



Management's Discussion & Analysis of Financial Results

For the three months ended March 31, 2025

Excellon Resources Inc. (the "Company" or "Excellon") has prepared this Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Results ("MD&A") for the three months ended March 31, 2025 in accordance with the requirements of National Instrument 51-102 ("NI 51-102").

This MD&A contains information as at May 15, 2025 and provides information on the operations of the Company for the three months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024 and subsequent to the period end, and should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, which have been filed under Excellon's profile on SEDAR+ (www.sedarplus.ca). The audited consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"). All figures in this MD&A are in thousands of United States dollars (\$'000) unless otherwise noted.

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BUSINESS AND STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Excellon's vision is to realize opportunities through the acquisition of advanced development or producing assets with further potential to gain from an experienced management team for the benefit of our employees, communities and shareholders. Excellon is in the process of acquiring the past-producing Mallay Silver Mine and Tres Cerros Exploration Project in Peru. The Company is also advancing a portfolio of gold, silver and base metals assets including Kilgore, an advanced gold exploration project in Idaho; and Silver City, a high-grade epithermal silver district in Saxony, Germany with 750 years of mining history and little modern exploration.

The common shares of Excellon trade on the Toronto Venture Stock Exchange (the "TSXV") under the symbol "EXN", OTC Pink Market (the "OTC") in the United States under the symbol "EXNRF", and on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange under the symbol "E4X2".

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

Closed upsized brokered private placement offering of Units

On May 14, 2025, the Company closed a previously announced "best efforts" brokered private placement offering of approximately 76.2 million units at a price of C\$0.105 per unit for aggregate gross proceeds of C\$8.0 million. Each unit comprised one common share and one-half common share purchase warrant of the Company. Each whole warrant entitles the holder to acquire one Common Share at a price of C\$0.15 per Common Share for a period of 36 months from the closing date. The Company paid agent's fees in the amount of C\$456,000 and issued a total of 4,361,642 broker warrants exercisable at C\$0.105 for a period of 36 months and 578,750 finder's shares. The Company intends to use the net proceeds for advancing development of the Mallay Mine, working capital and general corporate purposes.

Advanced offtake financing for Mallay Mine Restart

The Company reported progress toward securing offtake-linked financing for the restart of operations at the past-producing Mallay Mine. The Company received several non-binding proposals from leading trading houses for zinc and lead concentrate offtake agreements. Each proposal includes an associated prepayment or structured finance facility to provide near-term funding for restart activities at Mallay, including financing facilities ranging from US\$4 to US\$6 million, tenors of up to 30 months and annual interest rates ranging from SOFR + 5% to 7%.

All proposals are subject to customary conditions precedent, including satisfactory due diligence and completion of the Company's acquisition of Minera CRC S.A.C. ("Minera CRC"), the owner of Mallay. Offtake terms include multi-year commitments for 100% of production. Excellon aims to close the acquisition of Minera CRC in by the end of May 2025. The Company expects to conclude offtake discussions post closing of the acquisition.

Completed transfer of listing to TSX Venture Exchange

Further to the Company's news releases dated April 15 and May 2, 2025, the listing of the Company's common shares was transferred from the Toronto Stock Exchange (the "TSX") to the TSX Venture Exchange (the "TSXV") effective May 7, 2025. The Common Shares continue to trade under the symbol "EXN".

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ASSET SUMMARY

Refer to the Company's Annual Information Form ("AIF") for a detailed overview of the Company's exploration projects, including mineral resource estimates.

OUTLOOK

Mallay Mine – Transitioning to Production

- Excellon expects to close the Mallay Acquisition by the end of May 2025, positioning the Company for a near-term return to silver production.
- Work is underway to:
 - Update the historical resource model, reflecting current silver and base metal prices.
 - Define a three-year mine plan and six-month restart schedule.
 - Advance discussions with offtake partners and evaluate non-dilutive funding options.
- Excellon's experienced operating team is focused on executing a capital-efficient restart strategy.

Tres Cerros – Large-Scale Epithermal Potential

Following recent surface prospecting and sampling, Tres Cerros has emerged as a compelling gold-silver target:

- **High-Grade Gold Samples:** Assays returned gold values of up to 9.313 g/t gold in oxidized quartz-sulfide vein outcrops, confirming the presence of a high-sulfidation epithermal system.
- **Significant Silver Mineralization:** Silver grades over 1,000 g/t silver (assay limit) were also identified in brecciated zones, highlighting the potential for robust precious-metal mineralization.
- **Broad Alteration Footprint:** Systematic mapping has revealed advanced argillic alteration over a 2,500 metre by 500 metre trend. Mineralization remains open in all directions.
- **Possible Sulphide Anomaly Detected:** Ground-based Induced Polarization ("IP") geophysical surveys have outlined a broad high-chargeability, low-resistivity anomaly south of the primary alteration zone, suggesting a deeper sulphide-rich feeder system.
- **Evidence of Potential Porphyry System:** Elevated copper content (0.3%-0.6%) in select channel samples suggests a deep porphyry-style target.
- **Historical and Recent Data Alignment:** Over 500 samples collected since 2016 confirm a consistent precious-metal anomaly (+100 ppb Au and/or 1 oz/t Ag) along the full 2,500 metre trend, reinforcing the potential for a large, cohesive mineralized system. Over 19% of these samples assayed above 1 g/t Au and 22% were above 1 oz/t Ag.
- **Potential for Scale:** Tres Cerros shares similar host rocks (Tertiary Calipuy volcanic units abutting Cretaceous Chimu silicified arenites), advanced argillic alteration, and structural controls to the Lagunas Norte deposit, which historically produced >10 Moz Au in the same regional belt.

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Kilgore Project, Idaho

Kilgore is an advanced exploration-stage project located in Clark County, Idaho. A preliminary economic assessment was completed on Kilgore in 2019 that demonstrated potential as a low-cost, open pit, heap-leach mining operation. The Company acquired Kilgore for approximately US\$20 million in 2020 at a time when the average gold price was approximately US\$1,600/oz.

1. A Renewed Exploration Thesis for Kilgore: Near-Deposit or Resource Mineralization Growth

With most of the historic drilling focused on felsic tuffs, the opportunity for Excellon is to expand on a redeveloped geologic model, focusing on the Aspen sedimentary package. Our interpretation is that the Dacite intrusive acted as a barrier to the transfer of mineralized fluids from the sedimentary package to the tuffs.

When re-inspecting core, mineralization in the Aspen sediments is associated with quartz stockwork, often hosting visible gold. The nuggety effect of coarse gold within the stockwork, and the historic practise of hydraulic core splitting are likely attributing factors to irregular grade distribution within the Aspen sediments. The current exploration model suggests there are likely multiple sub-vertical higher grade structures as yet unplumbed within the Aspen Formation.

2. The Plan: Drilling to Test Thesis

Subject to securing necessary funding, the Company is targeting a Phase I drill program. The drilling would target expansion of the mineralized boundary, specifically the sediments and underexplored areas below the existing deposit. While historic drilling focused on widely disseminated zones, the Company's priority will be narrower but higher grade zones of mineralization. If Phase I drilling is successful, Excellon expects to scale the drill program accordingly in a larger, Phase II program.

3. Property Wide Exploration Potential: Numerous Targets for Follow-up

In addition to drilling, the Company plans to build on its surface exploration plan, including both near existing mineralization and high-priority, property-wide targets. These targets were generated through previous prospecting and remote sensing campaigns and largely remain underexplored across a vast 5,489 hectare land package. The purpose of the surface prospecting is to generate the next generation of drill-ready targets to prove out the Company's thesis of potential multiple low-sulphidation epithermal deposits along the caldera similar to the current Kilgore deposit.

Silver City Project, Optionality in Germany

Silver City, in the heart of the "Ore Mountains of Germany", is comprised of four mineral licences totalling 340 km². Excellon has invested approximately C\$8 million in exploration expenditures including over 22,000 metres of drilling over 2021 and 2022.

Excellon believes this is an opportune time to be exploring for minerals in Europe. The European framework for minerals investment is rapidly changing to support domestic supply security and new "Saxon Raw Materials Strategy" was recently published supporting the importance of promoting a local mining industry.

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Excellon will continue to assess the market for spin-out of the project. Priorities with a spin-out are to raise sufficient capital to adequately fund the next exploration campaign and a valuation that justifies return on historical exploration capital. As the holding costs for Silver City are exceptionally low relative to other exploration jurisdictions globally, Excellon has the benefit of optionality and timing to successfully deliver the project into the capital markets.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

Summary of Quarterly Financial Results

Financial statement highlights for the quarter ended March 31, 2025, and the last eight quarters are as follows:

	Q1 2025	Q4 2024	Q3 2024	Q2 2024	Q1 2024	Q4 2023	Q3 2023	Q2 2023
(in \$000's)	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Expenses:								
C&M and wind down expenses	-	-	-	-	-	(33)	(187)	(136)
General and administrative	(580)	(751)	(606)	(721)	(474)	(552)	(871)	(923)
Exploration and holding expense	(17)	(40)	(154)	(44)	(43)	(134)	(311)	(490)
Other (expense) income	(13)	(3)	280	(235)	(720)	(1,148)	3,932	111
Gain on deconsolidation	-	-	-	8,288	-	-	-	-
Reclassification of CTA	-	-	-	(7,622)	-	-	-	-
Impairment loss	-	-	-	-	-	(48)	(5,564)	-
Net finance expense	(349)	(577)	(295)	(336)	(1,235)	(1,630)	(808)	(1,317)
Income tax recovery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58
Net loss	(959)	(1,317)	(775)	(670)	(2,472)	(3,545)	(3,809)	(2,697)
Net loss per share, basic	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.04)	(0.08)	(0.10)	(0.07)

The following is a discussion of the material variances between Q1 2025 and Q1 2024.

	Q1 2025	Q1 2024
Net (loss) income	(959)	(2,472)

The net loss decreased by \$1.5 million in Q1 2025 over Q1 2024, primarily driven by a decrease in financing expenses (\$0.9 million) following the restructuring of the convertible debentures effective on March 28, 2024, and a decrease in other expenses (\$0.7 million) driven by a non-cash loss on Debenture Restructuring of \$0.8 million in Q1 2024.

Exploration and holding expenses	17	43
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No material variance in exploration and holding expenses for the Kilgore and Silver City Projects, between these periods.

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	Q1 2025	Q1 2024
General and administrative expense	580	474

General and administrative expense, include personnel costs, office, overhead, corporate development, legal, public company costs, share-based payments and amortization, and were \$0.1 million higher in Q1 2025, relative to the comparative period, driven primarily by legal and professional fees.

Other expense	13	720
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Other expense includes realized and unrealized foreign exchange gains and losses, unrealized gains and losses on marketable securities and warrants, interest income and other non-routine income or expenses, if any.

Other expense decreased by \$0.7 million in Q1 2025 over Q1 2024, primarily driven by a non-cash loss on Debenture Restructuring of \$0.8 million in Q1 2024

Finance expense	349	1,235
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Net finance expense includes primarily interest on the convertible debentures using the effective interest rate method. Effective March 28, 2024, the Company restructured the convertible debentures reducing the principal amount by \$10.4 million. As a result, net finance expenses decreased by \$0.9 million in Q1 2025 relative to the comparative period. The Company has the option to pay the interest on the convertible debentures in Common Shares.

COMMON SHARE DATA AS AT MAY 15, 2025

Common shares issued and outstanding	221,476,305
Stock options	6,339,500
DSUs	6,587,931
RSUs	1,271,000
Warrants (\$0.27, expiry April and May 2026)	7,593,842
Warrants (\$0.15, expiry Dec 2026)	9,750,000
Warrants (\$0.105, expiry May 2028)	4,361,642
Warrants (\$0.15, expiry May 2028)	38,095,238
Fully diluted common shares ⁽¹⁾	295,475,458

(1) Conversion of all outstanding convertible debentures would result in the issuance of an additional 73,740,000 common shares of the Company.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The condensed consolidated financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that the Company will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. Refer to Note 2 of the condensed consolidated financial statements for discussion of the material uncertainties which may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

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	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Cash and cash equivalents	404	1,362

Cash and cash equivalents decreased by \$1.0 million during the quarter. The Company invested \$0.7 million in upfront funding related to the Mallay Acquisition. Other uses of cash for Q1 2025 included general and administrative costs and working capital. The Company had no significant cash flows from financing activities in Q1 2025.

Working capital deficit	(4,967)	(3,864)
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Working capital, defined as current assets less current liabilities, changed by \$1.1 million at March 31, 2025 relative to December 31, 2024. Current liabilities increased by \$0.1 million while current assets decreased by \$1.0 million driven primarily by the decrease in cash as discussed above.

The convertible debentures do not include any financial covenants related to working capital and the Company has the option to pay the interest on the convertible debentures in Common Shares.

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Investing activities	(690)	5

The Company invested \$0.7 million in upfront funding related to the Mallay Acquisition in Q1 2025. The Company had no cash flows from financing activities in Q1 2025 nor Q1 2024.

Financial instruments

All financial assets and financial liabilities, other than derivatives, are initially recognized at the fair value of consideration paid or received, net of transaction costs, as appropriate, and subsequently carried at fair value or amortized cost. The carrying values of trade and other payables and other current assets approximate their fair value, unless otherwise noted.

The Company's financial results are sensitive to changes in foreign exchange and interest rates, and the Company may periodically consider hedging such exposure. The Company's Board of Directors together with executive management has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Company may address its price-related exposure to foreign exchange through the use of options, futures, forwards and derivative contracts.

The Mexican peso ("MXN"), Canadian dollar ("CAD"), Euro ("Euro") and US dollars ("USD") are the functional currencies of the Company, with currency exposures arising from transactions and balances in currencies other than the functional currencies. The fluctuation of the USD in relation to the CAD, MXN and the Euro impacts the reported financial performance of the Company.

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Contractual obligations

The following table summarizes contractual obligations including payments due for each of the next five years and thereafter:

	\$ 000				
	Total	Less than one year	1 – 3 years	4 – 5 years	After 5 years
Payables and accruals	3,570	3,570	-	-	-
Convertible debentures – principal (USD)	5,154	-	5,154	-	-
Convertible debentures – 6.50% interest ⁽¹⁾	329	232	97	-	-
Total:	9,053	3,802	5,251	-	-

(1) Convertible debenture interest can be paid in Common Shares at the election of the Company, at a 10% interest rate.

Commitments

The Company's projects are at varying stages of exploration advancement. The Company budgets exploration expenditures on an annual basis and does not commit to long-term drilling contracts. Exploration expenditures may be highly variable depending on ongoing results and a host of other factors, including available funds, permitting status, and changes in local or geopolitical risks. The Company does not currently have any development projects that require committed funding.

In Idaho, commitments relate to annual claim fees associated with the Company's mineral claims. There are no annual fees associated with exploration licences in Saxony, Germany. The commitments outlined below may vary depending on operational and/or exploration results or geopolitical conditions, which may lead the Company to expand or relinquish all or part of a project.

The following table summarizes the Company's significant unrecognized commitments as of the date of this MD&A (in thousands of US dollars):

Project	Type	\$ 000				
		Total	Less than one year	1 – 3 years	4 – 5 years	After 5 years ⁽¹⁾
Kilgore	Fees	640	128	256	256	-

(1) Concession and claim fees continue until the relinquishment or expiration of the applicable concessions or claims.

CONTINGENCIES

Contingencies can be either possible assets or possible liabilities arising from past events which, by their nature, will only be resolved when one or more future events not within the Company's control occur or fail to occur. The assessment of such contingencies inherently involves the exercise of significant judgment and estimates of the outcome of future events. In assessing loss contingencies related to legal proceedings that are pending against the Company or unasserted claims that may result in such proceedings or regulatory or government actions that may negatively impact our business or operations, the Company with assistance from its legal counsel evaluates the perceived merits of any legal proceedings or unasserted claims or actions.

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Contingent liability

A company retained to perform drilling services at the Kilgore Project in 2022 commenced legal proceedings against the Company and has separately claimed a statutory lien on six of the project's unpatented mining claims, based on payments alleged as due under the drilling contract in the amount of \$1.1 million. Excellon disputed the amounts claimed in such proceedings and asserted under the lien, including the basis therefor. Excellon believes that such legal proceedings and the lien are without merit and vigorously defended itself against such claims, including advancing a rigorous defence and counterclaim in legal proceedings and challenge of the basis for and validity of the lien. In Q1 2025, the plaintiff agreed to a full release of all claims against the Company and its subsidiaries. The Company received the order of dismissal on May 8, 2025.

Legal proceedings

The Company is involved in legal proceedings and business disputes from time to time arising from the normal course of business. Management, after consultation with legal counsel, believes that the outcome of these proceedings will not have a material impact on the Company's condensed consolidated financial position, results of operations or liquidity.

On April 21, 2025, the Company announced that it had received a statement of claim in which it has been named as a defendant in an action commenced by Javier Martinez Lomas in the Ontario Superior Court of Justice, related to prior litigation against a former indirect Mexican subsidiary of Excellon. The plaintiff is seeking, among other things, damages in the amount of approximately US\$23 million. The claim arises from a prior dispute in Mexico involving a former subsidiary of Excellon that operated independently under Mexican law. The matter was fully litigated in the Mexican courts, where due process was followed, and the matter was believed to be resolved. The Company believes that the lawsuit is an opportunistic attempt to relitigate a dispute that has already been addressed under Mexican law. Excellon believes that the claims in the action are without merit, and will take all appropriate steps to defend the action and dismiss the claim. Management believes the probability of outflow related to this matter is remote.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

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

ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND INTERNAL CONTROLS

Disclosure Controls & Procedures and Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Disclosure controls and procedures ("DC&P") are designed to provide reasonable assurance that all relevant information is gathered and reported to management, including the President & CEO and CFO, on a timely basis so that appropriate decisions can be made regarding public disclosure.

Internal control over financial reporting ("ICFR") means a process designed by or under the supervision of the President & CEO and CFO, management and other personnel to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS. Management use the criteria set forth in Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013) ("COSO 2013") issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission to evaluate the effectiveness of the Company's ICFR.

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The internal controls are not expected to prevent and detect all misstatements due to error or fraud.

As at March 31, 2025, the Corporation's President & CEO and CFO have certified that the DC&P are effective and that during the quarter ended March 31, 2025, the Company did not make any material changes in the ICFR that materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect the Company's ICFR.

Accounting policy, estimates and judgements

Accounting standards issued but not yet effective

The Company has not early adopted any standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

Significant accounting estimates and judgements

The Company's significant accounting policies are described in Note 4 to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024. The preparation of the consolidated financial statements require management to make estimates, assumptions and judgements that may have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements. These estimates, assumptions and judgements are continuously evaluated and are based on management's experience and expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, however actual outcomes can differ. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised.

BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT AND RISKS

Risks and uncertainties

The Company's business entails exposure to certain risks, including but not limited to: metal price risk; foreign exchange risk since the Company reports in United States dollars but operates in jurisdictions that use other currencies; the inherent risk of uncertainties in estimating Mineral Resources; political risk associated with operating in foreign jurisdictions; environmental risks; surface rights and access; enforcement of legal rights; and risks associated with labour relations issues. The current or future operations of Excellon are or will be governed by and subject to federal, state and municipal laws and regulations regarding mineral taxation, mineral royalties and other governmental charges. Any change to the mineral taxation and royalty regimes in the jurisdictions in which Excellon plans to operate could have an adverse financial impact on the Company's planned operations and the overall financial results of the Company, the extent of which cannot be predicted. For additional discussion of risk factors refer to the Company's AIF which is available under the Company's profile on SEDAR+.

ADDITIONAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Additional disclosures pertaining to the Company, including its AIF, audited and unaudited interim financial statements, management information circular, material change reports, news releases and other information, are available under Excellon's profile on SEDAR+ or on the Company's website (www.excellonresources.com).

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CAUTIONARY STATEMENTS ON FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS AND OTHER MATTERS

Forward-Looking Statements

All statements, other than statements of historical fact, contained or incorporated by reference in this Management's Discussion & Analysis of Financial Results for the three months ended March 31, 2025 and the accompanying financial statements for the same period (together, the "Q1 2025 Financial Disclosure") constitute "forward-looking statements" and "forward looking information" (collectively, "**forward-looking statements**") within the meaning of applicable Canadian and United States securities legislation. Generally, these forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as: "advancing", "aim", "alternatives", "believes", "considering", "contemplated", "contingencies", "continuing", "could", "demonstrated", "development", "de-risking", "discovery", "early-stage", "evaluate", "expected", "exploration", "estimate", "focus", "further", "future", "goals", "indicate", "initial", "intends", "investigate", "may", "model", "monitor", "near-term", "new", "observation", "ongoing", "opportunities", "option", "outlook", "pending", "pipeline", "plan", "potential", "priorities", "program", "project", "proposed", "proposition", "prospective", "prospecting", "provide", "provision", "re-assaying", "reassessing", "relogging", "review", "risk", "samples", "seeking", "should", "strategic", "studies", "subject to", "survey", "target", "test", "timelines", "trend", "uncertainties", "viability", "vision", "will" and "would", or variations of such words, and similar such words, expressions or statements that certain actions, events or results can, could, may, should, will (or not) be achieved, happen, occur, provide, result or support in the future or which, by their nature, refer to future events. In some cases, forward-looking information may be stated in the present tense, such as in respect of current matters that may be continuing, or that may have a future impact or effect. Forward-looking statements include statements regarding opportunities, outlook and strategic alternatives (including any form, aspect, value or other impacts thereof); advancing a portfolio of assets; mineralization, mineralized area or footprint, or mineral deposits (including potential, grade, further definition or expansion or extension, continuation, openness and location); mineral resource estimates (including tonnes, grade, and any expansion, increase, conversion or reclassification thereof; see also below in these Cautionary Statements under "Mineral Resources", "U.S. Readers" and "Preliminary Economic Assessments (or PEAs)"); exploration programs and activities (including prospectivity or potential (and any increase thereof), targets and assessments or interpretations of drilling and results thereof to date); any other acquisition and other strategic opportunities; closure and reclamation (including activities, expenditures, costs and provisions, and timing thereof); pending or ongoing regulatory, administrative, litigation or other legal proceedings, and provisions therefor, and assessments and outcomes thereof (including the drilling contractor claim and lien in respect of the Kilgore Project) or recourse thereunder; compliance with and maintenance and effects of controls, policies, procedures, processes and systems of the Company; Excellon's vision (including the realization of opportunities, the means thereof and basis therefor); and any benefits or any other implications of any of the foregoing; and future impacts of Covid-19 and actions taken to mitigate such. Although the Company believes that such statements are reasonable, it can give no assurance that such expectations will prove to be correct, and any forward-looking statements by the Company are not guarantees of future actions, results or performance. Forward-looking statements are based on assumptions, estimates, expectations and opinions, which are considered reasonable and represent best judgment based on available facts, as of the date such statements are made. If such assumptions, estimates, expectations and opinions prove to be incorrect, actual and future results may be materially different than expressed or implied in the forward-looking statements. The estimates, expectations and opinions referenced or contained in the 2024 Financial Disclosure, which may prove to be incorrect, are subject to a number of assumptions which include those set forth or referenced in the 2024 Financial Disclosure, the Company's Management's Discussion and Analysis, and accompanying financial statements, for the year ended December 31, 2024 (collectively, the "**FYE 2024 Financial Disclosure**"), the Company's AIF, the current technical

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reports for the Company's projects (collectively, the "**Technical Reports**") and the Company's other applicable public disclosure (collectively, "**Company Disclosure**"), all available under the Company's profile on SEDAR+ (www.sedarplus.ca) and/or on its website at www.excellonresources.com. Forward-looking statements are inherently subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties, contingencies and other factors which may cause the actual plans, results, performance or achievements of the Company to differ materially from any future results, plans, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. Such risks, uncertainties, contingencies and other factors include, among others, that the project infrastructure requirements and anticipated processing methods, risks related to partnership or other joint operations; actual results of current exploration activities; variations in mineral resources, mineral production, grades or recovery rates or optimization efforts and sales; the ability to obtain on a timely basis, and maintain, necessary permits and other approvals; delays in obtaining financing or in the completion of development or construction activities; uninsured risks, including pollution, cave ins or hazards for which insurance cannot be obtained; regulatory changes; defects in title; availability or integration of personnel, materials and equipment; inability to recruit or retain management and key personnel; performance of facilities, equipment and processes relative to specifications and expectations; unanticipated environmental impacts on operations; market prices; production, construction and technological risks related to Excellon; capital requirements and operating risks associated with the operations or an expansion of the operations of Excellon; dilution due to any future acquisitions or other transactions; fluctuations in gold, silver, lead, zinc and other precious metal prices and currency exchange rates; inability to successfully complete new development projects, planned expansions or other projects within the timelines anticipated; adverse changes to market, political and general economic conditions or laws, rules and regulations applicable to Excellon; changes in project parameters; the possibility of project cost overruns or unanticipated costs and expenses; accidents, labour disputes, community and stakeholder protests and other risks of the mining industry; risk of an undiscovered defect in title or other adverse claim; and the "Risk Factors" in the Company's AIF, and the risks, uncertainties, contingencies and other factors identified in the 2024 Financial Disclosure, the Technical Reports and other applicable Company Disclosure. The foregoing list of risks, uncertainties, contingencies and other factors is not exhaustive; readers should consult the more complete discussion of the Company's business, financial condition and prospects that is provided in the Company's AIF and the other aforementioned Company Disclosure. Although Excellon has attempted to identify important factors that could cause plans, actions, events or results to differ materially from those described in forward-looking statements in the 2024 Financial Disclosure and the other Company Disclosure referenced herein, there may be other factors that cause plans, actions, events or results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended. There is no assurance that such statements will prove to be accurate as actual plans, results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements or information. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements in the 2024 Financial Disclosure, nor in the documents incorporated by reference herein. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements referenced or contained in the 2024 Financial Disclosure are expressly qualified by these Cautionary Statements, together with those below, as well as the Cautionary Statements in the Company's AIF, the Technical Reports and other applicable Company Disclosure. Forward-looking statements contained herein are made as of the date of the 2024 Financial Disclosure (or as otherwise expressly specified) and the Company disclaims any obligation to update any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or results or otherwise, except as required by applicable laws.

Mineral Resources

Until mineral deposits are actually mined and processed, mineral resources must be considered as estimates only. Mineral resource estimates that are not classified as mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. The estimation of mineral resources is inherently uncertain, involves subjective judgement about many relevant factors and

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may be materially affected by, among other things, environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant risks, uncertainties, contingencies and other factors described in the foregoing Cautionary Statements on Forward-Looking Statements. The quantity and grade of reported "inferred" mineral resource estimates are uncertain in nature and there has been insufficient exploration to define "inferred" mineral resource estimates as an "indicated" or "measured" mineral resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in upgrading "inferred" mineral resource estimates to an "indicated" or "measured" mineral resource category. The accuracy of any mineral resource estimates is a function of the quantity and quality of available data, and of the assumptions made and judgments used in engineering and geological interpretation, which may prove to be unreliable and depend, to a certain extent, upon the analysis of drilling results and statistical inferences that may ultimately prove to be inaccurate. The quantity and grade of an "inferred" mineral resource estimates are uncertain in nature and there has been insufficient exploration to define "inferred" mineral resource estimates as an "indicated" or "measured" mineral resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in upgrading "inferred" mineral resource estimates to an "indicated" or "measured" mineral resource category. Mineral resource estimates may have to be re-estimated based on, among other things: (i) fluctuations in mineral prices; (ii) results of drilling and development; (iii) results of geological and structural modeling including stope design; (iv) metallurgical testing and other testing; (v) proposed mining operations including dilution; and (vi) the possible failure to receive and/or maintain required permits, licences and other approvals. It cannot be assumed that all or any part of a "inferred", "indicated" or "measured" mineral resource estimate will ever be upgraded to a higher category including a mineral reserve.

The mineral resource estimates referenced in the 2024 Financial Disclosure were estimated, categorized and reported using standards and definitions using the CIM Standards in accordance with NI 43-101 of the CSA, which governs the public disclosure of scientific and technical information concerning mineral projects by Canadian issuers such as Excellon.

*The mineral resource estimates disclosed and/or referenced in the 2024 Financial Disclosure were reported in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 of the Canadian Securities Administrators ("**NI 43-101**") using Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum ("**CIM**") Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (the "**CIM Standards**") and applying the CIM's Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves Best Practices guidelines (as applicable). For additional discussion of the Company's mineral resource estimates at the Company's projects, as well as an overall more detailed discussion of such projects, the reader should refer to the Company's AIF and the applicable Technical Reports.*

U.S. Readers

*The terms "mineral resource", "measured mineral resource", "indicated mineral resource" and "inferred mineral resource" as disclosed by the Company are Canadian mining terms defined in the CIM Standards (collectively, the "**CIM Definitions**") in accordance with NI 43-101. NI 43-101 establishes standards for all public disclosure that a Canadian issuer makes of scientific and technical information concerning mineral projects. These Canadian standards differ from the requirements of the SEC applicable to United States domestic and certain foreign reporting companies under Subpart 1300 of Regulation S-K ("**S-K 1300**"). Accordingly, information describing mineral resource estimates for the Company's projects, may not be comparable to similar information publicly reported in accordance with the applicable requirements of the SEC, and so there can be no assurance that any mineral resource estimate for the Company's projects would be the same had the estimates been prepared per the SEC's reporting and disclosure requirements under applicable United States federal securities laws, and the rules and regulations thereunder, including but not limited to S-K 1300. Further, there is no assurance that any mineral resource or mineral reserve estimate that the Company may report under NI 43-101 would be the same had the Company prepared such estimates under S-K 1300.*

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The 2024 Financial Disclosure may also contain information with respect to adjacent or similar mineral properties in respect of which the Company has no interest or rights to explore or mine. The Company advises United States investors that the SEC's mining guidelines strictly prohibit information of this type in documents filed with the SEC. Readers are cautioned that the Company has no interest in or right to acquire any interest in any such properties, and that mineral deposits on adjacent or similar properties are not indicative of mineral deposits on the Company's properties.

Preliminary Economic Assessments (or PEAs)

A PEA, is only a conceptual study of the potential viability of the subject project's mineral resource estimates, and the economic and technical viability of the project and its estimated mineral resources has not been demonstrated. A PEA is preliminary in nature and provides only an initial, high-level review of the subject project's potential and design options; there is no certainty that a PEA will be realized. The conceptual LOM plan and economic model in a PEA include numerous assumptions and mineral resource estimates including inferred mineral resource estimates. Inferred mineral resource estimates are considered to be too speculative geologically to have any economic considerations applied to such estimates. Under NI 43-101, estimates of inferred mineral resources may not form the basis of feasibility studies, pre-feasibility studies or other economic studies, except in prescribed cases, such as in a preliminary economic assessment under certain circumstances. There is no guarantee that inferred mineral resource estimates will be converted to indicated or measured mineral resources, or that indicated or measured mineral resources can be converted to mineral reserves. Mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability, and as such there is no guarantee the economics described in any PEA, will be achieved. Mineral resource estimates may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant risks, uncertainties and other factors, as more particularly described in the foregoing other Cautionary Statements of this MD&A.

Qualified Persons

Mr. Steven L. Park, M.Sc., C.P.G., an independent consulting geologist and a Qualified Person as defined in NI 43-101 (a "QP"), reviewed and approved the scientific and technical information related to the Tres Cerros Project in this MD&A. Mr. Paul Keller, P. Eng., QP, reviewed, verified and approved the scientific and technical information related to the Kilgore and Silver City Projects contained in this MD&A.