



MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

**FOR THE QUARTER ENDED
JUNE 30, 2025**

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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE QUARTER ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

This Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") should be read in conjunction with the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025, and the annual audited financial statements and MD&A for the year ended December 31, 2024, and related notes thereto which have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS Accounting Standards") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). For further information on Jaguar Mining Inc., reference should be made to its public filings (including its most recently filed annual information form ("AIF") which is available on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca). Information on risks associated with investing in the Company's securities and technical and scientific information under National Instrument 43-101 concerning the Company's material properties, including information about mineral resources and reserves, are contained in the Company's most recently filed AIF and technical reports.

All amounts included in this MD&A are in United States dollars ("\$"), unless otherwise specified. The use of C\$ refers to Canadian dollars and the use of R\$ refers to Brazilian Reals. This report is dated as of August 14, 2025.

The Company included certain non-GAAP financial measures, which the Company believes that, together with measures determined in accordance with IFRS, provide investors with an improved ability to evaluate the underlying performance of the Company. Non-GAAP financial measures do not have any standardized meaning prescribed under IFRS, and therefore they may not be comparable to similar measures employed by other companies. The data is intended to provide additional information and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS. The non-GAAP financial measures in this MD&A include:

- *Net cash and cash equivalents;*
- *Cash operating costs (per ounce sold);*
- *Cash operating costs (per tonne of ore processed);*
- *All-in sustaining costs (per ounce sold);*
- *All-in costs (per ounce sold);*
- *Average realized gold price (per ounce sold);*
- *Cash operating margin (per ounce sold);*
- *All-in sustaining margin (per ounce sold);*
- *Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization ("EBITDA"), Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA per share;*
- *Free cash flow (per ounce sold);*
- *Working capital;*
- *Sustaining capital expenditures; and*
- *Non-sustaining capital expenditures.*
- *Adjusted net income and Adjusted earnings per share.*

Definitions and reconciliations associated with the above metrics can be found in the Non-GAAP Performance Measures section of this MD&A.

Where we say "we," "us," "our," the "Company" or "Jaguar," we mean Jaguar Mining Inc. or Jaguar Mining Inc. and/or one or more or all of its subsidiaries, as it may apply. The following abbreviations are used to describe the periods under review throughout this MD&A:

Abbreviation	Period	Abbreviation	Period
YTD 2025	January 1, 2025 – June 30, 2025	YTD 2024	January 1, 2024 – June 30, 2024
Q1 2025	January 1, 2025 – March 31, 2025	Q1 2024	January 1, 2024 – March 31, 2024
Q2 2025	April 1, 2025 – June 30, 2025	Q2 2024	April 1, 2024 – June 30, 2024

BUSINESS & STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Jaguar Mining Inc. (“Jaguar” or the “Company”) is a TSX-listed junior gold mining, development and exploration company operating in Brazil with three gold mining complexes and a large land package with significant prospectivity.

The Company’s principal operating assets are in the iron quadrangle, a prolific greenstone belt in the Brazilian state of Minas Gerais and include the MTL complex (Turmalina mine and plant), which operations were suspended in December 2024 due to a tailings pile incident (the “Incident”) and, as confirmed by the Company's Q2 2025 operating results press release issued on July 9, 2025, remained temporarily suspended throughout Q2 2025, and Caeté complex (Pilar mine, Roça Grande mine and Caeté plant). The Company also owns the Paciência complex (Santa Isabel mine and plant), which has been on care and maintenance since 2012, and is currently under technical and economical evaluation for re-starting production, given the new gold price scenarios.

Jaguar’s Brazilian exploration projects and operating assets are held by Jaguar’s wholly owned subsidiary Mineração Serras dos Oeste LTDA (“MSOL”), and its exploration projects and assets acquired from IAMGOLD are held by Jaguar’s wholly-owned subsidiary Mineração Onças do Pitangui Ltda., former IAMGOLD Brasil Prospecção Mineral Ltda. The Company’s latest NI- 43-101 technical report was filed on SEDAR+ on March 31, 2025.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY - Q2 2025 Performance and Strategic Outlook

This executive summary provides a concise overview of Jaguar Mining Inc.'s performance for the three-months June 30, 2025, highlighting key financial and operational results, strategic priorities, and the primary opportunities and challenges ahead.

1. Key Findings and Results (Q2 2025 vs. Q2 2024)

Financial Performance:

- **Revenue:** Decreased by 20% to \$35.8 million (from \$44.8 million), primarily due to a 42% reduction in gold ounces sold (10,986 oz vs. 19,022 oz) resulting from the Turmalina suspension. This was partially offset by a significant 39% increase in the average realized gold price to \$3,264 per ounce.
- **Net Loss:** Reported a net loss of \$6.6 million (vs. \$13.5 million net income in Q2 2024), driven by \$23.5 million in expenses related to the Incident at Turmalina. Adjusted net income, excluding these incident-related costs, was \$16.8 million.
- **Liquidity:** Cash and cash equivalents totalled at \$48.3 million (up from \$46.4 million at Dec 31, 2024), and working capital decreased to \$11.1 million (from \$13.7 million), reflecting changes in legal and other provisions.
- Subsequent to quarter end, the Company reached a settlement with the State of Minas Gerais and SEMAD, reducing its environmental fine from R\$320 million (\$59 million) to approximately R\$60 million (\$11 million).

Operational Performance:

- **Consolidated Gold Production:** Totaled 10,973 ounces (down 35%), entirely from the Pilar mine as Turmalina remained suspended, consolidated gold production includes 242 ounces related to metallurgical testwork from Faina deposit.
- **Pilar Mine:** Delivered a robust performance, producing 10,731 ounces (up marginally from 10,694 oz in Q2 2024), with an improved head grade of 4.04 g/t (up 5%) and a recovery rate of 89%.
- **Costs:** Cash operating costs increased by 11% to \$1,191 per ounce sold, and All-in Sustaining Costs¹ (AISC) rose by \$145 per ounce sold, both primarily due to lower sales volumes spreading fixed costs over fewer ounces.
- **Faina Deposit:** Metallurgical test work yielded 242 ounces of gold production and sales in Q2 2025, with final confirmation quantity pending from the final assaying at the concentrate smelter in China.

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

2. Opportunities and Challenges

Opportunities:

- **Turmalina Restart:** Successful recommissioning represents a major upside potential, returning a key production asset to operations. A comprehensive multi-stage plan is actively being implemented, as informed in the News Release dated July 9, 2025.
- **Pilar Mine Stability:** Pilar's consistent and improving performance provides a strong, stable operational base.
- **Faina & Onças de Pitangui Projects:** Faina's testwork results indicate future production potential, while the Onças de Pitangui project adds significant probable gold reserves (284,000 ounces) and is progressing with the environmental licensing activities.
- **Strong Gold Prices:** Favorable gold market prices continue to bolster revenue and partially offset production shortfalls.
- **Santa Isabel mine:** The Santa Isabel mine, which is part of the Paciência complex, has been in Care & Maintenance since 2012, is currently under technical and economical evaluation for a potential re-start, supported by the favourable gold price environment. Nevertheless, the commencement of trial mining at the CPA mine asset has been deferred. Dewatering of the mine will continue as planned.
- **Financial Discipline:** Proactive management of legal liabilities (e.g., environmental fine settlement) and liquidity maintenance.

Challenges:

- **Turmalina Mine Suspension:** Continues to be the most significant challenge, incurring substantial costs (\$23.5 million in Q2 2025) and reducing consolidated production. The restart is contingent on regulatory approvals and remediation.
- **Elevated Costs:** Reduced production volumes have led to higher per-ounce operating and all-in sustaining costs, impacting profitability.

3. Proposed Strategy and Solution

Jaguar Mining's strategy is centered on a disciplined, phased approach to:

- **Safety and Compliance:** Prioritizing the safe and sustainable restart of Turmalina through comprehensive Satinoco dry stacking pile stabilization, and regulatory engagement, while becoming operational ready to resume production in Q1 2026.
- **Operational Excellence:** Optimizing production and efficiency at the Pilar mine and Caete plant, while advancing metallurgical testwork for Faina ore.
- **Growth Initiatives:** Progressing the environmental licensing and development of the high-potential Onças de Pitangui project, aiming for future integration and gold production.
- Reassessing the **technical and economical** feasibility of resuming operations at the Santa Isabel mine.
- **Financial Prudence:** Actively managing cash flow, working capital, and legal obligations to ensure long-term sustainability.

4. Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) for Success

- **Turmalina Restart Milestones:** Tracking progress against the multi-stage restart plan, including regulatory approvals and operational readiness.
- **Consolidated Gold Production:** Quarterly and annual ounces produced and sold (objective: increase post-Turmalina restart).

- **Cost Control:** Monitoring Cash Operating Costs² per ounce and All-in Sustaining Costs² (AISC) per ounce (objective: reduce through increased volumes).
- **Free Cash Flow² above:** Generating positive free cash² flow to fund operations and growth (Q2 2025: \$11.3 million).
- **Reserve & Resource Growth:** Conversion of inferred resources to measured and indicated, and expansion of reserves, particularly from Pitangui.
- **Environmental & Social Performance:** Maintaining strong relationships with local communities and adherence to environmental standards.

SECOND QUARTER 2025 HIGHLIGHTS

Pilar Q2 Production

The Pilar mine delivered strong operating results in Q2 2025, producing 10,731 ounces of gold from 92,846 tonnes of ore, with an improved head grade of 4.04 g/t and a recovery rate of 89%. These results represent a slight improvement compared to Q2 2024, when the mine produced 10,694 ounces at a head grade of 3.83 g/t and a recovery rate of 88%. Pilar increased output by 37 ounces year-over-year, while also achieving a 5% improvement in head grade and a 1% increase in recovery. This performance reflects improved efficiency initiatives at the Pilar mine.

Faina Material Testwork and Strategic Production Alternatives

A metallurgical test was recently conducted using material mined from the Faina deposit, corresponding to 2024. Approximately 242 ounces of gold were produced and sold in the second quarter of 2025 as a result of this test. The material was concentrated through flotation at the Caeté plant, with the resulting concentrate exported to a smelter in China.

Results from this test work are currently pending confirmation from the final independent assay collected at the smelter. Until these results are confirmed, specific figures related to mass, grade, and metallurgical recovery have not been consolidated or disclosed.

The test performed, using Caeté plant process flowsheet (gravity-flotation-CIP), is part of an ongoing program of evaluating alternative processing routes to significantly improve Faina's metallurgical recovery. Exploring these alternative processing routes highlights a proactive strategy of ensuring continued gold output and operational flexibility.

Turmalina restart efforts

The slump that occurred at the Satinoco dry-stack pile on December 7, 2024, resulted in a temporary suspension of Turmalina ("MTL Complex") operations. The Company continues to prioritize safety, environmental responsibility, and the welfare of the local community.

In close coordination with the relevant governmental authorities in Brazil, the Company has established a well-structured and comprehensive plan to facilitate the safe and sustainable resumption of operations at the MTL complex. As part of this initiative, the Company is conducting all necessary technical assessments and implementing essential construction modifications to ensure that geotechnical safety standards at Satinoco meet or exceed industry standards.

These geotechnical safety factors will be validated by an independent consultant selected by the authorities, and full resumption of operations will depend on the lifting of restrictions once compliance has been confirmed. The plan consists of a series of critical phases and deliverables, each reflecting a commitment to a responsible and structured reinstatement.

The plan is comprised of the following interconnected stages:

1. *Comprehensive Stabilization and Engineering Studies*

The initial stage focuses on ensuring the long-term stability and integrity of the Satinoco dry-stacked facility, including detailed technical assessments and the implementation of robust engineering solutions.

² This is a non-GAAP financial performance measure with no standard definition under IFRS. For more details, refer to the Non-GAAP Performance Measures section of the MD&A.

- This includes comprehensive rupture and sensitivity analysis of all slopes for final design, as well as planning, implementing, and validating the bottom drainage system to enhance structural integrity.
- At the same time, another step is the establishment of an area for future tailings disposal: the Company is preparing the existing Faina open pit by reconfirming boundaries and installing a liner so it can contain tailings for the next two years of operations. For a long-term solution, the Company has obtained approval for a new permanent disposal site nearby, with capacity to accommodate all MTL tailings over the entire Life of Mine, in accordance with regulatory requirements.

2. *Regulatory Engagements and Legal Resolutions*

The second stage centers on transparent engagement with regulatory bodies and the resolution of legal matters. Efforts are concentrated on securing all necessary approvals and aligning with the expectations of the relevant authorities.

To date, the Company has executed these agreements:

- In February 2025, the Company signed two agreements with the municipality of Conceição do Pará whereby the Company will fund (i) \$0.08 million for a psychological support center, and (ii) \$0.07 million to provide school transportation for 12 months, both agreements will be paid in 12 monthly instalments; as at the date of this report, the Company has paid six instalments for each agreement.
- Commitment Agreement with the Public Defender's Office: Signed on March 24, 2025, this agreement pertains to the methodology for calculating compensation for affected individuals, a matter the Company has previously disclosed to the public (press release dated March 26, 2025).
- Finalized the *Termo de Ajustamento de Conduta (Conduct Adjustment Term – TAC)* with the Labor Prosecutor's Office: Executed on May 8, 2025, this agreement outlines obligations designed to safeguard, the health and safety of workers involved in the stabilization efforts at the Satinoco Pile.
- On July 14, the Company announced the settlement of an environmental fine with the State of Minas Gerais and its environmental agency (SEMAD). Under this agreement, the fine was reduced from R\$320 million (\$59 million) to approximately R\$60 million (\$11 million), with payments starting July 2026 after a 12-month grace period.

The second stage of our plan focuses on transparent engagement with regulatory bodies and the resolution of outstanding legal matters. Efforts are concentrated on securing all necessary approvals and aligning our actions with the expectations of the relevant authorities.

- In the coming months, the Company will focus on negotiating an additional TAC with the Federal Prosecutor's Office and the State Prosecutor's Office of Minas Gerais. The proposed terms are intended to resolve the public civil action filed by the State Prosecutor's Office in December 2025, which originally sought R\$200 million (\$36.7 million) in damages.

Furthermore, maintaining an ongoing and constructive dialogue with the State Environmental Agencies (SEMAD and FEAM) and the National Mining Agency (ANM) regarding the operational resumption plan remains a strategic priority for the Company.

3. *Operational Readiness and Infrastructure Reinstatement*

In the third stage, which runs in parallel to the regulatory progress, the Company is preparing operations for a safe and efficient restart. This stage involves the restoration of essential infrastructure and ensuring comprehensive workforce readiness.

- Main activities include phased manpower remobilization, establishment of temporary administrative facilities, and critical enhancements such as emergency exit and ventilation adaptations in the Turmalina mine.

- Preparations for the pastefill plant—including preventive maintenance and yard impermeabilization—are planned to commence as soon as the corresponding permits are granted. Attention to obtaining the necessary municipal permits continues to be a priority.

4. *Final Permissions for Resumption*

The final stage marks the culmination of the process, with the granting of formal authorization to resume operations.

- *Achieving this milestone will signify the successful completion of all preceding phases, affirming the Company's readiness to recommence activities with full regard for safety and compliance.*
- *While not guaranteed, the Company's current best estimate is that operations at the MTL complex could resume in the first quarter of 2026.*

Financial impacts arising from the Incident

In Q2 2025, the Company recorded \$23.5 million in expenses related to the Satinoco Incident, including \$17.9 million in additional provisions for fines, environmental costs, and community-related expenses. For further details, refer to the Turmalina section in the Operational Review.

Settlement of Environmental Fine with SEMAD

On July 14, 2025, the Company announced the successful conclusion of negotiations regarding a significant environmental fine with the State of Minas Gerais, Brazil. The Company reached a favorable agreement to settle this administrative penalty for R\$60 million (\$11 million).

The settlement is structured with terms aimed at supporting the Company's financial liquidity and operational continuity, while providing fair compensation for the recognized damages caused by the Incident. R\$24.5 million has been allocated to socio-environmental projects in Minas Gerais, with flexible procurement terms. The remaining balance of R\$35.5 million is payable over 60 equal monthly installments. A grace period of 12 months to start both installments, commencing from the date of the agreement's judicial confirmation, will precede the start of the monthly installment payments. These terms reduce the direct impact on the Company's cashflow and allow the installments to be paid after the resumption of operation.

The settlement's terms acknowledge the Company's consistent efforts in emergency response, community support, environmental recovery, and compliance with regulations after the Incident. This agreement is a key step towards safely and sustainably restarting MTL operations, underscoring the Company's commitment to the environment and local communities.

Corporate update

Management changes to support next phase of growth

On May 30, 2025, the Company announced the appointment of Luis Albano Tondo as Deputy Chief Executive Officer effective June 1, 2025. Mr. Tondo transitioned to the role of Chief Executive Officer following the conclusion of Vernon Baker's term as Chief Executive Officer on August 1, 2025.

In addition, Chief Financial Officer, Alfred Colas, stepped down on May 31, 2025. The Company has appointed Marina Fagundes Freitas, Vice President, Finance and Projects, as Interim Chief Financial Officer and Corporate Secretary.

Corporate name update

Effective July 14, 2025, the Company completed a legal name change from IAMGOLD Brasil Prospecção Mineral Ltda. to Mineração Onças de Pitangui Ltda. The revised corporate name more accurately reflects the operational focus and strategic direction associated with the Onças de Pitangui Project. This change will be reflected in all contracts and corporate documents on an ongoing basis.

Changes to the Board of Directors

Following Vernon Baker's departure as Chief Executive Officer and Director of Jaguar, the Board of Directors is now comprised of six independent members. This transition underscores the Company's dedication to robust, independent governance and sustained strategic oversight.

FINANCIAL AND OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

Revenue, Gold Production, Total Development, Operating Costs and Net Income

- Reflecting the contribution from the Pilar mine, revenue for Q2 2025 was \$35.8 million, down 20% from the \$44.8 million reported in Q2 2024, which included ounces produced and sold from both the Pilar and Turmalina mines. Despite the reduction in ounces sold, lower revenue was partly offset by higher realized gold price year-over-year. In Q2 2025, 10,986 ounces were sold, a 42% decrease compared to the 19,022 ounces sold in Q2 2024. Realized gold prices increased by 39% to \$3,264 per ounce in Q2 2025, up from \$2,354 per ounce in Q2 2024.
- For YTD 2025, revenue decreased by 18% to \$63.1 million, compared to \$77.4 million reported in YTD 2024, primarily reflecting production from a single operating mine. YTD 2025 ounces sold totaled 20,530, compared to 34,714 ounces sold in YTD 2024. Despite lower sales volume, the average realized gold price increased by 40% per in 2025 YTD \$3,078 compared to \$2,228 realized in YTD 2024.
- Consolidated gold production for Q2 2025 was 10,973 ounces and was solely from the Pilar mine, representing a 35% decrease compared to the 16,829 ounces produced in Q2 2024. This difference was primarily due to the temporary suspension of operations at the Turmalina mine throughout the quarter. The Pilar mine demonstrated operational strength this quarter, with its production slightly increasing by 37 ounces year-over-year to 10,731 ounces. Production during the quarter benefited from higher processed grades, with an average head grade of 4.04 g/t in Q2 2025, representing a 14% improvement compared to an average head grade of 3.54 g/t in Q2 2024. However, this grade improvement was largely offset by a 45% reduction in overall ore tonnes processed of 92,846 tonnes in Q2 2025 compared to 170,400 tonnes in Q2 2024, due to the suspension of the Turmalina mine operation.
- Gold production was 20,897 ounces in YTD 2025, a 37% decrease from 33,006 ounces in YTD 2024. The decline was driven by lower processed tonnes-179,846 in 2025 compared to 361,400 in 2024-and was partially offset by a 23% increase in average head grade to 4.02 g/t, up from 3.27 g/t in 2024. These results reflect the operation of a single mine (Pilar) in 2025, as opposed to both the Pilar and Turmalina mines in 2024.
- During Q2 2025, total development of 1,488 metres was 48% lower compared to total development in Q2 2024 of 3,082 metres. Despite the decline, strategic development at Pilar progressed this quarter, with a total of 1,488 meters completed, representing a 34% improvement compared to the 1,111 metres completed in Q2 2024. Development in Q2 2025 included primary development of 628 metres, and secondary development of 860 metres.
- Operating costs were \$13.1 million in Q2 2025, a decrease of 34% compared to \$19.9 million in Q2 2024. Lower operating costs in Q2 2025 mainly reflect the volume drop resulting from the ongoing suspension of operations at the Turmalina mine. YTD 2025 operating costs fell 38% to \$23.6 million from \$38.2 million in YTD 2024.
- Net loss was \$6.6 million (net loss of \$0.08 per share) in Q2 2025, \$20.1 million lower than net income of \$13.5 million (\$0.17 per share) reported for Q2 2024. Net loss is mainly explained by \$23.5 million expenses related to the Incident and \$4.1 million recorded as a provision related to royalties payment, following the identification that certain amounts have been paid to incorrect landowners. Adjusted net income² above, excluding the impact of \$23.5 million in expenses recorded due to the Incident at the MTL complex, was \$16.8 million, or an adjusted \$0.21 per share for Q2 2025. The impact of share count on the year-over-year comparison was minimal, with weighted-average shares outstanding totaling 79,313,603 in Q2 2025, an increase of just 0.3% compared to 79,093,609 in Q2 2024.
- For YTD 2025, the Company reported a net loss of \$8.2 million, representing a decrease of \$24.5 million compared to the net income of \$16.3 million recorded in YTD 2024. Net loss is mainly explained by \$29.6 million expenses related to the Incident and \$4.1 million recorded as a provision related to royalties payment, following the identification that certain amounts have been paid to incorrect landowners. Adjusted net income², which excludes \$29.6 million in Satinoco-related expenses incurred during YTD 2025, amounted to \$21.0 million (or an adjusted \$0.26 per share). Both net loss and adjusted net income figures include a \$9.7 million foreign exchange loss recognized in 2025, attributable to the appreciation of the Brazilian Real against the US dollar during the period.

Cash Operating Costs per ounce sold¹, All-In-Sustaining Costs ("AISC")¹, Non-Sustaining Capital Expenditures¹ and Free Cash Flow¹

- Cash operating costs per ounce¹ increased by 14% to \$1,191 per ounce of gold sold in Q2 2025 compared to \$1,046 in Q2 2024 mainly reflecting the volume impact of a 42% decrease in ounces of gold sold, from 19,022 ounces in Q2 2024 to 10,986 ounces sold in Q2 2025. YTD 2025 cash operating costs per ounce were \$1,151 compared to \$1,101 in YTD 2024.

- All-in sustaining costs were \$ 1,814 per ounce of gold sold in Q2 2025, an 20% increase from \$1,517 per ounce of gold sold in Q2 2024. The increase also is a reflection of the volume impact of 42% fewer ounces sold year-over-year.
- Non-sustaining capital expenditures² totaled \$3.8 million in Q2 2025, a 16% decrease from the \$4.5 million in Q2 2024. Expenditures in Q2 2025 included reclamation and remediation expenses for MTL, Caeté and other non-operating sites.
- Free cash flow² in Q2 2025 was \$11.3 million based on operating cash flow plus asset retirement obligation expenditures, less capital expenditures, compared to free cash flow of \$15.2 million in Q2 2024. Free cash flow was \$1,031 per ounce of gold sold in Q2 2025 compared to \$801 per ounce sold in Q2 2024.

Cash Position and Working Capital³

- As at June 30th, 2025, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of \$48.3 million, compared to \$46.4 million as at December 31, 2024. Cash and cash equivalents increased by approximately \$1.9 million during H1 2025, mainly reflecting the impact of higher realized gold prices.
- Working capital³, defined as the excess of current assets over current liabilities, was \$11.1 million as at June 30th, 2025, compared to a working capital of \$13.7 million as at December 31, 2024. This \$2.5 million decrease was driven by \$1.9 million increase in cash and cash equivalent, \$0.7 million increase in other current assets, mainly due to the appreciation of short-term investment and increase in other accounts receivable offset by decreases in recoverable taxes and prepaid expenses and advances. On the liabilities side, current liabilities increased by \$5.2 million, mainly reflecting a \$9.4 million increase in legal and other provision related to the reassessment of the Satinoco provisions and the recognition of royalties provision related to payments to incorrect landowner. This was partially offset by a \$2.4 million reduction in reclamation provision reflecting the change in discount rate, \$1.1 million decrease in current tax liabilities and \$1.0 million repayment of notes payable.

³ This is a non-GAAP financial performance measure with no standard definition under IFRS. For more details, refer to outstanding debt, liquidity and cash flow section of the MD&A.

Q2 2025 FINANCIAL AND OPERATING SUMMARY

(\$ thousands, except where indicated)	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	June 30		June 30	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Financial Data				
Revenue	\$ 35,826	\$ 44,779	\$ 63,115	\$ 77,356
Operating costs	13,079	19,897	23,628	38,212
Depreciation	3,215	7,828	5,991	14,989
Gross profit	19,532	17,054	33,496	24,155
Net (loss) income	(6,614)	13,469	(8,233)	16,295
Per share ("EPS")	(0.08)	0.17	(0.10)	0.21
Adjusted Net income ^{1,3}	16,838	13,469	20,973	16,295
Adjusted EPS ^{1,3}	0.21	0.17	0.26	0.21
EBITDA	(729)	25,159	2,324	37,174
Adjusted EBITDA ^{1,2}	29,614	22,381	44,290	33,701
Adjusted EBITDA per share ^{1,2}	0.37	0.28	0.56	0.43
Cash operating costs (per ounce sold) ¹	1,191	1,046	1,151	1,101
All-in sustaining costs (per ounce sold) ¹	1,814	1,517	1,740	1,558
Average realized gold price (per ounce) ¹	3,264	2,354	3,078	2,228
Cash generated from operating activities	12,339	20,766	12,080	28,875
Free cash flow ¹	11,327	15,233	8,763	18,739
Free cash flow (per ounce sold) ¹	1,031	801	427	540
Sustaining capital expenditures ¹	4,051	6,301	6,979	11,406
Non-sustaining capital expenditures ¹	3,782	4,505	5,195	7,642
Total capital expenditures	7,833	10,806	12,174	19,048

¹ Average realized gold price, sustaining and non-sustaining capital expenditures, cash operating costs and all-in sustaining costs, free cash flow, EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA, adjusted net income and adjusted EPS are non-GAAP financial performance measures with no standard definition under IFRS. Refer to the Non-GAAP Financial Performance Measures section of the MD&A.

² Adjusted EBITDA excludes non-cash items such as impairment, foreign exchange, stock-based compensation, fair value adjustments on short-term investments and write downs. For more details refer to the Non-GAAP Performance Measures section of the MD&A.

³ Adjusted Net income does not include Satinoco incident expenses for the three and six-month ended June 30, 2025, of \$23.5 million \$29.6 million respectively.

	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	June 30		June 30	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Operating Data				
Gold produced (ounces)	10,973	16,829	20,897	33,006
Gold sold (ounces)	10,986	19,022	20,530	34,714
Primary development (metres)	628	1,273	1,066	2,202
Exploration development (metres)	-	679	-	1,157
Secondary development (metres)	860	1,130	2,665	2,212
Definition, infill, and exploration drilling (metres)	5,755	9,229	11,194	16,072

Net loss of \$6.6 million (net loss of \$0.08 per share) in Q2 2025 compared to net income of \$13.5 million (\$0.17 per share), a \$20.1 million decrease which was primarily attributable to the financial impacts related to the Incident and provision related to royalties payments, following the subsequent identification that certain amounts had been paid to incorrect landowners. Q2 2025 net loss includes \$23.5 million in expenses related the Satinoco event at Turmalina which remains suspended, and this led to a 42% decrease in ounces sold compared to Q2 2024, which was partially offset by 39% higher average realized gold price in Q2 2025 compared to Q2 2024.

In YTD 2025, the Company reported a net loss of \$8.2 million, compared to \$16.3 million net income last year. Excluding \$29.6 million in Satinoco-related expenses, adjusted net income² was \$21.0 million (\$0.26 per share). Both figures include a \$9.7 million foreign exchange loss from a stronger Brazilian Real in 2025.

All in sustaining costs per ounce sold were \$1,814 and \$1,740 for the three and six-month period ended June 30, 2025, compared to \$1,517 and \$1,558 in the same period in 2024. The increase was mainly due to the lower sales volume, which resulted in fixed and G&A costs being fully allocated to Pilar, the Company's sole operating asset during the quarter.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL RESULTS

Quarterly Financial Review

	Q2 2025	Q1 2025	Q4 2024	Q3 2024	Q2 2024	Q1 2024	Q4 2023	Q3 2023
(\$ thousands except where indicated)								
Revenue	\$ 35,826	\$ 32,577	\$ 42,364	\$ 38,910	\$ 44,779	\$ 32,577	\$ 35,872	\$ 31,621
Operating cost	(13,079)	(18,315)	(17,745)	(17,313)	(19,897)	(18,315)	(19,707)	(19,603)
Depreciation	(3,215)	(7,161)	(5,930)	(4,941)	(7,828)	(7,161)	(5,977)	(6,697)
Gross profit	19,532	7,101	18,689	16,656	17,054	7,101	10,188	5,321
Net income (loss)	(6,614)	2,827	(19,878)	2,304	13,469	2,827	10,697	3,785
Cash flows from operating activities	12,339	8,109	15,723	12,751	20,766	8,109	9,355	6,346
Total assets	347,405	309,060	344,996	332,223	319,151	309,060	309,119	296,740
Total liabilities	115,481	65,951	105,464	72,808	62,146	65,951	68,846	67,217
Non-current financial liabilities	53,354	34,669	48,586	36,699	31,122	34,669	35,435	36,535
Current income taxes	373	1,249	1,423	2,838	3,273	1,249	1,388	-
Notes payable	\$ 2,012	\$ 3,128	\$ 3,044	\$ 3,041	\$ 3,046	\$ 3,128	\$ 3,295	\$ 3,405

Revenue

(\$ thousands, except where indicated)	Three months ended June 30			Six months ended June 30		
	2025	2024	Change	2025	2024	Change
Revenue	\$ 35,826	\$ 44,779	(20%)	\$ 63,115	\$ 77,356	(18%)
Ounces sold	10,986	19,022	(42%)	20,530	34,714	(41%)
Average realized gold price ¹	\$ 3,264	\$ 2,354	39%	\$ 3,078	\$ 2,228	38%
Average market gold price ¹	\$ 3,280	\$ 2,338	40%	\$ 3,071	\$ 2,203	39%

¹ Average realized gold price and average market gold price are a non-GAAP financial performance measure with no standard definition under IFRS. For further information, refer to the non-GAAP Financial Performance Measures section of the MD&A.

The Company reported revenue of \$35.8 million in Q2 2025, a 20% decrease from the \$44.8 million revenue reported in Q2 2024. The decline was primarily driven by a 42% reduction in ounces sold, partially offset by a 39% increase in the average realized gold price. Gold ounces sold in Q2 2025 of 10,986, compared to 19,022 ounces sold in Q2 2024, reflecting the temporary suspension of operations at the Turmalina mine. The average realized gold price in Q2 2025 was \$3,264 per ounce, 39% higher than the realized gold price of \$2,354 per ounce in Q2 2024.

Revenue for the six months ended June 30, 2025, fell 18% to \$63.1 million from \$77.4 million in YTD 2024, mainly due to a 41% drop in gold ounces sold following the temporary closure of the Turmalina mine. Although average realized gold prices rose 38%, this increase only partially offset the impact of reduced sales volume.

During Q2 2025, the market price of gold⁴ (London PM Fix) averaged \$3,280 per ounce, ranging from a low of \$3,015 to a high of \$3,435 per ounce, and closing at \$3,287 per ounce on June 30, 2025. The average realized price of \$3,264 per ounce was in line with the average market prices during the quarter.

⁴ This is a non-GAAP financial performance measure with no standard definition under IFRS. For more details, refer to the Non-GAAP Performance Measure section of the MD&A.

During the six-month period ended June 30, 2025, the market price of gold (London PM Fix) averaged \$3,071 per ounce, fluctuating between \$2,633 and \$3,435 per ounce, and closed at \$3,287 per ounce on June 30, 2025. The average realized price⁴ of \$3,078 per ounce was aligned with prevailing market prices throughout the first half of the year.

Consolidated Production Costs

(\$ thousands, except where indicated)	Three months ended			Six months ended		
	June 30			June 30		
	2025	2024	Change	2025	2024	Change
Direct mining and processing cost	11,840	18,698	(37%)	21,789	36,099	(40%)
Royalties, production taxes and others	1,239	1,199	3%	1,839	2,113	(13%)
Total operating expenses	\$ 13,079	\$ 19,897	(34%)	\$ 23,628	\$ 38,212	(38%)
Depreciation	3,215	7,828	(59%)	5,991	14,989	(60%)
Total cost of sales	\$ 16,294	\$ 27,725	(41%)	\$ 29,619	\$ 53,201	(44%)

Direct mining and processing costs totaled \$11.8 million in Q2 2025, a decrease of \$6.9 million, or 37% compared to \$18.7 million reported in Q2 2024. This reduction reflects the impact of the Turmalina mine suspension throughout Q2 2025. Depreciation expense also decreased by 59% primarily due to the suspension at Turmalina, which impacted units-of-production based amortization and depreciation for the mine.

For YTD 2025, direct mining and processing costs decreased to \$21.8 million, representing a 40% reduction from \$36.1 million in YTD 2024. This decline is primarily attributable to the suspension of operations at the Turmalina mine during the six-month period. Depreciation expense also declined by 60%, mainly as a result of lower units-of-production amortization and depreciation at Turmalina due to the suspension.

Care and Maintenance Costs

The Paciência Complex, which includes the Santa Isabel mine and plant, has been on care and maintenance since 2012, while the Roça Grande Mine has been on care and maintenance since 2018. Care and maintenance costs totaled \$0.3 million and \$0.5 million for the three and six-month period ended June 30, 2025, the expenses are consistent with the same periods in 2024.

General and Administration Expenses

General and administration ("G&A") expenses exclude mine-site administrative costs, which are charged directly to operations, and include legal and accounting costs and the costs to maintain offices and personnel in Belo Horizonte, Brazil and Toronto, Canada, and other corporate costs associated with being a publicly traded Company.

(\$ thousands)	Three months ended			Six months ended		
	June 30			June 30		
	2025	2024	Change	2025	2024	Change
Directors' fees and expenses	\$ 84	\$ 94	(11%)	\$ 160	\$ 194	(18%)
Audit related and insurance	372	380	(2%)	628	586	7%
Corporate office (Toronto)	620	493	26%	1,193	972	23%
Belo Horizonte office	1,203	1,130	6%	2,799	2,144	31%
Total G&A expenses	\$ 2,279	2,097	9%	\$ 4,780	3,896	23%

Total G&A expenses for Q2 2025 rose by \$0.2 million, or 9%, compared to Q2 2024. For YTD 2025, expenses increased by \$0.9 million, or 23%, in comparison to YTD 2024.

Costs associated with the Belo Horizonte office rose by 6% and 31% for the three and six-month period, respectively, reflecting (i) the suspension of operations at Turmalina, which resulted in an increase in personnel expenses being classified as G&A rather than allocated to production; and (ii) higher legal and advisor fees related to ongoing negotiations with state and federal regulators following the Satinoco Incident.

During both the three and six-month periods ended in June, the Brazilian Real (R\$) depreciated against the US Dollar (\$) compared to the same periods in the previous year. The average exchange rate increased, indicating a weaker Real relative to the Dollar. This change in currency valuation affected reported expenses, as costs in R\$ converted to lower \$ amounts for financial reporting purposes. The movement in the exchange rate contributed to an increase in general and administrative expenses, reflecting the impact of local cost changes in Brazil during these periods. Average rates were: Q2 2025 \$5.67, Q2 2024 \$5.21, YTD 2025 \$5.76, and YTD 2024 \$5.06.

Corporate office expenses grew by \$0.1 million (26%) this quarter, mainly from higher consulting and severance costs. For YTD 2025, expenses increased by 23%, driven by TSX listing fees timing, extra consulting for 2024 year-end reporting, and continued severance and consulting costs in Q2 2025.

Non-Operating (Income) Expenses

(\$ thousands)	Three months ended June 30			Six months ended June 30		
	2025	2024	Change	2025	2024	Change
Foreign Exchange (gain) loss	\$ 3,785	\$ (3,515)	(208%)	\$ 9,675	\$ (4,726)	(305%)
Financial instruments (gain)	(556)	-	100%	(986)	-	100%
Finance costs	2,098	556	277%	3,364	1,301	159%
Other non-operating (income) expenses	(10,396)	(227)	4480%	(11,212)	314	(3671%)
Non-operating (income) expense	\$ (5,069)	\$ (3,186)	59%	\$ 841	\$ (3,111)	(127%)

A substantial part of the Company's spending at its Brazilian operations is denominated in Brazilian Real. Between Q2 2024 and Q2 2025, as well as YTD 2024 and YTD 2025, the Company observed changes in foreign exchange results.

For the three-and six-month periods ended June 30, 2025, the Company reported foreign exchange losses of \$3.8 million and \$9.7 million, respectively, compared to gains of \$3.5 million and \$4.7 million for the corresponding periods in 2024.

The reversal was mainly due to differing trends in the R\$-USD exchange rate across the periods. During the first half of 2025, the Brazilian real appreciated against the U.S. dollar, moving from R\$6.19 on December 31, 2024, to R\$5.74 on March 31, 2025, and reaching R\$5.46 on June 30, 2025, resulting in foreign exchange losses for both the three and six-month periods. In contrast, during 2024, the real depreciated from R\$4.85 on December 31, 2023, to R\$5.05 on March 31, 2024, and further to R\$5.66 on June 30, 2024, leading to foreign exchange gains.

Gains on financial instruments relate to the mark-to-market valuation of short-term investments, which can fluctuate significantly based on current market conditions.

Finance costs include (i) interest expenses of \$0.8 million for the three and six-month period ended June 30, 2025, compared to \$0.1 million and 0.2 million in the same period in 2024, the variance is mainly related to interest and fines linked to the landowner's rights provision (ii) accretion expenses related to ARO of \$1.3 million and \$2.5 million for the three and six-month period ended June 30, 2025 (\$0.4 million and \$1.1 million for Q2 2024 and YTD 2024).

Other non-operating income was \$10.4 million in Q2 2025 and \$11.2 million in YTD 2025, primarily due to an \$8.2 million reversal of a withholding tax provision in both periods. Additional other non-operating income includes \$1.6 million and \$2.1 million for the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2025, respectively, related to changes in reclamation provisions from discount rate adjustments (compared to a \$0.2 million expense and \$nil in YTD 2024). Interest income totaled \$0.4 million for Q2 2025 and \$0.7 million for YTD 2025 (vs. \$0.3 million and \$0.6 million in YTD 2024). YTD 2024 included a \$1.0 million loss on truck sales at the Caeté facility; in YTD 2025, no PPE disposition losses were recorded.

Taxes

Brazilian Taxes

Brazilian tax regulation involves three jurisdictions and tax collection levels: federal, state and municipal. The main taxes levied are: corporate income tax with companies generally subject to income tax at a rate of 25%, social contribution tax on the net profit at a current rate of 9%, value-added taxes at a rate of 9.25% for PIS/COFINS (Federal Taxes) and 12–18% for ICMS (State Tax).

PIS and COFINS are federal taxes imposed monthly on gross revenue earned by legal entities. The calculation method is, in the Company's case, non-cumulative, under which PIS and COFINS are levied on gross revenue at 1.65% and 7.6%, respectively, with deductions of input tax credits for expenses strictly connected to the Company's business and prescribed by the regulating laws. The export of goods and services are exempt provided funds effectively enter the country. PIS and COFINS are due on importations of goods and services from abroad (PIS-Import and COFINS-Import).

On June 30th, 2025, the Company reversed the withholding tax provision following a favorable outcome in the period (December 31, 2024 – \$8.2 million).

Government and Beneficiaries Royalty

Compensação Financeira pela Exploração de Recursos Minerais ("CFEM") is a 1.5% Brazilian government royalty levied on gross gold sales less refining charges and insurance, as well as any applicable sales taxes that are calculated on gross revenue only.

Income Tax Expenses

(\$ thousands)	Three months ended			Six months ended		
	June 30			June 30		
	2025	2024	Change	2025	2024	Change
Current income tax expense	\$ 373	\$ 3,273	(89%)	\$ 835	\$ 4,522	(82%)
Deferred income tax recovery	\$ 164	\$ -	100%	\$ 296	\$ -	100%
Income tax expense	\$ 537	\$ 3,273	(84%)	\$ 1,131	\$ 4,522	(75%)

The current income tax expense relates to taxable income in Brazil. At the beginning of the year, MSOL had significant accumulated tax loss carryforwards; however, under Brazilian tax legislation, only 30% of taxable income can be applied against tax loss carryforwards each year.

The income tax provision is subject to a number of factors including the allocation of income between different countries, at disparate tax rates, the non-recognition of tax assets, foreign-currency exchange-rate movements, changes in tax laws and the impact of specific transactions and assessments. Due to the number of factors that can potentially impact the effective tax rate and the sensitivity of the tax provision to these factors, it is expected that the Company's effective tax rate will fluctuate in future periods. Due to the facts mentioned above, income tax expense decreased to \$0.5 million in Q2 2025, compared to \$3.3 million in Q2 2024.

OPERATIONAL REVIEW

Jaguar Mining Gold Production

	Q2 2025	Q2 2024	Change	YTD 2025	YTD 2024	Change
Tonnes of ore mined	93,266	170,000	(45%)	180,266	361,000	(50%)
Tonnes of ore processed	92,846	170,400	(46%)	179,846	361,400	(50%)
Average head grade (g/t) ¹	4.04	3.54	14%	4.02	3.27	23%
Average recovery rate (%)	89%	87%	2%	89%	87%	2%
Gold (oz.)						
Produced	10,973	16,829	(35%)	20,897	33,006	(37%)
Sold	10,986	19,022	(42%)	20,530	34,714	(41%)

¹ The 'average head grade' represents the recalculated head-grade milled.

Consolidated gold production in Q2 2025 was 10,973 ounces and was solely from the Pilar mine, representing a 35% decrease compared to the 16,829 ounces produced in Q2 2024. The difference was primarily due to the temporary suspension of operations at the Turmalina mine. While fewer tonnes were processed, the impact was partially offset by higher grades. The average head grade in Q2 2025 of 4.04 g/t, a 14% increase from the 3.54 g/t average head grade reported in Q2 2024. Ore processed during the quarter was 92,846 tonnes, a 46% decrease compared to the 170,400 tonnes processed in Q2 2025.

In YTD 2025, Pilar mine produced 20,897 ounces, representing a 37% decrease compared to the combined output of 33,006 ounces from the Pilar and Turmalina mines in YTD 2024. Although the total tonnage processed was lower, this was partially mitigated by an improvement in grades. The average head grade for YTD 2025 stood at 4.02 g/t, marking a 23% increase over the 3.27 g/t reported in YTD 2024. During the period, ore processed amounted to 179,846 tonnes, reflecting a 50% decline from the 361,400 tonnes processed in YTD 2024.

MTL Gold Mine Complex

The MTL complex includes the Turmalina mine and processing plant. Operations at the Turmalina mine were temporarily suspended on December 7, 2024, following a slump of material at the Satinoco dry-stack facility, and remained suspended through Q2 2025.

Turmalina Quarterly Production

	Q2 2025	Q1 2025	Q4 2024	Q3 2024	Q2 2024	Q1 2024	Q4 2023	Q3 2023
Tonnes of ore mined	-	-	59,000	76,000	73,000	92,000	102,000	99,000
Tonnes of ore processed	-	-	59,000	77,000	71,400	95,000	99,000	101,000
Average head grade (g/t) ¹	-	-	3.07	3.59	3.13	2.59	3.02	3.01
Average recovery rate (%)	0%	0%	74%	73%	85%	86%	88%	87%
Gold (oz.)								
Produced ³	242	-	4,276	6,479	6,135	6,820	8,457	8,529
Sold ³	242	-	5,188	5,639	7,302	6,426	8,455	8,464
Cash operating cost (per oz. sold) ²	\$ 1,165	\$ -	\$ 1,218	\$ 1,274	\$ 1,196	\$ 1,210	\$ 1,070	\$ 1,071
All-in sustaining cost (per oz. sold) ²	\$ 1,165	\$ -	\$ 2,113	\$ 2,413	\$ 1,628	\$ 1,623	\$ 1,460	\$ 1,399
Cash operating cost (per tonne) ²	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 107	\$ 93	\$ 122	\$ 82	\$ 91	\$ 90
Cash operating cost (R\$ per tonne) ²	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 625	\$ 518	\$ 637	\$ 405	\$ 453	\$ 438

¹ The 'average head grade' represents the recalculated head-grade milled.

² Cash operating costs (per oz. sold), All-in sustaining costs, and cash operating cost (R\$ per tonne) are non-GAAP financial performance measures with no standard definition under IFRS. Refer to the Non-GAAP Financial Performance Measures section of the MD&A.

³ The 242 ounces allocated to Turmalina are originating from a metallurgical test conducted using material from Faina pertaining to 2024 production, and processed in Caeté and held on inventory. In April 2025, when a portion was shipped to China, production was declared and costed.

Turmalina Capital Expenditures

(\$ thousands)	Three months ended June 30		Six months ended June 30	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Sustaining capital ¹				
Primary development	\$ -	\$ 2,063	\$ -	\$ 3,934
Brownfield exploration	-	192	-	402
Mine-site sustaining	-	904	-	1,477
Total sustaining capital¹	-	3,159	-	5,813
Mine-site non-sustaining	481	3,308	1,196	5,753
Asset retirement obligation (Dam closing project)	1,934	2	2,058	12
Total non-sustaining capital¹	2,415	3,310	3,254	5,765
Total capital expenditures	\$ 2,415	\$ 6,469	\$ 3,254	\$ 11,578

¹ Sustaining and non-sustaining capital are non-GAAP financial measures with no standard definition under IFRS. Refer to the non-GAAP Financial Performance Measures section of the MD&A. Capital expenditures are included in the calculation of all-in sustaining costs and all-in costs.

Total capital expenditures for Turmalina were \$2.4 million in Q2 2025, down from \$6.5 million in Q2 2024, reflecting the suspension of operations at Turmalina. The \$4.1 million year-over-year decrease includes a \$3.0 million reduction in sustaining capital and a \$1.1 million decrease in non-sustaining capital.

Turmalina Development and Drilling Progress (metres)

(metres)	Three months ended June 30		Six months ended June 30	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Primary development	-	1,409	-	2,479
Primary development	-	730	-	1,322
Exploration development	-	679	-	1,157
Secondary development	-	562	-	1,227
Total development	-	1,971	-	3,706
Definition drilling	-	358	-	358
Infill drilling	-	3,256	-	6,829
Exploration drilling	-	1,804	-	1,804
Total definition, infill, and exploration drilling	-	5,418	-	8,991

Mining

Located 110 kilometres west of Belo Horizonte, Turmalina is an underground mine that predominantly utilizes sub-level stoping as a mining method. Backfilling is completed using loose rockfill or cemented paste depending upon the situation. Mining through 2023 was mostly focused on ore remaining in the B zone and in the C zone. At the end of 2023, twin development drifts reached the Faina zone, which was developed over the course of 2024 and the first gold production from this zone was achieved during Q2 2024. The Faina zone is expected to be the source of production into the future from the Turmalina mine, while the C-zone continues to be an active source of production from restart through the following few years.

Processing

The Turmalina processing plant is onsite, and the C-zone portal is within 200 metres of the crusher. The plant circuit begins with primary and secondary crushing, feeding a crushed-ore bin. The ore bin can feed any of the three ball-mill circuits. The total grinding capacity is 3,000 tonnes per day. The plant currently operates only mill #3, supplemented by mill #1 when needed, which can easily handle current and expected future mined tonnage rates. The ball mills feed pulverized ore to the carbon-in-pulp ("CIP") circuit, which has a processing capacity of 2,000 tonnes per day. The plant management team continues

to advance improvements to stabilize operations, focusing on cost reductions while maintaining optimal production rates. Tailings are sent to a filtration system from which they can be provided to the paste plant for backfill or be diverted to a dry-stack area.

Caeté Gold Mine Complex

The Caeté complex includes the Pilar mine, the Caeté processing plant and the Roça Grande mine. On March 22, 2018, the Roça Grande mine was placed on care and maintenance. Ore from Pilar is trucked a total distance of approximately 40 kilometres by road to the Caeté plant, which has a capacity of 2,200 tonnes per day and includes gravity, flotation and CIP circuits.

Pilar Quarterly Production

	Q2 2025	Q1 2025	Q4 2024	Q3 2024	Q2 2024	Q1 2024	Q4 2023	Q3 2023
Tonnes of ore mined	93,266	87,000	101,000	95,000	97,000	99,000	97,000	107,000
Tonnes of ore processed (t)	92,846	87,000	101,000	97,000	99,000	96,000	96,000	107,000
Average head grade (g/t) ¹	4.04	3.99	3.65	3.74	3.83	3.46	3.68	2.88
Average recovery rate (%)	89%	89%	89%	89%	88%	88%	88%	88%
Gold (oz.)								
Produced	10,731	9,924	10,510	10,433	10,694	9,357	10,025	8,787
Sold	10,744	9,544	10,855	10,087	11,720	9,266	9,643	8,038
Cash operating cost (per oz. sold) ²	\$ 1,191	\$ 1,105	\$ 1,053	\$ 1,004	\$ 953	\$ 1,137	\$ 1,105	\$ 1,311
All-in sustaining cost (per oz. sold) ²	\$ 1,549	\$ 1,393	\$ 1,368	\$ 1,314	\$ 1,212	\$ 1,390	\$ 1,422	\$ 1,701
Cash operating cost (per tonne) ²	\$ 138	\$ 121	\$ 113	\$ 104	\$ 113	\$ 110	\$ 111	\$ 98
Cash operating cost (R\$ per tonne) ²	\$ 781	\$ 709	\$ 661	\$ 579	\$ 588	\$ 543	\$ 551	\$ 481

¹ The 'average head grade' represents the recalculated head-grade milled.

² Cash operating costs (per oz. sold), All-in sustaining costs, and cash operating cost (R\$ per tonne) are non-GAAP financial performance measures with no standard definition under IFRS. Refer to the Non-GAAP Financial Performance Measures section of the MD&A.

The Pilar mine delivered strong operating results in Q2 2025, producing 10,731 ounces of gold from 92,846 tonnes of ore, with an improved head grade of 4.04 g/t and a recovery rate of 89%. These results represent progress compared to Q2 2024, when the mine produced 10,694 ounces at a head grade of 3.83 g/t and a recovery rate of 88%. Pilar slightly increased output by 37 ounces year-over-year, while also achieving a 5% improvement in head grade and a 1% increase in recovery. This performance reflects improved efficiency initiatives at the Pilar mine.

Cash operating costs per ounce increased by 25% to \$1,191 per ounce of gold sold in Q2 2025 compared to \$953 in Q2 2024. The increase in cash cost during the period is primarily attributed to three strategic operational initiatives: (i) the increase in development meterage, focused on opening up future mining fronts in the BA and SW ore bodies, as well as on the construction of individual emergency exits and exhaust pathways — the latter two being carried out by a third-party development contractor that mobilized additional resources to the site; (ii) the intensification of drilling campaigns, aimed at expanding geological knowledge of the deposit, refining the geometry of the geological model, and, most importantly, converting potential and inferred resources into indicated and measured categories through increasingly deep exploratory, infill, and grade control drilling; and (iii) the temporary allocation of teams and equipment from the MTL unit to the Pilar operation. Although these factors have impacted on short-term costs, they represent essential investments to strengthen production capacity and ensure the long-term sustainability of operations.

Pilar Capital Expenditures

(\$ thousands, except where indicated)	Three months ended June 30		Six months ended June 30	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Sustaining capital ¹				
Primary development	\$ 2,492	\$ 2,061	\$ 4,180	\$ 3,910
Brownfield exploration	202	120	433	238
Mine-site sustaining	1,154	860	1,980	1,236
Total sustaining capital¹	3,848	3,041	6,593	5,384
Mine-site non-sustaining	233	429	307	621
Asset retirement obligation (Dam closing project)	204	470	373	699
Total non-sustaining capital¹	437	899	680	1,320
Total capital expenditures	\$ 4,285	\$ 3,940	\$ 7,273	\$ 6,704

¹Sustaining and non-sustaining capital are non-GAAP financial measures with no standard definition under IFRS. Refer to the non-GAAP Financial Performance Measures section of the MD&A. Capital expenditures are included in the calculation of all-in sustaining costs and all-in costs.

Pilar development and drilling progress (metres)

(metres)	Three months ended June 30		Six months ended June 30	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Primary development	628	543	1,066	880
Secondary development	860	568	2,665	985
Total development	1,488	1,111	3,731	1,865
Definition drilling	2,478	381	3,957	1,419
Infill drilling	2,292	1,718	5,359	3,146
Exploration drilling	985	1,712	1,878	2,516
Total definition, infill, and exploration drilling	5,755	3,811	11,194	7,081

Mining

Located 100 kilometres east of Belo Horizonte, Pilar is an underground mine that predominantly utilizes sub-level stoping and cut-and-fill as a mining method. Backfilling is completed using loose rockfill. The main ore block is in a fold structure of banded iron formation and has been developed to the current level and appears to extend to depth. This area provides the majority of the mine's production, which is augmented by ore from the Southwest Zone from higher levels in the mine (ranging from levels 2 through 9) and is expected to be fed by ore from the BA zone as it is further drilled and developed. Strategic development at Pilar advanced this quarter with 1,488 meters completed, a 34% increase, or 377 additional meters, compared to Q2 2024. The work primarily targeted the BA zone and SW ore body expansion and was supported by the temporary mobilization of resources from the MTL team. The Company also extended emergency routes and exits as part of its commitment to operational safety.

Processing

Ore from Pilar is processed at the Company's Caeté processing plant, which is located approximately 40 kilometers from Pilar. The plant has a gravity recovery circuit which recovers about 50% of the gold, followed by a flotation circuit and leaching of the flotation concentrate in a CIP circuit. Historic total recoveries have typically ranged between 85% and 90%. The plant has a designed capacity of approximately 2,200 tonnes per day and it has excess capacity for incremental feed. The non-sulfide tails (flotation tails) are dry-stacked, and leach tails are filtered and hauled to Moita tailings dam, as part of the Moita dam's decommissioning process.

REVIEW OF FINANCIAL CONDITION

Outstanding Debt, Liquidity and Cash Flow

As of June 30, 2025, the Company had working capital¹ of \$11.1 million (\$13.7 million as of December 31, 2024), including \$2.0 million in notes payable to Brazilian banks, which secure the Company's gold exportations and mature every six months and are expected to continue to be renewed into the future.

(\$ thousands)	June 30 2025	December 31 2024
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 48,286	\$ 46,357
Other current assets	24,899	24,191
Current liabilities	(62,127)	(56,878)
Working capital ¹	\$ 11,058	\$ 13,670

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

Working capital decreased by \$2.6 million, or 19%, during Q2 2025, despite of \$1.9 million increase in cash and cash equivalents and \$0.7 million increase in other current assets, the reduction is explained by \$5.2 million increase in current liabilities over the six-month period ending June 30, 2025.

The increase in the Company's cash position was primarily supported by stronger realized gold prices. This offset the cash outflows related to the Satinoco Incident including compensation to affected families and other associated disbursements, resulting in a largely neutral net cash impact from other operating and investing activities.

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

The use of funds during the three and six months ended June 30, 2025, and 2024, is outlined as follows:

(\$ thousands)	Three months ended June 30		Six months ended June 30	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Cash provided by operating activities before income taxes	\$ 12,802	\$ 21,992	\$ 14,151	\$ 31,631
Income taxes paid	\$ (463)	\$ (1,226)	\$ (2,071)	\$ (2,756)
Net cash provided by operating activities	12,339	20,766	12,080	28,875
Net cash (used in) investing activities	(4,315)	(9,469)	(7,643)	(12,378)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	164	(729)	(1,967)	(1,562)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash balances	\$ (244)	\$ 367	\$ (541)	\$ 434
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	\$ 7,944	\$ 10,935	\$ 1,929	\$ 15,369

Cash provided by operating activities was \$12.3 million in Q2 2025, a 41% decrease compared to \$20.8 million in Q2 2024. This reduction reflects a 42% decrease in ounces sold to 10,986 ounces compared to 19,022 ounces in Q2 2024, partially offset by a 39% increase in the average realized gold price⁴, which increased to \$3,264 per ounce in Q2 2025 from \$2,354 per ounce in Q2 2024. Operating costs decreased by 34%, driven by the transition to a single operating mine, Pilar, partially offset by foreign exchange losses resulting from the Brazilian Real's appreciation against the U.S. dollar. The average exchange rate R\$5.67 during Q2 2025 compared to R\$5.22 in Q2 2024.

Net cash used for investing activities decreased to \$4.3 million in Q2 2025, compared to \$9.5 million in Q2 2024. Investing net cash outflows in Q2 2025 mainly relate to primary development at Pilar. Lower investment in property, plant and equipment mainly reflects the suspension of Turmalina operations which includes the suspension of associated capital expenditures.

The change in cash provided by financing activities between Q2 2025 and Q2 2024 primarily reflects differences in the amounts issued and repaid on notes payable. In Q2 2025, cash provided by financing activities was \$0.2 million, which includes \$2.0 million received from the issuance of notes payable and repayments totaling \$1.8 million. In contrast, Q2 2024 saw \$2.0 million

in note issuance but repayments were higher at \$3.9 million. The lower repayments in Q2 2025 compared to the prior year contributed to the overall increase in net cash provided by financing activities during the quarter.

Contractual Obligations and Commitments

The Company's contractual obligations as of June 30, 2025, are summarized as follows:

(\$ thousands, except where indicated)	Less than 1 year	1 - 3 years	3 - 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Financial Liabilities					
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 16,398	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 16,398
Other Taxes Payable ¹					
ICMS Settlement Due	219	-	-	-	219
IRPJ & CSLL Settlement Due	74	7	-	-	81
Notes payable ²					
Principal	2,000	-	-	-	2,000
Interest	12	-	-	-	12
Lease liabilities	1,429	2,493	-	-	3,922
Current tax liability	350	-	-	-	350
Total financial liabilities	\$ 20,482	\$ 2,500	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 22,982
Other Commitments					
Reclamation provisions ³	7,027	8,687	27,533	21,693	64,940
Legal and other provisions ⁴	35,538	14,212	3,515	1,300	54,565
Suppliers' agreements ⁵	4,409	26	-	-	4,435
Insurance agreements ⁶	45	-	-	-	45
Total other commitments	\$ 47,019	\$ 22,925	\$ 31,048	\$ 22,993	\$ 123,985
Total	\$ 67,501	\$ 25,425	\$ 31,048	\$ 22,993	\$ 146,967

¹ Financial liabilities within Other taxes payable include state value-add taxes payable (ICMS – Imposto sobre circulação de mercadorias e prestação de serviços), payroll taxes payable (INSS - Instituto Nacional do Seguro Social), and federal income taxes payable (IRPJ - Imposto de renda pessoa jurídica and CSLL - Contribuição social).

² Notes payable represents the principal on Brazilian short-term bank loans with 180-day maturities.

³ Reclamation provisions - amounts presented in the table represent the undiscounted uninflated future payments for the expected cost of reclamation.

⁴ Legal and other provisions - includes commitments estimated to settle the Company's legal and other provisions, including \$36.5 million related to the Satinoco incident and \$13.8 million for other labour, civil and tax litigations.

⁵ Purchase obligations for supplies and consumables - includes commitments related to new purchase obligations to secure a supply of cyanide, reagents, mill balls and other spares. The Company has the contractual right to cancel the mine operation contracts with 30 to 90 days advance notice. The amount included in the commitments table represents the contractual amount due within 30 to 90 days.

⁶ Insurance premium commitments in accordance with the Company's liability and property insurance policies.

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

The capital structure of the Company as of June 30, 2025, is as follows:

All amounts in \$ thousands, except number of common shares	As at June 30, 2025
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 48,286
Less: Notes payable	\$ 2,012
Less: Leasing Liabilities	\$ 3,529
Less: Total debt	\$ 5,541
Total net cash and cash equivalents balance¹	\$ 42,745
Number of common shares outstanding	79 million

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

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ITEMS

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

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company incurred legal fees from Azevedo Sette Advogados (“ASA”), a law firm where Luis Miraglia, a Director of Jaguar, is a partner. Fees paid to ASA are recorded at the exchange amount, representing the amount agreed to by the parties and included in general and administrative expenses in the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income. Legal fees paid to ASA were \$75,000 and \$216,000 for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025, respectively (compared to \$40,000 and \$65,000, for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024).

The Company incurred office rent expenses from Orix Geoscience 2018 Inc. (“Orix”), a mineral exploration service firm where Shastri Ramnath, a director of Jaguar is the chief executive officer. Rent expenses paid to Orix were \$4,000 and \$9,000 for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025, respectively (compared to \$6,000 and \$8,000 for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024).

DEVELOPMENT AND EXPLORATION PROJECTS

IAMGOLD Acquisition – Pitangui and Acuruí projects

On September 13, 2023, the Company completed the acquisition (“the Acquisition”) of Mineração Onças de Pitangui, formerly IAMGold Brasil Prospecções Minerais Ltda. from AGEM Ltd. (the “Vendor”) which was a subsidiary of IAMGOLD Corporation (NYSE: IAG) (TSX: IMG) (“IAMGOLD”). Through this transaction the Company acquired a 100% interest in the Pitangui Project and the remaining interest in the Acurui Project, with two gold mineral exploration projects located in Brazil in proximity to the Company’s Turmalina Complex and Paciência Complex.

Onças de Pitangui Project

The Onças de Pitangui Project is located approximately 110 kilometers northwest of the city of Belo Horizonte in the state of Minas Gerais, Brazil. It encompasses mineral exploration licenses and license applications that cover the Pitangui Greenstone Belt, strategically located in proximity to our primary operational assets in the Iron Quadrangle.

The Company’s annual Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources (MRMR) statement for 2024 was announced on March 31, 2025, and 284,000 contained ounces were added to Jaguar’s mineral reserves as probable reserves for the first inclusion of reserves from the Onças de Pitangui project. The 2024 ending mineral resources were updated to include 457,000 ounces in the measured and indicated category and 490,000 ounces of inferred mineral resources for this project, which is part of the Turmalina complex as its ore will be processed at the Turmalina processing plant which has over 50% of excess capacity.

Progress in Environmental Licensing:

The Company made significant progress in its environmental licensing process throughout 2024 and into the first quarter of 2025, concluding all necessary environmental studies. This work culminated in the submission of the Environmental Impact Study (EIA) to the relevant authorities on March 3rd, 2025. The licensing process advanced to its next critical stage on April 8th, 2025, when the agency formally validated the submission, confirming its readiness for technical analysis.

Acurui Project

The Acurui Project was an exploration joint venture between Jaguar and IAMGOLD, where Jaguar was the operator. The project is composed of exploration tenements located near the Company’s Paciência complex in the iron quadrangle. After the conclusion of the IAMGOLD Brazil acquisition, the Company owns 100% of Acurui project. For further information regarding the Acurui project, please refer to the Company’s news releases dated August 26, 2020, August 30, 2021, and August 2, 2023 which are available on SEDAR+.

Generative Exploration Potential

Our commitment to strategic exploration and building a robust pipeline of high-potential projects remains a cornerstone of Jaguar Mining's long-term strategy. The positive results from our previous exploration activities across three key new target trends within our extensive 56,000-hectare tenement portfolio in the Iron Quadrangle, emphatically underscore this potential.

These efforts, conducted in parallel with our in-mine exploration, are designed to generate and advance high-priority targets, ensuring a sustainable future for our operations.

As detailed in the news release issued on March 4, 2024, our 2023 exploration program yielded highly encouraging outcomes, significantly enhancing the prospectivity of our land package:

Rio do Peixe Trend

Located approximately 20 kilometers north-east of our Paciência complex, the Rio do Peixe trend also shows considerable promise. The Company has mapped and sampled extensive historical surface and underground excavations over a 3-kilometer strike length along this trend. Surface trenching and rock chip sampling efforts have returned highly encouraging results. For example, a best trench sample result of **8.89 g/t Au over 10.4 meters** was recorded. Additionally, rock chip samples from outcrops yielded grades up to **21.9 g/t Au**. These results such as 16.63 g/t Au over 3.0 meters at Mata dos Trovões, indicate significant mineralization associated with quartz veining and quartz-sericite-chlorite-carbonate alteration, characteristic of the region's deposits.

Rocinha – Carrancas – Carneiro Trend

This mineralized trend, situated approximately 9 kilometers east of our Caeté plant, has demonstrated remarkable high-grade potential. Our work in 2023 involved comprehensive mapping and sampling of extensive historical surface and underground excavations across a 5-kilometer strike length. Rock chip channel sampling from these historical workings revealed several very high-grade intercepts, with significant Grade x Thickness (GT) values. For instance, samples such as 48.70 g/t Au over an estimated true width of 2.3 meters were recorded at Pele de Onça, and 27.93 g/t Au over 1.4 meters at Carrancas.

Furthermore, our shallow reconnaissance diamond drilling confirmed the presence of high-grade mineralization. Notably, the first hole, FCAR001, intersected a wide zone grading 16.69 g/t Au over a true width of 4.8 meters at the Carrancas target. This intercept is particularly significant as it substantially elevates the project's perceived potential. While subsequent step-out holes encountered the targeted structure with lower grades and thicknesses, the initial strong results are driving a thorough review and refinement of our geological models. This ongoing process aims to better distinguish geological conditions that correlate with higher-grade, thicker mineralization, thereby optimizing future drill targeting.

Note: On July 5, 2023, Jaguar Mining Inc. entered into an agreement with AngloGold Ashanti (AGA) to fully eliminate the royalty percentages originally established in favor of AGA for the exploitation of the mining rights 830.373/1979 ("Bahú"), 830.374/1979 ("Marzagão"), and 830.375/1979 ("Paciência") by Jaguar. In exchange, certain mining rights were assigned to AGA, specifically 831.233/2017 ("Pacheca") and 834.126/2007 ("Carrancas"). A press release regarding this agreement was issued on August 14, 2023. On June 27, 2024, the full assignment of mining right 834.126/2007 ("Carrancas") to AGA was formalized by the National Mining Agency (ANM). AGA will be responsible for obtaining the mining concession and the corresponding environmental licensing. Once the mining permit is granted, AGA will conduct a horizontal partial assignment of the mining right in favor of Jaguar Mining Inc. As a result, Jaguar will hold the rights to the deposit from the surface down to the 200-meter level (relative to sea level), while AGA will retain rights from the 200-meter level downward. This agreement provides Jaguar with all necessary guarantees to explore the Carrancas – Rocinha – Carneiros trend from surface to the 200-meter level, simultaneously with AGA, ensuring that neither company is disadvantaged in the process.

Paciência Trend

The Paciência trend, defined by a major mineralized crustal shear zone extending over approximately 15 kilometers within our Paciência complex tenement package, received focused attention in 2023. A comprehensive soil sampling program, involving 1,200 samples, targeted previously untested southern extensions of this mineralized trend, stretching from the currently closed Santa Isabel mine southwards to the tenement limit.

This program was highly successful in defining a robust gold-in-soil anomaly, exceeding 100 parts per billion (ppb) Au, which has been named Chamé – Cedro. This anomaly effectively extends the potential mineralization trend southward along this significant structure by an impressive **4 kilometers**. Follow-up surface mapping and rock chip sampling in this newly defined area have, to date, reported over 10 samples with gold values greater than 5 g/t Au, with a peak grade reaching **22 g/t Au**.

Building on the momentum from our successful 2023 exploration program, the Company has prioritized advancing one of its most promising targets. Accordingly, during 2024 and 2025, the Company embarked on a focused follow-up exploration initiative at the high-potential Chamé – Cedro anomaly within the Paciência trend, where detailed geological mapping and further exploration trenching has now been completed.

The samples from these trenching activities are currently undergoing gold assay analysis, and the Company anticipates releasing these results, which will further define the potential of this compelling target, later in Q3 2025.

Looking ahead, the Company is currently reviewing and will be proposing a renewed comprehensive long-term Exploration Plan. This strategic plan is aiming at guiding our future exploration investments and maximizing the value of our large land package for sustained growth and new discoveries.

Pilar Mine BA Zone Exploration

On August 5, 2025, the Company announced significant progress from its ongoing exploration drilling activities at the BA Zone, located within the company's Pilar Mine in Brazil. This update underscores the continued success in delineating high-grade gold mineralization and its strategic importance to the mine's future production profile.

The drilling campaign, which involved an additional 2,328 meters targeting mineralization between Level 16 and Level 20, has yielded exceptional results. A standout intercept was recorded in drill hole PPL1174, revealing **12.80 g/t Au over an estimated true width of 25.00m, representing a substantial 320.00 GT (Grade x Thickness)**.

The obtained intersections underscore both the geological and structural coherence of the mineralization, confirming a pronounced down-plunge continuity characteristic of prolific mineralized systems in the Iron Quadrangle. The mineralization remains open at depth and extends into previously untested upper levels, maintaining gold grades.

While the BA Orebody was a primary contributor in earlier levels (1 to 6) and faced economic challenges between Levels 4 and 12, the renewed exploration between Levels 15 and 19 has re-established its economic viability at greater depths. Furthermore, there remains significant exploration potential between Levels 12 and 15, with drilling programs underway or in planning to delineate additional resources at shallower depths and ensure the consistent continuity of the BA Orebody across the deposit.

MINERAL RESOURCES AND MINERAL RESERVES

In 2024, the Company delivered significant growth in its mineral resource and reserve base, reinforcing the long-term sustainability and expansion potential of its assets in Brazil's Iron Quadrangle.

Mineral Reserve Growth

- Proven and Probable (2P) Mineral Reserves increased by 63%, reaching 764 koz of gold (5,903 kt @ 4.03 g/t Au), net of mining depletion.
- A key highlight was the first declaration of reserves at the Onças de Pitangui project, contributing 284 koz (2,122 kt @ 4.16 g/t Au), positioning the asset as a strategic growth driver.
- The Faina zone continued its upward trajectory, with a 16% increase in 2P Reserves to 160 koz (1,019 kt @ 4.87 g/t Au), supported by geological reinterpretation and infill drilling.

Key updated mineral reserve figures

31-Dec-24	Proven Reserves			Probable Reserves			Proven & Probable Reserves		
	Tonnes (000's)	Grade (g/t)	Gold oz (000's)	Tonnes (000's)	Grade (g/t)	Gold oz (000's)	Tonnes (000's)	Grade (g/t)	Gold oz (000's)
Turmalina Gold Complex									
Ore Body A	161	4.00	22	65	3.00	6	226	3.95	29
Ore Body B	177	2.84	16	127	3.32	14	304	3.04	30
Ore Body C	304	3.26	32	391	3.01	38	695	3.12	70
Sub-Total - Turmalina Mine	642	3.41	71	583	3.08	58	1,225	3.26	128
Faina	12	4.70	2	1,008	4.88	158	1,019	4.87	160
Onças de Pitangui Project (São Sebastião)	-	-	-	2,122	4.16	284	2,122	4.16	284
Total - Underground	654	3.44	72	3,712	4.19	500	4,366	4.07	572
Caeté Gold Complex									
Pilar									
Ore Body BA	127	4.04	16	132	5.00	21	259	4.53	38
Ore Body BF's (BF, BFI, BFII)	510	4.07	67	340	3.63	40	850	3,89	106
Ore Body Torre	23	3.67	3	91	3.59	11	114	3,61	13
Ore Body SW	120	3.53	14	130	3.44	14	250	3,48	28
Others	7	2.81	1	55	3.46	6	63	3,38	7
Total - Pilar	787	3.96	100	749	3.82	92	1,536	3,89	192
Total - Mineral Reserves	1,441	3.72	173	4,462	4.12	592	5,903	4,03	764

1. CIM (2014) definitions were followed for Mineral Reserves.

2. Mineral Reserves are estimated at a cut-off grade of 2.59 g/t Au for orebodies A, B, and C at Turmalina deposit and 2.55 g/t Au for Pilar deposit. For Faina, the Mineral Reserves are estimated at a cut-off grade of 4.00 g/t Au and 2.17 for Onças do Pitangui.

3. Mineral Reserves are estimated using an average long-term gold price of US\$1,900 per ounce and a BRL/US\$ exchange rate of 5.20 for Turmalina, Faina Pilar and Onças do Pitangui deposits.

4. A minimum mining width of 3.0 m was used at Orebodies A, B, and C at Turmalina, 2.50 m at Pilar, 3.00 m at Faina deposit and minimum height of 4.5 for Onças do Pitangui.

5. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

6. There are no known environmental, permitting, legal, title, socio-economic, political, or other risk factors that could materially affect the Mineral Reserve estimates.

Consolidated Mineral Resource

- Measured and Indicated (M&I) Resources totaled 1,659 koz (12,325 kt @ 4.19 g/t Au), reflecting a modest 1% decrease due to depletion.
- Inferred Resources rose by 3%, reaching 1,676 koz (14,621 kt @ 3.56 g/t Au), underscoring the success of exploration efforts and future conversion potential.
- At Onças de Pitangui, M&I Resources increased by 2% to 457 koz, while Inferred Resources surged 29% to 490 koz, confirming the project's robust geological profile.

Key updated mineral resources figures

31-Dec-24	Measured Resources			Indicated Resources			Measured & Indicated Resources			Inferred Resources		
	Tonnes (000's)	Grade (g/t)	Gold oz (000's)	Tonnes (000's)	Grade (g/t)	Gold oz (000's)	Tonnes (000's)	Grade (g/t)	Gold oz (000's)	Tonnes (000's)	Grade (g/t)	Gold oz (000's)
Underground MTL Gold Complex												
Ore Body A	526	6.10	103	230	3.54	26	756	5.32	129	91	3.09	9
Ore Body B	272	3.49	30	268	3.81	33	540	3.65	63	212	3.62	25
Ore Body C	675	3.56	77	904	3.08	90	1,579	3.28	167	912	2.86	84
Sub-Total Turmalina Mine	1,472	4.45	211	1,403	3.31	149	2,875	3.90	360	1,214	3.00	117
Faina	38	5.05	6	1,494	5.23	251	1532	5.23	258	1,145	5.25	193
Pontal	-	-	-	266	3.44	29	266	3.44	29	159	4.72	24
Pontal South	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	669	3.76	81
Onças do Pitangui Project (São Sebastião)	-	-	-	3,547	4.01	457	3547	4.01	457	4,184	3.64	490
Total - MTL Complex UG	1,510	4.46	217	6,710	4.11	887	8219.0	4.18	1,104	7,371	3.82	906
Underground Caeté Gold Complex												
Pilar												
Total - Pilar	1,509	4.50	218	1,635	4.12	217	3,144	4.30	435	2,708	3.85	335
Roça Grande	197	3.42	22	765	4.02	99	962	3.90	121	889	4.08	117
Total - Caeté UG	1,706	4.37	240	2,400	4.09	316	4,106	4.21	556	3,597	3.91	452
Underground Paciência Gold Complex												
Santa Isabel/Corrego Grande	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	978	4.01	126
Marzagão	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	445	4.44	63
Bahu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	333	3.99	43
Total - Paciência Complex UG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,756	4.12	232
Open Pit - MTL Gold Complex												
Zona Basal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	781	1.28	32
Open Pit - Caeté Gold Complex												
Córrego Brandão	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,072	1.48	51
Córrego Brandão Waste	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Open Pit -Paciência Gold Complex												
Bahu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	2.08	3
Bahu Waste												
JAGUAR UG Total - Mineral Resources	3,216	4.42	457	9,110	4.11	1,203	12,325	4.19	1,659	12,725	3.88	1,590
JAGUAR OP Total - Mineral Resources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,896	1.41	86
JAGUAR TOTAL - Mineral Resources	3,216	4.42	457	9,110	4.11	1,203	12,325	4.19	1,659	14,621	3.56	1,676

Notes

1. CIM (2014) definitions were followed for the classification of Mineral Resources.
2. Mineral Resources are inclusive of the Mineral Reserves at Turmalina, Faina, Onças do Pitangui and Pilar. No Mineral Reserves are currently present at the Pontal, Zona Basal, Santa Isabel, Marzagão, Bahu, Roça Grande and Córrego Brandão deposits.
3. Mineral Resources include the Turmalina, Faina, Pontal, Onças do Pitangui, Santa Isabel, Marzagão, Bahu, Pilar and Roça Grande underground mineral resources and the Zona Basal, Bahu and Córrego Brandão open-pit mineral resources.
Mineral Resources are estimated at a cut-off grade of 1.85 g/t Au at Turmalina, 2.90 g/t Au at Faina, 3.0 g/t Au at Pontal, 0.75 g/t Au at Zona Basal, 2.01 g/t Au at Onças do Pitangui, 2.75 g/t Au at Santa Isabel, 2.75 g/t Au at Marzagão, 0.74 g/t Au and 1.85 g/t Au for, respectively, open-pit and underground mineral resources at Bahu, 2.00 g/t Au at Pilar, 1.80 g/t Au at Roça Grande and 0.38 g/t Au and 0.74 g/t Au for, respectively, oxidized and fresh material for open-pit mineral resources at Córrego Brandão deposit.
4. Mineral Resources at the Turmalina deposit include all drill hole and channel sample data as of May 31, 2024, and are depleted using mining excavations as of September 30, 2024, and short-term forecast of December 31, 2024. Mineral Resources at the Faina deposit include all drill hole and channel sample data as of August 06, 2024, and are depleted using mining excavations as of September 30, 2024, and short-term forecast of December 31, 2024. Pontal deposits include drill hole information as of September 9, 2022. Mineral Resources at the Zona Basal deposit includes drill hole information current as of August 25, 2022. Mineral Resources at the Onças do Pitangui deposit include drill hole information current as of July 29, 2019. Mineral Resources at the Santa Isabel and the Marzagão deposits include drill hole information current as of September 2022. Mineral Resources at the Bahu deposit includes drill hole information current as of November 2022. Mineral Resources at the Pilar deposit includes drill hole information current as of August 08, 2024, and are depleted using mining excavations as of October 31, 2024, and short-term forecast of December 31, 2024. Mineral Resources at the Roça Grande deposit include drill hole information current as of December 31, 2018. Mineral Resources at the Córrego Brandão deposit include drill hole information current as of June 8, 2021.
5. Mineral Resources are estimated using a long-term gold price of US\$1,800/oz Au for the Pontal, Zona Basal, Santa Isabel, Marzagão, Bahu, Roça Grande and Córrego Brandão deposits and US\$2,050/oz Au for the Pilar, MTL, Faina, Onças do Pitangui deposits.
6. Mineral Resources are estimated using an average long term exchange rate of R\$5.20:US\$1.00 for the Turmalina, Faina, Pilar, Pontal, Zona Basal, São Sebastião, Santa Isabel, Marzagão, Bahu, Roça Grande, Córrego Brandão deposits.
7. Minimum width of approximately 2.00 m was used for Turmalina, Faina, Pontal, Santa Isabel, Marzagão, Bahu, Pilar and Roça Grande deposits. A minimum width of 1.5m was used for Pilar. A minimum height of 2.50 m was applied to Onças do Pitangui using reporting panels. Córrego Brandão, Zona Basal and Bahu open pit mineral resources were constrained with pit optimizations using Lerchs-Grossmann algorithm.
8. Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.
9. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Geological and Operational Context

- The MTL Complex, currently suspended, holds 572 koz in reserves across the Turmalina mine (Orebodies A, B & C), Faina zone, and Onças de Pitangui project.
- The Pilar mine, part of the Caeté Complex, maintained stable reserves at 192 koz, with key contributions from orebodies BA, BF, SW, LPA and Torre.
- The deep structural continuity of mineralization, typical of the Iron Quadrangle, supports long-term resource conversion and operational resilience.

Production Outlook

- Life-of-Mine (LOM) plans at Pilar indicate five years of sustained production beginning in 2025.
- With the integration of Onças de Pitangui's reserves and resources, the MTL Complex is positioned to deliver gold production well beyond 2030, reinforcing the Company's long-term strategic vision.

QUALIFIED PERSON

Scientific and technical information in this MD&A has been reviewed and approved by Luis Albano Tondo (CEO) and Eric Duarte (VP, Growth), both "qualified persons" under NI 43-101 and employees of Jaguar Mining Inc. The Company's latest NI 43-101 technical report was filed on SEDAR+ on March 31, 2025.

OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA

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

	As at Aug 14, 2025
Issued and outstanding common shares	79,373,603
Stock options	1,177,134
Deferred share units	1,207,357
Total	81,758,094

NON-GAAP PERFORMANCE MEASURES

The Company has included the following non-GAAP performance measures in this document: net cash and cash equivalents, cash operating costs per tonne of ore processed, cash operating costs per ounce of gold sold, all-in sustaining costs per ounce of gold sold, cash operating margin per ounce of gold sold, all-in sustaining margin per ounce of gold sold, average realized gold price per ounce of gold sold, sustaining capital expenditures, non-sustaining capital expenditures, free cash flow, earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA), adjusted EBITDA, adjusted EBITDA per share and working capital. These non-GAAP performance measures do not have any standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and, therefore, may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other companies.

The Company believes that, in addition to conventional measures prepared in accordance with IFRS, certain investors use non-GAAP performance measures to evaluate the Company's performance. Accordingly, they are intended to provide additional information and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS. More specifically, Management believes that these figures are useful indicators to investors and management of a mine's performance as they provide: (i) a measure of the mine's cash margin per ounce, by comparison of the cash operating costs per ounce to the price of gold; (ii) the trend in costs as the mine matures; and (iii) an internal benchmark of performance to allow for comparison against other mines. The definitions of these performance measures and reconciliation of the non-GAAP measures to reported IFRS measures are outlined below.

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

(\$ thousands, except where indicated)	Three months ended June 30		Six months ended June 30	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Operating costs	\$ 13,079	\$ 19,897	\$ 23,628	\$ 38,212
General & administration expenses ³	2,196	2,097	4,551	3,896
Corporate stock-based compensation	615	428	618	436
Sustaining capital expenditures ¹	4,051	6,301	6,979	11,406
All-in sustaining cash costs	19,941	28,723	35,776	53,950
Reclamation (operating sites)	(12)	125	(56)	145
All-in sustaining costs	\$ 19,929	\$ 28,848	\$ 35,720	\$ 54,095
Non-sustaining capital expenditures	3,782	4,505	5,195	7,642
Exploration and evaluation costs (greenfield)	462	378	857	960
Reclamation (non-operating sites)	1,818	(50)	1,306	(63)
Care and maintenance (non-operating sites) ⁴	9,957	150	18,276	340
All-in costs	\$ 35,948	\$ 33,831	\$ 61,354	\$ 62,974
Ounces of gold sold	10,986	19,022	20,530	34,714
Cash operating costs per ounce sold²	\$ 1,191	\$ 1,046	\$ 1,151	\$ 1,101
All-in sustaining costs per ounce sold²	\$ 1,814	\$ 1,517	\$ 1,740	\$ 1,558
All-in costs per ounce sold²	\$ 3,272	\$ 1,779	\$ 2,989	\$ 1,814
Average realized gold price	\$ 3,264	\$ 2,354	\$ 3,078	\$ 2,228
Cash operating margin per ounce sold	\$ 2,073	\$ 1,308	\$ 1,927	\$ 1,127
All-in sustaining margin per ounce sold	\$ 1,450	\$ 837	\$ 1,338	\$ 670

¹ Capital expenditures are included in our calculation of all-in sustaining costs and all-in costs.

² Cash operating costs, all-in sustaining costs and all-in costs are all non-GAAP financial performance measures with no standard definition under IFRS. Result may not calculate due to rounding.

³ Does not include G&A expenses related to Onças de Pitangui (Q2 2025: \$83 and YTD: \$229).

⁴ Includes care and maintenance for Turmalina (resumption expenses and disbursements related to environmental and communities) and care and maintenance costs for Paciência and Roça Grande mines.

Cash operating costs per ounce sold is calculated by dividing operating costs per the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive income (loss) by the gold ounces sold during the applicable period. Operating expenses include mine site operating costs such as mining, processing and administration as well as royalties, but excludes depreciation.

All-in sustaining costs are comprised of all the expenditures that are required to produce an ounce of gold from current operations. While there is no standardized meaning of the measure across the industry, the Company's definition of the all-in sustaining costs conforms to that set out by the World Gold Council in its guidance dated June 27, 2013. The World Gold Council is a non-regulatory, non-profit organization established in 1987 whose members include global senior mining companies. The Company believes that this measure will be useful to external users in assessing operating performance and the ability to generate free cash flow from current operations.

The Company defines all-in sustaining costs as the sum of operating cash costs, sustaining capital (capital required to maintain current operations at existing levels), corporate administration costs and sustaining exploration. All-in sustaining costs exclude capital expenditures for significant improvements at existing operations deemed to be expansionary in nature, exploration and evaluation related to growth projects, financing costs, debt repayments and taxes.

In the gold mining industry, average realized gold price per ounce sold is a common performance measure that does not have any standardized meaning; however, the most comparable measure is gold revenue as calculated and prepared in accordance with IFRS. The measure is intended to help investors to evaluate the revenue earned in a period from each ounce of gold sold.

Reconciliation of Cash Operating Costs, All-In Sustaining Costs per Ounce Sold by Mine Complex/Site

(\$ thousands, except where indicated)	Q2 2025	Q1 2025	Q4 2024	Q3 2024	Q2 2024	Q1 2024	Q4 2023	Q3 2023
Turmalina Complex								
Operating costs	\$ 282	\$ -	\$ 6,320	\$ 7,184	\$ 8,731	\$ 7,776	\$ 9,050	\$ 9,068
Sustaining capital expenditures	-	333	4,644	6,422	3,159	2,653	3,293	2,773
All-in sustaining costs¹	\$ 282	\$ 333	\$ 10,964	\$ 13,606	\$ 11,890	\$ 10,429	\$ 12,343	\$ 11,841
Ounces of gold sold	242	-	5,188	5,639	7,302	6,426	8,455	8,464
Cash operating cost (per oz. sold)¹	\$ 1,165	\$ -	\$ 1,218	\$ 1,274	\$ 1,196	\$ 1,210	\$ 1,070	\$ 1,071
All-in sustaining cost (per oz. sold)^{1,2}	\$ 1,165	\$ -	\$ 2,113	\$ 2,413	\$ 1,628	\$ 1,623	\$ 1,460	\$ 1,399

(\$ thousands, except where indicated)	Q2 2025	Q1 2025	Q4 2024	Q3 2024	Q2 2024	Q1 2024	Q4 2023	Q3 2023
Pilar Mine								
Operating costs	\$ 12,797	\$ 10,549	\$ 11,425	\$ 10,129	\$ 11,166	\$ 10,539	\$ 10,657	\$ 10,535
Sustaining capital expenditures	3,848	2,746	3,425	3,126	3,041	2,342	3,059	3,140
All-in sustaining costs¹	\$ 16,645	\$ 13,295	\$ 14,850	\$ 13,255	\$ 14,207	\$ 12,881	\$ 13,716	\$ 13,675
Ounces of gold sold	10,744	9,544	10,855	10,087	11,720	9,266	9,643	8,038
Cash operating cost (per oz. sold)¹	\$ 1,191	\$ 1,105	\$ 1,053	\$ 1,004	\$ 953	\$ 1,137	\$ 1,105	\$ 1,311
All-in sustaining cost (per oz. sold)^{1,2}	\$ 1,549	\$ 1,393	\$ 1,368	\$ 1,314	\$ 1,212	\$ 1,390	\$ 1,422	\$ 1,701

¹ Cash operating costs and all-in sustaining costs are all non-GAAP financial performance measures with no standard definition under IFRS. Results of individual mines may not add up to the consolidated numbers due to rounding.

² The calculation by mine site does not include allocation of the Corporate G&A - Toronto and Belo offices.

Reconciliation of Cash Operating Costs in Brazilian Real per tonne by Mine Complex/Site

(\$ thousands, except where indicated)	Q2 2025	Q1 2025	Q4 2024	Q3 2024	Q2 2024	Q1 2024	Q4 2023	Q3 2023
Turmalina Complex								
Operating Costs	\$ 282	\$ -	\$ 6,320	\$ 7,184	\$ 8,731	\$ 7,776	\$ 9,050	\$ 9,068
Gold (oz.) sold	242	-	5,188	5,639	7,302	6,426	8,455	8,464
Cash operating cost (per oz. sold) ¹	\$ 1,165	\$ -	\$ 1,218	\$ 1,274	\$ 1,196	\$ 1,210	\$ 1,070	\$ 1,071
Tonnes of ore processed (t)	-	-	59,000	77,000	71,400	95,000	99,000	101,000
Average foreign exchange rate (BRL - USD) ¹	\$ 5.67	\$ 5.85	\$ 5.84	\$ 5.55	\$ 5.21	\$ 4.95	\$ 4.96	\$ 4.88
Cash operating cost (R\$ per tonne) ¹	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 625	\$ 518	\$ 637	\$ 405	\$ 453	\$ 438

(\$ thousands, except where indicated)	Q2 2025	Q1 2025	Q4 2024	Q3 2024	Q2 2024	Q1 2024	Q4 2023	Q3 2023
Pilar Mine								
Operating Costs	\$ 12,797	\$ 10,549	\$ 11,425	\$ 10,129	\$ 11,166	\$ 10,539	\$ 10,657	\$ 10,535
Gold (oz.) sold	10,744	9,544	10,855	10,087	11,720	9,266	9,643	8,038
Cash operating cost (per oz. sold) ¹	\$ 1,191	\$ 1,105	\$ 1,053	\$ 1,004	\$ 953	\$ 1,137	\$ 1,105	\$ 1,311
Tonnes of ore processed (t)	92,846	87,000	101,000	97,000	99,000	96,000	96,000	107,000
Average foreign exchange rate (BRL - USD) ¹	\$ 5.67	\$ 5.85	\$ 5.84	\$ 5.55	\$ 5.21	\$ 4.95	\$ 4.96	\$ 4.88
Cash operating cost (R\$ per tonne) ¹	\$ 781	\$ 709	\$ 661	\$ 579	\$ 588	\$ 543	\$ 551	\$ 481

¹ Cash operating cost (per oz. sold), average foreign exchange rate (BRL - USD), and cash operating cost (R\$ per tonne) are non-GAAP financial performance measures with no standard definition under IFRS. Refer to the non-GAAP Financial Performance Measures section of the MD&A.

Reconciliation of Sustaining Capital and Non-Sustaining Capital Expenditures

(\$ thousands)	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	June 30		June 30	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Sustaining capital ¹				
Primary development	\$ 2,492	\$ 4,124	\$ 4,180	\$ 7,844
Brownfield exploration	202	312	433	640
Mine-site sustaining	1,154	1,764	1,980	2,713
Other sustaining capital ²	203	101	386	209
Total sustaining capital¹	4,051	6,301	6,979	11,406
Non-sustaining capital (including capital projects) ¹				
Mine-site non-sustaining	714	3,737	1,503	6,374
Asset retirement obligation - non-sustaining ²	3,039	768	3,662	1,270
Other non-sustaining capital ¹	29	-	30	(2)
Total non-sustaining capital¹	3,782	4,505	5,195	7,642
Total capital expenditures	\$ 7,833	\$ 10,806	\$ 12,174	\$ 19,048

¹ Sustaining and non-sustaining capital are non-GAAP financial measures with no standard definition under IFRS. Refer to the non-GAAP Financial Performance Measures section of the MD&A. Capital expenditures are included in the calculation of all-in sustaining costs and all-in costs.

² Asset retirement obligation - non-sustaining is related to expenditures with dam closing projects. Payments related to the Company asset retirement obligation are classified as operating activities in accordance with IFRS financial measures.

Reconciliation of Free Cash Flow

The Company uses free cash flow¹ to supplement information in its consolidated financial statements. Free cash flow is a non-GAAP financial performance measure with no standard definition under IFRS, and therefore it may not be comparable to similar measures employed by other companies. The Company believes that, in addition to conventional measures prepared in accordance with IFRS, the Company and certain investors and analysts use free cash flow to evaluate the Company's performance and assess its capacity to meet non-discretionary cash obligations.

Free cash flow from operations is defined as cash provided from operating activities, less changes in long-term sustaining capital expenditures, adding back the impact from expenditures against the asset retirement obligation. This measure is used by the Company and investors to measure the cash flow available to fund the Company's growth through investments and capital expenditures.

(\$ thousands, except where indicated)	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	June 30		June 30	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Cash generated from operating activities	\$ 12,339	\$ 20,766	\$ 12,080	\$ 28,875
Adjustments				
Asset Retirement Obligation	3,039	768	3,662	1,270
Sustaining capital expenditures ²	(4,051)	(6,301)	(6,979)	(11,406)
Free cash flow	\$ 11,327	\$ 15,233	\$ 8,763	\$ 18,739
Ounces of gold sold	10,986	19,022	20,530	34,714
Free cash flow per ounce sold	\$ 1,031	\$ 801	\$ 427	\$ 540

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

² Further details on the sustaining capital expenditures composition can be found on the reconciliation of sustaining capital and non-sustaining capital expenditures in the non-GAAP reconciliation.

Reconciliation of Net Income to EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA

(\$ thousands, except where indicated)	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	June 30		June 30	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Net (loss) Income	\$ (6,614)	\$ 13,469	\$ (8,233)	\$ 16,295
Income tax expense	537	3,273	1,131	4,522
Finance costs	2,098	556	3,364	1,301
Depreciation and amortization	3,250	7,861	6,062	15,056
EBITDA¹	\$ (729)	\$ 25,159	\$ 2,324	\$ 37,174
Changes in other provisions and VAT taxes	3,047	309	3,453	817
Satinoco event	23,452	-	29,206	-
Foreign exchange loss (gain)	3,785	(3,515)	9,675	(4,726)
Stock-based compensation	615	428	618	436
Financial instruments (gain)	(556)	-	(986)	-
Adjusted EBITDA¹	\$ 29,614	\$ 22,381	\$ 44,290	\$ 33,701
Weighted average outstanding shares	79,313,603	79,093,609	79,312,658	79,080,137
Adjusted EBITDA per share¹	\$ 0.37	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.56	\$ 0.43

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

EBITDA is earnings before finance expense, current and deferred income tax expense and depreciation and amortization. Adjusted EBITDA excludes from EBITDA the results of the impact of changes in other provisions and VAT, foreign exchange loss (gain), Satinoco event expenses, stock-based compensation and financial instruments gain.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

The preparation of the condensed interim consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. Certain estimates, such as those related to the valuation of mineral exploration projects and royalty assets, recoverability of property plant and equipment, reclamation provisions, derivatives, measurement of inventory and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities depend on subjective or complex judgments about matters that may be uncertain. Changes in those estimates could materially impact the Company's condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

The significant accounting estimates and judgments applied in the preparation of the Company's condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025, are consistent with those applied and disclosed in the audited annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024. For details of these estimates, judgments and assumptions, please refer to the Company's audited annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024, which are available on the Company's website and on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.com.

OTHER MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS DISCLOSURES

The Company is subject to various business, financial and operational risks which could adversely affect the Company's future business, operations and financial condition, and could cause such future business, operations and financial condition to differ materially from the forward-looking statements and information contained in this MD&A and as described in the Cautionary Statement on Forward-Looking Information found in this document. The Company is subject to various risks, known and unknown, arising from factors within or outside of its control. This section describes certain risks and uncertainties that may have an adverse effect on the Company's business, operations and financial results.

The business of the Company involves significant risk due to the nature of mining, exploration and development activities. Certain risk factors, including but not limited to those listed below, are related to the mining industry in general, while others are specific to Jaguar. For a comprehensive discussion of the risks and uncertainties that may have an adverse effect on the

Company's business, operations and financial results, refer to the Company's latest AIF, filed with Canadian securities regulatory authorities at www.sedarplus.ca.

Risks Relating to the Mining and Gold Industries

- Gold prices are volatile, and there can be no assurance that a profitable market for gold will exist.
- Mining is inherently risky and subject to conditions and events beyond Jaguar's control.
- Mineral Reserve and Mineral Resources Estimates.
- Significant uncertainty exists related to inferred Mineral Resources.
- Replacement of depleted reserve.
- Potential impact of proposed tariffs on the Company's business.

Risks Relating to Jaguar's Business

- Fluctuations in currency exchange rates may adversely affect Jaguar's financial position and results of its operations.
- Competition.
- Reliance on management and key personnel.
- Actual operating and financial results may differ from plans.
- Energy supply and costs.
- Title defects.
- Brazil government regulation and political instability.
- Brazil corruption perceptions index.
- Demanding environmental laws and regulations.
- Cyber security.
- Employment regulations and labour disruptions.
- Jaguar may be subject to litigation.
- Production and cost estimates.
- Road link between Pilar Mine and the Caeté plant.
- Repatriation of earnings.
- Termination of mining concessions.
- Compliance with anti-corruption laws.
- Reliance on local advisors and consultants in foreign jurisdictions.
- Pandemic and infectious disease.
- Climate volatility and climate change.
- Mining and insurance risks.
- Geotechnical challenges could impact profitability.
- Supply chain risk.

Risks Relating to Jaguar's Business

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, including but not limited to: credit risk, liquidity risk, currency risk, interest rate risk, price risk and inflation risk.

For a comprehensive discussion of these and other risks facing the Company, please refer to the section entitled "Risk factors" in the Company's most recent Annual Information Form and the section entitled "Risks and Uncertainties" in the Company's Management's Discussion and Analysis for the year ended December 31, 2024, both of which are filed on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.com.

There were no significant changes to those risks or to the Company's management of exposure to those risks, during the three months ended June 30, 2025.

INTERNAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Management is responsible for the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting. Under the supervision of the Chief Executive Officer and Interim Chief Financial Officer, management evaluated the design and effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2025. In making the assessment, management used the criteria set forth in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013), issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on a review of internal control procedures at the end of the period covered by this MD&A, management determined internal control over financial reporting was appropriately designed as at June 30, 2025.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There were no material changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the three months ended June 30, 2025, that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Management is also responsible for the design and effectiveness of disclosure controls and procedures. The Company's Chief Executive Officer and Interim Chief Financial Officer have each evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures as at June 30, 2025, and have concluded that these disclosure controls and procedures were appropriately designed as at June 30, 2025.

Limitations of Controls and Procedures

The Company's management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Interim Chief Financial Officer, believe that internal controls over financial reporting and disclosure controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, have inherent limitations. Therefore, even those systems determined to be properly designed and effective can provide only reasonable assurance that the objectives of the control system are met.

CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements in this MD&A may constitute forward-looking information within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities legislation. Generally, forward-looking information can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as, without limitation, "believes", "anticipates", "budget", "schedule", "forecasts", "intends", "projections", "upcoming", "plans" and/or the negatives thereof or other variations of such words and phrases (or comparable terminology), or by statements that certain actions, events or results "may", "will", "could", "would", "might", "be taken", "occur" or "be achieved". Certain statements, beliefs and opinions in this MD&A (including those contained in graphs, tables and charts), which reflect the Company's or, as appropriate, the Company's directors' and/or management's, current expectations and projections about future events, constitute forward-looking information.

This forward-looking information includes, but is not limited to, metal price assumptions, cash flow forecasts, projected capital and operating costs, metal or mineral recoveries, mine life and production rates, none of which are based on any preliminary economic assessment, pre-feasibility study or feasibility study; the Company's expectations regarding the timeline and process for obtaining the requisite regulatory approvals and consents for remediation, rehabilitation and restoration efforts relating to the Satinoco Tailings Slump; the anticipated timing, cost and scope of the Company's remediation, rehabilitation and restoration efforts and any related liabilities; the Company's assessment of the environmental impact of the Satinoco Tailings Slump; the expected operational impact of the Satinoco tailings slump, including the costs and timeline for recommencing operations at the Turmalina mine; the Company's assessment of the financial impact of legal claims, regulatory fines and investigations related to the Satinoco tailings slump, including the likelihood of successful appeals or settlements, which are

currently ongoing and subject to a wide range of possible outcomes; potential outcomes that may result from legal claims, lawsuits, regulatory fines, investigations and negotiations relating to the Satinoco tailings slump, including, without limitation, compensation for impacted residents, the duration of the indefinite suspension of the Company's MTL Complex in the wake of the Satinoco tailings slump; the potential of new regulatory requirements, operational restrictions and increased inspections imposed by Brazilian mining authorities; the Company's ability to effectively manage relationships with affected community members, repair its social license and mitigate reputational damage; the potential for unforeseen environmental or human health consequences resulting from the Satinoco tailings slump and the Company's ability to address such issues; the Company's expectations regarding its ability to secure sufficient financing and maintain its liquidity in light of the financial burdens associated with the Satinoco tailings slump; and the Company's plans for stakeholder engagement, risk mitigation and corporate responsibility initiatives aimed at ensuring long-term sustainability.

Forward-looking information involves known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from any estimated future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by those forward-looking statements, and forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance.

The above-referenced risks, uncertainties and other factors include, but are not limited to, risks associated with: general economic conditions; adverse industry events; marketing costs; loss of markets; future legislative and regulatory developments, including the Company's ability to obtain the requisite regulatory and governmental approvals for its development projects and other operation on a timely basis; inability to access sufficient capital from internal and external sources, and/or inability to access sufficient capital on favourable terms; the mining industry generally; the Company's ability to procure mining equipment and operating supplies in sufficient quantities or on a timely basis; engineering and construction timetables and capital costs for the Company's development and expansion projects; unforeseen changes to the political stability or government regulation in Brazil; lack of certainty with respect to foreign legal systems; corruption and other factors that are inconsistent with the rule of law; the Company's ongoing relations with its employees, that are inconsistent with the rule of law; the Company's ongoing relations with its employees, affected communities, business partners and joint venture partners; income tax and regulatory matters; the ability of the Company to implement its business strategies and plans, including in regards to the Company's projects; competition; foreign currency exchange and interest rate fluctuations; and fluctuations in the price of gold. In addition, there are risks and hazards associated with the business of mineral exploration, development and mining, including environmental hazards, industrial accidents, unusual or unexpected formations, pressure, cave-ins, flooding and gold bullion or gold concentrate losses (and the risk of inadequate insurance, or inability to obtain insurance, to cover these risks). Additional risks are described in detail in the Company's Annual Information Form for the year ended December 31, 2024, which is filed on SEDAR+ under the profile of Jaguar Mining Inc. on March 31, 2025, and available at www.sedarplus.ca.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, readers are cautioned that the list of risks set forth herein and in the Company's disclosure documents is not exhaustive. Except as required by law, we disclaim any obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, events or otherwise. No forward-looking statement or projections can be guaranteed. Accordingly, you should not place undue reliance on any forward-looking statements or information. It is not the intention to provide a complete or comprehensive analysis of the Company's financial or business prospects. The information contained in these materials should be considered in the context of the circumstances prevailing at the time and has not been, and will not be, updated to reflect material developments which may occur after the date these materials were prepared.

Where any opinion or belief is expressed in this MD&A, it is based on the assumptions and limitations mentioned herein and is an expression of present opinion or belief only. No warranties or representations can be made as to the origin, validity, accuracy, completeness, currency or reliability of the information. The Company disclaims and excludes all liability (to the extent permitted by law) for losses, claims, damages, demands, costs and expenses of whatever nature arising in any way out of or in connection with the information in this MD&A, its accuracy, completeness or by reason of reliance by any person on any of it.