MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

Six Months Ended January 31, 2022

This management's discussion and analysis of financial position and results of operations ("MD&A") is prepared as at March 11, 2022 and should be read in conjunction with the unaudited condensed interim financial statements for the six months ended January 31, 2022 of Newport Exploration Ltd. ("Newport" or "the Company") with the related notes thereto. These unaudited condensed interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") for interim financial statements and, as a result, do not contain all disclosure required under IFRS for annual financial statements. Accordingly, readers may want to refer to the July 31, 2021 audited annual financial statements and the accompanying notes. All dollar amounts included therein and in the following MD&A, unless otherwise indicated, are expressed in Canadian dollars.

Management is responsible for the preparation and integrity of the Company's unaudited condensed interim financial statements, including the maintenance of appropriate information systems, procedures and internal controls. Management is also responsible for ensuring that information disclosed externally, including that within the unaudited condensed interim financial statements and MD&A, is complete and reliable.

Additional information on the Company is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com or by contacting the Company's head office at Suite 202-2168 Marine Drive, West Vancouver BC, Canada V7V 1K3. The Company's website is www.newport-exploration.com.

Description of Business

Newport is a natural resource company engaged in the acquisition and exploration of resource properties. In addition, the Company holds a 2.5% gross overriding royalty interest (the "Royalty") on any hydrocarbons produced on certain petroleum exploration and production licences in Australia.

Newport is a reporting issuer in British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan and trades on the TSX Venture Exchange (TSX-V) under the symbol NWX.

Quarterly Dividend Policy

On December 12, 2019, the Company announced a quarterly 'fixed distribution' dividend of $0.01 per share commencing March 2020, with subsequent dividend payments every three months. The Company reserves the right to increase the dividend payment from time to time. Sufficient funds will be retained in the treasury to maintain the dividend schedule in the event that royalty receipts are reduced.

Management believes that stability, profitability and paying shareholder dividends quarterly has been a responsible corporate strategy. Additionally, Management recognizes that the

Company's ability to pay dividends over the long term is very important to existing shareholders and potential investors.

Overview

Oil and Gas Royalty Interests

- The Company's Royalty on several oil and gas exploration and production licences in the Cooper Basin, NSW, Australia are operated by Beach Energy Ltd ("Beach") or Santos Ltd ("Santos").

The Royalty is a non-operating interest therefore, the Company is not informed of decisions made concerning the operations or intentions of Beach or Santos and, consequently cannot speculate on development, production plans or potential revenues.

The Company does not have access to underlying technical data and cannot independently verify the Oil and Gas Reserves and Resources in accordance with classification requirements compliant with NI 51-101 and the Canadian Oil and Gas Evaluation Handbook ("COGEH"). Accordingly, as the Reserves and Resources for PRL 26 and ex PEL's 91, 106, 107 and 632 reported by Beach and Santos may not be compliant with Canadian reporting requirements, they should not be relied upon. In addition, Beach refers to Barrels of Oil Equivalent ("BOE") and, in accordance with Section 5.14(d) of NI 51-101 for Canadian reporting purposes, this disclosure must note that the term BOE may be misleading, particularly if used in isolation. A BOE conversion ratio of 6 Mdf: 1bbl is based on an energy equivalency conversion method primarily applicable at the burner tip and does not represent a value equivalency at the wellhead where the Royalty is calculated.

Newport continues to strongly encourage shareholders and potential investors to access information released independently by Beach and Santos in order to keep current during the exploration and development of these licences.

Chu Chua

Newport's mineral exploration project is the Chu Chua property ("Chu Chua"), located in central British Columbia, Canada. A National Instrument 43-101 technical report is available under the Company's profile on SEDAR (www.sedar.com) and on its website (www.newport-exploration.com). Some highlights from the updated 2021 NI43-101 technical report are as follows;

Updated Resource Estimates

The mineral resource modelling and estimation was carried out using a 3-dimensional block model, using commercial mine planning software Micromine. The mineral resource estimate comprises an inferred mineral resource of 2.3 million tonnes averaging 2.11 % copper, 0.30 % zinc, 9.99 g/t silver, 0.50 g/t gold at a copper block cut-off grade of 1.0% (Table 1).

Mineral resources were classified in accordance with guidelines established by the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum ("CIM") Council in "Estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines" dated November 29, 2019, and "Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves" dated May 10th, 2014, and prescribed by the Canadian Securities Administrators' NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. It is reasonably expected that the majority of the inferred mineral resources could be upgraded to indicated mineral resources with continued exploration. There is no guarantee that any part of the mineral resources discussed herein will be converted into a mineral reserve in the future.

Table 1. Mineral Resource Estimate (August 1, 2021, effective date) for the Chu Chua Deposit (reported at 1.0 % Cu lower cut off and reported within a Lerchs-Grossman (LG) optimized pit shell using USD $4/lb Copper, USD $1.2/lbs Zinc, USD $1,700/oz Gold and USD $25/oz Silver prices.)

Classification	Tonnes*	Cu %	Zn %	Ag g/t	Au g/t
Inferred	2,289,000	2.11	0.30	9.99	0.50

*Tonnes have been rounded to nearest 1,000

The mineral resource modelling and estimation was carried out using a 3-dimensional block model, using commercial mine planning software Micromine (version 12.05.03 and version 21.0.5.49 for pit optimization). The Chu Chua mineralized zone block model utilized a parent block size of 2 m (X) x 25 m (Y) x 10 m (Z) with sub blocking down to 0.5 (X) m x 2.5 m (Y) x 1 m (Z). The resource modelling utilized 55 historic core holes completed between 1978 and 1990, of which 50 were used in the resource estimation. Drill line spacing varies from 10 m to 45 m, with an average of approximately 20 m between drill lines. A total of 251 composites of 5m length, capped at 5.9% copper, 0.86% zinc, 32g/t silver and 1.4g/t gold, were used for the estimation. The mineral resource was estimated using ordinary kriging with a three-dimensional mineralization envelope, defined by similar geological characteristics in terms of alteration and mineralogy, using a 0.5% copper cut-off grade. The search ellipsoids were used for grade interpolation into 2 m (X) x 25 m (Y) x 10 m (Z) parent blocks. All blocks were classified as being in the inferred category. A total of 464 bulk density measurements were used to calculate the average for each of three modeled massive sulphide lenses. The average density of each of the three lenses varied from 4.33 to 4.73 g/cm3.

The mineral resources are sensitive to the selection of the reporting cut-off grade as demonstrated in Table 2. The reader is cautioned that the figures provided in Table 2 should not be interpreted as a statement of mineral resources. Quantities and estimated grades for different cut-off grades are presented for the sole purpose of demonstrating the sensitivity of the resource model to the choice of a specific cut-off grade.

Table 2. Reported Resource with various cut-off grades

Cu % Block Cut Off	Tonnes	Cu %	Zn %	Ag g/t	Au g/t
0.2	2,643,700	1.91	0.30	9.36	0.48
0.4	2,623,900	1.91	0.30	9.37	0.48
0.6	2,570,700	1.95	0.30	9.47	0.48
0.8	2,472,900	2.00	0.30	9.65	0.49
1.0	**2,289,200**	**2.11**	**0.30**	**9.99**	**0.50**
1.2	2,083,600	2.21	0.31	10.35	0.51
1.4	1,818,300	2.33	0.31	10.75	0.53
1.6	1,525,200	2.49	0.32	11.12	0.54
1.8	1,193,800	2.72	0.33	11.42	0.56
2.0	900,200	2.98	0.35	11.77	0.59
2.2	749,100	3.21	0.36	12.11	0.61
2.4	615,500	3.40	0.37	12.52	0.62
2.6	522,700	3.58	0.38	12.94	0.63

2.8	436,900	3.78	0.40	13.36	0.63
3.0	360,900	3.98	0.41	13.93	0.65

*Tonnes have been rounded to nearest 1,000

Mining and Processing Parameters used for the LG Pit Optimization

To demonstrate that the Chu Chua deposit has reasonable prospects for future economic extraction the unconstrained resource block model was constrained using the Lerchs-Grossman ("LG") pit optimization algorithm implemented in Micromine v2021 with the following mining costs and mineral processing parameters as shown in Table 4, which are considered reasonable for a Copper, Zinc, Gold, and Silver deposit.

Table 4. Mining and Processing Parameters for LG Pit

Parameter	Unit	Cost
Mining Costs and Parameters		
Ore Mining Cost	USD $/Tonne Ore	2.00
Waste Mining Cost	USD $/Tonne Waste	2.00
G&A Cost	USD $/Tonne Ore	10.00
Pit Wall Angle	degrees	50
Density	t/m^3	4.3
Total Processing Cost	USD $ / Tonne	20.0
Copper Processing Parameters		
Copper Sale Price	USD $ / lbs	4
Copper Recovery	%	85
Copper Cut-off Grade	% Mass	5
Zinc Processing Parameters		
Zinc Sale Price	USD $ / lbs	1.2
Zinc Recovery	%	75
Zinc Cut-off Grade	% Mass	5
Gold Processing Parameters		
Gold Sale Price	USD $ / oz	1700
Gold Recovery	%	50
Gold Cut-off Grade	g/t	0.1
Silver Processing Parameters		
Silver Sale Price	USD $ / oz	25
Silver Recovery	%	50
Silver Cut-off Grade	g/t	1.0

Risks and Uncertainties

Factors that may affect the mineral resource estimates include: metal price assumptions, changes in interpretations of mineralization geometry, continuity of mineralization zones, changes to kriging assumptions, metallurgical recovery assumptions, operating cost assumptions, confidence in the modifying factors, including assumptions that surface rights to allow mining infrastructure to be constructed will be forthcoming, delays or other issues in reaching agreements with regulatory authorities and stakeholders, and changes in land tenure requirements or in permitting requirements.

There is no guarantee that diamond drilling will result in the discovery of additional mineralization, or an economic mineral deposit. However, there are no significant risks or uncertainties that could reasonably be expected to affect the reliability or confidence in the currently available exploration information with respect to the Chu Chua Property.

Metallurgy

Past metallurgical flotation tests achieved copper recoveries to a maximum of 92.2%; with gold and silver recoveries of 35.5% and 61.3% respectively. A single preliminary cleaner flotation test produced a 22.4% copper concentrate.

Further Exploration Drilling

To date, mineralization has been modeled over a 450M strike length and to a depth of 180M from surface. Additional drilling is warranted to define the extent of near surface mineralization at the north end of the deposit at depth within and beneath the currently modelled Main Lens, and to the south of the property where limited deep drilling encountered sulphide intercepts. Drilling will be aimed at converting some of the resource into an indicated category and to test the lateral and depth extent of known sulphide mineralization.

At this time a total of twelve holes are recommended for a total of 3,000m, with an estimated cost of approximately Cdn$1,050,000.

Mr. Raffle P.Geo., of APEX Geoscience Ltd. is the Qualified Person who has reviewed and verified the technical information contained in this MD&A.

Results of Operations

During the three months ended January 31, 2022 (the “current period”), the Company recorded net income of $1,382,274 compared to net income of $1,474,380 during the three months ended January 31, 2021(the “comparative period”). The significant changes during the current period compared to the comparative period, are as follows:

- Due to a decrease in oil sales, the Company recorded Royalty income of $2,498,205 during the current period, a decrease from $2,480,752 earned during the comparative period.

- Income tax expense of $660,043 was recorded during the current period, an increase from $654,617 recorded during the comparative period, a result of foreign exchange change and decreased cash expenditures to offset the Royalty income during the current period.

- A foreign exchange loss of $74,224 was recorded during the current period compared to a foreign exchange gain of $66,058 during the comparative period. The change was due to fluctuation between the Australian dollar (the currency in which the Company receives its royalty income) and the Canadian dollar.

During the six months ended January 31, 2022 (the “current six-month period”), the Company recorded net income of $2,613,252 compared to net income of $3,023,784 during the six months ended January 31, 2021 (the “comparative six month period”). The significant changes, are as follows:

- Due to a decrease in sales, the Company recorded Royalty income of $4,599,353 during the current six month period, a decrease from $5,038,677 earned during the comparative six month period.

- Income tax expense of $1,201,152 was recorded during the current six month period, a decrease from $1,342,767 recorded during the comparative six-month period, a result of lower royalty income during the current six-month period.

- A foreign exchange loss of $53,356 was recorded during the current six month period compared to a foreign exchange gain of $32,884 during the comparative six month period. The change was due to fluctuation between the Australian dollar (the currency in which the Company receives its royalty income) and the Canadian dollar.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Company's working capital position at January 31, 2022 was $5,968,590 compared to a working capital position of $7,576,396 at July 31, 2021. As at January 31, 2022, the Company held cash and equivalents of $1,607,732 (July 31, 2021 - $2,860,234) and short-term investments of $2,431,072 (July 31, 2021 - $2,424,537). The change in cash and equivalents is from $2,970,693 provided by operating activities, offset by a dividend distributions of $4,223,195.

As at January 31, 2022, the Company had current assets of $6,551,437 (July 31, 2021 - $8,109,073), total assets of $6,558,317 (July 31, 2021 - $8,118,090) and total liabilities of $582,847 (July 31, 2021 - $532,677) and no long-term debt.

The principal assets of the Company are cash and equivalents, royalty receivable, short-term investments and an exploration and evaluation asset.

The Company will be able to meet its expected operating expenditures for its 2022 fiscal year end.

Newport has financed its operations through the issuance of common shares, the exercise of stock options, share purchase warrants and royalty income. The Company could seek capital through various means including the issuance of equity and/or debt for future acquisitions.

Commitments

The Company has management and consulting contracts with a company controlled by Ian Rozier, a director and CEO of the Company, and a company controlled by Barbara Dunfield, a director and CFO of the Company. The Company pays the companies a combined total of $80,325 per month. These contracts remain in force on a continuous basis and can be terminated by the Company with 90 days written notice. If termination of services of either or both companies is without cause the Company will be obligated to pay 36 months of service fees to either or both companies.

Quarterly Financial Information

	Three Months Ended January 31, 2022	Three Months Ended October 31, 2021	Three Months Ended July 31, 2021	Three Months Ended April 30, 2021
Total assets	$ 6,558,317	$ 6,932,047	$ 8,118,090	$ 8,615,577
Working capital	5,968,590	6,696,846	7,576,396	8,056,117
Petroleum Royalty income	2,498,205	2,101,148	2,854,060	2,682,971
Net income for the period	1,382,274	1,230,978	1,630,911	1,575,198
Earnings per share – basic	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01
Earnings per share – diluted	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01

	Three Months Ended January 31, 2021	Three Months Ended October 31, 2020	Three Months Ended July 31, 2020	Three Months Ended April 30, 2020
Total assets	$ 8,187,468	$ 9,585,793	$ 8,653,228	$ 9,087,653
Working capital	7,535,751	9,227,800	8,428,478	8,344,017
Petroleum Royalty income	2,480,752	2,557,925	1,716,205	2,959,013
Net income for the period	1,474,380	1,549,404	1,127,845	1,782,733
Earnings per share – basic	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
Earnings per share – diluted	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02

Quarter to quarter changes in net income are mainly a result of the changes in Royalty payments received by Newport. Royalty income is based on production volumes and oil prices. As the Company has no knowledge of, or the ability to predict, any future income from its Royalty, it can only report on the factual quarterly receipts and historic receipts. Outside of the public information disclosed by the underlying petroleum producers (Beach and Santos), the Company has no additional information to analyze, and without these data, is unable to provide a supported analysis of the prospects of future Royalty payments.

During the three months ended January 31, 2022, the Company paid a quarterly dividend of $0.01 per common share, a distribution of $1,055,799.

During the three months ended October 31, 2021, the Company paid a quarterly dividend of $0.02 per common share, a distribution of $2,111,598.

During the three months ended July 31, 2021, the Company paid a quarterly dividend of $0.02 per common share, a distribution of $2,111,598.

During the three months ended April 30, 2021, the Company paid a quarterly dividend of $0.01 per common share, a distribution of $1,055,799.

During the three months ended January 31, 2021, the Company paid a quarterly dividend of $0.03 per common share, a distribution of $3,167,396.

During the three months ended October 31, 2020, the Company paid a quarterly dividend of $0.01 per common share, a distribution of $1,044,299 and 1,150,000 stock options were exercised for proceeds of $293,250.

During the three months ended July 31, 2020, the Company paid a quarterly dividend of $0.01 per common share, a distribution of $1,044,299.

During the three months ended April 30, 2020, the Company paid a quarterly dividend of $0.01 per common share, a distribution of $1,044,299.

Related Party Transactions

During the six months ended January 31, 2022, the Company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

a) Paid consulting fees of $286,350 (2021 - $307,725) and reimbursed rent expense, at cost, of $15,600 (2021 - $30,000) to a company controlled by Ian Rozier, Director, President and C.E.O. of the Company.

b) Paid management fees of $195,600 (2021 - $211,600) to a company controlled by Barbara Dunfield, Director and C.F.O. of the Company.

c) Paid or accrued directors' fees of $25,000 (2021 - $20,417) to Merfyn Roberts, a Director of the Company.

d) Paid or accrued directors' fees of $25,000 (2021 – $20,417) to James Robertson, a Director of the Company.

The following amounts, with respect to the above transactions, are owing to related parties as at January 31, 2022:

a) $7,500 (July 31, 2021 - $7,500) to Merfyn Roberts, a director of the Company
b) $7,500 (July 31, 2021 - $7,500) to James Robertson, a director of the Company

These amounts are non-interest bearing, unsecured and paid in the ordinary course of business.

Key management personnel compensation disclosed above (including senior officers and directors of the Company):

		January 31, 2022		January 31, 2021
Fees for services	$	481,950	$	519,325

Financial and Capital Risk Management

Fair value estimates of financial instruments are made at a specific point in time, based on relevant information about financial markets and specific financial instruments. As these estimates are subjective in nature, involving uncertainties and matters of significant judgment, they cannot be determined with precision. Changes in assumptions can significantly affect estimated fair values.

The carrying value of cash and equivalents, receivables and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their fair value because of the short-term nature of these instruments. The fair value of short term investments was $2,431,072 at January 31, 2022 (July 31, 2021 - $2,424,537), a level 1 fair value measurement.

Financial risk factors

The Company's Board of Directors has the overall responsibility for the established method and oversight of the Company's risk management framework.

The Company is exposed in varying degrees to a variety of financial instrument related risks and monitors the risk management processes, inclusive of documented investment policies, counterparty limits, and controlling and reporting structures. The type of risk exposure and the way in which such exposure is managed is provided as follows:

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss associated with counterparty's inability to fulfill its payment obligations. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash and equivalents, short-term investments and receivables, the carrying value totalling $6,520,462, represents the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk. Management believes that the credit risk concentration with respect to financial instruments is remote because cash and equivalents and short-term investments are held with reputable Canadian financial institutions. Receivables consist mainly of the Company's royalty income. The royalty income mainly comes from one company, and is typically received within 30 days after the quarter of production. The Company does not consider any of its current receivables past due. The Company believes any credit risk associated with its receivables is remote due to the historical success of collecting receivables. The Company's Royalty receivable at January 31, 2022 was received, net of tax, subsequent to January 31, 2022.

Liquidity risk

The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when they come due. As at January 31, 2022, the Company had a cash and equivalents balance of $1,607,732 (July 31, 2021 - $2,860,234), receivables of $2,481,658 (July 31, 2021 - $2,136,738) and short-term investments of $2,431,072 (July 31, 2021 - $2,424,537) to settle current liabilities of $582,847 (July 31, 2021 - $532,677). All of the Company's financial liabilities are subject to normal payment terms.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss that may arise from changes in market factors such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, and commodity and equity prices. These fluctuations may be significant.

a) Interest rate risk

   The Company has cash and equivalents balances and short-term investments. The Company's current policy is to invest excess cash in investment-grade short-term deposits certificates issued by its banking institutions. The Company periodically monitors the investments it makes and is satisfied with the credit ratings of its banks. The effect on net income and comprehensive income of a 1% change in interest rates is approximately $17,700.

b) Foreign currency risk

   The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk with respect to its petroleum royalty payment, its income tax receivable and its income tax payable which are denominated in Australian dollars. The net effect on net income and comprehensive income of a 1% change in exchange rates between the Australian dollar and Canadian dollar foreign exchange is approximately $14,100. The Company does not hedge exchange risk.

Capital management

Newport's objectives when managing capital is to maintain a flexible capital structure which optimizes the costs of capital at an acceptable risk. In the management of capital, the Company includes the components of shareholders' equity.

Newport manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may issue new shares, issue debt, acquire or dispose of assets or adjust the amount of cash.

In order to facilitate the management of its capital requirements, the Company monitors its expenditures against its available capital.

The Company is currently not subject to externally imposed capital requirements. There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management.

Risk, Uncertainties and Outlook

As a company in the mineral resource acquisition and exploration industry, Newport is exposed to a number of risks, including the financial risks associated with no operating cash flow and the potential need to access capital markets to finance its activities.

The Company has no ability to determine the quantum or sustainability of future 2.5% gross overriding royalty payments from its oil and gas interests in Australia. Where royalties received on incidental production from exploration/appraisal wells, such royalties are treated by the Company as fortuitous cash receipts. In the absence of detailed technical information such as sales prices, well costs, initial flow rates, decline rates, transport infrastructure, capacity availability, water cuts or netbacks with which to forecast well economics and potential production over time, no guidance can be provided with respect to any future royalty receipts.

Furthermore, there is also the uncertainty as to the Operators' planning of future production in and around the licences in which Newport has royalty interests (including the potential shut-in of producing appraisal wells or the installation of production infrastructure). The Company has no information on the production plans of the Operators and has no input into them.

Until such time as Newport can clearly determine that there is a degree of certainty with respect to royalty derived revenues, it cannot predict the prospects for future revenue. Accordingly, the receipts of royalty payments should not be treated as indicative of additional near-term revenue or any future revenues until the Company has appropriate information to support or validate this.

There can be no assurances Newport will continue to receive future petroleum royalties or be able to access the capital markets for the funding necessary to acquire and maintain exploration properties and to carry out exploration programs.

Newport is reliant upon its existing management, and if the services of such personnel were withdrawn for any reason, this could have a material adverse impact on the Company's operating activities.

When acquiring a property of merit within the resource industry, Newport competes with other companies which may possess greater technical and financial resources than itself. Even if desirable properties are secured, there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to execute its exploration programs on proposed schedules and within cost estimates, whether due to weather conditions in the areas where it operates, increasingly stringent environmental regulations and other permitting restrictions, or other factors related to exploring in areas that lack infrastructure to provide essential supplies and services.

Newport's future exploration activities may require permits from various governmental agencies charged with administrating laws and regulations governing exploration, labor standards, occupational health and safety, control of toxic substances, waste disposal, land use, environmental protection and other matters. Inability to comply with laws, regulations and permit conditions could result in fines and/or stop work orders, costs for conducting remedial actions and other expenses. In addition, legislation changes to existing laws and regulations could result in significant additional costs to comply with the revised terms and could also result in delays in executing planned programs pending compliance with those terms.

Quarterly Dividends

Announced	Record Date	Per Share	Payment Date	Distribution
5/13/20	5/28/20	$0.01	6/10/20	$1,044,299
8/12/20	8/26/20	$0.01	9/10/20	$1,044,299
11/12/20	11/26/20	$0.03	12/11/20	$3,167,396
2/10/21	2/25/21	$0.01	3/12/21	$1,055,799
5/11/21	5/26/21	$0.02	6/10/21	$2,111,598
8/11/21	8/26/21	$0.02	9/10/21	$2,111,598
11/9/21	11/24/21	$0.02	12/9/21	$2,111,598
2/8/22	2/23/22	$0.01	3/10/22	$1,055,799

Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company has no off-balance sheet arrangements or commitments as of the date of this MD&A.

Contingencies

The Company is not aware of any contingencies or pending legal proceedings against the Company as of the date of this MD&A.

Proposed Transactions

The Company has not entered into any proposed transactions as of the date of this MD&A.

Investor Relations

The Company has not entered into any investor relations agreements as of the date of this MD&A.

Current Share Data

As at March 11, 2022, the Company had 105,579,874 common shares issued and outstanding and the following outstanding options and warrants:

Outstanding Options:

Outstanding at March 11, 2022	Outstanding at January 31, 2022	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
8,675,000	8,675,000	$0.40	December 26, 2024

Outstanding Warrants:

Nil

Disclaimer

The information provided in this management's discussion and analysis is not intended to be a comprehensive review of all matters concerning the Company. It should be read in conjunction with all other disclosure document provided by the Company, which can be accessed at www.sedar.com. No securities commission or regulatory authority has reviewed the accuracy or adequacy of the information presented herein.

Cautionary Statement on Forward-Looking Information

Certain statements contained in this document constitute "forward-looking statements". Such forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual, performance, or achievements of the Company to be materially different from any future results, performance, or achievements expressly stated or implied by such forward-looking statements. Such factors include, among others, the following: mineral exploration and development costs and results, fluctuation in the prices of commodities for which the Company may be exploring, foreign operations and foreign government regulations, competition, uninsured risks, recoverability of resources discovered, capitalization requirements, commercial viability, environmental risks and obligations, and the requirements for obtaining permits and licences for the Company's operations in the jurisdictions in which it may operate.