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The following Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") focuses on significant factors that affected Xali Gold Corp. ("Xali Gold") and its subsidiaries (collectively, the "Company") during the relevant reporting period and to the date of the report. This MD&A contains a review and analysis of financial results for the year ended March 31, 2022 and identifies business risks that the Company faces and comments on financial resources required for development of the business.

This MD&A supplements but does not form part of the consolidated financial statements of the Company and notes thereto for the year ended March 31, 2022, and consequently should be read in conjunction with the afore-mentioned consolidated financial statements which are presented in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). Information in this MD&A is current as of July 28, 2022.

All amounts, unless specifically identified as otherwise, both in the Company's consolidated financial statements and this MD&A are expressed in US dollars.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This MD&A contains certain "forward-looking information" which may include, but is not limited to, statements with respect to future events or future performance, management's expectations regarding the Company's growth, results of operations, estimated future revenues, requirements for additional capital, production costs and revenue, future demand for and prices of gold and precious metals, business prospects and opportunities. In addition, statements relating to mineral estimates or mineralized material of recoverable gold and precious metals are forward-looking information, as they involve implied assessment, based on certain estimates and assumptions, that the gold and precious metals can be profitably produced in the future. Such forward-looking information reflects management's current beliefs and is based on information currently available to management. Often, but not always, forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of words such as "plans", "expects", "is expected", "budget", "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "predicts", "intends", "targets", "aims", "anticipates" or "believes" or variations (including negative or grammatical variations) of such words and phrases or may be identified by statements to the effect that certain actions "may", "could", "should", "would", "might" or "will" be taken, occur or be achieved. A number of known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors may cause the actual results or performance to materially differ from any future results or performance expressed or implied by the forward-looking information. Such factors include, among others, general business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties; development and/or exploration activities and the accuracy of probability simulations prepared to predict prospective mineral resources; changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined; political instability or insurrection or war; labor force availability and turnover; delays in obtaining governmental approvals and permits or in the completion of development or construction activities or in the commencement of operations; as well as those factors discussed in the section entitled "Risks Factors" in this MD&A. These factors should be considered carefully, and readers of this MD&A should not place undue reliance on forward-looking information.

Although the forward-looking information contained in this MD&A is based upon what management believes to be reasonable assumptions, there can be no assurance that such forward-looking information will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such information. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking information. Such forward-looking information is made as of the date of this MD&A and, other than as required by applicable securities laws, the Company assumes no obligation to update or revise such forward-looking information to reflect new events or circumstances.



USE OF NON-GAAP MEASURES

In this document, we refer to terms that do not have any standardized meaning prescribed by International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). Usage of these terms may vary from the usage adapted by other companies and cannot be reconciled to comparable terms in the issuer's consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022.

In this document and in the Company's consolidated financial statements, unless otherwise noted, all financial data is prepared in accordance with IFRS.

BUSINESS OVERVIEW

Xali Gold Corp. is a Vancouver, Canada based mineral exploration company engaged in the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral rights interests in Mexico, Peru and Canada. The Company is in the exploration stage as its properties have not yet reached commercial production.

In April 2020, Xali Gold launched a growth strategy to acquire gold and silver projects with near surface exploration potential, near-term production potential and previous mining histories. Xali Gold plans to advance our growing bank of gold and silver assets internally and/or with industry partners.

The initial step in this strategy was the acquisition of the SDA Plant in Mexico, suitable for treating high grade gold and silver mineralization, along with the acquisition of rights to the El Dorado gold and silver historic mines. An LOI was entered into with Magellan Acquisitions in April 2020 and a Definitive Agreement was signed in September of 2020, which was modified in December 2020.

The Company is currently evaluating other properties complementary to the SDA plant and El Dorado.

El Oro, a district scale gold project encompassing a well-known prolific high-grade gold-silver epithermal vein system in Mexico, remains as our flagship asset. The project covers 20 veins with past production and more than 57 veins in total, from which approximately 6.4 million ounces of gold and 74 million ounces of silver were reported to have been produced from just two of these veins (*Ref. Mexico Geological Service Bulletin No. 37, Mining of the El Oro and Tlapujahua Districts. 1920, T. Flores**). Modern understanding of such systems indicates that several of the El Oro district's veins hold excellent discovery potential.

On December 8, 2020, the Company incorporated a wholly owned subsidiary Minera Xali Oro S.A. de C.V. to hold and operate all of the new assets in Western Mexico.

Since December 23, 2020, the Company has engaged technical experts for both permitting and deposit modelling. Three dimensional models have been built for the El Oro and El Dorado mineral deposits to assist in understanding the deposits, identifying higher grade zones and drill targets. Permitting has also been underway for drilling at El Dorado. Since January 2021, there have been several news releases giving updates on this progress.

In July 2021, the Company entered into an option agreement to acquire 100% interest in the Victoria Property in the Central Region of Newfoundland and Labrador, where major gold discoveries have recently been made. The Victoria property is just 3km southwest of Marathon's Valentine Gold Project where defined (Measured and Indicated) reserves reach 3.14 million ounces gold and Inferred resources of 1.00 million ounce and mine construction is expected to commence in early 2022. (*There are no assurances that similar results would be obtained on Xali Gold's Victoria Property).



PROJECT SUMMARIES

Mexico

El Oro Property

The Company's principal asset is the El Oro gold-silver property located in the states of Mexico and Michoacán, Mexico ("El Oro Property"). The Company holds a 100% interest in the El Oro Property, having purchased the remaining 30% from a wholly owned subsidiary of Goldcorp Inc. in January 2017. Management has been reviewing all previous exploration results on the project and re-focusing targets for future exploration. One key area is the border zone of the historical Esperanza and Mexico Mines where several high-grade gold-silver intersections in several veins and structures were intersected by previous drilling by the Company. Since this area was drilled, a structural study identified north-easterly controls to high grades, which fits the nature of this mineralized zone. A three-dimensional model has recently been developed which will assist in targeting future drilling on this border area as well as 31 other recently identified exploration targets.

In addition to the El Oro (Hard Rock-Lode) Property, the Company has the right (since 2013) to process tailings left from pre-1930s milling of ores from the Mexico mine on the San Rafael vein in the El Oro District ("Mexico Mine Tailings"). The Mexico Mine Tailings have had extensive historic and recent assessments including drill testing and metallurgical test work. In addition to the Mexico Mine Tailings, the Company has a right of first refusal to also process three other tailings deposits. All four tailings deposits lie within the town of El Oro and are adjacent to existing road access, power and water services. Studies by the Company have determined that the Mexico Mine Tailings contain an Inferred Resource* of 1,267,400 tonnes grading 2.94 grams per tonne ("g/t") gold, 75.12 g/t silver containing 119,900 ounces of gold and 3,061,200 ounces of silver. *Note: Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. All figures have been rounded to reflect the accuracy of the estimate. For more information, see "National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report on the Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate of the Mexico Mine Tailings" prepared by Nadia Cairra, P.Geo. and Allan Reeves, P.Geo., dated August 25, 2014 with an effective date of July 8, 2014, available at www.sedar.com.

On March 8, 2016, the Company entered into an agreement with Sun River Gold Corp. ("SRG" or "Sun River") to grant SRG the right and option to earn a 51% interest in the Company's tailings project in El Oro Mexico. On November 9, 2018, the 2016 Agreement was superseded by a new Letter of Intent ("LOI") granting SRG the right and option to further test and, if proven economic, develop and operate the Company's tailings project in El Oro Mexico through an indirect ownership of Xali Gold's Mexican subsidiary, CCM EL Oro Jales, S.A. de C.V. ("CCM EL Oro Jales"), according to the agreement CCM EL Oro Jales executed with the Municipality of El Oro ("Municipality").

In September 2017, the Company entered into a revised agreement ("Tailing Agreement") with the Municipality for the access and processing rights to the tailings deposits. The agreement now provides the Company with the right to recover all available gold and silver from the tailings deposit and pay to the Municipality an 8% net profits interest. The Company is also entitled to retain the first \$1,500,000 of the 8% net profits interest payable to the Municipality.

Sun River is a private mining company registered in Nevada and owned and operated by experienced gold mining investors, mineral economists, metallurgists, metallurgical engineers and business development entrepreneurs. The Board of SRG currently comprises four owners/directors most of whom have fifteen or more years working in Mexico exploring, permitting and operating mines.

The LOI was superseded by a definitive agreement signed in November 2018. In order to exercise the option, Sun River was required to make staged payments totaling \$300,000 (paid); bring the mine tailings properties into commercial production by October 30, 2021 (extended to April 30, 2022 due to delays caused by COVID); and grant to the Company a 10% net profits interest life of mine royalty on production



from the properties. SRG reduced the net profits interest payable to the Company to 5% by paying an additional \$200,000. If commercial production has been achieved on time, Sun River will indirectly acquire a 100% interest in CCM El Oro Jales.

SRG is also responsible for the obligation to pay an additional 8% net profits interest to the Municipality (the "El Oro Royalty"). Xali Gold (through its Mexican subsidiary CCM El Oro Jales) has the right to recover all available gold and silver from the Mexico Mine Tailings deposit and pay to the Municipality an 8% net profits interest royalty, after retaining the first \$1,500,000 from the El Oro Royalty. Sun River must direct the first \$1,500,000 from the El Oro Royalty to the Company. Therefore, upon commercial production, the Company will start receiving a 5% net profit interest royalty as well as the first \$1,500,000 of the El Oro Royalty.

For the year ended March 31, 2017, bi-annual land holding payments were made by Goldcorp. When the Company acquired the remaining 30% of the El Oro property in January 2017, these payments became the responsibility of the Company, and, as at March 31, 2022 \$1,638,961 (March 31, 2021 - \$1,255,427) has been accrued as a liability to the Mexican government for land holding costs.

During the year ended March 31, 2019, the Company recorded an impairment charge of \$7,949,175 on the El Oro property. The charge was in keeping with the Company's accounting policies and IFRS. Should the circumstances arise in the future, IFRS permits a reversal of charges. The Company will be maintaining the title to the property and will continue to seek opportunities to advance the project.

On October 14, 2021, the Company announced that SRG had arranged financing of approximately US\$6,500,000 to build and put into operation the planned tailings reprocessing operation. On October 19, 2021, SRG advised the Company that they expect to have the Tailings Reprocessing Facility operational in Q2 2022. They also reported that permitting is progressing well and final permits are expected to be received within approximately one month. Sun River has also advised that most of the equipment required for the reprocessing operation has been procured.

On January 4th, 2022, the Company amended the earn-in option agreement with SGR as follows:

1. An initial extension of the option expiry date from October 31, 2021 to April 31, 2022 under the following terms for monthly payments of \$2,000 starting November 2021 and a one time payment of \$5,400. As at March 31, 2022, \$12,000 was received with the remaining received subsequent to year end.
2. If commercial production is not achieved by May 1, 2022, the Company will grant a second extension of the option expiry date to December 31, 2022 for monthly payments of \$15,000 starting May 1, 2022. Once commercial production has been achieved SRG must make monthly payments of \$50,000 for the first year, and 5% of NPI thereafter. In addition, SRG will make the first \$1,500,000 of the municipality NPI payment during the first three years of operations. This agreement has been extended to August 31, 2022 such that payments of \$15,000 should start after that unless otherwise agreed to.

On March 31, 2022, the Company renewed both the Tailings Agreement and the Tourism Agreement with Municipality. The terms of the Agreements have no substantial changes but do include the obligation to employ persons from El Oro on a preferential basis.

Renewing the Tailings Agreement is the final item required for SRG, who have the option to acquire 100% of the Tailings Project from CCM El Oro Jales, to receive permits to operate the Tailings Reprocessing Facility at El Oro, Mexico. Pursuant to the expectation of the Tailing Reprocessing Facility to be operational in Q2, SRG has also advised that most of don't the equipment required for the reprocessing operation has been procured. SRG must make all NPI payments to the Municipality.



The original Tailings Agreement was signed in 2013 and renewed and revised in 2017 and again in 2019. The Tailings Agreement signed in 2019, is to be ratified every three years, when the Municipality elects a new President and Council Members. There was no change to any previous terms in the Tailings Agreement.

The Tailings Agreement is directly related to a Tourism Agreement, which allows the Municipality to operate tourism activities in part of the San Juan tunnel and the Providencia Shaft which are historic workings controlled by CCM El Oro Jales as part of the El Oro mineral property. The State of Mexico has contributed significant financing of this tourism project which is part of their larger initiative to promote tourism and mining together throughout Mexico.

Western Mexico

On April 28, 2020, the Company announced the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding ("MOU") with Magellan Acquisitions which gave Xali Gold the right to earn up to a 100% interest in the SDA Plant and take over a lease agreement on the El Dorado property, both located in Nayarit State, Mexico.

El Dorado Gold-Silver Project

The El Dorado Gold-Silver Project is located in the Pacific Coastal Plain, State of Nayarit within a district of epithermal vein systems. A number of prospective exploration targets have been defined along the El Dorado Vein structure related to historic mines (reported to have produced high grades), anomalous geochemical sample results and zones of structural complexity.

The principal vein system is the El Dorado epithermal vein trend with a main vein outcropping over 1.5km in length and additional discontinuous outcrops indicate a strike length of 3.5km. This structure hosts multiple mineralized zones including high-grade veins potentially minable underground, and lower-grade bulk tonnage stockwork zones that are observed to extend over tens of metres ("m") in width in both the hanging wall and footwall of the El Dorado vein system. In addition to the vein material there is also high level silicification and argillic alteration in outcrop, potentially indicative of good depth potential to the mineralizing system. (Magellan Gold Corporation, Form 10-K Annual Report US SEC dated Dec 31, 2018, File No. 333-174287).

El Dorado lies 50km south of the SDA Plant, 70km north-northwest of Tepic, the state capital, and 180km southeast of Mazatlan, Sinaloa. The project has excellent road and rail infrastructure. The property comprises a 50-hectare concession and was held under option by Magellan's wholly-owned subsidiary Minerales Vane 2 S.A. de C.V. from a Mexican private company, Ingenieros Mineros S.A. de C.V.

In May 20, 2021, the Company signed a new Exploration and Production Agreement ("EPA") with Ingenieros Mineros, S.A. de C.V. ("IMSA") on the El Dorado Gold-Silver Project. The EPA gives the Company the right to explore and produce gold, silver, and other metals for life of mine with the following obligations: (all amounts are in US\$):

- \$30,000 per year, until the commencement of commercial production, maximum of 5 years;
- A minimum of US\$60,000 per year after 5 years or upon commencement of production;
- During commercial production, a net smelter royalty ("NSR") of:
 - 3.5% until payments reach an aggregate amount of \$350,000; of which \$200,000 is payable in cash and \$150,000 in XGC shares (using a 30 day VWAP (volume weighted average share price))
 - 3.0% to an aggregate of \$600,000
 - 2.5% to an aggregate of \$850,000
 - 1.0% through the Life of Mine/Operations



All annual payments will be credited towards the NSR payments

SDA Plant

The "SDA Plant" is a processing plant located in San Dieguito de Arriba, Nayarit State, Mexico. The plant comprises equipment, tools, supporting infrastructure and other facilities required to process ore and recover precious and base metals in the form of flotation concentrates. The plant also includes a precious metals leach circuit - Merrill Crowe system and associated assets, licences and agreements. The plant lies within the historically productive Sierra Madre Occidental mineralized belt.

The plant was operational from 2007 to April 2017 (by former owner Minerales Vane S.A. de C.V.), processing ore from various operators in the region on a toll basis. Subsequently the plant was operational in February of 2019 for the processing of a bulk sample of approximately 600 tons. Due to challenges in the consistent acceptable recovery rates, that test failed to result in a toll processing contract, and the plant has not operated since.

On September 23, 2020, the Company signed a definitive agreement with Magellan Acquisition Corp. ("Magellan"). The agreement gives the Company the right to earn up to a 100% interest in the SDA Plant by completing the following:

- i) A payment of \$5,000 upon signing (paid);
- ii) 5,000,000 common shares upon the completion of due diligence and the signing of a definitive agreement to earn a 10% interest (issued);
- iii) Common shares with a value of \$100,000 on or before March 23, 2021 to earn a 20% interest (1,428,571 shares issued on July 5, 2021);
- iv) Common shares with a value of \$150,000 on or before September 23, 2021 to earn a 30% interest; (2,467,363 shares issued on December 21, 2021);
- v) Common shares with a value of \$275,000 on or before March 23, 2022 to earn a 50% interest (extended to August 15, 2022);
- vi) Common shares with a value of \$400,000 on or before September 23, 2022 to earn a 70% interest; and
- vii) Common shares with a value of \$500,000 on or before March 23, 2023 to earn a 100% interest.

As of March 31, 2022, the Company has recorded \$429,695 (March 31, 2021 - \$198,675) of acquisition costs related to the SDA Plant in equipment in the consolidated statements of financial position.

Cocula

The Cocula Project is located within the Ameca Mining District of Jalisco State which is home to Agnico Eagle's El Barqueño Project and Endeavor Silver's Terronera Project.

On September 4, 2020, Xali Gold Corp. entered a Definitive Agreement ("DA") for profit sharing on the Cocula Gold Project which gave Xali Gold the right to retain 70% of profits that may be derived from mining and processing on the property.

As at March 31, 2022, the Company recorded an impairment of \$117,565 as the Company did not have plans to continue with the agreement. Subsequent to year end, the agreement was formally terminated.

Peru

As at March 31, 2022, the Company has maintained in good standing a portion of the Tres Marias and Las Brujas properties. During the year ended March 31, 2021, the Company recorded an impairment loss of



\$284,576, as the Company has no immediate plans to pursue the property; however, the Company will maintain the title to the property and will continue to seek opportunities.

Canada - Victoria Property

On July 12, 2021, the Company entered into an option agreement (the "Victoria agreement") to acquire 100% interest in the Victoria property located in Newfoundland and Labrador. The Property comprises 79 claims.

To acquire 100% interest in the Victoria property, the Company must complete the following:

- Issuing a total of 3,500,000 shares over 3 years;
- Making payments of a total of CDN \$100,000 over 3 years; and
- Funding exploration activities of CDN \$650,000 over 3 years.

In addition, the Company will issue 175,000 shares (5% finders fees) over 3 years.

During the year ended March 31, 2022, the Company paid CDN\$25,000 and issued 500,000 common shares on closing of the Victoria Agreement to the optionors. In addition, 25,000 finders' shares were issued. Further payments of \$25,000 cash and 750,000 common shares were due before the first anniversary of the Closing Date. These have not been paid and the Company has agreed to issue 150,000 shares for an extension until August 6 to renegotiate the terms of the agreement.

The Victoria Agreement is subject to a 2.0% NSR for which the Company has the right to buyback 1% of the NSR for CDN \$1,000,000 at any time.

The Victoria Property is located in Central Newfoundland and Labrador, named as one of the top 10 mining jurisdictions in the world (Fraser Institute 2021).

The property demonstrates excellent exploration potential for gold mineralization, due to its location within the structurally controlled gold belt as well as distinctive magnetic-geophysical anomalies identified, and high-grade gold discovered in glacial till samples and bedrock samples of quartz veins on the property. The high-grade gold intervals from glacial till reaching 178 g/t, 66.7 g/t and 10.1 g/t were discovered by Rubicon Minerals Corporation in 2003. The gold-bearing quartz veins occur within 50m of two of these till samples and contain 10.45 g/t and 66.7 g/t gold. Further exploration was likely hampered by the lack of ground access which required helicopter support however, several quad trails have now opened up access on the property.

An initial exploration program was successfully completed in late September. The program included prospecting areas near locations where gold-bearing quartz veins hosted by altered granitoid-type (felsic) rocks were previously documented and four heavy mineral concentrate ("HMC") samples contained high grades of gold.

Prospecting resulted in more outcrops being found than expected and a total of 20 rock samples were collected from four areas on the property. Several outcrops of altered felsic volcanic rocks, one with quartz veining, were discovered and sampled in the central portion of the project. Strong shearing was also evident in places. A sulphide bearing quartz breccia vein was found in a second area, further to the southeast and prospecting in a third part of the property revealed mineralized quartz veins hosted by a felsic intrusive rock.

On November 18, 2021, the Company announced, it has engaged Windfall Geotek Inc. for them to use their digital exploration technology tools to assist Xali Gold in delineating potential drill targets on the Victoria Property in Newfoundland.

Windfall Geotek's Artificial Intelligence ("AI") targeting technology analyzes all geological data to generate the highest probability targets and has been successful in assisting in many gold discoveries in Canada

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and elsewhere internationally. Windfall Geotek's AI targeting technology has contributed to gold discoveries on numerous projects, in several areas including: Lebel Gold Project, Metanor-Bachelor Lake Mine Area, Azimuth Elemer Gold Property, SGH S.A.'s Faille B property in Haiti and several others.

Windfall Geotek will initially review all available data on and around the Victoria Property and based on their findings, the two companies would then move forward under the terms of the Contract which provides for remuneration to Windfall Geotek of staged payments in shares and cash totalling a value of up to \$150,000. Xali Gold also plans to engage Windfall Geotek to review Xali Gold's El Oro and other properties

CONSOLIDATED OPERATING HIGHLIGHTS FOR THE YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2022 AND 2021

Operating Highlights	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	Change
Mexico			
Exploration	9,644	-	9,644
Project administration	54,262	60,493	\$ (6,231)
Mining fees - El Oro	376,434	321,241	55,193
Option payments received	(12,000)	(105,000)	93,000
Total	\$ 428,340	\$ 276,734	\$ 151,606

Year Ended March 31, 2022 Compared to the Year Ended March 31, 2021

The following is a comparison of the exploration costs incurred above for the year ended March 31, 2022, with those incurred in the year ended March 31, 2021.

Mining fees El Oro - The increase in the provision for mining fees is primarily related to increase by the Government on the rate applied to concessions.

Option payments received for the year ended March 31, 2022 were \$12,000 compared to \$105,000 received in the prior year. The decrease of option payments is primary related to a decrease of payments paid on behalf of our joint venture partner for project cost of El Oro.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Consolidated Financial Performance and Financial Position for the Years Ended March 31, 2022 and 2021

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	Change
Cash	\$ 33,522	\$ 32,671	\$ 851
Unproven mineral rights interest	\$ 87,497	\$ 45,983	\$ 41,514
Total Assets	\$ 631,689	\$ 289,904	\$ 341,785
Share Capital	\$ 25,404,687	\$ 24,617,507	\$ 787,180
Net loss	\$ (1,295,278)	\$ (1,091,990)	\$ (203,288)
Loss per share	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.01)	\$ 0
Audit and tax advisory	\$ 83,530	\$ 43,200	\$ 40,330
Legal	\$ 61,635	\$ 46,092	\$ 15,543
Management fees, office salaries and benefits	\$ 149,217	\$ 131,694	\$ 17,523
Office, rent and miscellaneous	\$ 26,887	\$ 28,656	\$ (1,769)
Regulatory and filing fees	\$ 30,330	\$ 27,522	\$ 2,808
Share-based payments	\$ 81,801	\$ 59,799	\$ 22,002
Shareholder communications	\$ 108,009	\$ 5,180	\$ 102,829

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The net loss for the year ended March 31, 2022 was \$1,295,278 compared to \$1,091,990 for the year ended March 31, 2021. The increase in loss for the current year is largely due to an increase in audit fees \$83,530 (2021 - \$43,200); shareholders communications recorded during the current year \$108,009 compared to \$5,180 in the prior year, and \$117,565 impairment loss recorded compared to \$284,576 in the prior year.

Material variances of amounts included in total general and administrative expenses for the year ended March 31, 2022 are as follows:

- Audit and tax advisory were \$83,530 for the year ended March 31, 2022, compared to \$43,200 for 2021, representing an increase of \$40,330 due to increased audit and tax filing fees.
- Legal fees were \$61,635 for the year ended March 31, 2022, compared to \$46,092 for 2021, representing a decrease of \$15,543.
- Share-based payments for the year ended March 31, 2022, were \$81,801 compared to \$59,799 in the prior year. The increase is related to the granting of 200,000 options in in the current year.
- Management fees were \$149,217 for the year ended March 31, 2022, compared to \$131,694 for 2021. The increase relates mainly to an addition to the management team.
- Shareholder communications for the year ended March 31, 2022, were \$108,009, compared to \$5,180 for 2021. The increase relates to additional services of \$73,658 billed during the period compared to Nil in prior year.

QUARTERLY HIGHLIGHTS

Financial Condition

The Company ended the period with cash of \$33,522, which represented an increase of \$851 from March 31, 2021.

Consolidated Financial Performance for the Three Months Ended March 31, 2022

The net loss for the three months ended March 31, 2022 was \$601,887, compared to \$701,575 for the quarter ended March 31, 2021, representing a decrease of \$99,688 in net loss. The decrease of net loss consisted in lower impairment loss of \$117,565 recorded in the current period compared with \$284,576 of impairment loss in the prior period ended March 31, 2021.

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	Change
Net loss	\$ (601,887)	\$ (701,575)	\$ 99,688
Audit and tax advisory	\$ 18,575	\$ 12,025	\$ 6,550
Legal	\$ 26,050	\$ 32,350	\$ (6,300)
Management fees, office salaries and benefits	\$ 29,973	\$ 36,004	\$ (6,031)
Office, rent and miscellaneous	\$ 7,234	\$ 7,017	\$ 217
Regulatory and filing fees	\$ 6,502	\$ 3,756	\$ 2,746
Share-based payments	\$ 7,900	\$ 58,918	\$ (51,018)
Shareholder communications	\$ 85,170	\$ 3,530	\$ 81,640



Other variances are as follows:

- Audit and tax advisory were \$18,575 for the year ended March 31, 2022, compared to \$12,025 for 2021, representing an increase of \$6,550 due to an increase in audit fees .
- Legal fees were a reduction in expenses of \$26,050 for the three months ended March 31, 2022, compared to \$32,350 for the same period in 2021, representing a decrease of \$6,300.
- Management fees, office salaries and benefits were \$29,973 for the three months ended March 31, 2022, compared to \$36,004 for the same period in 2021, representing a decrease of \$6,031.
- Share-based payments for the quarter ended March 31, 2022 were \$7,900, compared to \$58,918 in the quarter ended March 31, 2021. The decrease was primarily due to no options being granted during the three months ended March 31, 2022 compared to granting of 3,200,000 options in the comparative period of fiscal year 2021.
- Shareholder communications for the year ended March 31, 2022, were \$85,170, compared to \$3,530 for 2021. The increase relates to Agora services of \$73,658 billed during the period compared to Nil in prior year.

Cash Flows

Net cash used in operating activities for the year ended March 31, 2022, was \$265,971 compared to cash used for operating activities of \$78,895 for the year ended March 31, 2021. Net cash used for investing activities for the period ended March 31, 2022, was \$127,752 compared to net cash provided by investing activities of \$44,455 for the period ended March 31, 2021. Net cash provided by financing activities for the period ended March 31, 2022, was \$394,574 compared to \$149,254 cash for the period ended March 31, 2021.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

There is a working capital deficiency of \$2,960,250 at March 31, 2022 compared to (deficiency March 31, 2021 – 2,394,683). Included in the current liabilities as of March 31, 2022 were \$1,057,617 in amounts due to related parties, which primarily consisted of \$622,213 payables due to Candente Copper Corp., a company with shared administrative expenses, common directors, and management; and \$435,404 owing to directors and officers.

The Company anticipates that during the next year, a substantial portion of available capital resources will be used to pay accounts payable and accrued liabilities and commitments related to ongoing exploration activities in Mexico and Peru. The Company will need to raise additional capital to further project development in Mexico and Peru as well as receive continued vendor support.

On July 23, 2020, 1,000,000 common shares were issued to DMSL at a value of \$26,861 in accordance with the agreement for the acquisition of the Transferred Interest.

On November 19, 2020, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement and issued 4,000,000 common shares at a price of CDN \$0.05 per share for total proceeds of \$152,880 (CDN \$200,000). Finder fees of \$1,901 were paid. The Company intends to use the net proceeds to advance development of its near term gold production and near surface exploration opportunities while advancing drill targets on the El Oro project and for general working capital purposes.

On December 22, 2020 the company also issued 5,000,000 common shares at a price of CDN \$0.05 per share for a total value of \$193,675 (CDN \$250,000) under the agreement to acquire interest in SDA Plant. On July 5, 2021 the Company issued an additional 1,428,571 common shares with total value of \$81,020 (CDN \$100,000).



On December 2, 2021 the Company completed a non-brokered private placement raising proceeds of CDN\$422,900 issuing 7,048,333 units at a price of CDN\$0.06 per unit..

Each unit consisted of one common share of the Company and one-half share purchase warrant. Each full warrant is exercisable for one additional common for two years at an exercise price of CDN\$0.12. The net proceeds will be used to further our permitting and targeting for drilling programs on our gold-silver projects, working capital and general corporate purposes.

The Company paid \$1,728 of share issuance cost in connection to the private placement. 929,666 units were issued to settle payables of \$55,780 to a related party.

In December 10, 2021, the company issued 2,467,363 common shares at a price of CDN \$0.076 per share for a total value of \$150,000 (CDN \$189,000) pursuant to the agreement to acquire interest in SDA Plant.

On June 9, 2022, the Company granted 250,000 incentive stock options to a consultant. The options are exercisable at \$0.10 per common share for a period of four years from the date of issue.

On July 19, 2022, the Company issued 400,000 common shares to a contractor with a fair market value of CND\$36,000.

The Company does not generate cash flows from operations and accordingly, the Company will need to raise additional funds by entering into a joint venture agreement or through the issuance of securities or resource secured debt. Although, the Company has been successful in raising funds in the past there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to raise sufficient funds in the future, in which case the Company may be unable to meet obligations in the normal course of business. These factors may cast significant doubt regarding the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Should the Company be unable to discharge liabilities in the normal course of business, the net realizable value of the Company's assets may be materially less than amounts on the statement of financial position.

COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Company has no material or significant commitments or contingencies other than the management and consulting agreements disclosed under related party transactions.

OFF BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Company has not entered into any off-balance sheet arrangements.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Key management personnel are the persons responsible for the planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company and includes directors, executive officers, and entities controlled by such persons. The following is a list of the related parties that the Company entered into trading transactions with:

- Ridley Rocks Inc. – Management and exploration fees.
- SW Project Management – Former Vice President, project management and engineering fees.
- Xali Gold Corp. – Shares expenses with Candente Copper Corp.; a company related by common directors and management.
- Lotz CPA Inc. – Financial services, fees thereto.
- Bullion Exploration Inc. (Matthew Melnyk) – Director operations and Director

The Company incurred the following fees and expenses in the normal course of operations for key management personnel for the years ended March 31, 2022 and 2021. Expenses have been measured at the exchange amount that is determined on a cost recovery basis.



	Year ended March 31,	
	2022	2021
Management fees	\$ 108,819	\$ 128,032
Share-based payments	50,250	42,795
	\$ 159,069	\$ 170,827

Share-based payments are the expensing of the fair value of options granted to directors and key management personnel during the period ended March 31, 2022 and 2021.

The increase in management fees relates mainly to a newly created position, Director of Operations.

Balance owing

Amounts due to related parties are unsecured, non-interest bearing and due on demand. Accounts payable at March 31, 2022 includes \$435,404 (March 31, 2021 - \$341,561) owing to directors and officers and \$622,213 (March 31, 2021 - \$608,305) owing to Candente Copper Corp., a shareholder of the Company who also shares common directors and officers.

During the year the Company received loans from Ridley Rocks Inc. for \$76,119 (2021 - \$Nil) of which \$69,000 (2021 - \$Nil) was settled by shares issued during the year (Note 7b). The loans are non-interest bearing and payable on demand. As at March 31, 2022, \$8,178 (March 31, 2021 - \$Nil) remains outstanding.

Management and Consulting Agreements

On March 1, 2018, the Company entered into a management agreement with a company controlled by the CEO of the Company to provide management services for an indefinite term. Under the agreement, in the event of termination without cause, the Company will pay a one-time termination payment of CDN\$200,000. In the event of a change of control, the CEO will have the right at any time within 60 days to provide notice of termination and will receive a CDN\$500,000 one-time payment. The CEO will also be entitled to the CDN\$500,000 if they terminate the agreement or there is a termination without cause and a change of control occurs within one year of the effective date of such termination. Any Termination payment would be deducted from the Change in Control payment.

On, April 21, 2020, the Company entered into a consulting services agreement with a company controlled by Mr. Melnyk, whereby the Company agreed to retain Mr. Melnyk to provide geological consulting and Technical Officer services at a fee of \$825/day. Under the agreement, in the event of termination without cause, the Company will pay a one-time termination payment of \$50,000. In the event of a change of control, Melnyk will have the right at any time within sixty (60) days to provide notice of termination and will receive a \$200,000 one-time payment. The individual will also be entitled to the \$200,000 if they terminate the agreement or there is a termination without cause and a change of control occurs within one year of the effective date of such termination. Any Termination payment would be deducted from the Change in Control payment.

On September 28, 2018, the Company entered into a consulting agreement with a company controlled by the CFO of the Company to provide consulting services for an indefinite term. Under the agreement, in the event of termination without cause or the consultant terminating the agreement within 30 days after a change of control, the Company will pay a one-time termination payment of CDN\$28,500.



CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The Company's significant accounting policies are summarized in Note 3 of its consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022. The preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires management to select accounting policies and make estimates and judgments that may have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements. The Company regularly reviews its estimates; however, actual amounts could differ from the estimates used and, accordingly, materially affect the results of operations.

(a) Critical accounting estimates

i. Valuation of share-based payments and warrants

When options and warrants are issued, the Company calculates estimated fair value using a Black-Scholes valuation model, which may not reflect actual fair value on exercise. The Company uses historical Company stock prices and estimated dividend yield rates to arrive at the inputs that are used in the valuation model to calculate the fair value of options or warrants.

ii. Asset retirement obligation

The Company's rehabilitation provision represents management's best estimate of the present value of the future cash outflows required to settle the liability. Management assesses these provisions on an annual basis or when new information becomes available. This assessment includes the estimation of the future rehabilitation costs, the timing of these expenditures, inflation, and the impact of changes in discount rates, interest rates and foreign exchange rates. The actual future expenditures may differ from the amounts currently provided if the estimates made are significantly different than actual results or if there are significant changes in environmental and/or regulatory requirements in the future.

(b) Critical accounting judgments

i. Going concern

Management assesses the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

ii. Unproven mineral right interests

Mineral properties include the cost of acquiring licenses, exploration and analysis, project administration, drilling, community and social values and environmental and health and safety. The technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource is considered to be determinable when proven reserves are determined to exist, the rights of tenure are current and it is considered probable that the costs will be recouped through successful development and exploitation of the area, or alternatively by sale of the property. Management is required to exercise significant judgment in determining the timing of the determination of the technical and economic feasibility of the mineral resource. The Company considers both external and internal sources of information in assessing whether there are any indicators that unproven mineral right interests are impaired.

iii. Functional currency

The functional currency of the Company and its subsidiaries is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. Determination of functional currency may involve certain judgments to determine the primary economic environment in which the entity operates and the Company reconsiders its functional currency and that of its subsidiaries if there is a change in events and conditions which determined the primary economic environment.



NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

There were no new accounting standards adopted during the year ended March 31, 2022.

FINANCIAL RISK, FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company is exposed to certain financial risks in the normal course of its operations:

a. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its obligations associated with its financial liabilities. The liquidity position of the Company is managed to ensure sufficient liquid funds are available to meet financial commitments in a timely and cost-efficient manner. The Company's management continually reviews the liquidity position including cash flow forecasts to determine the forecast liquidity position and maintain appropriate liquidity levels. The Company plans to make payments of trade payables and commitments from its current working capital and future sources of equity financing. Liquidity risk is considered to be high.

b. Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that arises on financial instruments that are denominated in a currency, i.e. in a currency other than the functional currency in which they are measured. The Company operates internationally and is exposed to risks from foreign currency rates. The functional currency of the Company's subsidiaries is the United States and Canadian dollars and some of the subsidiaries' transactions are denominated in Mexican Pesos and Nuevo Soles. The Company does not enter into any foreign exchange contracts to mitigate this risk. The only significant balance that is denominated in a currency other than the US dollar is the accrual for mining fees which is denominated in Mexican Pesos. The balance owing for mining fees at March 31, 2022 is \$1,638,961. Therefore, a 10% change in the value of the Mexican Peso versus the US dollar would change the Company's net loss by approximately \$163,896.

c. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the Company by failing to discharge its obligations. Credit risk arises from cash and receivables. Cash are deposited in highly rated corporations and the credit risk associated with these deposits is low.

Fair value hierarchy

The consolidated statements of financial position carrying amounts for cash, and receivables and accounts payable, approximate fair value due to their short-term nature.

The following provides a description of financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, grouped into Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value is observable:

Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices); and

Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Cash is measured as Level 1. There were no transfers between levels during the year.



Capital management

The Company's capital structure is comprised of the components of shareholders' deficiency. The Company's objectives when managing its capital structure is to, maintain financial flexibility to preserve the Company's access to capital markets and its ability to meet its financial obligations.

The Company's corporate office is responsible for capital management. This involves the use of corporate forecasting models, which facilitate analysis of the Company's financial position including cash flow forecasts to determine the future capital management requirements.

In preparing its budgets and corporate forecasting models, the Company considers operating commitments imposed by its subsidiaries and the stability of the global capital markets.

Capital management is undertaken to ensure a secure, cost-effective supply of funds to ensure the Company's operating and capital expenditure requirements are met.

There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year and the Company is not subject to any restrictions on its capital.

INTERNAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING ("ICFR")

Internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS.

The Company's internal control over financial reporting includes policies and procedures that pertain to the maintenance of records that accurately and fairly reflect the additions to and dispositions of the assets of the Company; provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS and the Company's receipts and expenditures are made only in accordance with authorization of management and the Company's directors; and provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the annual or interim financial statements.

Any system of internal controls over financial reporting, no matter how well designed, has inherent limitations. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation.

An evaluation of the design effectiveness of the Company's internal controls over financial reporting was conducted as of March 31, 2022 by the Company's management. Based on this evaluation, the Company's CEO and CFO have concluded that the design, disclosure controls, procedures and the effectiveness of the Company's internal controls over financial reporting was and is effective.

There were no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the period from April 1, 2021 to March 31, 2022 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

RISK FACTORS

The Company is subject to a number of significant risks due to the nature and the current stage of its business and the effect of worldwide economic conditions. Exploration of mineral properties involves a high degree of technical, financial and social risk. While discovery of a mineral deposit may result in substantial rewards, few exploration properties are ultimately developed into producing mines. Major expenditures may be required to establish resources and reserves by drilling, constructing mining and process facilities, developing metallurgical processes and extracting base and precious metals from ore. It is impossible to



ensure that the current exploration programs of the Company will result in profitable commercial mining operations.

Risk factors that should be taken into account in assessing the Company's activities and any investment in the Company include, but are not limited to, those listed below. Any one or more of these risk factors could have a material impact on the financial condition of the Company. This information, by its nature, is not all inclusive and risk factors that have not been listed could have a material impact on the future financial condition of the Company.

Economic conditions may prevent the Company from obtaining the capital required to continue Operations

The Company's ability to continue operations is contingent on its ability to obtain additional financing. Equity market conditions, funding environments and the price of the Company's common shares may make it dilutive and difficult to raise funds by the sale of the Company's shares. An investment in the shares of a junior resource company is considered to be a high-risk investment. The Company currently is in the process of raising capital to fund current operations and a working capital deficit, and there is no assurance that financing will be available to the Company in future periods.

History of Losses

The Company has incurred a net loss for the year ended March 31, 2022 of \$1,295,278 and is expected to continue to generate losses while it continues to be an exploration-stage company. The Company anticipates significant expenditures for its mineral exploration programs. Since most exploration projects do not result in the discovery of commercially productive mineral reserves and are ultimately expensed in full, the Company expects to report net losses into the foreseeable future.

The long-term profitability of the Company's operations will be in part directly related to the success of its exploration programs, which are affected by numerous factors including the cost of such programs, the amount of mineral resources or reserves discovered and fluctuations in the price of any minerals produced.

Dilution

The Company does not generate any revenues from production and may not have sufficient financial resources to undertake by itself all of its planned exploration, feasibility and development programs. The Company has limited financial resources and has financed its operations primarily through the sale of securities such as common shares. The Company will need to continue its reliance on the sale of such securities for future financing, resulting in potential dilution to the Company's existing shareholders. The amount of additional funds required will depend largely on the success of the Company's exploration programs and extent of future development activities.

Further exploration programs will depend on the Company's ability to obtain additional financing which may not be available under favorable terms, if at all. If adequate financing is not available, the Company may not be able to commence or continue with its exploration and development programs or to meet minimum expenditure requirements to prevent the full or partial loss of its mineral properties. Also, failure to meet the Company's share of costs incurred under joint venture arrangements to which it is a party may result in a reduction of its interests in mineral properties. Furthermore, if other parties to such agreements do not meet their share of such costs, the Company may be unable to finance the cost required to complete the recommended programs.

No Known Mineral Reserves

All of the Company's mineral properties are in the exploration stage and are without known mineral reserves. Although the Company may discover mineral reserves through its exploration programs, commercial production may not be warranted due to insufficient quantities. Development of any of the



Company's properties will only follow upon obtaining satisfactory exploration results. However, few mineral properties that are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines.

In the event a commercially productive mineral reserve is discovered, substantial expenditures are required to develop mineral reserves for production, development of metallurgical processes for extraction and to develop the mining and processing facilities and infrastructure at the production site. The marketability of any minerals discovered may be affected by numerous factors which are beyond the Company's control and which cannot be accurately predicted, such as market fluctuations, the proximity and capacity of milling facilities, mineral markets and processing equipment, and such other factors as government regulations, including regulations relating to royalties, allowable production, importing and exporting of minerals, and environmental protection. Depending on the price of minerals produced, the Company may determine that it is impractical to commence or continue commercial production.

Title to Mineral Properties

The Company believes it has diligently investigated title to all of its hard rock mineral properties and, to the best of its knowledge, title to all properties are in good standing. However, these properties may be subject to prior unregistered agreements or transfers, which may affect the validity of the Company's ownership of such properties. The Company entered into an agreement on June 13, 2013 for the sole rights to recover and reprocess various tailings deposits located within the Municipality of Hidalgo. Although the original term for this agreement ended December 2015, on March 15, 2016, the Company entered into an extension with the Municipality under similar terms.

Although the Company has exercised the usual due diligence with respect to title to properties in which it has a material interest, title to such properties may be challenged or impugned in the future. The boundaries of the Company's mineral properties have not been surveyed and, therefore, the precise location and area of these mining properties may be in doubt. The Company makes a search of mining records in accordance with mining industry practices to confirm that it has acquired satisfactory title to its properties but does not obtain title insurance with respect to such properties. The possibility exists that title to one or more of its properties, particularly title to undeveloped properties, might be defective because of errors or omissions in the chain of title, including defects in conveyances and defects in locating or maintaining such claims. Should any defect in title be discovered by or disclosed to the Company, all reasonable steps would be taken to perfect title to the particular claims in question. The Company is not aware of any material defect in the title to its mineral properties.

A claim on any of the Company's mineral properties, especially if commercially productive mineral resources or reserves are located, could adversely affect the Company's long-term profitability as it may preclude entirely the economic development of a mineral property. Also, such a claim would affect the Company's current operations due to the high costs of defending against such claims and its impact on senior management's time.

Key Personnel

The Company is dependent on a relatively small number of key personnel, the loss of any of whom could have an adverse effect on the operations of the Company. The Company's success is dependent to a great degree on its ability to attract and retain qualified management personnel. The loss of such key personnel, through incapacity or otherwise, would require the Company to seek and retain other qualified personnel and could compromise the pace and success of its exploration activities. The Company does not maintain key person insurance in the event of a loss of any such key personnel. Also, management personnel of the Company are officers and/or directors of other publicly-traded companies and will only devote part of their time to the Company.

Additionally, the Company has relied on and is expected to continue relying upon consultants and others for exploration and development expertise. In the event a commercial mineral deposit is discovered on any



of the Company's properties, the Company will likely require the expertise of such consultants and others for the development and operation of a producing mine.

Competition

The resource industry is intensively competitive in all of its phases, and the Company competes with many companies possessing much greater financial and technical research resources. Competition is particularly intense with respect to the acquisition of desirable undeveloped base-metal and precious-metal properties. The principal competitive factors in the acquisition of such undeveloped properties include the staff and data necessary to identify, investigate and purchase such properties, and the financial resources necessary to acquire and develop such properties. Competition could adversely affect the Company's ability to acquire suitable prospects for exploration in the future.

Industry Operating Hazards and Risks

Mineral exploration and development involves many risks, including location of commercially productive mineral resources or reserves, which may not occur even with a combination of experience, knowledge and careful evaluation. The operations in which the Company has a direct or indirect interest will be subject to all the hazards and risks normally incidental to resource companies, any of which could result in work stoppages and damage to persons or property or the environment and possible legal liability for any and all damage. Fires, power outages, labour disruptions, flooding, explosions, cave-ins, landslides social disruptions, political instability and the inability to obtain suitable or adequate machinery, equipment or labour are some of the industry operating risks involved in the development and operation of mines and the conduct of exploration programs. Other risks include injury or loss of life, severe damage to or destruction of property, clean-up responsibilities, regulatory investigation and penalties and suspension of operations. The occurrence of any of these operating risks and hazards may have an adverse effect on the Company's financial condition and operations.

Although the Company will, when appropriate, secure liability insurance in an amount which it considers adequate, the nature of these risks is such that liabilities might exceed policy limits, the liability and hazards might not be insurable, or the Company might elect not to insure itself against such liabilities due to high premium costs or other reasons, in which event the Company could incur significant costs that may have a material adverse effect upon its financial condition and operations.

Government Regulations and Political Climate

Mineral exploration on the Company's properties are affected to varying degrees by: (i) government regulations relating to such matters as environmental protection, health, safety and labour; (ii) mining law reform; (iii) tax laws (iv) restrictions on production, price controls, and tax increases; (v) maintenance of claims; (vi) tenure; and (vii) expropriation of property through nationalization, requisition or confiscation. Any mineral exploration activities conducted by the Company, including commencement of production, require permits from governmental authorities and such operations are and will be governed by laws and regulations governing prospecting, mining, production, exports, taxes, labour standards, occupation health, waste disposal, toxic substances, land use, environmental protection, mine safety and other matters.

Companies engaged in the development and operation of mines and related facilities generally experience increased costs, and delays in development and/or production and other schedules as a result of the need to comply with applicable laws, regulations and permits. All permits required for the conduct of exploration, development and mining operations, including the construction of mining facilities, may not be obtainable by the Company on reasonable terms which would have an adverse effect on any mining project the Company might undertake. Additionally, failure to comply with applicable laws, regulations and permitting requirements may result in enforcement actions thereunder, including orders issued by regulatory or judicial authorities causing operations to cease or be curtailed, and may include corrective measures requiring capital expenditures, installation of additional equipment, or remedial actions. Parties engaged in mining exploration, development or operations may be required to compensate those suffering loss or damage by



reason of the mining activities and may have civil or criminal fines or penalties imposed for violations of applicable laws or regulations.

To the best of the Company's knowledge, the Company is and will be operating in compliance with all applicable social and legal regulations. However, amendments to current governmental laws and regulations affecting mining companies, or the more stringent application thereof, or shifts in political conditions or attitudes could adversely affect the Company's operations including the potential to curtail or cease exploration programs or to preclude entirely the economic viability of a mineral property. The extent of any future changes to governmental laws and regulations cannot be predicted or quantified, but it should be assumed that such laws and regulations will become more stringent in the future. Generally, new laws and regulations will result in increased compliance costs, including costs for obtaining permits, delays or fines resulting from loss of permits or failure to comply with the new requirements.

Social Climate

Social acceptance to operate during the various stages of a mining project is an integral part of operating such that lack thereof provides a very real risk during the exploration, exploitation and closure stages of mine development. In addition, the fact that the means and tools to manage social acceptance are not an exact science adds to the level of risk.

The Company has established Shared Value and Corporate Social Responsibility policies and programs that includes:

- Regular communication with various members of the Community regarding their concerns and needs as well as our activities and objectives.
- Sustainable Development projects and alliances with International Non-Governmental Organizations ("NGOs") that are committed to improving the lives of families in under-developed regions.

The Company considers these initiatives as a foundation for building a positive and mutually beneficial long-term relationship with the various stakeholders in the project.

Environmental Liability

Although the Company is not aware of any formal claims for damages related to any impact that its activities have had on the environment, it may become subject to such claims in the future. An environmental claim could adversely affect the Company's business due to the high costs of defending against such claims and its impact on senior management's time.

The Company conducts exploration activities in Mexico and Peru. Such activities are subject to various laws, rules and regulations governing the protection of the environment. All phases of the Company's operations are subject to environmental regulation in the jurisdictions in which it operates. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner which requires stricter standards and enforcement, increased fines and penalties for non-compliance, more stringent environmental assessments of proposed properties and a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and their officers, directors and employees.

Although the Company is committed to compliance with all environmental regulations currently applicable, environmental hazards may exist on the Company's mineral properties, which are not known to the Company at present, that have been caused by previous or existing owners or operators.

Also, environmental regulations may change in the future which could adversely affect the Company's activities including the potential to curtail or cease exploration programs or to preclude entirely the economic development of a mineral property. The extent of any future changes to environmental regulations cannot be predicted or quantified, but it should be assumed that such regulations will become more stringent in the



future. Generally, new regulations will result in increased compliance costs, including costs for obtaining permits, delays or fines resulting from loss of permits or failure to comply with the new regulations.

Fluctuations in Metal Prices

Although the Company does not hold any known mineral reserves, its future revenues, if any, are expected to be in large part derived from the future mining and sale of base and precious metals or interests related thereto. The prices of these commodities have fluctuated widely, particularly in recent years, and are affected by numerous factors beyond the Company's control including international economic and political conditions, expectations of inflation, international currency exchange rates, interest rates, global or regional consumptive patterns, speculative activities, levels of supply and demand, increased production due to other new mine developments and improved mining and production methods, availability and costs of metal substitutes, metal stock levels maintained by producers and others and inventory carrying costs. The effect of these factors on the price of base and precious metals, and therefore the economic viability of the Company's operations cannot be accurately predicted.

Depending on the price obtained for any minerals produced, the Company may determine that it is impractical to commence or continue commercial production.

Cyber Security Risks

As the Company continues to increase its dependence on information technologies to conduct its operations, the risks associated with cyber security also increase. The Company relies on management information systems and computer control systems. Business and supply chain disruptions, plant and utility outages and information technology system and network disruptions due to cyber-attacks could seriously harm its operations and materially adversely affect its operation results. Cyber security risks include attacks on information technology and infrastructure by hackers, damage or loss of information due to viruses, the unintended disclosure of confidential information, the issue or loss of control over computer control systems, and breaches due to employee error. The Company's exposure to cyber security risks includes exposure through third parties on whose systems it places significant reliance for the conduct of its business. The Company has implemented security procedures and measures in order to protect its systems and information from being vulnerable to cyber-attacks. The Company believes these measures and procedures are appropriate. To date, it has not experienced any material impact from cyber security events. However, it may not have the resources or technical sophistication to anticipate, prevent, or recover from rapidly evolving types of cyber-attacks. Compromises to its information and control systems could have severe financial and other business implications.

COVID-19

In March 2020, the World Health Organization declared coronavirus COVID-19 a global pandemic. This contagious disease outbreak, which has continued to spread, and any related adverse public health developments, has adversely affected workforces, economies and financial markets globally, potentially leading to an economic downturn. It is not possible for the Company to predict the duration or magnitude of the adverse results of the outbreak and its effect on the Company's business or ability to raise funds.

SHARE CAPITAL

As of July 28, 2022, the Company had 134,091,620 common shares outstanding, 3,524,167 warrants outstanding and 9,975,000 outstanding share options.



DISCLOSURES

Additional Information as specified by National Instrument 51-102

Additional information, including the Company's most recent Annual Information Form, is available on SEDAR at <http://www.sedar.com>

Venture Issuer Without Significant Revenue

This MD&A supports information disclosed in the Company's financial statements. More information regarding the Company's mineral right interests can be found under Note 4 of the Company's financial statements for the current reporting period.

Internal Controls Over Financial Reporting ("ICFR")

There were no changes in the Company's internal controls over financial reporting during the period from April 1, 2021 to March 31, 2022, that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.



APPENDIX A

Summary of selected annual information for each of the three most recently completed financial years

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Cash	\$ 33,522	\$ 32,671	\$ 6,767
Unproven mineral rights interest	\$ 87,497	\$ 45,983	\$ 291,104
Total Assets	\$ 631,689	\$ 289,904	\$ 305,430
Share Capital	\$ 25,404,687	\$ 24,617,507	\$ 24,247,717
Net loss	\$ (1,295,278)	\$ (1,091,990)	\$ (293,700)
Loss per share	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.00)

Summary of quarterly financial results

	Q4 2022	Q3 2022	Q2 2022	Q1 2022	Q4 2021	Q3 2021	Q2 2021	Q1 2021
Net loss	(601,887)	(127,329)	(165,160)	(400,902)	(701,575)	(260,494)	(18,432)	(111,489)
Earnings (Loss) Per Share Attributable to Shareholders, Basic and Diluted	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)