



Integra Resources Corp.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

**For the Years Ended
December 31, 2023 and 2022**

Expressed in US Dollars

INTEGRA
RESOURCES
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS
For the Years Ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

This portion of this annual report provides Management's Discussion and Analysis ("**MD&A**") of the financial condition and results of operations, to enable a reader to assess material changes in financial condition and results of operations as at, and for the year ended December 31, 2023, in comparison to the corresponding prior-year periods. The MD&A is intended to help the reader understand Integra Resources Corp. ("**Integra**", "**we**", "**our**" or the "**Company**"), our operations, financial performance, and present and future business environment.

This MD&A has been prepared by management as at March 28, 2024 and should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements of Integra for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("**IFRS**") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (the "**IASB**"). Further information on the Company can be found on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca and the Company's website, www.integrareources.com.

For the purposes of preparing our MD&A, we consider the materiality of information. Information is considered material if: (i) such information results in, or would reasonably be expected to result in, a significant change in the market price or value of our shares; or (ii) there is a substantial likelihood that a reasonable investor would consider it important in making an investment decision; or (iii) it would significantly alter the total mix of information available to investors. We evaluate materiality with reference to all relevant circumstances, including potential market sensitivity.

CORPORATE SUMMARY AND DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS

Integra Resources Corp. is one of the largest precious metals exploration and development companies in the Great Basin of the Western US. Integra is currently focused on advancing its two flagship oxide heap leach projects: the past producing DeLamar Project located in southwestern Idaho and the Nevada North Project, comprised of the Wildcat and Mountain View deposits, located in western Nevada. The Company also holds a portfolio of highly prospective early-stage exploration projects in Idaho, Nevada and Arizona. Integra's long-term vision is to become a leading US focused mid-tier high margin gold and silver producer.

As of March 28, 2024, the senior executives and directors of the Company were:

George Salamis	Executive Chair
Jason Kosec	President, CEO and Director
Andrée St-Germain	Chief Financial Officer
Stephen de Jong	Lead Director
Timo Jauristo	Director
Anna Ladd-Kruger	Director
C.L. "Butch" Otter	Director
Carolyn Clark Loder	Director
Sara Heston	Director
Eric Tremblay	Director

The Company is incorporated under the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia) (the "**BCBCA**").

The Company's head office is located at 1050 – 400 Burrard Street, Vancouver, BC V6C 3A6 and its registered office is located at 2200 HSBC Building, 885 West Georgia Street Vancouver, BC V6C 3E8.

The Company trades on the TSX Venture Exchange ("**TSX-V**"), under the trading symbol "ITR" and trades in the United States on the NYSE American under the stock symbol "ITRG". The Company's warrants trade on the TSX-V under the symbol MPM.WT and ITR.WT

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The Company completed a 2.5 to 1 share consolidation on May 26, 2023 (the “**Consolidation**”). As a result, the share figures disclosed in this MD&A have been adjusted for the Consolidation.

The Company completed on May 4, 2023 a merger with Millennial Precious Metals Corp (“**Millennial**”), (the “**Millennial Acquisition**”). As a result of the transaction, Millennial has become a wholly-owned subsidiary of Integra.

FISCAL 2023 IN REVIEW AND RECENT EVENTS

CORPORATE

Royalty Transaction with Weaton Precious Metals (Q1 2024)

On February 21, 2024, the Company announced that through its wholly-owned subsidiary, DeLamar Mining Company, it has entered into a binding agreement with Wheaton Precious Metals (Cayman) Co., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Wheaton Precious Metals Corp. (“Wheaton”), pursuant to which Wheaton will acquire a 1.5% net smelter returns royalty on metal production from all claims of the DeLamar and Florida Mountain Deposit for an aggregate cash purchase price of US\$9.75 million, to be paid in two installments. The first instalment of US\$4.875 million was received by Integra on March 8, 2024. The second installment of US\$4.875 million is expected to be received by Integra four months from the date of the first installment. Please refer to the February 21 and March 7, 2024 press releases for further details.

Equity Financing (Q1 2024)

On March 13, 2024, the Company completed a bought deal public offering, pursuant to which the Company issued a total of 16,611,750 units at a price of C\$0.90 per unit for aggregate gross proceeds of C\$15 million. Each unit consists of one common share of the Company and one-half of one common share purchase warrant. Each warrant entitles the holder thereof to purchase one common share at an exercise price of C\$1.20 for a period of 36 months from the closing of the offering. Please refer to the March 13, 2024 press release for further details.

Rich Gulch Land Acquisition (Q1 2024)

On March 8, 2024, Integra completed the acquisition of seventeen patented claims in the Rich Gulch area of the DeLamar Project. Control of the Rich Gulch claims will provide operational flexibility to the Company in future mining and processing scenarios. Under the terms of the purchase agreement, the Company acquired all of the interests in exchange for US\$2.1 million, which was satisfied through the issuance of 2,959,769 common shares in the capital of the Company. The shares issued are subject to trading restrictions. Please refer to the March 11, 2024 press release for further details.

Acquisition of Millennial Precious Metals (Q2 2023)

The Company closed its acquisition of Millennial on May 4, 2023. The combination of Integra and Millennial created one of the largest precious metals exploration and development companies in the Great Basin, US. The combined company features a diversified portfolio of assets including Integra’s past producing oxide heap leach focused gold-silver DeLamar Project in southwest Idaho and Millennial’s oxide heap leach focused Wildcat and Mountain View deposits, together with the Nevada North Project (the “**Nevada North Project**”). The Company now boasts one of the largest gold-silver endowments in the Great Basin not controlled by a major mining company. In addition to the development pipeline, meaningful exploration potential exists in the BlackSheep, War Eagle and non-oxide targets at DeLamar and the Dune, Eden, Marr, Ocelot, Cerro Colorado and Red Canyon Projects. The combined company allows for significant resource growth potential while de-risking and permitting its flagship assets.

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Management and Board Change (Q2 & Q4 2023)

The Company reorganized its management team and board of directors on May 4, 2023 as a result of the merger with Millennial. Jason Kosec, former Director, President and CEO of Millennial, was appointed Director, President and CEO of Integra. George Salamis, former Director, President and CEO of Integra was appointed Executive Chair, Stephen de Jong stepped down from Integra's Chair position but remained on the board as lead director. David Awram stepped down from the Integra board but remained as an advisor to the Company. Sara Heston and Eric Tremblay, former Millennial directors, were appointed to the Integra board. Timo Jauristo, Anna Ladd-Kruger, C.L. "Butch" Otter and Carolyn Clark Loder remained on the Integra board. Former Chief Geologist and director of Millennial, Ruben Padilla, now serves as technical advisor to Integra. E. Max Baker, stepped down from VP Exploration and Raphael Dutaut, former VP Exploration of Millennial, joined Integra as VP Exploration.

The Company announced in December 2023 the retirement of its COO, Timothy Arnold, and the appointment of Scott Olsen to Vice President, Engineering – Processing and Infrastructure.

DELAMAR PROJECT

Submission of Preliminary Mine Plan of Operations ("MPO")

The Company submitted its preliminary MPO in December 2023. The submission of the preliminary MPO to the BLM is the first major de-risking event in the mine permitting process and demonstrates the Company's commitment to advancing DeLamar towards a production decision. The preliminary MPO is an integral part of the National Environmental Policy Act ("**NEPA**") process as it marks the formal start of engagement with all cooperating governmental agencies, stakeholders, and the general public. The NEPA process will cover in-detail project scoping, environmental impact analysis, public comment periods, and agency coordination. The detailed assessment conducted during this process ensures a comprehensive understanding of the Project's potential impact on the environment and surrounding communities.

The preliminary MPO includes preliminary engineering and site design to define pit layout, heap leach location, development rock storage facility design, and related sequencing. In addition, the preliminary MPO includes placement of ancillary facilities, incorporating access roads, power generation, primary crushing and processing. Integra's team has also completed multiple studies and drill programs over the last 3 years to support the preliminary MPO including geotechnical drilling, heap leach design, material and water balance details, cover design, clay resource estimates, Kuz-Ram blast fragmentation study, updated mine plans, and detailed power studies, amongst others.

DeLamar Project Updated Mineral Resources Estimates ("DeLamar MRE")

The Company completed its stockpile drilling program that commenced in 2022 in April 2023. This program, designed to expand oxide and mixed gold-silver resources for future heap leach mine plans, was initiated on low-grade gold-silver stockpiles that were below the previous operators mine cut off grade which was dictated by much lower metal prices at the time.

The Company announced its DeLamar revised oxide resource estimate on September 26, 2023. The stockpile drill program added a measured and indicated resource of 504,000 oz AuEq and an inferred resource of 46,000 oz AuEq. The program successfully identified and delivered gold equivalent resources meeting and exceeding guidance and most importantly, with ~90% of the resources residing in an Indicated category. As a result, very little if any further drilling will be required to convert these additional resources into a future mine plan at a feasibility level.

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The results from the stockpile drill program and preliminary metallurgical test work support the Company's view that the material stockpiled and/or used as backfill at DeLamar and Florida Mountain from previous operations could potentially substantially increase the heap leach mine life, derisks operational start up as well as allows for more operational flexibility and optimization, subject to additional studies and mine plans to be conducted. The stockpiled/backfill material is located at surface in multiple areas around the DeLamar Project, close to in-situ gold-silver mineralisation as defined in the pre-feasibility study ("**PFS**") and planned mine infrastructure.

A NI 43-101 technical report dated October 31, 2023 is available on the Company's website and SEDAR+ profile at www.sedarplus.ca.

The PFS and the mineral reserve statement on DeLamar included in the technical report titled "Technical Report and Preliminary Feasibility Study for the DeLamar and Florida Mountain Gold-Silver project, Owyhee County, Idaho, USA" dated March 22, 2022 with an effective date of January 24, 2022, remain unaffected by this MRE update and have been included in the Report.

See "Properties" section below for more details on the DeLamar MRE.

NEVADA NORTH PROJECT

Mineral Resources Estimate and Maiden Preliminary Economic Assessment.

On June 28, 2023 the Company announced an updated NI 43-101 resource (the "**Nevada North Project Resource**"), concurrently with a maiden preliminary economic assessment ("**PEA**") for the Nevada North Project. The PEA demonstrates the potential for a low-cost, high-margin, heap leach gold-silver operation with a phased development and production strategy and robust economics. In short, this maiden PEA for the Nevada North Project successfully met and/or exceeded the company's guidance to its shareholders.

Please see "Properties" section below for further details on the updated NI 43-101 resource and the PEA. A NI 43-101 technical report dated July 30, 2023 is available on the Company's website and SEDAR+ profile at www.sedarplus.ca.

SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL

In 2023, Integra placed great focus on expanding its outreach – both towards stakeholders more distal to the DeLamar Project, as well as towards stakeholders surrounding the newly acquired Nevada North Project. In Idaho, Integra engaged with over ~8,100 stakeholders, well surpassing the 2022 total of ~6,200, highlighting the growth of the program as the Company advances towards NEPA at DeLamar. The Company continued important efforts establishing pathways to foster greater involvement with Tribal Nations with current and/or ancestral ties to the lands surrounding its Projects. The Company's 3rd annual sustainability report highlighted important efforts across the Company's departments where responsible resource development sits front and center in the day to day lives of all employees. Water treatment operations continued at the DeLamar Project, and the Company was proud to continue its strong record with another year of zero reportable spills. Following a purposeful focus on health & safety improvement in 2023, Integra recorded a total incident frequency rate of 2.96 and a lost time incident rate of 0 in over 67,000 employee and contractor hours.

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2024 OUTLOOK

DeLamar Project

Feasibility Study

A feasibility study on the heap leach project which will include the mineralized stockpiles is expected in Q4 2024. The feasibility study will incorporate multiple trade-off studies as well as detailed capital and operating expense analysis. The Company has also engaged Whittle Consulting Pty Ltd. to further optimize the strategic mine plan and economical outcome through maximizing mining and processing efficiencies.

Permitting

The Company submitted its Preliminary MPO to the BLM in December 2023. The team is currently working with the BLM on revisions and/or updates and expects to submit a subsequent version of the MPO in Q2 2024 in anticipation of the BLM deeming it complete. Upon receipt of a completed MPO, the Company will move forward under a Notice to Intent ("NOI") and initiate the Draft Environmental Impact Statement ("DEIS") process.

During the DEIS portion of the National Environmental Policy Act ("NEPA") permitting process, the BLM will initiate a scoping period during which the BLM will conduct a more formal analysis on the environmental impacts proposed by the MPO at DeLamar. The Company's permitting schedule is currently on track and is projected to receive the Record of Decision ("ROD") by the end of 2026.

Nevada North Project

The first phase of the 2024 exploration program at Wildcat is expected to be approximately 2,000 meters and will test the high-grade breccia targets as well as focus on oxide expansion at several new mineralized targets outside the PEA pit area.

The Company believes high-grade epithermal feeder veins could be present below the mineralized tuff at Wildcat. An exploration plan to test these hydrothermal feeder vents will be executed during the summer. High-grade gold mineralization in hydrothermal breccias is generally preferentially hosted by permeable structural zones along the contact of the pipe and within more permeable breccia phases. The primary feeder is believed to be concealed by the post-mineral basalts.

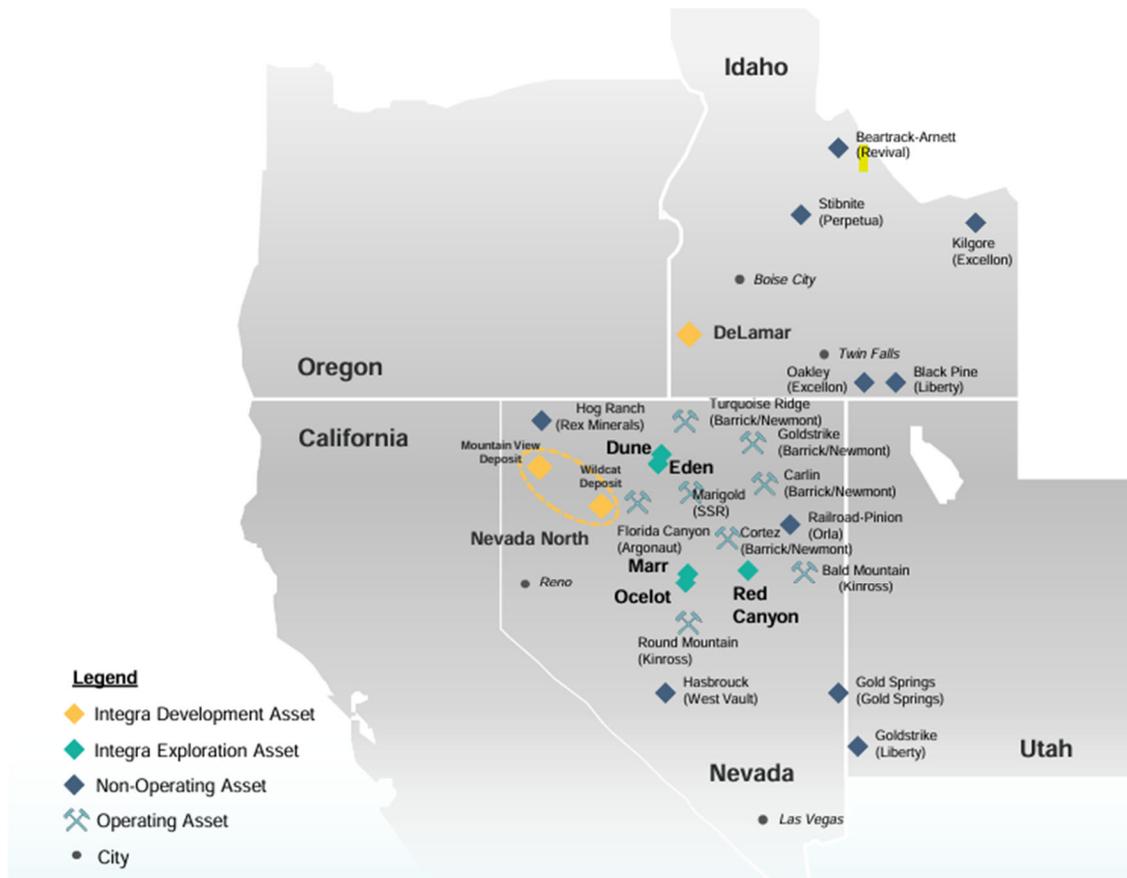
In addition, a portion of the drilling program will target specific metallurgical and geotechnical areas at Wildcat. These drill holes will provide additional material to confirm and improve some of the assumption used in the PEA. Geochemical studies and humidity cell test work will also be completed to further derisk the project and ensure favorable heap leach characteristics in oxide exploration targets.

In concert with the drill program, the exploration team will complete geophysical, reinterpretation, additional mapping, field sampling and property wide 3D modeling. This work will be used in further economic studies at Wildcat.

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PROPERTIES

The Company's flagship projects are the gold-silver DeLamar Project (comprised of the DeLamar and Florida Mountain deposits), and the gold Nevada North Project (comprised of the Wildcat and Mountain View deposits). The Company also holds a portfolio of highly prospective early-stage exploration projects in Idaho, Nevada and Arizona.



Idaho (all gold-silver projects):

- DeLamar Project – Development stage
- BlackSheep District – Exploration
- War Eagle Property – Exploration

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Nevada (all gold projects):

Nevada North Project –Exploration/ Development stage
Red Canyon Property – Exploration
Ocelot Property – Exploration
Marr Property – Exploration
Eden Property – Exploration
Dune Property – Exploration

Arizona (copper project):

Cerro Colorado Property – Exploration

(1) DeLamar Project, Idaho

The DeLamar Project consists of the neighboring DeLamar deposit and Florida Mountain deposit.

The bulk of the information in this section is derived from the “Technical Report for the DeLamar and Florida Mountain Gold – Silver Project, Owyhee County, Idaho, USA”, dated October 31, 2023 with an effective date of August 25, 2023 (the “**DeLamar Report**”). The DeLamar Report is available for review under the Company's issuer profile on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca.

The DeLamar Report also includes the results of a pre-feasibility study (“**PFS**”) and mineral reserve statement on the DeLamar Project previously included in the National Instrument 43-101 – *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* (“**NI 43-101**”) technical report titled “Technical Report and Preliminary Feasibility Study for the DeLamar and Florida Mountain Gold – Silver Project, Owyhee County, Idaho, USA” dated March 22, 2022 with an effective date of January 24, 2022. The results of the PFS and the mineral reserve statement included therein and reproduced in the DeLamar Report remain unaffected by the updated mineral resource included in the DeLamar Report. The PFS and mineral reserve statement have an effective date of January 24, 2022. Sections 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, and 24 have been reproduced in the DeLamar Report and have an effective date of January 24, 2022.

Mineral Resources and Reserves

Mineral Resource Estimate

Mineral resources have been estimated for both the Florida Mountain and DeLamar deposit areas of the DeLamar project.

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Total DeLamar Project Gold and Silver Resources

Type	Class	Tonnes	Au g/t	Au oz	Ag g/t	Ag oz
Oxide	Measured	6,313,000	0.36	74,000	16.9	3,427,000
	Indicated	42,346,000	0.35	471,000	13.4	18,291,000
	Inferred	11,132,000	0.28	99,000	7.8	2,795,000
	Meas + Ind	48,659,000	0.35	545,000	13.9	21,718,000
Mixed	Measured	10,043,000	0.42	136,000	21.8	7,032,000
	Indicated	60,136,000	0.35	672,000	15.0	29,010,000
	Inferred	8,533,000	0.27	74,000	8.4	2,302,000
	Meas + Ind	70,179,000	0.37	808,000	16.5	36,042,000
NonOxide	Measured	21,056,000	0.51	345,000	32.8	22,198,000
	Indicated	65,486,000	0.45	943,000	22.2	46,640,000
	Inferred	18,561,000	0.38	229,000	14.0	8,371,000
	Meas + Ind	86,542,000	0.46	1,288,000	24.7	68,838,000
Stockpiles	Measured	-	-	-	-	-
	Indicated	42,455,000	0.22	296,000	11.8	16,149,000
	Inferred	4,877,000	0.17	26,000	9.8	1,535,000
	Meas + Ind	42,455,000	0.22	296,000	11.8	16,149,000
Total Resources	Measured	37,412,000	0.46	554,000	27.2	32,657,000
	Indicated	210,424,000	0.35	2,381,000	16.3	110,091,000
	Inferred	43,101,000	0.31	428,000	10.8	15,002,000
	Meas + Ind	247,836,000	0.37	2,935,000	18.1	142,748,000

Notes:

1. Mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.
2. Michael M. Gustin, C.P.G. and Principal Consultant for RESPEC, is a qualified person as defined in NI 43-101, and is responsible for reporting mineral resources in the DeLamar Report. Mr. Gustin is independent of the Company.
3. In-situ oxide and mixed and all stockpile mineral resources are reported at a 0.17 and 0.1 g AuEq/t cut-off, respectively, in consideration of potential open-pit mining and heap-leach processing.
4. Non-oxide mineral resources are reported at a 0.3 g AuEq/t cut-off at DeLamar and 0.2 g AuEq/t at Florida Mountain in consideration of potential open pit mining and grinding, flotation, ultra-fine regrind of concentrates, and either Albion or agitated cyanide-leaching of the reground concentrates.
5. The mineral resources are constrained by pit optimizations.
6. Gold equivalent grades were calculated using the metal prices and recoveries presented in Table 14.18 and Table 14.19 of the DeLamar Report.
7. Rounding as required by reporting guidelines may result in apparent discrepancies between tonnes, grades, and contained metal content.
8. The effective date of the mineral resources is August 25, 2023.
9. The estimate of mineral resources may be materially affected by geology, environment, permitting, legal, title, taxation, sociopolitical, marketing, or other relevant issues.

The project mineral resources are inclusive of the mineral reserves discussed below. Mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.

Mineral Reserve Estimate

Mineral reserves have been calculated for both the Florida Mountain and DeLamar deposits of the DeLamar Project. The relevant author of the DeLamar Report has used measured and indicated mineral resources as the basis to define mineral reserves for both the DeLamar and Florida Mountain deposits. Mineral reserve definition was done by first identifying ultimate pit limits using economic parameters and pit optimization techniques. The resulting optimized pit shells were then used for guidance in pit design to allow access for equipment and personnel. The relevant author of the DeLamar Report then considered mining, processing, metallurgical, infrastructure, economic, marketing, legal, environmental, social, and governmental factors for defining the estimated mineral reserves.

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Total proven and probable mineral reserves for the DeLamar Project from all pit phases are 123,483,000 tonnes at an average grade of 0.45 g Au/t and 23.27 g Ag/t, for 1,787,000 ounces of gold and 92,403,000 ounces of silver. The mineral reserves point of reference is the point where material is fed into the crusher.

Total Proven and Probable Mineral Reserves, DeLamar and Florida Mountain Deposits

	Classification	K Tonnes	g Au/t	K Ozs Au	g Ag/t	K Ozs Ag	Block Value
Oxide	Proven	3,295	0.39	41	17.39	1,842	19.34
	Probable	31,486	0.37	375	15.24	15,426	17.93
	P&P	34,782	0.37	416	15.44	17,268	\$ 18.06
Mixed	Proven	7,741	0.49	122	25.75	6,409	23.72
	Probable	49,718	0.40	637	17.29	27,632	18.29
	P&P	57,459	0.41	759	18.43	34,042	\$ 19.02
Non-oxide	Proven	7,321	0.65	153	53.15	12,511	39.33
	Probable	23,921	0.60	459	37.16	28,582	33.81
	P&P	31,243	0.61	612	40.91	41,093	\$ 35.11
Total	Proven	18,358	0.54	316	35.18	20,763	\$ 29.16
	Probable	105,126	0.44	1,471	21.20	71,640	\$ 21.71
	P&P	123,483	0.45	1,787	23.27	92,403	\$ 22.82

Notes:

- All estimates of mineral reserves have been prepared in accordance with NI 43-101 and are included within the current measured and indicated mineral resources.
- Mineral reserves are based on prices of \$1,650 per ounce Au and \$21.00 per ounce Ag. The Mineral reserves were defined based on pit designs that were created to follow optimized pit shells created in Whittle.
- Mineral reserves are reported using block value cutoff grades representing the cost of processing:
 - Florida Mountain deposit oxide leach cutoff grade value of \$3.55/t.
 - Florida Mountain deposit mixed leach cutoff grade value of \$4.20/t.
 - Florida Mountain deposit non-oxide mill cutoff grade value of \$10.35/t.
 - DeLamar deposit oxide leach cutoff grade value of \$3.65/t
 - DeLamar deposit mixed leach cutoff grade value of \$4.65/t.
 - DeLamar deposit non-oxide mill cutoff grade value of \$15.00/t.
- The Mineral reserves point of reference is the point where material is fed into the crusher.
- The effective date of the mineral reserves estimate is January 24, 2022.
- All ounces reported herein represent troy ounces, "g/t Au" represents grams per gold tonne and "g/t Ag" represents grams per silver tonne.
- Columns may not sum due to rounding.
- The estimate of mineral reserves may be materially affected by geology, environment, permitting, legal, title, taxation, sociopolitical, marketing or other relevant issues.
- Energy prices of \$2.50 per gallon of diesel and \$0.065 per kWh were used.

The mineral reserve statement has an effective date of January 24, 2022 and is unaffected by the mineral resource update included in the DeLamar Report.

(2) Nevada North Project, Nevada

The bulk of the information in this section is derived from the "NI 43-101 Technical Report Preliminary Economic Assessment for the Wildcat and Mountain View Projects, Pershing and Washoe Counties, Nevada, USA", dated July 30, 2023 with an effective date of June 28, 2023 (the "**Nevada North Project Report**"). The Nevada North Project Report is available for review under the Company's issuer profile on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca.

The Nevada North Project Report includes the results of the preliminary economic assessment ("**PEA**") for the combined Wildcat and Mountain View deposits and mineral resource statement for the Nevada North Project. The Nevada North Project Report PEA highlights include:

- After-tax Net Present Value ("NPV")(5%) of \$309.6 million and 36.9% after-tax Internal Rate of Return ("IRR") using base case metal prices of \$1,700/oz Au and \$21.50/oz Ag

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- Wildcat & Mountain View deposits generate combined annual production of ~94koz AuEq from year 1-5 with average annual production of 80koz AuEq over the 13 year Life-of-Mine ("LOM")
- LOM payable metals from Wildcat & Mountain View deposits of 1,043koz AuEq
- LOM site level cash costs of \$882/oz AuEq on a co-product basis; LOM site level all-in sustaining cash costs ("AISC") of \$973/oz AuEq on a co-product basis
- Year -1 initial capex of \$115 million to begin operations at Wildcat
- Average oxide and transitional heap leach Au recovery of 71.4% at Wildcat deposit and 77.1% at Mountain View deposit
- Low combined LOM strip ratio of 1.21 (Wildcat deposit standalone strip ratio of 0.28)
- Total net free cash flow generated of \$485 million over the LOM with average net annual free cash flow of \$46 million from year 1-13

Mineral Resources

Wildcat Mineral Resource Estimate

The qualified persons have classified the Wildcat deposit mineral resource estimate as indicated, and inferred mineral resources, based on data density, search ellipse criteria and interpolation parameters. The resource estimate is considered to be a reasonable representation of the mineral resources of the Wildcat deposit, based on the currently available data and geological knowledge. The mineral resource estimate follows the 2014 CIM Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves. The effective date of the mineral resource estimate is June 28, 2023. William Lewis P. Geo, of Micon is the qualified person responsible for the Wildcat deposit mineral resource estimate.

Wildcat Deposit Mineral Resource Estimate Statement

Classification	Tonnes	g/t Au	oz Au	g/t Ag	oz Ag	g/t AuEq	oz AuEq
Indicated	59,872,806	0.39	746,297	3.34	6,437,869	0.43	829,152
Inferred	22,455,848	0.29	209,662	2.74	1,980,129	0.33	235,146

Notes:

1. Effective date of the mineral resource estimate is June 28, 2023.
2. Mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.
3. William J. Lewis, P.Geo., of Micon has reviewed and verified the mineral resource estimate for the Wildcat deposit. Mr. Lewis is an independent qualified person, as defined in NI 43-101.
4. The estimate is reported for an open-pit mining scenario, based upon reasonable assumptions. The cut-off grade of 0.15 g/t Au was calculated using a gold price of \$1,800/oz, mining costs of \$2.4/t, processing cost of \$3.7/t, G&A costs of \$0.5/t, and metallurgical gold recoveries varying from 73.0% to 52.0% and silver recoveries of 18%. The gold equivalent figures in the resource estimate are calculated using the formula (g/t Au + (g/t Ag ÷ 77.7)).
5. An average bulk density of 2.6 g/cm³ was assigned to all mineralized rock types.
6. The Inverse Distance cubed interpolation was used with a parent block size of 15.24 m x 15.24 m x 9.144 m.
7. Rounding as required by reporting guidelines may result in minor apparent discrepancies between tonnes, grades, and contained metal content.
8. The estimate of mineral resources may be materially affected by geological, environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, sociopolitical, marketing, or other relevant issues.
9. Neither the Company nor Mr. Lewis is aware of any known environmental, permitting, legal, title-related, taxation, socio-political, marketing or other relevant issue that could materially affect the mineral resource estimate other than any information already disclosed in the Nevada North Project Report.

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Mountain View Mineral Resource Estimate

The qualified persons have classified the Mountain View deposit mineral resource estimate as indicated and inferred mineral resources based on data density, search ellipse criteria and interpolation parameters. The estimate is considered to be a reasonable representation of the mineral resources of the Mountain View deposit, based on the currently available data and geological knowledge. The mineral resource estimate follows the 2014 CIM Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves. The effective date of the mineral resource estimate is June 28, 2023. William Lewis P. Geo, of Micon is the qualified person responsible for the Mountain View deposit mineral resource estimate.

Mountain View Deposit Mineral Resource Estimate Statement

Type	Classification	Tonnes	Gold Grade g/t	Ounces Gold	Silver Grade g/t	Ounces Silver	Gold Equivalent g/t	Gold Equivalent Ounces
Oxide	Indicated	22,007,778	0.57	401,398	2.46	1,738,448	0.60	423,772
	Inferred	3,579,490	0.44	50,716	1.43	165,049	0.46	52,840
Transition	Indicated	2,804,723	0.66	59,676	6.56	591,868	0.75	67,293
	Inferred	215,815	0.40	2,750	3.77	26,184	0.44	3,087
Fresh	Indicated	3,938,017	0.92	116,970	8.46	1,071,521	1.03	130,760
	Inferred	360,198	0.58	6,679	4.57	52,955	0.64	7,361
Total	Indicated	28,750,517	0.63	578,044	3.68	3,401,836	0.67	621,826
	Inferred	4,155,502	0.45	60,145	1.83	244,188	0.47	63,288

Notes:

1. Effective date of the mineral resource estimate is June 28, 2023.
2. Mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.
3. William J. Lewis, P. Geo., of Micon has reviewed and verified the mineral resource estimate for the Mountain View deposit. Mr. Lewis is an independent qualified person, as defined in NI 43-101.
4. The estimate is reported for an open-pit mining scenario, based upon reasonable assumptions. The cut-off grade of 0.15 g/t Au was calculated using a gold price of \$1,800/oz, mining costs of \$1.67/t to \$2.27/t, processing cost of \$3.1/t, G&A costs of \$0.4/t, and metallurgical gold recoveries varying from 30.0% to 86.0% with a silver recovery of 20%. Gold equivalent in the mineral resource estimate is calculated using the formula (g/t Au + (g/t Ag ÷ 77.7)).
5. An average bulk density of 2.6 g/cm³ was assigned to all mineralized rock types.
6. Inverse Distance cubed interpolation was used with a parent block size of 7.62 m x 7.62 m x 6.10 m.
7. Rounding as required by reporting guidelines may result in minor apparent discrepancies between tonnes, grades, and contained metal content.
8. The estimate of mineral resources may be materially affected by geological, environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, sociopolitical, marketing, or other relevant issues.
9. Neither the Company nor Mr. Lewis is aware of any known environmental, permitting, legal, title-related, taxation, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant issue that could materially affect the mineral resource estimate other than any information already disclosed in the Nevada North Project Report.

(3) BlackSheep District, Idaho

On February 14, 2019, Integra announced the acquisition of a highly prospective trend of multiple epithermal centers 6 km to the northwest of the DeLamar Project, a trend now referred to as the BlackSheep District (“**BlackSheep**” or the “**District**”). The District was identified in part during site visits and research by renowned epithermal geologists Dr. Jeff Hedenquist and Dr. Richard Sillitoe. Dr. Sillitoe and Dr. Hedenquist, along with Integra’s exploration team led by Dr. Max Baker, mapped the area and interpreted the District to have undergone very limited erosion since the mid-Miocene mineralization event, suggesting the productive zone of mineralization is potentially located approximately 200 m beneath the surface. Minimal historical exploration did encounter gold-silver in BlackSheep; however, historic drilling was shallow, less than 100 m vertical on average, and did not enter the theorized productive zone.

The BlackSheep District to the northwest of the DeLamar deposit is comparable in geographical size to both the DeLamar and Florida Mountain deposits combined. The nature of the mineralization and alteration in BlackSheep includes extensive sinter deposits surrounding centers of hydrothermal eruption breccia vents associated with high-level coliform banded amorphous to chalcedonic silica with highly anomalous gold, silver arsenic, mercury, antimony and selenium values. In addition to some preliminary rock chip sampling, Integra completed an extensive soil geochemistry grid over the BlackSheep District showing highly anomalous gold and silver trends over significant lengths.

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(4) War Eagle Property, Idaho

On January 21, 2019, Integra announced that, through its wholly owned subsidiary, DeLamar Mining Company, it entered into an option agreement with Nevada Select Royalty, Inc. ("**Nevada Select**"), a wholly owned subsidiary of Gold Royalty Corp. to acquire Nevada Select's interest in a State of Idaho Mineral Lease encompassing the War Eagle gold-silver Deposit ("**War Eagle**") situated 3 km east of Integra's Florida Mountain deposit. Upon exercise of the option (exercised in December 2022), Nevada Select transferred its right, title and interest in the State Lease to DeLamar Mining Company.

In the War Eagle Mountain District, Integra had previously acquired the Carton Claim group comprising of six patented mining claims covering 45 acres and located 750 m north of the State Lease.

War Eagle Mountain has a rich history of high-grade gold-silver production dating back to the late 1800's. The War Eagle-Florida-DeLamar geological settings, all hosting low sulphidation epithermal gold-silver are genetically related to the same mineralization forming event that occurred roughly 16 million years ago. The local geology and ore mineralogy found within the low sulphidation epithermal veins on War Eagle Mountain are similar to the regimes found at DeLamar and Florida Mountain to the west. The key difference is the host rock. Historically mined gold and silver in high grade veins at War Eagle was predominately mined and hosted by late Cretaceous age granitic rock. It should be noted that historically, the veins of War Eagle Mountain were of far higher grade compared to any other mining operations in the district, including DeLamar and Florida Mountain. Past production on these high-grade vein systems has outlined strike lengths in excess of 1 km and depth extents of up to 750 meters or more.

Please refer to press release dated November 19, 2020 for drilling results.

(5) Red Canyon Property, Nevada

The Red Canyon property is located within the Antelope (Eureka) mining district in Nevada, 52 km northwest of Eureka. The property can be accessed from the town of Eureka by following US Highway 50 west for 40km to 3 Bar Road. This road is then followed north for approximately 50km to the intersection with the Red Canyon access road. Local roads and dirt tracks lead south and east to the main areas of interest on the Red Canyon property. The 6,650-acre land package consists of 348 unpatented claims. The claims are publicly owned lands administered by the U.S. BLM. Gold mineralization at Red Canyon is sediment-hosted, Carlin-style, including deeply oxidized bodies overlying sulfide mineralization. Currently there are no defined mineral resources at Red Canyon, but there are 10 drill-ready targets.

(6) Ocelot Property, Nevada

The Ocelot (historically known as Zeno) property is located within the Shoshone Mountains in Nevada, 57km southwest from the world class Au deposits at Pipeline/Cortez. The 3,515-acre land package consists of 172 unpatented claims on publicly owned lands administered by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM). Mineralization at Ocelot is strongly representative of a low sulfidation epithermal Au/Ag system, hosted in the Valmy Formation and volcano-sedimentary units overlying local quartzite basement rocks. Several target areas display broad zones of alteration including argillization (quartz-illite) and intense silicification with boiling textures, characteristic of the upper levels in epithermal systems. Several promising target zones at Ocelot display encouraging Au, As, Hg, and other pathfinder element data from previous sampling programs. Mapping reports broad zones of silicification and sinter on the property with assays up to 200 ppb Au. Historical shallow drilling reported intersections up to 0.01 opt Au associated with micro breccia veinlets.

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(7) Marr Property, Nevada

The Marr property is located within Antelope Valley, Nevada, located 60km southwest from the world-class Pipeline deposit. The 1,921-acre land package consists of 93 unpatented claims. The claims are publicly owned lands administered by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM). Mineralization at Marr is believed to be a low sulfidation, epithermal Au/Ag epithermal. The target area is covered, with historical drilling reporting zones of broad argillic alteration and high-level exposures of a low-sulfidation system, as characterized by chalcedony and opaline veining with sinter terraces. Anomalous Au and pathfinder elements in high-level quartz-chalcedony veins with boiling textures are common.

(8) Eden Property, Nevada

The Eden property is located on the northwestern side of the East Range in the western Nevada rift, along the Sleeper–Sandman trend. Eden is located 22km southwest of the Town of Winnemucca within Pershing and Humboldt Counties. The 1,223-acre land package consists of 68 unpatented claims. The claims are publicly owned lands administered by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM). Mineralization at Eden represents a low sulfidation, epithermal Au/Ag system. The property can be accessed by a frontage road along Interstate 80. The target is hosted in permeable Cenozoic volcanic and sedimentary rocks cut by basaltic dikes with quartz veins along through-going “plumbing structures”.

(9) Dune Property, Nevada

The Dune property is located in the Humboldt River Valley in the western Nevada rift, along the Sleeper – Sandman trend. Dune is located 18km southwest of the Town of Winnemucca within Humboldt County. The 644-acre land package consists of 36 unpatented claims. The claims are publicly owned lands administered by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM). Mineralization at Dune consists of low sulfidation, epithermal Au-Ag typical of significant economic Au-Ag deposits of this region of Nevada. The property can be accessed via Jungo Road west from Winnemucca and then by an unimproved road approximately 3km to the south. The target concept is a structurally- and stratigraphically-controlled low sulfidation gold system, hosted by permeable Cenozoic volcanic and sedimentary rocks. A large part of the property is covered by quaternary gravels.

(10) Cerro Colorado Property, Arizona

The Cerro Colorado property is located within a historic silver mining district, 70km southwest of Tucson, Arizona and is situated along the Laramide porphyry copper belt. Cerro Colorado is located 26km southwest of the historical Pima Mining District, which contains several active porphyry copper and skarn mining operations. Seven distinct areas of interest comprise the combined 10,097-acre land package, consisting of 229 unpatented claims on lands administered by the BLM and 14 Arizona State Land Department (ASLD) mineral leases situated on State of Arizona Lands. Cerro Colorado hosts numerous historical mining operations that exploited Ag-Au (\pm Cu)-bearing veins hosted by Jurassic and early Laramide volcanic rocks. District-scale and local alteration patterns indicate potential for porphyry copper mineralization within intrusive units beneath the volcanic host rocks. Limited historical drilling in intrusive units adjacent to Integra's areas done by Phelps Dodge and Mine Finders reported weakly mineralized porphyry copper intrusions. Recent academic work in the area suggests a lack of Cenozoic extension and dismemberment in the district, preserving the Ag-Au veins and associated deeper porphyry copper systems upright and intact below older volcanic rocks.

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SELECTED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The following table sets forth selected consolidation information of the Company as of December 31, 2023, 2022, and 2021, prepared in accordance with IFRS. The selected consolidated financial information should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited annual consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022.

	Year Ended December 31, 2023 \$	Year Ended December 31, 2022 \$	Year Ended December 31, 2021 \$
Exploration and evaluation expenses	(22,009,119)	(13,467,035)	(25,797,910)
Operating loss	(28,430,663)	(19,212,921)	(31,702,931)
Other income (expense)	(585,606)	(594,100)	(1,230,714)
Net loss	(29,016,269)	(19,807,021)	(32,933,645)
Net loss per share	(0.52)	(0.71)	(1.45)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	77,070	(663,590)	480,751
Comprehensive loss	(28,939,199)	(20,470,611)	(32,452,894)
Cash and cash equivalents	8,815,290	15,919,518	14,337,078
Exploration and evaluation assets	68,402,183	40,801,924	56,491,140
Total assets	82,388,987	61,422,237	75,160,191
Total current liabilities	16,671,379	15,390,668	5,719,241
Total non-current liabilities	25,197,362	24,708,404	40,365,947
Working capital (deficit) *	(6,803,922)	1,603,220	9,387,223
Working capital (deficit) - excluding convertible debt liability	3,839,810	11,651,434	9,387,223

*Working capital includes convertible debt liability. The convertible debt is required to be included under short term liabilities given that it is convertible at the option of the lender. The maturity of the convertible debt is August 2025 and the Company has the option to extend the term by an additional 12 months.

In the current year, the Company reclassified its site support costs from general and administration expenses to exploration and evaluation expenses. The new classification has not impacted the operating loss, as the Company expenses all exploration and evaluation costs. Comparative numbers have been reclassified to conform with the current's period reclassification.

The operating losses for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022, and 2021 were mostly driven by exploration and evaluation expenses, as well as head office G&A expenses.

Other income/expenses for the year ended December 31, 2023 was mostly driven by the interest and accretion expenses related to the convertible debt (non-cash), and reclamation accretion expenses (non-cash), partly offset by interest and rent income, change in fair value of derivatives (non-cash), and foreign exchange gain. Other income/expenses for the year ended December 31, 2022 were mostly driven by the reclamation accretion expenses (non-cash), interest and accretion expenses related to the convertible debt (non-cash), partly offset by interest and rent income, change in fair value of derivatives (non-cash), and foreign exchange gain. Other expenses for the year ended December 31, 2021 were mostly due to reclamation accretion expenses and foreign exchange loss, partly offset by interest and rent income.

Other comprehensive income (loss) amounts are related to the foreign exchange translation adjustment.

Total assets in the current year ended December 31, 2023 increased compared to the year ended December 31, 2022, mostly due to an increase in exploration and evaluation assets (related to the acquisition of Millennial). Total assets in the year ended December 31, 2022 decreased compared to the year ended December 31, 2021, mostly due to a

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decrease in exploration and evaluation assets (resulting from a reclamation adjustment), partially off-set by a slight increase in cash and pre-paid expenses.

Working capital in the current year ended December 31, 2023 decreased compared to the year ended December 31, 2022 mostly due to cash expenditures on increased exploration and evaluation activities. The Company's working capital in the current period, excluding the convertible debt liability, was \$3,839,810. Working capital in the year ended December 31, 2022 decreased compared to the year ended December 31, 2021 due to the convertible debt being classified as a current liability. The Company's working capital, excluding the convertible debt liability, was \$11,651,434, which represents an increase compared to the year ended December 31, 2021, mostly due to an increase in cash in the year ended December 31, 2022, as a result of the Company's August 2022 equity financing and proceeds from the convertible debt initial advance.

Total current liabilities slightly increased in the current year ended December 31, 2023 compared to the year ended December 31, 2022, as a result of an increase in convertible host liability (due to increased loan interest rate), increases in trade and other payables and due to related parties. These increases were partially offset by a decrease in the convertible derivative component (due to a decrease in share price). Total current liabilities increased in the year ended December 31, 2022, when compared to the year ended December 31, 2021, due to the convertible debt loan being classified as a current liability, despite the fact that the maturity date of this loan is in August 2025. The Company adopted IAS 1 amendments in 2022 and classified the liability portion of the convertible debt as a current liability, in accordance with these amendments. As a result, the Company reported lower working capital in the year ended December 31, 2022. Total non-current liabilities slightly increased in the current year ended December 31, 2023 compared to the year ended December 31, 2022 mostly due to the reclamation liability increase and an increase in long-term lease liability, due to the Millennial merger in the current year (all details on the merger are included in the Company's audited consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022). Total non-current liabilities decreased in the year ended December 31, 2022 compared to the year ended December 31, 2021 mostly due to a change in reclamation liability assumptions around inflation and discount rates.

Exploration and Evaluation Assets Summary:

	Idaho Properties	Nevada & Arizona Properties	Total
Balance at December 31, 2021	\$ 56,491,140	-	\$ 56,491,140
Land acquisitions/option payments	90,000	-	90,000
Legal fees	14,987	-	14,987
Reclamation adjustment*	(15,864,249)	-	(15,864,249)
Depreciation**	(7,404)	-	(7,404)
Total	40,724,474	-	40,724,474
Advance minimum royalty	77,450	-	77,450
Balance at December 31, 2022	40,801,924	-	40,801,924
Land acquisitions/option payments	39,000	2,800,000	2,839,000
Millennial acquisition	-	24,523,830	24,523,830
Legal fees	93,882	12,014	105,896
Reclamation adjustment*	16,486	-	16,486
Depreciation**	(7,403)	-	(7,403)
Total	40,943,889	27,335,844	68,279,733
Advance minimum royalty	97,450	25,000	122,450
Balance at December 31, 2023	41,041,339	\$ 27,360,844	\$ 68,402,183

*Reclamation adjustment is the change in present value of the reclamation liability, mainly due to changes to inflation rate and discount rate.

**A staff house building with a carrying value of \$187,150 has been included in the DeLamar property. This building is being depreciated.

The Company spent \$22,009,119 in exploration and evaluation activities during the year ended December 31, 2023 (December 31, 2022 - \$13,467,035; December 31, 2021 - \$25,797,910). In the current fiscal year, the Company reclassified its site support costs to the Exploration and Evaluation expenses. These costs include all the support staff (such as site accounting team, site management, safety, equipment operators, etc) and project related G&A costs (such as fees on the surety bond, insurance, staff house, Boise office, rental apartment, software and other G&A fees).

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Historically, the Company has classified those costs as "General & Administration" expenses in the Consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss. The reclassification does not impact the operating loss, as the Company also expenses Exploration and Evaluation costs. Comparative numbers have been reclassified to conform with the current's period reclassification. Recognizing that site support costs are integral to the exploration and development project activities, management has carefully evaluated this alignment and concluded that classifying these expenses under Exploration and Evaluation Expenses offers a more accurate and transparent reflection of the nature of those costs. The site support expenses are now reported in the table below.

The following tables outline the Company's exploration and evaluation expense summary for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022, and 2021:

Exploration and Evaluation Expense Summary (2023):

<u>Idaho Properties</u>				
December 31, 2023	DeLamar Project	Other Idaho deposits	Joint expenses	Total Idaho Properties
Contract exploration drilling	2,056,797	-	-	2,056,797
Contract metallurgical drilling	1,487,545	-	-	1,487,545
Contract condemnation drilling	425,773	-	-	425,773
Contract geotech drilling	324,752	-	-	324,752
Contract ground water drilling	144,465	-	-	144,465
Exploration drilling - other drilling labour & related costs	949,834	-	-	949,834
Metallurgical drilling – other drilling labour & related costs	626,837	-	-	626,837
Condemnation drilling - other drilling labour & related costs	193,291	-	-	193,291
Other exploration expenses*	817,672	1,376	-	819,048
Other development expenses**	2,871,803	-	-	2,871,803
Land***	494,482	22,602	192,225	709,309
Permitting	4,864,302	-	-	4,864,302
Metallurgical test work	429,796	-	-	429,796
Technical reports and engineering	1,924,133	-	-	1,924,133
External affairs/Community engagement	410,020	-	-	410,020
Site support expenses****	1,953,716	-	-	1,953,716
Total	\$ 19,975,218	\$ 23,978	\$ 192,225	\$ 20,191,421

*Includes mapping, IP, sampling, payroll, exploration G&A expenses, consultants

**Includes development G&A expenses and payroll

***Includes BLM and Idaho Department of Land ("IDL") annual fees, consulting, property taxes, legal, etc. expenses

****Includes site G&A expenses

<u>Nevada & Arizona Properties (post-acquisition period)</u>			
December 31, 2023	Nevada North Project	Other Nevada & Arizona	Total Nevada & Arizona Properties
Other exploration expenses*	12,988	71,532	84,520
Other development expenses**	545,088	-	545,088
Land***	245,106	250,831	495,937
Permitting	237,634	-	237,634
Metallurgical test work	9,699	-	9,699
Technical reports and engineering	186,585	-	186,585
External affairs/Community engagement	56,357	-	56,357
Site support expenses****	201,878	-	201,878
Total	\$ 1,495,335	\$ 322,363	\$ 1,817,698

*Includes mapping, IP, sampling, payroll, exploration G&A expenses, consultants

**Includes development G&A expenses and payroll

***Includes BLM and Arizona State Lands Department annual fees, consulting, property taxes, legal, etc. expenses

****Includes site G&A expenses

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Exploration and Evaluation Expense Summary (2022):

Idaho Properties				
December 31, 2022	DeLamar Project	Other Idaho deposits	Joint expenses	Total
Contract exploration drilling	\$ 1,478,499	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,478,499
Contract metallurgical drilling	657,499	-	-	657,499
Contract condemnation drilling	216,877	-	-	216,877
Contract geotech drilling	222,876	-	-	222,876
Exploration drilling - other drilling labour & related costs	1,044,311	10,779	-	1,055,090
Metallurgical drilling – other drilling labour & related costs	310,344	-	-	310,344
Condemnation drilling – other drilling - labour & related costs	307,833	-	-	307,833
Other exploration expenses*	902,744	2,492	-	905,235
Other development expenses**	1,785,320	-	-	1,785,320
Land***	332,962	22,602	223,164	578,728
Permitting	3,019,675	-	-	3,019,675
Metallurgical test work	339,322	-	-	339,322
Technical reports and engineering	835,591	-	-	835,591
External affairs / Community engagement	276,444	-	-	276,444
Site support expenses****	1,477,701	-	-	1,477,701
Total	\$ 13,207,998	\$ 35,873	\$ 223,164	\$ 13,467,035

*Includes mapping, IP, sampling, payroll, exploration G&A expenses, consultants

**Includes development G&A expenses and payroll

***Includes BLM and IDL annual fees, consulting, property taxes, legal, etc. expenses

****Includes site G&A expenses

Exploration and Evaluation Expense Summary (2021):

Idaho Properties				
December 31, 2021	DeLamar Project	Other Idaho deposits	Joint expenses	Total
Contract exploration drilling	\$ 6,253,809	\$ 1,673,547	\$ -	\$ 7,927,356
Contract metallurgical drilling	424,819	-	-	424,819
Contract condemnation drilling	226,752	-	-	226,752
Exploration drilling - other drilling labour & related costs	3,390,088	1,044,078	-	4,434,166
Metallurgical drilling – other drilling labour & related costs	196,570	-	-	196,570
Condemnation drilling – other drilling - labour & related costs	124,235	-	-	124,235
Other exploration expenses*	1,601,903	239,591	-	1,841,494
Other development expenses**	1,664,611	-	-	1,664,611
Land***	335,420	24,588	236,426	596,434
Permitting	4,357,412	-	-	4,357,412
Metallurgical test work	418,839	-	-	418,839
Technical reports and engineering	1,640,468	-	-	1,640,468
External affairs / Community engagement	219,238	-	-	219,238
Site support expenses****	1,725,516	-	-	1,725,516
Total	\$ 22,579,680	\$ 2,981,804	\$ 236,426	\$ 25,797,910

*Includes mapping, IP, sampling, payroll, exploration G&A expenses, consultants

**Includes development G&A expenses and payroll

***Includes BLM and IDL annual fees, consulting, property taxes, legal, etc. expenses

****Includes site G&A expenses

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RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

Net loss for the year ended December 31, 2023 was \$29,016,269 and the comprehensive loss \$28,939,199, compared to a net loss of \$19,807,021 and a comprehensive loss of \$20,470,611 for the year ended December 31, 2022.

Overall, operating expenses were higher in the current year mostly due to an increase in exploration and development expenses, compensation and benefits, corporate development and marketing, office and administration expenses, and professional fees. Other expenses were slightly lower in the current year (other expenses) comparing to the same period last year (other expenses) mostly due to higher interest income and change in fair value of derivatives (non-cash) in the current year, partly offset by higher convertible debt interest and accretion expenses in the current year.

In the current year, the Company reclassified its site support costs from general and administration expenses to the exploration and evaluation expenses. Comparative numbers have been reclassified to conform with the current's period reclassification.

The variances between these two periods were primarily due to the following items:

- **Exploration and evaluation expenses:** the Company incurred \$22,009,119 in exploration and development expenses during the year ended December 31, 2023 (December 31, 2022 - \$13,467,035). The difference is mostly due to increased drilling, permitting and engineering activities in the current year.
- **Compensation and benefits:** these expenses amounted to \$2,391,983 in the current year (December 31, 2022 - \$1,727,065). The increase is mostly due to the salary expenses and bonus accruals for the new corporate employees retained in connection with the Millennial Acquisition, and severance payments in the current year.
- **Stock-based compensation:** the Company incurred \$1,097,850 in stock-based compensation in the current year (December 31, 2022 - \$1,742,511). The variance is due to the timing of vesting of equity incentive awards granted from 2018 to 2023.
- **Office and administration:** the Company incurred \$758,761 in expenses during the current year (December 31, 2022 - \$506,704). The difference is mostly due to the higher costs related to the Millennial Acquisition, such as the additional IT support, training, and increased travel to the project sites in the current year.
- **Professional fees:** the Company incurred \$533,494 in expenses during the current year (December 31, 2022 - \$315,293). The difference is mostly due to higher legal, accounting, tax, and consulting fees in the current year. These fees are mostly related to the Millennial Acquisition.
- **Corporate development and marketing:** the Company incurred \$401,565 in expenses during the current year (December 31, 2022 - \$286,777). The difference is due to increased marketing activities in the current year.

THREE-MONTH PERIOD ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

Net loss for the three-month period ended December 31, 2023 was \$6,996,163 and the comprehensive loss \$7,022,840, compared to a net loss of \$6,204,720 and a comprehensive loss of \$6,045,574 for the three-month period ended December 31, 2022.

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Overall, operating expenses were higher in the current three-month period mostly due to an increase in exploration and development expenses, compensation and benefit expenses, and professional fees. Other expenses were lower in the current three-month period (other expenses) comparing to the same period last year (other expenses) mostly due to foreign exchange gain vs foreign exchange loss and lower accretion expenses in the current three-month period, partially offset by higher convertible interest and accretion expenses, lower interest income, and higher change in fair value of derivatives (non-cash). The variances between these two periods were primarily due to the following items:

- **Exploration and evaluation expenses:** the Company incurred \$4,721,059 in exploration and development expenses during the current quarter (December 31, 2022 - \$4,112,911). The difference is mostly due to increased drilling, permitting and engineering activities in the current three-month period.
- **Compensation and benefits:** these expenses amounted to \$647,318 in the current three-month period (December 31, 2022 - \$408,621). The increase is mostly due to the salary expenses and bonus accruals for the new corporate employees retained in connection with the Millennial Acquisition, and severance payments in the current three-month period.
- **Professional fees:** the Company incurred \$173,469 in expenses during the current three-month period (December 31, 2022 - \$87,123). The difference is mostly due to higher legal, accounting, and tax fees in the current year. These fees are mostly related to the Millennial Acquisition.

YEAR-ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

Net loss for the year ended December 31, 2022 was \$19,807,021 and the comprehensive loss \$20,470,611, compared to a net loss of \$32,933,645 and a comprehensive loss of \$32,452,894 for the year ended December 31, 2021.

Overall, operating expenses were lower in the year ended December 31, 2022 mostly due to a decrease in exploration and development expenses. Other expenses in the year ended December 31, 2022 were driven by the reclamation accretion expenses, interest and accretion expenses related to the convertible debt (non-cash), partially off-set by the foreign exchange gain, and interest and rent income. Other expenses in the comparative period were due to the foreign exchange loss and reclamation expense, partly offset by the interest and rent income. The variances between these two periods were primarily due to the following items:

- **Exploration and evaluation expenses:** the Company incurred \$13,467,035 in exploration and development expenses during the year ended December 31, 2022 (December 31, 2021 - \$25,797,910). The difference is mostly due to decreased drilling activities in the year ended December 31, 2022.
- **Stock-based compensation:** the Company incurred \$1,742,511 in stock-based compensation in the year ended December 31, 2022 (December 31, 2021 - \$1,863,085). The variance is due to the timing of vesting of equity incentive awards granted from 2017 to 2022.
- **Professional fees:** for the year ended December 31, 2022 totaled \$315,293 (December 31, 2021 - \$242,269). Professional fees include expenses such as legal, audit, accounting, tax, and miscellaneous consulting expenses. Professional fees were higher in the year ended December 31, 2022 mostly due to higher legal and accounting fees. These fees were related to the legal review of the PFS, AIF, AGM, form 40-F, form S-8, and Equity incentive plan, as well as accounting fees related to the convertible debt facility.
- **Other income (expense):** amounted to \$594,100 (other expense) in the year ended December 31, 2022, compared to \$1,230,714 (other expense) in the comparative period. The variance is mostly due higher interest and rent income, change in fair value of derivatives (non-cash), interest and accretion expenses related to the convertible debt, and foreign exchange gain in the year ended December 31, 2022 compared to the foreign exchange loss in the comparative period.

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THREE-MONTH PERIOD ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

Net loss for the three-month period ended December 31, 2022 was \$6,204,720 and the comprehensive loss \$6,045,574, compared to a net loss of \$7,200,497 and a comprehensive loss of \$7,058,158 for the three-month period ended December 31, 2021.

Overall, operating expenses were lower in the three-month period ended December 31, 2022 mostly due to a decrease in exploration and development expenses. Other expenses were higher in the three-month period ended December 31, 2022 mostly due to higher reclamation accretion expenses, interest and accretion expenses related to the convertible debt, and change in fair value of derivatives (non-cash). The variances between these two periods were primarily due to the following items:

- **Exploration and evaluation expenses:** the Company incurred \$4,112,911 in exploration and development expenses during the quarter ended December 31, 2022 (December 31, 2021 - \$5,364,580). The difference is mostly due to decreased drilling activities in the three-month period ended December 31, 2022.
- **Stock-based compensation:** the Company incurred \$345,891 in stock-based compensation in the three-month period ended December 31, 2022 (December 31, 2021 - \$457,654). The variance is due to the timing of vesting of equity incentive awards granted from 2017 to 2022.
- **Other income (expense):** amounted to \$722,750 (other expense) in the three-month period ended December 31, 2022, compared to \$346,127 (other expense) in the comparative period. The variance is mostly due a higher reclamation accretion expenses, interest and accretion expenses related to the convertible debt (non-cash), and the change in fair value of derivatives (non-cash) in the quarter ended December 31, 2022.

Operating Activities

Net cash used by the Company in operating activities for the year ended December 31, 2023 was \$26,494,337 (December 31, 2022 – \$18,098,477; December 31, 2021 - \$30,513,499). The variance between 2023 and 2022 years was mostly driven by higher exploration and development expenditures in the current period. The variance between the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 was mostly driven by lower exploration and development expenditures in the year ended December 31, 2022.

Investing Activities

Net cash used in investing activities for the year ended December 31, 2023 was \$4,194,468 (December 31, 2022 - \$95,092; December 31, 2021 - \$1,292,625). The difference between 2023 and 2022 years was mostly due a cash land payment of \$2.5 million to Waterton (final acquisition payment related to Wildcat and Mtn View properties) and capitalized legal and due diligence fees related to the Millennial Acquisition. The difference between the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 was mostly due to a loan receivable paid back in the year ended December 31, 2022 and higher additions to property, plant and equipment in the year ended December 31, 2021.

Financing Activities

Net cash provided by financing activities in the current year ended December 31, 2023 was \$23,507,507 (December 31, 2022 - \$19,776,009; December 31, 2021 - \$17,082,060). The difference between 2023 and 2022 years was mostly due to higher equity financings completed in 2023. The Company raised gross proceeds of approximately \$25.8 million in 2023 through the brokered and non-brokered private placements. The difference between the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 was mostly due to slightly greater proceeds from financings in 2022, including proceed from the convertible liability.

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The Company raised net proceeds of approximately \$19.3 million in August 2022 through a bought deal financing and a convertible loan. The table below summarized the expected use of proceeds:

August 2022 Financing	Expected Use of Proceeds (\$M) Mid-August 2022 to May 2023	Actual Use of Proceeds (\$M) ⁽¹⁾ September 2022 to June 2023	Variance (\$M)
Exploration work, including drilling	\$6.1	\$5.3	(\$0.8)
Development work, including engineering and permitting	\$7.1	\$8.0	\$0.9
Other Site Costs (field costs, land acquisition, land holdings, site G&A, infrastructure, etc.)	\$2.1	\$2.3	\$0.2
Site Ongoing Environmental Monitoring / Water Treatment	\$1.2	\$1.0	(\$0.2)
Corporate G&A	\$2.8	\$3.3	\$0.5
Total	\$19.3	\$19.9	\$0.6

The Company raised net proceeds of approximately \$16.0 million in September 2021 through a bought deal financing. The table below summarized the expected use of proceeds:

September 2021 Financing	Expected Use of Proceeds (\$M) September 2021 to May 2022	Actual Use of Proceeds (\$M) ⁽¹⁾ September 2021 to August 2022	Variance (\$M)
Exploration work, including drilling	\$7.0	\$3.5	(\$3.5)
Development work, including engineering and permitting	\$4.9	\$5.7	\$0.8
Other Site Costs (field costs, land acquisition, land holdings, site G&A, infrastructure, etc.)	\$1.2	\$2.5	\$1.3
Site Ongoing Environmental Monitoring / Water Treatment	\$0.9	\$1.3	\$0.4
Corporate G&A	\$2.0	\$2.8	\$0.8
Total	\$16.0	\$15.8	(\$0.2)

SUMMARY OF SELECTED QUARTERLY INFORMATION

The following table sets forth selected quarterly financial information for each of the last eight quarters *.

Quarter Ending	Revenue (\$)	Net Loss (\$)	Net Loss Per Share (\$)
December 31, 2023	Nil	(6,996,163)	(0.10)
September 30, 2023	Nil	(8,073,415)	(0.12)
June 30, 2023	Nil	(7,303,460)	(0.11)
March 31, 2023	Nil	(6,643,231)	(0.19)
December 31, 2022	Nil	(6,204,720)	(0.20)
September 30, 2022	Nil	(3,305,706)	(0.11)
June 30, 2022	Nil	(4,509,761)	(0.17)
March 31, 2022	Nil	(5,786,834)	(0.23)

*Previous quarters net loss per share data adjusted to reflect the 2.5 to 1 share consolidation completed in May 2023.

The net loss for last eight quarters was mostly driven by exploration and development expenses, corporate G&A expenses (such as compensation, corporate development and marketing, office and administration, professional, and regulatory fees), and stock-based compensation expenses (non-cash item), partly offset by interest and rent income. A

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foreign exchange gain was recorded in the first, second, and fourth quarters of 2023 and second and third quarters of 2022. The net loss for all quarters since the third quarter of 2022 also included accretion expenses and interest expense accrual related to the convertible debt, as well as change in fair value of derivatives (all three are non-cash items)

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Company does not have a mineral property in production and consequently does not receive revenue from the sale of precious metals. The Company currently has no operations that generates cash flow. The Company has financed its operations primarily through the issuance of share capital and convertible debt. The continued operations of the Company are dependent on its ability to complete sufficient public equity financings, the availability of its convertible loan facility or generate profitable operations in the future.

The Company's working capital deficit, including the convertible debt liability as of December 31, 2023 was \$6,803,922 (December 31, 2022 – working capital \$1,603,220). The Company's working capital, excluding the convertible debt liability as of December 31, 2023 was \$3,839,810 (December 31, 2022 – working capital \$11,651,434). Working capital in the current year ended December 31, 2023 decreased compared to the year ended December 31, 2022 mostly due to a decrease in cash in 2023 expended on increased exploration and evaluation activities).

The Company actively manages its liquidity using budgeting based on expected cash flows to ensure there are appropriate funds for meeting short term obligations during the year. On March 13, 2024, the Company completed a bought deal public offering, pursuant to which the Company received aggregate gross proceeds of C\$15 million. The Company also closed a royalty transaction on March 7, 2024, and received the first tranche of US\$4.8million. Please see the "Subsequent events" section for more details.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

A description of financial instruments and their fair value is included in the audited consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, filed on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca and on Integra's website at www.integrareources.com.

COMMITMENTS AND CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

There are a number of the net smelter returns, royalties, advance minimum royalties, annual claim filings, and work commitments on the Company's properties. Summaries of all those commitments are included in Note 16 of the Company's audited consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022.

Other Commitments

The Company's other commitments at December 31, 2023 are as follows:

Commitments and contractual obligations (in millions of \$) (1)	Less than one year commitment	1 – 3 years commitment	4 – 5 years commitment	Over 5 years commitment	Total
Convertible debenture (2)	\$ 0.5	\$ 13.7	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 14.2
Material land payments (3)	1.3	6.1	1.2	-	8.6
Total	\$ 1.8	\$ 19.8	\$ 1.2	\$ -	\$ 22.8

(1) Undiscounted cash expenditures

(2) Includes interest payments (payable in cash or shares, at the Company's option) and principal repayment.

(3) Includes payments of \$1.8 mm for Red Canyon and \$2.2 mm for Cerro Colorado.

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TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Related parties include the Board of Directors, CEO, CFO, COO and enterprises that are controlled by these individuals.

As December 31, 2023, \$1,158,454 (December 31, 2022 - \$636,555) was due to related parties for payroll expenses, consulting fees, bonuses accruals, vacation accruals and other expenses. Receivables from related parties (related to rent and office expenses) as of December 31, 2023 were \$20,643 (December 31, 2022 - \$18,843) and was recorded in receivables.

Key Management Compensation:

Key management personnel include those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing, and controlling the activities of the Company as a whole. The Company has determined that key management personnel consist of executive and non-executive members of the Company's Board of Directors, CEO, CFO, and COO.

Remuneration attributed to executives and directors for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022, and 2021 were as follows:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Short-term benefits*	\$ 2,161,496	\$ 1,596,362	\$ 1,806,716
Associate companies**	2,124	(16,932)	(18,137)
Stock-based compensation	609,883	1,165,694	1,173,216
Total	\$ 2,773,503	\$ 2,745,124	\$ 2,961,795

*Short-term employment benefits include salaries, consulting fees, vacation accruals and bonus accruals for key management. It also includes directors' fees for non-executive members of the Company's Board of Directors.

**Net of payable/receivable/GST due to/from entities for which Integra's directors are executives, mostly related to rent and office expenses.

In the current year ended December 31, 2023, the Company issued 74,865 deferred share units to certain directors, in lieu of their directors' fees, as elected by those directors. Each DSU has been fair valued at Integra's closing share price at the end of quarter. The share-based payment related to these DSUs is included in the above table under stock-based compensation.

In the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company issued 68,343 deferred share units to certain directors, in lieu of their directors' fees, as elected by those directors. Each DSU has been fair valued at Integra's closing share price at the end of quarter in which those DSUs were granted. The share-based payment related to these DSUs is included in the above table under stock-based compensation.

In the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company issued 12,067 deferred share units to certain directors, in lieu of their directors' fees, as elected by those directors. Each DSU has been fair valued at Integra's closing share price at the end of quarter in which those DSUs were granted. The share-based payment related to these DSUs is included in the above table under stock-based compensation.

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CONVERTIBLE DEBT FACILITY

On July 28, 2022, the Company executed a credit agreement with Beedie Investment Ltd. (the “**Lender**”), for the issuance of a non-revolving term convertible debt facility (the “**Convertible Facility**”) in the principal amount up to \$20 million. On August 4, 2022, an initial advance of \$10 million was drawn under this facility, with the Company having the option to draw “subsequent advances” in increments of at least \$2.5 million, up to an additional \$10 million, subject to certain conditions.

In connection with the closing of the Merger with Millennial, the original Convertible Facility was amended on May 4, 2023 to accommodate the assets of Millennial and its subsidiaries, each of which, following the closing of the Merger, are loan parties and provide guarantees and security for the obligations under the loan agreement. The amended agreement modified the conversion price on the initial advance from \$2.25 (adjusted for the Consolidation) to \$1.73 (adjusted for the Consolidation) and increased the coupon interest rate from 8.75% to 9.25% *per annum* on the loan outstanding, which interest continues to be accrued for the first twenty-four (24) months from the date of the Loan Agreement, payable quarterly either in shares or in cash, at Integra’s election.

Summaries of the convertible debt facility for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are included in the Company’s audited consolidated financial statements (Note #15) for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022.

OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA

Share capital details are included in the Company’s audited consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022.

The following table outlines the outstanding share data as of the date of this MD&A:

	March 28, 2024
Issued and outstanding common shares	88,458,702
Outstanding Options/RSSUs/DSUs to purchase common shares	5,105,767
Shares Issuable in exchange for Millennial Warrants *	2,015,122
Warrants	8,305,874
Issued and outstanding common shares (fully diluted)	103,885,465

* 21,903,504 warrants outstanding, each exercisable for 0.092 ITR shares per 1 warrant, for a total of 2,015,122 shares.

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

- On February 21, 2024, the Company announced that through its wholly-owned subsidiary, DeLamar Mining Company, it has entered into a binding agreement with Wheaton Precious Metals (Cayman) Co., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Wheaton Precious Metals Corp. (“**Wheaton**”), pursuant to which Wheaton will acquire a 1.5% net smelter returns royalty on metal production from all claims of the DeLamar and Florida Mountain Deposit for an aggregate cash purchase price of US\$9.75 million, to be paid in two installments (the “**NSR Transaction**”). The first instalment of US\$4.875 million has been received by Integra upon closing the NSR Transaction. The second installment of US\$4.875 million is expected to be received by Integra four months from the date of the first installment. Each instalment is subject to certain closing conditions. The NSR Transaction closed on March 7, 2024.

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- Integra completed on March 8, 2024, the acquisition of seventeen patented claims in the Rich Gulch area of the DeLamar Project. Control of the Rich Gulch claims will provide operational flexibility to the Company in future mining and processing scenarios. Under the terms of the purchase agreement, the Company acquired all of the interests in exchange for US\$2.1 million, which was satisfied through the issuance of 2,959,769 common shares in the capital of the Company. The shares issued are subject to trading restrictions. Please refer to March 11, 2024 press release for further details.
- The Company completed on March 13, 2024 a bought deal public offering, pursuant to which the Company issued a total of 16,611,750 units at a price of C\$0.90 per unit for aggregate gross proceeds of C\$15 million. Each unit consists of one common share of the Company and one-half of one common share purchase warrant. Each warrant entitles the holder thereof to purchase one common share at an exercise price of C\$1.20 for a period of 36 months from the closing of the offering.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions which affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the audited consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Estimates are based on historical experience and other factors considered to be reasonable and are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates and the resulting effects on the carrying amounts of the Company's assets and liabilities are accounted for prospectively.

Measurement uncertainties are described in the Company's audited annual consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022.

CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Company's accounting policies are in accordance with IFRS and described in the Company's annual audited consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022.

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The Company is subject to a number of risks and uncertainties due to the nature of its business. The Company's exploration activities expose it to various financial and operational risks that could have a significant impact on its level of operating cash flows in the future.

Readers are advised to study and consider risk factors disclosed in the Company's Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023, dated March 28, 2024 and available under the Company's issuer profile on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca.

Limitations on the Mineral Resource and Reserve Estimates

The Company's Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves are estimates only and are based on estimates of mineral content and quantity derived from limited information acquired through drilling and other sampling methods and require judgmental interpretations of geology, structure, grade distributions and trends and other factors. The Company's Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimates may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title,

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taxation, socio-political, marketing and other factors. There are numerous uncertainties inherent in estimating Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves, including many factors beyond the Company's control. Estimation is a subjective process, and the accuracy of the Company's Mineral Resource or Mineral Reserve estimate is a function of the quantity and quality of available data, and of the assumptions made and judgments used in engineering and geological interpretation of that data and the level of congruence with the actual size and characteristics of the Company's deposits. No assurance can be given that the estimates are accurate or that the indicated level of metal will be produced. Actual mineralization or geological formations may be different from those predicted. Further, it may take many years before production is possible, and during that time the economic feasibility of exploiting a discovery may change. These estimates may, therefore, require adjustments or downward revisions based upon further exploration or development work, drilling or actual production experience.

Fluctuations in gold and silver prices, results of drilling, metallurgical testing and production, the evaluation of mine plans after the date of any estimate, permitting requirements or unforeseen technical or operational difficulties may require revision of the Company's Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimates. Prolonged declines in the market price of gold or silver may render Mineral Reserves containing relatively lower grades of mineralization uneconomical to recover and could materially reduce the Company's Mineral Reserves. Mineral Resource estimates are based on drill hole information, which is not necessarily indicative of conditions between and around the drill holes. Accordingly, such Mineral Resource estimates may require revision as more geologic and drilling information becomes available and as actual production experience is gained. Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves should not be interpreted as assurances of LOM or of the profitability of future operations. There is a degree of uncertainty in estimating Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves and of the grades and tonnages that are forecast to be mined and, as a result, the grade and volume of gold or silver that the Company mines, processes and recovers may not be the same as currently anticipated. Any material reductions in estimates of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves, or of the Company's ability to economically extract these Mineral Reserves, could have a material adverse effect on the Company's projects and the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows or prospects.

Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and have a greater degree of uncertainty as to their existence and feasibility. Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. There is no assurance that Mineral Resources will be upgraded to Proven or Probable Mineral Reserves. Inferred Mineral Resources have a substantial degree of uncertainty as to their existence, and economic and legal feasibility. Accordingly, there is no assurance that Inferred Mineral Resources reported herein will ever be upgraded to a higher category. Investors are cautioned not to assume that part or all of an Inferred Mineral Resource exists, or is economically or legally mineable.

CAUTIONARY NOTE TO US INVESTORS WITH RESPECT TO MINERAL RESOURCES

National Instrument 43-101 - Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("**NI 43-101**") is a rule of the Canadian Securities Administrators which establishes standards for all public disclosure an issuer makes of scientific and technical information concerning mineral projects. Technical disclosure contained in this MD&A has been prepared in accordance with NI 43-101 and the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum Classification System. These standards differ from the requirements of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("**SEC**") and resource information contained in this MD&A may not be comparable to similar information disclosed by domestic United States companies subject to the SEC's reporting and disclosure requirements.

NON-IFRS MEASURES

Alternative performance measures in this MD&A such as "cash cost", "AISC" "free cash flow" are furnished to provide additional information. These non-IFRS performance measures are included in this MD&A because these statistics are used as key performance measures that management uses to monitor and assess performance of the Company's projects, and to plan and assess the overall effectiveness and efficiency of mining operations. These performance measures do not have a standard meaning within IFRS and, therefore, amounts presented may not be comparable to

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similar data presented by other mining companies. These performance measures should not be considered in isolation as a substitute for measures of performance in accordance with IFRS. As the Company has yet to commence production, the equivalent historical non-IFRS financial measure is \$0.

Cash Costs

Cash costs include site operating costs (mining, processing, site G&A), refinery costs and royalties. While there is no standardized meaning of the measure across the industry, the Company believes that this measure is useful to external users in assessing operating performance.

All-In Sustaining Cost ("AISC")

Site level AISC include cash costs and sustaining capital but excludes head office G&A and exploration expenses. The Company believes that this measure is useful to external users in assessing operating performance and the Company's ability to generate free cash flow from current operations.

Free Cash Flow

Free cash flows are revenues net of operating costs, royalties, capital expenditures and cash taxes. The Company believes that this measure is useful to the external users in assessing the Company's ability to generate cash flows from the Company's projects.

Working Capital

The Company has included a non-IFRS measure for "working capital" in this MD&A to supplement its financial statements, which are presented in accordance with IFRS. The Corporation believes that this measure provides investors with an improved ability to evaluate the performance of the Corporation. Non-IFRS measures do not have any standardized meaning prescribed under IFRS. Therefore, such measures may not be comparable to similar measures employed by other companies. The data is intended to provide additional information and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS.

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

The scientific and technical information contained in this MD&A has been reviewed and approved by Raphael Dutaut (Ph.D., P.Geol, OGQ Membership 1301), Vice President Geology and Mining, who is a "Qualified Person" ("QP") as defined in National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Management and the Board recognizes the value of good corporate governance and the need to adopt best practices. The Corporation is committed to continuing to improve its corporate governance practices in light of its stage of development and evolving best practices and regulatory guidance.

The Board has adopted a Board mandate outlining its responsibilities and defining its duties. The Board has five committees: the Audit Committee, the Compensation Committee, the Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee, the Technical and Safety Committee, and the Environmental Social Governance Committee. Each Committee has a committee charter, which outlines the Committee's mandate, procedures for calling a meeting, and provides access to outside resources.

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The Board has also adopted a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, which governs the ethical behavior of all employees, management, and directors. For more details on the Company's corporate governance practices, please refer to Integra's website (www.integraresources.com) and the statement of Corporate Governance contained in Integra's Management Information Circular dated May 19, 2023. The Management Information Circular is available on Integra's website (www.integraresources.com) and on SEDAR+ (www.sedarplus.ca).

The Corporation's Directors have expertise in exploration, metallurgy, mining, financial reporting and accounting, M&A, financing, permitting and government relations, mine development and mine operations, environmental considerations, human resources, governance, and relations with tribal nations and local communities. The Board meets at least four times per year.

CONTROL AND PROCEDURES

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance that material information is gathered and reported to management, as appropriate to allow for timely decisions about public disclosure. The Company has disclosure controls and procedures in place to provide reasonable assurance that any information required to be disclosed by the Company under securities legislation is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the applicable time periods and that required information is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, so that decisions can be made about the timely disclosure of that information.

Management has evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls as of December 31, 2023 and concluded that the disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

Internal Controls over Financial Reporting

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal controls over financial reporting as such term is defined in the rules of the National Instrument 52-109 in Canada ("**NI 52-109**") and Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) of the United States Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. The Company's internal controls over financial reporting is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of the Company's financial reporting for external purposes in accordance with IFRS as issued by the IASB.

Based on the criteria set forth in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission, the Company's internal controls over financial reporting include:

- (a) Maintaining records, that in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect our transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company;
- (b) Providing reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary for preparation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS as issued by the IASB;
- (c) Providing reasonable assurance that receipts and expenditures are made in accordance with authorizations of management and the directors of the Company; and
- (d) Providing reasonable assurance that unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of Company assets that could have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements would be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

Management has evaluated the effectiveness of the internal controls over financial reporting as of December 31, 2023 and concluded that those controls were effective.

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Limitation of Controls and Procedures

Management believes that any disclosure controls and procedures or internal control over financial reporting, no matter how well designed and operated, have their inherent limitations. Due to those limitations (resulting from unrealistic or unsuitable objectives, human judgment in decision making, human errors, management overriding internal control, circumventing controls by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people, external events beyond the entity's control), internal control can only provide reasonable assurance that the objectives of the control system are met.

The design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Due to the inherent limitations in a cost-effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.

There were no changes in internal controls of the Company during the years ended December 31, 2023 that have materially affected, or are likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

INFORMATION REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain information set forth in this MD&A contains "forward-looking statements" and "forward-looking information" within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities legislation and applicable United States securities laws (referred to herein as forward-looking statements). Except for statements of historical fact, certain information contained herein constitutes forward-looking statements which includes, but is not limited to, statements with respect to: the future financial or operating performance of the Company and the Company's mineral properties and project portfolio; the results from work performed to date; the estimation of mineral resources and reserves; the realization of mineral resource and reserve estimates; the development, operational and economic results of technical reports on mineral properties referenced herein; magnitude or quality of mineral deposits; the anticipated advancement of the Company' mineral properties and project portfolios; exploration expenditures, costs and timing of the development of new deposits; underground exploration potential; costs and timing of future exploration; the completion and timing of future development studies; estimates of metallurgical recovery rates; exploration prospects of mineral properties; requirements for additional capital; the future price of metals; government regulation of mining operations; environmental risks; the timing and possible outcome of pending regulatory matters; the realization of the expected economics of mineral properties; future growth potential of mineral properties; and future development plans.

Forward-looking statements are often identified by the use of words such as "may", "will", "could", "would", "anticipate", "believe", "expect", "intend", "potential", "estimate", "budget", "scheduled", "plans", "planned", "forecasts", "goals" and similar expressions. Forward-looking statements are based on a number of factors and assumptions made by management and considered reasonable at the time such information is provided. Assumptions and factors include: the Company's ability to complete its planned exploration programs; the absence of adverse conditions at mineral properties; no unforeseen operational delays; no material delays in obtaining necessary permits; the price of gold remaining at levels that render mineral properties economic; the Company's ability to continue raising necessary capital to finance operations; and the ability to realize on the mineral resource and reserve estimates. Forward-looking statements necessarily involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties, which may cause actual performance and financial results in future periods to differ materially from any projections of future performance or result expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to: integration risks; general business, economic and competitive uncertainties; the actual results of current and future exploration activities; conclusions of economic evaluations; meeting various expected cost estimates; benefits of certain technology usage; changes in project parameters and/or economic assessments as plans continue to be refined; future prices of metals; possible variations of mineral grade or recovery rates; the risk that actual costs may exceed estimated costs; geological, mining and exploration technical problems; failure of plant, equipment or processes to operate as anticipated; accidents, labour disputes and other risks of the mining industry; delays in obtaining governmental approvals or financing; the speculative nature of mineral exploration and development (including the risks of obtaining necessary licenses, permits

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and approvals from government authorities); title to properties; and management's ability to anticipate and manage the foregoing factors and risks. Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those described in the forward-looking statements, there may be other factors that cause actions, events or results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended. Readers are advised to study and consider risk factors disclosed in Integra's annual report on Form 20-F dated March 28, 2024 for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023.

Investors are cautioned not to put undue reliance on forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements contained herein are made as of the date of this MD&A and, accordingly, are subject to change after such date. The Company disclaims any intent or obligation to update publicly or otherwise revise any forward-looking statements or the foregoing list of assumptions or factors, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except in accordance with applicable securities laws. Investors are urged to read the Company's filings with Canadian securities regulatory agencies, which can be viewed online under the Company's profile on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca.

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY

Management is responsible for all information contained in this MD&A. The audited consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and include amounts based on management's informed judgments and estimates. The financial and operating information included in this MD&A is consistent with that contained in the audited consolidated financial statements in all material aspects.

Management maintains internal controls to provide reasonable assurance that financial information is reliable and accurate, and assets are safeguarded.

The Audit Committee has reviewed the audited consolidated financial statements with management. The Board of Directors has approved these audited consolidated financial statements on the recommendation of the Audit Committee.

Jason Kosec
Chief Executive Officer
March 28, 2024