ARCTIC STAR EXPLORATION CORP.
MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

1.1 DATE OF REPORT April 25, 2022

1.2 OVERALL PERFORMANCE

General

The following Management Discussion and Analysis of Arctic Star Exploration Corp. ("the Company") has been prepared as of April 25, 2022, should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 and related notes attached thereto, which are prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

All financial results presented in this MD&A are expressed in Canadian dollars unless otherwise indicated.

Description of Business

The Company is a junior natural resource company engaged in the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties. The Company is a reporting issuer in British Columbia, Alberta and Ontario and trades on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol ADD. The Company has one subsidiary, its wholly-owned subsidiary Foriet Oy.

The Company has yet to receive any revenue from its natural resource exploration operations. Accordingly, the Company has no operating income or cash flows. Its continued existence has relied almost exclusively upon equity financing activities, which is not expected to significantly change in the immediate future.

COVID-19

Since December 31, 2019, the outbreak of the novel strain of coronavirus, specifically identified as "COVID-19", has resulted in governments worldwide enacting emergency measures to combat the spread of the virus. These measures, which include the implementation of travel bans, self-imposed quarantine periods and physical distancing, have caused material disruption to business globally resulting in an economic slowdown. Global equity markets have experienced significant volatility and weakness. As at the date of this report, the Company has not been significantly impacted by the spread of COVID-19. However, the duration and impact of the COVID-19 outbreak is unknown at this time, as is the efficacy of the government and central bank interventions. It is not possible to reliably estimate the length and severity of these developments and the impact on the financial results and condition of the Company in future periods.

Forward Looking Information

Certain statements in this Management Discussion and Analysis constitute forward-looking statements under applicable securities legislation. Forward-looking statements or information typically containing statements with words such as "anticipate", "believe", "expect", "plan", "intend", "estimate", "propose" or similar words suggesting future outcomes or statements regarding, and outlook. Forward-looking statements or information in this Management Discussion and Analysis include, but are not limited to, statements regarding:

- Business objectives, plans and strategies;
- Exploration objectives, plans and strategies; and,
- Certain geological interpretations and expectations.

Such forward-looking statements or information are based on a number of assumptions which may prove to be incorrect. In addition to other assumptions identified in this Management Discussion and Analysis, assumptions have been made regarding, among other things:

- The ability of the Company to continue to fund its operations through financings, options and joint ventures;
- The ability of the Company to obtain equipment, services and supplies in a timely manner to carry out its activities;
- The level of exploration activities and opportunities;
- The ability of the Company to retain access and develop its mineral claims; and
- Current and future mineral commodity prices.

Although the Company believes that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements or information are reasonable, undue reliance should not be placed on forward-looking statements because the Company can give no assurance that such expectations will prove correct. Forward-looking statements or information are based on current expectations, estimates and projections that involve a number of risks and uncertainties which could cause actual results to differ materially from those anticipated by the Company and described in the forward-looking statements or information. These risks and uncertainties include but are not limited to:

- The ability of management to execute objectives, plans and strategies;
- Exploration, development and operational risks inherent in the mining industry;
- Market conditions;
- Risks and uncertainties inherent in geology and exploration for deposits;
- Potential delays and changes in plans;
- The Company's ability to retain land tenure;
- Uncertainties regarding financings and funding;
- General economic and business conditions;
- Possibility of governmental policy changes;
- Changes in First Nations policies;
- Other risks and uncertainties described within this document.
- The current Covid19 emergency.

The forward-looking statements or information contained in this Management Discussion and Analysis are made as of the date hereof and the Company undertakes no obligation to update publically or revise any forward-looking statements or information, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, unless so required by applicable securities law.

Significant Acquisitions and Dispositions

Acquisitions

The Company has Diamond and Niobium/Rare Earth exploration properties in North America and diamond exploration in Finland. Through-out the company's history, the prime focus has been diamonds. However, the company has remained opportunity driven and has diversified into other commodities, from time to time. The company also has a policy of joint venturing properties when appropriate. The Company acquires projects, either by using the mining law in each particular jurisdiction or by negotiation with other parties. As described below.

DIAGRAS JV, Lac De Gras NT

The Company Staked 54,000 Ha of ground in an area previously held by other diamond explorers in the Lac de Gras kimberlite field, 20km North of Diavik and 24 km East of Ekati in 2014. The property is surrounded by those leases on three sides. According to the government database there are 21 known kimberlites within the property boundary, discovered by previous workers in the 1990's. Many of these kimberlites only have one drill hole into them, testing the magnetic portion of the kimberlite. Experience has shown that many of the Slave Craton kimberlites are multi-phase volcanic events and often there are other non-magnetic kimberlite phases present. These would have been missed by the old exploration approach. Our exploration philosophy has been to do EM and Gravity surveys in the vicinity of the known kimberlites, looking for previously undiscovered phases.

Often these non-magnetic phases have higher diamond counts than the more magnetic portion. Kennady Lake diamonds with their recent discoveries around the Faraday and Kelvin kimberlite is a good recent example of the successful use to this strategy. Gravity and EM located highly diamonderous kimberlite next to known kimberlites.

In 2016, The Company decided to JV this project to Margaret Lake Diamonds (MLD) where MLD earned a 60% interest by posting a bond and keeping the claims in good standing for two years, and at the same time halving the number of claims. In the summer of 2017 the JV conducted ground geophysical surveys over several of the known kimberlites. At the Black Spruce target ground magnetics and ground gravity were conducted in the vicinity of the approximate 4 Ha known magnetic Kimberlite. The gravity work revealed a string of gravity lows, made up of three centres to the south of the known target. One in particular is the cause in a break in a Diabase dykes, magnetic signature, which is characteristic of many other kimberlites in the Lac de Gras field. It is our working hypothesis that this gravity lows represent untested yet to be drilled, kimberlite/kimberlites. Also, at the Jack Pine Kimberlite ground magnetic, EM and gravity surveys confirmed that this is a large 1.5km long Kimberlite complex, made up of three previously drilled eruption centers. From our detail ground data there appears to be a coincident gravity and EM anomaly that falls to the west of a magnetic anomaly that has not been drilled tested. The JV is excited that our exploration methodology is generating untested Kimberlite like targets in one of the worlds riches and prolific Kimberlite fields close to operating mines. In Spring 2018 the company completed more gravity, magnetic and EM surveys, and also staked eight more claims to bring the total to 29 mineral claims, for an additional 22,595 hectares. The JV has spent $920,000 as of 2019. In 2020 no work was done due to the COVID pandemic.

During the year ended December 31, 2020, Margaret Lake Diamonds, the managers of the JV, indicated they would not propose a budget and exploration plan. The JV agreement allows for Arctic to take-over the operations and proposes a plan and budget. Arctic proposed a $2.1 million program which commenced in April, 2021. On November the 5th the joint venture issued a news release stating the new owner ship after this expenditure as being 81.5% Arctic Star and 18.5% DIA

The program commenced 1st week of April and completed in the field in the 2rd week of May 2021. The program successfully intersected 5 new kimberlites. Two holes were drilled 220m south of the Black Spruce kimberlite intersected kimberlite, the discovery has been named the Birch kimberlite. A third hole drilled 55m east of this kimberlite intersected a 0.5m kimberlite dyke. Drilling 200m north of the known Jack Pine kimberlite discovered the Sequoia kimberlite. A second hole drilled 220m north of this first hole also hit kimberlite. This drilling shows that the Sequoia kimberlite is an approximate 1km long 200m wide kimberlite complex with multiple phases. The next drill hole failed to explain the EM anomaly at the Kong target. The seventh hole intersected the kimberlite testing an EM anomaly near the previously known kimberlite HLO2, it has been named the Alder kimberlite. This conductive, non-magnetic phase of kimberlite is separate from the magnetic phase of kimberlite called HL02. The eighth and final hole tested an EM anomaly south of the known Penelope kimberlite it interested kimberlite and this discovery has been called the Cedar Kimberlite. Core from the four main kimberlite discoveries (there was insufficient material from the kimberlite dyke), have been sent for microdiamond analysis. These results have been received and are summarized in table 1.

Table 1. Caustic Fusion Results

Kimberlite	**0.105 mm**	**0.15 mm**	**0.212 mm**	**0.30 mm**	**0.425 mm**	**0.60 mm**	**0.85 mm**	**1.18 mm**	**Weight Kg**	Total Stones	Stones/ 100kg
Birch	10	7	7	3	1	1	0	0	141.5	29	20
Sequoia	282	117	39	23	10	6	1	1	505.3	499	99.8
Alder	3	6	1	2	1	0	1	0	223.72	14	6
Cedar	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90.6	1	1

Black Spruce*	7	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	167.5	14	8

- Black Spruce are historic results.

Notes on the results: The Sequoia Kimberlite was sent to SRC laboratory, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan with a direct chain of custody. The other Kimberlites were originally sent to CFM laboratory in Kelowna, however, when after three weeks this lab informed Arctic Star that these samples were behind a previous client and that there would be a long delay the company decided to move the samples to other laboratories. The Birch Kimberlite samples were redirected to the SRC lab and the Alder and Cedar Kimberlite samples were redirected to the Microlithics Laboratory in Thunder Bay. The samples arrived intact, with seals, and chain of custody preserved. SRC is an independent laboratory that is SCC accredited, ISO/IEC 17025. Microlithics is also an independent laboratory. The processing methods of these laboratories are similar. The samples are assayed using the caustic fusion process, where up to 8-kilogram samples are fused in a kiln containing caustic soda at temperatures of >500oC. The hot residue is then poured through sieves and the remaining material is further chemically treated to reduce the residue to a manageable size. The residues are then observed, and the diamonds are recovered. The labs add unique diamonds to each sample which are recovered as part of a quality assurance program. All were recovered from these batches.

Sequoia stands out as having the highest diamond count. Further details can be found in our NR dated September 9th and September 15th. The size distribution of diamonds at Sequoia suggest a coarser than average population of diamonds. A second line of evidence for this comes from the indicator minerals found in the kimberlite. Chuck Fipke reports that these contain very high numbers of garnets and clinopyroxene with chemistry equivalent to those found in the world's largest diamonds >50ct in weight. The current microdiamnd data suggest a commercial (>1.18mm diamond) grade of between 0.3 ct/t and 0.7 ct/t. This work planned for next year will further constrain this.

Given the positive diamond and indicator minerals results from Sequoia, further work is planned commencing March 2022 where a HQ diameter drill will further test the Sequoia Kimberlite on 100m centres. This work should allow the first estimate of tonnage and grade of this kimberlite. Given this is encouraging a larger bulk sample would be required to obtain an average value of the diamonds in this kimberlite. This could occur in 2023, after which a Feasibility study could be completed.

There are numerous kimberlite targets left to be tested on this property and we have recently flown phase 1 of an closed spaced (75m) EM survey. Preliminary results bolster the concept that there are more kimberlites to be found. The 2022 program would also consist of further exploration drilling, designed to discover more kimberlites. As of issuing this MDA field crews had returned to the project to execute this year program.

There are 2 diamond processing plants in the area, both less than 35 kilometers from these discoveries. One owned by Canadian Arctic Diamonds (Ekati Diamond mine) and the other owned by the Diavik JV, (Majority Rio Tinto PLC).

These are world class discoveries in a time when the other nearby producers need more tonnage to remain in operation.

Timantti Project, Diamondiferous kimberlite field play, Finland.

The Timantti project owned 100% by the Company, consists of two Exploration permits, the 243 Ha Exploration Solavaara Permit and the 882 Hectares Vaimouso permit totalling 1125 Ha. The Solavaara permit covers the diamondiferous Wolf and Vaasa kimberlites. Evidence from public data, from both the Finnish and Russian sides of the boarder that there is a large regional plume of diamond indicator minerals emanating from the area with the Wolves occupying the southern limit of this plume. This suggest that there more kimberlites to be found need to explain the extent of this plume and that the Wolf kimberlites are part of a larger kimberlite field. Although the Wolf kimberlites contain high diamond counts they appear small in tonnage. The company strategy is to search for more members of this field and then focus of the kimberlites that look most promising economically.

The Company entered an agreement to acquire a 100% interest in a 243 Ha Exploration Permit over the Black Wolf and the White Wolf diamond-bearing kimberlites (together the "Wolf kimberlites") in northern Finland, through the purchase of Finland company Foriet Oy. The combined regional exploration and diamondiferous kimberlite property has been named the Timantti Project (Timantti is Finnish for "diamond").

During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company issued 10,000,000 common shares with a fair value of $1,400,000 for all the right, title and interest to Foriet Oy, a Finnish company that has the exploration permit over the Wolf kimberlites in North-Eastern Finland and an additional 4,500,000 common shares with a fair value of $623,404 were issued to the beneficial owners of a joint venture partner of Foriet Oy for 100% of their joint venture rights.

Of the 4,500,000 common shares issued (450,000 post roll back), to the beneficial owners of Foriet Oy, 1,767,858 or 12.2% were issued to 3 directors of the Company, Patrick Power, Buddy Doyle and Thomas Yingling, for their interest as beneficial owners of a joint venture interest in the Timantti Project granted by Foriet Oy to a private company in 2015.

As part of the due diligence The Company processed 67.55kg of float and core and received the following encouraging diamond results.

Table 1: Total Micro-diamond assay results for the White Wolf kimberlite

Kimberlite	**Sample Weight Kg**	**+0.106 mm**	**+0.15 mm**	**+0.212 mm**	**+0.3 mm**	**+0.425 mm**	**+.60 mm**	**+.85 mm**	**+1.18 mm**	**Total Stones**
White Wolf	67.55	70	61	24	15	3	5	0	1	169

\Microdiamonds are used throughout the industry as a predictive guide to commercial diamond grade. Commercial diamond grades can be estimated from relatively small samples by constructing graphs of size (Carats or mm) versus frequency (number of stones). The majority of diamondiferous kimberlites around the world show an exponential relationship between the number of small diamonds and large diamonds, with there being orders of magnitude more small diamonds than large. The goal of total diamond extraction by caustic fusion is to gather enough information to result in a smooth size frequency curve that can give guidance on the commercial (>1.18mm) grade which in turn can help design the size of future bulk samples. Such bulk samples are required to get a more precise grade and an average price per carat estimate, necessary for 43-101 classified resources.

Ground Geophysics commenced in December 2017 and drilling and excavator till sampling and bedrock exposure began. This work has revealed two new kimberlites, the Vassa Dyke swarm and the Grey Wolf kimberlite. Both were discovered by the excavator and have been followed up by drilling. Diamond results have been received from the excavator pits, and these are shown below in Table 2.

Table 2: Caustic Fusion Results Timantti Project

Kimberlite	Sample Weight Kg	+0.106 mm	+0.15 mm	+0.212 mm	+0.3 mm	+0.425 mm	+.60 mm	+.85 mm	+1.18 mm	Total Stones
Black Wolf	349.75	267	138	87	45	16	3	3	0	559
Grey Wolf	201.64	57	32	33	16	2	3	0	1	144
White Wolf	409.93	516	253	136	81	27	16	7	5	1032
Karhu	149.75	60	41	27	5	7	3	2	1	147
Vasa Dykes	25.74	1	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	11

In total 680m of drilling was completed in spring 2018. A further two suspected kimberlites where discovered by Trenching in late summer 2019 and were called the Karhu and Pug kimberlites. No indicator minerals could be found in the Pug discovery so it was not sent for cuatioc
Found in the Pug kimberlite so it was not sent for Caustic fusion, however the Karhu discovery had encouraging results.

The onset of the Covid pandemic in 2020 has made travel to the project difficult. The company now plans to return to this project in the winter of 2023.

Stein Property Nunavut.
The 100 % owned property is located 85 km NW of Taloyoak, Nunavut and consists of 4 contiguous prospecting permits covering an area of 105,637 Ha on the Boothia Peninsula.

The Stein property is an advanced diamond exploration project, with diamond indicator minerals hosting excellent chemistry. The property is complemented by the discovery of distinct geophysical targets immediately up-ice of these mineral grains.

The property was acquired as part of the Company's on-going strategic analysis of exploration data in the public domain. The diamond rush that was triggered by the discovery of the Ekati and Diavik mines in Northern Canada was curtailed by the Global financial crisis in 2008 and basically completed by 2011 with the rush of capital out of the resource sector. Many highly prospective diamond explorations programs were halted at that time and received little to no advancement afterwards.

Starting in 2004 past diamond explorers conducted extensive regional heavy mineral sampling. This work revealed diamond indicator minerals on the peninsula proving direct evidence that there was a possible kimberlite field in the area. Furthermore, electron microprobing of these indicator mineral grains demonstrated the existence of high Chrome, low Calcium G10 Pyrope garnets that are indicative of the presence of diamonds.

Several iterations of sampling narrowed down the region to a small area believed to be the source of the diamond indicator minerals, at which point airborne magnetic surveys were conducted. The surveys successfully identified discrete circular magnetic anomalies up to 200m in diameter at the up-ice terminus of the diamond indicator minerals. This is good evidence that they were on the cusp of discovering a new kimberlite field. The nearest known kimberlite field is some 250 km away and not believed to be the source of these mineral grains. The company has acquired the existing digital exploration database.

In August 2018 the Company entered a Joint Venture with GGL Resource Corp, "GGL", in order to focus the company resources on the diamondiferous kimberlites discoveries. GGL will earn 60% when it drills a kimberlite on the property. The properties must be kept in good standing or converted to mineral claims. At GGL's cost. In May 2019 the company received a 2 year extension to its exploration permit, which allows drill testing. During the quarter the company received results from ground magnetic surveys and this work revealed several targets that constitute high priority drill targets.

In July 2019, GGL converted a portion the exploration permits into mineral claims covering 23,750 hectares by staking over the higher priority kimberlite like magnetic targets. They also conducted ground magnetic surveys over these targets at the same time, expending approximately $100,000. Assessment work from the ground magnetic surveys was applied to the Exploration permits and subsequently transferred onto the claims. Assessment work combined with mineral tenure relief granted by the Nunavut government in 2020 as a result of the COVID pandemic has perpetuated the claims in good standing through 2022 and 2023.

During the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company recorded an impairment charge of $268,548 to write-off the Stein property balance, until such time there are planned and budgeted exploration programs on the property. However GGL did not impair this property, go figure! The project is drill ready with an expected budget of $1.1million required to be completed this phase.

The Cap Property, Carbonatite Exploration, BC

The CAP Property consists of five contiguous mineral tenures, covering an area of 2,353.83 ha within central British Columbia. The property is located approximately 85 km northeast of Prince George and is accessible during the summer months by 4x4 truck and/or ATV by following a network of logging roads. Alternatively, the property may be accessed year-round by helicopter from Prince George, which is the most expedient option.

The Company originally owned 100% of the property and has vended in the property into Eagle Bay ("Eagle") in exchange for 17,000,000 shares of Eagle. The property vendors 877384 and Zimtu will retain a 2% net smelter royalty. In summer 2017 the company undertook a $300,000 drilling program to test the outcrops and magnetic anomalies in the area. As of December 31, 2021, the Company now owns 17.5% of Eagle.

The exploration program focused within an area measuring approximately 3 kilometres by 1 kilometres, and included four drill holes, geologic mapping and sampling, and prospecting. The program was highly successful, resulting in the discovery of an exposure of carbonatite and related rocks with greater than 90-m strike-length and an estimated thickness exceeding 50 m. To date, the discovery has been tested by only a single drill.
Prospecting highlights are summarized as follows:

- The strike-length of carbonatite and related rock types encountered in outcrop and drilling totals approximately 3 kilometres;
- Five samples contained >0.20% Nb2O3 with a peak value of 0.96% Nb2O3; and
- Three samples contained >0.20% TREO (Total Rare Earth Element Oxides) with a peak value of 0.39% TREO; and
- Three samples contained >5.00% P2O5 with a peak value of 12.62% P2O5.

The samples referred to above are all selected grab samples, and they are not necessarily representative of the mineralization hosted on the property.

Highlights from Drill Hole CAP17-004 are summarized as follows:

- 24 to 95.66 metres: 0.35% Nb2O5 across 10.42 metres, and including 2.26 metres of **0.63% Nb2O5**;
- 87 to 118.50 metres: 19.63 metres of 9.94% P2O5, including 2.55 metres of **20.97% P2O5**; and
- 1 to 138.5 metres: 2.4 metres of 0.81% TREO.

The CAP Carbonatite Complex remains an early staged discovery with potential for a wide variety of commodities. Initial surface and drill hole samples demonstrate a strong potential for niobium, rare earth element, and phosphate. Moreover, as this new carbonatite has only been tested by a single drill hole, there exists a significant potential for further discovery.

Of additional interest are some anomalous concentrations of gold encountered within carbonatite and alkaline rocks during the 2017 exploration. A peak value of 69 ppb Au was noted from a pyrrhotite-bearing, calcio-carbonatite sample at 136.1 metres depth; this interval also contained in excess of 1% TREO's.

According to Jody Dahrouge, P.Geo. and President of Dahrouge Geological (consultant to Arctic Star):

"The discovery of highly anomalous concentrations of Niobium, Phosphate and REO's at such an early stage in the exploration of the CAP project should be considered highly encouraging. Future exploration at CAP will follow up on surface samples that contained highly anomalous concentrations of Niobium and which may be related to drill hole CAP17-004."

Mineralized carbonatite systems have been mined for and/or are potential sources for commodities such as REE's, niobium, tantalum, copper, nickel, iron, titanium, zirconium, platinum group elements (PGEs), gold, fluorspar, lime, sodalite, and vermiculite. Strong demand growth, stemming in part from a number of green energy solutions, has placed upward price pressure on a number of those commodities associated with carbonatites

Some of the more notable active and past producing carbonatite deposits known worldwide include Palabora (Cu, Ni, Au, PGE's, other), South Africa; Bayon Obo (REE's, Fe, Nb, fluorspar), China; Araxa (Nb), Brazil; Cargill (Phosphate), Canada; Niobec (Nb), Canada; Mountain Pass (REE's), United States; and Mount Weld (REE's), Australia.

Property Exploration Plans and Work Programs Status

The Company plans to continue exploration work on its currently held resource properties, subject to availability and timing of financing (including the ability to meet cash calls from the property operator) and data analysis from work programs.

Technical reports and news releases discussing progress on the Company's properties can be viewed on the SEDAR website at www.sedar.com.

Highlights

- Spring 2021 Arctic completed a very successful drilling campaign discovering 5 new kimberlites, the Birch, Sequoia, Alder and Cedar kimberlites and the Birch kimberlite dyke. Split core from these kimberlites has been sent to the lab of microdiamond analysis. All four kimberlites sent for diamond analysis have returned diamonds with the Sequoia discovery as being the most significant in the terms of size (as inferred by the geophysical signature) and higher diamond counts.
  Arctic Star is manager of this JV with 81.5% ownership.

- The Timantti project in Finland, remains on hold until Covid travel restrictions are lifted. The Company has done the work and payed the fees to keep its exploration permits in good standing. The Company will get the Karhu kimberlite tested with existing sample by caustic fusion for micro-diamonds. So far all size kimberlite bodies in this field have proven diamond bearing. When the travel restrictions lift, the Company plans to carry out an airborne time domain EM survey. Interest results from this survey will be drill tested and excavated.

- In 2019 GGL staked claims over the magnetic anomalies of interest and conducted ground magnetometer surveys over the targets on the Stein property. GGL informed Arctic that an $800K drill program is planned once Covid travel restrictions are lifted. The Nunavut government has granted extension to the claims assessment to 2022. If GGL drills a kimberlite they will earn a 60% interest in the project. If they fail to intersect kimberlite or don't elect to drill the claims return to Arctic.

- On the Cap project the company drill confirmed the first mineralized Carbonatite discovery in BC in over a decade. The Carbonatite contains small meterage economic grade intercepts of Niobium and Phosphate and hints of gold. This is an encouraging first result. More work is required to understand the economic ramifications. Highlights include 2.26 metres of **0.63% Nb2O5**; 0.96% Nb2O3 in float, and 0.81% TREO and up to **20.97% P2O5. See details in the text.**

Diamond market: Arctic predominately explores for diamonds and the state of the overall diamond market dictates the number of investors that may be interested in purchasing shares. For an independent review of the Diamond market from production to jewelry please refer to https://www.bain.com/insights/global-diamond-industry-2020-21/, for the 2021 diamond industry review by Bain consultants.

In summary this reviews shows:

- While the sale of diamonds suffered during the early onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, it has already rebounded to pre-pandemic levels;
- Global rough production continues to decline from a 2017 peak of 152 million to 111 million carats in 2020; and
- The year ended December 31, 2021 ended with strong sales across the value chain.

A number of bankruptcies amongst the Canadian produces during covid also caused headwinds.

Operating Hazards and Risks: Exploration for natural resources involves many risks, which even a combination of experience, knowledge and careful evaluation may not be able to overcome. Operations in which the Company has a direct or indirect interest will be subject to all the hazards and risks normally incidental to exploration, development and production of resources, any of which could result in work stoppages, damage to persons or property and possible environmental damage. Although the Company has or will obtain liability insurance in an amount which it considers adequate, the nature of these risks is such that liabilities might exceed policy limits, the liabilities and hazards might not be insurable against, or the Company might not elect to insure itself against such liabilities due to high premium costs or other reasons, in which event the Company could incur significant costs that could have a material adverse effect upon its financial condition.

Title to Assets: Although the Company has or will receive title options for any concessions in which it has or will acquire a material interest, there is no guarantee that title to such concessions will not be challenged or impugned. In some countries, the system for recording title to the rights to explore, develop and mine natural resources is such that a title opinion provides only minimal comfort that the holder has title. Also, in many countries, claims have been made and new claims are being made by aboriginal peoples that call into question the rights granted by the governments of those countries.

Management: The Company is dependent on a relatively small number of key employees, the loss of any of whom could have an adverse effect on the Company.

Requirement of New Capital: As an exploration company without revenues, the Company typically needs more capital than it has available to it or can expect to generate through the sale of its products. In the past, the Company has had to raise, primarily by way of equity financing, considerable funds to meet its capital needs. There is no guarantee that the Company will be able to continue to raise funds needed for its business. Failure to raise the necessary funds in a timely fashion will limit the Company's growth.

Value of Company: The Company's assets are of indeterminate value. For further particulars see the financial statements filed on www.sedar.com.

1.3 SELECTED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Total revenues	$ -	$ -	$ -
Operating expenses	(2,312,955)	(1,133,531)	(2,091,270)
Loss and comprehensive loss before income taxes	(1,980,068)	(1,425,098)	(2,080,307)
Loss per share basic and diluted	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.08)
Total assets	8,112,085	4,717,529	5,062,447

1.4 RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

These consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company, its wholly-owned subsidiary Foriet Oy. The Company has de-consolidated its investment held in Eagle Bay Exploration Corp. ("Eagle Bay")

During the year ended December 31, 2021 and owns 17.57% of Eagle Bay (December 31, 2020 – 70.5%) as at December 31, 2021. All significant inter-company balances and transactions have been eliminated. Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Company, and are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases. The accounting policies of the subsidiary have been changed where necessary to align them with policies adopted by the Company.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and Interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC").

Currently the Company has no producing properties and consequently, no sales and earns no revenue. To date the Company has been entirely dependent on equity markets to finance all of its activities and it is anticipated that it will continue to rely on this source of funding for its exploration expenditures and to meet its ongoing working capital requirements.

The Company recorded a net loss for the year ended December 31, 2021 of $(1,980,068) (($0.02) per share) as compared to $(1,425,098) (($0.03) per share) for the year ended December 31, 2020.

The Company had a deficit of $60,311,397 for the year ended December 31, 2021 and a deficit of $58,331,329 for the year ended December 31, 2020.

Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2021 Compared to Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2020

The total expenses were $2,312,955 an increase of $1,179,424 compared to $1,133,531 for the comparable period of the prior year. This increase was mainly due to stock-based compensations expenses of $981,030 compared to $146,330 in comparative period, Advertising and promotion of $129,500 compared to $10,848 and investor relation of $108,738 compared to $nil in year 2020.

Advertising and promotional expenses were increased by $118,652. During the year, the Company entered in advertising agreements with Agora Internet Relations Corp and Stockhouse Publishing Ltd. These agreements were approved by TSX.

The consulting fees were decreased by $70,288.

Filing fees were increased by $15,742. The Company paid filings fees pursuant to the private placements closed during the year.

The foreign exchange loss was $3,043 compared to $754 in prior year. The change resulted from fluctuations in the Canadian dollar and Euro values.

Investor relations fees were increased by $108,738. During the year, the Company entered into IR agreement with Kaye Consulting Inc for $5,000 per month and Zimtu Capital Corp. for $12,500 per month. These agreements were approved by TSX.

The legal fees increased by $17,819. This was due to legal fees paid for various corporate matters and also extra legal fees incurred in Finland to renew the permit for the property.

Rent increased by $4,218. This was due to increase in monthly rent.

Shareholder communications expenses were increased by $27,347. This was due to increase in news disseminations, increased market awareness program and road shows.

During the year, the Company granted 10,660,000 options to its consultants and recorded $981,030 stock based compensation expenses compared to 2,249,000 options granted during the year ended December 31, 2020 with a fair value of $146,330.

Trade shows expenses were increased by $18,727.

Transfer agent fees were increased by $12,849. The company completed various private placements during the year resulted an increment in the fees.

Travel expenses increased by $83,300. Travel expenses fluctuate significantly from period to period depending on the initiatives underway.

During the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company sold 8,500,000 common shares of Eagle Bay at $0.025 to Zimtu Capital Corp for total cash proceeds of $35,000 and a receivable of $177,500, to be collected from Zimtu once Eagle Bay has become a publicly traded company. As a result of the disposal, the Company recognized a loss on disposal of a subsidiary in the amount of $107,678. Upon the disposal of these Eagle Bay shares, the Company no longer has control over this subsidiary and has de-consolidated Eagle Bay's assets and liabilities from its consolidated financial statements and recognized a gain on de-consolidation of $178,211. Subsequent to the de-consolidation, the Company is still considered to have significant influence over Eagle Bay and has accounted for it as an investment in an associate and has been applying the equity method to account for this investment. Meanwhile, Eagle Bay has completed two equity financings subsequent to the de-consolidation during the year ended December 31, 2021 and the Company has recognized two gains on deemed disposal of its investment in an associate in the total amount of $44,651. The Company also recorded its share of loss of $52,184 from Eagle Bay during the year ended December 31, 2021. At the last equity financing completed by Eagle Bay during the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company has lost its significant influence over Eagle Bay and has recognized the investment in Eagle Bay as an investment in a portfolio company. The Company recognized a fair value adjustment of gain of $432,533 to its investment portfolio as at December 31, 2021 based on the latest financing closed and completed by Eagle Bay at $0.075 per share.

1.5 SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

The following table presents certain selected financial information on a quarterly basis:

Quarter ended	Revenue $	Net loss $	Net loss per share $
December 31, 2021	-	45,650	0.00
September 30, 2021	-	(215,809)	(0.00)
June 30, 2021	-	(1,296,784)	(0.01)
March 31, 2021	-	(513,125)	(0.01)
December 31, 2021	-	(600,110)	(0.01)
September 30, 2020	-	(196,320)	(0.00)
June 30, 2020	-	(203,018)	(0.00)
March 31, 2020	-	(425,650)	(0.01)

1.6 LIQUIDITY

At December 31, 2021, the Company had a working capital deficit of $144,295 (December 31, 2020 deficit of $594,627), had not yet achieved profitable operations, and had accumulated losses of $60,311,397 (December 31, 2020 - $58,331,329) since its inception and expects to incur further losses in the development of its business, all of which indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Cash Flow from Operations

During the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company had cash out-flow of $981,608 from operations compared to an outflow of $1,006,706 in the comparable period of the previous year.

During the year, accounts receivable increased by $182,005, due to related parties increase by $976, prepaid expenses decreased by $2,402, and accounts payable increased by $499,279.

Investing Activities

During the year ended December 31, 2021, the net cash from investing activities were $(2,604,103) compared to $(44,448) in the comparable period of the previous year. The Company spent $2,478,481 on exploration expenses and $160,622 exploration expenses to be reimbursed by joint venture partner. The Company also disposed investment in an associate in the amount of $35,000.

Financing Activities

During the year ended December 31, 2021, the net cash from financing activities was $3,798,049 compared to $1,064,707 in the previous year.

During the year, the Company raised $3,463,550 through private placements, $121,000 through exercise of stock options and $540,500 through exercise of warrants. The proceeds were offset with share issuance costs of $115,738. Due from related parties were increased by $211,263.

Since incorporation, the Company's capital resources have been limited. The Company has to rely primarily upon the sale of equity securities for cash required for administration, acquisitions and exploration programs, among other things. While there are presently no known specific trends, events or uncertainties that are likely to result in the Company's liquidity decreasing in any material way over the next year, it is unlikely that significant cash will be generated from operations over this period. Since the Company is unlikely to have significant cash flow, the Company will have to continue to rely upon equity financing during such period. There can be no assurance that financing, whether debt or equity, will always be available to the Company in the amount required at any particular time or for any particular period or, if available, that it can be obtained on terms satisfactory to the Company.

The Company is engaged in the acquisition, exploration and development of natural resource properties. The Company has entered into agreements to acquire interests in the properties described above under the heading "Overall Performance".

The main business risks facing the Company over the next several years relate to the availability of equity capital to finance the acquisition, exploration and development of existing and future exploration and development projects. The availability of equity capital to junior resource companies is affected by commodity prices, global economic conditions, and economic conditions and government policies in the countries of operation, among other things. These conditions are beyond the control of the management of the Company and have a direct effect on the Company's ability to raise equity capital.

The Company's working capital and liquidity fluctuate in proportion to its ongoing equity financing activities. The Company requires a certain amount of liquid capital in order to sustain its operations and in order to meet various obligations as specified under the Company's resource property acquisition agreements. Should the Company fail to obtain future equity financing due to reasons as described above, it will not be able to meet these obligations and may lose its interests in the properties covered by the agreements. Further, should the Company be unable to obtain sufficient equity financing for working capital, it may be unable to meet its ongoing operational commitments.

Exploration and development of natural resources involve substantial expenditures and a high degree of risk. Few properties which are explored are ultimately developed into producing properties. Accordingly, the Company has no material revenue, writes off its natural resource properties from time to time, and operates at a loss. Continued operations are dependent upon ongoing equity financing activities.

1.7 CAPITAL RESOURCES

In March 2021 the Company closed a private placement by issuing 40,000,000 units at a price of $0.05 per unit for total gross proceeds of $2,000,000. Each unit consists of one common share and one common share purchase warrant, exercisable for two years at an exercise price of $0.10. In connection with the financing, the Company paid finders' fees of $58,100, legal fees of $3,710 and issued 1,162,000 finders' warrants, exercisable for two years at an exercise price of $0.10.

In June 2021, the Company closed a flow-through private placement of 8,000,000 units at a price of $0.10 per unit for gross proceed of $800,000. Each unit consists of one common share and one half common share purchase warrant. Each warrant is exercisable at a price of $0.20 for a period of two years from the date of closing. In connection with the financing, the Company paid finders fees of $35,700 and legal fees of $2,457.

In December 2021, the Company closed a private placement of 9,479,286 units at a price of $0.07 per unit for gross proceed of $663,550. Each unit consists of one common share and one common share purchase warrant. Each warrant is exercisable at a price of $0.10 for a period of two years from the date of closing. In connection with the financing, the Company paid finders fees of $3,675 and legal fees of $12,095.

Raised $540,500 through exercise of 5,614,000 warrants during year in 2021.

Raised $121,000 through exercise of 1,300,000 stock options during year in 2021.

Subsequent to year end December 31, 2021:

The Company issued 3,350,000 common shares as result of 3,350,000 warrants exercised at $0.05 per share for gross proceeds of $167,500.

In March 2022, the Company closed the first tranche of the Company's non-brokered private placement of 8,186,430 non-flow through units of the Company at $0.07 per non-flow through unit, and 3,700,000 flow through units at $0.08 per flow through unit, for a total gross proceeds of $869,050. Each non-flow through unit consists of one common share and one share purchase warrant at an exercise price of $0.10 per common share within one year. Each flow through unit consists of one common share and one half of a share purchase warrant, with each warrant exercisable at a price of $0.15 per common share within one year. The Company paid a cash finders' fees of $27,042 and issued an aggregate 363,279 non-transferrable share purchase warrants to finders. Finders' warrants are exercisable to purchase 202,029 shares at $0.10 per share and 161,250 shares at $0.15 per share, all exercisable within one year.

In April 2022, the Company closed the second tranche of the Company's non-brokered private placement of 12,671,857 non-flow through units of the Company at $0.07 per non-flow through unit, and 3,025,000 flow through units at $0.08 per flow through unit, for a total gross proceeds of $1,129,030. Each non-flow through unit consists of one common share and one share purchase warrant at an exercise price of $0.10 per common share within one year. Each flow through unit consists of one common share and one half of a share purchase warrant, with each warrant exercisable at a price of $0.15 per common share within one year. The Company paid a cash finders' fees of $15,360 and issued an aggregate 198,000 non-transferrable share purchase warrants to finders. Finders' warrants are exercisable to purchase 48,000 shares at $0.10 per share and 150,000 shares at $0.15 per share, all exercisable within one year.

The Company will use the funds for exploration and working capital.

1.8 COMMITMENTS

The Company does not have any commitments.

1.9 OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

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

1.10 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Key Management

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company, directly or indirectly. Key management personnel include the Company's executive officers and Board of Director members.

During the year ended December 31, 2021, 4,660,000 stock options (2020 – 294,000) were granted to directors and officers.

The aggregate values of transactions relating to key management personnel were as follows:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Consulting fees	**$ 185,950**	$ 391,575
Accounting fees	**84,000**	93,000
Exploration consulting	**78,900**	-
Stock-based compensation	**406,531**	17,462
Rent recovery	**-**	(8,491)
Rent	**25,803**	18,190

(a) During the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company incurred consulting fees of $185,950 (2020 - $391,575) with directors and companies owned by directors.

(b) During the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company incurred accounting fees of $84,000 (2020 - $93,000) with an officer of the Company.

(c) During the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company sold 8,500,000 shares of Eagle Bay Resources Corp for the gross receipt of $35,000 and a receivable of $177,500 to a Company related by common director.

(d) During the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company paid rent of $25,803 (2020 - $18,190) pertains to rent paid to companies related by a common officer for shared office premises.

(e) As at December 31, 2021, an exploration expenses include consulting fee of $78,900 (2020 - $Nil) paid to a Company related to a director.

(f) As at December 31, 2021, $436,659 (December 31, 2020- $435,683) was owing to companies controlled by directors and officers of the Company. The amounts due from or to the related parties are unsecured and without interest or stated terms of repayment.

(g) As at December 31, 2021, $211,263 (2020 - $nil) was due from related parties.

(h) As December 31, 2021, accounts receivable includes $177,500 (December 31, 2020 - $nil) from a company related by a common director.

1.11 FOURTH QUARTER ANALYSIS

The total expenses during the quarter ended December 31, 2021, were $221,737.

During the fourth quarter, the Company spent $49,432 in accounting and audit fees, $(76,530) in advertisement and promotions, $341 in bank charges, $99,362 in consulting fees, $10,947 in filing fees, foreign exchange loss was $2,472, $43,738 in investor relations, $(2,001) in legal fees, $18,798 in office and administration costs, $6,445 in rent expenses, $8,804 in shareholder information, $19,447 in trade shows, $16117 in transfer agent fees and 25,012 in travel expenses.

The depreciation charge for the period was $(647).

1.12 PROPOSED TRANSACTIONS

The Company does not have any proposed transactions.

1.13 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

Critical Accounting estimates represent estimates that are highly uncertain and for which changes in those estimates could materially impact the Company's financial statements. Critical accounting estimates are as follows:

- the estimated useful lives and residual value of equipment which are included in the statement of financial position and the related amortization included in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss;

- fair value of the assets received in an asset acquisition as well as the associated non-controlling interest at acquisition;
- the recoverability and expected credit losses on loans receivable and accounts receivable;
- the inputs in accounting for share-based compensation transactions in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss (using the Black-Scholes model) including volatility, probable life of options granted, time of exercise of the options and forfeiture rate; and the determination and recognition of deferred income tax assets or liabilities requires subjective assumptions regarding future income tax rates and the likelihood of utilizing tax carry-forwards. Changes in these assumptions could materially affect the recorded amounts, and therefore do not necessarily provide certainty as to their recorded values not necessarily provide certainty as to their recorded values.

1.14 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

New accounting standards interpretations issue but not yet adopted

IAS 16 – Property, plant and equipment – Proceeds before intended use ("IAS 16") has been amended to clarify the accounting for the net proceeds from selling any items produced while bringing an item of property, plant or equipment to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. The amendments prohibit a company from deducting from the cost of property, plant and equipment amounts received from selling items produced while the company is preparing the asset for its intended use. Instead, a company will recognize such sales proceeds and related cost in profit or loss. These amendments are effective for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022. The Company is currently assessing the impact of this amendment.

IAS 37–Provisions ("IAS 37"), has been amended to clarify the meaning of "costs to fulfil a contract", which comprise the incremental costs of fulfilling that contract and an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts. These amendments are effective for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022, with early application permitted. The Company is currently assessing the impact of this amendment.

IAS 1 –Presentation of Financial Statements ("IAS 1"), has been amended to clarify how to classify debt and other liabilities as either current or non-current. The amendment to IAS 1 is effective for the years beginning on or after January 1, 2023, with early application permitted. The Company is currently assessing the impact of this amendment.

1.15 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

(a) Fair value of financial instruments

As at December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company's financial instruments consist of cash, accounts receivable, due from related parties, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and due to related parties.

IFRS requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. IFRS establishes a fair value hierarchy based on the level of independent, objective evidence surrounding the inputs used to measure fair value. A financial instrument's categorization within the fair value hierarchy is based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. IFRS prioritizes the inputs into three levels that may be used to measure fair value.

Level 1: Level 1 applies to assets or liabilities for which there are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Level 2 applies to assets or liabilities for which there are inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the net asset or liability such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in markets with insufficient volume or infrequent transactions (less active markets); or model-derived valuations in which significant inputs are observable or can be derived principally from, or corroborated by, observable market data.

Level 3: Level 3 applies to assets or liabilities for which there are unobservable inputs to the valuation methodology that are significant to the measurement of the fair value of the assets or liabilities.

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
December 31, 2021				
Cash	**$ 242,792**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 242,792**
	$ 242,792	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 242,792**
December 31, 2020				
Cash	$ 30,454	$ -	$ -	$ 30,454
	$ 30,454	$ -	$ -	$ 30,454

The fair value of cash is determined based on Level 1 inputs which consist of quoted prices in active markets for identical assets. As at December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company believes that the carrying values of accounts receivable, due from related parties, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and due to related parties approximate the fair values because of their nature and relatively short maturity dates or durations.

(b) Risk Management

Credit Risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that the counterparty will default on its contractual obligation resulting in financial loss to the Company. Credit risk is primarily related to the Company's cash and accounts receivable. To minimize this risk, cash has been placed with major Canadian financial institutions. The maximum exposure to credit risk for cash is $242,792 (December 31, 2020 – $30,454). Collectability for accounts receivable and due from related parties are assessed on an ongoing basis and a provision for impairment recorded as necessary.

Interest Rate Risk

The Company is not exposed to significant interest rate risk due to the short-term maturity of its monetary assets and liabilities.

Liquidity Risk

The Company ensures that there is sufficient capital in order to meet annual business requirements, after taking into account administrative, property holding and exploration budgets, and cash and cash equivalent holdings. As the Company does not have operating cash flows, the Company has relied primarily on equity financings and loans from related parties to meet its capital requirements and current financial obligations.

Commodity Price Risk

The Company's ability to raise capital to find exploration or development activities and the determination of impairment of exploration and evaluation assets is subject to risk associated with fluctuations in the market prices of diamonds.

(c) Capital management

The Company considers its capital structure to include working capital and shareholders' equity. Management's objective is to ensure that there is sufficient capital to minimize liquidity risk and to continue as a going concern. Although the Company has been successful in the past in obtaining financing through the sale of equity securities, there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain adequate financing in the future, or that the terms of such financings will be favourable. The Company's share capital is not subject to any external restriction and the Company did not change its approach to capital management during the period.

1.16 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS

It is management's opinion that the fair value of the Company's cash, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and due to related parties, approximate their carrying value due to the relatively short periods to the maturity of the instruments. The fair value of loans receivables are estimated using the trading value of the equity-linked publicly traded instrument.

1.17 OTHER MD&A REQUIREMENTS

Financial and Disclosure Controls and Procedures

During the year ended December 31, 2021, there has been no significant change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting since last year.

The Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of the Company are responsible for establishing and maintaining appropriate information systems, procedures and controls to ensure that information used internally and disclosed externally is complete, reliable and timely. They are also responsible for establishing adequate internal controls over financial reporting to provide sufficient knowledge to support the representations made in this MD&A and the Company's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021 (together the "Annual Filings"). The Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of the Company have filed the Venture Issuer Basic Certificate with the Annual Filings on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

In contrast to the certificate required for non-venture issuers under National Instrument 52-109 Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings ("NI 52-109"), the venture issuer basic certificate does not include representations relating to the establishment and maintenance of disclosure controls and procedures ("DC&P") and internal control over financial reporting ("ICFR"), as defined in NI 52-109. Investors should be aware that inherent limitations on the ability of certifying officers of a venture issuer to design and implement on a cost effective basis DC&P and ICFR as defined in NI 52-109 may result in additional risks to the quality, reliability, transparency, and timeliness of interim and annual filings and other reports provided under securities legislation.

Outstanding Share Data

(a) The Company's authorized share capital consists of unlimited common shares without par value. The Company has only one kind and class of shares and there are no unusual rights or restrictions attached to that class.

(b) As at April 25, 2022, the Company had a total of 158,904,324 (December 31, 2021: 127,971,037) common shares issued and outstanding.

(c) As at April 25, 2022, the Company had 90,861,727 (December 31, 2021: 84,755,286) warrants outstanding.

(d) As at April 25, 2022, the Company had 11,423,000 (December 31, 2021: 11,283,000) stock options outstanding.

Additional Disclosure for Venture Issuers without Significant Revenue
Schedule of General and Administrative costs:

For the years ended December 31	2021	2020
Expenses		
Accounting and audit	**$ 129,600**	$ 127,178
Advertisement and promotional	**129,500**	10,848
Bank charges	**2,605**	2,179
Consulting fees	**607,355**	677,643
Depreciation	**807**	1,467
Filing fees	**39,612**	23,870
Foreign exchange	**3,043**	754
Investor relation	**108,738**	-
Legal	**48,730**	30,911
Office and administration	**46,763**	43,620
Rent	**25,803**	21,585
Shareholders' information	**29,260**	1,913
Stock-based compensation	**981,030**	146,330
Trade shows	**19,447**	720
Transfer agent fees	**24,929**	12,080
Travel	**115,733**	32,433
Operating loss	**(2,312,955)**	(1,133,531)

Schedule of Exploration and Development Costs:

EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

	Diagras $	Cap $	Stein $	Timantti $	Total $
Exploration Expenditure					
Balance December 31, 2020	627,256	640,358	-	1,099,382	2,366,996
Drilling	357,079	-	-	-	357,079
Travel	2,190	-	-	-	2,190
Telecommunications	8,492	-	-	-	8,492
Field and camp costs	290,734	-	-	-	290,734
Fuel	141,068	-	-	-	141,068
Consulting	401,253	-	-	5,100	406,353
Freight	34,296	-	-	-	34,296
Assays and lab process	228,770	-	-	-	228,770
Equipment rental	185,191	-	-	-	185,191
Others	1,791	-	-	33,189	34,980
Aircraft – fixed wing	405,465	-	-	-	405,465
Survey	268,147	-	-	-	268,147
Helicopter	262,281	-	-	-	268,281
Government grant	(153,000)	-	-	-	(153,000)
De-consolidated	-	(640,358)	-	-	(640,358)
Total exploration expenses	**3,061,013**	**-**	**-**	**1,137,671**	**4,198,684**
Property Acquisitions:					
Balance December 31, 2020	**246,460**	**-**	**-**	**2,023,403**	**2,269,863**
Additions	6,438	185,331	-	-	191,769
De-consolidated	-	(185,331)	-	-	(185,331)
Total property acquisitions	**252,898**	**-**	**-**	**2,023,403**	**2,276,301**
Balance December 31, 2021	**3,313,911**	**-**	**-**	**3,161,074**	**6,474,985**

Additional information about the Company can be found on www.sedar.com

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