



ENTRÉE RESOURCES LTD.

Annual Information Form

FOR THE YEAR ENDED
DECEMBER 31, 2025

DATED March 5, 2026

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ENTRÉE RESOURCES LTD. ANNUAL INFORMATION FORM

DATE OF INFORMATION, DEFINED TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Unless otherwise specified in this Annual Information Form (the “AIF”), the information herein is presented as at December 31, 2025, the last date of the Company’s most recently completed financial year.

As used in this AIF, the terms “Company” and “Entrée” refer to Entrée Resources Ltd. and/or one or more of its wholly-owned subsidiaries.

FORWARD LOOKING INFORMATION

This AIF contains “forward looking information” as defined in applicable Canadian securities laws. Forward looking information is provided as of the date of this AIF and the Company does not intend, and does not assume any obligation, to update this forward-looking information, except as required by applicable Canadian securities laws.

Forward-looking information includes, but is not limited to, statements with respect to corporate strategies and plans; requirements for additional capital; uses of funds and projected expenditures; arbitration proceedings, including the potential benefits, timing and outcome of arbitration proceedings; the claim filed by Entrée LLC with the Administrative Court of Mongolia and the potential timing and outcome of the hearing; Resolution 120 of the Parliament of Mongolia; the Company’s plans to continue discussions with OTLLC and Rio Tinto regarding a potential conversion of the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JVA; the Company’s efforts to continue discussions with representatives of the Government of Mongolia and Erdenes Oyu Tolgoi LLC regarding the potential for the State to receive 34% of the economic benefit that the Company derives from its 20% contractual interest in the area of the Licences pursuant to applicable laws of Mongolia; the potential timing of the transfer of the Shivee Tolgoi and Javkhlant mining licences to OTLLC and the assessment of transfer taxes thereon; the potential for Entrée to receive the benefits of the OTIA; the expectations set out in OTFS20 and the 2021 Technical Report on the Company’s interest in the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property; timing and status of ramp-up of the Oyu Tolgoi Lift 1 underground mine; the expected timing of development work on the Shivee Tolgoi mining licence and the potential for delay, which may be significant, if the Shivee Tolgoi mining licence cannot be transferred to OTLLC in a timely fashion; the nature of the ongoing relationship and interaction between the Company, OTLLC and Rio Tinto and the Government of Mongolia and Erdenes Oyu Tolgoi LLC with respect to the continued operation and development of the Oyu Tolgoi project, the transfer of the Licences, and State participation in the area of the Licences; the technical studies for Lift 1 Panels 1 and 2, OTFS23, the Lift 2 Pre-Feasibility Study, and the updated resource model for Hugo North (including Hugo North Extension) Lifts 1 and 2 and the possible outcomes, content and timing thereof; timing and amount of production from Lift 1 of the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property, potential production delays and the impact of any delays on the Company’s cash flows, expected copper, gold and silver grades, liquidity, funding requirements and planning; future commodity prices; the estimation of mineral reserves and resources; projected mining and process recovery rates; estimates of capital and operating costs, mill and concentrator throughput, cash flows and mine life; capital, financing and project development risk; mining dilution; potential actions by the Government of Mongolia with respect to the Shivee Tolgoi and Javkhlant mining licences and Entrée’s interest in the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property; potential size of a mineralized zone; potential expansion of mineralization; potential discovery of new mineralized zones; potential metallurgical recoveries and grades; plans for future exploration and/or development programs and budgets; permitting time lines; anticipated business activities; proposed acquisitions and dispositions of assets; and future financial performance.

In certain cases, forward-looking information can be identified by words such as “plans”, “expects” or “does not expect”, “is expected”, “budgeted”, “scheduled”, “estimates”, “forecasts”, “intends”, “anticipates”, or “does not anticipate” or “believes” or variations of such words and phrases or statements that certain actions, events or results “may”, “could”, “would”, “might”, “will be taken”, “occur” or “be achieved”. While the Company has based this forward-looking information on its expectations about future events as at the date that such information was prepared, the information is not a guarantee of Entrée’s future performance and is based on numerous assumptions regarding present and future business strategies; the correct interpretation of agreements, laws and regulations; the commencement and conclusion of arbitration proceedings and Administrative Court claims, including the potential benefits, timing and outcome of arbitration proceedings and Administrative Court claims; the Company’s ability to engage in discussions and negotiations with the Government of Mongolia and Erdenes Oyu Tolgoi LLC and the potential timing and outcome of any such discussions; the future ownership of the Shivee Tolgoi and Javkhant mining licences; that the Company will continue to have timely access to detailed technical, financial, and operational information about the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property, the Oyu Tolgoi project, and government relations to enable the Company to properly assess, act on, and disclose material risks and opportunities as they arise; local and global economic conditions and the environment in which Entrée will operate in the future, including commodity prices, projected grades, projected dilution, anticipated capital and operating costs, including inflationary pressures thereon resulting in cost escalation, and anticipated future production and cash flows; the anticipated location of certain infrastructure and sequence of mining within and across panel boundaries; the continued ramp-up of the Oyu Tolgoi Lift 1 underground mine; the status of Entrée’s relationship and interaction with the Government of Mongolia, Erdenes Oyu Tolgoi LLC, OTLLC, and Rio Tinto; and the Company’s ability to operate sustainably, its community relations, and its social licence to operate.

With respect to the construction and continued development of the Oyu Tolgoi underground mine, important risks, uncertainties and factors which could cause actual results to differ materially from future results expressed or implied by such forward-looking information include, amongst others, an uncertain and unstable global economic and political environment, including China U.S. tensions and the indirect impacts of war in Ukraine and conflict in the Middle East, which could lead to falling commodity prices, trade actions (including increased tariffs, retaliations, and sanctions), and government efforts to exert more control over natural resources or to protect domestic economies by changing contractual, regulatory, or tax measures; the impacts of climate change and the transition to a low-carbon future; the nature of the ongoing relationship and interaction between OTLLC, Rio Tinto, Erdenes Oyu Tolgoi LLC and the Government of Mongolia with respect to the continued operation and development of Oyu Tolgoi; the continuation of undercutting in accordance with the mine plans and designs in OTFS23; applicable taxes and royalty rates; the future ownership of the Shivee Tolgoi and Javkhant mining licences; the amount of any future funding gap to complete the Oyu Tolgoi project and the availability and amount of potential sources of additional funding; the timing and cost of the construction and expansion of mining and processing facilities; inflationary pressures on prices for critical supplies for Oyu Tolgoi resulting in cost escalation; the ability of OTLLC or the Government of Mongolia to deliver a domestic power source for Oyu Tolgoi (or the availability of financing for OTLLC or the Government of Mongolia to construct such a source) within the required contractual timeframe; sources of interim power; OTLLC’s ability to operate sustainably, its community relations, and its social license to operate in Mongolia; the impact of changes in, changes in interpretation to or changes in enforcement of, laws, regulations and government practises in Mongolia; delays, and the costs which would result from delays, in the development of the underground mine; the anticipated location of certain infrastructure and sequence of mining within and across panel boundaries; projected commodity prices and their market demand; and production estimates and the anticipated yearly production of copper, gold and silver at the Oyu Tolgoi underground mine.

On October 21, 2021, the Company filed a Technical Report completed on its interest in the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property which discusses a Preliminary Economic Assessment on a conceptual Lift 2 of the Hugo North Extension deposit (2021 PEA). The 2021 PEA is based on a conceptual mine plan that includes Inferred mineral resources. Numerous assumptions were made in the preparation of the 2021 PEA, including with respect to mineability, capital and operating costs, including inflationary pressures thereon resulting in cost escalation, production schedules, the timing of construction and expansion of mining and processing facilities, and recoveries, that may change materially once production commences at Hugo North Extension Lift 1 and additional development and capital decisions are

required. Any changes to the assumptions underlying the 2021 PEA could cause actual results to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by forward-looking statements and information relating to the 2021 PEA.

Other risks, uncertainties and factors which could cause actual results, performance or achievements of Entrée to differ materially from future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by forward-looking information include, amongst others, unanticipated costs, expenses or liabilities; discrepancies between actual and estimated production, mineral reserves and resources and metallurgical recoveries; the impacts of geopolitics on trade and investment; trade tensions between the world's major economies; development plans for processing resources; matters relating to proposed exploration or expansion; mining operational and development risks, including geotechnical risks and ground conditions; regulatory restrictions (including environmental regulatory restrictions and liability); risks related to international operations, including legal and political risk in Mongolia; risks related to the potential impact of global or national health concerns; risks associated with changes in the attitudes of governments to foreign investment; risks associated with the conduct of joint ventures, including the ability to access detailed technical, financial and operational information; risks related to the Company's significant shareholders, and whether they will exercise their rights or act in a manner that is consistent with the best interests of the Company and its other shareholders; inability to upgrade Inferred mineral resources to Indicated or Measured mineral resources; inability to convert mineral resources to mineral reserves; conclusions of economic evaluations; fluctuations in commodity prices and demand; changing foreign exchange rates; the speculative nature of mineral exploration; the global economic climate; dilution; share price volatility; activities, actions or assessments by Rio Tinto or OTLLC and by government stakeholders or authorities including Erdenes Oyu Tolgoi LLC and the Government of Mongolia; the availability of funding on reasonable terms; the impact of changes in interpretation to or changes in enforcement of laws, regulations and government practices, including laws, regulations and government practices with respect to mining, foreign investment, strategic deposits, royalties and taxation; the terms and timing of obtaining necessary environmental and other government approvals, consents and permits; the availability and cost of necessary items such as water, skilled labour, transportation and appropriate smelting and refining arrangements; unanticipated reclamation expenses; changes to assumptions as to the availability of electrical power, and the power rates used in operating cost estimates and financial analyses; changes to assumptions as to salvage values; ability to maintain the social license to operate; accidents, labour disputes and other risks of the mining industry; global climate change; global conflicts; natural disasters; the impacts of civil unrest; breaches of the Company's policies, standards and procedures, laws or regulations; increasing societal and investor expectations, in particular with regard to environmental, social and governance considerations; the impacts of technological advancements; title disputes; limitations on insurance coverage; competition; loss of key employees; cyber security incidents; misjudgements in the course of preparing forward-looking information; and those factors discussed in the section entitled "Risk Factors" in this AIF. Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those described in forward-looking information, there may be other factors that cause actions, events or results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended. There can be no assurance that forward-looking information will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such information. Except as required under applicable Canadian securities law, the Company undertakes no obligation to publicly update or revise forward-looking information, whether as a result of new information, future events, or otherwise. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking information.

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE

Entrée's financial statements are stated in United States dollars and are prepared in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

In this AIF, all dollar amounts are expressed in United States dollars unless otherwise specified. Because Entrée's principal executive office is located in Canada, many of its obligations are and will continue to be incurred in Canadian dollars (including, by way of example, salaries, rent and similar expenses). Where the disclosure is not derived from

the annual financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company has not converted Canadian dollars to United States dollars for purposes of making the disclosure in this AIF.

CANADIAN DISCLOSURE STANDARDS FOR MINERAL RESOURCES AND MINERAL RESERVES

All mineral reserve and mineral resource estimates included in this AIF have been prepared in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 – *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* (“NI 43-101”), which incorporates by reference the definitions of the terms ascribed by the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (“CIM”) in the *CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves*, adopted by the CIM Council on May 10, 2014, as may be amended from time to time by the CIM.

NI 43-101 is a rule developed by the Canadian Securities Administrators that establishes standards for all public disclosure an issuer makes of scientific and technical information concerning mineral properties. NI 43-101 differs from the disclosure requirements of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) generally applicable to U.S. companies.

Accordingly, descriptions of mineral deposits contained in this AIF may not be comparable to similar information made public by U.S. companies subject to the reporting and disclosure requirements under the United States federal securities laws and the rules and regulations thereunder.

CORPORATE STRUCTURE

Name, Address and Incorporation

Entrée is a development stage company that has an interest in an advanced project located in Mongolia. The Company’s executive office is located at:

Suite 1650 – 1066 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V6E 3X1
Phone: 604.687.4777
Fax: 604.687.4770
Website: www.EntreeResourcesLtd.com

Information contained on the Company’s website does not form part of this AIF. The Company’s registered and records office is located at 2900-550 Burrard Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V6C 0A3 and its agent for service of process in the United States of America is National Registered Agents, Inc., 1015 15th Street NW, Suite 1000, Washington, DC 20005.

Entrée maintains an administrative office in Ulaanbaatar, the capital of Mongolia, to support Mongolian operations. The address of the Mongolian office is:

Suite 803B
Ochir Center
Olympic Street 12/1
Sukhbaatar District 1st khoroo
Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia
Phone: 976.11.318562
Fax: 976.11.319426

The Company was incorporated in British Columbia, Canada, on July 19, 1995, under the name “Timpete Mining Corporation”. On February 5, 2001, the Company changed its name to “Entrée Resources Inc.”. On October 9, 2002 the Company changed its name from “Entrée Resources Inc.” to “Entrée Gold Inc.” and, on January 22, 2003, changed its jurisdiction of domicile from British Columbia to the Yukon Territory by continuing into the Yukon Territory. On

May 27, 2005, the Company changed the governing jurisdiction from the Yukon Territory to British Columbia by continuing into British Columbia under the *Business Corporation Act* (British Columbia) (the “BCBCA”). On May 9, 2017, the Company changed its name to “Entrée Resources Ltd.”

At inception the Company’s Memorandum and Articles authorized it to issue up to 20 million common shares (the “Common Shares”) without par value. On September 30, 1997, the Company subdivided its authorized capital on a two new shares for one old share basis, resulting in authorized capital of 40 million Common Shares without par value. On February 5, 2001, the Company subdivided its Common Shares on a four new shares for one old share basis, thus increasing its authorized capital to 160 million Common Shares without par value and simultaneously reduced its authorized capital to 100 million Common Shares without par value. On October 9, 2002 the Company consolidated its authorized capital, both issued and unissued, on the basis of one new share for each two old shares, resulting in authorized capital of 50 million Common Shares without par value and simultaneously increased the authorized capital from 50 million Common Shares without par value to 100 million Common Shares without par value. On May 20, 2004, the Company received approval from its shareholders to increase its authorized share capital from 100 million Common Shares without par value to an unlimited number of Common Shares, all without par value. This increase became effective June 16, 2004, the date the Company filed the amendment to its Articles.

At the Company’s Annual General Meeting of shareholders held on June 27, 2013, shareholders confirmed the alteration of the Company’s Articles by the addition of advance notice provisions as Part 14B (the “Advance Notice Provisions”). The Advance Notice Provisions provide shareholders, directors and management of the Company with a clear framework for nominating directors of the Company. Only persons who are eligible under the BCBCA and who are nominated in accordance with the following procedures set forth in the Advance Notice Provisions shall be eligible for election as directors of the Company. At any annual general meeting of shareholders, or at any special meeting of shareholders if one of the purposes for which the special meeting was called is the election of directors, nominations of persons for election to the Company’s board of directors (the “Board”) may be made only: (a) by or at the direction of the Board, including pursuant to a notice of meeting; (b) by or at the direction or request of one or more shareholders pursuant to a “proposal” made in accordance with Part 5, Division 7 of the BCBCA, or pursuant to a requisition of the shareholders made in accordance with section 167 of the BCBCA; or (c) by any person (a “Nominating Shareholder”): (A) who, at the close of business on the date of the giving by the Nominating Shareholder of the notice provided for in the Advance Notice Provisions and at the close of business on the record date for notice of such meeting, is entered in the securities register of the Company as a holder of one or more shares carrying the right to vote at such meeting or who beneficially owns shares that are entitled to be voted at such meeting and provides evidence of such ownership that is satisfactory to the Company, acting reasonably; and (B) who complies with the notice procedures set forth in the Advance Notice Provisions.

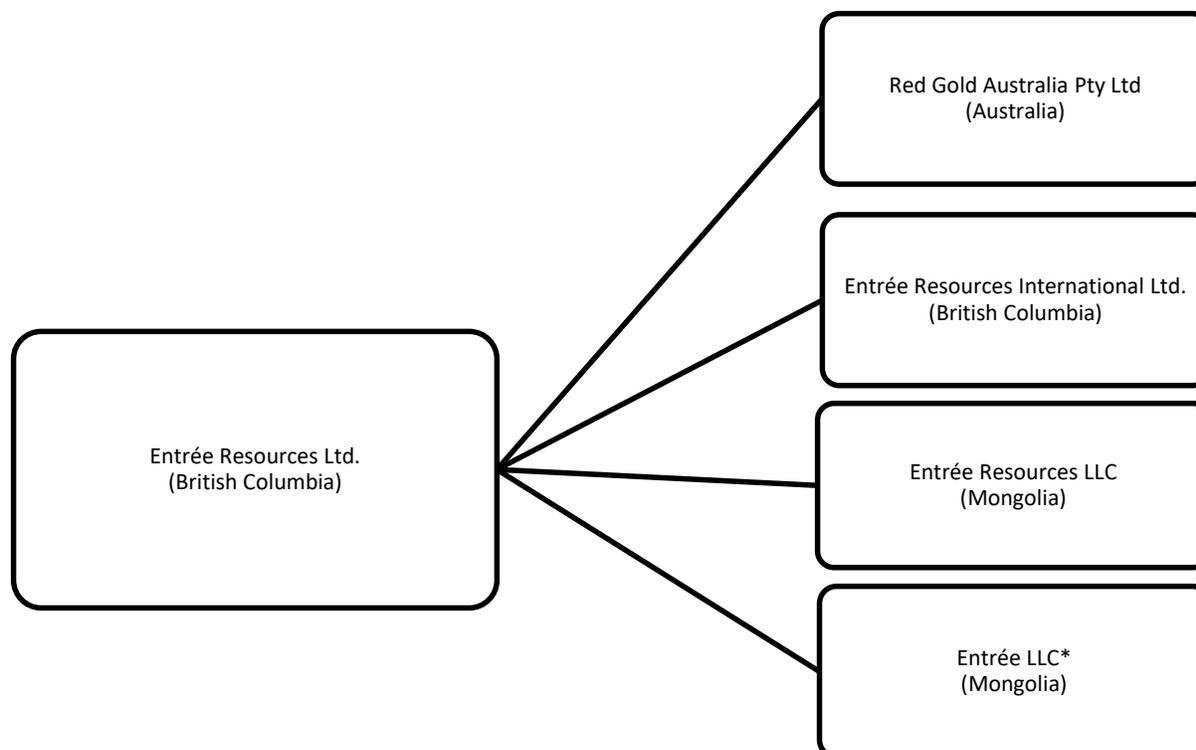
Since April 24, 2006, the Company’s Common Shares have been listed for trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange (“TSX”) under the symbol “ETG”.

In the United States, the Company’s Common Shares have traded on the Over-the-Counter OTCQB Venture Market (the “OTCQB”) under the symbol “ERLFF” since October 1, 2019.

On September 5, 2023, the Company voluntarily filed a Form 15 with the SEC for the purpose of terminating the registration of the Company’s Common Shares under Section 12(g) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”) and suspending its reporting obligations under Sections 13(a) and 15(d) of the Exchange Act. The Company’s Common Shares have not traded on a national securities exchange in the United States since the Company voluntarily withdrew its Common Shares from listing on NYSE American LLC in 2019.

Intercorporate Relationships

The Company conducts its business and owns its property interests through the four subsidiaries set out in the organizational chart below. All the Company's subsidiaries are 100% owned.



*Entrée LLC holds title to the Shivee Tolgoi and Javkhlant mining licences in Mongolia on behalf of the joint venture between the Company and Oyu Tolgoi LLC. Oyu Tolgoi LLC is owned as to 66% by Rio Tinto International Holdings Limited and as to 34% by the State of Mongolia (through Erdenes Oyu Tolgoi LLC). See “Description of the Business” below.

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE BUSINESS

Entrée is a development stage resource company with interests in exploration and advanced properties in Mongolia, Peru, and Australia.

Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property

Entrée's principal asset is its interest in the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi joint venture property (the “Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property”) – a carried 20% participating interest in two of the Oyu Tolgoi project deposits, and a carried 20% or 30% interest in the surrounding large, underexplored, highly prospective land package located in the South Gobi region of Mongolia. Entrée has a 20% participating interest with respect to mineralization extracted from deeper than 560 metres (“m”) below surface and a 30% participating interest with respect to mineralization extracted from above 560 m depth. Entrée's joint venture partner, Oyu Tolgoi LLC (“OTLLC”), holds the remaining interest.

The Oyu Tolgoi project includes two separate land holdings: the area of the Oyu Tolgoi mining licence, which is 100% owned by OTLLC (66% Rio Tinto International Holdings Limited (“Rio Tinto”) and 34% the State of Mongolia through Erdenes Oyu Tolgoi LLC), and the area of the Shivee Tolgoi and Javkhlant mining licences (together, the “Licences”),

which are beneficially owned by the joint venture between the Company and OTLLC (the “Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV”). The Licences surround the Oyu Tolgoi mining licence (Figure 1 below) and are held by the Company’s wholly owned subsidiary Entrée LLC on behalf of the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV partners.

The Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property includes Lift 1 and Lift 2 of the Hugo North Extension copper-gold deposit (also referred to as “HNE”) and the majority of the Heruga copper-gold-molybdenum deposit. Rio Tinto is managing the ramp-up of the Hugo North (including HNE) Lift 1 underground mine on both the Oyu Tolgoi mining licence and the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property.

The Lift 1 mine plan incorporates the development of three panels (Panels 0, 1, and 2), and to reach full sustainable production from the underground operations, all three panels need to be in production. In March 2023, Rio Tinto announced the commencement of underground production from Lift 1 Panel 0 on the Oyu Tolgoi mining licence (see Rio Tinto’s news release dated March 13, 2023, titled “Underground production celebrated at Oyu Tolgoi” available on its website at www.riotinto.com). The Hugo North Extension deposit on the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property comprises the northern portion of Panel 1. When the Lift 1 underground reaches peak production by ~2030, Oyu Tolgoi is expected to be the fourth largest copper mine in the world.

First Oyu Tolgoi Lift 1 Panel 1 underground development work on the Shivee Tolgoi mining licence area commenced in October 2024 in the southwest corner of the HNE deposit in rock classified as waste. On June 6, 2025, the Company, OTLLC, and Rio Tinto separately announced a pause in Lift 1 Panel 1 underground development work on the Shivee Tolgoi mining licence area pending transfer of the Licences from Entrée LLC to OTLLC (see “General Development of the Business – Three Year History – Joint Venture Agreement and Transfer of Licences to OTLLC” below).

In addition to the Hugo North Extension copper-gold deposit, the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property includes approximately 93% of the mineral resource tonnes outlined at the Heruga copper-gold-molybdenum deposit and a large exploration land package, which together form a significant component of the overall Oyu Tolgoi project.

On October 21, 2021, the Company filed a Technical Report completed on its interest in the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property (the “2021 Technical Report”). The 2021 Technical Report has an original effective date of May 17, 2021 and an amended effective date of October 8, 2021. The 2021 Technical Report discusses a reserve case (the “2021 Reserve Case”) based on mineral reserves attributable to the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Lift 1 of the Hugo North Extension deposit.

The 2021 Technical Report also discusses a Preliminary Economic Assessment on a conceptual Lift 2 of the Hugo North Extension deposit (the “2021 PEA”). The 2021 PEA is based on Indicated and Inferred mineral resources from Lift 2, as the second potential phase of development and mining on the Hugo North Extension deposit. Lift 2 is directly below Lift 1 and continues further to the north (see Figure 2 below). There is no overlap in the mineral reserves from the 2021 Reserve Case and the mineral resources from the 2021 PEA. Development and capital decisions will be required for the eventual development of Lift 2 once production commences at Hugo North Extension Lift 1.

Both the 2021 Reserve Case and the 2021 PEA are based on information supplied by OTLLC or reported within its 2020 Oyu Tolgoi Feasibility Study (“OTFS20”), which was completed by OTLLC on the Oyu Tolgoi project in July 2020. OTFS20 discusses the mine plan for Lift 1 of the Hugo North/Hugo North Extension underground block cave on the Oyu Tolgoi mining licence and the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property.

Life-of-mine (“LOM”) highlights of the production and financial results from the 2021 Reserve Case and the 2021 PEA are summarized in Table 1 below.

Table 1 – Summary LOM Production Results – Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property

Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property	Units	2021 Reserve Case (Lift 1)	2021 PEA (Lift 2)
Attributable Financial Results			
Cash Flow, pre-tax	US\$M	449	1,982
NPV(5%), after-tax	US\$M	185	541
NPV(8%), after-tax	US\$M	131	306
NPV(10%), after-tax	US\$M	104	213
LOM Recovered Metal			
Copper Recovered	Mlb	1,249	4,564
Gold Recovered	koz	549	2,025
Silver Recovered	koz	3,836	15,067
LOM Processed Material			
Probable Reserve Feed		40 Mt @ 1.54% Cu, 0.53 g/t Au, 3.63 g/t Ag	----
Indicated Resource Feed		----	77.9 Mt @ 1.35% Cu, 0.49 g/t Au, 3.6 g/t Ag (1.64% CuEq)
Inferred Resource Feed		----	87.8 Mt @ 1.35% Cu, 0.49 g/t Au, 3.6 g/t Ag (1.64% CuEq)

Notes:

- Long term metal prices used in the net present value (“NPV”) economic analyses for the 2021 Reserve Case and the 2021 PEA are: copper \$3.25/lb, gold \$1,591.00/oz, silver \$21.08/oz.
- Mineral reserves in the 2021 Reserve Case, and mineral resources in the 2021 PEA mine plan are reported on a 100% basis.
- Entrée has a 20% interest in the above processed material and recovered metal.
- The mineral reserves that form the basis of the 2021 Reserve Case are from a separate portion of the Hugo North Extension deposit than the mineral resources in the 2021 PEA.
- Copper equivalent (“CuEq”) is calculated as shown in the notes to Tables 3 and 4 below.
- 2021 Reserve Case cash flows are discounted to the beginning of 2021.
- 2021 PEA cash flows are discounted to the beginning of 2027, the assumed beginning of Hugo North Lift 2 development. Attributable Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV production is assumed to begin in 2031 and ramp up to stable production in 2043. Final Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV attributable production is assumed to conclude in 2056.
- The 2021 Reserve Case and 2021 PEA are exclusive of each other.
- Indicated and Inferred resource average expected run-of-mine feed grade of 1.35% copper, 0.49 g/t gold, and 3.6 g/t silver (1.64% CuEq) includes dilution and mine losses.

The economic analysis in the 2021 PEA is based on a conceptual mine plan and does not have as high a level of certainty as the 2021 Reserve Case. The 2021 PEA is preliminary in nature and includes Inferred mineral resources that are considered too speculative geologically to have the economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be categorized as mineral reserves, and there is no certainty that the 2021 PEA will be realized. Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability.

In both the 2021 Reserve Case and the 2021 PEA, Entrée is only reporting the production and cash flows attributable to the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property, not production and cash flows for other mineral deposits located on the Oyu

Tolgoi mining licence owned 100% by OTLLC. The production and cash flows from the 2021 Reserve Case and the 2021 PEA are from separate parts of the Hugo North Extension deposit and there is no overlap of the mineralization.

Below are some of the key financial assumptions and outputs from the 2021 Reserve Case and the 2021 PEA. All figures shown for both cases are reported on a 100% Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV basis, unless otherwise noted. Both cases assume long term metal prices of \$3.25/lb copper, \$1,591.00/oz gold, and \$21.08/oz silver.

Key items per the 2021 Reserve Case outputs are as follows:

- Assumes Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property development production from Hugo North Extension Lift 1 will start in H2 2022 with the first draw bell in 2026, peak production in 2034, and final production in 2038.
- 17-year Lift 1 LOM production (includes 4-years development production followed by 13-years block cave production).
- Maximum production rate of approximately 25,000 tonnes per day (“t/d”), which is blended with production from OTLLC’s Oyu open pit deposit and Hugo North deposit to supply a maximum mill throughput rate of 125,000 t/d.
- Total recovered metal over the LOM of Hugo North Extension Lift 1: 1,249 Mlbs copper, 549,000 oz gold, 3,836,000 oz silver.
- Total direct development and sustaining capital expenditures of approximately \$275.7 million (\$55.1 million attributable to Entrée).
- Entrée LOM average cash cost before credits \$1.57/lb payable copper.
- Entrée LOM average cash costs after credits (“C1”)* \$0.79/lb payable copper.
- Entrée LOM average all-in sustaining costs (“AISC”)* \$1.26/lb payable copper.

Key items per the 2021 PEA outputs are as follows:

- Assumes Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property development production from Hugo North Extension Lift 2 to start in approximately 2034 with the first draw bell in 2038, peak production in 2047 and final production in 2055.
- 22-year Lift 2 mine life (4-years development production and 18-years block cave production).
- Maximum production rate of approximately 40,500 t/d, which is blended with production from OTLLC’s Oyu open pit deposit and Hugo North deposit to supply a maximum mill throughput rate of 125,000 t/d.
- Total metal production over the LOM of Hugo North Extension Lift 2: 4,564 Mlbs copper, 2,025,000 oz gold, 15,067,000 oz silver.
- Total direct development and sustaining capital expenditures of approximately \$1,589.6 million (\$319.7 million attributable to Entrée).
- Entrée LOM average cash cost before credits \$1.10/lb payable copper.
- Entrée LOM average C1* \$0.30/lb payable copper.
- Entrée LOM average AISC* \$0.92/lb payable copper.

**“Cash costs after credits” (C1) and all-in sustaining cost (AISC) are non-IFRS performance measurements. See “Non-IFRS Performance Measurements” below for further information.*

HNE Lift 1, which forms the basis for the 2021 Reserve Case, and HNE Lift 2, which forms the basis for the 2021 PEA, are separate and distinct phases of development and mining. If the 2021 Reserve Case (HNE Lift 1) is developed and brought into production, the mineralization from Hugo North Extension Lift 2, which is directly below Lift 1 and continues further to the north, is not sterilized or reduced in tonnage or grades. In addition, the Heruga deposit, which is not included in either the 2021 Reserve Case or the 2021 PEA, provides a great deal of future potential and

with further exploration and development could become a completely standalone underground operation, independent of other Oyu Tolgoi project underground development, and provide considerable flexibility for mine planning and development.

Neither OTFS20 nor the results of the 2021 Reserve Case and 2021 PEA reflect the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic or other delays to date. In particular, first development work on Hugo North Extension Lift 1 commenced in October 2024 due to later than planned commencement of the Panel 0 undercut on the Oyu Tolgoi mining licence, lateral development scope changes, impacts of COVID-19 on development progression and delays to Shafts 3 and 4, which were commissioned during the third quarter 2024 and are required to provide ventilation to support production from Panels 1 and 2 during ramp-up. Development work on Hugo North Extension Lift 1 was suspended in June 2025 pending transfer of the Licences from Entrée LLC to OTLLC as Manager of the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV.

During the second quarter 2023, OTLLC completed technical studies for Panels 1 and 2 mine design and schedule optimization. On July 11, 2023, Rio Tinto disclosed that:

- The technical studies have resulted in substantially de-risked, resilient mine designs that provide a pathway to ramp-up, flexibility to pursue value creating opportunities and react to future risks, and improved stability, constructability, and operability. The studies also provide a pathway to bring the panels into production faster and maximize the use of the ventilation system.
- Identified risks associated with the previous Panel 1 mine design have been resolved by increasing draw point and rim drive spacing, relocating the central material handling system and return raises outside of the active caving area, and optimally orienting the extraction drives and drill drives.
- Panel 1 production on the Oyu Tolgoi mining licence is planned to commence in ~2027.

The technical studies have been incorporated into the 2023 Oyu Tolgoi Feasibility Study (“OTFS23”), which is subject to acceptance by applicable regulatory bodies in Mongolia. Refer to Rio Tinto’s Oyu Tolgoi Site Visit materials dated July 11, 2023 (and in particular pages 70-83 of “Financial Community Visit to Oyu Tolgoi Site – Slides”) available on its website at www.riotinto.com for further details.

OTLLC previously advised the Company the Panel 1 undercut is expected to commence on the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property in H2 2027 and draw bell firing is expected to follow in H2 2028. However, ongoing delays in completion of the transfer of the Licences to OTLLC will result in delays, which may be significant, to Oyu Tolgoi Lift 1 Panel 1 lateral development work on the Shivee Tolgoi mining licence area. Such delays could have an adverse effect on development costs and schedule, the business, assets, future cash flow, and financial condition of the Company, and the Company’s share price. See “Risk Factors” below.

With the technical studies for Lift 1 Panels 1 and 2 completed, OTLLC has shifted attention to the design of Hugo North (including HNE) Lift 2. Drilling programs to support a Lift 2 Pre-Feasibility Study are in progress. OTLLC will include mineralization from Lift 2 in an updated resource model for Hugo North (including HNE) expected to be completed in H1 2026.

The 2021 Technical Report has been filed on SEDAR+ and is available for review under the Company’s profile on SEDAR+ (www.sedarplus.ca) or on www.EntreeResourcesLtd.com.

Three Year History

The Company and OTLLC have been operating under the Joint Venture Agreement appended to the amended 2004 Equity Participation and Earn-in Agreement (the “Earn-in Agreement”) since OTLLC completed its earn-in obligations in 2008. The Joint Venture Agreement requires the Manager (OTLLC) to hold all assets on behalf of the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV, including the Licences.

Entrée's primary objective over the past three years has been to complete the transfer of the Licences from the Company's Mongolian subsidiary Entrée LLC to OTLLC. Transfer of the Licences to OTLLC, as Manager and owner of an 80% (or 70% depending on depth of mineralization) participating interest in the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property is necessary to enable development work in the Hugo North Extension Lift 1 ore zone to proceed.

The Company has also been focused on the resolution of outstanding issues relating to the State's interest in the area of the Licences and on its commitment to human development and education in the jurisdictions in which it operates.

Joint Venture Agreement and Transfer of Licences to OTLLC

The Company and OTLLC have been operating under the Joint Venture Agreement appended to the Earn-in Agreement since 2008. Notwithstanding the foregoing, OTLLC did not deliver a formally executed copy of the document to the Company. In 2022, the Company's Board authorized and approved the commencement of binding arbitration proceedings against OTLLC and Turquoise Hill Resources Ltd. ("Turquoise Hill" and together with OTLLC, the "Respondents") to seek declarations and orders for specific performance relating to certain provisions of the Earn-in Agreement and the Joint Venture Agreement.

The arbitration was commenced on May 26, 2022, in Vancouver, British Columbia under the *International Commercial Arbitration Act* (British Columbia). A three-member international arbitration Tribunal was appointed, and the evidentiary hearing took place in Vancouver on April 8 and 9, 2024. Closing submissions were heard in Toronto on July 10, 2024.

On December 19, 2024, a partial final award (the "Award") was made by the Tribunal, which ruled in favor of the Company on all issues and dismissed the Respondents' counterclaims.

The Tribunal issued final and binding declarations that:

- OTLLC is obligated to provide an executed copy of the Joint Venture Agreement to the Company, in the form appended to the Earn-in Agreement, subject only to any amendments to its terms that the Company and OTLLC mutually agree;
- OTLLC is obligated to facilitate and accept the transfer of the Licences for the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV as required by the Joint Venture Agreement; and
- Any taxes and fees assessed on the transfer of the Licences are subject to the terms of the Joint Venture Agreement, with OTLLC contributing Entrée's 20% share as a loan under Section 10.1 of the Joint Venture Agreement.

The Tribunal also reserved Entrée's claims for specific performance, and in the alternative equitable damages, and the issue of costs, to a subsequent award, if necessary.

On February 3, 2025, the Company and OTLLC formally executed and delivered the Joint Venture Agreement, with an effective date of June 30, 2008, as amended on February 3, 2025 (the "Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JVA"). In conjunction with the formal execution and delivery of the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JVA, the Company assigned to OTLLC an 80% (or 70% depending on the depth of mineralization) beneficial interest in the area covered by the western portion of the Shivee Tolgoi mining licence (the "Shivee West Property"), which was previously 100% owned by the Company. The Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JVA incorporates amended definitions of "Existing Licenses" and "Properties" to include the Shivee West Property in the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property for all purposes under the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JVA.

On February 5, 2025, Entrée LLC and OTLLC executed and delivered License Transfer Agreements (the "License Transfer Agreements") to govern the transfer of the Licences to OTLLC as Manager as required by the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JVA. On February 11, 2025, the parties lodged the License Transfer Agreements and supporting

documentation with the Mongolian tax authority (the “MTA”) for the assessment of tax on the transfer of the Licences in accordance with applicable laws of Mongolia.

Corporate income tax at a rate of 10% of the value of the Licences (with certain deductions allowed) will be assessed. The methodology to calculate the value of the Licences for corporate income tax purposes is set out in Decree No. 302 passed by the Minister of Finance on December 31, 2019 (the “Methodology”). The calculations must be confirmed by the MTA and taxes assessed and paid before the documentation necessary to affect the transfer of the Licences may be submitted to the Mineral Resources and Petroleum Authority of Mongolia (“MRPAM”) for registration.

The Company and OTLLC actively engaged with the MTA and provided all materials necessary for the MTA to confirm the calculations of the values of the Licences in accordance with the Methodology. No confirmation was received from the MTA within the timeframe prescribed by law. On May 19, 2025, Entrée LLC lodged a formal complaint with the MTA. On July 3, 2025, the MTA advised Entrée LLC in writing it cannot confirm the calculations of the values of the Licences and provide a tax payment certificate until the percentage of State ownership is determined.

On August 1, 2025, Entrée LLC filed a claim with the Administrative Court of Mongolia seeking an order for the MTA to review and confirm the calculations of values of the Licences in accordance with applicable laws of Mongolia. The Court hearing is currently scheduled for March 2026.

State Interest in Oyu Tolgoi Strategic Deposit

The Minerals Law of Mongolia provides the State may, without compensation, be an up to 34% equity participant with any private legal entity in the exploitation of a mineral deposit of strategic importance (a “Strategic Deposit”) where proven reserves were determined through funding sources other than the State budget. The Parliament of Mongolia may determine that the State receive royalty payments in lieu of an equity interest.

The Oyu Tolgoi group of deposits were classified a Strategic Deposit by Resolution No. 27 dated February 6, 2007, adopted by the Parliament of Mongolia. On April 9, 2025, the Government of Mongolia adopted Resolution No. 170, which establishes the boundaries of certain mineral deposits of strategic importance, including the Oyu Tolgoi Strategic Deposit. The Licences are included in the boundaries of the Oyu Tolgoi Strategic Deposit.

The State already holds 34% of the economic benefit that OTLLC derives from its 80% (or 70% depending on the depth of mineralization) contractual interest in the area of the Licences by virtue of Erdenes Oyu Tolgoi LLC’s shareholding in OTLLC and the Oyu Tolgoi Investment Agreement (the “OTIA”) dated October 6, 2009 between the Government of Mongolia, OTLLC, Turquoise Hill and Rio Tinto. The Company has consistently maintained its willingness to fulfil any obligation under Mongolian law to provide the State 34% of the economic benefit that the Company derives from its 20% (or 30% depending on the depth of mineralization) contractual interest in the area of the Licences.

On July 2, 2025, the Parliament of Mongolia approved Resolution No. 62 to establish a Temporary Oversight Committee to conduct a special investigation related to the protection of Mongolia’s interests and the enhancement of benefits derived from the exploitation of the Oyu Tolgoi Strategic Deposit. The scope of the special investigation included conducting oversight and inspection in connection with determining the State’s ownership interest and percentage, based on the established reserves and valuation of the Licence areas, as well as other relevant documents. The Company and OTLLC supported the activities of the Temporary Oversight Committee by providing thousands of pages of requested documents in a timely manner and participating in numerous inspector meetings and discussions. Company representatives attended a December 8, 2025 public hearing in Ulaanbaatar to answer questions related to the Licences on behalf of the Company.

On December 26, 2025, the Parliament of Mongolia approved Resolution No. 120 directing the Government of Mongolia to implement certain measures with regard to the exploitation of the Oyu Tolgoi Strategic Deposit, to

provide quarterly progress reports to the Economic Standing Committee of Parliament, and to present the results during the Autumn Session of Parliament in 2026. Among other things, Resolution No. 120 directs the Government of Mongolia to ensure adherence to the Constitution of Mongolia and other relevant legislation in the exploitation activities on the Licences, to develop proposals to determine the State's ownership to ensure that the people hold the majority of the benefits, and to establish conditions to avoid any future financial or investment obligations that could negatively impact Mongolia's share of benefits.

Separately, by Order No. 73 of the Prime Minister of Mongolia dated August 22, 2025, a renewed working group (the "Government Working Group") led by the Minister of Industry and Mineral Resources was established in order to negotiate the State's interest in the area of the Licences. The Company received official notice of the formation of the Government Working Group on September 18, 2025, and on October 17, 2025, the Company responded to a request from the Minister of Industry and Mineral Resources to advise the Government Working Group of the composition of the Company's negotiating team. A preliminary meeting between Company representatives and the Government Working Group was held in Ulaanbaatar on December 10, 2025, and the Company expects further discussions to commence shortly.

Under both the OTIA and the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JVA, OTLLC has the exclusive right to hold the Licences and to construct and operate infrastructure, conduct mineral exploration, and conduct the operations of mining and processing in the area of the Licences. The Company will work closely with OTLLC and the Government Working Group to ensure State participation in the area of the Licences is resolved in a mutually beneficial manner in accordance with applicable contracts and laws.

Potential Conversion of Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JVA

Notwithstanding the formal execution of the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JVA, the Company and OTLLC have agreed the parties will continue to work towards potential conversion of the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JVA into a more effective agreement of equivalent economic value. The agreement would include a mechanism for the Company to fulfil any obligation under Mongolian law to share with the State up to 34% of its economic benefit from the area of the Licences. Conversion of the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JVA would be subject to TSX acceptance and the requirements of Multilateral Instrument 61-101 – *Protection of Minority Security Holders in Special Transactions* ("MI 61-101") applicable to a related party transaction. Unless and until the parties complete the potential conversion, future development work and mining on the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property will be governed by the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JVA.

Commitment to Human Development and Education in Mongolia

Over the past three years the Company has re-confirmed its commitment to human development and education in the jurisdictions in which it operates. In 2023, the Company launched an annual scholarship program to provide financial support to students enrolled in undergraduate programs in geology, mining engineering, and environmental science in Mongolian universities. A total of 25 one-year scholarships were awarded for the 2023-2024 academic year, which covered tuition and, if the successful applicant was from a rural area, accommodation. The program expanded to provide scholarships to 40 students for the 2024-2025 academic year, including five scholarships awarded to original recipients who were continuing their studies. For the 2025-2026 academic year, scholarships will be awarded to 48 students enrolled in the State University of Mongolia, Mongolian University of Science and Technology, or German-Mongolian Institute for Resources and Technology, including 23 previous scholarship recipients who are continuing their studies.

The following is a timeline summarizing the general development of Entrée's business over the last three completed financial years:

2023	In 2023, OTLLC completed in-fill drilling at HNE comprising both underground (25 holes totaling ~6,577 m drilled on the Shivee Tolgoi mining licence) and surface (7 holes totaling ~6,753 m) diamond drilling. The underground holes were collared from the Oyu Tolgoi
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	<p>mining licence and drilled onto the Hugo North Extension deposit. The surface holes were drilled entirely on the Shivee Tolgoi mining licence. The principal purpose for the 2023 drilling is to support a Lift 2 Panel 1 Pre-Feasibility Study and an updated resource model for Hugo North (including HNE) that includes mineralization from Lift 2.</p> <p>Exploration programs on the Shivee Tolgoi and Javkhlant mining licences in 2023 included 2,880 m of diamond drilling in 4 holes and a 40.4 line-kilometre dipole-dipole induced polarization (“DDIP”) geophysical survey at Ulaan Khud (Shivee Tolgoi mining licence); 2,263.4 m of diamond drilling in 3 holes and a 39.6 line-kilometre DDIP geophysical survey at the Railway target (Javkhlant mining licence); and integrated geological-geophysical 3D modelling at five other targets.</p> <p>Entrée launched its annual scholarship program to provide financial support to students enrolled in undergraduate programs in geology, mining engineering, and environmental science in Mongolian universities.</p>
March 2023	<p>On March 13, 2023, Rio Tinto announced the commencement of underground production from Oyu Tolgoi Lift 1 Panel 0 on the Oyu Tolgoi mining licence. Production will ramp up over the coming years, with Oyu Tolgoi expected to become the fourth largest copper mine in the world by 2030.</p>
August 2023	<p>Rio Tinto advised investors that technical studies for Panels 1 and 2 mine design and schedule optimization were completed and resulted in substantially de-risked, resilient mine designs that provided a pathway to ramp-up, flexibility to pursue value creating opportunities and react to future risks, and improved stability, constructability, and operability. The studies also provided a pathway to bring the panels into production faster and maximize the use of the ventilation system.</p> <p>With the technical studies completed, Rio Tinto advised attention was shifting to the design of Lift 2. Drilling programs to support a Lift 2 Pre-Feasibility Study are in progress. Rio Tinto advised an updated resource model for Hugo North (including Hugo North Extension) will include Lift 2.</p>
September 2023	<p>The Company announced it had voluntarily filed a Form 15 with the SEC for the purpose of terminating the registration of the Company’s Common Shares under Section 12(g) of the Exchange Act and suspending its reporting obligations under Sections 13(a) and 15(d) of the Exchange Act. The Company’s Common Shares have not traded on a national securities exchange in the United States since the Company voluntarily withdrew its Common Shares from listing on NYSE American LLC in 2019.</p>
2024	<p>First Lift 1 Panel 1 underground development work on the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property commenced in 2024 in the southwest corner of HNE. The work is part of the initial Panel 1 western ore handling truck chute design which, when completed, will include extraction level tibble development, which connects the truck chute chamber on the haulage level, and the supporting ventilation loop with the return air level. At December 31, 2024, OTLLC had completed 48 equivalent metres (“eqm”) of development on the return air level in rock classified as waste.</p> <p>The 2024 in-fill diamond drilling program at HNE comprised a total of 5,340.70 m of drilling in 10 surface holes, and 6,566.88 m of drilling on the Shivee Tolgoi mining licence in 27 underground holes. The 2024 drilling program will support the Lift 2 Panel 1 Pre-Feasibility Study and the updated resource model for Hugo North (including HNE), which will include Lift 2 mineralization.</p>

	<p>One drill hole (EJD0099) totaling 1,500 m was drilled at the western edge of the Heruga copper-gold-molybdenum deposit in 2024 to test possible extensions of mineralization to the west. EJD0099 is the first hole drilled at the Heruga deposit since 2012. Significant copper-gold-molybdenum mineralization encountered in the drill hole is located several hundred metres west of the majority of the previous drill hole mineralization.</p> <p>The 2024 exploration program for the Shivee Tolgoi mining licence focused on the Airport South, Ulaan Khud and North of HNE (the area between HNE and Ulaan Khud, also known as “Ridge”) targets, including one inclined diamond drill hole totaling ~1,200 m at the North of HNE target, one inclined diamond drill hole at the Ulaan Khud target totaling ~1,128 m, geochemical soil sampling, and gravity/CSAMT geophysical surveys. During 2024, work on the Javkhlant mining licence focused on the Bumbat Ulaan target and the Heruga Trend, including drilling programs, a detailed ground gravity survey, a CSAMT geophysical survey and geological mapping. On the Javkhlant mining licence, one diamond drill hole totaling 640 m was completed at the SW Heruga target, and a total of 1,200 m of diamond drilling in 4 holes was completed at Bumbat Ulaan.</p>
February 2024	On February 28, 2024, the Company announced partial diamond drill hole results from the 2022 drilling program on the HNE deposit.
April 2024	The evidentiary hearing for the binding arbitration proceedings commenced by the Company in May 2022 took place in Vancouver on April 8 and 9, 2024.
July 2024	<p>On July 18, 2024, the Company announced the balance of the diamond drill hole results from the 2022 drilling program on the HNE deposit and partial diamond drill hole results from the 2023 drilling program on the HNE deposit.</p> <p>The Company also reported that Shafts 3 and 4 on the Oyu Tolgoi mining licence had reached their final depths of 1,130 m and 1,176 m, respectively, with final commissioning expected in H2 2024. Completion of the shafts is significant since they are a key piece of the infrastructure and are required to provide ventilation to support production from Panels 1 and 2 during ramp-up.</p> <p>Closing submissions for the binding arbitration proceedings commenced by the Company in May 2022 were heard in Toronto on July 10, 2024.</p>
October 2024	On October 29, 2024, the Company announced first Oyu Tolgoi Lift 1 Panel 1 underground development work on the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property. The work is limited as to scope, and the timing of any future development work in the HNE deposit footprint is contingent upon the resolution of certain outstanding issues, including the transfer of the Licences to OTLLC.
November 2024	On November 4, 2024, the Company announced analytical results for 8 additional diamond drill holes from the 2023 drilling program over the HNE deposit.
December 2024	On December 19, 2024, the Company announced the Award was made by the three-member international arbitration Tribunal appointed in connection with the Company’s binding arbitration proceedings against the Respondents. The Tribunal ruled in favor of the Company on all issues and dismissed the Respondents’ counterclaims.
2025	<p>An additional ~182 eqm of Oyu Tolgoi Lift 1 Panel 1 underground development work was completed on the Shivee Tolgoi mining licence area in the first five months of 2025 in rock classified as waste.</p> <p>The approved 2025 in-fill diamond drill program at HNE comprised ~8,329 m of drilling on the Shivee Tolgoi mining licence in 19 underground holes and ~9,050 m of drilling in 5 surface</p>

	<p>holes. As at December 31, 2025, ~4,688 m of drilling on the Shivee Tolgoi mining licence in 22 underground holes had been completed, with one of the underground holes still in progress. In addition, ~5,250.4 m of drilling in 6 surface holes had been completed, with one of the surface holes still in progress. The 2025 drilling program is intended to focus on gaps in the geological model.</p> <p>The 2025 exploration program on the Shivee Tolgoi mining licence focused on targets located along the known Oyu Tolgoi Trend of porphyry copper mineralization, including the Ulaan Khud South, Ridge, Ductile Shear, and Eagle targets. The program comprised 5 diamond drill holes totaling ~4,542 m, 2,419 surface gravity survey stations, 1,428 CSAMT geophysical survey stations, 464 rock-chip samples, and laboratory assaying of 2,005 primary drill core samples (inclusive of QAQC samples). Field work preparation for CSAMT geophysical survey work at Ulaan Khud was in progress and expected to be completed in the first quarter 2026.</p> <p>On the Javkhlant mining licence, the 2025 exploration program focused on the Heruga West, Heruga West-2, SW Heruga, MT11, and Railway targets. The program comprised 4 diamond drill holes totaling ~3,461 m, 2,855 surface gravity survey stations, 1,714 CSAMT geophysical survey stations, 412 rock-chip samples, 123 hectares of geological outcrop mapping, and laboratory assaying of 1,524 primary drill core samples (inclusive of QAQC samples). Field work preparation for CSAMT geophysical survey work at Heruga South was in progress and expected to be completed in the first quarter 2026.</p>
January 2025	<p>On January 24, 2025, the Company announced the closing of the non-brokered private placement announced on January 21, 2025 (the “Non-Brokered Private Placement”). The Company issued 2,577,700 units of the Company (each, a “Unit”) at a price of C\$2.21 per Unit for gross proceeds of C\$5,696,717. Each Unit consists of one Common Share of the Company and one-half of one non-transferable Common Share purchase warrant (each whole warrant, a “Warrant”). Each Warrant will entitle the holder to purchase one additional Common Share of the Company at a price of C\$3.00 per share for a period of two years.</p>
February 2025	<p>On February 3, 2025, the Company announced the formal execution and delivery of the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JVA.</p> <p>On February 5, 2025, Entrée LLC and OTLLC executed and delivered License Transfer Agreements to govern the transfer of the Licences to OTLLC as Manager as required by the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JVA. The parties subsequently lodged the License Transfer Agreements and supporting documentation with the MTA for the assessment of tax on the transfer of the Licences in accordance with applicable laws of Mongolia.</p> <p>On February 27, 2025, the Company announced additional results from the 2022-2024 diamond in-fill drilling programs at the HNE deposit, results from hole EJD0099 drilled at the western edge of the Heruga deposit in 2024, and partial results from the 2024 regional drilling program.</p>
April 2025	<p>On April 9, 2025, the Government of Mongolia adopted Resolution No. 170, which establishes the boundaries of certain mineral deposits of strategic importance, including the Oyu Tolgoi Strategic Deposit. The Licences are included in the boundaries of the Oyu Tolgoi Strategic Deposit.</p>
May 2025	<p>On May 14, 2025, the Company announced analytical results for one surface diamond drill hole and 6 underground diamond drill holes completed during 2022 and 2024 at the HNE deposit. Analytical results are also provided for 2 diamond drill holes from the 2024 regional drilling campaign on the Shivee Tolgoi mining licence.</p>

	<p>On May 19, 2025, Entrée LLC lodged a formal complaint with the MTA. The Company and OTLLC had actively engaged with the MTA and provided all materials necessary for the MTA to confirm the calculations of the values of the Licences in accordance with the Methodology. No confirmation was received from the MTA within the timeframe prescribed by law.</p>
June 2025	<p>On June 6, 2025, the Company, OTLLC, and Rio Tinto separately announced the temporary suspension of Lift 1 Panel 1 underground development work on the Shivee Tolgoi mining licence area pending transfer of the Licences from Entrée LLC to OTLLC. A total of ~230 eqm of lateral development primarily on the return air level had been completed by OTLLC at the time of suspension.</p>
July 2025	<p>On July 2, 2025, the Parliament of Mongolia approved Resolution No. 62 to establish a Temporary Oversight Committee to conduct a special investigation related to the protection of Mongolia's interests and the enhancement of benefits derived from the exploitation of the Oyu Tolgoi Strategic Deposit. The scope of the special investigation included conducting oversight and inspection in connection with determining the State's ownership interest and percentage, based on the established reserves and valuation of the Licence areas, as well as other relevant documents.</p> <p>On July 3, 2025, the MTA advised Entrée LLC in writing it cannot confirm the calculations of the values of the Licences and provide a tax payment certificate until the percentage of State ownership is determined.</p>
August 2025	<p>On August 1, 2025, Entrée LLC filed a claim with the Administrative Court of Mongolia seeking an order for the MTA to review and confirm the calculations of values of the Licences in accordance with applicable laws of Mongolia. The Court hearing is currently scheduled to for March 2026.</p> <p>By Order No. 73 of the Prime Minister of Mongolia dated August 22, 2025, the Government Working Group led by the Minister of Industry and Mineral Resources was established in order to negotiate the State's interest in the area of the Licences.</p>
September 2025	<p>On September 18, 2025, the Company received official notice of the formation of the Government Working Group.</p>
October 2025	<p>On October 17, 2025, the Company responded to a request from the Minister of Industry and Mineral Resources to advise the Government Working Group of the composition of the Company's negotiating team.</p> <p>On October 20, 2025, Colorado-based Royal Gold, Inc. (NASDAQ: RGLD) ("Royal Gold") announced the closing of its acquisitions of Sandstorm Gold Ltd. ("Sandstorm") and Horizon Copper Corp. through its wholly owned Canadian subsidiary International Royalty Corporation. Sandstorm is the counterparty to the Amended Funding Agreement with the Company (see "Description of the Business – International Royalty Corporation – Amended and Restated Equity Participation and Funding Agreement" below) and Horizon Copper Corp. indirectly holds ~24.1% of the Common Shares of the Company (see "Description of the Business – International Royalty Corporation – Common Shares and Warrants" below).</p>
December 2025	<p>At its Capital Markets Day held on December 4, 2025, Rio Tinto announced Oyu Tolgoi Lift 1 Panel 0 production level development is completed.</p> <p>On December 8, 2025, Entrée representatives attended the public hearing held by the Parliamentary Temporary Oversight Committee in Ulaanbaatar to answer questions related to the Licences on behalf of the Company.</p>

	<p>On December 10, 2025, a preliminary meeting between Company representatives and the Government Working Group was held in Ulaanbaatar.</p> <p>On December 26, 2025, the Parliament of Mongolia approved Resolution No. 120 directing the Government of Mongolia to implement certain measures with regard to the exploitation of the Oyu Tolgoi Strategic Deposit. Among other things, Resolution No. 120 directs the Government of Mongolia to ensure adherence to the Constitution of Mongolia and other relevant legislation in the exploitation activities on the Licences, to develop proposals to determine the State's ownership to ensure that the people hold the majority of the benefits, and to establish conditions to avoid any future financial or investment obligations that could negatively impact Mongolia's share of benefits.</p> <p>On December 31, 2025, Dr. Michael Price retired as a director of the Company. Mr. Chris Adams was appointed as an independent director effective January 1, 2026, to fill the vacancy created by Dr. Price's retirement. Mr. Adams is a mining finance consultant and corporate director with 35 years of industry experience.</p>
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DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS

Business of Entrée

Entrée is in the mineral resource business, with interests in exploration and advanced properties in Mongolia, Peru and Australia.

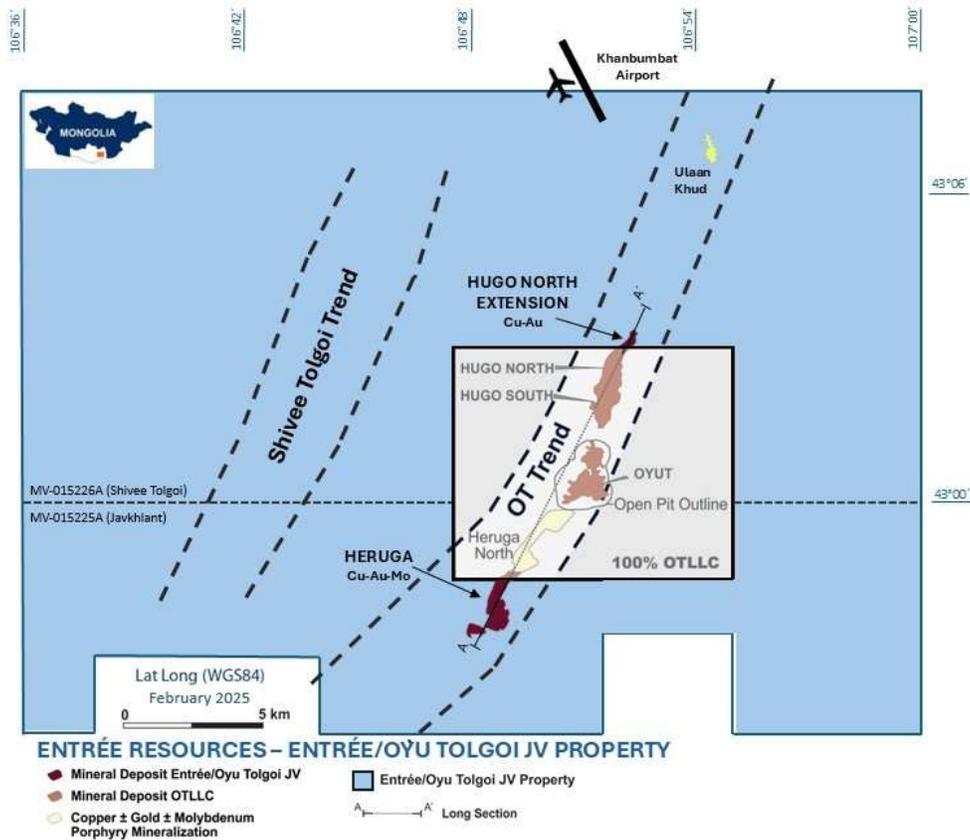
Entrée's principal asset is its joint venture interest in the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property in Mongolia, which forms a significant portion of the overall Oyu Tolgoi project area. The Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property hosts:

- The Hugo North Extension copper-gold porphyry deposit (Lift 1 and Lift 2):
 - Lift 1 is the upper portion of the Hugo North Extension copper-gold porphyry deposit and forms the basis of the 2021 Reserve Case. It is the northern portion of the Lift 1 Panel 1 underground block cave mine plan. Hugo North Extension Lift 1 Probable reserves include 40 million tonnes ("Mt") grading 1.54% copper, 0.53 grams per tonne ("g/t") gold, and 3.63 g/t silver.
 - Lift 2 is directly below and extends north beyond Lift 1 and is the next potential phase of underground mining on the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property, once Lift 1 mining is complete. Mineral resources from Lift 2 form the basis of the 2021 PEA mine plan, which include 78 Mt (Indicated) and 88 Mt (Inferred). The average expected run-of-mine feed grade of 1.35% copper, 0.49 g/t gold, and 3.6 g/t silver (1.64% CuEq; see the notes to Table 3 below) includes dilution and mine loss.
- The Heruga copper-gold-molybdenum porphyry deposit is at the south end of the Oyu Tolgoi Trend of porphyry deposits. Approximately 93% of the Heruga deposit occurs on the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property where Inferred mineral resources include: 1,400 Mt grading 0.41% copper, 0.40 g/t gold, 1.5 g/t silver and 120 parts per million ("ppm") molybdenum (0.68% CuEq; see the notes to Table 4 below). While Heruga is not included in the 2021 PEA, it provides opportunity for future exploration and potential development.
- A large prospective land package.

Entrée has a 20% (or 30% depending on the depth of mineralization) participating interest in the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property with OTLLC holding the remaining 80% (or 70%) interest. OTLLC has a 100% interest in other Oyu Tolgoi project areas, including the Oyut open pit and the Hugo North and Hugo South deposits on the Oyu Tolgoi mining licence. The Oyut open pit and the Hugo North Lift 1 Panel 0 underground mine are currently in production.

The Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property is shown on Figure 1. This figure also shows the main mineral deposits that form the Oyu Tolgoi Trend of porphyry deposits.

Figure 1 – Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property

**Notes:**

- (1) Outline of copper ± gold ± molybdenum porphyry mineralization is projected to surface.
- (2) Entrée has a 20% participating interest in the Hugo North Extension and Heruga deposits.

Figure 1 shows the location of a north-northeast oriented, west-looking longitudinal section (A-A') through the 12.4 kilometre-long trend of porphyry deposits that comprise the Oyu Tolgoi project. The longitudinal section is shown on Figure 2 with the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property to the right (north) and left (south) of the central portion, the Oyu Tolgoi mining licence, held 100% by OTLLC.

Figure 2 – Section Through the Oyu Tolgoi Trend of Porphyry Deposits



Idealized Longitudinal Section Looking West Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property, Mongolia

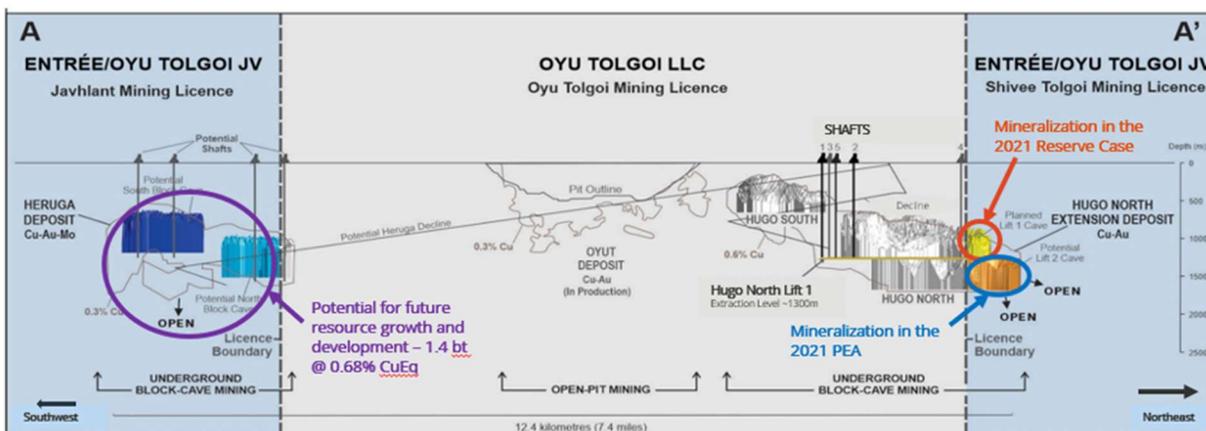


Figure 5 below shows exploration targets on the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property.

For further details regarding the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property, see the “Material Mineral Properties” section below.

Aside from its principal asset, Entrée has royalty and other interests in properties in Australia and Peru. See the “Non-Material Properties” section for more information.

Robert Cinits, P.Geo., has approved all scientific and technical information in this AIF. Mr. Cinits is a qualified person (“QP”) as defined in NI 43-101.

Oyu Tolgoi Project and Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV

Formation of Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV

In October 2004, the Company entered into the arm’s-length Earn-in Agreement with Turquoise Hill. Under the Earn-in Agreement, Turquoise Hill agreed to purchase equity securities of the Company and was granted the right to earn an interest in the area covered by the eastern portion of the Shivee Tolgoi licence and all of the Javhlant licence (the “Project Property”). The Earn-in Agreement was amended in November 2004, to append the Joint Venture Agreement that the parties were required to enter into at such time as the earn-in obligations were completed. Most of Turquoise Hill’s rights and obligations under the Earn-in Agreement were subsequently assigned by it to what was then its wholly owned subsidiary, OTLLC. OTLLC is also the title holder of the Oyu Tolgoi mining licence, illustrated in Figure 1 above.

OTLLC undertook an exploration program which established the presence of two significant mineral deposits on the Project Property: the Hugo North Extension copper-gold deposit on the Shivee Tolgoi mining licence and the Heruga copper-gold-molybdenum deposit on the Javhlant mining licence. These deposits form the northernmost and southernmost parts of the Oyu Tolgoi group of deposits.

Additional information regarding the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property is discussed under “Material Mineral Properties” below.

On June 30, 2008, OTLLC gave notice to Entrée that it had completed its earn-in obligations by expending a total of \$35 million on exploration on the Project Property. As a consequence, OTLLC earned an 80% participating interest in all minerals extracted below a sub-surface depth of 560 m from the Project Property and a 70% participating interest in all minerals extracted from surface to a depth of 560 m from the Project Property. Effective June 30, 2008, the Company and OTLLC entered into and began operating under the Joint Venture Agreement in the required form.

The Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JVA was formally executed and delivered by the parties on February 3, 2025. In conjunction with the formal execution and delivery of the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JVA, the Shivee West Property was incorporated in the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property for all purposes under the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JVA.

In accordance with the terms of the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JVA, Entrée elected to have OTLLC debt finance Entrée's share of costs with interest accruing at OTLLC's actual cost of capital or prime plus 2%, whichever is less, at the date of the advance. Debt repayment may be made in whole or in part from (and only from) 90% of monthly available cash flow arising from the sale of Entrée's share of products. Such amounts will be applied first to payment of accrued interest and then to repayment of principal. Available cash flow means all net proceeds of sale of Entrée's share of products in a month less Entrée's share of costs of operations for the month. The debt financing and repayment provisions limit dilution of Entrée's interest as the project progresses.

Since formation of the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV in 2008, and as of December 31, 2025, the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV has expended approximately \$78.4 million to advance the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property. As of December 31, 2025, OTLLC has debt financed Entrée's share of costs equal to 20% of the \$78.4 million incurred to date, plus accrued interest at prime plus 2%, for a total of \$21.0 million.

Rio Tinto Investment

In June 2005, following the announcement in May 2005 of the discovery of high-grade mineralization at Hugo North Extension, Rio Tinto took part in a private placement in the Company and became its then largest shareholder.

Following Rio Tinto's investment in the Company, Rio Tinto acquired, through a series of transactions, approximately 49% of Turquoise Hill's issued and outstanding shares. On January 24, 2012, Rio Tinto announced that it had increased its ownership interest in Turquoise Hill to approximately 51%. At that time, Rio Tinto was deemed to have acquired beneficial ownership over the Common Shares of the Company owned by Turquoise Hill.

On December 16, 2022, Rio Tinto closed a plan of arrangement pursuant to which it acquired the remaining shares of Turquoise Hill that it did not already own. Rio Tinto's stated purpose for the acquisition was to strengthen its copper portfolio and create a simpler and more efficient ownership and governance structure for the Oyu Tolgoi project. Rio Tinto now has, through its wholly owned subsidiary Turquoise Hill, a 66% interest in deposits on the Oyu Tolgoi mining licence and a 52.8% interest in the Hugo North Extension and Heruga deposits on the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property.

At December 31, 2025 and the date of this AIF, Rio Tinto beneficially owns 32,788,629 Common Shares (approximately 15.7% of the Company's issued and outstanding Common Shares).

Oyu Tolgoi Project and Government of Mongolia

The Minerals Law of Mongolia, which became effective on August 26, 2006, defines a Strategic Deposit as a mineral resource that may have the potential to impact national security, or the economic and social development of the country, or that is generating or has the potential to generate more than five percent (5%) of Mongolia's gross

domestic product in any given year. Under Resolution 27 dated February 6, 2007 of the Parliament of Mongolia, the Oyu Tolgoi group of deposits were declared to be a Strategic Deposit.

On July 16, 2009, the Parliament of Mongolia passed Resolution 57 which provides the minimum percentage of the State participation in the Oyu Tolgoi Strategic Deposit shall be 34%. On October 6, 2009, Turquoise Hill, its then wholly owned subsidiary OTLLC, and Rio Tinto signed the OTIA with the Government of Mongolia, which regulates the relationship among the parties and stabilizes the long-term tax, legal, fiscal, regulatory, and operating environment to support the development of the Oyu Tolgoi project.

The OTIA specifies that the State will own 34% of the shares of OTLLC (and by extension, 34% of OTLLC's interest in the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property) through Erdenes Oyu Tolgoi LLC. An Amended and Restated Shareholders Agreement dated June 8, 2011 (the "Shareholders Agreement") establishes the State's 34% ownership interest in OTLLC and governs the relationship among the parties. Pursuant to the Shareholders Agreement, Erdenes Oyu Tolgoi LLC is entitled to appoint three of the nine directors on the OTLLC board; Rio Tinto is entitled to appoint the remaining six. Rio Tinto is responsible for the day-to-day operational management and development of the Oyu Tolgoi project, which includes the Hugo North Extension and Heruga deposits on the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property. Exploration is undertaken by OTLLC's site technical services team.

Oyu Tolgoi Investment Agreement and Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property

The Licences are included in the "Contract Area" of the OTIA and OTLLC's activities on the Licences as Manager of the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV are part of the "Core Operations" governed by the OTIA.

Under the OTIA, OTLLC has the exclusive right to hold the Licences and to construct and operate infrastructure and related facilities, conduct mineral exploration, and conduct the operations of mining and processing in the area of the Licences. The OTIA also stabilizes the royalty payable on the sales value of all products mined from the Contract Area, including the area of the Licences, that are sold, shipped for sale, or used by OTLLC.

Since 2008, the MRPAM has permitted OTLLC and Entrée to submit unified reports, including Reserve and Resource Reports and Feasibility Studies, given the Hugo North Extension deposit on the Shivee Tolgoi mining licence and the Heruga deposit on the Javkhlant mining licence form a single, continuous deposit with the deposits on the Oyu Tolgoi mining licence. Deposit development and mining on the Licences is only economically viable when integrated with OTLLC's existing mining operations, allowing parties to share underground infrastructure and development costs.

The conversion of the original Shivee Tolgoi and Javkhlant exploration licences into mining licences was a condition precedent to the OTIA coming into effect. The Licences were issued on October 27, 2009, and the OTIA took legal effect on March 31, 2010. The OTIA restricts the grounds upon which the Licences may be revoked.

Transfer of the Licences from Entrée LLC to OTLLC is necessary to enable development work in the Hugo North Extension Lift 1 ore zone to proceed.

Under the terms of the Earn-in Agreement, OTLLC agreed to use its best efforts to cause Entrée to be brought within the ambit of, made subject to and be entitled to the benefits of the OTIA. Notwithstanding the foregoing, at the time of negotiation of the OTIA, the Company was not made a party to the OTIA, and as such the Company does not have any direct rights or benefits under the OTIA and the State does not share 34% of the economic benefit that Entrée

derives from its 20% (or 30% depending on the depth of mineralization) contractual interest in the area of the Licences.

Oyu Tolgoi Project Underground Mine

Underground Mine Ramp-Up

On January 21, 2026, Rio Tinto announced the Oyu Tolgoi Lift 1 underground mine ramp-up remains on track to reach an average of around 500 thousand tonnes of copper per year from 2028 to 2036. Oyu Tolgoi is set to become the world's fourth largest copper mine by 2030. Refer to Rio Tinto's press release dated January 21, 2026, titled "Rio Tinto releases fourth quarter 2025 production results" available on its website at www.riotinto.com for further details. Also see Rio Tinto plc's Form 20-F for the financial year ended December 31, 2025 ("Form 20-F") available on Edgar at <https://www.sec.gov/search-filings>.

- Underground Lift 1 Panel 0 production level development completed during the fourth quarter 2025. Following completion of the concentrator conversion and Primary Crusher #2 in the third quarter, efforts focused on closeout and demobilisation activities, which are progressing as planned.
- The fourth quarter 2025 was another record quarter for copper production following the successful planned concentrator shutdown in September. Higher production was driven by the continued underground ramp-up, higher head grades, and recovery rates. Underground material movement supported by the now fully operational conveyor to surface achieved record daily throughput of 52ktpd and averaged 42ktpd in December.
- Rio Tinto disclosed in its Form 20-F that at the end of 2025, a total of 126 draw bells had been fired in Lift 1 Panel 0 on the Oyu Tolgoi mining licence and 6 draw bells had been fired in Lift 1 Panel 2 North on the Oyu Tolgoi mining licence.
- Rio Tinto noted engagement continues with the Government of Mongolia including for the transfer of the Licences from Entrée LLC to OTLLC. Rio Tinto maintains flexibility and options in the mine plan, including bringing Lift 1 Panel 1 or Lift 1 Panel 2 South into production first, depending on the timing of the transfer.

Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property Development and Exploration

Lift 1 Panel 1 Underground Development (HNE)

The Lift 1 mine plan incorporates the development of three panels (Panels 0, 1, and 2), and to reach full sustainable production from the underground operations, all three panels need to be in production.

First Lift 1 Panel 1 underground development work on the Shivee Tolgoi mining licence area commenced in October 2024 in the southwest corner of the HNE deposit in rock classified as waste.

As at May 30, 2025, ~230 equivalent metres of lateral development primarily on the return air level had been completed by OTLLC. The work is part of the Panel 1 western ore handling truck chute design which, when completed, will include extraction level tiddle development, which connects the truck chute chamber on the haulage level, and the supporting ventilation loop with the return air level.

On June 6, 2025, the Company, OTLLC, and Rio Tinto separately announced a pause in Oyu Tolgoi Lift 1 Panel 1 underground development work on the Shivee Tolgoi mining licence area. Under the 2025 Oyu Tolgoi Mine Plan approved by MRPAM, work in the HNE deposit footprint had been conditionally scheduled to commence in June 2025. Development work in the ore zone cannot proceed until transfer of the Licences from Entrée LLC to OTLLC has been completed.

OTLLC previously advised the Company the Panel 1 undercut is expected to commence on the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property in H2 2027 and draw bell firing is expected to follow in H2 2028. However, ongoing delays in completion of

the transfer of the Licences to OTLLC will result in delays, which may be significant, to Oyu Tolgoi Lift 1 Panel 1 lateral development work on the Shivee Tolgoi mining licence area. Such delays could have an adverse effect on development costs and schedule, the business, assets, future cash flow, and financial condition of the Company, and the Company's share price. See "Risk Factors" below.

Hugo North Extension Deposit Drilling (2022 – Present)

OTLLC completed 2022-2024 in-fill diamond drill programs at HNE comprising almost 100 diamond drill holes collared from both surface and underground. The results from the 2024 and 2023 drill programs will support OTLLC's Lift 2 Pre-Feasibility Study and updated resource model for Hugo North (including Hugo North Extension), which will include Lift 1 and Lift 2 mineralization. The updated resource model is expected to be completed in H1 2026. Drilling in 2022 was primarily for geotechnical purposes related to the design of the Panel 1 block cave, but also for resource estimation purposes.

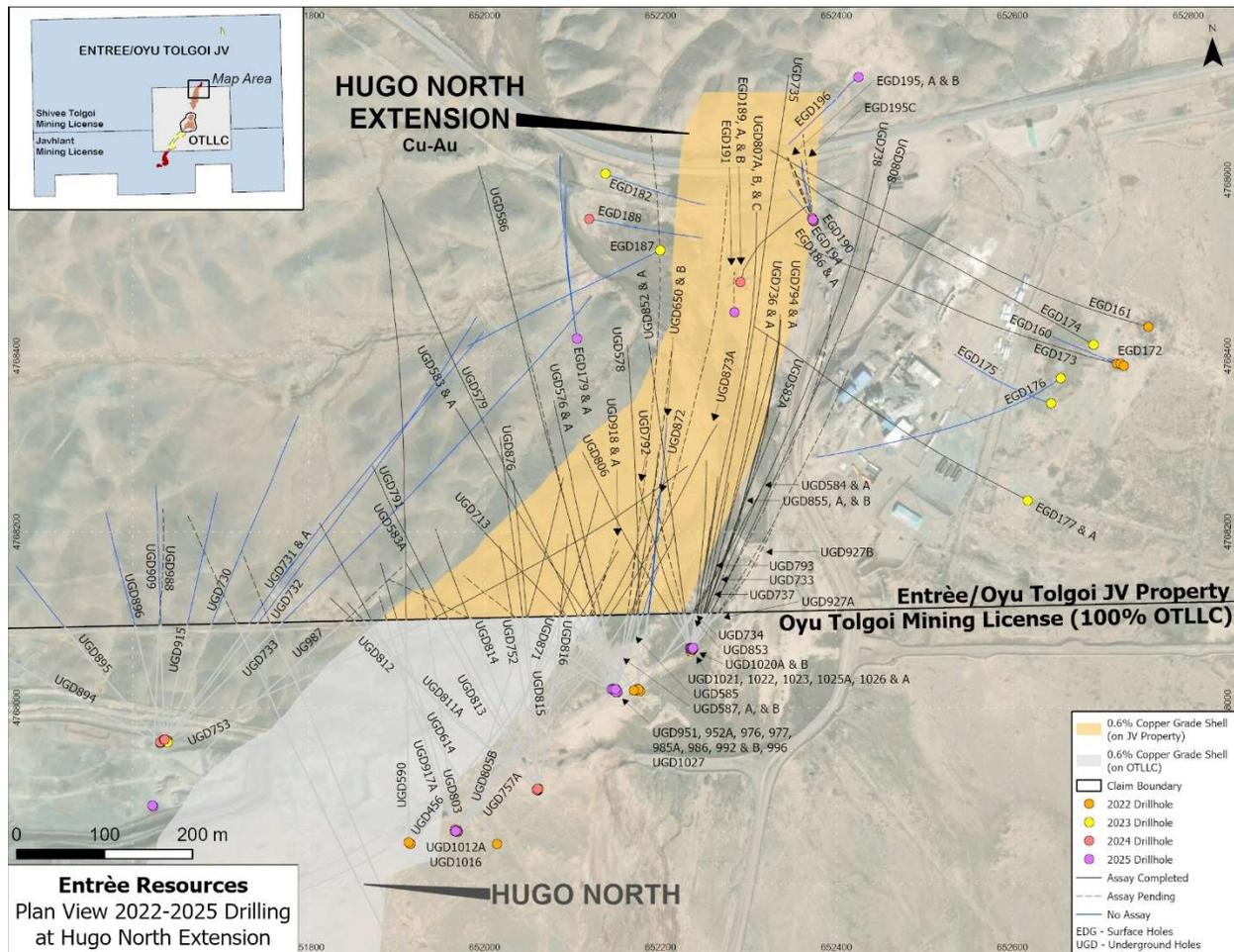
The approved 2025 in-fill diamond drill program at HNE comprised ~8,329 metres of drilling on the Shivee Tolgoi mining licence in 19 underground holes and ~9,050 metres of drilling in 5 surface holes. As at December 31, 2025, ~4,688 m of drilling on the Shivee Tolgoi mining licence in 22 underground holes had been completed, with one of the underground holes still in progress. In addition, ~5,250.4 m of drilling in 6 surface holes had been completed, with one of the surface holes still in progress. The 2025 drilling program is intended to focus on gaps in the geological model.

All underground holes were collared from the Oyu Tolgoi mining licence and drilled onto the Hugo North Extension deposit. All surface holes were drilled entirely on the Shivee Tolgoi mining licence. Analytical results continue to be announced as they become available from OTLLC.

Locations of 2022 - 2025 HNE drill holes are shown in Figure 3 below. For analytical results and additional details with respect to diamond drilling completed at HNE between 2022 and 2024, see the Company's press releases available on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca, OTC Markets at www.otcmarkets.com and on the Company's website at www.EntreeResourcesLtd.com.

For 2026, the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Management Committee has approved an in-fill diamond drill program at HNE comprising 16 underground holes totaling ~9,135 m drilled on the Shivee Tolgoi mining licence. The drilling is intended to support geology and geotechnical characterization both on and off the footprint, as well as fill in gaps for resource estimation.

Figure 3: Plan View of Locations of 2022-2025 HNE Drill Holes



Heruga Deposit Drilling

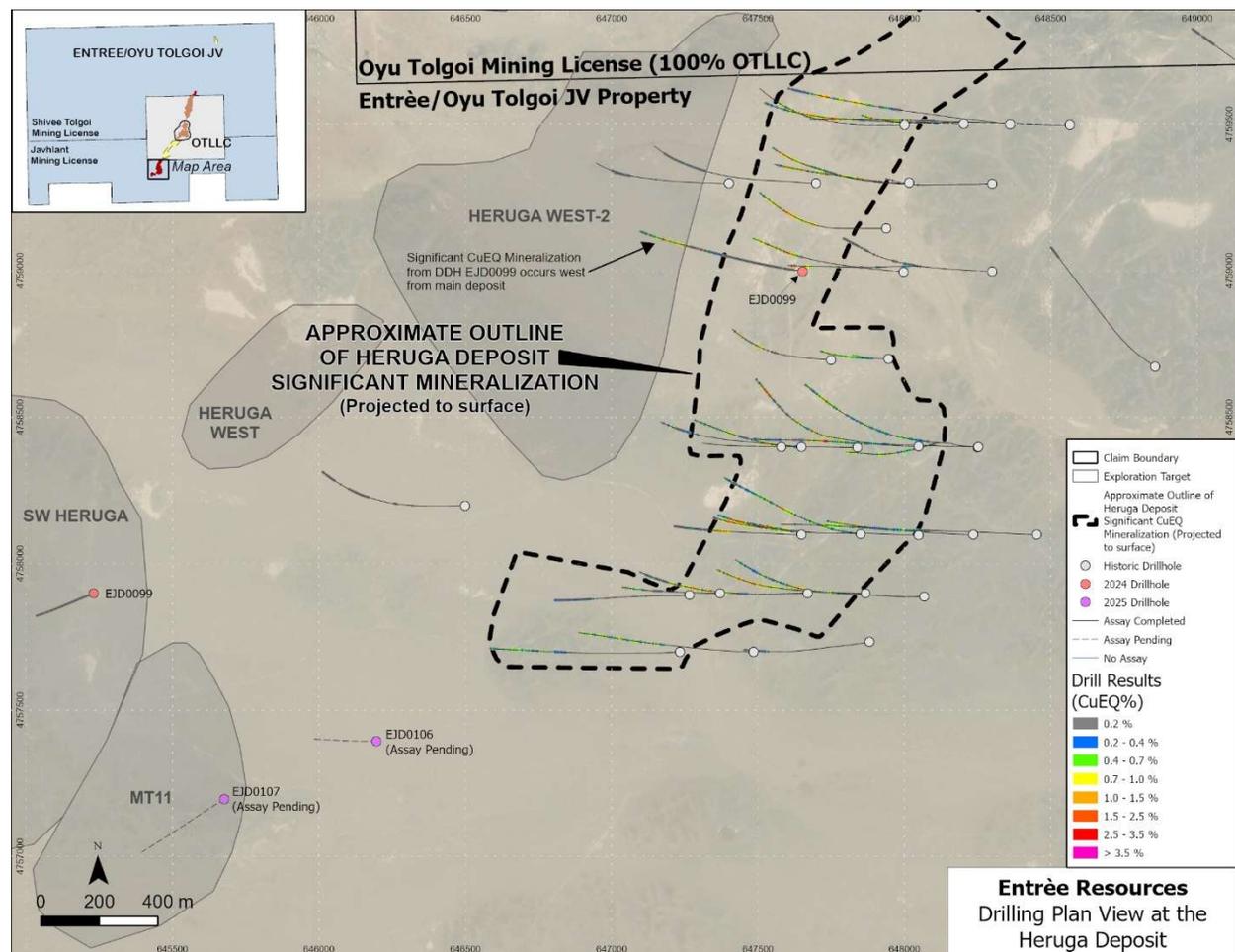
During the 2024 drilling campaign one drill hole (EJD0099) was drilled into the Heruga West-2 target, which is located along the western edge of the Heruga copper-gold-molybdenum deposit and could represent an extension of porphyry mineralization to the west (see Figure 4 below).

EJD0099 is the first hole drilled at the Heruga deposit since 2012 and intersected a wide interval of copper-gold-molybdenum mineralization several hundred metres west of the previously defined deposit footprint. Although the copper-gold-molybdenum mineralization first appears in drill hole EJD0099 around 872 m drilled depth, the mineralization is discontinuous, due to the intrusion of several >20 m thick andesitic dikes, which are essentially devoid of any mineralization. Consistent copper-gold-molybdenum mineralization starts at approximately 1,090 m drilled depth, within an interbedded sequence of conglomerate, ignimbrite, augite-basalt and quartz-monzonite diorite, cut by occasional unmineralized andesitic dikes, and continues until the end of the hole at 1,500 m, where it remained in strong copper-gold mineralization (Table 2). The grades across this interval appear to be consistent with the average grade of the overall Heruga deposit and provide encouragement that the Heruga deposit remains open to the west in some areas. The prospective area may extend until the West Bat fault, a major structure controlling the mineralization at the Oyu Tolgoi deposit area, however it has not been clearly mapped in the Heruga area.

Table 2: Results from 2024 Diamond Drilling at the Heruga Deposit¹

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Length ² (m)	Gold (ppm)	Copper (%)	Silver (ppm)	Molybdenum (ppm)	CuEq ³ (%)
EJD0099	1090.08	1500	409.92	0.32	0.36	0.93	184.21	0.58
including	1092	1322	230	0.37	0.51	1.12	275.53	0.79

1. Analytical results are length weighted averages.
2. Lengths reported are drilled lengths. Estimated true widths of the intercepts range between approximately 20% to 30% of the drilled lengths.
3. CuEq at Heruga is calculated by the formula $CuEq = Cu + ((Au * 37.0952) + (Ag * 0.5810) + (Mo * 0.0161)) / 67.9023$, taking into account differentials between metallurgical performance and price for copper, gold, silver and molybdenum. Metal prices used are copper \$3.08/lb, gold \$1,292.00/oz, silver \$19.00/oz, and molybdenum \$10.00/lb. Metallurgical recoveries used are 82% for copper, 73% for gold, 78% for silver and 60% for molybdenum.

Figure 4: Drilling Plan View of Heruga Deposit

No Heruga deposit drilling is currently planned for 2026.

Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property Regional Exploration (2022 – Present)

OTLLC's site technical services team undertakes all exploration work on the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property. OTLLC's exploration strategy for the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property includes the evaluation of targets that can potentially impact the current mine plan, and the systematic evaluation of existing targets and identification of new targets on the area of the Licences.

The 2025 exploration program on the Shivee Tolgoi mining licence focused on targets located along the known Oyu Tolgoi Trend of porphyry copper mineralization, including the Ulaan Khud South, Ridge, Ductile Shear, and Eagle targets (Figure 5). The program comprised 5 diamond drill holes (3 at Ulaan Khud South and 2 at Ridge (Figure 5)) totaling 4,542 m, 2,419 surface gravity survey stations, 1,428 CSAMT geophysical survey stations, 464 rock-chip samples, and laboratory assaying of 2,005 primary drill core samples (inclusive of QAQC samples). Field work preparation for CSAMT geophysical survey work at Ulaan Khud was in progress and expected to be completed in the first quarter 2026.

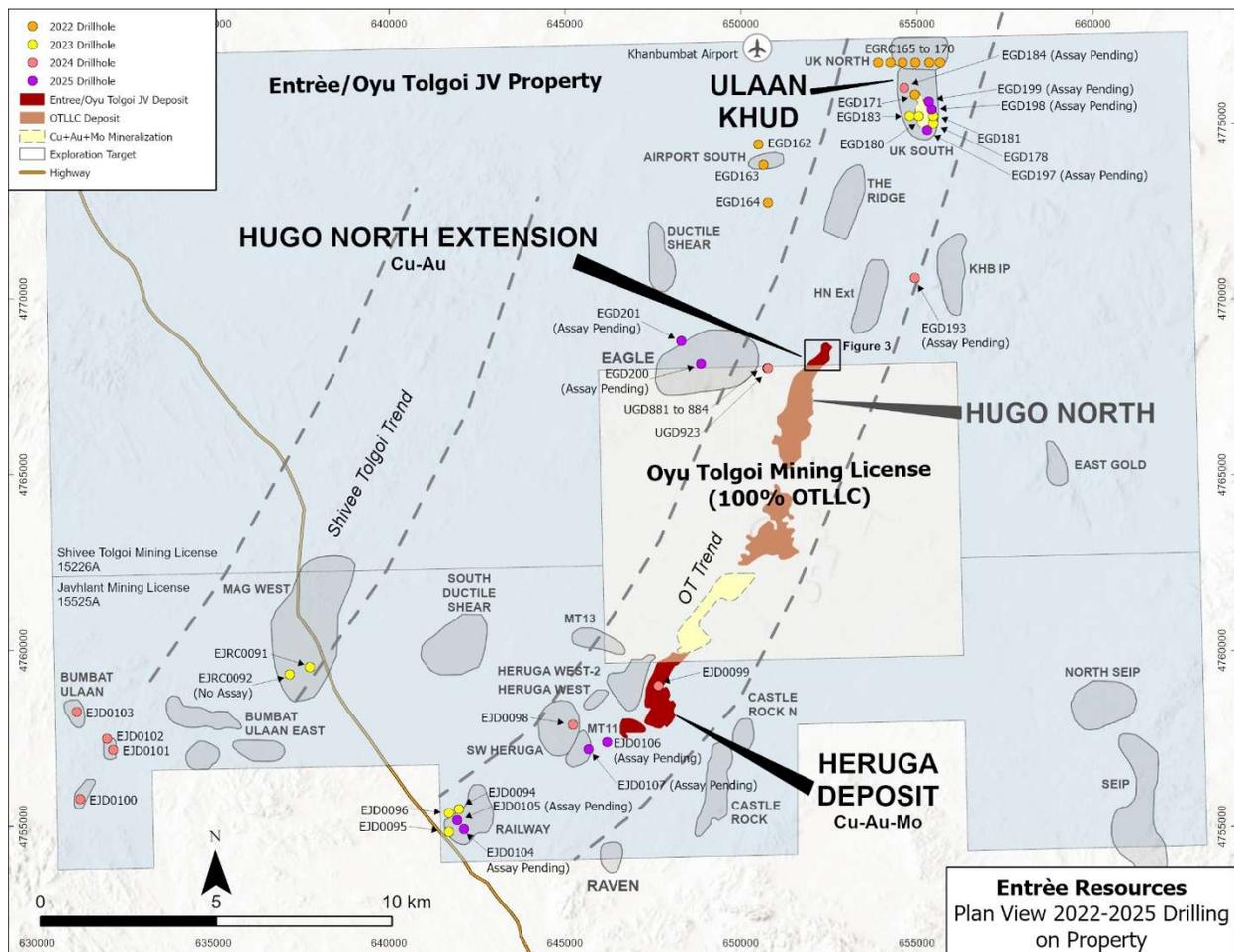
For 2026, 1-2 diamond drill holes totaling 1,500 m are planned for Ulaan Khud South or other targets within the Shivee Tolgoi mining license area.

On the Javkhlant mining licence, the 2025 exploration program focused on the Heruga West, Heruga West-2, SW Heruga, MT11, and Railway targets (Figure 5). The program comprised 4 diamond drill holes (2 at MT11 and 2 at Railway (Figure 5)) totaling 3,461 m, 2,855 surface gravity survey stations, 1,714 CSAMT geophysical survey stations, 412 rock-chip samples, 123 hectares of geological outcrop mapping, and laboratory assaying of 1,524 primary drill core samples (inclusive of QAQC samples). Field work preparation for CSAMT geophysical survey work at Heruga was in progress and expected to be completed in the first quarter 2026.

For 2026, 1-2 diamond drill holes totaling 1,200 m are planned for the area of interest near the SW Heruga target or in the eastern area of the Heruga deposit.

Full details and analytical results from regional exploration drilling and other surveys are announced as they become available from OTLLC and have been fully reviewed by the Company. For analytical results and additional details with respect to regional diamond drilling completed on the Licences, see the Company's press releases available on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca, OTC Markets at www.otcmarkets.com and on the Company's website at www.EntreeResourcesLtd.com.

Figure 5: Plan View of 2022 to 2025 Heruga and Regional Exploration Drill Holes and Targets



International Royalty Corporation (“IRC”)

Amended and Restated Equity Participation and Funding Agreement

On October 20, 2025, Royal Gold announced the closing of its previously announced acquisitions of Sandstorm and Horizon Copper Corp. through its wholly owned Canadian subsidiary IRC. Subsequently, Royal Gold, IRC, Sandstorm and Horizon Copper Corp. undertook internal corporate reorganizations whereby, among other things, Sandstorm and Horizon Copper Corp. amalgamated with and into IRC. As a result, all property, rights, and obligations of Sandstorm (including the Amended Funding Agreement (as defined below)) and Horizon Copper Corp. (including Common Shares and Warrants of the Company held by Horizon Copper Corp.) vested, by operation of law, in IRC.

On February 14, 2013, the Company entered into an Equity Participation and Funding Agreement (the “2013 Agreement”) with Sandstorm (hereinafter referred to as IRC). Pursuant to the 2013 Agreement, IRC provided an upfront refundable deposit (the “Deposit”) of \$40 million to the Company. The Company will use future payments that it receives from its mineral property interests to purchase and deliver metal credits to IRC. The amount of metal credits that the Company is required to purchase and deliver to IRC, and the timing of such deliveries, are determined with reference to Entrée’s share of production and receipt of payments from the sale of product from the Project Property. Upon the delivery of metal credits, IRC will also make the cash payment outlined below. In addition, the 2013 Agreement provides for a partial refund of the Deposit and a pro rata reduction in the number of metal credits

deliverable to IRC in the event of a partial expropriation of Entrée’s economic interest, contractually or otherwise, in the Project Property.

On February 23, 2016, the Company and IRC entered into an Agreement to Amend the 2013 Agreement, pursuant to which the Company refunded 17% of the Deposit (\$6.8 million) (the “Refund”) thereby reducing the Deposit to \$33.2 million for a 17% reduction in the metal credits that the Company is required to deliver to IRC. The Refund was paid with \$5.5 million in cash and the issuance of \$1.3 million of Common Shares. At closing on March 1, 2016, the parties entered into an Amended and Restated Equity Participation and Funding Agreement (the “Amended Funding Agreement”). Under the terms of the Amended Funding Agreement, the Company will purchase and deliver gold, silver and copper credits equivalent to:

- 28.1% of Entrée’s share of gold and silver, and 2.1% of Entrée’s share of copper, produced from the Shivee Tolgoi mining licence (excluding the area formerly known as the Shivee West Property); and
- 21.3% of Entrée’s share of gold and silver, and 2.1% of Entrée’s share of copper, produced from the Javkhlant mining licence.

Upon the delivery of metal credits, IRC will make a cash payment to the Company equal to the lesser of the prevailing market price and \$220/oz of gold, \$5/oz of silver and \$0.50/lb of copper (subject to inflation adjustments). After approximately 8.6 million ounces of gold, 40.3 million ounces of silver and 9.1 billion pounds of copper have been produced from the entire Project Property, the cash payment will be increased to the lesser of the prevailing market price and \$500/oz of gold, \$10/oz of silver and \$1.10/lb of copper (subject to inflation adjustments). To the extent that the prevailing market price is greater than the amount of the cash payment, the difference between the two will be credited against the Deposit (the net amount of the Deposit being the “Unearned Balance”).

Under the Amended Funding Agreement, IRC has a right of first refusal, subject to certain exceptions, on future production-based funding agreements. The Amended Funding Agreement also contains other customary terms and conditions, including representations, warranties, covenants and events of default. The initial term of the Amended Funding Agreement is 50 years, subject to successive 10-year extensions at the discretion of IRC.

In addition, the Amended Funding Agreement provides that the Company will not be required to make any further refund of the Deposit if Entrée’s economic interest is reduced by up to and including 17%. If there is a reduction of greater than 17% up to and including 34%, the Amended Funding Agreement provides the Company with the ability to refund a corresponding portion of the Deposit in cash or Common Shares or any combination of the two at the Company’s election, in which case there would be a further corresponding reduction in deliverable metal credits. If the Company elects to refund IRC with Common Shares, the value of each Common Share will be equal to the volume weighted average price (“VWAP”) for the five (5) trading days immediately preceding the 90th day after the reduction in Entrée’s economic interest. In no case will IRC become a “control person” under the Amended Funding Agreement. In the event an issuance of Common Shares would cause IRC to become a “control person”, the maximum number of Common Shares will be issued, and with respect to the value of the remaining Common Shares, 50% will not be refunded (and there will not be a corresponding reduction in deliverable metal credits) and the remaining 50% will be refunded by the issuance of Common Shares in tranches over time, such that the number of Common Shares that IRC holds does not reach or exceed 20%. All Common Shares will be priced in the context of the market at the time they are issued.

In the event of a full expropriation, the remainder of the Unearned Balance after the foregoing refunds must be returned in cash.

Common Shares and Warrants

On January 24, 2025, Horizon Copper Corp. (hereinafter referred to as IRC), through its wholly owned subsidiary 1363013 B.C. Ltd., an insider of the Company, acquired 625,202 Units under the Non-Brokered Private Placement

on the same terms and conditions as other subscribers (see “Description of the Business – Non-Brokered Private Placement” below).

As at December 31, 2025 and the date of this AIF, IRC indirectly holds 50,297,717 Common Shares, or 24.1% of the outstanding Common Shares of the Company. As at the date of this AIF, IRC, through its wholly owned subsidiary 1363013 B.C. Ltd., also holds Warrants to purchase 312,601 Common Shares of the Company at a price of C\$3.00 per Common Share until January 23, 2027 (see “Description of the Business – Non-Brokered Private Placement” below).

Non-Brokered Private Placement

On January 24, 2025, the Company closed the Non-Brokered Private Placement of Units at a price of C\$2.21 per Unit. The Company issued 2,577,700 Units for gross proceeds of C\$5,696,717.

Each Unit consists of one Common Share of the Company and one-half of one Warrant. Each whole Warrant entitles the holder to acquire one additional Common Share of the Company for a period of two years at a price of C\$3.00. No finder’s fees were paid in connection with the Non-Brokered Private Placement.

Net proceeds from the Non-Brokered Private Placement will be used for general corporate purposes, including implementation of the Award, and to support ongoing commercial discussions with Oyu Tolgoi project stakeholders.

Environmental Compliance

Any current and future exploration and development activities, as well as future mining and processing operations, if warranted, are subject to various federal, state and local laws and regulations in the countries in which Entrée and its partners conduct their activities. These laws and regulations govern the protection of the environment, prospecting, development, production, taxes, labour standards, occupational health, mine safety, toxic substances and other matters. Entrée expects that it and its partners will be able to comply with these laws and does not believe that compliance will have a material adverse effect on its competitive position. Entrée intends to obtain all licences and permits required by all applicable regulatory agencies in connection with its operations and activities. Entrée intends to maintain standards of compliance consistent with contemporary industry practice.

Holders of an exploration or mining licence in Mongolia must comply with environmental protection obligations established in the Environmental Protection Law of Mongolia, Law of Environmental Impact Assessment and the Minerals Law. These obligations include: preparation of an Environmental Impact Assessment for exploration and mining proposals; submitting an annual environmental protection plan; posting an annual bond against completion of the protection plan; and submitting an annual environmental report.

Environmental bonds have been paid to the local governments, Khanbogd and Bayan-Ovoo soums, together equal to approximately 3,049,000 tugriks (~\$850). These bonds cover current environmental liabilities for exploration work previously undertaken by the Company at the area formerly known as the Shivee West Property. These amounts are refundable to Entrée on request once all environmental work has been completed to the satisfaction of the local soums. Annual fees are also payable to the local soums for water, land and road usage.

Development and exploration on the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property is controlled and managed by Rio Tinto on behalf of OTLLC, which is responsible for all environmental compliance.

Competition

Entrée operates in a very competitive industry and competes with other companies, many of which have greater financial resources and technical facilities for the identification, acquisition and development of mineral properties and assets, as well as for the recruitment and retention of qualified employees and consultants.

Specialized Skills and Knowledge

Entrée's business requires specialized skills and knowledge in the areas of geology and engineering, strategic planning, corporate finance, government relations, risk management, financial modelling, accounting, compliance, regulatory matters, ESG, negotiation and drafting of agreements and corporate governance, among others. To date, Entrée has been able to locate and retain such professionals, employees and consultants and believes it will continue to be able to do so.

Business Cycles

The mining business is subject to mineral price cycles. The marketability of minerals and mineral concentrates is also affected by worldwide economic cycles. If the global economy stalls and commodity prices decline as a result, a continuing period of lower prices could significantly affect the economic potential of Entrée's current property interests and result in Entrée or its partners determining to cease work on, or drop their interests in, some or all of such properties. In addition to commodity price cycles and recessionary periods, activity may also be affected by seasonal and irregular weather conditions in the areas where Entrée has property interests.

Seasonality

The Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property is located in the South Gobi region of Mongolia, which has a continental, semi-desert climate. The spring and autumn seasons are cool, summers are hot, and winters are cold. The climatic conditions are such that operations can run throughout the year on a continuous shift basis, with minor disruptions expected.

Economic Dependence

Entrée is heavily dependent upon the results obtained under agreements, including the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JVA, for the exploration and extraction of minerals.

Foreign Operations

Entrée's property interests are all located in foreign countries.

Employees

At December 31, 2025, Entrée had two full-time employees and three part-time employees based in Vancouver, British Columbia as well as two full-time employees based in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia. The Company also utilizes three consultants for the provision of investor relations and technical services.

MATERIAL MINERAL PROPERTY

Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property, Mongolia

The Company engaged Wood Canada Limited ("Wood") to prepare an independent technical report which discusses the 2021 Reserve Case based on mineral reserves attributable to the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Lift 1 of the Hugo North Extension deposit. The 2021 Reserve Case assumes first development production from Hugo North Extension Lift 1 in H2 2022. The 2021 Technical Report also discusses the 2021 PEA based on Indicated and Inferred mineral resources from Lift 2, as the second potential phase of development and mining on the Hugo North Extension deposit.

Both the 2021 Reserve Case and the 2021 PEA are based on information supplied by OTLLC or reported within OTFS20, which was completed by OTLLC on the Oyu Tolgoi project in July 2020. OTFS20 discusses the Hugo North

(including Hugo North Extension) Lift 1 underground mine on both the Oyu Tolgoi mining licence and the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property. The Lift 1 underground mine incorporates the development of three panels (Panels 0, 1, and 2) and in order to reach the full sustainable production rate of 95,000 t/d from the underground operations, all three panels need to be in production. Hugo North Extension on the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property is located in the northern portion of Panel 1.

Neither OTFS20 nor the results of the 2021 Reserve Case and 2021 PEA reflect the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic or other delays to date. In particular, first development work on Hugo North Extension Lift 1 commenced in October 2024 due to later than planned commencement of the Panel 0 undercut on the Oyu Tolgoi mining licence, lateral development scope changes, impacts of COVID-19 on development progression and delays to Shafts 3 and 4, which were commissioned during the third quarter 2024 and are required to provide ventilation to support production from Panels 1 and 2 during ramp-up. Development work on Hugo North Extension Lift 1 was suspended in June 2025 pending transfer of the Licences from Entrée LLC to OTLLC as Manager of the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV.

During the second quarter 2023, OTLLC completed technical studies for Panels 1 and 2 mine design and schedule optimization. On July 11, 2023, Rio Tinto disclosed that:

- The technical studies have resulted in substantially de-risked, resilient mine designs that provide a pathway to ramp-up, flexibility to pursue value creating opportunities and react to future risks, and improved stability, constructability, and operability. The studies also provide a pathway to bring the panels into production faster and maximize the use of the ventilation system.
- Identified risks associated with the previous Panel 1 mine design have been resolved by increasing draw point and rim drive spacing, relocating the central material handling system and return raises outside of the active caving area, and optimally orienting the extraction drives and drill drives.
- Panel 1 production on the Oyu Tolgoi mining licence is planned to commence in ~2027.

The technical studies have been incorporated into OTFS23, which is subject to acceptance by applicable regulatory bodies in Mongolia. Refer to Rio Tinto's Oyu Tolgoi Site Visit materials dated July 11, 2023 (and in particular pages 70-83 of "Financial Community Visit to Oyu Tolgoi Site – Slides") available on its website at www.riotinto.com for further details.

OTLLC previously advised the Company the Panel 1 undercut is expected to commence on the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property in H2 2027 and draw bell firing is expected to follow in H2 2028. However, ongoing delays in completion of the transfer of the Licences to OTLLC will result in delays, which may be significant, to Oyu Tolgoi Lift 1 Panel 1 lateral development work on the Shivee Tolgoi mining licence area. Such delays could have an adverse effect on development costs and schedule, the business, assets, future cash flow, and financial condition of the Company, and the Company's share price. See "Risk Factors" below.

With the technical studies for Lift 1 Panels 1 and 2 completed, OTLLC has shifted attention to the design of Hugo North (including HNE) Lift 2. Drilling programs to support a Lift 2 Pre-Feasibility Study are in progress. OTLLC will include mineralization from Lift 2 in an updated resource model for Hugo North (including HNE) expected to be completed in H1 2026.

The 2021 Technical Report, the 2021 Reserve Case, and the 2021 PEA do not reflect the drilling programs, lateral development work and other technical studies carried out subsequent to the date of the 2021 Technical Report on the Hugo North Extension deposit or the technical studies incorporated into OTFS23.

Information set out below of a scientific or technical nature regarding the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property is derived from the independent NI 43-101 Technical Report with an original effective date of May 17, 2021, and an amended effective date of October 8, 2021, titled "Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi Joint Venture Project, Mongolia, NI 43-101 Technical Report" prepared by Wood Canada Limited. Unless otherwise noted, the information set out below is as at the date of the 2021 Technical Report. Readers are cautioned that the information below is a summary only. For additional

information regarding the assumptions, qualifications and procedures associated with the scientific and technical information regarding the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property, reference should be made to the full text of the 2021 Technical Report, which is available for review on SEDAR+ located at www.sedarplus.ca or on www.EntreeResourcesLtd.com.

Introduction

The Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property (the “Property”) consists of two contiguous mining licences, Shivee Tolgoi (MV-015226A) and Javkhlant (MV-015225A), which completely surround the Oyu Tolgoi mining licence held by OTLLC. The Shivee Tolgoi mining licence hosts the Hugo North Extension copper-gold deposit, and the Javkhlant mining licence hosts the majority of the Heruga copper-gold-molybdenum deposit.

At the time the 2021 Technical Report was prepared, the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property was divided into two contiguous areas. The Company was in joint venture with OTLLC over the Project Property comprised of the eastern portion of the Shivee Tolgoi mining licence and all of the Javkhlant mining licence. The Company retained a 100% interest in the western portion of the Shivee Tolgoi mining licence, known as the Shivee West Property. On February 3, 2025, in conjunction with the formal execution and delivery of the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JVA, the Company assigned to OTLLC an 80% (or 70% depending on the depth of mineralization) beneficial interest in the Shivee West Property and the parties amended the definitions of “Existing Licenses” and “Properties” in the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JVA to include the Shivee West Property for all purposes under the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JVA.

Entrée’s joint venture partner, OTLLC, is jointly owned by the State of Mongolia (through Erdenes Oyu Tolgoi LLC) and Rio Tinto, which acquired a 100% interest in Turquoise Hill after the date of the 2021 Technical Report. Rio Tinto is the operator for both the Oyu Tolgoi mining licence and the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property.

The Hugo North Extension deposit is at the north end of the 12.4 kilometre (“km”) long Oyu Tolgoi group of porphyry copper-gold deposits, and the Heruga deposit is at the south end (Figures 1 and 2 above).

OTLLC’s Oyu Tolgoi mining licence contains the Oyut, Hugo North and Hugo South deposits, and the northern portion of the Heruga deposit. OTLLC is currently mining the Oyut deposit by open pit methods. As at the date of this AIF, Hugo North Lift 1 Panel 0 and Lift 1 Panel 2 North on the Oyu Tolgoi mining licence are in production. Hugo North (including Hugo North Extension) Lift 1 Panel 1 on the Oyu Tolgoi mining licence and the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property, and Lift 1 Panel 2 South on the Oyu Tolgoi mining licence are also planned to be mined from underground.

The Oyu Tolgoi mining operation was developed by OTLLC in two phases. Phase 1 was designed to treat open pit material mined from the Oyut pit and was completed with concentrator commissioning in 2013.

Phase 2 includes construction of infrastructure to support the Hugo North (including Hugo North Extension) Lift 1 underground mining operation such as shafts and conveyors, and modifications to the process plant such as addition of a fifth ball mill, and additional roughing and column flotation, and concentrate dewatering and bagging capacity. Hugo North (including Hugo North Extension) will be mined by block (panel) caving methods, and the mine plan is at Feasibility-level of confidence. The evaluation of the mine plan as it pertains to Entrée’s attributable interest is referred to by Entrée as the 2021 Reserve Case. The portion of the 2021 Reserve Case that pertains to Entrée is referred to as Entrée’s 20% attributable interest in the 2021 Technical Report.

On January 21, 2026, Rio Tinto announced underground Lift 1 Panel 0 production level development completed during the fourth quarter 2025. Following completion of the concentrator conversion and Primary Crusher #2 in the third quarter 2025, efforts focused on closeout and demobilisation activities, which are progressing as planned. The Oyu Tolgoi Lift 1 underground mine ramp-up remains on track to reach an average of around 500 thousand tonnes of copper per year from 2028 to 2036. Oyu Tolgoi is set to become the world’s fourth largest copper mine by 2030. Refer to Rio Tinto’s press release dated January 21, 2026, titled “Rio Tinto releases fourth quarter 2025 production

results” available on its website at www.riotinto.com for further details. Also see Rio Tinto plc’s Form 20-F for the financial year ended December 31, 2025 available on Edgar at <https://www.sec.gov/search-filings>.

The 2021 Technical Report, the 2021 Reserve Case, and the 2021 PEA do not reflect the completion of underground Lift 1 Panel 0 production level development.

OTLLC has conceptually proposed a second lift (Lift 2) for the Hugo North/Hugo North Extension area, as potential future development phases. The 2021 Technical Report also discusses, at a Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) level, a conceptual mine plan for Lift 2 of the Hugo North Extension deposit (2021 PEA).

Property Setting

The Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property is located in the South Gobi region of Mongolia, 570 km south of the capital city of Ulaanbaatar and 80 km north of the Mongolian border with China. The Property can be accessed by road and air. Subsequent to the date of the 2021 Technical Report, a railway route was constructed by the Government of Mongolia, which passes through the southwest corners of the Shivee Tolgoi and Javkhlant mining licences. OTLLC will make use of the Port of Tianjin in China for freight.

The South Gobi region has a continental, semi-desert climate. Mining operations are conducted year-round. Exploration activities can see short curtailments during storm activity.

Mineral Tenure, Royalties and Agreements

Wood did not independently review ownership of the Property area and any underlying property agreements, mineral tenure, surface rights, or royalties. Wood fully relied upon information derived from Entrée and legal experts retained by Entrée for this information.

Mineral Tenure

The Shivee Tolgoi and Javkhlant mining licences cover a total of about 62,920 hectares (“ha”) and completely surround the Oyu Tolgoi mining licence. The Shivee Tolgoi and Javkhlant mining licences are valid until 2039, assuming statutory payments and reporting obligations are met, and can be extended for two subsequent 20-year terms.

At the date of the 2021 Technical Report, the Shivee Tolgoi and Javkhlant mining licences were divided as follows:

- Project Property: 39,807 ha consisting of the eastern portion of the Shivee Tolgoi mining licence and all of the Javkhlant mining licence subject to the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV.
- Shivee West Property: 23,114 ha comprising the western portion of the Shivee Tolgoi mining licence, 100% owned by Entrée.

The Project Property hosts the Hugo North Extension deposit and the majority of the Heruga deposit, and several exploration targets. OTLLC is the manager of the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV. Through various agreements, Rio Tinto has assumed management of the building and operation of Oyu Tolgoi, including access to and exploitation of the Hugo North Extension deposit. Rio Tinto will also manage any potential future development of the portion of the Heruga deposit on the Project Property. Exploration is undertaken by OTLLC’s site technical services team.

Joint Venture Agreement

On October 15, 2004, Entrée entered into the Earn-in Agreement with Ivanhoe Mines Ltd. (now Turquoise Hill). On November 9, 2004, Turquoise Hill and Entrée entered into an Amendment to Equity Participation and Earn-in Agreement, which appended the Joint Venture Agreement that the parties were required to enter into on the date

upon which the aggregate earn-in expenditures incurred by Turquoise Hill equalled or exceeded the amount of earn-in expenditures required in order for Turquoise Hill to earn the maximum participating interest available (80%). On March 1, 2005, Turquoise Hill and Entrée entered into an Assignment Agreement, pursuant to which Turquoise Hill assigned most of its rights and obligations under the Earn-in Agreement, as amended, to Ivanhoe Mines Mongolia Inc. (now OTLLC).

Effective June 30, 2008, OTLLC gave notice to Entrée that it had completed the earn-in expenditures required in order to earn the maximum participating interest available. As a consequence, a joint venture was formed. OTLLC has an initial joint venture participating interest of 80% in the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV, and Entrée has an initial joint venture participating interest of 20%. In respect of products extracted from the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property pursuant to mining carried out at depths from surface to 560 m below surface, OTLLC has an initial participating interest of 70% and Entrée has an initial participating interest of 30%.

On October 1, 2015, Entrée and Entrée LLC entered into a License Fees Agreement with OTLLC, pursuant to which the parties agreed to negotiate in good faith to amend the Joint Venture Agreement to include the Shivee West Property.

Subsequent to the date of the 2021 Technical Report, on February 3, 2025, Entrée and OTLLC formally executed and delivered the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JVA with an effective date of June 30, 2008, as amended on February 3, 2025. In conjunction with the formal execution and delivery of the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JVA, the Company assigned to OTLLC an 80% (or 70% depending on the depth of mineralization) beneficial interest in the Shivee West Property, which was previously 100% owned by the Company. The Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JVA incorporates amended definitions of “Existing Licences” and “Properties” to include the Shivee West Property in the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property for all purposes under the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JVA. The License Fees Agreement terminated in accordance with its terms.

Strategic Deposits

Under Resolution 27 dated February 6, 2007 of the Parliament of Mongolia, the Oyu Tolgoi group of deposits were declared to be a Strategic Deposit. Subsequent to the date of the 2021 Technical Report, on April 9, 2025, the Government of Mongolia adopted Resolution No. 170, which establishes the boundaries of certain mineral deposits of strategic importance, including the Oyu Tolgoi Strategic Deposit. The Licences are included in the boundaries of the Oyu Tolgoi Strategic Deposit.

Investment Agreement

On October 6, 2009, Turquoise Hill, its wholly-owned subsidiary OTLLC, and Rio Tinto signed the OTIA with the Mongolian Government, which regulates the relationship among the parties and stabilizes the long-term tax, legal, fiscal, regulatory and operating environment to support the development of the Oyu Tolgoi project. The OTIA took legal effect on March 31, 2010.

The OTIA specifies that the State will own 34% of the shares of OTLLC (and indirectly by extension, 34% of OTLLC’s interest in the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property) through its subsidiary Erdenes Oyu Tolgoi LLC. A shareholders’ agreement was concurrently executed to establish the State’s 34% ownership interest in OTLLC and to govern the relationship among the parties.

The Licences are included in the “Contract Area” of the OTIA and OTLLC’s activities on the Licences as Manager of the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV are part of the “Core Operations” governed by the OTIA.

Under the OTIA, OTLLC has the exclusive right to hold the Licences and to construct and operate infrastructure and related facilities, conduct mineral exploration, and conduct the operations of mining and processing in the area of the Licences. Transfer of the Licences from Entrée LLC to OTLLC is necessary to enable development work in the Hugo North Extension Lift 1 ore zone to proceed.

OTLLC agreed, under the terms of the Earn-in Agreement, to use its best efforts to cause Entrée to be brought within the ambit of, made subject to and to be entitled to the benefits of the OTIA. Notwithstanding the foregoing, at the time of negotiation of the OTIA, the Company was not made a party to the OTIA, and as such the Company does not have any direct rights or benefits under the OTIA and the State does not share 34% of the economic benefit that Entrée derives from its 20% (or 30% depending on the depth of mineralization) contractual interest in the area of the Licences.

Royalties

The Minerals Law of Mongolia provides for the payment of a royalty for exploitation of a mineral resource (the regular royalty). In general, the regular royalty is calculated on the basis of the sales value of all extracted products sold or loaded to be sold, and of all products utilized. Depending on the type of mineral, the regular royalty ranges from a base rate of 2.5% to 5%. The applicable regular royalty rate for copper, silver, molybdenum and exported gold is 5%. In addition, an additional royalty amount may be payable depending on the market value in excess of a designated base value of the relevant product (the surtax royalty).

If the State is an equity participant in the exploitation of a Strategic Deposit, the licence holder is permitted to negotiate with the Government of Mongolia to exchange the State's equity interest in the licence holder for an additional royalty payable to the Government (a special royalty), the percentage or amount of which would vary depending on the particulars of the Strategic Deposit, but which cannot exceed 5%. The special royalty would be paid in addition to the regular royalty and, if applicable, a surtax royalty.

The OTIA stabilizes the royalty payable (5%) on the sales value of all products mined from the Contract Area, including the area of the Licences, that are sold, shipped for sale, or used by OTLLC. Transfer of the Licences from Entrée LLC to OTLLC is necessary to enable development work in the Hugo North Extension Lift 1 ore zone to proceed.

Geology and Mineralization

The Oyu Tolgoi group of deposits, including those within the Project Property, host copper-gold porphyry and related high-sulphidation copper-gold deposit styles. Mineralization identified in the Shivee West Property consists of low-sulphidation epithermal mineralization styles and early-stage prospects with the potential to host copper-gold porphyry-style mineralization.

The Oyu Tolgoi porphyry deposits are hosted within the Palaeozoic Gurvansayhan Terrane. Lithologies identified to date in the Gurvansayhan Terrane include Silurian to Carboniferous terrigenous sedimentary, volcanic-rich sedimentary, carbonate, and intermediate to felsic volcanic rocks. The sedimentary and volcanic units are intruded by Devonian granitoids and Permo-Carboniferous diorite, monzodiorite, granite, granodiorite, and syenite bodies, which can range in size from dykes to batholiths.

The Hugo Dummett deposits (Hugo North/Hugo North Extension and Hugo South) contain porphyry-style mineralization associated with quartz monzodiorite intrusions, concealed beneath a sequence of Upper Devonian and Lower Carboniferous sedimentary and volcanic rocks. The deposits are highly elongated to the north-northeast and extend over at least 3.5 km. The Hugo North/Hugo North Extension deposits occur within easterly-dipping homoclinal strata contained in a north-northeasterly elongated, fault-bounded block. The northern portion of this block is cut by several northeast-striking faults near the boundary between the Oyu Tolgoi mining licence and the Shivee Tolgoi mining licence. Deformation is dominated by brittle faulting.

Host rocks at Hugo North/Hugo North Extension deposits consists of an easterly-dipping sequence of volcanic and volcanoclastic strata correlated with the Bulagbayan Formation in the lower part of the Devonian Alagbayan Group, and quartz monzodiorite intrusive rocks that intrude the volcanic sequence, and a large, irregular body of post-mineral biotite granodiorite. The highest-grade copper mineralization in the Hugo North/Hugo North Extension deposit is related to a zone of intensely stockworked to sheeted quartz veins. The high-grade zone is centred on

thin, east-dipping quartz monzodiorite intrusions, or within the apex of the large quartz monzodiorite body, and extends into adjacent basalt. Bornite is dominant in the highest-grade parts of the deposit (3-5% copper) and is zoned outward to chalcopyrite (2% copper). At grades of <1% copper, pyrite-chalcopyrite dominates. Elevated gold grades in the Hugo North/Hugo North Extension deposits occur within the up-dip (western) portion of the intensely-veined, high-grade core, and within a steeply-dipping lower zone cutting through the western part of the quartz monzodiorite.

The Hugo North Extension occurs within moderately east dipping (65° to 75°) strata contained in a north-northeasterly-elongate fault-bounded block. The deposit is cut by several northeast-striking faults and fault splays near the Shivee Tolgoi mining licence boundary with the Oyu Tolgoi mining licence. Other than these northeasterly faults, the structural geometry and deformation history of the Hugo North Extension is generally similar to that of Hugo North.

The Heruga deposit is the most southerly of the currently known deposits within the Oyu Tolgoi Trend. The deposit is a copper-gold-molybdenum porphyry deposit and is zoned with a molybdenum-rich carapace at higher elevations overlying gold-rich mineralization at depth. The top of the mineralization starts 500-600 m below the present ground surface and plunges gently northward. Quartz monzodiorite bodies intrude the Devonian augite basalts as elsewhere in the district, however, the bodies are generally smaller than at Hugo North and Hugo North Extension. Non-mineralized dykes, comprising about 15% of the volume of the deposit, cut all other rock types. The deposit is transected by a series of north-northeast-trending vertical fault structures that step down 200 m to 300 m at a time to the west and have divided the deposit into at least two structural blocks.

High-grade copper and gold intersections show a strong spatial association with contacts of the mineralized quartz monzodiorite porphyry intrusion in the southern part of the deposit. At deeper levels, mineralization consists of chalcopyrite and pyrite in veins and disseminated within biotite-chlorite-albite-actinolite-altered basalt or sericite-albite-altered quartz monzodiorite. The higher levels of the orebody are overprinted by strong quartz-sericite-tourmaline-pyrite alteration where mineralization consists of disseminated and vein-controlled pyrite, chalcopyrite and molybdenite.

A number of targets have been identified in the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property through reconnaissance evaluation, geochemical sampling and geophysical surveys. Some targets have preliminary drill testing. The Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property retains exploration potential for porphyry and epithermal-style mineralization.

History

Entrée's interest in the Property commenced in 2002, when an option agreement was signed with a private Mongolian company over the Shivee Tolgoi and Javkhant exploration licences. Entrée purchased the exploration licences in 2003, and mining licences were issued to Entrée LLC in 2009. The details of the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV are summarized above under "Material Mineral Property – Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property, Mongolia – Mineral Tenure, Royalties and Agreements – Joint Venture Agreement".

Work completed in the Property area has included: surface reconnaissance mapping; geochemical sampling (trenching, conventional and mobile metal ion soil sampling, rock chip and grab sampling, and stream sediment and pan concentrate sampling); geophysical surveys (IP, gravity, regional magnetic, ground magnetometer, and high-resolution magnetotelluric surveys); interpretation of satellite imagery; RC, polycrystalline ("PCD"), and core drilling; metallurgical testwork; mining, geotechnical, and hydrogeological studies; and social and environmental studies.

Drilling and Sampling

Between 2004 and the date of the 2021 Technical Report, approximately 263,551 m of surface drilling in about 441 drill holes was completed within the Project Property. Core drilling included 248 drill holes totaling 245,445 m on the Project Property with 51 of the drill holes totaling 74,587 m drilled into the Hugo North Extension deposit. There

were 54 holes totaling 72,317 m drilled on the Heruga deposit with 42 holes totaling 62,732 m drilled on the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV portion of the deposit. Prior to the date of the 2021 Technical Report, Entrée completed 65 exploration core holes totaling 38,244 m and 34 RC holes totaling 4,145 m within the Shivee West Property. There has been no drilling on the Shivee West Property since 2011. No drilling on the Property was carried out between 2019, when 17 RC exploration holes were completed, and the date of the 2021 Technical Report.

The following information pertains only to drilling and sampling carried out prior to the date of the 2021 Technical Report.

Project Property Drilling

Most holes drilled at Hugo North and Hugo North Extension prior to the date of the 2021 Technical Report were collared with PQ drill rods (85 millimetre (“mm”) core diameter) and were reduced to HQ size drill rods (63.5 mm) at depths of around 500 m prior to entering the mineralized zone. A small percentage were reduced to NQ size (47.6 mm) and a few holes have continued to depths of about 1,300 m using PQ diameter. Many of the deeper holes were drilled as “daughter” holes (wedges) from a PQ diameter “parent” drill hole. Collar survey methods were similar for core and RC drill holes. Proposed drill hole collars and completed collars were surveyed by a hand-held global positioning system (“GPS”) unit for preliminary interpretations. After the hole was completed, it was re-surveyed using a Nikon theodolite instrument.

RC drill holes were typically not down-hole surveyed. In general, most RC holes were less than 100 m in depth and therefore unlikely to experience excessive deviations in the drill trace. OTLLC used down-hole survey instruments to collect the azimuth and inclination at specific depths of the core drill holes for most of the diamond drilling programs. Six principal types of survey method were used over the duration of the drilling programs, including Eastman Kodak, Flexit, Ranger, gyro, and north-seeking gyro methods.

Recovery data were not collected for the RC drill programs. OTLLC’s geology staff measured core recovery and rock quality designation (“RQD”) during core drilling programs. In general, OTLLC reported that core recoveries obtained by the various drilling contractors had been very good, averaging between 97% and 99% for all of the deposits. RQD was not recorded for Heruga core, nor was geotechnical logging undertaken.

The logging comprised capture of geological, alteration, and mineralization data. In August 2010, OTLLC implemented a digital logging data capture using the acQuire system, replacing the earlier paper logging.

Density data was collected using water immersion methods, with a calliper method used as a quality assurance/quality control check.

Project Property Sampling

Drill core was halved using a saw and sampled on 2 m intervals.

Independent analytical laboratories used during the analytical programs included SGS, ALS (primary laboratories) and Bondar Clegg, Chemex, Genalysis, and Actlabs (secondary laboratories). ALS and SGS acted as the secondary laboratories for each other until 2015. An on-site sample preparation facility was managed by SGS and its predecessor companies from 2002 to 2014.

Sample preparation protocols were in line with industry norms, consisting of crushing to a nominal 90% at 3.35 mm, and pulverizing to a nominal 90% at 75 micrometres (“µm”) (200 mesh).

Until September 2011, all samples submitted to SGS (Mongolia) were routinely assayed for gold, copper, iron, molybdenum, arsenic and silver. Copper, molybdenum, silver, and arsenic were determined by acid digestion followed by an atomic absorption spectroscopy (“AAS”) finish. Gold was determined using a 30 gram (“g”) fire assay

fusion. After September 2011, gold and fluorine were analyzed by SGS Mongolia. Gold analysis method was unchanged. ALS in Vancouver was appointed the primary laboratory for the high-resolution multi-element inductively-coupled plasma-mass spectrometry (ICP-MS) based suite, and LECO sulphur and carbon analyses. ALS and SGS acted as the secondary laboratories for each other with a nominal check rate ratio of one sample in 20. ALS and SGS acted as the secondary laboratories for each other until 2015.

A trace element composites ("TEC") program was undertaken in addition to routine analyses for deleterious element modelling. The composites were subject to multi-element analyses comprising a suite of 47 elements determined by inductively-coupled plasma optical emission spectroscopy/mass spectrometry ("ICP-OES/MS"). Additional element analyses included mercury by cold vapour AAS, fluorine by KOH fusion/specific ion electrode, and carbon/sulphur by LECO furnace.

From 2015 to the date of the 2021 Technical Report, ALS in Ulaanbaatar and in Perth, Australia were the principal laboratories used by OTLLC.

All programs from 2003 to the date of the 2021 Technical Report included submission of QA/QC samples, consisting of blank samples, standard reference materials ("SRMs"), duplicate samples, and check samples. For most of the drill programs, OTLLC maintained a check assay program sending approximately 5% of assayed pulps to secondary laboratories.

Samples were always attended or locked in a sample dispatch facility. Sample collection and transportation were always undertaken by company or laboratory personnel using company vehicles. Chain-of-custody procedures consisted of filling out sample submittal forms that were sent to the laboratory with sample shipments to make certain that all samples were received by the laboratory.

Shivee West Property Drilling

Core holes were either completely drilled at PQ or HQ sizes, although some holes were PQ reduced to HQ, and others PQ reduced to HQ to NQ.

Drill hole collars were surveyed at the end of each field season by Geocad Co. Ltd., a surveying company based in Ulaanbaatar, using differential GPS equipment. Entrée downhole-surveyed all core holes at approximately 50 m intervals using a Sperry Sun instrument. No downhole surveys were undertaken for RC holes. Most RC holes are shallow and vertical, and unlikely to have significant deviation. Core recoveries obtained by the drilling contractor were very good, except in localized areas of faulting or fracturing.

Core was logged for lithology, mineralization and alteration, and geological structures.

Shivee West Property Sampling

The 2011 RC holes were sampled on 1 m intervals from collar to planned depth.

Drill core was halved using a saw and sampled on 2 m intervals.

Independent analytical laboratories used during the analytical programs included SGS for the core drilling, and Actlabs for RC samples.

Sample preparation of drill core consisted of crushing to 85% passing 3.35 mm, followed by pulverizing to 90% passing 75 µm. Gold analysis was undertaken using a 30 g fire assay method. Copper, silver, and molybdenum were determined by AA.

RC samples were pulverized to at least 95% passing 75 µm. Gold and silver analyses were undertaken using a 30 g fire assay method.

Field blank, commercial SRMs, and quarter-core duplicate samples (for RC programs, field duplicates) were included in the sample submissions.

Unsampled core was never left unattended at the rig; boxes were transported to the core logging facility at the camp site twice daily under a geologist or geologist-technician's supervision. Sampled core was immediately sealed and stored in a fenced facility at the camp site. Samples were delivered under lock and key by Entrée personnel directly to the laboratory in Ulaanbaatar on an approximate weekly basis and using a chain-of-custody form to record transport and receipt of samples.

Data Verification

OTLLC and its predecessor Ivanhoe Mines reviewed assay quality control sample results supporting drill hole sample assaying on a monthly basis and prepared monthly and quarterly QA/QC reports. These reports describe a systematic monitoring and response to identified issues. In 2011 Ivanhoe Mines reported on an internal review, including laboratory audits, quality assurance procedures, quality control monitoring, and database improvements at Oyu Tolgoi for the period 2008 to 2010. Recommendations from this review were implemented or under advisement. No material issues were identified in these reports.

A number of data reviews have been undertaken by independent consultants as part of preparation of technical reports on the Property.

A Wood employee visited the Oyu Tolgoi site three times between August 2017 and June 2018 while he was an employee of Rio Tinto. Site visits included an overview of the district geology, exposures in the South Oyut open pit, review of drill core, core storage and sampling facilities. Over 11 months from August 2017 to June 2018 he did extensive work with South Oyut and Hugo North mineral resource and metallurgical databases and block models in the construction of geometallurgical models for South Oyut and Hugo North. In March 2021, as a Wood employee, he conducted a review of the Heruga drilling and block model and carried out interviews with OTLLC staff to confirm the database cut-off dates, block model estimation dates and that there are no material changes to the mineral resource databases since the database closure and model estimation for either the Heruga or Hugo North deposits.

The data verification completed by OTLLC and its predecessor companies, and the independent data verification completed by others, including Wood employees, are sufficient to conclude the drill hole database is reasonably free of errors and suitable to support mineral resource estimation.

Metallurgical Testwork

Detailed metallurgical testwork has been completed on the Oyut (within the Oyu Tolgoi mining licence) and Hugo North/Hugo North Extension deposits, and includes flotation, comminution, locked cycle and mineralogical studies. Metallurgical studies for Heruga include liberation analysis, bulk flotation, and open circuit cleaning testwork. Included in the flotation testwork program was some work on ore hardness and grindability.

The first phase of the development of the Oyu Tolgoi mine process facilities was completed with concentrator commissioning in 2013. Testwork results and operations data have been used to develop and update the throughput models and metallurgical predictions, as well as to guide designs for the second development phase. The second phase includes a concentrator conversion, in part consisting of additional equipment required to address the changing ratio of the power required for semi-autogenous grinding ("SAG") compared to the power required for ball milling. Other equipment required in the concentrator conversion is necessary to accommodate the higher grades of the North/Hugo North Extension ore compared to Oyut ore.

Throughput algorithms were developed during the design phases based on comminution models. The Phase 1 plant has achieved and exceeded design production rates with primary grind P_{80} in-line with, or better than, the model predictions. Plant surveys were carried out in November 2013, and survey samples were submitted for comminution testing. This allowed improvement of correlations between plant capacity and orebody characteristics. After comminution model calibration, it was used to conservatively predict Phase 2 performance. To predict plant capacity after the conversion, the ball milling power was increased by 5/4 (five future ball mills vs four current mills).

A 2017 reconciliation of the MinnovEX throughput predictions by Wood showed that while the MinnovEX predictions were highly inaccurate for predicting daily performance they were a useful predictor of capacity for periods of two weeks or longer. The modelling approach was confirmed as appropriate for predicting long-term trends and the equipment required for expansion of the OTLLC processing facility.

No separate comminution model development was conducted for Hugo North/Hugo North Extension mill feed material since the range of SAG power index and modified Bond grinding index values for those deposits fall well within the range of values encountered in the Southwest zone (Oyut). Reliable throughput predictions are expected using the MinnovEX equations, which are generic for the same circuit configuration. The average throughput rates for the five new Hugo North and Hugo North Extension ore types ranged from 4,721–5,303 tonnes per operating hour ("TPOH"). The comminution modelling for Heruga currently assumes 3,995 TPOH.

The recovery calculations for copper, gold, and silver are taken from base data template ("BDT") 38. New equations for predicting copper grades in concentrate were developed for each of the Hugo North and Hugo North Extension ore types in BDT38. For Heruga, concentrate grade is simply assumed to be 25% copper.

Arsenic and fluorine are the only penalty elements that have been identified in the Oyut and Hugo North/Hugo North Extension deposits. Enargite is the primary arsenic carrier in these deposits, although tennantite is locally important. As long as concentrator feed composition is managed such that smelter feed rejection levels of fluorine and arsenic are avoided, penalties are expected to average <\$5/t of concentrate. Concentrate production peaks (short term) are expected to occur when treating the higher grade Hugo North ores. During these times it is intended that excess concentrate would be offered to traders able to place the concentrates with suitable end users. It may also be possible that any concentrates above the rejection rates of OTLLC's baseline customer(s) could be placed with traders for sale to end users able to blend out the effects of the problematic elements.

For arsenic in copper concentrate, the penalty model assigns a rate of \$2/t/1,000 ppm above a 3,000 ppm threshold up to the rejection level of 5,000 ppm. For fluorine, the penalty model assigns a rate of \$2/t/100 ppm above a 300 ppm threshold up to the rejection level of 1,000 ppm. The penalties are in line with terms from custom smelters.

However, it has been reported that no fluorine penalties have been applied under the contract terms in operation since sales commenced in late 2013, so some conservatism is inherent in the NSR estimates.

Mineral Resource Estimation

Mineral resources for Hugo North Extension are estimated from a block model for the Hugo North deposit produced in 2014 by a team of geologists from OTLLC, Rio Tinto and AMEC, a Wood predecessor company. The mineral resource database for the Hugo North resource model was closed on February 14, 2014 and includes 51 drill holes totaling 74,587 m drilled on the Project Property. No resource holes were drilled at Hugo North between the time the database was closed-out in 2014 and the date of the 2021 Technical Report.

The mineral resource estimate for Heruga is based on a resource model produced in 2009 by geologists from Ivanhoe, now Turquoise Hill, under the supervision of an external consultant. The mineral resource database for the Heruga resource model was closed on December 31, 2008. The drill hole database used in the construction of the Heruga resource model consists of a total of 54 holes and 72,317 m of core drilling. Forty-three holes and 62,732 m in the Heruga dataset were drilled on the Project Property.

OTLLC produced three-dimensional (“3D”) geological models of the major structures and lithological units. The lithological shapes and faults, together with copper and gold grade shells and deposit zones, constrain the grade analysis and interpolation. Typically, the faults form the first order of hard boundaries constraining the lithological interpretation.

Drill hole assay composites of 5 m lengths were used for both Hugo North/Hugo North Extension and Heruga. Bulk density values were composited into 5 m fixed-length downhole values for Heruga. A straight composite was used for Hugo North/Hugo North Extension.

A strategy of soft, firm, and hard (“SFH”) boundaries was implemented to account for domain boundary uncertainty (dilution) and to reproduce the input grade sample distribution in the block model. Variographic analysis was completed. Both copper and gold in the Hugo North/Hugo North Extension area displayed short ranges for the first variogram structure and moderate to long ranges for the second variogram structure (where modelled). The nugget variance tended to be low to moderate in all the domains assessed. At Heruga, copper, gold, and molybdenum showed relatively short first variogram structures and long second variogram structures of 250-300 m. Copper and gold showed relatively low nuggets, whereas molybdenum was moderate to high.

The block caving method envisioned for the Hugo North/Hugo North Extension area does not allow for consideration of selectivity. A sub-celled model with parent block dimensions of 15 x 15 x 15 m and minimum sub-block dimensions down to 5 x 5 x 5 m was used for resource estimation. The actual sub-block sizes in the Hugo North/Hugo North Extension model vary as necessary to fit the specified boundaries of the wireframes used to tag the block model. The block models were coded according to zone, lithological domain, and grade shell. For Hugo North/Hugo North Extension, sub-celling was used to honour lithology, grade, and structural contacts. Blocks above topography were removed from the block model. Non-mineralized units were flagged using a lithology code and were excluded during the interpolation process. Blocks in the Hugo North/Hugo North Extension model were assigned an estimation domain using a combination of grade shells or alteration and lithology.

Modelling of Hugo North/Hugo North Extension consisted of grade interpolation by ordinary kriging (“OK”), except for bulk density, which was interpolated using a combination of simple kriging and inverse distance weighting to the second power (“ID2”). Restricted and unrestricted grades were interpolated to allow calculation of the metal removed by outlier restriction. Grades were also interpolated using nearest-neighbour (“NN”) methods for validation purposes. Blocks and composites were matched on estimation domain. Three estimation passes were used.

The Heruga block model was coded according to zone, lithological domain, and grade shell. Modelling consisted of grade interpolation by OK. As part of the model validation, grades were also interpolated using NN, inverse distance weighting to the third power (“ID3”), and OK of uncapped composites. Density was interpolated by ID3. Three estimation passes were used.

Measured, Indicated, and Inferred confidence classifications were assigned to blocks at Hugo North/Hugo North Extension using a combination of a preliminary block classification using a script based on distance to a drill hole and number of drill holes used to estimate a block, generation of probability model for the three confidence categories, and manual cleaning using polygons generated in sectional view.

There are no Measured or Indicated mineral resources at Heruga. Interpolated cells were classified as Inferred mineral resources if they fell within 150 m of a drill hole composite. All mineralization at Heruga is currently classified as Inferred mineral resources.

Mineral resources for the Hugo North Extension are reported above a cut-off grade of 0.41% CuEq. The parameters for calculation of copper equivalent for Hugo North are the differentials of metallurgical recovery and metal price between copper, molybdenum, gold and silver taken from BDT38. Metal prices used for copper equivalent and cut-off grade calculation are \$3.08/lb copper, \$1,292.00/oz gold and \$19.00/oz silver. BDT38 metallurgical recovery

values are taken from a combination of metallurgical testwork and actual plant performance. Metallurgical recoveries used for copper equivalent and cut-off grade calculation are 93% for copper, 80% for gold and 81% for silver. Given the BDT38 assumptions for metallurgical recovery and metal prices, 0.41% CuEq cut-off grade would generate \$22.80/t which is enough to cover the forecast mining, process and general and administrative (“G&A”) operating costs and primary and secondary development costs for Hugo North and Hugo North Extension. The Hugo North and Hugo North Extension mineral resources are reported inside a conceptual block cave mining shape constructed by OTLLC in 2012. The 2012 Hugo North conceptual mining shape was constructed using a 0.50% CuEq cut-off grade that would produce \$21.45/t assuming a copper price of \$3.00/lb and gold price of \$970.00/oz, mining, process and G&A costs of \$12.45/t and primary and secondary development costs of \$8.00/t.

Mineral resources for the Heruga deposit are reported above a cut-off grade of 0.41% CuEq. The parameters for calculation of copper equivalent for Heruga are similar to those used for Hugo North and Hugo North Extension with the addition of additional revenue from sale of molybdenum. Metal prices used for copper equivalent and cut-off grade calculation are \$3.08/lb copper, \$1,292.00/oz gold, \$19.00/oz silver and \$10.00/lb molybdenum. Metallurgical recoveries used for copper equivalent and cut-off grade calculation are 82% for copper, 73% for gold, 78% for silver and 60% for molybdenum.

Mineral Resource Statement

The estimated tonnages and grades in the mineral resource estimates are reported inclusive of those mineral resources that were converted to mineral reserves. Mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.

Mineral resources are reported in Table 3 for Hugo North Extension and in Table 4 for Heruga, using the 2014 CIM Definition Standards. Mineral resources are reported on a 100% basis within the Project Property.

Table 3 – Mineral Resource Statement, Hugo North Extension

Classification	Tonnes (Mt)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	CuEq (%)
Indicated	120	1.70	0.58	4.3	2.04
Inferred	167	1.02	0.36	2.8	1.23

Classification	Tonnes (Mt)	Contained Cu (Mlb)	Contained Au (koz)	Contained Ag (koz)
Indicated	120	4,500	2,200	16,000
Inferred	167	3,800	1,900	15,000

Notes to accompany Hugo North Extension mineral resource table:

1. Mineral resources have an effective date of March 31, 2021.
2. Mineral resources are reported inclusive of those mineral resources that were converted to mineral reserves. Mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.
3. Metal prices used for copper equivalent and cut-off grade calculation are \$3.08/lb copper, \$1,292.00/oz gold and \$19.00/oz silver. Metallurgical recoveries used for copper equivalent and cut-off grade calculation are 93% for copper, 80% for gold and 81% for silver.
4. Mineral resources are constrained within a conceptual mining shape constructed at a nominal 0.50% copper equivalent (CuEq) grade and above a CuEq grade of 0.41% CuEq. The CuEq formula is $CuEq = Cu + ((Au * 35.7175) + (Ag * 0.5773)) / 67.9023$ taking into account differentials between metallurgical performance and price for copper, gold and silver.
5. A CuEq break-even cut-off grade of 0.41% CuEq for Hugo North Extension mineralization and covers mining, processing and G&A operating cost and the cost of primary and secondary block cave mine development.

6. Mineral resources are stated as in situ with no consideration for planned or unplanned external mining dilution.
7. The contained copper, gold, and silver estimates in the mineral resource table have not been adjusted for metallurgical recoveries.
8. Mineral resources are reported on a 100% basis. OTLLC has a participating interest of 80%, and Entrée has a participating interest of 20%. Notwithstanding the foregoing, in respect of products extracted from the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property pursuant to mining carried out at depths from surface to 560 m below surface, the participating interest of OTLLC is 70% and the participating interest of Entrée is 30%.
9. Numbers have been rounded as required by reporting guidelines and may result in apparent summation differences.

Table 4 – Mineral Resource Statement, Heruga

Classification	Tonnes (Mt)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Mo (ppm)	CuEq (%)
Inferred	1,400	0.41	0.40	1.5	120	0.68

Classification	Tonnes (Mt)	Contained Cu (Mlb)	Contained Au (koz)	Contained Ag (koz)	Contained Mo (Mlb)
Inferred	1,400	13,000	18,000	66,000	370

Notes to accompany Heruga mineral resource table:

1. Mineral resources have an effective date of March 31, 2021.
2. Metal prices used for copper equivalent and cut-off grade calculation are \$3.08/lb copper, \$1,292.00/oz gold, \$19.00/oz silver and \$10.00/lb molybdenum. Metallurgical recoveries used for copper equivalent and cut-off grade calculation are 82% for copper, 73% for gold, 78% for silver and 60% for molybdenum.
3. Mineral resources at Heruga has an overall geometry and depth of the deposit that make it amenable to underground mass mining methods. Mineral resources are stated above a copper equivalent (CuEq) grade. The CuEq formula is $CuEq = Cu + ((Au * 37.0952) + (Ag * 0.5810) + (Mo * 0.0161)) / 67.9023$ taking into account differentials between metallurgical performance and price for copper, gold, silver and molybdenum.
4. A CuEq break-even cut-off grade of 0.41% CuEq is used for the Heruga mineralization and covers mining, processing and G&A operating cost and the cost of primary and secondary block cave mine development.
5. Mineral resources are stated as in situ with no consideration for planned or unplanned external mining dilution.
6. The contained copper, gold, silver and molybdenum estimates in the mineral resource table have not been adjusted for metallurgical recoveries.
7. Mineral resources are reported on a 100% basis. OTLLC has a participating interest of 80%, and Entrée has a participating interest of 20%. Notwithstanding the foregoing, in respect of products extracted from the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property pursuant to mining carried out at depths from surface to 560 m below surface, the participating interest of OTLLC is 70% and the participating interest of Entrée is 30%.
8. Numbers have been rounded as required by reporting guidelines, and may result in apparent summation differences.

Areas of uncertainty that could materially affect the mineral resource estimates include the following: commodity pricing; interpretations of fault geometries; effect of alteration as a control on mineralization; lithological interpretations on a local scale, including dyke modelling and discrimination of different quartz monzodiorite phases; geotechnical assumptions related to the proposed block cave design and material behaviour; metal recovery assumptions; additional dilution considerations that may be introduced by a block cave mining method; assumptions as to operating costs used when assessing reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction; and changes to drill spacing assumptions and/or the number of drill hole composites used to support confidence classification categories.

Mineral Reserve Estimation

The mineral reserve for the Project Property is contained within the Hugo North Extension Lift 1 block cave mining plan. The mine design work on Hugo North Lift 1, including the Hugo North Extension, was prepared by OTLLC and was used as the basis for OTFS20.

The mineral reserve estimate is based on what is considered minable when considering factors such as the footprint cut-off grade, the draw column shut-off grade, maximum height of draw, consideration of planned dilution and internal barren rock.

The Hugo North/Hugo North Extension underground deposit is to be mined by a variant of the block cave method, panel caving. The mine planning work conducted by OTLLC was completed using industry-standard mining software and techniques, and smelter terms as set forth in the OTFS20.

Key assumptions used by OTLLC in estimation included:

- Metal prices used for calculating the Hugo North underground NSR are \$3.08/lb copper, \$1,292.00/oz gold, and \$19.00/oz silver, based on long-term metal price forecasts as at the date the mineral reserve estimation process began.
- The NSR was calculated with assumptions for smelter refining and treatment charges, deductions and payment terms, concentrate transport, metallurgical recoveries and royalties.
- A column height shut-off of \$17.84/t NSR was used to maintain grade and productive capacity and determine the point at which each underground draw point is closed.
- All mineral resources within the block cave shell were converted to mineral reserves. This includes low-grade Indicated mineral resources and Inferred mineral resources that were assigned zero grade and were treated as dilution.
- Mineral reserves are reported on a 100% basis. Entrée has a 20% interest in the mineralization extracted from the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property at depths greater than 560 m, and OTLLC has an 80% interest.
- The underground mineral resource block models used for reporting the mineral reserves are the models reported in the mineral resource section of Turquoise Hill's 2020 Oyu Tolgoi Technical Report.

Mineral Reserve Statement

Mineral reserves are summarized in Table 5 below for the Hugo North Extension Lift 1 deposit, using the 2014 CIM Definition Standards. Mineral reserves were estimated by OTLLC personnel during 2020, reviewed by OTLLC as part of the OTFS20, and summarized in Turquoise Hill's 2020 Oyu Tolgoi Technical Report.

A Wood employee reviewed the estimate and noted that there has been no depletion or additional drilling and/or engineering to that would affect the mineral reserve estimate for Hugo North Extension Lift 1, and therefore the effective date of the mineral reserve estimate is the date of finalization of the Wood employee's review, which is May 15, 2021.

Factors that may affect the mineral reserve estimates include commodity market conditions and pricing; unknowns with respect to the overall interpretation of the Hugo North/Hugo North Extension geology, including faulting and lithology; assumptions related to the design and geotechnical behaviour of the cave mining system, including, but not limited to, the flow of material (ore and dilution) relative to the upward progression and lateral advance of the

cave and assumptions of the long-term performance of the mine infrastructure (both support and production); and assumptions related to the metal recovery in the mill and downstream processing, including, but not limited to, metal recovery, mill throughput, contaminant elements (particularly arsenic and fluorine).

Table 5 – Mineral Reserves Statement, Hugo North Extension Lift 1

Classification	Tonnage (Mt)	Cu Grade (%)	Au Grade (g/t)	Ag Grade (g/t)	NSR (\$/t)
Proven	-	-	-	-	-
Probable	40	1.54	0.53	3.63	97.52
Total Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV	40	1.54	0.53	3.63	97.52

Classification	Tonnage (Mt)	Contained Cu (Mlb)	Contained Au (koz)	Contained Ag (koz)
Proven	-	-	-	-
Probable	40	1,340	676	4,613
Total Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV	40	1,340	676	4,613

Notes to accompany mineral reserves table:

1. Mineral reserves were estimated by OTLLC personnel and reviewed by a Wood employee. The estimate has an effective date of May 15, 2021.
2. For the underground block cave, all mineral resources within the cave outline were converted to Probable mineral reserves. No Proven mineral reserves have been estimated. The estimation includes low-grade Indicated mineral resource, and Inferred mineral resource assigned zero grade that is treated as dilution.
3. A column height shut-off NSR of \$17.84/t was used to define the footprint and column heights. The NSR calculation assumed metal prices of \$3.08/lb copper, \$1,292.00/oz gold, and \$19.00/oz silver. The NSR was calculated with assumptions for smelter refining and treatment charges, deductions and payment terms, concentrate transport, metallurgical recoveries, and royalties using OTLLC's BDT 38. Metallurgical assumptions in the NSR include recoveries of 90.6% for copper, 82.3% for gold, and 87.3% for silver.
4. Mineral reserves are reported on a 100% basis. OTLLC has a participating interest of 80%, and Entrée has a participating interest of 20%. Notwithstanding the foregoing, in respect of products extracted from the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property pursuant to mining carried out at depths from surface to 560 m below surface, the participating interest of OTLLC is 70% and the participating interest of Entrée is 30%.
5. Numbers have been rounded as required by reporting guidelines and may result in apparent summation differences.

Mining Methods

Hugo North/Hugo North Extension Lift 1, which has high copper and gold grades, will be mined as three panels, using a variant of the block caving method, panel caving. A panel is a defined contiguous portion of the overall cave footprint that is treated as a more-or-less independent and sequenced mining/production area. The Hugo North Extension area is located at the northern extension of Panel 1.

The mine lateral development advance was re-started in July 2016, after an approximately three-year shutdown. Tunnelling was initially started in 2008 from the early exploration and development drifts near the bottom of Shaft 1 on the Oyu Tolgoi mining licence. Development and construction activities will continue through the start of initial underground production from the Oyu Tolgoi mining licence, initially scheduled for May 2020.

This date was defined as the point of commissioning the initial 30,000 t/d production ore handling system plus key supporting infrastructure, as well as completing sufficient footprint development and construction to prepare for undercutting and commencement of draw bell firing.

In May 2020, Turquoise Hill announced an updated block cave mine design for Panel 0. As a result of the updated design, the 2016 Oyu Tolgoi Feasibility Study (“OTFS16”) milestone of sustainable production was delayed by 25 months, to a target date of February 2023 (range between October 2022 and June 2023).

Production will ramp up to an average of 95,000 t/d of ore to the mill during the planned peak production period for the combined Hugo North/Hugo North Extension Lift 1 from 2028 through 2036. Overall production from the combined Hugo North/Hugo North Extension Lift 1 is planned to ramp down from 2036 to completion in 2042. During the production life of the Hugo North Extension portion of Lift 1, the pre-production period is planned to begin in 2021 with the first draw-bell in 2026, and production is to be completed in 2038.

The primary life-of-mine material handling system (conveyor to surface) will transport ore to the surface by means of a series of conveyors. The nominal production rate of the underground mine, at full production, is designed to be 95,000 t/d to meet the capacity of the mill.

The majority of the mine infrastructure required to support the successful extraction of the mineral reserves within the Project Property will be located within the Oyu Tolgoi mining licence; however, the mining method is consistent across both Hugo North Lift 1 and Hugo North Extension Lift 1. The primary life-of-mine material handling system (conveyor to surface) will transport ore to the surface by means of a series of conveyors.

To support overall mining of Hugo North Lift 1, five shafts, approximately 211 km of lateral development, 6.8 km of vertical raising (raise bore and drop-raise) and 137,000 m³ of mass excavations will be undertaken. The Lift 1 levels are approximately 1,300 m below surface. The orebody has average dimensions of 2,000 m long by 280 m wide. A total of 1,428 draw points are planned to be development within the mining footprint accessed from 45 extraction drifts. For Hugo North Extension Lift 1, approximately 15.4 km of lateral development and approximately 781 m of vertical raising will be required. To reach the Hugo North Lift 1 exhaust gallery from Shaft 4, approximately 1,020 m of lateral development will be required.

From the geotechnical perspective, Hugo North/Hugo North Extension is considered as highly suitable for cave mining methods, and the risks associated with caveability and propagation are considered to be low. The OTFS20 work surface subsidence analysis does not raise any concern for surface infrastructure in place or planned with the exception of Shaft 1, which may be impacted after year 10 of cave mining based on current schedule. The abutment stresses, associated with the block cave, are predicted to be high and the OTFS20 has placed focus on optimizing the mine design and ground support systems to manage excavation stability.

Modeling of the stability of the OTFS16 design of Panel 0 using the latest geotechnical information and a more detailed understanding of the lower fault splay identified several critical stability risks and required modifications of the mine design. To address the stability risks, a comprehensive set of redesign options for the Lift 1 footprint were considered.

The new footprint design incorporates leaving 120 m wide pillars (measured on the undercut level) separating Panel 0 from Panel 1 and from Panel 2. The expanded pillar width was designed to provide more stability for the ore-handling system and the rim drives, while also increasing the optionality of sequencing Panel 1 and Panel 2. The footprint redesign also includes a revised undercutting sequence for each of the panels and an overall increase in extraction drive and drawpoint spacing to 31 x 18 m.

The mining layout will include:

- Apex and undercut levels to provide access drifts for production drills, blasting and mucking for the purpose of undercutting the ore deposit on the associated lift. The undercut drifts are planned to be spaced on 28 m intervals, situated 17 m above and half-way between the extraction drifts. The apex drifts will be situated 34 m above the extraction drifts at the top of the major apex pillars.

- Extraction drifts and draw bells for efficient load-haul-dump (“LHD”) operation to draw ore from the associated drawpoints, using an El Teniente-style (straight-through) draw bell layout on an 18 m spacing. The extraction drifts are planned to be spaced 31 m apart, on centre. The overall draw bell spacing layout is 31 x 18 m. Within the draw bells, a drawcone centroid spacing of 10 m is used to promote interactive draw from the cave.
- Haulage levels to collect development and production ore material from the extraction and undercut levels, and transport it, using road trains, to crushers for size reduction. The haulage level will be located 44 m below the extraction level.
- Intake ventilation system to provide fresh air to the mining footprint levels, main travel ways, mine working areas and to underground fixed facilities. Fresh air to the footprint levels is planned to be supplied through two sets of twin intake tunnels to the extraction fringe (perimeter) drifts.
- Exhaust ventilation system to remove vitiated air from the mine. Exhaust drifts in the exhaust level will run the length of the deposit along the centre of the deposit axis.

Road trains will haul from the loading chutes to the primary crushers on the west side of the mining footprint. Crushed material will be transferred by a series of conveyors directly to the surface or to the Shaft 2 hoisting system. Shaft 2 is intended to serve as the initial material handling route to surface until the conveyor-to-surface is commissioned.

Overall vertical development will include shaft development, ore/waste passes and ventilation raises. With the exception of the shafts, vertical development is planned to use several methods, including raise bore, boxhole, and drop-raise.

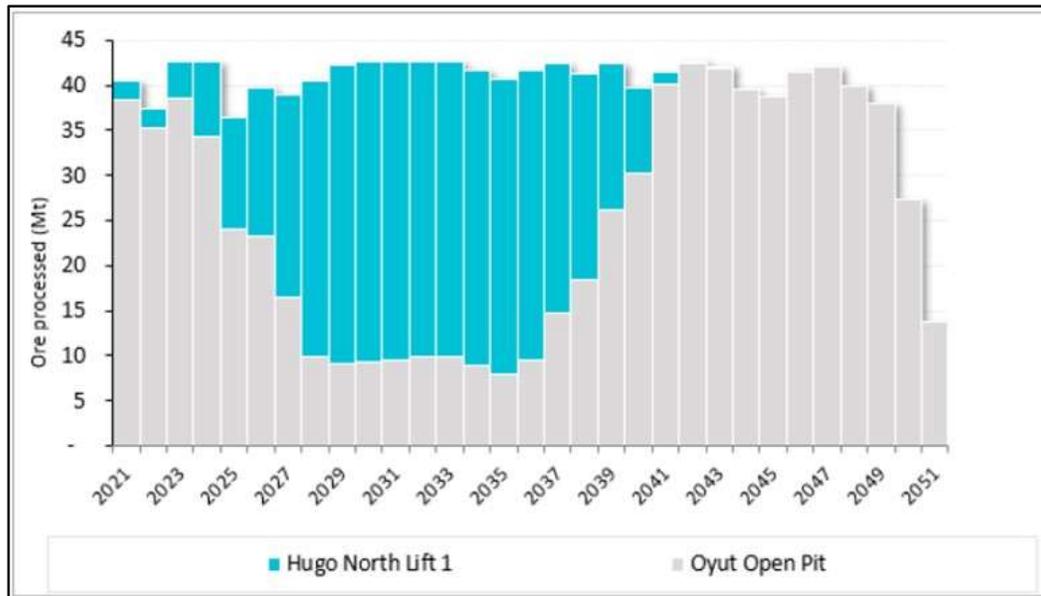
The underground mine requires a number of surface facilities to support the underground operations. At Hugo North/Hugo North Extension Lift 1 these include: Shaft 1 area, production shaft farm, Shaft 4 area, and conveyor-to-surface portal area. A batch plant may be constructed within the property area.

The underground mobile equipment fleet is classified into seven broad categories, including: mucking (LHDs); haulage (road trains and articulated haul trucks); drilling (jumbos, production drills and bolting equipment); raise bore and boxhole; utilities and underground support (flatbeds, boom trucks, fuel and lube trucks, explosive carriers, shotcrete transmixers and sprayers, etc.); surface support; and light vehicles (personnel transports, “jeeps”, tractors, etc.).

Major fixed equipment will include: material handling (crushing and conveying); fans and ventilation equipment; pumping and water handling equipment; power distribution equipment; data and communications equipment; and maintenance equipment (fixed shop furnishing).

The overall processing schedule was balanced to meet the available mill hours. The forecast production schedule for Hugo North Extension Lift 1 is included in Figure 6.

Figure 6 – Overall Oyu Tolgoi Reserve Case Processing Schedule



Note: Figure from OTFS20, courtesy OTLLC, 2021.

Recovery Methods

Entrée's share of products will, unless Entrée otherwise agrees, be processed at the OTLLC facilities by paying milling and smelting charges. The OTLLC facilities are not intended to be profit centres and therefore, minerals from the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property will be processed at cost.

The Phase 1 concentrator was commissioned in early 2013. The nameplate processing capacity of 96 kt/d was achieved in August 2013. The process plant employs a conventional semi-autogenous grind (SAG) mill/ball mill/grinding circuit ("SABC") followed by flotation.

Phase 1 uses two grinding lines (Lines 1 and 2), each consisting of a SAG mill, two parallel ball mills, and associated downstream equipment to treat up to 100 kt/d of ore from the Oyut open pit. Operating data have been used in Phase 2 design, which addresses the delivery of Hugo North/Hugo North Extension underground plant feed via Lift 1 in conjunction with open pit mining.

The intent of Phase 2 is to treat all of the high-value Hugo North/Hugo North Extension Lift 1 ore able to be delivered by the mine with any additional throughput capacity being satisfied by OTLLC's open pit ore. The Phase 2 concentrator development program will optimize the concentrator circuit to enable it to maximise recovery from the higher-grade Hugo North/Hugo North Extension Lift 1 ore and to allow it to handle higher tonnage throughput. Components that require upgrading to accommodate the gradual introduction of ore from underground include: ball milling; rougher flotation; cleaner columns; concentrate filtration, thickening, and bagging areas; and bagged concentrate storage facilities.

Reagents and media required will include lime, primary collector, secondary collector, frother, tailings flocculant, water treatment chemicals, and grinding media. With the addition of the concentrator conversion loads, the peak operating load demand from the existing 220 kilovolt ("kV") concentrator substation will increase by an estimated 20 megawatts ("MW") (from 116-136 MW), and the nominal operating (diversified) load will increase by an estimated 19 MW (from 106-125 MW). The concentrator raw water demand varies seasonally. Annual average raw water demand is projected to be 0.45 cubic metre per tonne ("m³/t") ore processed.

Project Infrastructure

Infrastructure required for Phase 1 of the Oyu Tolgoi project has been completed, and includes: access roads, airport, accommodation, open pit and quarries, tailings and waste rock storage facilities, process plant, batch plants, administration, warehousing, emergency, and maintenance facilities, power and water supply and related distribution infrastructure, water and waste management infrastructure, heating and fuel storage.

Additional infrastructure that will be required to support Phase 2, or modifications to the Phase 1 infrastructure, includes: construction of conveyor decline and shafts; construction of permanent underground facilities including crushing and materials handling, workshops, services, and related infrastructure; concentrator conversion; modifications to the electrical shaft farm substation, and upgrades to some of the distribution systems; expanded logistical and accommodations infrastructure; underground maintenance and fuel storage facilities; expanded water supply and distribution infrastructure; and expanded tailings storage (“TSF”) capacity.

OTLLC is obliged under the OTIA to secure a long-term domestic power source for the Oyu Tolgoi mine. On December 31, 2018, OTLLC and the Government of Mongolia entered into a Power Source Framework Agreement (“PSFA”) (as amended in June 2020) which provides a binding framework and pathway for long-term power supply to the Oyu Tolgoi mine.

Subsequent to the date of the 2021 Technical Report, OTLLC entered into an Electricity Purchase and Sale Agreement (“ESA”) for the delivery of power to the Oyu Tolgoi mine. Under the ESA, OTLLC obtains its electricity from the West grid of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region (“IMAR”) in the People’s Republic of China. This power is delivered through a cross-border 220kV double-circuit transmission line. The electricity is provided by Inner Mongolia Power International Cooperation Co., Ltd (“IMPIC”), a subsidiary of Inner Mongolia Power (Group) Co. Ltd. This company is responsible for the ownership and operation of IMAR’s West grid. The ESA is a collaborative arrangement involving IMPIC and the National Power Transmission Grid SOSC (“NPTG”) of Mongolia, which holds the necessary import license.

The ESA has a term of 20 years and provides a pathway to meeting OTLLC’s long-term power requirements from domestic sources.

Environmental, Permitting and Social Considerations

Environmental Considerations

OTLLC has completed a comprehensive Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (“ESIA”) for the Oyu Tolgoi project, including the Project Property. The ESIA is a summary of several research programs and reports, including the following baseline studies: climate and climate change; air quality; noise and vibration; topography, geology, and topsoil; water resources; biodiversity and ecosystems; population and demographics; employment and livelihoods; land use; transport and infrastructure; archaeology; cultural heritage; and community health, safety, and security. The ESIA also sets out measures through all project phases to avoid, minimise, mitigate, and manage potential adverse impacts to acceptable levels established by Mongolian regulatory requirements and good international industry practice, as defined by the requirements of the Equator Principles, and the standards and policies of the International Finance Corporation (“IFC”), European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (“EBRD”), and other financing institutions.

In addition to the project elements identified above, certain other activities and facilities are expected to be developed over time, either as part of or in support of the project, that do not constitute part of the project for the purposes of the ESIA. These include project expansion to support an increase in plant feed throughput from 100,000 t/d to 160,000 t/d and the long-term power supply. While the impacts of these project elements, and their mitigation and management, are not directly addressed in the ESIA they are considered in the cumulative impact assessment of the ESIA.

OTLLC has posted environmental bonds to the Mongolian Ministry of Environment, Green Development and Tourism (“MEGDT”) in accordance with the Minerals Law of Mongolia for restoration and environmental management work required for exploration and the limited development work undertaken at the site.

OTLLC has implemented and audited an environmental management system (“EMS”) that conforms to the requirements of ISO 14001:2004.

The management plans developed for the Oyu Tolgoi project address the management of health, safety, environment, and social aspects associated with the project. The management plans form part of the mine’s Integrated Health, Safety, Environment and Community Management System (“HSECMS”). The HSECMS has been audited and is certified to ISO 14001 and OHSAS 18001.

Tailings Storage Facility

The existing TSF is located 2 km east of the Oyut open pit, 5 km southeast of the process plant, and is located within the Oyu Tolgoi mining licence, outside the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property.

For the first 20 years of production, the TSF will consist of two cells, each approximately 4 km² in size, to store a total of 720 Mt of tailings. The facility will be constructed in two stages, starting with Cell 1 and then continuing with Cell 2. Conventional thickened tailings are currently deposited in Cell 1. The current plan is to construct two more cells located east of Cell 1 and Cell 2 to store additional tailings after the first 20 years of production.

The TSF receives thickened tailings (with about 60% solids content by weight) from the tailings thickeners at the Oyu Tolgoi concentrator. A floating barge pump station returns supernatant reclaim water to the main process water pond at the concentrator for reuse. The TSF embankment is raised each year using a downstream methodology to ensure that sufficient storage capacity for ongoing tailings deposition, with flood storage and freeboard, is retained at all times.

Water Management

The Gunii Hooloi basin extends 35 km to 70 km north of the Oyu Tolgoi site, and is the source of raw water for the mining operations. Updated hydrogeological modelling, completed in 2013, and based on three hydrogeological investigation programs, demonstrates that the Gunii Hooloi aquifer is capable of providing 1,475 litres per second (“L/s”). Water demand for the Oyu Tolgoi facilities has been calculated at between 588 L/s and 785 L/s, with an average yearly demand of 696 L/s, to meet a production rate of 100,000 t/d.

Water management and conservation were given the highest priority in all aspects of the Oyu Tolgoi project design. The current water budget is based on the use of 550 L/s and operating performance of the concentrator suggests this is a reasonable estimate. The water consumption compares favourably with other large operations in similar arid conditions.

Due to its proximity to the Oyut open pit, the Undai River has been diverted. The river diversion system consists of three components: a dam, diversion channel, and subsurface diversion.

Closure and Reclamation Planning

Current closure planning is based on a combination of progressive rehabilitation and mine design and operation schedule and plans. The Oyu Tolgoi Mine Closure Plan for OTLLC was completed in June 2012, updated in 2014, and is based on the design status at that time.

Permitting Considerations

The Minerals Law of Mongolia (2006) and Mongolian Land Law (2002) govern exploration, mining, and land use rights for the Oyu Tolgoi project. Water rights are governed by the Mongolian Water Law and the Mongolian Minerals Law. OTLLC has studied and continues to study the permitting and approval requirements for the development of the Oyu Tolgoi project including the Project Property and maintains a permit and licencing register. OTLLC personnel, working with the Mongolian authorities, have developed descriptions of the permitting processes and procedures for the Oyu Tolgoi project, including the underground development of the Project Property. OTLLC has stated that permits have been obtained for underground mining.

Social Considerations

A social analysis was completed through the commissioning of a Socio-Economic Baseline Study and the preparation of a Social Impact Assessment (“SIA”) for the Oyu Tolgoi project. The cumulative impact assessment examined geographical areas, communities, and regional stakeholders that could be subject to cumulative impacts from further developments at Oyu Tolgoi together with other existing or planned projects, trends, and developments within the South Gobi region.

Community and social management plans, procedures and strategies have been developed. The surrounding community (predominantly herders) and local government are kept fully informed about mine developments and provide input and review of implementation of plans, procedures and strategies that directly affect them.

Markets and Contracts

OTLLC has developed a marketing strategy for the Oyu Tolgoi project, including their portion of the mineralization within the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property.

Under the terms of the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JVA (Article 12), Entrée retains the right to take the product in kind. For the purposes of the 2021 Technical Report, it has been assumed that Entrée takes control of their portion of the bagged concentrate and that the sales of concentrate will use the same approximate smelter terms, transport and other marketing costs as for the OTLLC concentrate.

Wood did not review contracts, pricing studies, or smelter terms developed by OTLLC or their third-party consultants as these were considered by OTLLC to be confidential to OTLLC. Instead, Wood relied on summary pricing and smelting information provided by OTLLC within the OTFS20 and OTLLC’s BDT38. Based on the review of this summary information, the OTLLC smelter terms are similar to smelter terms for which Wood is familiar.

Commodity pricing for the mineral resource and mineral reserve estimates is based on pricing from Turquoise Hill’s 2020 Oyu Tolgoi Technical Report, which uses the OTFS20 as a basis. Commodity pricing used in the economic analysis is based on the CIBC Global Mining Group’s forecast pricing from April 30, 2021. Smelter terms are based on terms used in Turquoise Hill’s 2020 Oyu Tolgoi Technical Report.

Capital Cost Estimates

The estimates included in Turquoise Hill’s 2020 Oyu Tolgoi Technical Report that were derived from the OTFS20 were modified from the OTFS20 estimates by the exclusion of all costs prior to January 1, 2021. All capital costs are expressed in Q1 2020 US dollars with no allowances for currency fluctuations or interest during construction. Likewise, operating costs are expressed in real 2020 US dollars; therefore, they do not include escalation. The overall cost estimates summarized in Table 6 and Table 7 are from Turquoise Hill’s 2020 Oyu Tolgoi Technical Report.

The capital cost estimate represents the overall development for the Hugo North/Hugo North Extension Lift 1 underground mine, supporting shafts, the concentrator conversion project, and the infrastructure expansion project.

Wood reviewed the OTFS20 overall capital cost and sustaining capital cost estimates for the Phase 2 expansion associated with Hugo North/Hugo North Extension Lift 1 and then proportioned the cost estimates to the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV and to Entrée's 20% attributable portion based on the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JVA. The proportioned estimates, together with an explanation of how the capital was proportioned are summarized in "Material Mineral Property – Economic Analysis" below.

The capital cost estimate includes the costs associated with the engineering, procurement, construction management ("EPCM") and owner's project costs, and includes value-added tax ("VAT") and duties. The total estimated capital cost to design, procure, construct, and commission the complete expansion, inclusive of an underground block cave mine, supporting shafts, concentrator conversion, and supporting infrastructure expansion, is \$7.358 billion which includes \$505 million in pre-restart capital.

The sustaining capital cost estimate for Hugo North/Hugo North Extension Lift 1 including closure costs is \$5.945 billion (\$9.30/t processed).

The capital cost estimate is summarized in Table 6.

Table 6 – Overall Capital Cost Estimate, Hugo North/Hugo North Extension Lift 1

Description	Phase 2		
	Pre-restart (\$M)	Post-restart (\$M)	Total Phase 2 (\$M)
Underground mine (Hugo North Lift 1)	270	2,735	3,005
Site development	0	0	0
Concentrator modifications	8	159	167
Utilities & ancillaries	0	149	149
Offsite facilities	0	159	159
<i>Subtotal Direct Costs</i>	<i>278</i>	<i>3,202</i>	<i>3,480</i>
Indirect Costs	131	1,432	1,563
Owner's costs	96	2,039	2,135
Escalation, growth, forex, contingency	0	179	179
<i>Subtotal Indirect Costs</i>	<i>228</i>	<i>3,650</i>	<i>3,877</i>
Total	505	6,852	7,358

Notes: Phase 2 project estimate base date is 2020. Forex = foreign exchange. Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Operating Cost Estimates

Operating costs for the Entrée 20% attributable interest in Hugo North Extension Lift 1 are summarized in “Material Mineral Property – Economic Analysis” below. The operating cost estimate for Hugo North/Hugo North Extension Lift 1 is summarized in Table 7.

The operating costs were based on a mine plan that consists of both the Oyut open pit material and Hugo North/Hugo North Extension Lift 1 underground ore. The Oyut pit supplies the initial source of ore to the mill at a nominal capacity of 100 kt/d. Once production from underground commences, the open pit feed to the mill is continually displaced by the higher-grade ore from Hugo North/Hugo North Extension Lift 1. Production of ore from Hugo North Lift 1 ramps up from 2020 until 2027 when it reaches a steady-state production level.

Feed from the underground mine is planned to commence from 2020 and ramp up to near the target underground design tonnage of 95 kt/d. The mill operating rate at that time will be a nominal 110 kt/d, due to the higher processing throughput rate of the Hugo North/Hugo North Extension Lift 1 ore and the concentrator conversion. The underground discussion in this section describes operating costs from the underground-only mining operation through to the completion of mining North/Hugo North Extension Lift 1.

Table 7 – Cash Operating Cost Estimate Summary

Description	Unit	Value
Underground mining	\$/t processed	8.75
Processing	\$/t processed	7.44
Infrastructure and other operating	\$/t processed	2.32
Total	\$/t processed	18.51

Notes: Cash operating costs are for Hugo North/Hugo North Extension Lift 1. VAT and duties included. Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Economic Analysis

The results of the economic analyses discussed below and in “Material Mineral Property – Preliminary Economic Assessment – Economic Analysis” represent forward-looking information as defined under Canadian securities laws. The results depend on inputs that are subject to a number of known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results to differ materially from those presented here.

Information that is forward-looking includes mineral resource and mineral reserve estimates; assumed commodity prices and exchange rates; the proposed mine production plan; projected mining and process recovery rates; assumptions as to mining dilution; sustaining costs and proposed operating costs; assumptions as to closure costs and closure requirements; and assumptions as to environmental, permitting and social risks.

Additional risks to the forward-looking information include changes to costs of production from what is assumed; unrecognized environmental risks; unexpected ground and rock mass conditions and stability; unanticipated reclamation expenses; unexpected variations in quantity of mineralized material, grade or recovery rates; geotechnical or hydrogeological considerations during mining being different from what was assumed; failure of mining methods to operate as anticipated; failure of plan, equipment or processes to operate as anticipated; changes to assumptions as to the availability of electrical power, and the power rates used in the operating cost estimates and financial analysis; changes to assumptions as to salvage values; ability to maintain the social license to operate; accidents, labour disputes and other risks of the mining industry; changes to interest rates; and changes to tax and royalty rates.

The cash flows are based on data provided by OTLLC, including mining schedules and annual capital and operating cost estimates, as well as Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JVA terms, and certain assumptions regarding ownership of the Licences, taxes, and royalties. The cash flows have not been reviewed or endorsed by OTLLC.

The cash flows assume that the Licences are held by OTLLC and the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV will have the benefit of the stabilized royalty rate of 5% of sales value, payable by OTLLC under the OTIA. Transfer of the Licences to OTLLC, as Manager and owner of an 80% (or 70% depending on depth of mineralization) participating interest in the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV, is necessary to enable development work in the Hugo North Extension Lift 1 ore zone to proceed. If transfer of the Licences is significantly delayed, it could have an adverse effect on Entrée’s future cash flow and financial condition. The cash flows do not take into account any requirement under applicable laws of Mongolia for Entrée to share with the State up to 34% of the economic benefit that Entrée derives from its 20% (or 30% depending on the depth of mineralization) participating interest in the area of the Licences.

Wood apportioned the overall capital and sustaining capital costs according to the terms of the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JVA for use in the economic assessment:

- OTLLC is responsible for 80% of all capital expenditures incurred on the Project Property for the benefit of the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV and Entrée is responsible for the remaining 20%.
- Any mill, smelter and other processing facilities and related infrastructure will be owned exclusively by OTLLC and not by Entrée. Mill feed from the Project Property will be transported to the concentrator and processed at cost (using industry standards for calculation of cost including an amortization of capital costs).
- Underground infrastructure on the Oyu Tolgoi mining licence is also owned exclusively by OTLLC, although the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV will share usage once underground development crosses onto the Project Property.
- Entrée recognizes those capital costs incurred by OTLLC on the Oyu Tolgoi mining licence (facilities and underground infrastructure) as an amortization charge for capital costs that will be calculated in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles determined yearly based on the estimated tonnes of concentrate produced for Entrée’s account during that year relative to the estimated total life-of-mine

concentrate to be produced (for processing facilities and related infrastructure), or the estimated total life-of-mine tonnes to be milled from the relevant deposit(s) (in the case of underground infrastructure). The charge is made to Entrée's operating account when the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV mine production is actually milled.

- For direct capital cost expenditures on the Project Property, Entrée will recognize its attributable share of costs at the time of actual expenditure.
- Entrée has elected to have OTLLC debt finance Entrée's share of costs for approved programs and budgets, with interest accruing at OTLLC's actual cost of capital or prime +2%, whichever is less, at the date of the advance. Debt repayment may be made in whole or in part from (and only from) 90% of monthly available cash flow arising from the sale of Entrée's share of products. Available cash flow means all net proceeds of sale of Entrée's share of products in a month less Entrée's share of costs of Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV activities for the month that are operating costs under Canadian generally-accepted accounting principles.

The total Hugo North Extension Lift 1 amortized capital cost within the Project Property is estimated at \$701.0 million, of which \$140.2 million is Entrée's 20% attributable portion.

The total Hugo North Extension Lift 1 mine development cost within the Project Property is estimated at \$275.7 million, of which \$55.1 million is Entrée's 20% attributable portion.

The operating costs for the Hugo North Extension Lift 1 deposit within the Project Property on a per tonne milled basis averages \$46.01 over the LOM. Entrée's 20% attributable portion of the operating costs averages \$46.01 over the LOM.

Based on the above inputs, Wood completed an economic analysis for Entrée's 20% attributable portion of the Project Property using both pre-tax and after-tax discounted cash flow analyses. The economic analysis was prepared using the following long-term metal price estimates: copper at \$3.25/lb; gold at \$1,591.00/oz and silver at \$21.08/oz.

The pre-tax cash flow and the after-tax net present value at a discount rate of 8% ("NPV@8%") for Entrée's 20% attributable portion (2021 Reserve Case) is \$449 million and \$131 million respectively. A summary of the financial results is shown in Table 8 below. Internal rate of return ("IRR") and payback are not presented, because, with 100% financing, neither is applicable.

Mine site cash costs, total cash costs after by-product credits, and all-in sustaining costs per pound of payable copper are shown in Table 9 for Entrée's 20% attributable portion. Cash costs are those costs relating to the direct operating costs of the mine site including:

- On site operating costs (direct mining, processing, and tailings).
- Capital carrying costs (amortization charge).
- Administrative fees.
- Refining, smelting, and transportation costs.

Total cash costs after by-product credits are the cash costs less by product credits for gold and silver. All-in sustaining costs after credits are the total cash costs plus mineral royalties, reclamation accrual costs, and sustaining capital charges.

Table 8 – Production and Financial Results for Entrée’s 20% Attributable Portion, Hugo North Extension Lift 1 (basecase is bolded)

	Unit	Item
<i>LOM processed material (Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property)</i>		
Probable mineral reserve feed		40 Mt grading 1.54% Cu, 0.53 g/t Au, 3.63 g/t Ag
Copper recovered	Mlb	1,249
Gold recovered	koz	549
Silver recovered	koz	3,836
<i>Entrée’s 20% attributable portion financial results</i>		
LOM cash flow, pre-tax	\$M	449
NPV@5%, after-tax	\$M	185
NPV@8%, after-tax	\$M	131
NPV@10%, after-tax	\$M	104

Notes:

1. Long-term metal prices used in the NPV economic analyses are: copper \$3.25/lb, gold \$1,591.00/oz and silver \$21.08/oz.
2. The mineral reserves within Hugo North Extension Lift 1 are reported on a 100% basis. OTLLC has a participating interest of 80%, and Entrée has a participating interest of 20%. Notwithstanding the foregoing, in respect of products extracted from the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property pursuant to mining carried out at depths from surface to 560 m below surface, the participating interest of OTLLC is 70% and the participating interest of Entrée is 30%.
3. Numbers have been rounded. Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Table 9 – Mine Cash & All-in Sustaining Costs for Entrée’s 20% Attributable Portion, Hugo North Extension Lift 1

Description	Unit	LOM Average
Mine site cash cost	\$/lb payable copper	1.29
TC/RC and transport	\$/lb payable copper	0.29
<i>Total cash costs before credits</i>	<i>\$/lb payable copper</i>	<i>1.57</i>
Gold credits	\$/lb payable copper	0.72
Silver credits	\$/lb payable copper	0.06
<i>Total cash costs after credits</i>	<i>\$/lb payable copper</i>	<i>0.79</i>
Total all-in sustaining costs after credits	\$/lb payable copper	1.26

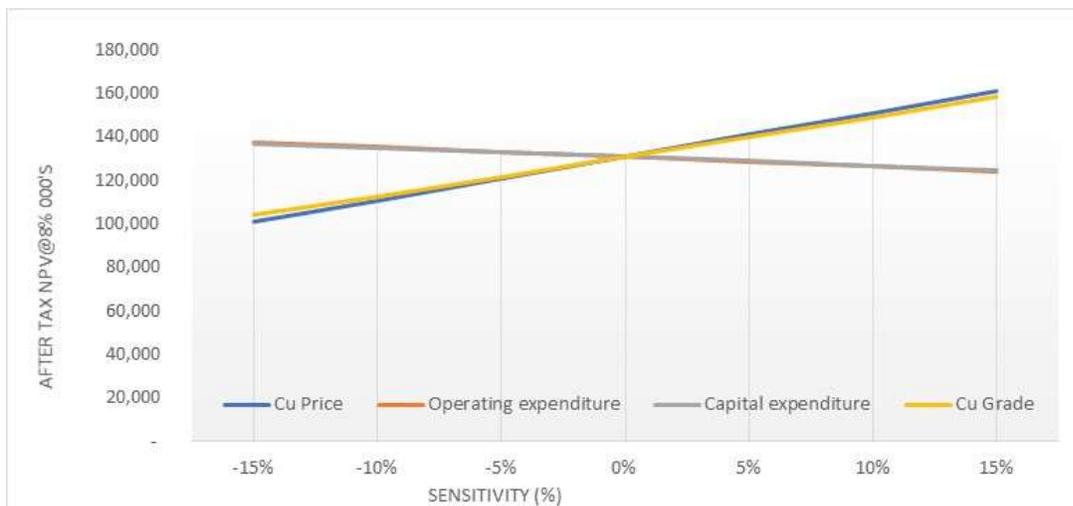
Note: TC/RC = treatment and refining charges. Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Sensitivity Analysis

Entrée’s 20% attributable portion was evaluated for sensitivity to variations in capital costs, operating costs, copper grade, and copper price. Entrée’s 20% attributable portion is most sensitive to changes in copper price and grade and less sensitive to changes in operating and capital costs.

Figure 7 is an after-tax NPV sensitivity graph for Entrée’s 20% attributable portion. The copper grade sensitivity mirrors the copper price and plots on the same line.

Figure 7 – After-Tax NPV@8% Sensitivity Analysis for Entrée’s 20% Attributable Portion, Hugo North Extension Lift 1



Note: Figure prepared by Wood, 2021.

Preliminary Economic Assessment

Introduction

The 2021 PEA that follows is an alternative development option done at the conceptual level based on mineral resources, which assesses the Hugo North/Hugo North Extension Lift 2.

The mine plan is partly based on Inferred mineral resources that are considered too speculative geologically to have the economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be categorized as mineral reserves, and there is no certainty that the 2021 PEA based on these mineral resources will be realized.

The sections “Material Mineral Property – Introduction” through to “Material Mineral Property – Mineral Resource Statement” and “Material Mineral Property – Risks” through to “Material Mineral Property – Interpretation and Conclusions” also apply to the 2021 PEA. Years presented in the 2021 PEA are for illustrative purposes only.

Mineral Resource Subset within the 2021 PEA Mine Plan

Mineral resources from Lift 2 form the basis of the 2021 PEA mine plan and include 78 Mt (Indicated) and 88 Mt (Inferred). The average expected run-of-mine feed grade of 1.35% copper, 0.49 g/t gold, and 3.6 g/t silver (1.64% CuEq) includes dilution and mine losses. Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability.

Mine Plan

Calendar years provided in this discussion are for conceptual purposes only.

All underground mining within the Project Property is anticipated to be by underground, block/panel caving. This provides a low-cost method that is amenable to the massive, weak rock mass associated with the mineralization and surrounding country rock and is suitable to sustain the throughput rate to the mill.

The 2021 PEA assumes that the same methods used for Hugo North/Hugo North Extension Lift 1 will be applied to Hugo North/Hugo North Extension Lift 2. The existing Hugo North Extension Lift 1 infrastructure will be used to

support the Lift 2 mine. It is anticipated that access to the Hugo North Extension Lift 2 area will be by a decline system from Lift 1, and extension to Shaft 4, and internal ventilation shafts or raises to provide ventilation. Ore would be crushed and conveyed to surface by a two-leg extension to the Lift 1 incline conveyor system.

The Hugo North Extension mine planning and optimization indicated that the ideal elevation for the second lift (Lift 2) is approximately 400 m below Lift 1 (~1,700 m below surface). The effect of the northeasterly plunge of the mineralization is evident in the total tonnage considered in the mine plan. The mine plan assumes that draw-points will be in use for production between 2038 and 2055 in the Hugo North Extension Lift 2 area.

Initial mill feed delivery from the Hugo North Extension Lift 2 is assumed to begin in 2027 when development commences in the Hugo North Extension Lift 2 area. Production from Hugo North Extension Lift 2 is anticipated to begin in 2038 with the completion of the first draw points and stabilizes in 2043. The peak production from Hugo North Extension Lift 2 is expected to be approximately 40,500 t/d in 2047, and the average life-of-mine production rate (2031–2056) is planned at about 17,500 t/d.

Recovery Methods

The 2021 PEA assumes that no changes will be required to the process plant from those contemplated in the Phase 2 concentrator development program (see “Material Mineral Property – Recovery Methods”), and that the same mill throughput will be maintained.

Project Infrastructure

The majority of the primary infrastructure and facilities required for the Oyu Tolgoi project were completed during Phase 1. The 2021 PEA assumes that the infrastructure in place for Hugo North/Hugo North Extension Lift 1 will be available for Hugo North/Hugo North Extension Lift 2, and that a similar design will be employed for the underground mining operation.

Key additional infrastructure assumptions that would be needed to support the 2021 PEA mine plan in addition to that contemplated in Phase 2 include:

- Construction of permanent underground facilities including crushing and materials handling, workshops, services, and related infrastructure.
- Modifications to the electrical shaft farm substation, and upgrades to some of the distribution systems.
- Expanded logistical and accommodations infrastructure.
- Underground maintenance and fuel storage facilities.
- Expanded water supply and distribution infrastructure.
- Expanded TSF capacity.

Environmental, Permitting and Social Considerations

Environmental Considerations

Information relating to environmental studies as discussed for Hugo North Extension Lift 1 (see “Material Mineral Property – Environmental, Permitting and Social Considerations – Environmental Considerations” above) are the same for the 2021 PEA.

Tailings Considerations

The 2021 PEA assumes that additional tailings cells that have a similar design and capacity to the operating Cell 1 would be used for deposition of conventional thickened tailings:

- Future cells to support the 2021 PEA are assumed to use similar embankment configurations as in the current TSF design.
- The same concepts for tailings deposition and reclaim water return will continue to be used.
- Improvements to water reclaim mechanisms to recycle as much water as practicable will continue.

These additional cells will have the capacity to contain the life-of-mine tailings under the 2021 PEA. However, the cost of constructing additional cells may increase as the haul distances for mine waste and other embankment materials increase.

Water Management

Information relating to water management as discussed for Hugo North Extension Lift 1 (see “Material Mineral Property – Environmental, Permitting and Social Considerations – Water Management” above) are the same for the 2021 PEA.

Closure Considerations

No closure considerations were evaluated as part of the 2021 PEA plan, due to the long timeframe envisaged before closure would be needed. It was anticipated that the closure planning would be similar to that proposed for the 2014 OTLLC closure plan (see “Material Mineral Property – Environmental, Permitting and Social Considerations – Closure and Reclamation Planning” above).

Permitting Considerations

Information relating to permitting as discussed for Hugo North Extension Lift 1 (see “Material Mineral Property – Environmental, Permitting and Social Considerations – Permitting Considerations” above) are the same for the 2021 PEA.

Social Considerations

Information relating to social considerations as discussed for Hugo North Extension Lift 1 (see “Material Mineral Property – Environmental, Permitting and Social Considerations – Social Considerations” above) are the same for the 2021 PEA.

Market Studies and Contracts

For the purposes of the 2021 PEA, it was assumed that the marketing provisions and contracts entered into for Hugo North Extension Lift 1 production would be maintained (see “Material Mineral Property – Markets and Contracts”).

The commodity pricing used for the subset of the mineral resource estimate that is used in the 2021 PEA is based on pricing from Turquoise Hill’s 2020 Oyu Tolgoi Technical Report, which uses BDT30 and the OTFS20 as a basis, and which in turn is based on reviews of long-term consensus estimates reported in public reports.

Commodity pricing used in the 2021 PEA economic analysis is based on the CIBC Global Mining Group’s forecast pricing from April 30, 2021. Smelter terms are based on terms used in Turquoise Hill’s 2020 Oyu Tolgoi Technical Report.

Capital Costs

Capital cost and sustaining cost estimates were prepared as separate and independent estimates. The information basis for the capital cost estimate was provided by OTLLC as an Excel spreadsheet that documented the capital cost estimate as a single line item by year and a sustaining capital cost estimate, also as an annualized single line item. No detailed allocations of these costs were provided by OTLLC.

The capital cost estimate to develop Hugo North/Hugo North Extension Lift 2 is estimated at \$1.816 billion. The sustaining capital cost estimate was provided as \$5.018 billion.

Operating Costs

Operating costs are based on extrapolations from existing operations data and include estimates for mining, processing, and infrastructure for Hugo North/Hugo North Extension Lift 2. Costs are summarized in Table 10 below.

Table 10 – Cash Operating Costs, Hugo North/Hugo North Extension Lift 2

Description	Unit	Value
Mining	\$/t processed	9.21
Processing	\$/t processed	7.47
Infrastructure	\$/t processed	2.34
Total	\$/t processed	19.00

Notes: Operating costs are for Lift 2. VAT and duties included. Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Economic Analysis

This section provides the results of the 2021 PEA. The results of the economic analysis discussed below represent forward-looking information as defined under Canadian securities laws. The results depend on inputs that are subject to a number of assumptions and known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors described in “Material Mineral Property – Economic Analysis” above, which also apply to this section and may cause actual results to differ materially from those presented here.

The economic analysis in the 2021 PEA is based on a conceptual mine plan and does not have as high a level of certainty as the 2021 Reserve Case. The 2021 PEA is preliminary in nature and includes Inferred mineral resources that are considered too speculative geologically to have the economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be categorized as mineral reserves, and there is no certainty that the 2021 PEA will be realized. Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability.

The economic analysis for Entrée’s 20% attributable portion of the Project Property was carried out using a financial model developed by Wood. The financial model uses the DCF approach. This method of valuation requires projecting yearly cash inflows, or revenues, and subtracting yearly cash outflows such as operating costs, capital costs, royalties, and taxes. The resulting net annual pre-tax and after-tax cash flows are discounted back to the date of valuation and totalled to determine the NPV of the project at 5%, 8%, and 10% discount rates.

This economic analysis includes sensitivities to variations in capital costs, operating costs, copper grade, and copper price. It should be noted that, for the sake of discounting, cash flows are assumed to occur at the end of each period. Cash flows are discounted to the beginning of 2027, the beginning of Hugo North Extension Lift 2 development.

Wood completed an economic analysis for Entrée’s 20% attributable portion of the 2021 PEA on the Project Property using both pre-tax and after-tax discounted cash flow analyses. Underlying assumptions in the analysis include:

- All pricing within the financial analysis is based on 2020 constant dollars. No escalation is applied.
- For the analysis, Entrée have advised that under the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JVA, all costs of operations under each program and budget will, to the extent practicable, be allocated at the time the program and budget is adopted between the Project Property and the Oyu Tolgoi mining licence, based on the proportions in which each of them benefits most from such operations. OTLLC shall pay for 100% of costs allocated to the Oyu Tolgoi mining licence and all associated liabilities including for environmental compliance. The balance of such costs shall be borne and paid by the participants in accordance with their respective participating interests (i.e., Entrée 20%; OTLLC 80%).
- Entrée is carried through to production by debt financing from OTLLC with interest accruing at prime (Royal Bank Prime of 2.5%) plus 2%, or approximately 4.5%. Debt repayment is made from 90% of monthly available cash flow arising from sale of Entrée’s share of products. Entrée receives 10% of its share of cash flow from the Project Property until the loans’ outstanding balance is repaid and 100% thereafter.

Using a discount rate of 8%, the pre-tax NPV for Entrée’s 20% attributable portion is estimated at \$413 million. The after-tax NPV@8% is \$306 million.

Table 11 below provides a summary of key 2021 PEA financial outcomes for Entrée’s 20% attributable portion of the Project Property. IRR and payback for the 2021 PEA are not presented in Table 11 because with 100% financing, neither is applicable.

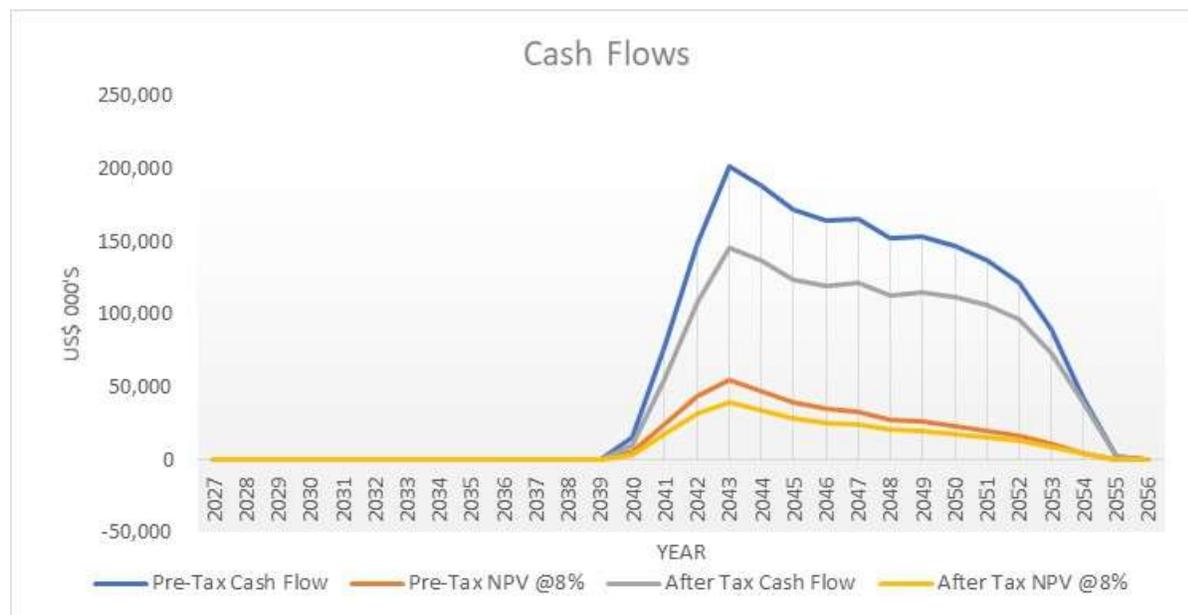
Table 11 – Summary 2021 PEA Financial Results for Entrée’s 20% Attributable Portion, Hugo North Extension Lift 2 (basecase is bolded)

Cash Flow Before Tax		Units	Total
Cumulative Cash Flow		kUS\$	1,982,208
NPV @	5%	kUS\$	727,526
NPV @	8%	kUS\$	413,460
NPV @	10%	kUS\$	287,619
Cash Flow After Tax		Units	Total
Cumulative Cash Flow		kUS\$	1,484,003
NPV @	5%	kUS\$	540,840
NPV @	8%	kUS\$	306,246
NPV @	10%	kUS\$	212,569

Figure 8 below provides a distribution of Entrée’s 20% attributable portion cash flows over the 2021 PEA LOM.

Entrée’s 20% attributable portion of the Hugo North Extension Lift 2 demonstrates a positive after-tax NPV@8% of \$306.2 million at the study copper price of \$3.25/lb. Discounting the after-tax NPV@8% to 2021 results in a reduced value of \$193.0 million. Significant positive cash flows for the 2021 PEA are not recognized until 2040.

Figure 8 – 2021 PEA Cash Flow for Entrée’s 20% Attributable Portion, Hugo North Extension Lift 2



Note: Figure prepared by Wood, 2021.

Sensitivity Analysis

Entrée’s 20% attributable portion of the 2021 PEA is most sensitive to changes in copper price and grade and less sensitive to changes in operating and capital costs. The copper grade sensitivity generally mirrors the copper price.

Figure 9 below shows the after-tax sensitivity results for NPV@8% for Entrée’s 20% attributable portion. The copper grade sensitivity generally mirrors the copper price.

To test the sensitivity of Entrée’s 20% attributable portion of the 2021 PEA to timing, the pre- and after-tax cash flows were discounted to the start of 2021 (Figure 10 below).

Figure 9 – 2021 PEA After-Tax NPV@8% Sensitivity Analysis, Hugo North Extension Lift 2



Note: Figure prepared by Wood, 2021.

Figure 10 – Sensitivity to Timing for 2021 PEA After-Tax NPV@8% Results for Entrée's Attributable Portion, Hugo North Extension Lift 2, Assuming Discounting Prior to Lift 2 Construction (start of construction (Base Case) highlighted in red)



Note: Figure prepared by Wood, 2021.

Risks

Due to its nature and location, the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property is subject to many legal, commercial, and political risks associated with the agreements with OTLLC, the sovereign government of Mongolia, and other entities. Some of the key technical risks are summarized below.

Hugo North/Hugo North Extension Underground Development

The Hugo North Extension Lift 1 mine design in OTFS20 will be further refined and updated. Subsequent to the date of the 2021 Technical Report, OTLLC completed technical studies for Panels 1 and 2 mine design and schedule optimization. The technical studies have been incorporated into OTFS23, which is subject to acceptance by applicable regulatory bodies in Mongolia. While the technical studies should help OTLLC to better understand Lift 1 Panel 1 geotechnical conditions and develop mitigation strategies if necessary, there is a risk that the production build-up in Panel 1 could be slowed if geotechnical conditions in the initial undercutting area of Panel 1 are less favourable than currently anticipated.

With the technical studies for Lift 1 Panels 1 and 2 completed, OTLLC has shifted attention to the design of Hugo North (including HNE) Lift 2. Drilling programs to support a Lift 2 Pre-Feasibility Study are in progress. OTLLC will include mineralization from Lift 2 in an updated resource model for Hugo North (including HNE).

Neither OTFS20 nor the results of the 2021 Reserve Case and 2021 PEA reflect the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic or other delays to date. In particular, first development work on Hugo North Extension Lift 1 commenced in October 2024 due to later than planned commencement of the Panel 0 undercut on the Oyu Tolgoi mining licence, lateral development scope changes, impacts of COVID-19 on development progression and delays to Shafts 3 and 4, which were commissioned during the third quarter 2024 and are required to provide ventilation to support production from Panels 1 and 2 during ramp-up. Development work on Hugo North Extension Lift 1 was suspended in June 2025 pending transfer of the Licences from Entrée LLC to OTLLC as Manager of the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV.

OTLLC previously advised the Company the Panel 1 undercut is expected to commence on the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property in H2 2027 and draw bell firing is expected to follow in H2 2028. However, ongoing delays in completion of the transfer of the Licences to OTLLC will result in delays, which may be significant, to lateral development and the commencement of undercutting on the Shivee Tolgoi mining licence area. Such delays could have an adverse effect on the development costs and schedule in the OTFS20 upon which the 2021 Technical Report are based, as well as the business, assets, future cash flow, and financial condition of the Company, and the Company's share price. See "Risk Factors" below.

Mine Plan

Geotechnical assumptions related to the design and geotechnical behaviour of the cave mining system, including, but not limited to, the flow of material (ore and dilution) relative to the upward progression and lateral advance of the cave and assumptions of the long-term performance of the mine infrastructure (both support and production) are based on assumptions from Hugo North Lift 1 Panel 0. These may not be directly applicable to the Hugo North Extension Lift 1 area.

The mineral reserves within the Hugo North Extension Lift 1 do not reach production until approximately six years after Hugo North Lift 1 Panel 0 within the Oyu Tolgoi mining licence is initiated. This delay may mitigate some of the risk associated with the mining method by providing sufficient time for OTLLC to make any changes in the event that unanticipated mining difficulties arise.

Tailings Storage Facility Design

The new Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management ("GISTM") provides a set of industry standards to guide design and management of TSFs. Members of International Council on Mining and Metals ("ICMM"), including Rio Tinto, are required to be in compliance with the GISTM within the next several years. The TSF design needs to be revisited and be revised as needed to be in full compliance with the recently-published global tailings standard (GISTM, 2020). This may result in changes of the design criteria and potentially impact the TSF capital and operating cost estimates.

Opportunities

A number of prospects have been identified in the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property through reconnaissance evaluation, geochemical sampling and geophysical surveys. Some targets have preliminary drill testing. The Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property retains exploration potential for porphyry and epithermal-style mineralization.

Interpretations and Conclusions

Under the assumptions presented in the 2021 Technical Report, Entrée's 20% attributable portion of the 2021 Reserve Case for the Hugo North Extension Lift 1 return positive economics.

Under the 2021 PEA assumptions presented in the 2021 Technical Report, Entrée's 20% attributable portion of the mineral resource subset within the 2021 PEA mine plan for the Hugo North/Hugo North Extension Lift 2 deposit that is within the Project Property return positive economics.

Recommendations

Wood was not given access to information on the portions of the Oyu Tolgoi project that Entrée does not have an ownership interest in, with the exception of:

- Information on, and site visits to the process plant, TSF, and underground access development.
- Access to OTLLC operations site personnel to discuss information relevant to Entrée's interest in the Project Property.

Wood are not in a position to make meaningful recommendations for further work other than for exploration and underground drilling, both of which are based on information provided by OTLLC.

An exploration work program is recommended for the Project Property in the area of the Castle Rock, Bumbat Ulaan and SEIP targets, and is termed the Phase 1 work program. Six wide-spaced core holes drilled to depths averaging about 500 m at each of the Castle Rock, Bumbat Ulaan and SEIP targets, for a total program of 18 core holes (9,000 m), are recommended. Assuming an all-in drilling cost of \$275/m, the proposed work program is estimated at \$2.48 million.

Drilling should be considered for Hugo North Extension and is termed the Phase 2 work program. The program has the objective of improving confidence category of material classified as Probable reserves and Indicated mineral resources and potentially converting the Inferred mineral resources to higher confidence categories. Based on information provided by OTLLC, the budget for ongoing surface and underground drilling of the Hugo North Extension portion of Lift 1 and Lift 2 is expected to range from \$2–5 million over five years.

As the Phase 2 drill data are collected, selected core should be subject to confirmatory comminution and flotation testwork to support the metallurgical assumptions for the Hugo North/Hugo North Extension mineralization. This program is expected to require a budget of \$100,000.

All drilling, surveying, logging, sampling, assaying, and QA/QC protocols should be similar to those already used on the Project Property.

The Phase 2 work program is independent of the Phase 1 work program, and, if appropriate, the two phases could be conducted concurrently.

SUSTAINABILITY

The Company is committed to protecting the environment and safeguarding the health, safety, and welfare of people affected by the Company or its subsidiaries including employees, contractors, and communities in which it operates. The Company endeavours to perform its operations in a safe, sustainable, and environmentally responsible manner.

Entrée's joint venture partner, OTLLC, and project manager Rio Tinto have control over operational decisions on the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property, including with respect to environmental and social issues, subject to oversight by the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Management Committee and the terms and conditions of the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JVA.

For a general description of OTLLC's and Rio Tinto's sustainability initiatives for the Oyu Tolgoi project, including the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property, please see Rio Tinto's website www.riotinto.com/en/sustainability, and OTLLC's website www.otmn/the-way-we-work-en/

The Company is committed to human development and education in the jurisdictions in which it operates. In 2023, Entrée launched an annual scholarship program to provide financial support to students enrolled in undergraduate programs in geology, mining engineering, and environmental science in Mongolian universities.

A total of 25 one-year scholarships were awarded for the 2023-2024 academic year, which covered tuition and, if the successful applicant was from a rural area, accommodation. The program expanded to provide scholarships to 40 students for the 2024-2025 academic year, including five scholarships awarded to original recipients who were continuing their studies. For the 2025-2026 academic year, scholarships will be awarded to 48 students enrolled in the State University of Mongolia, Mongolian University of Science and Technology, or German-Mongolian Institute for Resources and Technology, including 23 previous scholarship recipients who are continuing their studies.

NON-MATERIAL PROPERTIES

Entrée has interests in non-material properties in Australia and Peru as follows:

- Blue Rose Joint Venture, Australia. Entrée has an ~57% interest in the Blue Rose joint venture ("Blue Rose JV") to explore for minerals other than iron ore on Exploration Licence 6006 ("EL 6006"), with Giralia Resources Pty Ltd, a subsidiary of Atlas Iron Pty Ltd (part of Hancock Iron Ore), retaining an ~43% interest. EL 6006, totaling 240 square km, is located in the Wadnaminga area of South Australia approximately 45 km south-southwest of Olary. The Blue Rose JV has not been active since 2018.

The rights to explore for and develop iron ore on EL 6006 are held by Lodestone Mines Limited ("Lodestone") which is also the licence holder. The Blue Rose JV partners were granted (a) the right to receive an additional payment(s) upon completion of an initial or subsequent iron ore resource estimate on EL 6006, to a maximum of A\$2 million in aggregate; and (b) a royalty equal to 0.65% of the free on board value of iron ore product extracted and recovered from EL 6006. An additional A\$285,000 must also be paid to the Blue Rose JV partners upon the commencement of commercial production.

The Braemar Iron Formation is the host rock to magnetite mineralisation on EL 6006. The Braemar Iron Formation is a meta-sedimentary iron siltstone, which is inherently soft. The mineralization within the Braemar Iron Formation forms a simple dipping tabular body with only minor faulting, folding and intrusives. Grades, thickness, dip, and outcropping geometry remain very consistent over km of strike.

- Royalty Pass-Through Payments, Cañariaco Project Royalty, Peru. The Company has the right to a portion of any future royalty income received by Ecora Royalties PLC (formerly Anglo Pacific Group PLC) in relation to a 0.5% NSR royalty on the Cañariaco copper project in Peru as follows:

- 20% of any royalty payment received for any calendar quarter up to and including December 31, 2029;
- 15% of any royalty payment received for any calendar quarter commencing January 1, 2030 up to and including the quarter ending December 31, 2034; and
- 10% of any royalty payment received for any calendar quarter commencing January 1, 2035 up to and including the quarter ending December 31, 2039.

The Cañariaco copper project includes the Cañariaco Norte copper-gold-silver porphyry deposit, the Cañariaco Sur copper-gold-silver porphyry deposit, and the Quebrada Verde porphyry prospect, located within the western Cordillera of the Peruvian Andes in the Department of Lambayeque, Northern Peru.

RISK FACTORS

This AIF contains forward-looking information, and any assumptions upon which it is based are made in good faith and reflect Entrée's current judgment regarding the direction of its business. Actual results will almost always vary, sometimes materially, from any estimates, predictions, projections, assumptions, or other future performance suggested in this AIF. Except as required by applicable law, Entrée does not intend to update any of the forward-looking information to conform the information to actual results.

An investment in the Company's Common Shares involves a number of very significant risks. You should carefully consider the following risks and uncertainties in addition to other information in this AIF in evaluating Entrée and its business before purchasing the Company's Common Shares. Entrée's business, operating results and financial condition could be seriously harmed due to any of the following risks. The risks described below are not the only ones facing Entrée. Additional risks not presently known to Entrée may also impair its business operations. You could lose all or part of your investment due to any of these risks.

Legal and Political Risks

Transfer taxes must be assessed, and the Licences must be transferred to OTLLC, before development work in the HNE deposit footprint may proceed.

Entrée's wholly owned Mongolian subsidiary Entrée LLC currently holds the Licences as a bare trustee on behalf of the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV participants. OTLLC has the exclusive right under the OTIA to hold the Licences and to construct and operate infrastructure and related facilities, conduct mineral exploration, and conduct the operations of mining and processing in the area of the Licences. The Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JVA also requires OTLLC as Manager of the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV to hold all assets including the Licences. The Award confirms OTLLC's positive obligation to facilitate and accept the transfer of the Licences.

Entrée's primary objective over the past three years has been to complete the transfer of the Licences from Entrée LLC to OTLLC. Transfer of the Licences to OTLLC, as Manager and owner of an 80% (or 70% depending on the depth of mineralization) participating interest in the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property is necessary to enable development work in the Hugo North Extension Lift 1 ore zone to proceed.

The procedure for the transfer of a valid mining licence is set out in Article 49.6 of the Minerals Law of Mongolia. Provided the necessary documentation is submitted in accordance with Article 49.6, the Minerals Law of Mongolia does not grant the applicable government agency discretion to refuse to record a transfer.

On February 5, 2025, Entrée LLC and OTLLC executed and delivered License Transfer Agreements to govern the transfer of the Licences to OTLLC as required by the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JVA. On February 11, 2025, the parties lodged the License Transfer Agreements and supporting documentation with the MTA for the assessment of tax on the transfer of the Licences in accordance with applicable laws of Mongolia.

In conjunction with the transfer of the Licences to OTLLC, corporate income tax at a rate of 10% of the value of the Licences (with certain deductions allowed) will be assessed. The Methodology to determine the value of the Licences is set out in Decree No. 302 passed by the Minister of Finance on December 31, 2019. As part of the Award, the Tribunal issued a final and binding declaration that all taxes and fees payable in conjunction with the transfer of the Licences are subject to the terms of the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JVA, with OTLLC contributing Entrée's 20% share as a loan under Section 10.1 of the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JVA. The taxes must be paid before the License Transfer Agreements and other documentation necessary to affect the transfer of the Licences may be submitted to MRPAM.

The Company and OTLLC actively engaged with the MTA and provided all materials necessary for the MTA to confirm the calculations of the values of the Licences in accordance with the Methodology. No confirmation was received from the MTA within the timeframe prescribed by law. On May 19, 2025, Entrée LLC lodged a formal complaint with the MTA. On July 3, 2025, the MTA advised Entrée LLC in writing it cannot confirm the calculations of the values of the Licences and provide a tax payment certificate until the percentage of State ownership is determined.

On August 1, 2025, Entrée LLC filed a claim with the Administrative Court of Mongolia seeking an order for the MTA to review and confirm the calculations of values of the Licences in accordance with applicable laws of Mongolia. The Court hearing is currently scheduled for March 2026. OTLLC did not make a request to the Administrative Court to be added as a third party to the claim.

If one or more of the relevant government agencies does not follow the prescribed procedures for the assessment of tax and the transfer of mining licences set out in applicable laws of Mongolia, if the MTA does not accept the calculations of the values of the Licences in accordance with the Methodology, or if a present or future government adopts new laws, regulations or requirements affecting the transfer of mining licences or the taxation of mining licence transfers or amends or interprets existing laws in a manner that is adverse to Entrée's interests, it could result in unanticipated costs or delays, which may be significant, to Oyu Tolgoi Lift 1 Panel 1 lateral development work on the Shivee Tolgoi mining licence area. Such costs or delays could have an adverse effect on development costs and schedule, the business, assets, future cash flow, and financial condition of the Company, and the Company's share price.

On December 26, 2025, the Parliament of Mongolia approved Resolution No. 120 directing the Government of Mongolia to implement certain measures with regard to the exploitation of the Oyu Tolgoi Strategic Deposit.

The Minerals Law of Mongolia provides the State may, without compensation, be an up to 34% equity participant with any private legal entity in the exploitation of a Strategic Deposit where proven reserves were determined through funding sources other than the State budget. The Minerals Law of Mongolia also provides the Parliament of Mongolia may determine that the State receive an additional royalty (not to exceed 5%) in lieu of an equity interest.

The Oyu Tolgoi group of deposits were classified a Strategic Deposit by Resolution No. 27 dated February 6, 2007, adopted by the Parliament of Mongolia. On April 9, 2025, the Government of Mongolia adopted Resolution No. 170, which establishes the boundaries of certain mineral deposits of strategic importance, including the Oyu Tolgoi Strategic Deposit. The Licences are included in the boundaries of the Oyu Tolgoi Strategic Deposit.

On December 26, 2025, the Parliament of Mongolia approved Resolution No. 120 directing the Government of Mongolia to implement certain measures with regard to the exploitation of the Oyu Tolgoi Strategic Deposit, to provide quarterly progress reports to the Economic Standing Committee of Parliament, and to present the results during the Autumn Session of Parliament in 2026. Among other things, Resolution No. 120 directs the Government of Mongolia to review the legal basis and compliance of decisions and actions related to the Licences, take necessary measures, including the potential revocation of the Licences and ensure adherence to the Constitution of Mongolia and other relevant legislation in the exploitation activities, to develop proposals to determine the State's ownership to ensure that the people hold the majority of the benefits, to establish conditions to avoid any future financial or investment obligations that could negatively impact Mongolia's share of benefits, and to verify the concentrate content at the mine site through laboratory testing before export.

Following the adoption of Parliamentary Resolution No. 120, there is a risk the Government of Mongolia could seek, whether through negotiation, the adoption of laws or resolutions, the interpretation of existing laws, or other means, legitimate or not, a level of State ownership interest in the area of the Licences or share of the benefits from the exploitation of the Oyu Tolgoi Strategic Deposit that does not align with existing beneficial ownership interests and agreements such as the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JVA, the OTIA, and the Shareholders' Agreement.

The State already holds 34% of the economic benefit that OTLLC derives from its 80% (or 70% depending on the depth of mineralization) contractual interest in the area of the Licences by virtue of Erdenes Oyu Tolgoi LLC's shareholding in OTLLC and the OTIA. The Company has consistently maintained its willingness to fulfil any obligation under Mongolian law to provide the State 34% of the economic benefit that the Company derives from its 20% (or 30% depending on the depth of mineralization) contractual interest in the area of the Licences. A preliminary meeting between Company representatives and the Government Working Group was held in Ulaanbaatar on December 10, 2025, and the Company expects further discussions to commence shortly.

On December 17, 2025, prior to the approval of Resolution No. 120, OTLLC issued a news release titled, "Submission of Explanation and Clarification to the Interim Oversight Committee of the State Great Khural of Mongolia" available on its website at www.ot.mn/en. OTLLC noted with respect to Mongolia's share of benefits, as reflected in the 2019 amendment to the Constitution of Mongolia, the concept of benefit is defined in the minutes of the Standing Committee on State Structure dated 10 September 2019 and in Resolution No. 02 of the Parliament of Mongolia dated 9 January 2020 as comprising taxes, fees, charges, royalties, dividends, and other nontax revenues. These components are incorporated into the methodology used to assess OTLLC's overall economic contributions. OTLLC has applied this methodology in its Oyu Tolgoi Feasibility Study since 2010 to calculate shareholder returns. According to the most recent calculations, Mongolia's total share of benefits amounts to 61%.

Any efforts by the Government of Mongolia to negotiate or expropriate more than 34% of the economic benefit that the Company or OTLLC derives from their respective contractual interests in the area of the Licences, including through the imposition of additional taxes or royalties, could result in significant delays to the transfer of the Licences to OTLLC and Lift 1 Panel 1 lateral development work on the Shivee Tolgoi mining licence area, expense, and diversion of management attention, which could have a material adverse impact on Entrée and the Company's share price.

The OTIA provides clarity and certainty in respect of the development and operation of Oyu Tolgoi, including the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property. The Licences are included in the "Contract Area" of the OTIA and OTLLC's activities on the Licences as Manager of the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV are part of the "Core Operations" governed by the OTIA. OTLLC has the exclusive right to hold the Licences, and Lift 1 Panel 1 lateral development work on the Shivee Tolgoi mining licence area cannot proceed until title to the Licences is transferred to OTLLC. The OTIA stabilizes the royalty payable on the sales value of all products mined from the Contract Area, including the area of the Licences, that are sold, shipped for sale, or used by OTLLC. The OTIA also restricts the grounds upon which the Licences may be revoked and includes a dispute resolution clause that requires the parties to the OTIA to resolve disputes through international commercial arbitration procedures.

If the Government of Mongolia does not observe the terms and conditions of the OTIA or Shareholders' Agreement or wishes to revise the terms following the adoption of Parliamentary Resolution No. 120, then any requirement for OTLLC or Rio Tinto to engage in discussions or proceedings with the Government of Mongolia, whether or not formal, could result in significant delays, expense, and diversion of management attention, including with respect to transfer of the Licences to OTLLC and development of the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property, which could have a material adverse impact on Entrée and the Company's share price.

If and to the extent the Government of Mongolia does not observe the terms and conditions of the OTIA, including with respect to the Licences, OTLLC and Rio Tinto would have the ability to invoke the international arbitration procedures, although there is no guarantee they would do so or that Entrée would be able to enforce the terms of the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JVA to cause OTLLC to do all acts reasonably necessary to facilitate the transfer of the Licences

or maintain the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property assets, including by invoking the international commercial arbitration procedures under the OTIA. There may also be limitations on OTLLC and Rio Tinto's ability to enforce the terms of the OTIA against the Government of Mongolia, which is a sovereign entity, regardless of the outcome of an arbitration proceeding.

If the terms of the OTIA cannot be enforced effectively, OTLLC and Rio Tinto could be deprived of substantial rights and benefits arising from their investment in Oyu Tolgoi with little or no recourse against the Government of Mongolia, which by extension may also deprive Entrée of substantial rights and benefits arising from the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JVA, with little or no recourse for fair and reasonable compensation. This would have an adverse effect on the business, assets and financial condition of Entrée as well as the Company's share price.

Entrée may have to share in the economic benefit derived by it from its interest in the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property.

The Oyu Tolgoi group of deposits was declared to be a Strategic Deposit under Resolution 27 dated February 6, 2007 of the Parliament of Mongolia. Resolution 57 of the Parliament of Mongolia dated July 16, 2009 provides that the minimum percentage of State participation in the Oyu Tolgoi Strategic Deposit shall be 34% and authorizes the Government of Mongolia to enter into the OTIA.

OTLLC agreed, under the terms of the Earn-in Agreement, to use its best efforts to cause Entrée to be brought within the ambit of, made subject to and to be entitled to the benefits of the OTIA. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Company was not made a party to the OTIA and the State does not share 34% of the economic benefit that the Company derives from its 20% (or 30% depending on the depth of mineralization) contractual interest in the area of the Licences.

As previously disclosed, the Company and OTLLC remain committed to working towards the potential conversion of the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JVA into a more effective agreement of equivalent economic value. Such agreement would include a mechanism for the Company to fulfil any obligation under Mongolian law to share with the State up to 34% of the economic benefit that the Company derives from its 20% (or 30% depending on the depth of mineralization) contractual interest in the area of the Licences. To date, no such agreement has been finalized and there is no guarantee the parties will be able to convert the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JVA to a more effective agreement in the future, which could have an adverse effect on Entrée's future cash flow and financial condition.

Even if Entrée and OTLLC convert the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JVA into a more effective agreement of equivalent economic value, there can be no assurance that the present or future Parliament of Mongolia will refrain from enacting legislation that undermines the OTIA or any agreement between Entrée and the Government of Mongolia or otherwise adversely impacts Entrée's interest in the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property or that the present or a future government will refrain from adopting government policies or seeking to renegotiate the terms of the OTIA or any agreement between Entrée and the Government of Mongolia in ways that are adverse to Entrée's interests or that impair OTLLC's ability to develop and operate the Oyu Tolgoi project on the basis currently contemplated, which may have a material adverse impact on Entrée and the Company's share price.

The potential impact of the Sovereign Wealth Fund Law and corresponding amendments to the Minerals Law is not fully understood.

On April 19, 2024, the Parliament of Mongolia adopted the Sovereign Wealth Fund Law and corresponding amendments to ten laws of Mongolia, including the Minerals Law of Mongolia. The Sovereign Wealth Fund Law and amendments to the Minerals Law became effective on May 10, 2024. The purpose of the Sovereign Wealth Fund Law is to establish a Sovereign Wealth Fund, determine its type, purpose and source of funding, ensure the sustainability of its assets, and report and monitor its activities to ensure that current and future generations of Mongolian citizens benefit equally and fairly from subsoil resources. The three diversified funds that will comprise

the Sovereign Wealth Fund are intended to consolidate the benefits of subsoil resources, make efficient investments, provide equitable and fair distributions to current and future generations of Mongolian citizens, and accrue savings.

In connection with the adoption of the Sovereign Wealth Fund Law, the Parliament of Mongolia adopted amendments to the Minerals Law which introduce a cap on the ownership of licence holders of Strategic Deposits such that no single entity (alone or with its affiliates) can hold more than 34% of the shares in a company holding a Strategic Deposit licence. The ownership restriction does not apply to entities with state-ownership participation or companies with investment agreements with the Government of Mongolia, such as OTLLC. Existing Strategic Deposit licence holders must comply with the divestment requirement failing which the Government of Mongolia has the authority to appoint an authorized representative to manage the company and ensure compliance.

The Minerals Law was also amended to clarify the State may be up to a 34% equity participant in the exploitation of a Strategic Deposit where the quantity and grade of the deposit have been defined by exploration that has not been funded from the State budget without any requirement to enter into an agreement with the Strategic Deposit licence holder or compensate the Strategic Deposit licence holder.

The Company's wholly owned Mongolian subsidiary Entrée LLC is currently the registered owner of the Shivee Tolgoi and Javkhlant mining licences.

Notwithstanding that Entrée LLC holds the Licences as a bare trustee for the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV participants, the Company's beneficial interest in the Licences is capped at 20% or 30% (depending on the depth of mineralization), the Licences are included in the "Contract Area" of the OTIA, the State already has a 34% interest in OTLLC's 80% or 70% beneficial interest in the Licences, and Entrée is committed to fulfilling any obligation it has under applicable Mongolian law to share with the State of Mongolia up to 34% of the economic benefit that the Company derives from its 20% (or 30% depending on the depth of mineralization) contractual interest in the area of the Licences, in the event the Company is unable to resolve the outstanding issues described elsewhere in this AIF and Entrée LLC remains the registered owner of the Licences, there is a risk that the Government of Mongolia could apply or interpret the amendments to the Minerals Law in a manner that is adverse to the Company's interests, including by resorting to measures which, legitimate or not, could have an adverse effect on the business, assets, and financial condition of the Company as well as the Company's share price. Such measures could include suspending, revoking, cancelling or withdrawing the Licences, attempting to invalidate, confiscate, expropriate or rescind the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV or Entrée's interest in the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property; and filing legal proceedings against Entrée.

Entrée is subject to legal and political risk in Mongolia.

Government policy may change to discourage foreign investment, nationalization of the mining industry may occur, and other government limitations, restrictions or requirements may be implemented. There can be no assurance that Entrée's assets will not be subject to nationalization, requisition, expropriation, or confiscation, whether legitimate or not, by any authority or body. In addition, there can be no assurance that neighbouring countries' political and economic policies in relation to Mongolia will not have adverse economic effects on the development of Entrée's assets, including with respect to ability to access power, transport (including across borders) and sell products and access construction labour, supplies and materials. The political, social and economic environment in Mongolia presents a number of serious risks, including: uncertain legal enforcement; invalidation, confiscation, expropriation or rescission of governmental orders, permits, licenses, agreements and property rights; the effects of local political, labour and economic developments, instability and unrest; corruption, requests for improper payments or other corrupt practices; and significant or abrupt changes in the applicable regulatory or legal climate.

There is no assurance that provisions under Mongolian law for compensation and reimbursement of losses to investors under such circumstances would be effective to restore the full value of Entrée's original investment or to compensate for the loss of the current value of its assets. Entrée may be affected in varying degrees by, among other things, government regulations with respect to restrictions on foreign ownership, State ownership of Strategic Deposits, royalties, production, price controls, export controls, income and other taxes, expropriation of property,

employment, land use, water use, environmental legislation, mine safety and annual fees to maintain mining licences in good standing. The regulatory environment is in a state of continuing change, and new laws, regulations and requirements may be retroactive in their effect and implementation. There can be no assurance that Mongolian laws protecting foreign investments will not be amended or abolished or that existing laws will be enforced or interpreted to provide adequate protection against any or all of the risks described above.

The legal framework in Mongolia is, in many instances, based on recent political reforms or newly enacted legislation, which may not be consistent with long-standing local conventions and customs. There may be ambiguities, inconsistencies and anomalies in the agreements, licences and title documents through which Entrée holds its assets, or the underlying legislation upon which those assets are based, which may affect the interpretation and enforcement of Entrée's rights and obligations. Many laws have been enacted, but in many instances, they are neither understood nor enforced and may be applied in an inconsistent, arbitrary and unfair manner due to the substantial administrative discretion granted to the responsible government officials or agencies, while legal remedies may be uncertain, delayed or unavailable. In addition, licences, permits and assets are often affected in varying degrees, by political instability and governmental regulations and bureaucratic processes, any one or more of which could preclude Entrée from carrying out business activities fairly in Mongolia. Legal redress for such actions, if available, is uncertain and can often involve significant delays. Even Entrée's best efforts to comply with the laws and regulations may not result in effective compliance in the determination of government representatives, which may have a material adverse impact on the Company and its share price. Accordingly, while the Company believes that it has taken the legal steps necessary to obtain and hold its assets in Mongolia, there can be no guarantee that such steps will be sufficient to preserve those interests.

Legal and political risk is somewhat mitigated by the fact the Licences are included in the OTIA. The OTIA restricts the grounds upon which the Mongolian State administrative authority in charge of geology and mining may revoke a mining licence covered by the OTIA. The OTIA also includes a dispute resolution clause that requires the parties to resolve disputes through international commercial arbitration procedures. In the event that the Government of Mongolia suspends, revokes, withdraws or cancels the Licences, OTLLC and Rio Tinto would have the ability to invoke the international arbitration procedures, although there is no guarantee they would do so or that Entrée would be able to enforce the terms of the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JVA to cause OTLLC to do all acts reasonably necessary to maintain the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property assets, including by invoking the international commercial arbitration procedures under the OTIA. There may also be limitations on OTLLC and Rio Tinto's ability to enforce the terms of the OTIA against the Government of Mongolia, which is a sovereign entity, regardless of the outcome of an arbitration proceeding. Without an effective means of enforcing the terms of the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JVA or the OTIA, Entrée could be deprived of substantial rights and benefits with little or no recourse for fair and reasonable compensation. This would have an adverse effect on the business, assets and financial condition of Entrée as well as the Company's share price.

Changes in, or more aggressive enforcement of, laws and regulations could adversely impact Entrée's business.

Mining operations and exploration activities are subject to extensive laws and regulations. These relate to production, development, exploration, exports, imports, taxes and royalties, labour standards, occupational health, waste disposal, protection and remediation of the environment, mine decommissioning and reclamation, mine safety, toxic substances, transportation safety and emergency response and other matters.

Compliance with these laws and regulations increases the costs of exploring, drilling, developing, constructing, operating, and closing mines and other facilities. It is possible that the costs, delays, and other effects associated with these laws and regulations may impact the decision of Entrée or one of its partners as to whether to continue to operate in a particular jurisdiction or whether to proceed with exploration or development of properties. Since legal requirements change frequently, are subject to interpretation and may be enforced to varying degrees in practice, Entrée is unable to predict the ultimate cost of compliance with these requirements or their effect on operations. Changes in governments, regulations and policies and practices could have an adverse impact on

Entrée's future cash flows, earnings, results of operations and financial condition, which may have a material, adverse impact on Entrée and the Company's share price.

Entrée is subject to taxes (including income taxes and mining taxes) in the various jurisdictions in which it operates, and it may from time to time be subject to disputes with tax authorities over the interpretation and application of existing tax legislation and/or computation of taxes owing to such jurisdictions. Entrée also faces risks regarding future changes in the tax laws of such jurisdictions (and future changes in the way such tax authorities interpret and apply existing tax legislation) that could increase the amount of taxes owing.

The manner in which Mongolian laws are implemented or interpreted could adversely affect Entrée's interests.

The Government of Mongolia has put in place a framework and environment for foreign direct investment. However, there are political constituencies within Mongolia that have espoused ideas that would not be regarded by the international mining community as conducive to foreign investment if they were to become law or official government policy.

On February 18, 2015, the Parliament of Mongolia adopted the Amendment to the Minerals Law of 2006 (the "2015 Amendment"), which permits a licence holder to negotiate with the Government of Mongolia with respect to an exchange of the Government's 34% (50% in cases where exploration has been funded by the State budget) equity interest in a licence holder with a Strategic Deposit for an additional royalty payable to the Government of Mongolia. The amount of the royalty payment would vary depending on the particulars of the Strategic Deposit but cannot exceed 5%. The rate of this royalty payment shall be approved by the Government of Mongolia.

On November 10, 2017, the Parliament of Mongolia amended the General Tax Law, the Corporate Income Tax Law, the Personal Income Tax Law, the Minerals Law, the Land Law and the Legal Entities Registration Law, which became effective on January 1, 2018, to introduce the concept of an "ultimate holder" of a legal entity for tax purposes for the first time (collectively, the "2017 Amendments"). Under the 2017 Amendments, any change of an ultimate holder of a legal entity that maintains a minerals licence is deemed to be a sale of the minerals licence and is subject to corporate income tax on the total income earned. The legal entity holding the minerals licence bears the tax obligation, not the person who earns the income from the transaction.

On March 22, 2019, the Parliament of Mongolia substantially revised key tax laws including the General Law on Taxation, the Corporate Income Tax Law, the Value Added Tax Law and the Personal Income Tax Law. The new tax rules came into effect on January 1, 2020. Under the new Corporate Income Tax Law (the "Restated Version"), ring-fencing rules were introduced pursuant to which income and expenses that are incurred for different mining licences must be accounted separately for tax purposes. However, the Restated Version provides that a taxpayer may file consolidated statements if the areas covered by the minerals licences held by such taxpayer lie adjacent to one another or the types of products to be mined from minerals licences are the same. As a result, Entrée is allowed to prepare consolidated profit and loss statements for all income and expenses incurred on the Licences. In addition, the Restated Version of the Corporate Income Tax Law set the withholding tax on a direct or indirect transfer of a minerals licence (in whole or in part) at 10% on the basis of the minerals licence value with certain deductions allowed. For an indirect transfer, the taxable income will be calculated from the valuation of the minerals licence in proportion to the percentage of shares or interests or voting rights sold or transferred by the ultimate holder in relation to the shares of the minerals licence holder. The new tax laws require the Cabinet, Ministry of Finance and Mongolian tax authority to release a number of implementing guidelines. By its Decree No. 302, the Minister of Finance adopted a guideline on December 31, 2019 which includes the methodology to determine the value of a minerals licence and regulation on imposing taxes, which is currently in effect.

On March 22, 2019, the Parliament of Mongolia adopted the Law on Amendments to the Law on State Registration of Legal Entities (the "Legal Entities Registration Law") and the Law on Procedures of Implementation of the General Tax Law (the "Implementation Law"). According to the Implementation Law, an entity registered with the legal entity registrar prior to January 1, 2020 is required to provide information about its ultimate (beneficial) owner to the Legal

Entity Registration Office (the “LERO”) by January 1, 2021. An ultimate (beneficial) owner of a legal entity is defined in the Law of Mongolia on Combating Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing as, “an individual who holds the majority of the asset of the legal entity individually, or in collaboration with others, or an individual who manages and directs the legal entity’s operation or authorizes others to do its action, or an individual who owns the legal entity and enjoys benefit, profit by way of managing and directing such legal entity, any transaction of the legal entity and its implementation process.”

If there is a change in the ultimate (beneficial) owner of a legal entity, a notice of such change must be given to the LERO within 15 business days pursuant the Legal Entities Registration Law. In relation to the registration of the ultimate (beneficial) owner, the LERO adopted Regulation No A/1270 on August 19, 2020, which defines “majority of assets” as one third or more of the total shares of a company or 33% or more of the assets of a legal entity. Based on this definition, information about a chain of legal entities and the individuals that are the ultimate beneficial owners must be registered.

On March 22, 2019, the Parliament of Mongolia adopted the Law on Amendments to the Minerals Law of 2006 (the “2019 Amendments”), which provides that a minerals licence holder must notify, and register with, the relevant tax authority any ultimate holder changes in accordance with the procedure provided for in the Restated Version of the General Tax Law. Any failure to do so will result in the termination of the minerals licence by the State body.

On November 14, 2019, the Parliament of Mongolia approved a number of constitutional amendments which became effective on May 25, 2020. Among other things, the amendments clarify the purpose and principles of the use of natural resources. Natural resources would be defined as the *public* property of the State rather than the property of the State, which emphasizes that the policies on natural resources should be defined by the Parliament of Mongolia, the representatives of the people, for the public interest. The constitutional amendments provide the basis to allocate a major part of social and economic benefits from Strategic Deposits to the people through the National Resources Fund, which was newly incorporated in the Constitution.

On June 17, 2022, the Parliament of Mongolia adopted the Law on Permits which came into force on January 1, 2023. The Law on Permits intends to provide a unified framework for all licenses and permissions that are currently regulated under numerous different regulations approved by various authorities, including mining licences. While the Company believes the Licences are in good standing and the OTIA restricts the grounds upon which the Mongolian State administrative authority in charge of geology and mining may revoke a mining licence covered by the OTIA, the Law on Permits introduces new grounds for revocation of mining licences and provides that a revocation will trigger termination of existing commercial contracts entered based on the licence and the licence holder is obliged to compensate for damages due to the revocation.

On November 11, 2022, the Parliament of Mongolia adopted the Law on Amendments to the Minerals Law of 2006 (the “2022 Amendments”), which provides that a mining licence holder is primarily responsible for providing jobs for the citizens of Mongolia, and must meet certain workforce requirements such as i) the number of foreign employees must not exceed 10% of the total number of employees; and ii) at least 5% of Mongolian employees should be citizens of the local area (soum and district) in which mining activities are carried out.

On April 19, 2024, the Parliament of Mongolia adopted the Sovereign Wealth Fund Law and corresponding amendments to ten laws of Mongolia, including the Minerals Law of Mongolia. The Sovereign Wealth Fund Law and amendments to the Minerals Law became effective on May 10, 2024. See “Risk Factors – Legal and Political Risks – Adoption of Sovereign Wealth Fund and Minerals Law Amendments” above.

If any of the foregoing laws or constitutional amendments are implemented or interpreted in a manner that is not favourable to foreign investment or Entrée’s interests; or if new tax or minerals laws or amendments to tax or minerals laws are adopted that are not favourable to foreign investment or Entrée’s interests, it could have an adverse effect on Entrée’s operations in Mongolia and future cash flow, earnings, results of operations and financial condition as well as the Company’s share price.

Entrée may experience difficulties with its joint venture partners; Rio Tinto controls the development of the Oyu Tolgoi project, including the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property.

OTLLC has a 70% or 80% participating interest in mineralization extracted from the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property, depending on the depth at which minerals are extracted, and has effective control of the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV. Rio Tinto, which beneficially owns approximately 15.7% of the Company's issued and outstanding shares, exerts a significant degree of control over the business and affairs of OTLLC. Pursuant to the various agreements among Rio Tinto and its affiliates, Rio Tinto is responsible for the management of the building and operation of the Oyu Tolgoi project (which includes the Heruga and Hugo North Extension deposits on the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property) and prepares all programs and budgets for approval by the OTLLC board. In addition, the Government of Mongolia owns a significant stake in OTLLC through Erdenes Oyu Tolgoi LLC. The interests of Rio Tinto, OTLLC, Erdenes Oyu Tolgoi LLC, and the Government of Mongolia are not necessarily aligned with each other or with the interests of the Company's other shareholders and there can be no assurance that Rio Tinto, OTLLC, Erdenes Oyu Tolgoi LLC, or the Government of Mongolia will exercise their rights or act in a manner that is consistent with the best interests of the Company or its other shareholders.

Entrée is and will be subject to the risks normally associated with the conduct of joint ventures, which include disagreements as to how to develop, operate and finance a project, inequality of bargaining power, incompatible strategic and economic objectives, and possible arbitration or litigation between the participants regarding joint venture matters. These matters may have an adverse effect on Entrée's ability to realize the full economic benefits of its interest in the property that is the subject of a joint venture, which could affect its results of operations and financial condition as well as the Company's share price.

Entrée may be subject to risks inherent in legal proceedings.

In the course of its business, Entrée may from time to time become involved in various claims, arbitration and other legal proceedings, with and without merit, including the existing binding arbitration proceedings with OTLLC and Turquoise Hill and the claim filed by Entrée LLC with the Administrative Court of Mongolia seeking an order for the MTA to review and confirm the calculations of values of the Licences in accordance with applicable laws of Mongolia. The nature and results of any such proceedings cannot be predicted with certainty. Any potential future claims and proceedings are likely to be of a material nature. In addition, such claims, arbitration, and other legal proceedings can be lengthy and involve the incurrence of substantial costs and resources by Entrée, and the outcome, and Entrée's ability to enforce any ruling(s) obtained pursuant to such proceedings, are subject to inherent risk and uncertainty. The initiation, pursuit and outcome of any particular claim, arbitration or legal proceeding could have a material adverse effect on Entrée's financial position and results of operations, and on Entrée's business, assets and prospects. In addition, if Entrée is unable to resolve any existing or future potential disputes and proceedings favourably, or obtain enforcement of any favourable ruling, if any, that may be obtained pursuant to such proceedings, it is likely to have a material adverse impact on Entrée's business, financial condition and results of operations and Entrée's assets and prospects as well as the Company's share price.

Entrée may be unable to enforce its legal rights in certain circumstances.

In the event of a dispute arising at or in respect of Entrée's foreign operations, Entrée may be subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of foreign courts or may not be successful in subjecting foreign persons to the jurisdiction of courts in Canada or other jurisdictions. Entrée may also be hindered or prevented from enforcing its rights with respect to a governmental entity or instrumentality because of the doctrine of sovereign immunity. Any adverse or arbitrary decision of a court, arbitrator or other governmental or regulatory body, or Entrée's inability to enforce its contractual rights, may have a material adverse impact on Entrée's business, assets, prospects, financial condition and results of operation as well as the Company's share price.

Entrée's rights to use and access certain land area could be adversely affected by the application of the Government of Mongolia's Resolution 81, Resolution 140 or Resolution 175.

In June 2010, the Government of Mongolia passed Resolution 140, the purpose of which is to authorize the designation of certain land areas for "state special needs" within certain defined areas, some of which include or are in proximity to the Oyu Tolgoi project. These state special needs areas are to be used for Khanbogd village development and for infrastructure and plant facilities necessary to implement the development and operation of the Oyu Tolgoi project. A portion of the Shivee Tolgoi licence is included in the land area that is subject to Resolution 140.

In June 2011, the Government of Mongolia passed Resolution 175, the purpose of which is to authorize the designation of certain land areas for "state special needs" within certain defined areas in proximity to the Oyu Tolgoi project. These state special needs areas are to be used for infrastructure facilities necessary to implement the development and construction of the Oyu Tolgoi project. Portions of the Licences are included in the land area that is subject to Resolution 175.

It is expected but not yet formally confirmed by the Government of Mongolia that to the extent that a consensual access agreement exists or is entered into between OTLLC and an affected licence holder, the application of Resolution 175 to the land area covered by the access agreement will be unnecessary. OTLLC has existing access and surface rights to the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property.

While the OTIA contains provisions restricting the circumstances under which the Licences may be expropriated, which may make the application of Resolution 140 and Resolution 175 to the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property unnecessary, there can be no assurances that the Resolutions will not be applied in a manner that has an adverse impact on Entrée.

In March 2014, the Government of Mongolia passed Resolution 81, the purpose of which is to approve the direction of the Gashuunsukhait Railway Line and to appoint the Minister of Roads and Transportation to develop a detailed engineering layout of the base structure of the railway. On June 18, 2014, Entrée was advised by MRPAM that the base structure overlaps with a portion of the Javkhlant licence. By Order No. 123 dated June 18, 2014, the Minister of Mining approved the composition of a working group to resolve matters related to the holders of licences through which the railway passes. The Minister of Mining did not respond to a request from Entrée to meet to discuss the proposed railway, and no further correspondence from MRPAM or the Minister of Mining was received. As provided for in the Law on Government of Mongolia and Law on Railway Transportation, the Government of Mongolia has the power to determine a railway line in order to implement a national railway project, however, as of the date of the issuance of Resolution 81, it was not clear whether the Government of Mongolia had the legal right to take a portion of the Javkhlant licence, with or without compensation, in order to implement a national railway project. The Law on Land of Mongolia was amended on July 8, 2015 to provide the Government of Mongolia has the right to take land for special needs in order to implement a large-scale national development, infrastructure projects and programs. It remains uncertain whether the Government of Mongolia will attempt to exercise that right in connection with Resolution 81. As the Gashuunsukhait Railway Line has been completed and the OTIA contains provisions restricting the circumstances under which the Javkhlant licence may be expropriated, Resolution 81 is not expected to result in any adverse impact on Entrée.

Social media has increasing power to influence public perceptions in Mongolia and elsewhere.

Damage to Entrée's reputation or interests can be the result of the actual or perceived occurrence of any number of events, and could include any negative publicity, whether true or not. Although Entrée believes it operates in a manner that is respectful to all affected parties and take cares in protecting its image and reputation, Entrée does not have control over how it is perceived by others. Any reputation loss could result in decreased investor confidence and increased challenges in developing and maintaining community relations, which may have adverse effects on the Company's business, financial condition, and share price. The usage of social media and other web-based

applications to connect the global community continues to increase. As a result, social media has increasing power to influence public perceptions (and impact corporate reputations). Entrée does not have control over third-party content about it that is generated and shared by users of social media platforms, nor can Entrée control user discussions and commentary about the Company, which in turn increases the risk of losing control over public perception of the Company and its reputation. Reputation loss, including specifically as a result of social media misinformation campaigns targeting the Licences and the Company's interest in the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV, may lead to increased and continued challenges in developing and maintaining community relations, decreased investor confidence, and may act as an impediment to the Company's overall ability to advance its projects and procure capital from investors, thereby having a material adverse impact on the Company's business, financial condition and share price.

Risks Associated With The Development of the Oyu Tolgoi Project

The Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property forms part of the Oyu Tolgoi project. As a result, certain risk factors associated with the development of the Oyu Tolgoi project are also applicable to Entrée and may adversely affect Entrée, including the following.

The global economic and political environment is uncertain and unstable.

The viability of the Oyu Tolgoi project is sensitive to commodity economics, which are greatly influenced by macroeconomic developments, including uncertainty and instability resulting from China-U.S. tensions and the indirect impacts of the war in Ukraine and conflict in the Middle East, among other things, as well as geopolitical developments, which have the potential to increase trade tensions, undermining rule-based trading systems. A deteriorating economic or political environment could lead to falling commodity prices (reduced cash flow, limiting profitability), trade actions (increased tariffs, retaliations, and sanctions), and governments' efforts to exert more control over their natural resources or to protect their domestic economies by changing contractual, regulatory or tax measures. This can potentially impact key markets, operations, investments, tax obligations, financial results and access to funding. In addition, input cost inflation and escalation could increase pressure on operating costs and margins.

The actual cost of developing the Oyu Tolgoi project may differ materially from estimates and involve unexpected problems or delays.

OTLLC's estimates regarding the cost of development and operation of the Oyu Tolgoi project are estimates only. The estimates and the assumptions upon which they are based are subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual expenditures to differ materially from those estimated. If these estimates prove incorrect, the total capital expenditures required to complete ramp-up of the Oyu Tolgoi project Lift 1 underground mine, including Entrée's share of Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV capital expenditures being debt financed by OTLLC, may increase, which may have a material adverse impact on Entrée, its results of operations, financial conditions, and the Company's share price. Specifically, the estimated schedule and cost for the ramp-up of the Lift 1 underground mine by OTLLC, including in respect of timing of first production and sustainable first production from the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property and the development capital spend for the project, including Entrée's share of Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV capital expenditures being debt financed by OTLLC, may differ materially from the results of the 2021 Technical Report.

Neither OTFS20 nor the results of the 2021 Reserve Case and 2021 PEA reflect the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic or other delays to date. In particular, first development work on Hugo North Extension Lift 1 commenced in October 2024 due to later than planned commencement of the Panel 0 undercut on the Oyu Tolgoi mining licence, lateral development scope changes, impacts of COVID-19 on development progression and delays to Shafts 3 and 4, which were commissioned during the third quarter 2024 and are required to provide ventilation to support production from Panels 1 and 2 during ramp-up. Development work on Hugo North Extension Lift 1 was suspended in June 2025 pending transfer of the Licences from Entrée LLC to OTLLC as Manager of the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV.

OTLLC previously advised the Company the Panel 1 undercut is expected to commence on the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property in H2 2027 and draw bell firing is expected to follow in H2 2028. However, ongoing delays in completion of the transfer of the Licences to OTLLC will result in delays, which may be significant, to lateral development and the commencement of undercutting on the Shivee Tolgoi mining licence area. Such delays could have an adverse effect on the development costs and schedule in the OTFS20 upon which the 2021 Technical Report are based, as well as the business, assets, future cash flow, and financial condition of the Company, and the Company's share price.

There are a number of uncertainties inherent in the development and construction of any new or existing mine, including the Oyu Tolgoi project underground mine. These uncertainties include: the timing and cost, which can be considerable, of the construction of mining and processing facilities; the availability and cost of skilled labour; ground and rock mass conditions and stability; the impact of fluctuations in commodity prices, process water, power and transportation, including costs of transport for the supply chain for the Oyu Tolgoi project, which requires routing approaches which have not been fully tested; the annual usage costs to the local province for sand, aggregate and water; the availability and cost of appropriate smelting and refining arrangements; and the need to obtain necessary environmental and other government permits, such permits being on reasonable terms, and the timing of those permits. The cost, timing and complexities of mine construction and development are increased by the remote location of the Oyu Tolgoi project.

It is common in new mining operations and in the development, construction, or expansion of existing facilities to experience unexpected problems and delays during such activities, which may cause delays in commencement or expansion of mineral production or sustainable production. Any delays could impact disclosed project economics. Accordingly, there is no assurance that the future development, construction, or expansion activities will be successfully completed within cost estimates, on schedule or at all and, if completed, there is no assurance that such activities will result in profitable mining operations.

There can be no assurance that OTLLC will be capable of securing the funding that it needs to continue the development of the Oyu Tolgoi project, including the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property.

Further development of the Oyu Tolgoi project depends upon the ability of OTLLC to obtain additional funding, and such additional funding may not be available or available on reasonable commercial terms.

The OTIA includes a number of future covenants that may be outside of the control of the investors to perform.

The OTIA commits Rio Tinto and OTLLC to perform many obligations in respect of the development and operation of the Oyu Tolgoi project, including to eventually utilize only Mongolian power sources. While performance of many of these obligations is within their effective control, the scope of certain obligations may be open to interpretation. Further, the performance of other obligations may require co-operation from third parties or may be dependent upon circumstances that are not necessarily within the control of Rio Tinto or OTLLC. Non-fulfillment of any obligation may result in a default or breach under the OTIA. Such a default or breach could result in a termination of the OTIA or damages accruing, which may have a material adverse impact on Entrée and the Company's share price.

There are risks associated with companies operating sustainably, their community relations and their social license to operate.

Mining companies are increasingly required to operate in a sustainable manner and to provide benefits to affected communities, and there are risks associated with OTLLC, Rio Tinto or the Company failing to maintain a "social license" to operate Oyu Tolgoi including the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property. "Social license" does not refer to a specific permit or license, but rather is a broad term used to describe community and even governmental acceptance of a company's plans and activities related to exploration, development, or operations on its mineral projects. Despite a company's best efforts, there are factors that may affect its efforts to maintain social license, including weak relationships with civil society leading to mistrust and opposition, influencing governments, regulators, and

stakeholders; national or local changes in sentiment toward mining; resource nationalism; evolving social concerns; and changing economic conditions and challenges. There can be no guarantee that social license can be maintained, and without strong community support, the ability to secure necessary permits, obtain project financing, and/or move a project into development or operation may be compromised or precluded. Delays attributable to a lack of community support or other community-related disruptions or delays can translate directly into a decrease in the value of a project or into an inability to bring the project to, or maintain, production. The cost of measures and other issues relating to the sustainable development of mining operations may result in additional operating costs, higher capital expenditures, reputational damage, active community opposition and other unforeseeable consequences.

Risks Associated With the Amended Funding Agreement

In certain circumstances the Company may be required to return a portion of the Deposit to IRC.

The 2013 Agreement provided for a partial refund of the Deposit and a pro rata reduction in the number of metal credits deliverable to IRC in the event of a partial expropriation of Entrée's economic interest, contractually or otherwise, in the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property. The Amended Funding Agreement provides that the Company will not be required to make any further refund of the Deposit if Entrée's economic interest is reduced by up to and including 17%. If there is a reduction of greater than 17% up to and including 34%, the Amended Funding Agreement provides the Company with greater flexibility and optionality in terms of how the Company will refund a corresponding portion of the Deposit, including not requiring Entrée to refund cash. To the extent there is an expropriation of greater than 34%, which is not reversed during the abeyance period provided for in the Amended Funding Agreement with IRC, the Company will be required to return a portion of the Deposit in cash (the amount of the repayment not to exceed the amount of the Unearned Balance).

Certain events outside of Entrée's control may be an event of default under the Amended Funding Agreement.

If an event of default occurs under the Amended Funding Agreement, the Company may be required to immediately pay to IRC a default fee, which it may not have sufficient funds to cover. Some potential events of default may be outside of Entrée's control, including a full expropriation of Entrée's economic interest, contractually or otherwise, in the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property which is not reversed during the abeyance period provided for in the Amended Funding Agreement. If an event of default occurs and the Company is required to pay a default fee to IRC, it may have a material adverse impact on Entrée's business, financial condition, assets and prospects, and on the Company's share price.

Short term fluctuations in mineral prices may expose the Company to trading losses.

Under the Amended Funding Agreement, the Company agrees to use future cash flows from its mineral property interests to purchase and deliver metal credits to IRC. The Amended Funding Agreement does not require the Company to deliver actual metal production, therefore the Company will have to use revenue it receives from the sale of its share of metal production to purchase the requisite amount of metal credits for delivery to IRC. To the extent metal prices on the day on which the Company's production is sold are different from metal prices on the day on which the Company purchases metal credits for delivery to IRC, the Company may suffer a gain or loss on the difference.

Risks Associated With Mining

Resource and reserve estimates, including estimates for the Hugo North Extension and Heruga deposits, are estimates only, and are subject to change based on a variety of factors.

The estimates of reserves and resources, including the anticipated tonnages and grades that will be achieved or the indicated level of recovery that will be realized, are estimates only and no assurances can be given as to their accuracy. Such estimates are, in large part, based on interpretations of geological data obtained from drill holes and

other sampling techniques, and large-scale continuity and character of the deposits will only be determined once significant additional drilling and sampling has been completed and analyzed. Actual mineralization or formations may be different from those predicted. It may also take many years from the initial phase of drilling before production is possible, and during that time the economic feasibility of exploiting a deposit may change. Reserve and resource estimates are materially dependent on prevailing market prices and the cost of recovering and processing minerals at the mine site. Market fluctuations in the price of metals or increases in the costs to recover metals may render the mining of ore reserves uneconomical and materially adversely affect operations. Moreover, various short-term operating factors may cause a mining operation to be unprofitable in any particular accounting period.

Prolonged declines in the market price of metals may render reserves containing relatively lower grades of mineralization uneconomic to exploit and could reduce materially reserves and resources. Should such reductions occur, the discontinuation of development or production might be required. The estimates of mineral reserves and resources attributable to a specific property are based on accepted engineering and evaluation principles. The estimated amount of contained metals in probable mineral reserves does not necessarily represent an estimate of a fair market value of the evaluated property.

There are numerous uncertainties inherent in estimating quantities of mineral reserves and resources. The estimates in the Company's disclosure documents are based on various assumptions relating to commodity prices and exchange rates during the expected life of production, mineralization, the projected cost of mining, and the results of additional planned development work. Actual future production rates and amounts, revenues, taxes, operating expenses, environmental and regulatory compliance expenditures, development expenditures, and recovery rates may vary substantially from those assumed in the estimates. Any significant change in the assumptions underlying the estimates, including changes that result from variances between projected and actual results, could result in material downward revision to current estimates, which may have a material adverse impact on Entrée and the Company's share price.

Mineral prices are subject to dramatic and unpredictable fluctuations.

Entrée expects to derive revenues, if any, from the extraction and sale of base and precious metals such as copper, gold, silver and molybdenum. The price of those commodities has fluctuated widely in recent years, and is affected by numerous factors beyond Entrée's control, including international economic, ESG and political trends, armed conflict and sanctions, resource nationalism, tariffs, trade restrictions, geopolitical fragmentation, expectations of inflation, global and regional demand and trade flow, currency exchange fluctuations, interest rates, global or regional consumptive patterns, speculative activities, increased production due to improved extraction and production methods and economic events, including COVID-19 and the performance of global economies. Ongoing worldwide economic uncertainty could lead to prolonged recessions in many markets which may, in turn, result in reduced demand for commodities, including base and precious metals.

The effect of these factors on the price of base and precious metals, and, therefore, the economic viability of any of Entrée's property interests, cannot accurately be predicted. Should prevailing metal prices remain depressed, there may be a curtailment or suspension of mining, development, and exploration activities. Entrée would have to assess the economic impact of any sustained lower metal prices on recoverability and, therefore, the cut-off grade and level of reserves and resources. These factors could have an adverse impact on Entrée's future cash flows, earnings, results of operations, stated reserves and financial condition, which may have an adverse impact on Entrée and the Company's share price.

Entrée has interests in properties that are not in commercial production. There is no assurance that the existence of mineral reserves will be established in commercially exploitable quantities.

Mineral reserves have been established on Lift 1 of the Hugo North Extension deposit in Mongolia. Mineral resources have been outlined on Hugo North Extension Lift 2 and the Heruga deposit. Unless and until mineral reserves are

established in economically exploitable quantities on a deposit, and it is brought into commercial production, Entrée cannot earn any revenues from operations on that deposit.

Mineral exploration and development involves substantial expenses and a high degree of risk, which even a combination of experience, knowledge and careful evaluation may not be able to adequately mitigate. There is no assurance that commercial quantities of ore will be discovered or that, even if commercial quantities of ore are discovered, a mineral property will be brought into commercial production. The discovery of mineral deposits is dependent upon a number of factors, not the least of which is the technical skill of the exploration personnel involved. The commercial viability of a mineral deposit, once discovered, is also dependent upon a number of factors, some of which are the particular attributes of the deposit, such as size, grade and proximity to infrastructure, metallurgical recoveries, metal prices and government regulations, including regulations relating to taxation, royalties, allowable production, importing and exporting of minerals, and environmental protection. Most of the above factors are beyond the control of Entrée.

The probability of an individual prospect ever having mineral reserves that meet the requirements of the definition is extremely remote.

There can be no assurance that Entrée or its partners will be able to obtain or maintain any required permits.

Both mineral exploration and extraction require permits from various foreign, federal, state, provincial and local governmental authorities and are governed by laws and regulations, including those with respect to prospecting, mine development, mineral production, transport, export, taxation, labour standards, water rights, occupational health, waste disposal, toxic substances, land use, environmental protection, mine safety and other matters. There can be no assurance that Entrée or any of its partners, including OTLLC, will be able to obtain or maintain any of the permits required for the continued exploration of mineral properties in which Entrée has an interest or for the construction and operation of a mine on those properties at economically viable costs. If required permits cannot be obtained or maintained, Entrée or its partners may be delayed or prohibited from proceeding with planned exploration or development of the mineral properties in which Entrée has an interest and Entrée's business could fail.

Entrée's property interests are subject to substantial environmental and other regulatory requirements, and such regulations are becoming more stringent. Non-compliance with such regulations could materially adversely affect Entrée.

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

Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner which will likely require stricter standards and enforcement, increased fines and penalties for non-compliance, more stringent environmental assessments of proposed projects and a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and their officers, directors, and employees. There is no assurance that future changes in environmental regulation, if any, will not adversely affect Entrée's operations. Environmental hazards may exist on the properties in which Entrée holds interests which are presently unknown to Entrée and which have been caused by previous or existing third-party owners or operators of the properties. Government approvals and permits are also often required in connection with various aspects of operations on the properties in which Entrée has an interest. To the extent that such approvals are required and not obtained, Entrée or its partners may be delayed or prevented from proceeding with planned exploration or development of the mineral properties, which may have a material, adverse impact on Entrée and its share price.

In Mongolia, 50% of a proposed reclamation budget is required to be deposited with the local Soum Governor's office (a soum is the local Mongolian equivalent of a township or district) which will be refunded only on acceptable completion of land rehabilitation after mining operations have concluded. Even if a licence holder relinquishes its licences, it will still remain responsible for any required reclamation.

There can be no assurance that title to the Licences is free from defects.

While Entrée has investigated title to the Licences held by Entrée LLC, title may be challenged by third parties or the Licences that permit Entrée and its partners to explore, develop and mine the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property may expire or be forfeit if Entrée or its partners fail to timely renew them or pay the required fees.

Entrée cannot guarantee that its rights will not be revoked or altered to its detriment as a result of actions by the Mongolian Ministry of Mining, MRPAM, the Government Working Group, the Parliament of Mongolia's Resolution 120, the Government of Mongolia's Resolution 81, 140 and/or 175 or otherwise. The ownership and validity of mining licences is often uncertain and may be contested.

In Mongolia, should a third-party challenge to the boundaries or registration of ownership arise, the Government of Mongolia may declare the property in question a special reserve for up to three years to allow resolution of disputes or to clarify the accuracy of its mining licence register. Entrée is not aware of any third-party challenges to the Licences held by Entrée LLC. There is, however, no guarantee that title to the Licences will not be challenged or impugned in the future.

Mineral exploration and development is subject to extraordinary operating risks.

Mineral exploration and development involves many risks which even a combination of experience, knowledge and careful evaluation may not be able to overcome. Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV operations are subject to all of the hazards and risks inherent in the exploration and development of resources, including liability for pollution or hazards against which the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV cannot insure or against which the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV may elect not to insure. Any such event could result in work stoppages and damage to property, including damage to the environment. While OTLLC as Manager provides insurance for the benefit of the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV participants in accordance with the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JVA, such coverage does not necessarily protect the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV participants against all operating hazards. The payment of any liabilities that arise from any such occurrence would have a material, adverse impact on Entrée.

Global climate change could exacerbate certain risks facing Entrée's business.

Global climate change could exacerbate certain of the risks facing Entrée's business, including the frequency and severity of weather-related events, resource shortages, changes in rainfall and storm patterns and intensities, water shortages, rising water levels and changing temperatures which can disrupt operations, damage infrastructure or assets, create financial risk or otherwise have a material adverse effect on Entrée's results of operations, financial position or liquidity. These may result in substantial costs to respond during the event, to recover from the event and possibly to modify existing or future infrastructure requirements to prevent recurrence. Climate changes could also disrupt operations by impacting the availability and cost of materials needed for mining operations and could increase insurance and other operating costs. Global climate change also results in regulatory risks which vary according to the national and local requirements implemented by each jurisdiction where Entrée is present. There continues to be a lack of consistent climate legislation, which creates economic and regulatory uncertainty. Increased public awareness and concern regarding global climate change may result in more legislative and regulatory requirements to reduce or mitigate the effects of greenhouse gas emissions.

Entrée's business, operations and financial condition could be materially adversely affected by the outbreak of epidemics or pandemics.

Entrée's business, operations and financial condition could be materially adversely affected by the outbreak of epidemics or pandemics or other health crises.

For example, the COVID-19 pandemic significantly disrupted global health, economic and market conditions, triggering a period of slowdown in the global economy and recessions. Despite business and commercial re-openings throughout the world, and the availability of vaccines and ongoing vaccination programs in some geographies, the pandemic has had and continues to have adverse repercussions in the jurisdictions where the Company operates. Even though the COVID-19 pandemic has been declared over, the Company may continue to experience material adverse effects to its business, financial condition, and prospects as a result of the continued disruption in the global economy and any resulting recession, the effects of which may continue to persist.

Risks Related To Entrée

Entrée may not have sufficient access to information from OTLLC or Rio Tinto.

OTLLC as manager of the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV is required at all reasonable times to keep Entrée fully informed of operations on the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property. However, Entrée also previously relied upon access to Turquoise Hill's public disclosure, including Turquoise Hill's NI 43-101 Technical Report, for timely and detailed information about the Oyu Tolgoi project as a whole. On December 16, 2022, Turquoise Hill closed a plan of arrangement pursuant to which Rio Tinto acquired the approximately 49% of the outstanding shares of Turquoise Hill that it did not already own. Turquoise Hill's shares have been delisted from the TSX and the New York Stock Exchange, it has ceased to be a reporting issuer in Canada, and it is no longer required to prepare and file continuous disclosure documents. As a result, Entrée may not have sufficient timely access to detailed technical, financial, and operational information about the Oyu Tolgoi project and government relations to enable Entrée to properly assess, act on, and disclose material risks and opportunities that may apply to Entrée's business as they arise.

Entrée can provide investors with no assurances that it will generate any operating revenues or ever achieve profitable operations.

Although Entrée has been in the business of exploring mineral resource properties since 1995, Entrée has never had any revenues from its operations. In addition, its operating history has largely been restricted to the acquisition and exploration of its mineral properties. Entrée anticipates that it will continue to incur operating costs without realising any revenues until such time as the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property is brought into production. Entrée expects to continue to incur losses into the foreseeable future. Entrée recognises that if it is unable to generate revenues from mining operations and any dispositions of its interests in properties, Entrée will not be able to earn profits or continue operations. Entrée can provide investors with no assurance that it will generate any operating revenues or ever achieve profitable operations.

Entrée may be forced to raise funds for operating expenses from outside sources.

Entrée has not generated any revenue from operations since its incorporation. Entrée anticipates that it will continue to incur operating expenses without revenues unless and until it is able to generate cash flows from the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property. As at December 31, 2025, Entrée had working capital of approximately \$4.2 million. Entrée's average monthly operating expenses in 2025 were approximately \$0.4 million, including general and administrative expenses and investor relations expenses. The Company also has a carried interest in the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property. As a result, Entrée believes that it will not have to raise any additional funds to meet its currently budgeted operating requirements for the next 12 months. If these funds are not sufficient, or if Entrée does not begin generating revenues from operations sufficient to pay its operating expenses when Entrée has expended them, Entrée will be forced to raise necessary funds from outside sources. While Entrée may be able to

raise funds through strategic alliances, joint ventures, product streaming or other arrangements, it has traditionally raised its operating capital from sales of equity, but there can be no assurance that Entrée will continue to be able to do so.

As a result of their existing shareholdings and agreements with Entrée, IRC, Rio Tinto, and OTLLC potentially have the ability to influence Entrée's business and affairs.

IRC's beneficial shareholdings in the Company, totaling approximately 24.1% of the Company's outstanding Common Shares, and Rio Tinto's beneficial shareholdings in the Company, totaling approximately 15.7% of the Company's outstanding Common Shares, potentially give IRC and Rio Tinto the voting power to influence the policies, business and affairs of Entrée and the outcome of any significant corporate transaction or other matter, including approval of any significant amendments to or restructuring of existing agreements, a merger or business combination, or a sale of all, or substantially all, of Entrée's assets including by delaying, deterring or preventing such transaction. In addition, Rio Tinto (on behalf of OTLLC) has operational control over the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property. OTLLC and IRC also have certain rights in the event of a proposed disposition by Entrée of its interest in the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV. The share position in the Company of each of IRC and Rio Tinto may have the effect of delaying, deterring, or preventing a transaction involving a change of control of the Company in favour of a third party that otherwise could result in a premium in the market price of the Company's Common Shares in the future. There can be no assurance that IRC, Rio Tinto, or OTLLC will exercise their rights or act in a manner that is consistent with the best interests of the Company or its other shareholders.

The Company's Articles and indemnity agreements between the Company and its officers and directors indemnify its officers and directors against costs, charges and expenses incurred by them in the performance of their duties.

The Company's Articles contain provisions requiring the Company to indemnify Entrée's officers and directors against all judgements, penalties or fines awarded or imposed in, or an amount paid in settlement of, a legal proceeding or investigative action in which such party, by reason of being a director or officer of Entrée, is or may be joined. The Company also has indemnity agreements in place with its officers and directors. Such limitations on liability may reduce the likelihood of derivative litigation against the Company's officers and directors and may discourage or deter the Company's shareholders from suing its officers and directors based upon breaches of their duties to Entrée, though such an action, if successful, might otherwise benefit Entrée and the Company's shareholders.

Investors' interests in the Company will be diluted and investors may suffer dilution in their net book value per Common Share if the Company issues additional securities.

Entrée has never generated revenue from operations, and it is currently without a source of revenue. The Company may be required to issue additional securities to finance Entrée's operations.

The Company may also in the future grant to some or all of Entrée's directors, officers, consultants, and employees additional options to purchase Common Shares and additional deferred share units as non-cash incentives to those persons. The issuance of any options or deferred share units could, and the issuance of any additional Common Shares upon the exercise of options or redemption of deferred share units will, cause the Company's existing shareholders to experience dilution of their ownership interests.

If the Company issues additional Common Shares, investors' interests in the Company will be diluted and investors may suffer dilution in their net book value per Common Share depending on the price at which such securities are sold. As at the date of this AIF, the Company had outstanding options exercisable into 3,126,544 Common Shares which, if exercised as at the date of this AIF, would represent approximately 1.5% of the Company's issued and outstanding Common Shares. In addition, as at the date of this AIF, the Company had 3,637,735 vested deferred share units outstanding which, if such deferred share units were redeemed and the Company elected to issue Common Shares upon redemption, would represent approximately 1.7% of the Company's issued and outstanding

Common Shares. As at the date of this AIF, the Company had outstanding Warrants to purchase 1,288,850 Common Shares which, if exercised as at the date of this AIF, would represent approximately 0.6% of the Company's issued and outstanding Common Shares. If all of these securities are exercised or redeemed and the underlying Common Shares are issued, such issuance will cause a reduction in the proportionate ownership and voting power of all other shareholders. The dilution may result in a decline in the market price of the Company's Common Shares.

There can be no assurance that the Company will ever have sufficient earnings to declare and pay dividends.

The Company has no earnings or dividend record. The Company has not paid dividends on its Common Shares since incorporation and does not anticipate doing so in the foreseeable future. Prospective investors seeking or needing dividend income or liquidity should, therefore, not purchase the Company's Common Shares. The Company currently has no revenue and a history of losses, so there can be no assurance that the Company will ever have sufficient earnings to declare and pay dividends to the holders of Common Shares.

Certain associations may give rise to conflicts of interest.

Some of the directors and officers of the Company are also directors, officers or employees of other companies that are similarly engaged in the business of acquiring, exploring and developing natural resource properties. Such associations may give rise to conflicts of interest from time to time. Entrée's directors and officers are required by law to act honestly and in good faith with a view to its best interests and to disclose any interest which they may have in any of its projects or opportunities. In general, if a conflict of interest arises at a meeting of a board of directors, any director in a conflict will disclose his or her interest and abstain from voting on such matter or, if he or she does vote, his or her vote does not count.

There can be no assurance that Entrée will be able to attract and retain key management personnel.

Entrée's ability to continue its exploration and development activities and to develop a competitive edge in the marketplace depends, in large part, on its ability to attract and maintain qualified key management personnel. Competition for such personnel is intense, and there can be no assurance that Entrée will be able to attract and retain such personnel. Its development now, and in the future, will depend on the efforts of key management figures. The loss of any of these key people could have a material adverse effect on Entrée's business. Entrée currently only maintains key-man life insurance on its President & Chief Executive Officer.

Fluctuations in currency exchange rates may impact Entrée's financial position and results.

Fluctuations in Canadian and United States currency exchange rates may significantly impact Entrée's financial position and results.

Future negative effects due to changes in tax regulations cannot be excluded.

Entrée runs its business in different countries and strives to run its business in as tax efficient a manner as possible. The tax systems in certain of these countries are complicated and subject to change. For this reason, the possibility of future negative effects on the results of the Company due to changes in tax regulations cannot be excluded. Repatriation of earnings to Canada from other countries may be subject to withholding taxes. Entrée has no control over withholding tax rates.

The Company is subject to anti-corruption legislation.

The Company is subject to Canada's *Corruption of Foreign Officials Act* and other similar legislation (collectively, "Anti-Corruption Legislation"), which prohibits Entrée or any officer, director, employee or agent of Entrée or any shareholder of the Company on its behalf from paying, offering to pay, or authorizing the payment of anything of value to any foreign government official, government staff member, political party, or political candidate in an

attempt to obtain or retain business or to otherwise influence a person working in an official capacity. Anti-Corruption Legislation also requires public companies to make and keep books and records that accurately and fairly reflect their transactions and to devise and maintain an adequate system of internal accounting controls. Entrée's international activities create the risk of unauthorized payments or offers of payments by its employees, consultants or agents, even though they may not always be subject to its control. Entrée prohibits these practices by its employees and agents. However, Entrée's existing safeguards and any future improvements may prove to be less than effective, and its employees, consultants and agents may engage in conduct for which it might be held responsible. Any failure by Entrée to adopt appropriate compliance procedures and ensure that its employees and agents comply with Anti-Corruption Legislation and applicable laws and regulations in foreign jurisdictions could result in substantial penalties or restrictions on Entrée's ability to conduct business in certain foreign jurisdictions, which may have a material adverse impact on Entrée and the price of the Company's Common Shares.

Entrée may be subject to increased costs and compliance risks as a result of being a public company.

Legal, accounting, and other expenses associated with public company reporting requirements have increased significantly over time. The Company anticipates that general and administrative costs associated with regulatory compliance will continue to increase with ongoing compliance requirements as well as any new rules implemented by governmental agencies having jurisdiction, the Canadian Securities Administrators, the OTCQB, and the TSX in the future. These rules and regulations have significantly increased the Company's legal and financial compliance costs and made some activities more time-consuming and costly. There can be no assurance that the Company will effectively meet all of the requirements of these rules and regulations.

Internal controls cannot provide absolute assurance with respect to the reliability of financial reporting and financial statement preparation.

Internal controls over financial reporting are procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance that transactions are properly authorized, assets are safeguarded against unauthorized or improper use, and transactions are properly recorded and reported. A control system, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance with respect to the reliability of financial reporting and financial statement preparation.

The Company may be vulnerable to actions of activist shareholders.

In the past, shareholders have instituted class action lawsuits against companies that have experienced volatility in their share price. Class action lawsuits can result in substantial costs and divert management's attention and resources, which could significantly harm the Company's profitability and reputation. There is no assurance that the Company will not be subject to class action lawsuits. Publicly traded companies have also increasingly become subject to campaigns by investors seeking to advocate certain governance changes or corporate actions. The Company could be subject to such shareholder activity or demands. Given the challenges the Company has encountered in its business in past years, its governance and strategic focus may not satisfy such shareholders who may attempt to promote or effect further changes or acquire control over the Company. Responding to proxy contests, media campaigns and other actions by activist shareholders, if required, will be costly and time-consuming, will disrupt the Company's operations and would divert the attention of the Board and management from the pursuit of the Company's business strategies. If individuals are elected to the Board with a specific agenda to increase short-term shareholder value, it may adversely affect or undermine the Company's ability to effectively implement its plans. Perceived uncertainties as to the Company's future direction resulting from shareholder activism could also result in the loss of potential business opportunities and may make it more difficult to attract and retain qualified personnel and business partners, to the Company's detriment.

Entrée's operations depend on information technology ("IT") systems.

These IT systems could be subject to network disruptions caused by a variety of sources, including computer viruses, security breaches and cyberattacks, as well as disruptions resulting from incidents such as cable cuts, damage to

physical plants, natural disasters, terrorism, fire, power loss, vandalism and theft. Entrée's operations also depend on the timely maintenance, upgrade and replacement of networks, equipment, IT systems and software, as well as pre-emptive expenses to mitigate the risks of failures. Any of these and other events could result in information system failures, delays or increase in capital expenses. The failure of information systems or a component of information systems could, depending on the nature of any such failure, adversely impact Entrée's reputation and results of operations. Although to date Entrée has not experienced any material losses relating to cyber attacks or other information security breaches, there can be no assurance that Entrée will not incur such losses in the future. Entrée's risk and exposure to these matters cannot be fully mitigated because of, among other things, the evolving nature of these threats. As a result, cyber security and the continued development and enhancement of controls, processes and practices designed to protect systems, computers, software, data and networks from attack, damage or unauthorized access remain a priority. As cyber threats continue to evolve, Entrée may be required to expend additional resources to continue to modify or enhance protective measures or to investigate and remediate any security vulnerabilities.

Entrée believes that it was a passive foreign investment company ("PFIC") during 2025, which may have a material effect on U.S. Holders.

The Company believes it was a "passive foreign investment company" within the meaning of Section 1297 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended ("PFIC") during the year ended December 31, 2025 and, based on current business plans and financial expectations, believes it may be a PFIC in its current tax year and subsequent tax years, which may have a material effect on United States shareholders ("U.S. Holders"). If the Company is a PFIC for any year during a U.S. Holder's holding period of Common Shares, then such U.S. Holder generally will be required to treat any gain realized upon a disposition of the Common Shares or any so-called "excess distribution" received on its Common Shares as ordinary income, and to pay an interest charge on a portion of such gain or distribution. In certain circumstances, the sum of the tax and the interest charge may exceed the total amount of proceeds realized on the disposition, or the amount of excess distribution received, by the U.S. Holder. Subject to certain limitations, these tax consequences may be mitigated if a U.S. Holder makes a timely and effective "QEF Election" (as defined below) or a "Mark-to-Market Election" (as defined below). A U.S. Holder who makes a timely and effective QEF Election generally must report on a current basis its share of the Company's net capital gain and ordinary earnings for any year in which the Company is a PFIC, whether or not the Company distributes any amounts with respect to the Common Shares. However, U.S. Holders should be aware that there can be no assurance that the Company will satisfy the record keeping requirements that apply to a QEF, or that the Company will supply U.S. Holders with information that such U.S. Holders require to report under the QEF election rules, in the event that the Company is a PFIC and a U.S. Holder wishes to make a QEF election. Thus, U.S. Holders may not be able to make a QEF Election with respect to their Common Shares. A U.S. Holder who makes the Mark-to-Market Election generally must include as ordinary income each year the excess of the fair market value of the Common Shares over the holder's basis therein. Additional adverse rules would apply to U.S. Holders for any year in which the Company is a PFIC and the Company owns or disposes of shares in another corporation which is a PFIC. Each potential investor who is a U.S. taxpayer should consult its own tax advisor regarding the tax consequences of the PFIC rules and the acquisition, ownership, and disposition of the Common Shares.

There are differences in United States and Canadian reporting of reserves and resources.

The disclosure in this AIF uses terms that comply with reporting standards in Canada. These terms are defined in and required to be used by the Company pursuant to NI 43-101. NI 43-101 is a rule developed by the Canadian Securities Administrators that establishes standards for all public disclosure an issuer makes of scientific and technical information concerning mineral properties. NI 43-101 differs from the disclosure requirements of the SEC generally applicable to U.S. companies. For example, terms defined in and required to be disclosed by NI 43-101 may differ from the definitions in subpart 1300 of Regulation S-K under the Exchange Act, based on the Committee for Mineral Reserves International Reporting Standards.

Accordingly, descriptions of mineral deposits contained in this AIF may not be comparable to similar information made public by U.S. companies subject to the reporting and disclosure requirements under the United States federal securities laws and the rules and regulations thereunder.

The Company may be required to resume its periodic reporting obligations under Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act.

On September 5, 2023, the Company voluntarily filed a Form 15 with the SEC for the purpose of terminating the registration of the Company's Common Shares under Section 12(g) of the Exchange Act and suspending its reporting obligations under Sections 13(a) and 15(d) of the Exchange Act. The voluntary deregistration and suspension resulted in significant cost savings and has permitted management to focus its efforts on Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV matters.

The Company's reporting obligations under Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act have only been suspended. If on the first day of any subsequent fiscal year there are (a) 300 or more holders of record of Common Shares or (b) 500 or more holders of record of Common Shares and the Company's total assets have exceeded \$10 million on the last day of any of the Company's three most recent fiscal years, the suspension of reporting obligations under Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act will lapse, and the Company will be required to resume periodic reporting as provided in Rule 12h-3 under the Exchange Act. A requirement to resume periodic reporting would significantly increase the Company's legal and financial compliance costs and make some activities more time-consuming and costly. There could be no assurance that the Company would effectively meet all the requirements imposed upon it under applicable United States federal securities laws and the rules and regulations thereunder.

DIVIDENDS

The Company has not declared any dividends on its Common Shares since its inception on July 19, 1995. There is no restriction in the Company's Articles that will limit its ability to pay dividends on its Common Shares. However, the Company does not anticipate declaring and paying dividends to its shareholders in the near future.

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of Common Shares without par value, of which 208,571,894 were issued and outstanding at December 31, 2025 and the date of this AIF. Each Common Share is entitled to one vote. All Common Shares of the Company rank equally as to dividends, voting power and participation in assets. No Common Shares have been issued subject to call or assessment. There are no pre-emptive or conversion rights and no provision for exchange, exercise, redemption and retraction, purchase for cancellation, surrender or sinking or purchase funds. Provisions as to modification, amendments or variation of such rights or such provisions are contained in the BCBCA and the Company's Articles.

MARKET FOR SECURITIES

The Company's Common Shares are listed for trading on the TSX under the symbol "ETG". The Company's CUSIP number is 29384J 10 3.

In the United States, the Company's Common Shares trade on the OTCQB under the symbol "ERLFF".

Trading History

The following tables sets forth, for each month of the most recently completed financial year, the price range and volumes traded or quoted on the TSX (as reported by TSX Infosuite):

TSX Trading Data 2025				
	High Cdn\$	Low Cdn\$	Close Cdn\$	Volume
January	\$2.75	\$2.40	\$2.47	1,160,595
February	\$2.72	\$2.41	\$2.48	1,440,256
March	\$2.51	\$1.96	\$2.10	1,923,621
April	\$2.20	\$1.83	\$2.19	1,917,122
May	\$2.45	\$2.11	\$2.28	1,496,579
June	\$2.30	\$1.90	\$2.05	1,433,629
July	\$2.76	\$2.04	\$2.29	1,715,106
August	\$2.36	\$1.96	\$2.18	1,422,827
September	\$2.39	\$2.09	\$2.21	1,735,236
October	\$2.49	\$2.12	\$2.49	1,829,150
November	\$2.50	\$2.17	\$2.39	931,994
December	\$2.42	\$1.98	\$2.09	1,831,608

The closing price of the Company's Common Shares as reported by the TSX on December 31, 2025 (the last trading day of the year) was C\$2.09.

The Company's Common Shares are issued in registered form. Computershare Investor Services Inc. is the registrar and transfer agent for the Company's Common Shares.

On December 31, 2025, the shareholders' list for the Company's Common Shares showed 134 registered shareholders and 208,571,894 Common Shares outstanding.

The Company has no outstanding securities not listed on a marketplace other than incentive stock options, deferred share units, and Warrants. Since the beginning of the most recently completed financial year, 666,122 deferred share units and stock options to purchase an aggregate 410,391 Common Shares were granted. The following table outlines the details of the stock option grants:

Number of Options	Exercise Price C\$	Award Date	Expiry Date
310,391	\$2.22	November 21, 2025	November 20, 2030
100,000	\$2.09	January 1, 2026	December 31, 2030

On January 24, 2025, the Company issued Warrants to purchase 1,288,850 Common Shares at a price of C\$3.00 per Common Share in connection with the Non-Brokered Private Placement. The Warrants have an expiry date of January 23, 2027. See "Description of the Business – Non-Brokered Private Placement" above.

ESCROWED SECURITIES

There were no escrowed securities at December 31, 2025.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

The Company's Board consists of six directors. On December 31, 2025, Michael Price retired as a director of the Company. Effective January 1, 2026, Chris Adams was appointed to the Board to fill the vacancy created by Dr. Price's retirement.

The term of office for each director expires at the next annual general meeting following his or her election or appointment. The following is a brief account of the education and business experience of each director and executive officer, indicating each person's principal occupation during the last five years.

Alan Edwards, Non-Executive Chair and Director

Mr. Edwards has been a director of the Company since March 8, 2011.

Mr. Edwards has more than 40 years of diverse mining industry experience. He is a graduate of the University of Arizona, where he obtained a Bachelor of Science Degree in Mining Engineering and an MBA (Finance). Mr. Edwards is currently the President of AE Resources Corp., an Arizona based company, and a director of Arizona Sonoran Copper Company Inc. He formerly led Oracle Mining Corporation (CEO), Copper One Inc. (President and CEO), Frontera Copper Corporation (President & CEO), and Apex Silver Corporation (EVP and COO). Mr. Edwards previously served as Non-Executive Chairman of the Board for Tonogold Resources Inc., Mason Resources Corp. (until its acquisition by Hudbay Minerals Inc.), Rise Gold Corp., AQM Copper Inc. (until its acquisition by Teck Resources Ltd.), and AuRico Gold Inc. Mr. Edwards began his career at Phelps Dodge Mining Company in Ajo, Arizona.

Chris Adams, Director

Mr. Adams has been a director of the Company since January 1, 2026.

Mr. Adams is a mining finance consultant and corporate director with 35 years of industry experience. As head of Mining Finance for the Americas with Macquarie Group Limited, he led teams to evaluate and execute equity investments and loans to mining development projects around the world and marketed commodity derivatives. Prior to Macquarie, Mr. Adams worked in mining investment banking in Canada and Australia for both Macquarie and CIBC. He holds a B.Com. degree from McGill University, an MBA from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and the CFA designation.

Teresa Conway, Director

Ms. Conway has been a director of the Company since June 16, 2022.

Ms. Conway is a former executive with over 25 years of experience in the North American renewable energy and energy markets. She was the President and CEO of Powerex (2005 - 2017), and prior to that held various executive positions since joining Powerex in 1993, including CFO, with accountability for Information Technology. She was also with PriceWaterhouse Coopers and her primary focus was mining. Ms. Conway holds a BBA from Simon Fraser University and is a Fellow of the Chartered Professional Accountants (FCPA, FCA). In addition, Ms. Conway has the designation ICD.D from the Institute of Corporate Directors. Ms. Conway also serves on the Board of Directors of Eldorado Gold Corporation and Altius Minerals Corporation.

Allan Moss, Director

Mr. Moss has been a director of the Company since April 12, 2022.

Mr. Moss has more than 40 years global experience in technical aspects of mining, the last 20 years of which has been focused on block caving. He has been the President of Sonal Mining Technology Inc. ("Sonal"), a company

providing technical advice to the caving industry, since 2016. Mr. Moss currently acts as an independent technical advisor to several companies involved in caving, including Newmont and Freeport McMoRan.

Prior to Sonal, Mr. Moss held a range of senior technical management and advisory positions with the Rio Tinto Copper group with a focus on underground mining. Mr. Moss is a Chartered Engineer (UK), a registered Eur. Ing (EU) and an adjunct professor at the University of British Columbia teaching caving practices.

Paula Rogers, Director

Ms. Rogers has been a director of the Company since June 16, 2022.

Ms. Rogers has over 30 years of experience working with Canadian-based international public companies in the areas of corporate governance, treasury, mergers and acquisitions, financial reporting, and tax strategy. Ms. Rogers has been an officer of several public companies including Vice President, Treasurer of Goldcorp Inc. and Treasurer of Wheaton River Minerals Ltd., where she was responsible for the financing and tax structuring of several significant transactions. She also held various senior finance positions in corporate reporting, tax, and treasury at Finning International Inc. over a period of nine years. Ms. Rogers is currently Chair of Diversified Royalty Corp. and serves on the board of directors of Hudbay Minerals Inc. Ms. Rogers is a graduate of the University of British Columbia with a Bachelor of Commerce degree and holds a Chartered Professional Accountant, Chartered Accountant designation.

Stephen Scott, President, Chief Executive Officer and Director

Mr. Scott was appointed to the position of Interim Chief Executive Officer on November 16, 2015. He was appointed to the positions of President, Chief Executive Officer and director on April 1, 2016.

Mr. Scott has over 30 years of global experience in all mining industry sectors. Before joining the Company, he was the President of Minenet Advisors. Between 2000 and 2014, Mr. Scott held various global executive positions with Rio Tinto including General Manager Commercial, Rio Tinto Copper and President and Director of Rio Tinto Indonesia. He is an experienced public company director having served as an independent director on the boards of a number of TSX, LSE, and AIM listed public mining companies. Mr. Scott holds a Bachelor of Business and Graduate Certificate in Corporate Secretarial Practises from Curtin University in Western Australia.

Michael Price, Former Director

Dr. Price was a director of the Company from February 5, 2018 to December 31, 2026.

Dr. Price has over 40 years of experience in mining and mining finance. Most recently, he was the Senior Adviser and Representative, Resource Capital Funds. During his career, Dr. Price has also served as Managing Director, Joint Global Head of Mining and Metals, Barclays Capital, Managing Director, Global Head of Mining and Metals, Societe Generale and Head of Resource Banking and Metals Trading, NM Rothschild and Sons. Dr. Price has B.Sc. and Ph.D. qualifications in Mining Engineering from University College Cardiff and he has a Mine Manager's Certificate of Competency (South Africa).

Duane Lo, Chief Financial Officer

Mr. Lo was appointed to the position of Interim Chief Financial Officer on April 1, 2016, and was appointed to the position of Chief Financial Officer on November 1, 2016.

Mr. Lo has over 20 years of experience in accounting and financial management, the majority of which has been spent in the financing, management and administration of mining operations and development projects in Brazil, Africa and other jurisdictions. Mr. Lo was previously the Chief Financial Officer of Mason Resources Corp., the Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Luna Gold Corp., and Corporate Controller for First Quantum

Minerals Ltd. Mr. Lo was also employed at Deloitte in the assurance and advisory practice. Mr. Lo is currently Chief Financial Officer of Ridgeline Minerals Corp.

Susan McLeod, Vice President, Legal Affairs and Corporate Secretary

Ms. McLeod joined the Company as Vice President, Legal Affairs on September 22, 2010, and was appointed Corporate Secretary on November 22, 2010.

Prior to joining Entrée, Ms. McLeod was in private practise in Vancouver, Canada since 1997, most recently with Fasken. She has worked as outside counsel to public companies engaged in international mineral exploration and mining. She has advised clients with respect to corporate finance activities, mergers and acquisitions, corporate governance and continuous disclosure matters, and mining-related commercial agreements. Ms. McLeod was also previously the Chief Legal Officer and Corporate Secretary of Mason Resources Corp. Ms. McLeod holds a B.Sc. and an LLB from the University of British Columbia and is a member of the Law Society of British Columbia.

The table below sets out the municipality of residence and securities held by directors and executive officers as at December 31, 2025.

Name and municipality of residence	No. of Common Shares beneficially owned, directly or indirectly, or controlled ⁽¹⁾ .	No. of securities held on a fully-diluted basis
Alan Edwards ⁽²⁾ Arizona U.S.A.	1,880,020	Common Shares: 1,880,020 Stock options: 100,000 Deferred share units: 343,208 Total: 2,323,228
Teresa Conway ⁽³⁾ British Columbia Canada	Nil	Common Shares: Nil Stock options: 200,000 Deferred share units: 233,208 Total: 433,208
Allan Moss ⁽⁴⁾ British Columbia Canada	Nil	Common Shares: Nil Stock options: 200,000 Deferred share units: 233,208 Total: 433,208
Michael Price ⁽⁵⁾ London, UK	753,917	Common Shares: 753,917 Stock options: 200,000 Deferred share units: 343,208 Total: 1,297,125
Paula Rogers ⁽⁶⁾ British Columbia Canada	30,000	Common Shares: 30,000 Stock options: 200,000 Deferred share units: 233,208 Total: 463,208
Stephen Scott ⁽⁷⁾ British Columbia Canada	2,087,544	Common Shares: 2,087,544 Stock options: 1,213,796 Deferred share units: 829,878 Total: 3,938,665
Duane Lo British Columbia Canada	1,463,784	Common Shares: 1,463,784 Stock options: 399,246 Deferred share units: 535,832 Total: 2,398,862

Name and municipality of residence	No. of Common Shares beneficially owned, directly or indirectly, or controlled ⁽¹⁾ .	No. of securities held on a fully-diluted basis	
Susan McLeod British Columbia Canada	1,538,533	Common Shares:	1,538,533
		Stock options:	527,975
		Deferred share units:	684,544
		Total:	2,751,052

- (1) Meaning an officer of the issuer, or a director or senior officer that has direct or indirect beneficial ownership of, control or direction over, or a combination of direct or indirect beneficial ownership of and control or direction over securities of the issuer carrying more than 10% of the voting rights attached to all the issuer's outstanding securities.
- (2) Non-Executive Chair of the Board. Member of the Technical Committee.
- (3) Member of the Corporate Governance & Nominating Committee (Chair), Compensation Committee (Chair), and Audit Committee.
- (4) Member of the Technical Committee (Chair), Corporate Governance & Nominating Committee, and Compensation Committee.
- (5) Dr. Price retired as a director and member of the Audit Committee and Technical Committee effective December 31, 2025. Effective January 1, 2026, Chris Adams was appointed as a director and member of the Audit Committee to fill the vacancy created by Dr. Price's retirement. As at March 5, 2026, Mr. Adams held 100,000 stock options.
- (6) Member of the Audit Committee (Chair), Corporate Governance & Nominating Committee, and Compensation Committee.
- (7) Member of the Technical Committee. As at March 5, 2026, Mr. Scott held 2,062,544 Common Shares.
- (8) As at March 5, 2026, Ms. McLeod held 1,438,533 Common Shares.

To the best of the Company's knowledge as at December 31, 2025, directors and executive officers, as a group, beneficially owned, or controlled or directed, directly or indirectly, 7,753,798 Common Shares (not including Common Shares issuable upon exercise of stock options or redemption of deferred share units) representing 3.72% of the outstanding Common Shares (March 5, 2026: 6,874,881 Common Shares representing 3.29%).

Cease Trade Orders, Bankruptcies, Penalties or Sanctions

Except as otherwise disclosed in this AIF, no director or executive officer of the Company, is, or during the ten years preceding the date of this AIF has been, a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer of any company (including the Company) that:

- (a) was subject to a cease trade order, an order similar to a cease trade order or an order that denied the relevant company access to any exemption under securities legislation, for a period of more than 30 consecutive days (an "order") that was issued while the director or executive officer was acting in the capacity as director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer; or
- (b) was subject to an order that was issued after the director or executive officer ceased to be a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer and which resulted from an event that occurred while that person was acting in the capacity as director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer.

Except as otherwise disclosed in this AIF, no director or executive officer of the Company, or a shareholder holding a sufficient number of securities of the Company to affect materially the control of the Company:

- (a) is at the date hereof, or has been within the ten years preceding the date of this AIF, a director or executive officer of any company (including the Company) that, while that person was acting in that capacity, or within

a year of that person ceasing to act in that capacity, became bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency or was subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold its assets; or

- (b) has, within the ten years before the date of this AIF, become bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency, or been subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors, or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold the assets of that person.

Alan Edwards, a director of the Company, was a director of Elevation Gold Mining Corporation (“Elevation Gold”) until his resignation effective December 31, 2024. On August 1, 2024, Elevation Gold announced the Supreme Court of British Columbia (the “BC Court”) had issued an order granting Elevation Gold protection under the *Companies’ Creditors Arrangement Act* (Canada) (the “CCAA Proceeding”) and appointing KSV Restructuring Inc. as monitor. The British Columbia Securities Commission issued a cease trade order against Elevation Gold effective September 5, 2024. On September 16, 2024, the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Arizona (the “U.S. Court”) recognized the CCAA Proceeding as a foreign main proceeding under chapter 15 of title 11 of the *United States Code*. On December 2, 2024, Elevation Gold entered into an arm’s length agreement in respect of the purchase and sale of certain of its assets (the “Transaction”). The Transaction was subsequently approved by the BC Court, the U.S. Court, and the TSX Venture Exchange. Effective December 31, 2024, Elevation Gold ceased to have an operating business or material assets, and all directors and officers resigned from their positions.

No director or executive officer of the Company or a shareholder holding a sufficient number of securities of the Company to affect materially the control of the Company, has been subject to:

- (a) any penalties or sanctions imposed by a court relating to securities legislation or by a securities regulatory authority or has entered into a settlement agreement with a securities regulatory authority; or
- (b) any other penalties or sanctions imposed by a court or regulatory body that would likely be considered important to a reasonable investor making an investment decision.

Standing Committees of the Board of Directors

The standing committees of the Board are the Audit Committee, the Compensation Committee, the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee and the Technical Committee.

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee is comprised of three directors, each of whom, in the judgement of the Board, meets the independence requirements of applicable securities legislation and policies for audit committee members. The members of the Audit Committee are Paula Rogers (Chair), Teresa Conway, and Chris Adams. All members of the Audit Committee are financially literate. Relevant education and experience for members of the Audit Committee is listed under their profiles above.

The mandate of the Audit Committee is to oversee the Company’s financial reporting obligations, systems and disclosure, including monitoring the integrity of the Company’s financial statements, monitoring the independence and performance of the Company’s external auditors and acting as a liaison between the Board and the Company’s auditors. The activities of the Audit Committee typically include reviewing interim financial statements and annual financial statements, management’s discussion and analysis and news releases with respect to the Company’s financial performance before they are publicly disclosed, ensuring that internal controls over accounting and financial systems are maintained and that accurate financial information is disseminated to shareholders. Other responsibilities include reviewing the results of internal and external audits and any change in accounting procedures

or policies and evaluating the performance of the Company's auditors. The Audit Committee communicates directly with the Company's external auditors in order to discuss audit and related matters whenever appropriate.

The full text of the Audit Committee Charter is attached to this AIF as an Appendix.

Audit Fees

The following table shows the aggregate fees billed to the Company by its external auditor in each of the last two years.

	2025	2024
Audit Fees ⁽¹⁾	\$54,314	\$68,577
Audit Related Fees ⁽²⁾	\$Nil	\$Nil
Tax Fees ⁽³⁾	\$Nil	\$Nil
All other fees	\$Nil	\$Nil
Total:	\$54,314	\$68,577

- (1) Audits of the Company's consolidated financial statements, meetings with the Audit Committee and management with respect to annual filings, consulting and accounting standards and transactions.
- (2) Audit-related fees paid for assurance and related services by the auditors that were reasonably related to the performance of the audit or the review of the Company's quarterly financial statements that are not included in *Audit Fees*.
- (3) Tax compliance, taxation advice and tax planning for international operations.

Compensation Committee

The Compensation Committee is comprised of three directors, each of whom, in the judgement of the Board, meets the independence requirements of applicable securities legislation and policies for compensation committee members. The members of the Compensation Committee are: Teresa Conway (Chair), Allan Moss, and Paula Rogers.

The primary objective of the Compensation Committee is to discharge the Board's responsibilities relating to compensation of the executive officers and directors of the Company to ensure that such compensation realistically reflects the responsibilities and risks of such positions. In addition, the Compensation Committee makes recommendations for grants under the Company's Stock Option Plan and Deferred Share Unit Plan and makes recommendations with respect to annual and special bonuses that may be awarded to executive officers at the Board's discretion.

Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee

The Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee is comprised of three directors, each of whom, in the judgement of the Board, meets the independence requirements of applicable securities legislation and policies for nominating committee members. The Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee: (1) assists the Board, on an annual basis, by identifying individuals qualified to become Board members, and recommends to the Board the director nominees for the next annual meeting of shareholders; (2) assists the Board in the event of any vacancy on the Board by identifying individuals qualified to become Board members, and recommends to the Board qualified individuals to fill any such vacancy; and (3) recommends to the Board, on an annual basis, director nominees for each Board committee. The members of the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee are: Teresa Conway (Chair), Allan Moss, and Paula Rogers.

Technical Committee

The members of the Technical Committee consist of Allan Moss (Chair), Alan Edwards, and Stephen Scott. In the judgement of the Board, Mr. Moss and Mr. Edwards are independent directors. Mr. Scott is not independent by virtue of the fact he is the President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company. The mandate of the Technical

Committee is, to the extent necessary or advisable, to review and make recommendations to the Board relating to proposed Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV work programs and budgets, Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property mine designs, studies, and mineral resources and reserves estimates, and Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV activities, operations and assets.

Potential Conflicts of Interest

To the best of the Company's knowledge, and other than as disclosed in this AIF, there are no known existing or potential conflicts of interest between the Company and any director or officer of the Company. The Company's directors and officers may serve as directors or officers of other companies or have significant shareholdings in other resource companies. Such associations may give rise to conflicts of interest from time to time. Directors are required by law to act honestly and in good faith with a view to Entrée's best interests and to disclose any interest which they may have in any of Entrée's projects or opportunities. In general, if a conflict of interest arises at a meeting of the Board, any director in a conflict will disclose his or her interest and abstain from voting on such matter or, if he or she does vote, his or her vote does not count. In determining whether or not Entrée will participate in any project or opportunity, the directors will primarily consider the degree of risk to which Entrée may be exposed and its financial position at that time.

PROMOTERS

Not applicable.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AND REGULATORY ACTIONS

The Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JVA requires the Manager (OTLLC) to hold all assets on behalf of the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV, including the Licences. Transfer of the Licences to OTLLC, as Manager and owner of an 80% (or 70% depending on depth of mineralization) participating interest in the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property is necessary for Hugo North Extension Lift 1 development work to proceed.

The Company and OTLLC have been operating under the Joint Venture Agreement in the form appended to the Earn-in Agreement since 2008. Notwithstanding the foregoing, OTLLC did not deliver a formally executed copy of the document to the Company. In 2022, the Company's Board authorized and approved the commencement of binding arbitration proceedings against OTLLC and Turquoise Hill to seek declarations and orders for specific performance relating to certain provisions of the Earn-in Agreement and the Joint Venture Agreement. Both Turquoise Hill and OTLLC are Respondents to the arbitration proceedings.

The arbitration was commenced on May 26, 2022, in Vancouver, British Columbia under the *International Commercial Arbitration Act* (British Columbia). A three-member international arbitration Tribunal was appointed, and the evidentiary hearing took place in Vancouver on April 8 and 9, 2024. Closing submissions were heard in Toronto on July 10, 2024.

On December 19, 2024, a partial final Award was made by the Tribunal. The Tribunal ruled in favour of the Company on all issues and dismissed the Respondents' counterclaims.

The Tribunal issued final and binding declarations that:

- OTLLC is obligated to provide to the Company an executed copy of the Joint Venture Agreement, in the form appended to the Earn-in Agreement, subject only to any amendments to its terms that the Company and OTLLC mutually agree;
- OTLLC is obligated to facilitate and accept the transfer of the Licences for the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV as required by the Joint Venture Agreement; and

- Any taxes and fees assessed on the transfer of the Licences are subject to the terms of the Joint Venture Agreement, with OTLLC contributing the Company's 20% share as a loan under Section 10.1 of the Joint Venture Agreement.

The Tribunal also reserved the Company's claims for specific performance, and in the alternative equitable damages, and the issue of costs, to a subsequent award, if necessary.

On February 3, 2025, the Company announced the formal execution and delivery by the parties of the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JVA.

On February 5, 2025, Entrée LLC and OTLLC executed and delivered License Transfer Agreements to govern the transfer of the Licences to OTLLC. On February 11, 2025, the parties lodged the License Transfer Agreements and supporting documentation with the MTA for the assessment of tax on the transfer of the Licences in accordance with applicable laws of Mongolia.

Corporate income tax at a rate of 10% of the value of the Licences (with certain deductions allowed) will be assessed. The Methodology to calculate the value of the Licences for corporate income tax purposes is set out in Decree No. 302 passed by the Minister of Finance on December 31, 2019. The calculations must be confirmed by the MTA and taxes assessed and paid before the documentation necessary to affect the transfer of the Licences may be submitted to the MRPAM for registration.

The Company and OTLLC actively engaged with the MTA and provided all materials necessary for the MTA to confirm the calculations of the values of the Licences in accordance with the Methodology. No confirmation was received from the MTA within the timeframe prescribed by law. On May 19, 2025, Entrée LLC lodged a formal complaint with the MTA. On July 3, 2025, the MTA advised Entrée LLC in writing it cannot confirm the calculations of the values of the Licences and provide a tax payment certificate until the percentage of State ownership is determined.

On August 1, 2025, Entrée LLC filed a claim with the Administrative Court of Mongolia seeking an order for the MTA to review and confirm the calculations of values of the Licences in accordance with applicable laws of Mongolia. The Court hearing is currently scheduled for March 2026.

INTEREST IN MANAGEMENT AND OTHERS IN MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS

Not applicable.

TRANSFER AGENTS AND REGISTRARS

Computershare Investor Services Inc. at its offices in Vancouver and Toronto is both the transfer agent and registrar for the Company. Their address is 3rd Floor, 510 Burrard Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 3G9, Telephone: (604) 689-9853, Facsimile: (604) 689-8144.

MATERIAL CONTRACTS

1. *Joint Venture Agreement effective June 30, 2008, as amended February 3, 2025, between Entrée Resources Ltd. and Oyu Tolgoi LLC.*

The Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JVA contains provisions governing the parties' activities on the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property, including exploration, acquisition of additional real property and other interests, engaging in development and other operations, engaging in marketing products, and completing and satisfying all environmental compliance and other continuing obligations affecting the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Property.

2. *Amended and Restated Equity Participation and Funding Agreement dated February 14, 2013 and amended March 1, 2016 between Entrée Gold Inc. (now Entrée Resources Ltd.) and Sandstorm Gold Ltd. (now International Royalty Corporation).*

See “Description of the Business – IRC – Amended and Restated Equity Participation and Funding Agreement” above.

3. *Equity Participation and Earn-in Agreement dated October 15, 2004, between Entrée Gold Inc. (now Entrée Resources Ltd.) and Ivanhoe Mines Ltd. (now Turquoise Hill), as amended on November 9, 2004 and subsequently assigned to Ivanhoe Mines Mongolia Inc. XXK (now OTLLC) on March 1, 2005.*

Under the Earn-in Agreement, OTLLC earned a 70% participating interest in mineralization above a depth of 560 m on the Project Property, and an 80% participating interest in mineralization below that depth, by spending an aggregate \$35 million on exploration. OTLLC completed its earn-in on June 30, 2008, at which time a joint venture was formed. The Earn-in Agreement terminated upon the formation of the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV, except for certain provisions that expressly survived termination.

INTEREST OF EXPERTS

Entrée’s auditor is Davidson & Company LLP, Chartered Professional Accountants, in Vancouver, British Columbia. The Company’s audited consolidated financial statements as at and for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023 have been filed under National Instrument 51-102 – *Continuous Disclosure Obligations* in reliance on the report of Davidson & Company, independent registered chartered professional accountants, given on their authority as experts in auditing and accounting. Davidson & Company LLP have confirmed they are independent of the Company in accordance with the rules of professional conduct of the Chartered Professional Accountants of British Columbia.

Wood Canada Limited prepared the 2021 Technical Report, which forms the basis of the scientific and technical disclosure regarding the Entrée/Oyu Tolgoi JV Project, a copy of which is available on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca. To the knowledge of the Company, Wood and its designated professionals as a group have a registered or beneficial interest, direct or indirect, in less than one percent of the outstanding Common Shares.

Robert Cinits, P. Geo, approved the technical information in this AIF and the Company’s news releases and other disclosure documents. Mr. Cinits has a registered or beneficial interest, direct or indirect, in 492,519 Common Shares and incentive stock options to purchase 54,146 Common Shares of the Company.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information, including directors’ and officers’ remuneration and indebtedness, principal holders of the Company’s securities and securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation is contained in the management information circular for the Annual General Meeting of the Company’s securityholders held on June 19, 2025. Additional financial information is contained in the Company’s comparative financial statements and MD&A as at and for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023. Copies of the information circular, financial statements and MD&A are available on SEDAR+ and may also be obtained upon request from the Company at Suite 1650, 1066 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia V6E 3X1.

Additional information relating to Entrée Resources Ltd. may be found on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca.

APPENDIX

TO ANNUAL INFORMATION FORM DATED MARCH 5, 2026

ENTRÉE RESOURCES LTD.

AUDIT COMMITTEE CHARTER

As Adopted by the Board of Directors on December 4, 2014 and amended on May 23, 2018, December 13, 2019, March 30, 2023, December 12, 2023, and December 12, 2024. Last reviewed on November 4, 2025.

I. Purpose of Audit Committee of Entrée Resources Ltd. (the “Company”)

The purpose of the Audit Committee (the “Committee”) is to:

1. Assist the Board of Directors of the Company (the “Board”) in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities relating to:
 - (a) the quality and integrity of the Company’s financial statements, financial reporting process and systems of internal controls and disclosure controls regarding risk management, finance, accounting, and legal and regulatory compliance;
 - (b) the appointment, independence, qualifications, and compensation of the Company’s external auditor and review of the audit efforts of the Company’s external auditor; and
 - (c) the development and implementation of policies and processes regarding corporate governance matters (in conjunction with the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee).
2. Provide an open avenue of communication between the external auditor, the Company’s financial and senior management and the Board.
3. Prepare any reports required to be prepared by the Committee pursuant to the rules of any stock exchange on which the Company’s shares are listed and pursuant to the rules of any securities commission or other regulatory authority having jurisdiction, whether for inclusion in the Company’s continuous disclosure documents or otherwise.

The Committee will primarily fulfill these responsibilities by carrying out the activities enumerated in Section VII below of this Charter.

While the Committee has the responsibilities and powers set forth in this Charter, it is not the duty of the Committee to plan or conduct audits, or to determine that the Company’s financial statements are complete and accurate or are in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, accounting standards, or applicable laws and regulations. This is the responsibility of management of the Company and the Company’s external auditor, as well as any advisors employed by the Committee. Because the primary function of the Committee is oversight, the Committee shall be entitled to rely on the expertise, skills and knowledge of management and the Company’s external auditor and the integrity and accuracy of information provided to the Committee by such persons in carrying out its oversight responsibilities. Nothing in this Charter is intended to change the responsibilities of management and the external auditor.

II. Composition

Unless otherwise permitted under applicable securities laws, and the rules of any stock exchanges and markets upon which the Company's securities are listed or traded as in effect from time to time, the Committee shall at all times be composed of at least three members, each of whom: (i) is a director of the Company; (ii) is "independent"; and (iii) is "financially literate".

A Committee member is considered "independent" if the member: (i) is not an executive officer or employee of the Company or any of its subsidiaries; (ii) is free from any business interest or other direct or indirect relationship which in the opinion of the Board could reasonably be perceived to interfere with (a) the member's ability to act in the best interest of the Company; or (b) the exercise of independent judgement in carrying out the member's responsibilities as a member of the Board or a committee of the Board; (iii) is a beneficial holder, directly or indirectly, collectively of 10% or less of the votes of all issued and outstanding securities of the Company; and (iv) otherwise satisfies the definition of "independent" as set forth in National Instrument 52-110 – *Audit Committees* and any other applicable securities laws, and rules of any stock exchange or market upon which the Company's securities are listed or traded as in effect from time to time.

For the purposes of satisfying the independence requirement, Committee members may not, other than in their capacity as members of the Committee, the Board, or any other committee of the Board (i) accept, directly or indirectly, any consulting, advisory, or other compensatory fee¹ from the Company, or any of the Company's subsidiaries; or (ii) be an affiliate of the Company or any of the Company's subsidiaries.

A Committee member is considered "financially literate" if such member has the ability to read and understand a set of financial statements that present a breadth and level of complexity of accounting issues that are generally comparable to the breadth and complexity of the issues that can reasonably be expected to be raised by the Company's financial statements.

III. Authority

The Committee shall have the authority to (i) retain (at the Company's expense) its own legal counsel, accountants and other consultants that the Committee believes, in its sole discretion, are needed to carry out its duties and responsibilities; (ii) conduct investigations that it believes, in its sole discretion, are necessary to carry out its responsibilities; and (iii) take whatever actions that it deems appropriate to foster an internal culture that is committed to maintaining quality financial reporting, sound business risk practices and ethical behaviour within the Company. In addition, the Committee shall have the authority to request any officer, director, employee or consultant of the Company, the Company's outside legal counsel and the external auditor to meet with the Committee and any of its advisors and to respond to their inquiries. The Committee shall have full access to the books, records and facilities of the Company in carrying out its responsibilities. Finally, the Board shall adopt resolutions which provide for appropriate funding, as determined by the Committee, for (i) services provided by the external auditor in rendering or issuing an audit report, (ii) services provided by any adviser employed by the Committee which it believes, in its sole discretion, are needed to carry out its duties and responsibilities, or (iii) ordinary administrative expenses of the Committee that are necessary or appropriate in carrying out its duties and responsibilities.

The Committee shall be responsible for establishing procedures for (i) the receipt, retention and treatment of complaints received by the Company regarding accounting, internal accounting controls, or auditing

¹ Compensatory fees do not include the receipt of remuneration for acting in his or her capacity as a member of the Board or any Board committee, or as a part-time chair or vice-chair of the Board or any Board committee or fixed amounts of compensation under a retirement plan (including deferred compensation) for prior service with the Company (provided, however, that such compensation is not contingent upon continued service to the Company).

matters; (ii) the confidential, anonymous submissions by employees of the Company regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters; and (iii) the submission of any other complaints or reports pursuant to the policies of the Company in effect from time to time, including without limitation the Company's Whistleblower Policy, Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, and Information Technology and Cybersecurity Policy.

The Committee shall review the reports of the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer (in connection with their required certifications for the Company's filings with the Canadian Securities Administrators) regarding any significant deficiencies or material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal controls and any fraud that involves management or other employees of the Company who have a significant role in managing or implementing the Company's internal controls. During this review, the Committee should evaluate whether the internal control structure, as created and as implemented, provides reasonable assurances that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit the Company's external auditors to reconcile the Company's financial statements in accordance with applicable securities laws.

The Committee, in its capacity as a committee of the Board, is directly responsible for the appointment, compensation, retention and oversight of the work of the external auditor engaged (including resolution of disagreements between the Company's management and the external auditor regarding financial reporting) for the purpose of preparing and issuing an audit report or performing other audit, review or attest services for the Company.

The external auditor shall submit to the Audit Committee annually a formal written statement delineating all relationships between the external auditor and the Company and its subsidiaries, addressing the non-audit services provided to the Company or its subsidiaries and the matters set forth in or required by the rules and regulations of all relevant regulatory authorities.

The external auditor shall submit to the Audit Committee annually a formal written statement of the fees billed for each of the following categories of services rendered by the external auditor: (i) the audit of the Company's annual financial statements for the most recent fiscal year and any reviews of the financial statements; (ii) information technology consulting services for the most recent fiscal year, in the aggregate and by each service (and separately identifying fees for such services relating to financial information systems design and implementation); and (iii) all other services rendered by the external auditor for the most recent fiscal years, in the aggregate and by each service.

IV. Appointing Members

The members of the Committee shall be appointed or re-appointed by the Board on an annual basis. Each member of the Committee shall continue to be a member thereof until such member's successor is appointed, unless such member shall resign or be removed by the Board (including as a result of such member ceasing to be "independent") or such member shall cease to be a director of the Company. Where a vacancy occurs at any time in the membership of the Committee, it may be filled by the Board and shall be filled by the Board if the membership of the Committee is less than three directors as a result of the vacancy.

V. Chair

The Board, or in the event of its failure to do so, the members of the Committee, must appoint a Chair from the members of the Committee. If the Chair of the Committee is not present at any meeting of the Committee, an acting Chair for the meeting shall be chosen by majority vote of the Committee from among the members present. In the case of a deadlock on any matter or vote, the Chair shall refer the matter to the Board. All requests for information from the Company or the external auditor shall be made through the Chair.

VI. Meetings

The time and place of meetings of the Committee and the procedure at such meetings shall be determined from time to time by the members thereof provided that:

1. A quorum for meetings shall be two members, present in person or by telephone, video conferencing, or other telecommunication device that permit all persons participating in the meeting to speak and hear each other;
2. The Committee shall meet at least quarterly (or more frequently as circumstances dictate); and
3. Notice of the time and place of every meeting shall be given to each member of the Committee and, to the extent their attendance is required, the external auditors of the Company at least 48 hours prior to the time of such meeting.

While the Committee is expected to communicate regularly with management, the Committee shall exercise a high degree of independence in establishing its meeting agenda and in carrying out its responsibilities. The Committee shall submit the minutes of all meetings of the Committee to, or discuss the matters discussed at each Committee meeting with, the Board.

VII. Specific Duties

In meeting its responsibilities, the Committee is expected to:

1. Select the external auditor, considering independence and effectiveness, approve all audit and non-audit services in advance of the provision of such services and the fees and other compensation to be paid to the external auditor, and oversee the services rendered by the external auditor (including the resolution of disagreements between management and the external auditor regarding preparation of financial statements) for the purpose of preparing or issuing an audit report or related work, and the external auditor shall report directly to the Committee;
2. Pre-approve any non-audit services to be provided to the Company by the external auditor and the fees for those services;
3. Review the performance of the external auditor, including the lead partner of the external auditor, and, in its sole discretion, approve any proposed discharge of the external auditor when circumstances warrant, and appoint any new external auditor;
4. Periodically review and discuss with the external auditor all significant relationships the external auditor have with the Company to determine the independence of the external auditor, including a review of service fees for audit and non-audit services;
5. Review and approve the Company's hiring policies from time to time regarding partners, employees and former partners and employees of the present and former external auditor of the Company;
6. Inquire of management and the external auditor and evaluate the effectiveness of the Company's process for assessing significant risks or exposures and the steps management has taken to monitor, control and minimize such risks to the Company;

7. Consider, in consultation with the external auditor, the audit scope and plan of the external auditor;
8. Review with the external auditor the coordination of audit effort to assure completeness of coverage, and the effective use of audit resources;
9. Consider and review with the external auditor, out of the presence of management:
 - (a) the adequacy of the Company's internal controls and disclosure controls including the adequacy of computerized information systems and security;
 - (b) the truthfulness and accuracy of the Company's financial statements; and
 - (c) any related significant findings and recommendations of the external auditor together with management's responses thereto;
10. Following completion of the annual audit, review with management and the external auditor:
 - (a) the Company's annual financial statements and related footnotes;
 - (b) the external auditor's audit of the financial statements and the report thereon;
 - (c) any significant changes required in the external auditor's audit plan; and
 - (d) other matters related to the conduct of the audit which are to be communicated to the committee under generally accepted auditing standards;
11. Following completion of the annual audit, review separately with each of management and the external auditor any significant difficulties encountered during the course of the audit, including any restrictions on the scope of work or access to required information;
12. Establish regular and separate systems of reporting to the Committee by each of management and the external auditor regarding any significant judgments made in management's preparation of the financial statements and the view of each as to appropriateness of such judgments;
13. In consultation with the external auditor, review any significant disagreement among management and the external auditor in connection with the preparation of the financial statements, including management's responses;
14. Consider and review with management:
 - (a) significant findings during the year and management's responses thereto; and
 - (b) any changes required in the planned scope of their audit plan;
15. Review, prior to publication, all filings with regulatory authorities and any other publicly disclosed information containing the Company's financial statements, including Management's Discussion & Analysis, any certification, report, opinion or review rendered by the external auditor, any press releases announcing earnings (especially the use of "pro forma" or "adjusted" information not prepared in compliance with generally accepted accounting principles) and all financial information and earnings guidance

- intended to be provided to analysts and the public or to rating agencies, and consider whether the information contained in these documents is consistent with the information contained in the financial statements;
16. Review each interim financial report required to be filed by the Company under section 4.3 of National Instrument 51-102 - *Continuous Disclosure Obligations* and, if the Board has delegated the approval of such interim financial report to the Committee, approve such interim financial report prior to filing;
 17. Facilitate the preparation and inclusion of any report from the Committee or other disclosures as required by applicable laws and regulations in the Company's continuous disclosure documents or other filings of all regulatory authorities having jurisdiction;
 18. Review with management the adequacy of the insurance and fidelity bond coverages, reported contingent liabilities, and management's assessment of contingency planning. Review management's plans regarding any changes in accounting practices or policies and the financial impact of such changes, any major areas in management's judgment that have a significant effect upon the financial statements of the Company, and any litigation or claim, including tax assessments, that could have a material effect upon the financial position or operating results of the Company;
 19. Review with management and the external auditor (provided in the case of quarterly or other periodic reports the external auditor has been engaged to perform a review) each annual, quarterly and other periodic report prior to its filing with the relevant regulators or prior to the release of earnings;
 20. Review policies and procedures with respect to officers' expense accounts and perquisites, including their use of corporate assets, and consider the results of any review of these areas by the external auditor;
 21. Review, with the Company's counsel, any legal, tax or regulatory matter that may have a material impact on the Company's financial statements, operations, related Company compliance policies, and programs and reports received from regulators;
 22. Evaluate and review with management the Company's guidelines and policies governing the process of risk assessment and risk management;
 23. Meet with the external auditor and management in separate executive sessions to discuss any matters that the Committee or these groups believe should be discussed privately with the Committee;
 24. Report Committee actions to the Board with such recommendations as the Committee may deem appropriate;
 25. Maintain, review and update the procedures for (i) the receipt, retention and treatment of complaints received by the Company regarding accounting, internal accounting controls or auditing matters; (ii) the confidential, anonymous submission by employees of the Company of concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters; and (iii) the submission of any other complaints or reports pursuant to the policies of the Company in effect from time to time, including without limitation the Company's Whistleblower Policy, Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, and Information Technology and Cybersecurity Policy;

26. Review, assess and update this Charter on an annual basis and recommend any proposed changes to the Board for approval, in accordance with the requirements of all applicable laws;
27. Perform such other functions consistent with this Charter, the Company's Articles and governing law, as the Committee deems necessary or appropriate;
28. Together with the Board, ensure policies and produces are in place and are effective to maintain the integrity of the Company's: (i) disclosure controls and procedures; (ii) internal control over financial reporting; and (iii) management information systems; and
29. Oversee the identification, evaluation, remediation, and monitoring of cybersecurity risks relevant to the Company and the industry in which it operates as well as any security breaches.