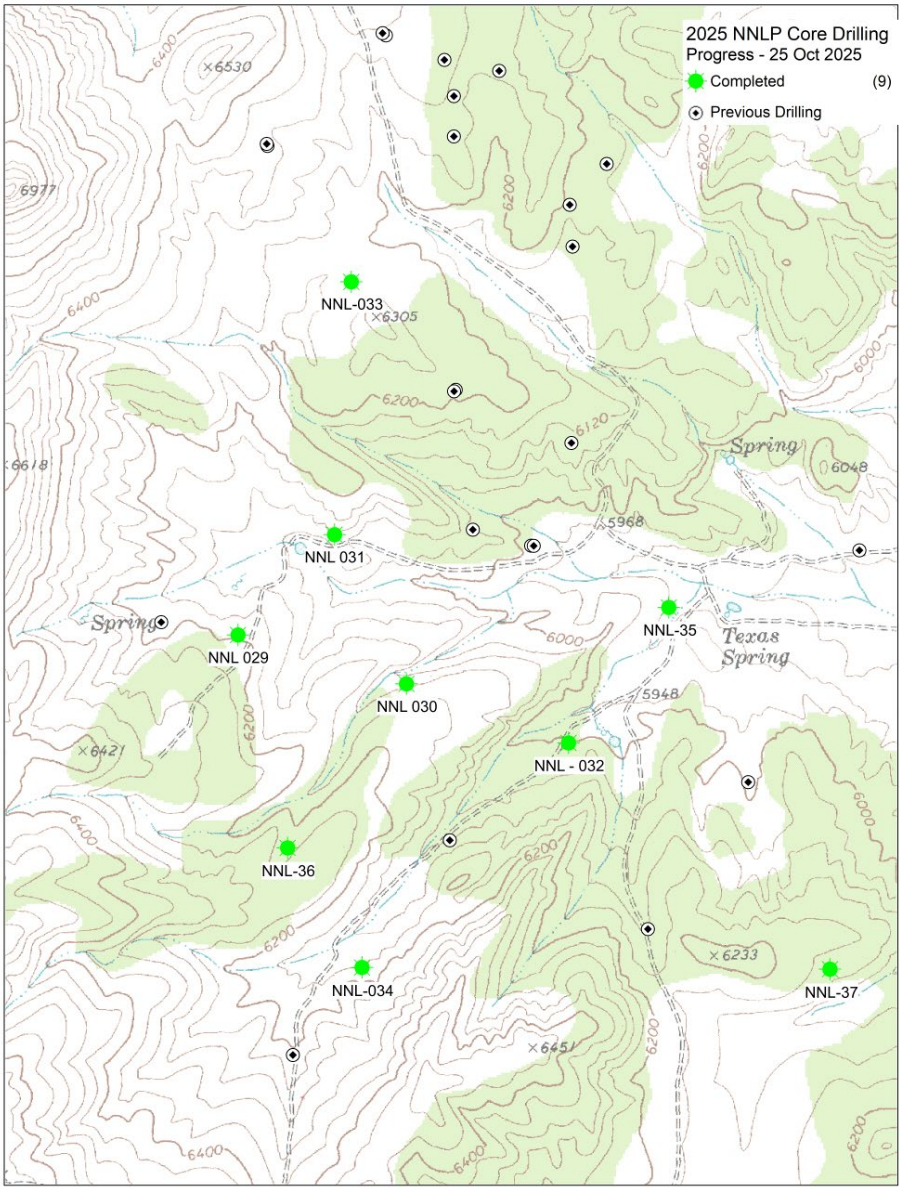
Inferred Mineral Resources Declared at a $20,000/t LCE Pitshell and Variable Cut-off for Comparative and Sensitivity Purposes

Cutoff (Li ppm)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (Li ppm)	LCE (Mt)
1,000	554.1	2,939	8.68
1,250	**550.0**	**2,956**	**8.65**
1,500	510.0	3,079	8.36
1,750	472.3	3,193	8.03
2,000	437.1	3,298	7.67
3,000	263.2	3,880	5.44
4,000	92.6	4,583	2.26

A global resource, including all mineralization regardless of ownership, results in inferred resource of 701Mt @ 3010 ppm Li for 11.24Mt LCE at a cut off of 1250 ppm Li.
The metrics used to derive a 1,250 ppm Li base case cut-off grade and define the resource pit shell include:

- Operating cost per resource tonne: US$88.50
- LCE price: US$20,000/t LCE
- Recovery: 73.5%
- Bulk Density: 1.79 t/m3
- Pit Slope: 27°
- Li to LCE conversion factor: 5.323

Kemetco of Richmond, B.C., Canada performed preliminary extractive metallurgical studies using composite samples from the 2023 sonic drill core. This was to determine if lithium carbonate could be produced by leaching the mineralized rock and subsequent processing of the leach solution using concentration and chemical precipitation of unwanted elements and finally producing lithium carbonate solid in excess of 99% purity. Additionally, test work at Sepro in Langley, B.C., showed that the use of the Falcon 'C' Concentrator resulted in a 25% boost in lithium grades while retaining 87% of the lithium in the feed material.



San Emidio Lithium Project, USA

During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company entered into a property option agreement with Paul Lechler, John Van de Sand, David White and Darren Howe, whereby the Company may earn an undivided 80% interest in 16 mineral claims comprising 640 acres located 60 miles Northeast of Reno in the San Emidio Desert, Washoe County, Nevada. These lithium exploration claims, referred to as the Galt claim group, adjoin the Company's previously held San Emidio desert lithium claims.

The proposed consideration for the undivided 80% interest in the Galt claim group is as follows:

(a) Pay $25,464 (US$20,000) (paid) upon Exchange approval which occurred in March 2022;

(b) Issue 1,000,000 restricted common shares of the Company upon Exchange approval, which shares shall vest and be released as follows: 25% released upon Exchange approval and 25% released each three-month period thereafter (issued with a fair value of $130,000);

(c) Issue 4,000,000 warrants, whereby each warrant will entitle the optionors to purchase one additional common share of the Company with an exercise price of $0.30 per share for a period of five years from Exchange approval and vesting on the same schedule as the restricted shares (issued with a fair value of $459,160); and
(d) Pay US$10,000 each year on the anniversary of Exchange approval of the transaction for five years. As at March 31, 2026, the Company has paid $41,443 (US$30,000) (March 31, 2025 - $17,141 (US$20,000)).

Previous mineral exploration on the Galt claim group includes 51 playa sediment samples collected for chemical analysis at ALS Geochemistry in Vancouver, B.C. Results of aqua regia leaching of the samples show 68 parts per million to 852 parts per million lithium (mean 365 parts per million), 5.3 parts per million to 201 parts per million cesium (mean 72 parts per million) and 35 parts per million to 377 parts per million rubidium (mean 180 parts per million). Results from two seven-foot-deep auger holes show lithium, cesium and rubidium concentrations in the range of 143.5 parts per million to 773 parts per million lithium, 56.8 parts per million to 102.5 parts per million cesium and 155 parts per million to 272 parts per million rubidium.

Qualified Person Statement

"Summary of Exploration Activities" and "Subsequent Events" sections of this MD&A have been reviewed and approved for technical content by Alan J. Morris, CPG (Certified Professional Geologist), independent consulting geologist and Qualified Person under the provisions of NI 43-101.

SELECTED INTERIM FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The Company is listed on the TSX Venture Exchange and the OTCQX Best Market. In February 2024, the Company was recognized as one of the TSX Venture Exchange's Top 50 companies. The Company has not recorded any revenues and depends upon share issuances to fund its administrative and exploration expenses. See the summary of results, below:

	For the three months ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
	$	$
Revenue	-	-
Operating Expenses	(4,711,158)	(1,081,252)
Other income (expenses)	61,083	7,147
Loss and comprehensive loss for the period	(4,650,075)	(1,074,105)
Basic and diluted loss per common share	(0.02)	(0.01)
Exploration and evaluation asset	951,837	10,593,262
Total assets	41,987,986	11,589,689
Total long-term liabilities	-	-
Working capital	30,015,920	670,330
Dividend per share	-	-

The Company's projects remain in the exploration and development stage and, accordingly, have not generated revenue.

As at March 31, 2026, the Company had not yet achieved profitable operations and had accumulated losses of $54,576,621 (December 31, 2025 – $49,926,546) since inception. Net losses for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025 resulted in basic and diluted loss per share of $0.02 and $0.01, respectively.

As at March 31, 2026, the Company had no continuing source of operating revenue. The Company has not paid dividends on its common shares and does not currently intend to pay dividends in the foreseeable future, as available funds are expected to be reinvested into business operations, primarily the advancement of its exploration projects.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS – THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

The table below details the significant changes in operating expenditures for the three months ended March 31, 2026 as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2025

Expenses	Increase / Decrease in Expenses	Explanation for Change
Consulting and management fees	Increase of 686,146	Increase primarily due to bonuses paid during the period
Marketing	Increase of $418,869	Increase due to expanded marketing activities
Share-based compensation	Increase of $2,339,591	Increase related to stock options granted during the current period
Transfer agent and regulatory fees	Increase of $80,457	Increase due to additional corporate activities
Travel, lodging, and food	Increase of $93,630	Increase related to additional travel associated with marketing activities

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

The following table summarizes selected quarterly financial information for the Company's most recent eight quarters, prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"):

	2026 Q1	2025 Q4	2025 Q3	2025 Q2	2025 Q1	2024 Q4	2024 Q3	2024 Q2
	Mar 31, 2026	Dec 31, 2025	Sep 30, 2025	Jun 30, 2025	Mar 31, 2025	Dec 31, 2024	Sep 30, 2024	Jun 30, 2024
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Net Sales / Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comprehensive Loss for the quarter	(4,650,075)	(3,304,081)	(770,868)	(1,506,189)	(1,074,105)	(3,963,731)	(1,934,361)	(1,851,599)
Diluted Income (Loss) per share	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

As at March 31, 2026, the Company had cash of $4,005,114 and short-term investments of $26,000,000, compared to cash of $777,209 and no short-term investments as at March 31, 2025. The Company also had working capital of $30,015,920 as at March 31, 2026, compared to $670,330 as at March 31, 2025.

The Company expects to fund its liabilities and planned acquisition, exploration, and operational activities over the next fiscal year using existing cash balances and proceeds from future equity financings, including private placements and the exercise of stock options and warrants.

The increase in cash of $1,311,243 during the three months ended March 31, 2026 was primarily attributable to:

- $23,610,555 in proceeds from private placements;
- $2,510,527 from the exercise of warrants;
- $130,000 from the exercise of stock options; and
- $3,000,000 from the redemption of short-term investments.

These inflows were partially offset by:

- $26,000,000 used to acquire short-term investments;
- $1,898,795 in operating expenditures; and
- $41,044 in exploration expenditures.

From time to time, the Company raises additional capital through private placements and other forms of equity financing. The Company's ability to fund exploration activities is dependent on its ability to obtain adequate financing and ultimately on the recoverability of amounts capitalized to mineral exploration properties.

The Company has not yet determined whether its mineral properties contain economically recoverable mineral reserves and, accordingly, there can be no assurance that exploration or development activities will result in profitable mining operations.

As the Company is not currently generating operating cash flow, its primary source of future funding is expected to be through the issuance of additional equity securities and option agreements relating to resource properties. There can be no assurance that the Company will be successful in raising sufficient capital to meet its obligations. Failure to obtain adequate financing could result in the Company curtailing or limiting its operations.

COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The Company has no material commitments or contingencies not disclosed elsewhere in this MD&A, as at March 31, 2026 or the date of this report.

OFF BALANCE SHEET TRANSACTIONS

The Company has no off-balance-sheet transactions as at March 31, 2026 or the date of this report.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Key management personnel are the persons responsible for the planning, directing, and controlling of the activities of the Company and include both executives and non-executive directors, and entities controlled by such persons. The Company considers all directors and officers of the Company to be key management personnel. All related party transactions are recorded at the amount agreed to by the Company and the related party.

In May 2023, the Company entered into Independent Contractor Services Agreements with the GKM Holdings Ltd., a company controlled by the Chairman and director of the Company, to provide management consulting services to the Company. The agreement requires monthly payments of $20,000. Included in the agreement is a provision for a one-year payout ($240,000) in the event of a termination without notice and a provision for a two-year payout ($480,000) in the event of a change of control. In August 2023, the Company amended the agreements to increase the monthly fees to $30,000 resulting in the one-year payout increasing to $360,000 and the two-year payout increasing to $720,000. In December 2024, the Company amended the agreements to increase the monthly fees to $40,000 resulting in the one-year payout increasing to $480,000 and the two-year payout increasing to $960,000.

In May 2023, the Company entered into Independent Contractor Services Agreements with the President, CEO and director of the Company to provide management consulting services to the Company. The agreement requires monthly payments of $20,000. Included in the agreement is a provision for a one-year payout ($240,000) in the event of a termination without notice and a provision for a two-year payout ($480,000) in the event of a change of control. In August 2023, the Company amended the agreements to increase the monthly fees to $30,000 resulting in the one-year payout increasing to $360,000 and the two-year payout increasing to $720,000. In December 2024, the Company amended the agreements to increase the monthly fees to $40,000 resulting in the one-year payout increasing to $480,000 and the two-year payout increasing to $960,000.

In May 2023, the Company entered into an Independent Contractor Services Agreement with IMEX Consultants Inc., a company controlled by a director of the Company, to provide management consulting services to the Company. The agreement requires quarterly payments of US$25,000. Included in the agreement is a provision for a one-year payout (US$100,000) in the event of a termination without notice and a provision for a two-year payout (US$200,000) in the event of a change of control.

In July 2023, the Company entered into a consulting agreement with a director of the Company to assist the Company in the exploration of the Nevada North Lithium Project. The base fee for the service is US$25,000 every three months, payable in arrears at the end of every three months. Included in the agreement is a provision for a one-year payout (US$100,000) in the event of a termination without notice and a provision for a two-year payout (US$200,000) in the event of a change of control.

In September 2023, the Company entered into a consulting agreement with the corporate secretary of the Company to provide management consulting services to the Company. The agreement requires monthly payments of $7,000. Included in the agreement is a provision for a one-year payout ($84,000) in the event of a termination without notice and a provision for a two-year payout ($168,000) in the event of a change of control.

In November, 2024, the Company entered into an independent contractor services agreement with Tu Hoang Lieu ("Lieu") to provide management consulting services to the Company. The agreement required monthly payments of $5,000. Included in the agreement is a provision for twelve months payout ($60,000) in the event of a termination without cause and a cash payment equal to the value of any then vested equity compensation held by Lieu. In the event of a change of control, the Company is liable to pay a lump sum payment equivalent to 24 months fee ($120,000), and a payment equal to all cash bonuses paid to Lieu in the 24 months prior to the change of control.

In December 2025, the Company entered into an independent contractor services agreement with Steffen Ball ("Ball") to provide management consulting services to the Company. The agreement requires monthly payments of US$13,333. Included in the agreement is a provision for twelve months' payout (US$160,000) in the event of a termination without cause and a cash payment equal to the value of any then vested equity compensation held by Ball. In the event of a change of control, the Company is liable to pay a lump sum payment equivalent to 24 months fee (US$320,000), and a payment equal to all cash bonuses paid to Ball in the 24 months prior to the change of control.

The following details the transactions with related parties:

	For the three months ended March 31,	
	2026	**2025**
	$	**$**
Consulting and management fees:		
Brian Morrison	115,000	22,398
Dr. Vijay Mehta	46,040	25,000
GKM Holdings Ltd.	338,000	120,000
Greg Reimer	338,000	120,000
Iain Scarr	72,611	25,010
Owen Taylor	50,000	-
Michael Harris	135,000	30,000
Tu Lieu	19,000	15,000
Share-based compensation	1,952,425	420,649
Finders Fees	88,120	-
	3,154,195	**778,057**

As at March 31, 2026, the Company owed $38,882 (March 31, 2025 - $66,408) to directors, officers, and companies with common directors and officers of the Company for reimbursement of expenses and accrued fees which are included in trade and other payables.

Increase primarily due to performance-based compensation and bonuses incurred during the period associated with corporate development, financing, and strategic activities.

CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

The Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") are responsible for designing internal controls over financial reporting in order to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of the Company's consolidated financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS. The design of the Company's internal control over financial reporting was assessed as of the date of this MD&A.

Based on this assessment, it was determined that certain weaknesses may exist in internal controls over financial reporting. As indicative of many small companies, the lack of segregation of duties and effective risk assessment were identified as areas where potential weaknesses existed. Management compensates for these potential weaknesses through ongoing senior management oversight and monitoring. The officers will continue to monitor very closely all financial activities of the Company and increase the level of supervision in key areas. It is important to note that this issue would also require the Company to hire additional staff in order to provide greater segregation of duties. Since the increased costs of such hiring could threaten the Company's financial viability, management has chosen to disclose the potential risk in its filings and proceed with increased staffing only when the budgets and workload will enable the action. The Company has attempted to mitigate these weaknesses, through a combination of extensive and detailed review by the CFO of the financial reports.

In contrast to the certificate required for non-venture issuers under National Instrument 52-109 Certificate of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings ("NI 52-109"), Surge utilizes the Venture Issuer Basic Certificate which does not include representations relating to the establishment and maintenance of disclosure controls and procedures ("DC&P") and internal controls over financial reporting ("ICFR"), as defined in NI 52-109.

In particular, the certifying officers filing a Venture Issuer Basic Certificate do not make any representations relating to establishment and maintenance of:

i) controls and other procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by the issuer in its annual filings, interim filings or other reports filed or submitted under securities legislation is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in securities legislation; and

ii) a process to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with the issuer's GAAP ("IFRS").

The Company's certifying officers are responsible for ensuring that processes are in place to provide them with sufficient knowledge to support the representations they are making in this certificate.

Investors should be aware that inherent limitations on the ability of Surge's certifying officers to design and implement on a cost-effective basis DC&P and ICFR as defined in NI 52-109 may result in additional risks to the quality, reliability, transparency and timeliness of interim and annual filings and other reports provided under securities legislation.

RISK FACTORS

The mineral industry involves significant risks. In addition to the risk factors described elsewhere in this MD&A, the risk factors that should be taken into account in considering Surge's business include, but are not limited to, those set out below. Any one or more of these risks could have a material adverse effect on the future prospects of the Company and the value of its securities.

Industry and Mineral Exploration Risk

Mineral exploration is highly speculative in nature, involves many risks and frequently is non-productive. There is no assurance that the Company's exploration efforts will be successful. At present, Surge's projects do not contain any proven or probable reserves. Success in establishing mineral reserves is dependent upon a number of factors, including the quality of the project itself. Substantial expenditures are required to establish reserves or resources through drilling, to develop metallurgical processes, and to develop the mining and processing facilities and infrastructure at any site chosen for mining. Because of these uncertainties, no assurance can be given that planned exploration programs will result in the establishment of mineral resources or reserves.

The Company may also be exposed to risks that cannot reasonably be predicted or anticipated. Events such as labour disputes, environmental issues, natural disasters, or estimation errors are examples of industry-related risks. Surge seeks to mitigate these risks through insurance coverage, where appropriate, and ongoing risk assessments conducted by its technical team.

Lithium Product Prices

Surge is in the business of exploring for and developing lithium deposits, the prices for which are not generally reported. Lithium prices vary widely by the quality of the resulting chemicals produced, and the needs of specific customers; there is no exchange for lithium chemicals nor pricing transparency. Perception of lithium chemicals pricing is affected by numerous external factors beyond the Company's control, including the overall state of the economy, general levels of industrial production, interest rates, the rate of inflation, and the stability of exchange rates, any of which can cause significant fluctuations in lithium prices. Such external economic factors are in turn influenced by changes in international investment patterns, monetary systems and political developments. Spot prices for lithium chemicals have fluctuated widely in recent years and there can be no assurance as to the future prices of lithium chemicals. In the course of its current operations, the Company does not enter into price hedging programs.

Environmental

Exploration projects and operations are subject to the environmental laws and applicable regulations of the jurisdiction in which Surge operates. Environmental standards continue to evolve and the trend is toward more extensive and stringent regulatory processes. The Company reviews environmental matters on an ongoing basis. If and when appropriate, the Company will make appropriate provisions in its financial statements for any potential environmental liability.

Reliance upon Key Personnel

The Company is dependent upon a number of key management and operational personnel, including the services of certain key employees. Its ability to manage activities, and hence its success, will depend in large part on the efforts of these individuals. During periods of strong metals prices, the Company faces intense competition for qualified personnel, and there can be no assurance that Surge will be able to attract and retain such personnel at any time. Surge does not maintain "key person" life insurance. Accordingly, the loss of the services of one or more of such key management personnel could have a material adverse effect on the Company.

Insurance

Surge's insurance will not cover all the potential risks associated with its operations. In addition, although certain risks are insurable, it may be unable to maintain insurance to cover these risks at economically feasible premiums. Moreover, insurance against risks such as environmental pollution or other hazards arising from exploration activities is not generally available to Surge or to other companies in the mining industry on acceptable terms. The Company may also become subject to liability for pollution or other hazards that may not be insured against or that it may elect not to insure against because of premium costs or other reasons. Losses from these events may cause the Company to incur significant costs that could have a material adverse effect upon its financial performance and results of operations.

Requirements to Obtain Government Permits

Government approvals and permits are currently required in connection with Surge's exploration activities, and further approvals and permits may be required in the future. The duration and success of the Company's efforts to obtain permits are contingent upon many variables outside of its control. Obtaining government permits may increase costs and cause delays depending on the nature of the activity to be permitted and the interpretation of applicable requirements implemented by the permitting authority. There can be no assurance that all necessary permits will be obtained and if obtained, that the costs involved will not exceed Surge's estimates or that it will be able to maintain such permits. To the extent such approvals are required and not obtained or maintained, the Company may be prohibited from proceeding with planned exploration or development of mineral properties.

Joint Ventures

From time to time Surge may enter into one or more joint ventures. Any failure of a joint venture partner to meet its obligations could have a material adverse effect on such joint ventures. In addition, the Company may be unable to exert influence over strategic decisions made in connection with properties that are involved in such joint ventures.

Exploration Risks

The exploration for and development of mineral deposits involves significant risks. Few properties that are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. Whether a mineral deposit will be commercially viable depends on a number of factors, including: the particular attributes of the deposit, such as size, grade and proximity to infrastructure; metal prices, which are highly cyclical; and government regulation, including regulations relating to prices, taxes, royalties, land tenure, land use, importing and exporting of minerals and environmental protection.

Even if the Company identifies and acquires an economically viable ore body, several years may elapse from the initial stages of development until production. As a result, it cannot be assured that Surge's exploration or development efforts will yield new mineral reserves or will result in any new commercial mining operations.

Mineral Property Title Risk

The acquisition of title to mineral properties is a very detailed and time-consuming process. Title to mineral concessions may be disputed. Although the Company believes it has taken reasonable measures to ensure proper title to its properties, there is no guarantee that title to any of the properties will not be challenged or impaired. Third parties may have valid claims underlying portions of Surge's interests, including prior unregistered liens, agreements, transfers or claims, including aboriginal land claims, and title may be affected by, among other things, undetected defects or unforeseen changes to property boundaries imposed by governmental authorities. As a result, the Company may be constrained in its ability to operate its properties or unable to enforce its rights with respect to its properties. An impairment to or defect in the title to the Company's properties could have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition or results of operations. In addition, such claims, whether or not valid, would involve additional cost and expense to defend or settle.

Potential for Conflicts of Interest

Certain of the Company's directors and officers may also serve as directors or officers of other companies involved in natural resource exploration and development or other businesses and consequently there exists the possibility for such directors and officers to be in a position of conflict. Surge expects that any decision made by any of such directors and officers involving Surge 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 Surge 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 matters in which such director may have a conflict of interest or which are governed by the procedures set forth in applicable law.

Competition

The resource exploration and development industry is highly competitive. Surge will have to compete with other companies, many of which have greater financial, technical and other resources than the Company, for, among other things, the acquisition of mineral claims and other mineral interests as well as for the recruitment and retention of qualified employees and other personnel. Failure to compete successfully against other mining companies could have a material adverse effect on the Company and its prospects.

Litigation

The Company and/or its directors may be subject to a variety of civil or other legal proceedings, with or without merit. The Company may become involved in disputes and legal proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business. Such matters may result in significant costs, delays, or other liabilities that could adversely affect the Company's financial condition and operating results.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

The Company makes estimates about the future that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. In the future, actual experience may differ from these estimates and assumptions. Information about critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant risk of causing material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities recognized in the condensed interim consolidated financial statements within the next financial year are discussed below:

Going concern

The assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and whether material uncertainties exist that may cast significant doubt requires management judgment about the Company's resources and future prospects.

Exploration and evaluation expenditures

The application of the Company's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation expenditures requires judgment in determining the point at which a property has economically recoverable resources, at which point subsequent exploration and development costs are capitalized as development assets. The determination may be based on assumptions about future events or circumstances. Estimates and assumptions may change if new information becomes available. If, after expenditure is capitalized, information becomes available suggesting that the recovery of expenditure is unlikely, the amount capitalized is written off in profit or loss in the year when new information becomes available.

Determining whether to test for impairment of mineral exploration properties and deferred exploration assets requires management's judgment regarding the following factors, among others: the period for which the entity has the right to explore in the specific area has expired or will expire in the near future, and is not expected to be renewed; substantive expenditure on further exploration and evaluation of mineral resources in a specific area is neither budgeted nor planned; exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in a specific area have not led to the discovery of commercially viable quantities of mineral resources and the entity has decided to discontinue such activities in the specific area; or sufficient data exists to indicate that, although development in a specific area is likely to proceed, the carrying amounts of the exploration assets are unlikely to be recovered in full from successful development or by sale.

When an indication of impairment loss or a reversal of an impairment loss exists, the recoverable amount of the individual asset must be estimated. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of the individual asset, the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs must be determined. Identifying the cash-generating units requires management judgment. In testing an individual asset or cash-generating unit for impairment and identifying a reversal of impairment losses, management estimates the recoverable amount of the asset or the cash-generating unit. This requires management to make several assumptions as to future events or circumstances. These assumptions and estimates are subject to change if new information becomes available. Actual results with respect to impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses could differ in such a situation and significant adjustments to the Company's assets and earnings may occur during the next period.

Impairment of financial assets

At each reporting date the Company assesses financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss to determine whether there is objective evidence of impairment. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that one or more events occurred during the period that negatively affected the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset.

Objective evidence that financial assets are impaired can include significant financial difficulty of the issuer or debtor, default or the disappearance of an active market for a security. If the Company determines that a financial asset is impaired, judgment is required in assessing the available information in regard to the amount of impairment; however, the final outcome may be materially different than the amount recorded as a financial asset.

Decommissioning and restoration costs

Management is not aware of any material restoration, rehabilitation and environmental provisions as at March 31, 2026. Decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities are estimated based on the Company's interpretation of current regulatory requirements, constructive obligations and are measured at fair value and these estimates are updated annually. Fair value is determined based on the net present value of estimated future cash expenditures for the settlement of decommissioning, restoration or similar liabilities that may occur upon decommissioning of the exploration and evaluation property. Such estimates are subject to change based on changes in laws, regulations, and negotiations with regulatory authorities.

Share-based payments

Management assesses the fair value of stock options, RSUs, and PSUs granted in accordance with its adopted accounting policy. The fair value of the instruments granted using valuation models is only an estimate of their potential value and requires the use of estimates and assumptions.

Deferred income taxes

Judgment is required in determining whether deferred tax assets are recognized on the condensed interim consolidated statements of financial position. Deferred tax assets, including those arising from unutilized tax losses, require management to assess the likelihood that the Company will generate taxable earnings in future periods, in order to utilize recognized deferred tax assets. Estimates of future taxable income are based on forecasted cash flows from operations and the application of existing tax laws in each jurisdiction. To the extent that the cash flows and taxable income differ significantly from estimates, the ability of the Company to realize the net deferred tax assets recorded as at the statement of financial position date, if any, could be impacted. Additionally, future changes in tax laws in the jurisdictions in which the Company and its subsidiaries operate could limit the ability of the Company to obtain tax deductions in future periods.

Functional and presentation currency

The functional currency of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries is the Canadian dollar; however, the determination of functional currency may involve certain judgments in identifying the primary economic environment and is re-evaluated for each new entity or when conditions change.

ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

New accounting standards issued and not yet effective

IFRS 18, Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements, which will replace IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements aims to improve how companies communicate in their financial statements, with a focus on information about financial performance in the statement of profit or loss, including additional defined subtotals, disclosures about management-defined performance measures, and new principles for the aggregation and disaggregation of information.

IFRS 18 is accompanied by limited amendments to the requirements in IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows. IFRS 18 is effective from January 1, 2027. Companies are permitted to apply IFRS 18 before that date.

The Company has not yet determined the impact of this amendment on its financial statements.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK

Financial instruments measured at fair value are classified into one of three levels in the fair value hierarchy according to the relative reliability of the inputs used to estimate the fair values. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are:

- Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 – Inputs that are not based on observable market data.

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash, short-term investments, and trade and other payables. The fair value of short-term investments and trade and other payables approximates their carrying values. Cash and short-term investment are measured at fair value using level 1 inputs.

The Company is exposed to risks of varying degrees of significance from its use of financial instruments which could affect its ability to achieve its strategic objectives for growth and stakeholder returns. The principal risks to which the Company is exposed, and the actions taken to manage them, are described below. Management monitors these exposures to ensure appropriate measures are implemented in a timely and effective manner.

The risks associated with the Company's financial instruments and the policies on how to mitigate these risks are set out below.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices such as interest rate risk.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates. The Company's short-term investments earned fixed rates of interest and the Company does not have any borrowings. Interest rate risk is limited to potential decreases in the interest rates offered on cash and short-term investments, when renewed, held with chartered Canadian financial institutions. This risk is considered minimal.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its cash. The Company limits exposure to credit risk by maintaining its cash with large financial institutions. This risk is considered minimal.

Currency risk

The Company is exposed to currency risk by incurring certain expenditures and holding cash balances denominated in currencies other than the Canadian dollar. The Company does not use derivative instruments to reduce its currency risk.

As at March 31, 2026, the Company's exposure to foreign exchange risk was limited to cash balances held in U.S. dollars. The Company did not have any material U.S. dollar-denominated liabilities at period end. A 10% fluctuation in the U.S.

dollar exchange rate against the Canadian dollar would not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements. Management considers currency risk to be low.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate cash balances to meet liabilities as they become due.

The Company maintained cash and short-term investments at March 31, 2026 in the amount of $30,007,512 (March 31, 2025 - $777,209), in order to meet short-term business requirements of $158,486 (March 31, 2025 - $326,097). Management considers liquidity risk to be low.

DISCLOSURE OF DATA FOR OUTSTANDING COMMON SHARES, OPTIONS AND WARRANTS

Common Shares

The Company has one class of common shares. Below is a summary of the common shares, share options, warrants, Restricted Share Units ("RSUs"), and Performance Share Units ("PSUs") issued and outstanding as at March 31, 2026 and the date of this report.

	As at March 31, 2026	As at the date of this report
Common shares	235,686,937	251,167,037
Share options	20,353,000	21,190,000
Warrants	68,644,723	53,745,623
RSUs	7,402,750	7,402,750
PSUs	6,815,250	6,815,250

Share Options

The Company has issued incentive options to certain directors, officers, and consultants of the Company. As of the date of this report, the following share options were outstanding.

Number of options outstanding and exercisable	Exercise price	Expiry date
	$	
500,000	0.30	January 3, 2028
1,500,000	0.25	April 21, 2028
600,000	0.27	May 1, 2028
300,000	0.30	May 21, 2028
2,400,000	0.55	July 25, 2028
1,500,000	0.60	August 15, 2028
880,000	0.52	December 12, 2028
300,000	0.30	May 21, 2029
2,700,000	0.40	August 26, 2029
250,000	0.30	April 16, 2030
660,000	0.30	May 21, 2030
3,200,000	0.60	December 2, 2030
500,000	0.87	January 7, 2031
5,000,000	0.60	March 17, 2031
900,000	0.75	May 1, 2029
21,190,000		

Warrants

As of the date of this report, the following warrants were outstanding.

Number of warrants outstanding	Exercise price	Expiry date
	$	
197,000	0.55	June 9, 2026
2,487,500	0.55	June 19, 2026
1,700,000	0.30	March 25, 2027
1,232,360	0.30	January 17, 2028
612,328	0.30	March 27, 2028
10,351,667	0.45	April 10, 2028
1,750,000	0.24	April 18, 2028
17,443,120	0.40	October 8, 2028
899,900	0.25	October 8, 2028
1,851,852	0.27	October 15, 2028
15,219,896	1.35	February 3, 2029
53,745,623		

RSUs

The Company has issued RSUs to certain directors, employees, officers, and consultants of the Company. As of the date of this report, the following tranches are outstanding:

Number of RSUs Outstanding	Vesting Date
6,521,500	August 14, 2026
440,625	February 5, 2027
440,625	February 5, 2028
7,402,750	

PSUs

The Company has issued PSUs to certain directors, employees, officers, and consultants of the Company. As of the date of this report, the following tranches are outstanding:

Number of PSUs Outstanding	Vesting Date
2,173,833	Tranche 1 - Completion of a resource calculation of the Company's Nevada North Lithium Project in the form of a NI 43-101 technical report (completed)
2,173,833	Tranche 2 - Completion of a preliminary economic assessment of the Company's Nevada North Lithium Project in the form of a NI 43-101 technical report
2,173,834	Tranche 3 - Upon the Company listing on a senior exchange, such as the TSX, after the first two performance goals have been reached
146,875	February 5, 2027
146,875	February 5, 2028
6,815,250	

All tranches will vest no earlier than August 15, 2026.

OTHER DISCLOSURES

Additional information relating to the Company may be found on or in:

- SEDAR at www.sedarplus.ca;
- the Company's unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 2026, and 2025; and

This MD&A was approved by the Board of Directors of Surge Battery Metals Inc. effective May 26, 2026.