Cartier Iron Corporation
Management's Discussion and Analysis

This Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") provides discussion and analysis of the financial condition and results of operations of Cartier Iron Corporation (the "Company") for the 3 months ended March 31, 2022 and should be read in conjunction with the condensed interim financial statements and the accompanying notes which have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

The MD&A is the responsibility of management and is dated as of May 30, 2022.

All dollar amounts in the MD&A are stated in Canadian dollars unless otherwise indicated.

Additional information relating to the Company is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com and the Company's website at www.cartieriron.com.

Forward-Looking Statements
This MD&A may contain, without limitation, statements concerning possible or assumed future operations, performance or results preceded by, followed by or that include words such as "believes", "expects", "potential", "anticipates", "estimates", "intends", "plans" and words of similar connotation, which would constitute forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are not guarantees. The reader should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements and information because they involve risks and uncertainties that may cause actual operations, performance or results to be materially different from those indicated in these forward-looking statements. The Company is under no obligation to update any forward-looking statements contained herein should material facts change due to new information, future events or other factors. These cautionary statements expressly qualify all forward-looking statements in this MD&A.

See page 10 for Material assumptions and risk factors for forward-looking statements.

The Company
The Company is a public company engaged in the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral resource properties. The Company is a reporting issuer in Ontario, British Columbia and Alberta and its common shares are listed for trading on the Canadian Securities Exchange ("CSE") under the trading symbol "CFE".

Overall Performance

Investment in Eloro Resources Ltd.
At May 27, 2022, the Company held 2,200,000 common shares of Eloro Resources Ltd. ("Eloro") with a fair value of $7,524,000. Three directors of the Company are also directors of Eloro.

Gagnon
The Company owns a 55% interest in Round Lake (formerly known as Penguin Lake, Black Dan and Aubrey-Ernie) consisting of 111 claims covering 58.75 square kilometres in the Fermont Iron Ore District in the Labrador Trough in northeastern Québec ("Gagnon"). Champion Iron Mines Ltd. ("Champion") owns the remaining 45% interest in Gagnon.

A joint venture was formed between the Company and Champion to incur additional exploration expenditures. If a joint venture partner does not fund its proportionate interest in the joint venture, its interest will be diluted and, when its interest is reduced below 10%, its interest would be reduced solely to a 1% royalty. The other joint venture partner will have the option to reduce the royalty from 1% to 0.5% by making a payment of $3,000,000.

In the event that a joint venture partner proposes to acquire any property within 10 kilometres of Gagnon, the acquirer must offer the property at cost to the other party for inclusion in Gagnon.

The Company has incurred the following cumulative exploration and evaluation expenditures on Gagnon:

	December 31, 2021	**Expenditures**	**March 31, 2022**
	$	**$**	**$**
Gagnon	3,906,363	–	3,906,363

Gagnon - Exploration
Gagnon is adjacent and in close proximity to Arcelormittal's Mont Reed property which encompasses the Mont Reed Mine deposit.

On December 19, 2013, the Company reported the completion of a National Instrument 43-101 compliant Mineral Resource Estimate ("MRE") for the Penguin Lake Project, authored by Abder Ladidi, P. Geo., an independent Qualified Person of MRB & Associates ("MRB") of Val d'Or, Quebec. Based on 10 drill holes totaling 3,315 m, the MRE reported 531 million tonnes ("Mt") grading 33.1% Total Iron ("FeT") of In-pit Inferred Resources at a 15% FeT cut-ff grade. The global in-situ mineral resource of 534.8 Mt grading 33.1% FeT was subject to a Whittle pit optimization to estimate the portion of in-situ mineral resource within the pit shell. P&E Mining Consultants of Brampton, ON were contracted by MRB to run the pit shell using a 1.05:1.00 $CDN:$US exchange rate, a mining cost of $2.50/Tonne, and a charge of $18.10/Tonne for the total processing, G&A, and freight costs. The process recovery, estimated to be 82%, an iron ore price of $1.77/dmtu, and a 48º overall pit-slope, were used to complete the Whittle pit optimization. The sensitivity of the resource estimates is demonstrated by comparing the proportion of the mineral resources that may be economically exploited within the optimized pit shell to the global in-situ resource. A summary of the Global In-Situ Mineral Resource Estimate is presented in Table 1 and the results of the In-Pit Mineral Resource are presented in Table 2.

Table 1: Global In-situ Mineral Resource Estimate, Penguin Lake Project

	Global Inferred Resources*				Below Cut-off			
Cut-off Grade	Tonnes (millions)	Grade			Tonnes (millions)	Grade		
		FeT%	CaO%	MgO%		FeT%	CaO%	MgO%
15%	534.8	33.1	3.1	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20%	534.7	33.1	3.1	2.8	0.1	15.4	2.1	1.7
25%	531.4	33.2	3.0	2.8	3.4	23.2	4.7	3.0
30%	466.4	33.9	2.9	2.8	68.4	28.2	4.1	2.7

Table 2: In-Pit Mineral Resource Estimate, Penguin Lake Project

	In-Pit Inferred Resources*				Below Cut-off			
Cut-off Grade	Tonnes (millions)	Grade			Tonnes (millions)	Grade		
		FeT%	CaO%	MgO%		FeT%	CaO%	MgO%
15%	**531.2**	**33.1**	**3.1**	**2.8**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**
20%	531.1	33.1	3.1	2.8	0.0	15.4	2.1	1.7
25%	527.8	33.2	3.0	2.8	3.4	23.2	4.7	3.0
30%	463.9	33.9	2.9	2.8	67.3	28.2	4.1	2.7

** The quantity and grade of the reported Mineral Resources within the Project are categorized as Inferred Mineral Resources. Inferred Mineral Resources are that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity and grade or quality can be estimated on the basis of geological evidence and limited sampling and reasonably assumed, but not verified, geological and grade continuity. The estimate is based on limited information and sampling gathered through appropriate techniques from drill core. There is no guarantee that further exploration will upgrade the Inferred Mineral Resources to Indicated or Measured Mineral Resources. Mineral Resources which are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. The estimate of Inferred Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant issues.*

The 10 drill holes that define the MRE drilled only the southern portion of the deposit. The deposit occurs in the form of a multiply refolded tightly overturned synform that produces a bowl-like shape of shallow dipping iron formation host rock. No recent drilling has been completed in the northern portion of the deposit however, the strong correlation of magnetic response to where iron formation surfaces and a historic drill hole located in the NW portion of the deposit allow for projection of the modelled iron formation and an estimate of the exploration target potential[1]. The interpreted 3D model of iron formation includes an additional 700 to 900 million tonnes of similar grade as suggested by the current inferred resource, predominantly in the undrilled portion of the deposit to the north and northwest where additional resources might be identified.

A comparison of the current global in-situ mineral resource and in-pit mineral resource demonstrates the amenable geometry of the deposit to open-pit mining with 99+% of the in-situ resource occurring within the optimized pit shell.

[1] *Exploration Target Potential is not a Mineral Resource. There is insufficient work completed to estimate the quantity and grade or quality of the exploration target on the basis of geological evidence and sampling. There is no guarantee that further exploration will define additional mineral resources from any portion of the exploration target potential.*

Furthermore, it is apparent that a natural geological cut-off grade exists for the modelled high-grade iron oxide deposit that is above the economic cut-off grade. As can be seen by the quantity and grade of below cut-off grade material at the higher cut-off grades, the natural cut-off grade of the deposit is near 25% FeT where only 0.6% of the material is below cut-off at an average grade of 23.2% and well above the economic cut-off grade of 15% FeT.

The current resource reported in the MRE comprises less than half of the modelled bowl-shaped deposit and makes the Penguin Lake deposit the largest iron resource in the southern Gagnon Terrane.

Through 2016 and 2017, the Company completed metallurgical testwork studies and investigated base-case process flowsheet aspects for the Penguin Lake deposit. Metallurgical test results announced by the Company on April 28, 2015, indicate that the iron at the Penguin Lake deposit will be most efficiently liberated by a 2-stage process designed to yield iron-fines to produce a final sinter product.

The metallurgical tests were targeted towards producing a concentrate of 65% iron (Fe) and 4.5% silica (SiO2) from an average sample-grade of 30% Fe. Stage-1 gravimetric separation tests by Wilfley Table on 18 samples returned average grades of 65.3% Fe, 4.5% SiO2 and 1.1% MgO. Iron concentrate of similar grade (65% Fe / <4.5% SiO2) will be sought from the second-stage regrinding and magnetic separation process. Additional tests to determine the process model for optimal second-stage iron recovery are on-going. Overall iron recoveries of >80% are targeted for the 2-stage circuit. The maximum 4.5% SiO2 content for the Penguin Lake concentrate is a value imposed by the Company, guided by today's selective-market requirement for the highest-quality iron concentrate.

The Company will evaluate the exploration programs at the Gagnon Holdings while managing its capital resources to ensure it has sufficient capital to support its ongoing operations. Further exploration and development of the Company's properties are contingent upon the Company raising an adequate amount of financing.

Big Easy, Newfoundland and Labrador

The Company has earned a 100% interest in Big Easy consisting of 507 mining claims covering 127 square kilometres located in Newfoundland and Labrador. On October 6, 2020, the Company staked an additional 256 claims to hold 763 mining claims covering 191 square kilometres.

Big Easy is subject to a 3% net smelter royalty ("NSR"). The Company has an option to reduce the NSR by 0.25% by making a payment of $250,000 by November 21, 2022.

Big Easy-Exploration

On May 1, 2018 the Company announced the successful completion of a 48-line kilometre Induced Polarization/Resistivity (IP/Res) survey at the Big Easy by MES Geophysics of St. John's, Newfoundland under the direction of Dr. Chris Hale, P.Geo., Chief Geophysicist for the Company.

Big Easy is a remarkably preserved and extensive low sulphidation epithermal gold-silver system that occurs on a prominent boundary between volcanic and sedimentary rocks in the Neoproterozoic Avalon Zone.

The IP/Res data highlight an extensive mineralized epithermal system that includes both the Big Easy and ET mineralized zones where historical drilling intersected gold-bearing epithermal quartz veins. This chargeability anomaly can be traced over a strike length of more than four kilometres between the Big Easy and ET showings and is open to the north and south. These claims cover a potential strike length of 23.5km.

The Company's exploration strategy is to complete targeted exploration by stepping out and defining the epithermal system to better understand the structural controls on the distribution of mineralization especially focusing on potential bonanza grade zones. The first step, the IP/Res survey, has confirmed that there is an extensive mineralized zone on the Big Easy property. Higher chargeability anomalies occur over both the Big Easy and ET showings. Midway and to the southwest there are two additional prominent anomalies that may reflect mineralization at depth.

Four diamond drill holes were completed in the fall of 2018 at Big Easy. Hole BE18-30 intersected a major new anomalous alteration zone grading 0.11 g Au/t and 2.65 g Ag/t over 180.4 m core length on the western edge of the Central chargeability anomaly. The results from the drill program confirmed that the Central chargeability anomaly reflects an extensive zone of epithermal alteration and mineralization that is up to 200 m wide with a depth extent of at least 250 m (see press releases December 20, 2018 and January 16, 2019). The zone is open along strike and downdip. The grades are consistently anomalous throughout the entire section of this hole suggesting the potential for a well mineralized core zone in the strongest part of the chargeability anomaly.

The holes completed by this date only tested the western and eastern edges of the Central anomaly due to the constraints of the bog which overlies the anomaly. The Central Anomaly sits on the north-eastern margin of a “Protected Public Water Supply” area centred on the Clarenville, NL area. This area is considered to be in the drainage basin for the Shoal Harbour River, which is the potable water supply for the town of Clarenville and environs. Drilling can be done within a “Protected Public Water Supply Area” but required extensive additional permitting.

In light of the foregoing, the Company and the vendors of the Big Easy amended the terms of the Definitive Agreement (see Big Easy section above). Having received all permits required for a drilling program from the Newfoundland and Labrador government, on March 4, 2020, the Company announced its intention to carry out a 1,000m diamond drilling program to test the core of the Central IP chargeability anomaly at Big Easy, where the strongest chargeability responses are located. However, on April 8, 2020, the Company announced that it suspended the proposed drilling program due to the COVID-19 global pandemic and deteriorating field conditions which made it impossible to carry out an environmentally sound and cost-effective program.

On July 14, 2020, the Company announced that it had commenced a geological mapping, soil sampling and prospecting program at Big Easy. The program focused on follow-up of major target areas outlined by magnetic and induced polarization/resistivity (IP/Res) surveys as well as exploration of the potential southern extension of these chargeability zones which have had only limited previous work. An additional 20 line-kilometres of reconnaissance IP/Res at 400m intervals and using 50m dipoles were completed in the southern part of the claims to test for the extension of the major chargeability zone that extends more than 4km along strike from the Big Easy showing southwards to the ET showing.

On September 29, 2020, the Company reported the results of the geological mapping, soil sampling and prospecting program. The program focused on follow-up of major target areas outlined by magnetic and induced polarization/resistivity (IP/Res) surveys as well as exploration of the potential southern extension of these chargeability zones which have had only limited previous work. The bulk of the area explored is covered by extensive bog and small lakes/ponds so there is very limited outcrop. Nevertheless, five (5) boulders of quartz were found as shown in Figure 1. The most significant find, however, was a small outcrop of weakly banded siliceous cherty quartz located in the centre of claim 025452M (Figure 1).

This outcrop, as well as the boulders, most likely are siliceous sinter representing a silica cap. Sampling did not return any significant gold values which is typical of silica caps on epithermal systems. The outcrop is located approximately 12.5 km south of the Big Easy showing and 9 km south of the ET showing. The quartz boulders, which are likely close to source, extend further to the south suggesting that the potential overall strike length of the target zone for low sulphidation epithermal gold-silver mineralization may be more than 20 km (Figure 1).

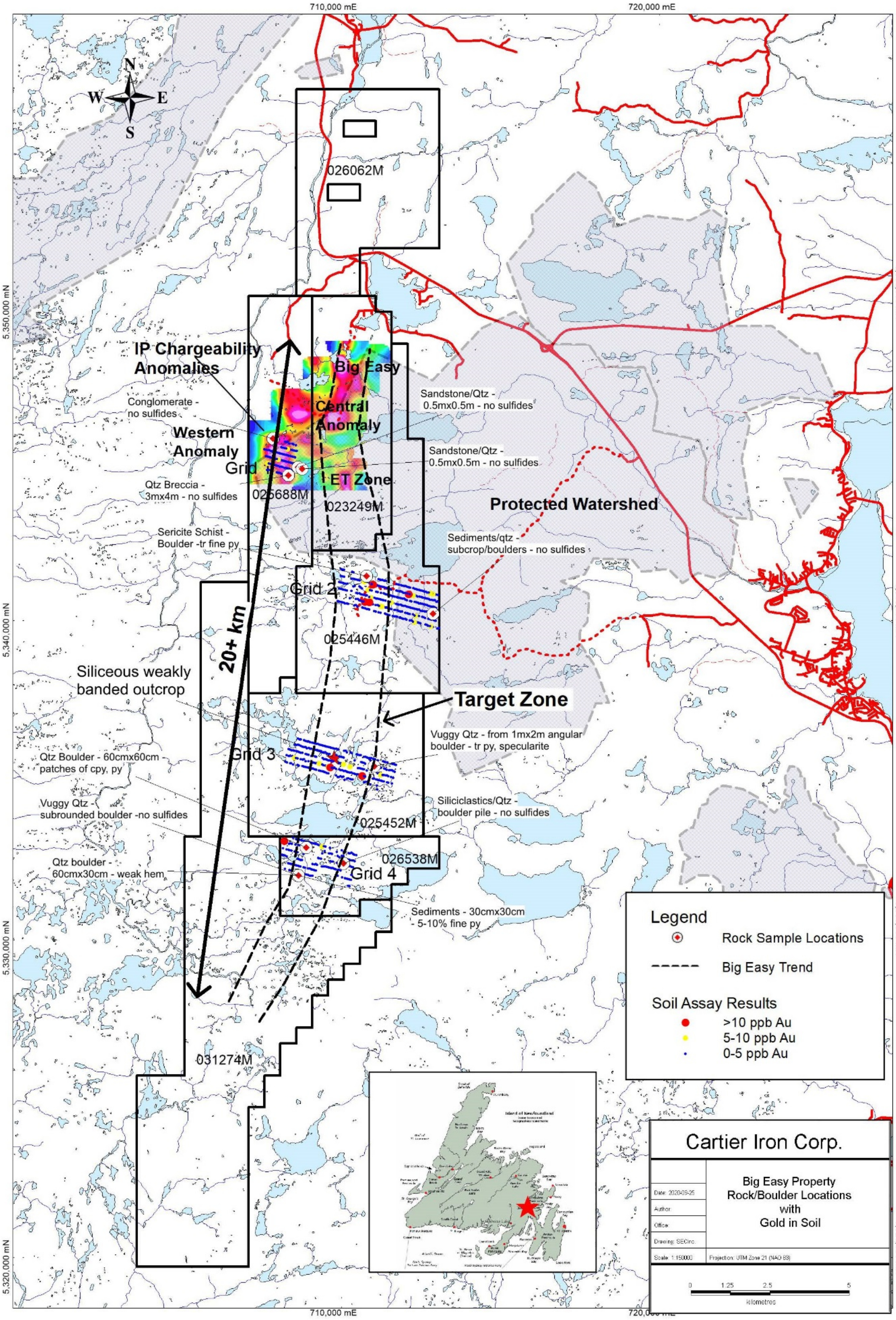
With the staking of an additional 256 claim units to cover the full potential strike length of this extended target zone (see Big Easy section above), an additional 20 line-km IP/Res survey was undertaken in the Grid 2 area of the property. On December 2, 2020, the Company reported the results of the helicopter-borne magnetic survey flown over the southern half of the property to provide. The northern half of the property was flown by previous operators and was available in the Newfoundland Department of Natural Resources assessment files. This program was designed to follow-up the 20 km long target zone for epithermal gold-silver mineralization outlined by the summer 2020 program. The geophysical surveys further refined the Company’s understanding of the geological picture at Big Easy and outlined several new target areas.

On January 25, 2021, the Company announced the start of a diamond drill program at Big Easy to test New IP targets and follow-up drilling on the Central Anomaly, where drilling in 2018 intersected a wide alteration zone which returned 0.11 g Au/t and 2.65 g Ag/t over 180.4 m. Additional IP surveys were also carried out to follow-up a major new target area outlined in the southern part of the property.

On June 8, 2021, the Company announced the results of its winter 2021 diamond drilling and Induced Polarization/Resistivity (“IP/Res”) program. Four (4) diamond drill holes totaling 1,348m were completed to test IP chargeability targets on the Central Anomaly and Shoal Harbour Grid. An additional 39.5 linekm of IP surveys were carried out to follow-up a major new target area outlined by geological mapping, geochemical soil sampling, airborne magnetics and prospecting on the Sleigh Pond Grid in the southern part of the property. Significant results include an intersection of 0.62 g Au/t and 16.12 g Ag/t over 13.0m in a Low Sulphidation Epithermal Au-Ag System.

On August 25, 2021, the Company announced that it has commenced the planned 10,000m diamond drill program at Big Easy. Drilling will initially focus on the Central Anomaly where previous drilling confirmed an extensive zone of silicification up to 200m wide with epithermal gold-silver mineralization. This additional drilling will more fully explore this very prospective zone which extends for at least 600m along strike. Drilling is also planned to test the chargeability/resistivity anomalies identified in the southern part of the property. The drilling program is being managed by Mercator Geological Services with drilling being carried out by Logan Drilling Group.

Figure 1: Plan Map of Big Easy Gold Project showing location of Major Epithermal Gold-Silver Target Zone.



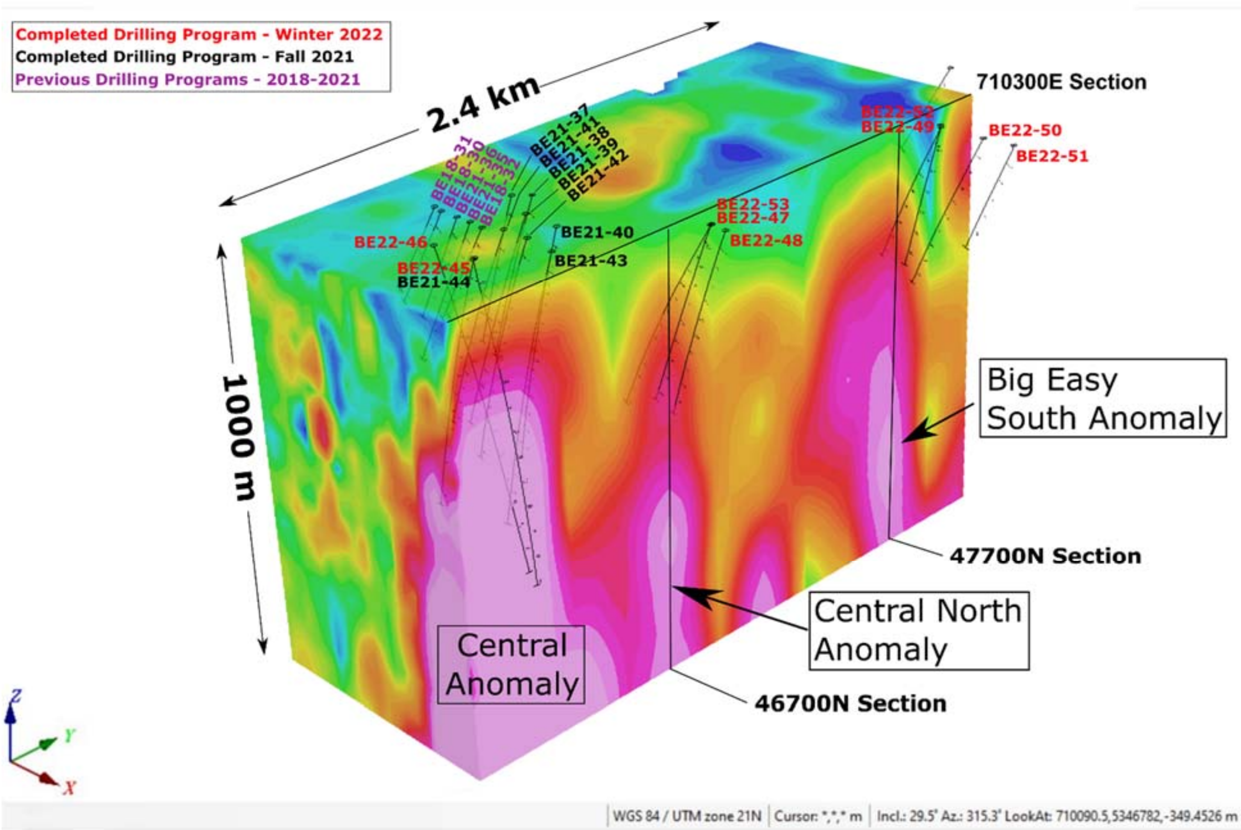
The Company also commissioned Clearview Geophysics of Brampton, Ontario to carry out a reconnaissance Controlled Source Audio Magneto-Telluric (CSAMT) in the Central Anomaly – Big Easy Showing Area. The findings of this survey were announced on September 21, 2021, which provided further information about the on-strike and depth extent of potential epithermal mineralization. The CSAMT survey confirms that the low sulphidation gold-silver mineralizing system at Big Easy occurs on a major structure that extends to a depth of a least one km.

On November 23, 2021, the Company provided an update on the diamond drill program, reporting that six holes totaling 3,457m had been completed, with lengths ranging from 425m to 623m, with one additional hole in progress.

On January 24, 2022 a further update was provided, reporting that drilling had recommenced and that eight holes totaling 4,865m were complete by the Christmas break, with lengths ranging from 425m to 725m. Two holes were drilled at the Central Anomaly target (BE-22-45 and BE-22-46), then drilling shifted to test the resistivity highs in the Central North area located approximately 400m to 500m north of the Central Anomaly (holes BE-22-50 and BE-22-51) and further northward to the Big Easy South area, approximately 400m south of the original Big Easy showing.

On May 10, 2022 the Company reported on the seventeen (17) hole, 9,470m diamond drill program (see Figure 2). All the drill holes intersected wide sections up to 150m thick of interbedded rhyolites and siltstones in the lower part of the Musgravetown Group. The rhyolite units are typically extensively brecciated and cut by quartz veins with fine pyrite mineralization and local black sulfosalts. Hydrothermal alteration is very extensive consisting primarily of silicification and phengite micas. Visually the intersections looked promising however assay results returned only geochemically anomalous values of silver with very little gold as detailed in the May 10, 2022 press release.

Figure 2: 3D Longitudinal Section of CSAMT Resistivity Model Looking Northwest Showing Locations of Previous Cartier Iron Drill Holes, Drill Holes Completed in the Fall 2021-Winter 2022 Program.



The Company is reviewing the results to determine if there are other targets that may reflect deeper mineralization that warrant testing.

Further information on Big Easy can be found in an independent National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report ("NI 43-101 Report") prepared by Mercator Geological Services Limited and filed by the Company on SEDAR (www.sedar.com) on June 5, 2018. The NI 43-101 Report summarizes all historical work on the property and has an effective date of April 20, 2018.

Risks and Uncertainties

Going concern

The Company is in the exploration stage and does not generate revenue. At March 31, 2022, the Company had a working capital deficit of $485,555 (December 31, 2021 - working capital of $1,112,160) and for the 3 months then ended, the Company incurred a cashflow surplus from operating activities of $42,697 (2021 - $61,059). The working capital deficit and nominal cashflow surpluses from operating activities limits the Company's ability to fund its operations and the acquisition, exploration and development of its mineral properties.

At March 31, 2022, the Company has an investment in Eloro Resources Ltd. ("Eloro") with a fair value of $11,528,000. The Company has classified the investment in Eloro as a long-term asset as it does not expect to realize the investment within the next 12 months.

The continued operation of the Company is dependent upon the Company's ability to secure equity financing to meet its existing obligations and finance the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral resource properties. The Company is actively seeking to raise the necessary equity financing, however, there can be no assurance that additional equity financing will be available.

The outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic and the measures adopted by governments to mitigate the spread of the pandemic have not significantly impacted the Company. To date, there has been no significant impact on the Company, however, there is significant uncertainty over the impact of the pandemic on the Company's ability to secure funds in the future.

As a result, there is material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Exploration

The Company is exposed to the inherent risks associated with mineral exploration and development, including the uncertainty of mineral resources and their development into mineable reserves; the uncertainty as to potential project delays from circumstances beyond the Company's control; and the timing of production; as well as title risks, risks associated with joint venture agreements and the possible failure to obtain licences and permits.

Results of Operations

	3 months ended March 31, 2022 $	2021 $
Expenses		
Professional fees	9,000	7,000
Consulting fees	78,000	78,000
Stock-based compensation	–	632,000
General and administrative	49,813	51,239
Investor relations	26,725	22,727
Interest	3,309	619
Depreciation	11,088	10,582
Gain on statute-barred accounts payable	(35,123)	–
Flow-through share premium	(248,402)	(16,630)
Other recoveries	(4,500)	(7,744)
Refundable tax credit assessments	–	159,742
	(110,091)	937,534
Income (loss) before loss on investment in associate	110,091	(937,534)
Increase in fair value of investment in Eloro	2,728,000	7,535,190
Income and comprehensive income	2,838,091	6,597,656

3 months ended March 31

The Company recorded income of $2,838,091 in the current year compared to income of $6,597,656 in the comparative period of the previous year. The change in income reflects the following:

a) stock-based compensation of $632,000 was recorded in respect of stock options granted during the comparative period in the previous year whereas no stock options were granted during the current period.
b) a decrease in the increase in fair value of the investment in Eloro to $2,728,000 (2021 - $7,535,190).

Summary of Quarterly Results

	Q2 2020 $	Q3 2020 $	Q4 2020 $	Q1 2021 $	Q2 2021 $	Q3 2021 $	Q4 2021 $	Q1 2022 $
Revenue	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Income (loss)								
- Total	(30,039)	(155,242)	(132,426)	6,597,656	1,292,387	(2,063,968)	1,055,967	2,838,091
- Per share	(0.001)	(0.003)	(0.002)	0.073	0.014	(0.016)	0.006	0.020

Income for Q1 2021 and Q2 2021 includes an increase in the fair value of investment in Eloro of $7,535,190 and $1,452,175, respectively. Loss for Q3 2021 includes a decrease in the fair value of investment in Eloro of $1,973,181. Income for Q4 2021 includes an increase of in the fair value of investment in Eloro of $1,064,734. Income for Q1 2022 includes an increase in the fair value of the investment in Eloro of $2,728,000.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Capital resources

At March 31, 2022, the Company had a cash of $928,043, receivables of $515,909 and an investment in Eloro Resources Ltd. ("Eloro") with a fair value of $11,528,000. The Company has classified the investment in Eloro as a long-term asset as it does not expect to realize the investment within the next 12 months.

As the Company is in the exploration stage and has no revenue, the Company has financed its operations with advances from related parties, sale of Eloro common shares and equity financings. The Company is dependent upon the support of its creditors and the Company's ability to secure advances from related parties and equity financings to meet its existing obligations and to fund its working capital requirements and the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties.

Corporate and general costs for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 were approximately $675,000 and $660,000, respectively. For the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company estimates its corporate and general costs at approximately $675,000. For the 3 months ended March 31, 2022, the Company incurred corporate and general costs of $166,000.

Management is of the opinion that sufficient working capital will be obtained from advances from related parties and equity financings to meet the Company's liabilities and commitments as they become due.

Transactions with Related Parties

	Fees for the 3 months ended March 31, 2022 $	Outstanding as at March 31, 2022 $
Consulting fees		
Gambier Holdings Corp., a company controlled by Thomas G. Larsen, for his services as Chief Executive Officer	30,000	15,466
A.S Horvath Engineering Inc., a company controlled by Alexander Horvath, a director	3,000	40,020
Marlborough Management Limited, a company controlled by Miles Nagamatsu, for his services as Chief Financial Officer	22,500	122,879
J. Estepa Consulting Inc., a company controlled by Jorge Estepa, for his services as Vice President and Corporate Secretary	22,500	117,519

Financial Instruments and Other Instruments

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the determination of fair value, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. Fair values have been determined for measurement and/or disclosure purposes based on the following methods. When applicable, further information about the assumptions made in determining fair values is disclosed in the notes specific to that asset or liability.

Cash, receivables, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and CEBA term loan
The fair values of cash, receivables, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and CEBA term loan at March 31, 2022 approximated their respective carrying value due to their short term to maturity.

Classification of fair value of financial instruments
The Company classified the fair value of its financial instruments measured at fair value according to the following hierarchy based on the amount of observable inputs used to value the instrument:

Level 1: quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities;
Level 2: inputs, other than the quoted prices included in Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly;
Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data

The Company accounts for its investment in Eloro at fair value using level 1 inputs.

Financial risk management
The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks that arise as a result of its exploration and financing activities, including credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk.

This note presents information about the Company's exposure to each of the above risks, the Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Company's management of capital. Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout these financial statements.

The Board of Directors oversees management's establishment and execution of the Company's risk management framework. Management has implemented and monitors compliance with risk management policies. The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to market conditions and the Company's activities.

Credit risk
Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company’s maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the Company’s cash. The Company limits its exposure to credit risk on its cash by holding deposits with a Canadian chartered bank.

Liquidity risk
Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting its financial liabilities that are settled in cash or other financial assets. The Company’s approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities as they come due, other than amounts owing to related parties. The continued operation of the Company is dependent upon the Company’s ability to secure equity financing to meet its existing obligations and finance the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities are subject to normal trade terms.

The following table sets out financial liabilities by remaining contractual maturity (contractual and undiscounted cash flows):

	Accounts payable and accrued liabilities $	**Canada Emergency Business Account loan $**	**Total $**
Less than 1 year	2,114,061	–	2,114,061
1-5 years	–	40,000	40,000
More than 5 years	–	–	–
Balance, March 31, 2022	2,114,061	40,000	2,154,061

Market risk
Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as equity prices, foreign exchange rates, and interest rates will affect the Company’s income or the value of its financial instruments.

Equity price risk
Equity price risk arises from the Company's marketable securities. The Company's approach to managing equity price risk is to optimize the return from its marketable securities within acceptable parameters for equity price risk. At March 31, 2022, the Company is exposed to equity price risk on its investment in Eloro. At March 31, 2022, the Company estimates that if the market price of its investment in Eloro had changed by 10%, with all other variables held constant, the the fair value would have increased or decreased by $1,152,800

Currency risk
Currency risk arises from the Company's financial instruments and purchases that are denominated in a currency other than the Canadian dollar, the Company's functional currency. As all of the Company's purchases are in Canadian dollars, the Company limits it exposure to currency risk by maintaining its cash in Canadian dollars.

Interest rate risk
The Company's exposure to interest rate risk is limited due to the short-term nature of its financial instruments.

Capital management
Capital of the Company consists of share capital, contributed surplus, warrants and deficit. The Company's objective when managing capital is to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern so that it can acquire, explore and develop mineral resource properties for the benefit of its shareholders. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments based on the funds available to the Company in light of changes in economic conditions. The Board of Directors has not established quantitative return on capital criteria for management, but rather relies on the expertise of the Company's management to sustain the future development of the Company. In order to facilitate the management of its capital requirements, the Company prepares annual expenditure budgets that consider various factors, including successful capital deployment and general industry conditions. Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable.

As the Company is an exploration stage company and has no revenues, its principal source of capital is from the issuance of common shares or advances from related parties. In order to achieve its objectives, the Company intends to raise additional funds as required.

The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements and there were no changes to the Company's approach to capital management during the year.
Material assumptions and risk factors for forward-looking statements
The following table outlines certain forward-looking statements contained in this MD&A and provides material assumptions used to develop such forward-looking statements and material risk factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from the forward-looking statements.

Page	Forward-looking statement	Assumption	Risk factor
8	Liquidity and Capital Resources "Management is of the opinion that sufficient working capital will be obtained from the sale of Eloro common shares, advances from related parties and equity financings to meet the Company's liabilities and commitments as they become due."	The Company will obtain working capital from the sale of Eloro common shares, advances from related parties and equity financings will be obtained.	The Company is unable to obtain future financing to meet its liabilities and commitments as they become due.

Other Information

Additional disclosure for venture companies without significant revenue
The following table sets forth a breakdown of material components of the general and administration costs, capitalized or expensed exploration and development costs of the Company for the periods indicated.

General and administrative expenses

	3 months ended March 31, 2022	2021
	$	$
Office	43,023	40,439
Public company costs	6,790	10,800
	49,813	51,239

Exploration and evaluation

	December 31, 2021	Exploration expenditures	March 31, 2022
	$	$	$
Property			
Big Easy	4,262,397	1,673,731	5,936,128
Gagnon	–	–	–
	4,262,397	1,673,731	5,936,128

Shares outstanding as at May 30, 2022

Authorized:
Unlimited number of common shares.

Outstanding:
140,081,138 common shares.

Stock options
Authorized:
14,008,113 stock options, representing 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares.

Outstanding:

Exercise price	Expiry date	Number of stock options issued and exercisable
$0.15	April 10, 2023	200,000
$0.17	February 3, 2026	4,150,000
		4,350,000

Warrants

Exercise price	Expiry date	Number of warrants
$0.10	September 10, 2023	7,571,429
$0.10	September 17, 2023	10,509,132
$0.14	July 7, 2024	19,166,667
$0.14	July 7, 2024	28,750,000
		65,997,228