



MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

The following management's discussion and analysis ("MD&A") of financial results is dated August 26, 2022 and reviews the business of BacTech Environmental Corporation (the "Company" or "BacTech"), for the six months ended June 30, 2022, and should be read in conjunction with the accompanying condensed interim consolidated financial statements and related notes for the six months ended June 30, 2022, as well as the audited annual financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021 and related notes and MD&A. This MD&A and the accompanying condensed interim consolidated financial statements and related notes for the six months ended June 30, 2022 have been reviewed by the Company's Audit Committee and approved by the Company's Board of Directors.

This MD&A contains certain forward-looking statements, such as statements regarding potential mineralization, resources and research results, and future plans and objectives of the Company, that are subject to various risks and uncertainties. There can be no assurance that such statements will prove to be accurate, and actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements contained herein are made as of the date of this MD&A and the Company disclaims, other than as required by law, any obligation to update any forward-looking statements whether because of new information, results, future events, circumstances, or if management's estimates or opinions should change, or otherwise.

A. Core Business Strategy

BacTech Environmental Corporation was incorporated by REBgold Corporation ("REBgold" and formerly known as BacTech Mining Corporation) on October 5, 2010 under the *Canada Business Corporations Act*. Through the completion of the Plan of Arrangement, the Company was granted a perpetual, exclusive, royalty free license to use a bioleaching technology ("BACOX") in the remediation business for mining wastes and was listed on what is today the Canadian Stock Exchange under the symbol "BAC".

The BACOX technology utilizes bacteria to liberate precious and base metals and has been traditionally used to treat difficult-to-treat sulphide ores and concentrates. The business plan for the Company is to apply the bioleaching technology to the treatment of concentrates produced by gold mines and reclamation projects to remove harmful elements such as arsenic and sulphur from the environment, where this can be assisted by a positive cash flow from metal recovery. Examples of metals which can be extracted include gold, silver, cobalt, nickel, copper, uranium, and zinc.

Bioleaching is an environmentally friendly process technology for treating difficult-to-treat sulphide ores and concentrates. By replacing smelting and/or roasting with a bioleach process, the production of sulphur dioxide emissions, which is the primary source of acid rain, and arsenic trioxide are eliminated. In addition, the removal of sulphide minerals from tailings compounds reduces the chance of

acid rock drainage into the local environment. Furthermore, the capital and operating costs of a bioleach facility are significantly less when compared to other existing treatment methods.

B. Mineral Processing

Tenguel, Ecuador

BacTech has identified the Ponce Enriquez area of southern Ecuador as an area where the Company’s bioleaching technology can be successfully deployed for environmental processing of locally produced concentrates. Given the high levels of arsenic contained in the ore from the area, miners receive significantly reduced prices for their concentrates due to penalties applied by the buyers. The buyers tend to be from Asia where concentrates are shipped for conventional smelting and/or roasting. In October 2021, the Chinese government imposed a 13% tax on the import of high arsenic/gold concentrates. The purchasers of concentrates in the Ponce Enriquez market have subsequently passed on this cost to the producer reducing what they pay the miner to roughly 50% of the contained gold values. The concentrates are subject to a 3% export royalty on the gold value payable by the miner to the Government of Ecuador. BacTech believes that by implementing an in-country bioleach solution it can offer superior pricing for these concentrates to the local producers, better payment terms, provide domestic Ecuadorian employment opportunities. It should be noted that the final arsenical product resulting from bioleaching, ferric arsenate, is a US Environmental Protection Agency approved land-fillable form of arsenic.

Plans for Ecuador

<i>Ecuador Project</i>	<i>Q1 2022</i>	<i>Q2 2022</i>	<i>Q3 2022</i>	<i>Q4 2022</i>
<i>Bioleach Test Work</i>	<i>Completed</i>			
<i>Feasibility Study</i>	<i>Completed</i>			
<i>Detailed Engineering</i>	<i>In Progress</i>			
<i>Project Financing</i>	<i>In Progress</i>			
<i>Permitting</i>		<i>In Progress</i>		
<i>Construction</i>				<i>In Progress</i>

In the above chart we can see that the first step in the process involved ear-marking suitable concentrates for which a detailed bioleach test program was undertaken. The Company collected samples from 6 different mines in the area from which 3 were selected as candidates for bioleaching. These samples were assayed for gold and arsenic content before being subjected to bioleach test work carried out at ALS Labs in Perth, Australia. A first step in the process was the completion of a diagnostic leach study to get a better understanding of the leachability of the gold. On April 21, 2021, BacTech announced that it had achieved gold recoveries of over 99%.

Feasibility Study for Tenguel

On December 16, BacTech announced and released the executive summary results of its 3rd party produced Bankable Feasibility Study (“BFS”) for the staged development of its 100% owner-operated

bioleaching facility in Tenguel , Ecuador (“TE”). The results point toward a very robust and economically compelling project with strong performance metrics.

South American mining and metallurgical engineering and development firm EPCM Consultores S.R.L. (“EPCMC”) was engaged in July 2021 to undertake the independent feasibility study for the Company’s proposed bioleach processing plant located in Tenguel, strategically situated for easy accessibility to Ponce Enriquez (“PE”) mining operations. The BFS outlines process economics expectations and metrics pointing toward solid and long-term program viability, while considering associated capital and operating costs for the project.

On February 8, 2022, BacTech released updated executive summary results of its third party-produced bankable feasibility study (BFS-II) for the staged development of its 100-per-cent-owner-operated bioleaching facility in Ponce Enriquez (PE), Ecuador. BFS economics have been updated to reflect improved optimization works allowing an increased throughput and improved average gold head grade. All dollar figures are in U.S. dollars unless otherwise indicated. This press release updates the results reported in the December 16, 2021 press release. The latest estimates are reflected in the data that follow:

Updated key economic highlights:

- Pre-tax net present value (NPV) with 5-per-cent discount rate of \$60.7 million (up 29.4 per cent from \$46.9 million);
- Pre-tax internal rate of return (IRR) of 57.9 per cent (up from 48 per cent);
- Annual gold production of 30,900 ounces (up 19 per cent from 25,900 ounces);
- Capital cost of \$17.0 million (increased from \$15.5 million);
- Bioleach operating cost of \$212 per tonne;
- Assumed purchase prices of concentrate -- 65 per cent of the contained gold value;
- Pre-tax earnings prior to employee bonus -- \$10.9 million (up from \$8.94 million);
- Estimated local employee bonus pool -- \$1.64 million;
- Payback (75-per-cent debt) -- two years.

The feasibility study contemplates the purchase of concentrates, high in both arsenic and gold levels, from mines located in the Ponce Enriquez area of SW Ecuador. In total, there are over 90 small mines operating in the area. BacTech intends to return local miner compensation back to previous payment levels, prior to a sweeping price reduction imposed by Chinese buyers due to recent import levies on arsenic/gold concentrates entering China.

Next Steps

Using the flow sheet developed by the BFS, the final piece of this phase of the project is detailed engineering. It is our intent to rely heavily on the designs from previous plants that BacTech has built which addressed material with very similar mineralogical structure.

BacTech has an option to purchase a parcel of land to be used for the operations in Tenguel which will be completed before the end of August 2022. Applications have been made to the Ministries of Mining, Water and Environment, for approval of a water usage license, and tailings approval for the post bioleach residues.

We estimate that the cost to get the project to a “shovel ready” state will be approximately US\$800,000. The actual budget for construction, procurement and materiel is estimated to be \$US 17M with a 20% variance, based on costs from past projects. The detailed engineering will allow the company to reduce the variance in the budget. The estimated time to complete the pre-construction studies is

approximately 12 months with the permitting being the longest part of the process. Recently the Company announced the signing of 3 Letters of Intent from 3 separate producing mines in Ponce Enriquez. The LOI's outline the miners' intentions to provide up to 58 tpd of arsenopyrite concentrates. . Once the Company successfully completes the initial plant, it is conceivable we will attract enough expressions of interest to supply feed to need to expand the initial capacity.. The current output from the Ponce Enriquez area is estimated to be 200-250 tpd of gold/arsenic concentrates. This could lead to a straight-forward expansion as BacTech's plants are modular in design.

Other Projects

The Company continues to evaluate other projects in South America and Central America.

East Africa

On April 26, 2021, the Company announced that it has executed a strategic Memorandum of Understanding ("MOU") with Curatio Gold Limited ("Curatio") to source refractory ores for processing from Eastern Africa. Curatio was recently established to provide funding to support improved metallurgical processing, with the goal of eliminating the dangerous and environmentally unfriendly use of mercury for gold liberation. The group will initially focus its efforts in East Africa on an active Artisanal and Small-scale mining ("ASM") industry. The principal founders of Curatio have many years of technical mining expertise and are well versed in supporting small and medium-sized businesses in Africa. Curatio CEO Doug Ramsey, R.P.Bio., is a biologist with expertise in environmental mercury concerns and four decades of experience in solving mining related environmental issues. Prior to founding Curatio with Mark Francis, Doug was CEO and VP Sustainability with a junior miner and a consultant to industry and government

Research and Development – Patent Development

Treatment for Pyrrhotite

The Company announced on May 18, 2022 that Dr. [Nadia Mykytczuk](#), a leader in biomining technology, member of BacTech's advisory board and Interim CEO and President of MIRARCO Mining Innovation, is leading the development and building of a bioleach pilot plant to be located in Sudbury, Canada. Working closely with BacTech's scientific team, the plant is for the testing of bioleaching processes like the Company's proposed approach for pyrrhotite treatment. The pilot plant will simulate a commercial bioleach process consisting of a cascade of reactors operating on a continuous basis. The plant will also include front and back-end equipment operating as separate units for capturing additional revenue sources beyond nickel-cobalt (e.g., elemental sulphur; iron as feed for steel making and oxidised residue conversion for construction materials).

On April 7, 2022, BacTech announced it had filed a provisional patent application documenting its proposed approach to bioleaching pyrrhotite materials. Pyrrhotite is a very volatile sulphide mineral containing nickel and cobalt values that oxidizes rapidly and produces large amounts of iron and sulphur components as by-products which are typically considered as wastes.

The proposed pilot plant is expected to be operational soon but has been hindered by supply chain issues for certain components of the plant. . One reactor has been 100% completed to date and is being used to test select concentrates from BacTech's Tenguel project.

Treatment of Rare Earth Elements

The Company announced on January 18, 2022, that it will investigate the use of bioleaching as a tool in liberating Rare Earth Elements (“REEs”).

Interest in the potential use of bioleaching for the metallurgical extraction of REEs has risen in recent months, with media reports that the US is actively seeking steps to end dependency on imports of key metals and minerals from China. REEs are classified as strategic elements by the US government, and the Pentagon has issued a Request for Tender to explore bioleaching opportunities with the goal of establishing a domestic industry and providing REE supply stability. REEs are deemed essential for everything from US national security and energy transition delivery plans, to maintaining supply chain continuity for medical and consumer technologies along with many other everyday products.

Conventional REE processing typically uses harsh chemical environments of concentrated acids or alkalis at high temperatures to extract REEs from a broad variety of minerals. By comparison, the use of bioleaching has potential advantages as the complex nature of REE minerals provides multiple target sites for microbial activity to release metals of value including REE. Bioleaching also represents a more natural and environmentally acceptable processing alternative to conventional processing. Conceptual downstream treatment of REE solutions produced by bioleaching would be similar to existing downstream operations involving separation and purification of individual elements from the liquor. Bioleaching is therefore being proposed as replacing only a current step of leach extraction in an REE flowsheet.

BacTech fully acknowledges that bioleach processing may not be appropriate to all REE projects due to differences in mineralogy, but believes the momentum and interest to pursue environmentally responsible processing alternatives warrants further exploration. As a first objective, BacTech will source materials from REE projects with mineralogy believed to be most amenable to bioleach processing. Positive results from such work would lead to more detailed testing of downstream processing solutions in order to demonstrate proof of concept to specific REE projects.

C. Results of Operations

This analysis of the results of the Company’s operations should be read in conjunction with the Company’s condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the six months ended June 30, 2022.

Revenues

The Company has no revenue or sources of recurring revenues.

Operating and Administrative Costs

Operating and administrative expenses increased to \$961,207 for the six months ended June 30, 2022 from \$448,417 in the same period last year. Significant components of this expense include:

1. Salaries and management fees increased to \$322,445 for the six months ended June 30, 2022 from \$81,847 in the same period last year. These costs are for the salaries and management fees incurred directly in managing and operating the business of the Company. The main reason for the significant increase in the management fees is from the hiring of a Chief Operation Officer (COO) at the start of the first quarter of 2022 and the hiring of a country manager in Ecuador. The mandate for the COO is manage the building and development of the Ecuador facilities.
2. Share-based payments, as explained in note 11 to the condensed interim consolidated financial statements, were \$96,500 for the six months ended June 30, 2022 and \$398,300 for year ended December 31, 2021. Yearly fluctuations in stock option expense are dependent on several factors including, but not limited to, number of options issued, valuation of options, vesting period and

timing. For the six months ended June 30, 2022, there were 1,100,000 options granted. For the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company granted 4,100,000 options.

3. Professional fees increased to \$225,617 for the six months ended June 30, 2022 from \$91,071 in the same period last year. The increase in professional fees is due to an increase in activity pursuing the development of the Ecuador project. These expenses are indirect expenses for legal, strategic advisory and consulting and not included in project costs.
4. Travel costs increased to \$51,783 for the six months ended June 30, 2022, from \$4,890 in the same period last year. For Fiscal 2021, the travel expenditures were reduced and kept to a minimum because of the current COVID 19 pandemic. With the easing of the travel restrictions, travel expenditures have increased and are solely focused on Ecuador project in the current period; and
5. Shareholder information and filing fees expenses increased to \$214,800 for the six months ended June 30, 2022, from \$34,119 in the same period last year. This type of expense was reduced, starting in fiscal 2019, and the trend had continued until mid 2021. Starting in mid 2021 and continuing into the current period, additional expenditures have been incurred to update the company video in multiple languages, improve website and improve distribution of news flow to International, including European and South American investors, and attending conferences and trade shows. The Company has started the process of being listed on the OTCQBB and the costs are reflected in this item.

Project Expenditures

The project expenditures included additional bioleaching test work and trade off studies for the Ecuador project, as well the final payment for the feasibility study and the start of the detailed engineering work.

Finance Charges and Debentures

Finance charges are made up of interest charged by suppliers and vendors, loans payable and the debentures payable.

Between April 19, 2017, and September 26, 2017, BacTech completed three tranches of a debenture financing for gross proceeds of \$445,000. This debenture included bonus interest in the form of common shares. This debenture has generated interest expense of \$6,000 and accretion expense of \$NIL for the six months ended June 30, 2022. The remaining principal portion of these debentures is \$100,000 as of June 30, 2022.

On April 25, 2022, BacTech completed a debenture financing for gross proceeds of \$1,000,000. This debenture has generated interest expense of \$13,333 and accretion expense of \$7,425 for the six months ended June 30, 2022.

Cash Flow Comparison

Cash flow from financing activities: For the six months ended June 30, 2022, the Company completed two equity private placements for gross proceeds of \$2,110,000, one debenture financing for gross proceeds of \$1,000,000 and from the exercise of warrant received proceeds of \$186,000.

Cash flow from operating activities: This represents the cash paid for overhead expenditures and project expenditures. These payments were financed from the sources of cash in financing activities.

D. Liquidity and Capital Resources

At June 30, 2022, the Company had cash of \$1,699,914 and working capital of \$700,347.

On April 21, 2022, the Company announced that it had completed \$1.0 million debenture with an existing strategic investor. The terms of the convertible debentures call for a conversion at \$0.15 per share, an annual interest rate of 8% and a term of 18 months. Net cash proceeds of the debenture were \$940,000.

On February 28, 2022, the Company closed the first tranche of its previously announced financing for gross proceeds of \$1.21 million through the issuance of 6,060,000 Units at a price of \$0.20 per Unit. On May 5, 2022, the Company completed the second tranche of the non-brokered private placement for gross proceeds of \$900,000 through the issuance of 4,500,000 Units. The total financing under this private placement from the two tranches is \$2,110,000. The issue price of the Units was \$0.20 per unit. Units are comprised of (i) one common share, (ii) one transferable common share purchase warrant (each whole warrant entitles the holder to acquire one additional common share at a price of \$0.30 per warrant for a period of twenty-four months from the date of closing), and (iii) a Royalty Certificate representing the Royalty Incentive. If the holder of the warrant exercises the warrant in the first six months, they will participate in an additional royalty to be issued by the Company. Only the people who exercise the warrant would participate in the new royalty to be issued.

On November 1, 2021, BacTech announced that it had reached agreements with 83.1% of its current debenture and loan payable holders to convert \$642,500 of the Company's outstanding debt and \$557,585 accrued interest into 12,000,854 Units. Each Unit, priced at \$0.10 per Unit, is comprised of one common share and one common share purchase warrant, exercisable at \$0.20 for two years, in the capital of the Company.

On October 15, 2021, BacTech announced it had closed its previously announced private placement for gross proceeds of \$331,250 through the issue of 3,312,500 Units. Each Unit, priced at \$0.10 per Unit, is comprised of one common share and one common share purchase warrant in the capital of the Company.

During the year ended December 31, 2021, a total of 1,800,000 common share stock options were exercised at various prices providing gross proceeds of \$140,000 to the Company. Furthermore, a total of 11,631,157 common share purchase warrants were exercised providing gross proceeds of \$581,559 to the Company.

On February 2, 2021, BacTech announced the closing of the second round of financing using the Regulation "A" exemption. In this round the Company raised US\$94,500 (\$121,577) at US\$0.015 per share through the issuance of 6,300,000 common shares.

On February 5, 2021, BacTech announced that it closed the previously announced, non-brokered private placement. A total of \$153,500 was raised through the issuance of 5,116,666 common shares priced at \$0.03 per share. Four insiders of BacTech participated in this financing for a total of \$39,000 resulting in the issuance of 1,300,000 common shares.

Share Capital				
	June 30, 2022		December 31, 2021	
	Number of shares	\$ Amount	Number of shares	\$ Amount
Balance, beginning of period	157,755,559	7,830,802	116,914,372	5,787,147
Shares issued from private placements	6,050,000	1,210,000	5,116,666	153,500
Shares issued from private placements	4,500,000	900,000	3,312,500	175,600
Shares issued from Reg A financing	-	-	6,300,000	121,557
Shares issued from debenture conversion	-	-	680,000	71,400
Shares pursuant to exercise of warrants and options	3,720,000	186,000	13,431,167	721,559
Shares issued for repayment of debentures and Loans payable	-	-	12,000,854	632,425
Fair value of warrants and options	-	44,488	-	184,725
Less share issue costs				
Fair value of warrants	-	(860,000)	-	-
Share issue costs	-	(186,801)	-	(17,111)
Balance, end of period	172,025,559	9,124,489	157,755,559	7,830,802

For a description of the outstanding warrants and stock options that are outstanding to purchase common shares of the Company, please refer to Note 9 - Share Capital, Note 10 – Warrant Reserve, and Note 11 – Stock Options of the condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

E. Quarterly Information

Selected quarterly information for the most recently completed quarter is presented below in Canadian currency (\$), and in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

	2022		2021				2020	
	Q2 \$000's	Q1 \$000's	Q4 \$000's	Q3 \$000's	Q2 \$000's	Q1 \$000's	Q4 \$000's	Q3 \$000's
License fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other items	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	163
Net Loss for the period	(715)	(551)	(519)	(427)	(252)	(398)	(159)	1
Loss per share (0.00)	0.005	0.005	0.00	(0.005)	0.00	(0.005)	0.00	0.00

F. Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company had no off-balance sheet arrangements as of June 30, 2022.

G. Financial Instruments

The Company has not entered any specialized financial arrangements to minimize its investment risk, currency risk or commodity risk.

H. Outlook

With the breakout of war between Ukraine and Russia, global equity markets have become extremely volatile., The resource sector has relatively fallen from favour with investors making capital raising in the sector more difficult than it has traditionally been for junior companies in the resource sector and in the remediation and reclamation of mine waste and tailings. There can be no assurance that the Company will be successful in attracting either new financing or new opportunities to apply its technology.

I. Risks

The Company's strategy emphasizes developing projects to leverage its intellectual property to create shareholder value. This strategy has required, and continues to require, significant financings, and is subject to risks associated with mineral prices, mineral resources and operations. Due to the nature of the Company's business, the present stage of development of its projects, and the constraints placed upon the Company's ability to move forward by its current liquidity situation, readers should carefully review and consider the financial, environmental and operational risk factors affecting the Company.

COVID-19 Pandemic

The Company is subject to various market, political and regulatory constraints as a result of the COVID-19 situation and additional business and financial risks that may result therefrom. The duration of the COVID-19 outbreaks and the resultant travel restrictions, social distancing, Government response actions, business closures and disruptions, can all have an impact on the Issuer's operations and access to capital. There can be no assurance that the Issuer will not be impacted by adverse consequences that may be brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic on global financial markets, share prices and financial liquidity and that may severely limit the financing capital available to the Company. While it appears that the pandemic is continuing longer than might originally have been expected, adaptation to the new requirements of a pandemic affected world seems generally to be taking place. The suggestion of general availability of vaccines in Canada with a good vaccination rate, but very different around the world and, therefore, continued uncertainties, but with some surprisingly good economic recoveries.

Need for Additional Financing

The Company currently has no source of operating cash flow, and there is no assurance that additional funding will be available to the Company as and when needed for further assessment and evaluation, as well as development of its projects, or to fulfill its obligations to its existing creditors. Volatile markets may make it difficult or impossible for the Company to obtain adequate debt or equity financing in the future, or on terms acceptable to the Company. The failure to obtain additional financing could force the Company to liquidate its assets to satisfy creditor claims.

Dependence on Management

The Company's business and operations are dependent on recruiting and retaining the services of a small number of key members of management and qualified personnel. The success of the operations and activities of the Company are dependent, to a significant extent, on the efforts and abilities of the management of the Company. Investors must be willing to rely, to a significant extent, on the discretion and judgment of the management of the Company. Furthermore, while the Company believes that it will be successful in attracting qualified personnel and retaining its current management team, there can be no assurance of such success. The Company does not maintain key employee insurance on any of its employees.

Competition

The Company competes with other engineering companies for the acquisition of mineral rich mine tailings and mine waste that can be developed economically. The Company competes with other engineering companies that have greater financial and technical resources and experience. Such competition may result in the Company being unable to acquire desired properties, to recruit or retain qualified employees, or to acquire the capital necessary to fund its operations and develop its properties. The inability of the Company to compete with other engineering companies for these resources would have

a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations and business.

Currently, the Company's bioleaching technology does not operate in an overly competitive marketplace; however, the Company anticipates that it may face increased competition in the future, as advanced technologies become available. While management believes that the Company's technology is more advanced, commercially proven and better situated than its competitors, there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to effectively compete with companies who have or may develop similar technologies and may possess greater financial resources and technical facilities. Competitive pressures, or the inability of the Company to successfully license its technology on terms that are acceptable, may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, operating results and financial condition.

Protection of Intellectual Property Rights

The Company is dependent not only on its ability to protect its intellectual property rights, but also upon the protection of rights of third parties from which it may license intellectual property rights. The Company currently holds patent rights and has pending patent applications. In addition, the Company relies upon certain other technologies, ideas; know how, secrets or other information, which it may not be able to protect. Notwithstanding precautions the Company may take to protect its rights, third parties may copy or obtain and use the Company's proprietary and licensed or optioned technologies, ideas, know how, secrets and other proprietary information without authorization or independently develop technologies similar or superior to the Company's proprietary and licensed or optioned technologies. The Company enters confidentiality and restriction on use agreements with its employees, strategic partners, and others; however, these agreements may not provide meaningful protection of the Company's proprietary and licensed or optioned technologies or other intellectual property in the event of unauthorized use or disclosure. Policing unauthorized use of such technologies and intellectual property is extremely difficult, and the cost of enforcing the Company's rights through litigation may be prohibitive. Further, the laws of jurisdictions other than Canada and the United States may not provide meaningful protection of the intellectual property rights of the Company and such third parties.

Obtaining and Enforcing Patents

The patent positions of technology firms, including the Company, are generally uncertain and involve complex legal and factual questions. The Company's success in utilizing and licensing its bioleaching technology will depend, in part, on its ability to obtain, enforce and maintain patent protection for its technology worldwide. The Company cannot be assured that patents will issue from any pending applications or that claims now or in the future allowed under issued patents will be sufficiently broad to protect its technology. In addition, no assurance can be given that any patents issued to or licensed by the Company will not be challenged, invalidated, infringed, or circumvented, or that the rights granted thereunder will provide continuing competitive advantages to the Company. Furthermore, there is no assurance that the patents of others will not impede the ability of the Company to do business or that others will not independently develop similar products or technologies, duplicate any of the Company's products or technologies or, if patents are issued and licensed to the Company, design around the Company's patented product or technology.

Accordingly, the Company may not be able to obtain and enforce effective patents to protect its proprietary rights from use by competitors, and the patents of other parties could require the Company to stop using or pay to use certain intellectual property, and as such, the Company's competitive position and profitability could suffer as a result.

Claims of Infringement of Proprietary Rights of Others

The Company is not currently aware of any claims asserted by third parties that the Company's intellectual property infringes on their intellectual property. However, in the future, third parties may assert a claim that the Company infringes on their intellectual property. As a result, there is a risk that the

Company, or one or more of its licensors, may become subject to litigation alleging that the products or technologies of the Company or its licensors infringe on the proprietary rights of third parties. Whether or not the products or technologies infringe on the proprietary rights of third parties, the Company or such licensors could incur significant expenses in defending allegations of infringement of proprietary rights. Further, the Company or such licensors may be required to modify their products or obtain licenses for intellectual property rights because of any alleged proprietary infringement which may not be achievable on commercially reasonable terms, in a timely manner, or at all, any of which could adversely affect the Company's business revenue, results from operations and financial condition.

Conflicts of Interest

Certain of the Company's directors and officers may serve as directors or officers of other reporting companies, companies providing services to the Company, or companies in which they may have significant shareholdings. To the extent that such other companies may participate in ventures in which the Company may participate, the directors of the Company may have a conflict of interest in negotiating and concluding terms respecting the extent of such participation. If such a conflict of interest arises at a meeting of the Company's directors, a director who has such a conflict will abstain from voting for or against the approval of such participation or such terms.

From time to time, several companies may participate in the acquisition, assessment and evaluation, and development of mineral reclamation properties, thereby allowing for the participation in larger programs, permitting involvement in a greater number of programs and reducing financial exposure in respect of any one program. It may also occur that a particular company will assign all or a portion of its interest in a particular program to another of these companies due to the financial position of the company making the assignment. In accordance with the laws of Canada, the directors of the Company are required to act honestly, in good faith and in the best interests of the Company. In determining whether the Company will participate in a program and the interest therein to be acquired by it, the directors will primarily consider the degree of risk to which the Company may be exposed and its financial position at the time.

J. Related Party Transactions

Please refer to Note 7 of the condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the six months ended June 30, 2022.

K. Other MD&A Requirements

Additional information related to the Company is filed electronically on the System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval (SEDAR) at www.sedar.com.