



EXPLORATIONS M.P.V. INC.
(an exploration company)

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
For the three-month period ended June 30, 2018
(First quarter)

This management discussion and analysis ("MD&A") of Explorations M.P.V. Inc. ("Explorations M.P.V.", "MPV" or the "Company") complies with Rule 51-102A of the Canadian Securities Administrators regarding continuous disclosure.

The MD&A is a narrative explanation, through the eyes of the management of MPV, of how the Company performed during the three-month period ended June 30, 2018, and of the Company financial condition and future prospects. This discussion and analysis complements the unaudited condensed interim financial statements for the three-month period ended June 30, 2018 but does not form part of them.

All figures are in Canadian dollars unless otherwise stated. Additional information relating to the Company can be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. The shares of MPV are listed on the Canadian Securities Exchange under the symbol MPV.

All figures are in Canadian dollars unless otherwise stated.

DATE

The MD&A was prepared on the basis of information available as at August 27, 2018.

CAUTION REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This document contains forward-looking statements that reflect the Company's current expectations regarding future events. To the extent that any statements in this document contain information that is not historical, the statements are essentially forward-looking and are often identified by words such as "anticipate", "expect", "estimate", "intend", "project", "plan" and "believe". Forward-looking statements involve risks, uncertainties, and other factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. There are many factors that could cause such differences, particularly: volatility and sensitivity to market metal prices; impact of change in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates; imprecision in reserve estimates; environmental risks including increased regulatory burdens; unexpected geological conditions; adverse mining conditions; changes in government regulations and policies, including laws and policies; failure to obtain the necessary permits and approvals from government authorities; and other development and operating risks.

While the Company believes that the assumptions underlying in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, undue reliance should not be placed on these statements, which only apply as of the date of this document. The Company disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statement, whether or not it should be revised because of new information, future events or otherwise, unless required to do so by the applicable securities laws.

NATURE OF ACTIVITIES

MPV is incorporated under the Canada Business Corporations Act. The Company is involved in the acquisition, exploration and development of mining properties. The Company is active in Canada.

HIGHLIGHTS

MPV restarted its activities in the mining exploration sector during 2017-2018. Last year, the Company optioned the Western Block of the UMEX property located on traditional Eeyou Istchee lands, in the James-Bay territory. The Company then claimed the neighboring cells to the East for a total of 3,999 hectares, followed by an initial exploration program which included geophysical surveys and a 1,200 meters diamond drilling campaign on the western bloc of the UMEX property, as described in the IPO prospectus of the Company.

The results of the first exploration campaign were positive, as disclosed in a news release on August 16th 2018, with sufficient copper, zinc, gold and silver grades to continue the exploration work on UMEX. Following the drilling results, MPV claimed an additional 53 additional cells (claims) a on 2,942.55 ha (owned 100% by MPV), directly adjacent to the North of the existing cells, for a grand total of 125 cells on about 70 km².

Further to the initial public offering of MPV and its listing on the Canadian Securities Exchange (CSE), together with a \$1,193,100 financing in April and May 2018, and once the costs of the drilling campaign completely paid in August 2018, the Company expects to have cash reserves of approximately 1M dollar to pursue it projects. A follow up exploration plan for UMEX is currently being prepared.

The management team of MPV remains optimistic regarding medium and long-term perspectives for base metals prices. Given the prevailing risk aversion towards mining exploration from traditional.

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Results of Operations

Umex Block West Project

Property Description

The Umex Block West property consists of 14 cells covering a total area of 777.63 hectares. The property is located within the Eastern Abitibi region at 50 km west of the town of Chapais and 88 km west of the town of Chibougamau.

On March 31, 2017, the Company signed an option agreement to acquire 100% of the property.

Work done during the period

Exploration and evaluation work done on the property are: line cutting, Max-Min ground survey and Magnetic ground survey for a total amount of \$118,513\$. Other surface work will be carried during the year to validate the historical data for the Umex Block West deposit. If that work generates interesting results, the Company plans to capitalize on the geological data obtained through a larger drilling program aimed at determining whether the property hosts an economic mineral resource.

During the period, the Company conducted a 1,200-meter drilling campaign and a BoreHole Em-type geophysical survey in two surveys. The results of the drilling campaign were presented in the press release dated August 16, 2018. Based on the significant results obtained during the drilling campaign, the Company is developing a work plan for the rest of the year 2018.

Umex Block East Property

The Umex Block East property is now composed of 111 contiguous cells to the east, and on the same conductive strip as that traversing the Umex Block West property. The property covers an area of 6,156.27 hectares. It is wholly-owned by the Company.

Work done during the period

No exploration work was carried out on the property during the year covered by this MD&A. The Company plans to assess the property's geological potential and spend at least \$69,600 over the next fiscal year.

Person In Charge of Technical Disclosure

Hughes Gu  rin Tremblay (OGQ #1584), geologist, acts as an independent consulting geologies for the Company and a Qualified Person under *NI 43-101 on standards of disclosure for mineral projects*, has written and approved the technical content of this MD&A for the properties.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

MPV anticipates that, for the foreseeable future, quarterly results of operations will primarily be impacted by several factors, including the timing of exploration and the efforts and timing of expenditures related to the development of the Company. Due to fluctuations in these factors, the Company believes that the period-to-period comparisons of operating results are not a good indication of its future performance.

The comments below provide an analysis of the operating results for the three-month period ended June 30, 2018. The selected financial information shown below is taken from the unaudited condensed interim financial statements for each of the three-month periods indicated.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

	June 30	
	2018	2017
Shareholders' information	\$ 13,288	\$ -
Professional and consultant fees	\$ 18,776	\$ 450
Travel and representation	\$ 5,057	\$ 3,164
Other expenses	\$ 5,251	\$ 1,728
Cost related to the initial public offering	\$ 12,450	\$ -
Part XII.6 taxes	\$ 432	\$ -
	<u>\$ 55,254</u>	<u>\$ 5,342</u>
Interest charge	\$ 218	\$ -
Interest income	\$ (314)	\$ (312)
Income before income taxes	\$ 55,158	\$ 5,030
Deferred income taxes	\$ (72,551)	\$ (6,369)
Net loss and total comprehensive loss	<u>\$ (17,393)</u>	<u>\$ (1,339)</u>
Cash	<u>\$ 1,274,636</u>	<u>\$ 65,483</u>

Shareholders' Information

Shareholders' information expenses for the three-month period ended June 30, 2018, consisted mainly of expenditures of legal and regulatory nature incurred to comply with the requirements of the securities commission. The increase of \$13,288 was recorded compared to the previous period.

Professional and Consultant Fees

Professional and consulting fees for the three-month period ended June 30, 2018, consisted primarily of expenses of a legal and accounting nature, as well as audit expenses. The \$18,326 change from the previous period was due to an increase in professional fees.

Other expenses

Other expenses for the three-month period ended June 30, 2018, consisted mainly of office expenses, general office expenditures and the Company's claim expenses. The increase of \$3,523 from the previous period was mainly due to an increase in office expenses and insurance costs.

Cost related to the initial public offering

Costs related to the initial public offering for the three-month ended June 30, 2018 consist of expenses incurred in connection with the Company's initial public offering. An increase of \$12,450 was recorded compared to the previous period.

The selected financial information below was taken from Explorations M.P.V.'s unaudited financial statements for each of the following quarters:

	June 30 2018	March 31 2018	Dec 31 2017	Sept. 30 2017	June 30 2017	March 31 2017	Dec 31 2016	Sept. 30 2016
Revenues	314	312	313	313	312	313	312	313
Net income (loss)	17,393	(63,001)	(55,399)	(27,920)	1,339	(1,530)	295	21
Basic and diluted net loss per share	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.01	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.01)	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Cash as at June 30, 2018, totaled \$1,274,636 of compared to \$65,483 as at June 30, 2017. It is management's intention to secure further capital funding in the form of equity to support current and future exploration and development of its assets.

Date	Financing		Commercial Goals
April and May 2018	Common shares	\$1,193,100	Working Capital

For the next year, the Company has budgeted \$126,000 for administrative expenses. Management is of the opinion that, even if it is unable to raise additional equity financing, the Company will be able to meet its current exploration obligations and keep its properties in good standing for the next 12 months. There is no assurance that such financing will be available when required, or under terms that are favourable to MPV. The Company may also select to advance the exploration and development of exploration and evaluation assets through joint ventures.

CASH FLOWS

	June 30	
	2018	2017
Operating activities	\$ (107,255)	\$ (12,158)
Financing activities	\$ 1,060,499	\$ 111,600
Investing activities	\$ (22,636)	\$ (51,619)
	<u>\$ 930,608</u>	<u>\$ 47,823</u>
Cash	<u>\$ 1,274,636</u>	<u>\$ 65,483</u>

During the three-month period ended June 30, 2018, funds used for operating activities were spent primarily on improving operations and development of the Company.

During the three-month period ended June 30, 2018, the main financing activities undertaken by the Company were as follows:

In April and May 2018, the Company closed an initial public offering of 5,965,500 units at \$0.20 per unit, for total gross proceeds of \$1,193,100. Each unit is comprising of one common share and one warrant at a price of \$0.30 per share, valid for 24 months.

During the three-month period ended June 30, 2018, investing activities consisted primarily of exploration to develop the Umex Block West property.

ROYALTIES ON THE MINING PROPERTY

PROPERTY	ROYALTY		DESCRIPTION
	Name	Percentage	
Umex Block West	Les Ressources Tectonic Inc.	100%	2% NSR of which 1% may be purchased for an amount of \$1,500,000

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Transactions with Key Executives and with members of the Board of Directors

During the three-month period ended June 30, 2018, the Company incurred \$4,746 (\$712 in 2017) in professional and consultant fees with its secretary and financial chief officer. In relation with these transactions an amount of \$1,344 was payable as at June 30, 2018 (Nil in 2017).

These transactions are in the normal course of operations and are measured at the exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed by the related parties.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Overall considerations

The significant accounting policies that have been applied in the preparation of these financial statements are summarized below.

Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

Functional and presentation currency

The functional and reporting currency of the Company is the Canadian dollar.

Tax credits receivable

The Company is entitled to a refundable tax credit on qualified exploration expenditures incurred and refundable credit on duties for losses under the Mining Tax Act. These tax credits are recognized as a reduction of the exploration expenses incurred based on estimates made by management. The Company records these tax credits when there is reasonable assurance with regards to collections and assessments and that the Company will comply with the conditions associated to them.

Exploration and evaluation expenditures, and exploration and evaluation assets

Exploration and evaluation expenditures are costs incurred in the course of the initial search of mineral resources before the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource are demonstrable. Costs incurred before the legal right to undertake exploration and evaluation activities are recognized in profit or loss when they are incurred.

Once the legal right to undertake exploration and evaluation activities has been obtained, all costs of acquiring mineral rights or options to acquire such rights (option agreement), expenses related to the exploration and evaluation of mining properties, less refundable tax credits related to these expenses, are recognized as exploration and evaluation assets. Expenses related to exploration and evaluation include topographical, geological, geochemical and geophysical studies, exploration drilling, trenching, sampling and other costs related to the evaluation of the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource. The various costs are capitalized on a property-by-property basis pending determination of the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource. These assets are recognized as intangible assets and are carried at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. No depreciation expenses are recognized for these assets during the exploration and evaluation phase.

Whenever a mining property is considered no longer viable, or is abandoned, the capitalized amounts are written down to their recoverable amounts; the difference is then immediately recognized in profit and loss.

When technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource are demonstrable, exploration and evaluation assets related to the mining property are transferred to property and equipment in Mining assets under construction. Before the reclassification, exploration and evaluation assets are tested for impairment and any impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss before reclassification.

To date, neither the technical feasibility nor the commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource has been demonstrated.

Although the Company has taken steps to verify title to the mining properties in which it holds an interest, in accordance with industry practices for the current stage of exploration and development of such properties, these procedures do not guarantee the validity of the Company's titles. Property titles may be subject to unregistered prior agreements and non-compliance with regulatory requirements.

Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets

For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are largely independent cash inflow (cash-generating units). As a result, some assets are tested individually for impairment and some are tested at a cash-generating unit level.

Whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable, an asset or cash-generating unit is reviewed for impairment.

Impairment reviews for exploration and evaluation assets are carried out on a project-by-project basis, with each project representing a potential single cash generating unit. An impairment review is undertaken when indicators of impairment arise, but typically when one of the following circumstances apply:

- The right to explore the areas has expired or will expire in the near future with no expectation of renewal;
- No further exploration or evaluation expenditures in the area are planned or budgeted;
- No commercially viable deposits have been discovered, and the decision has been made to discontinue exploration in the area;
- Sufficient work has been performed to indicate that the carrying amount of the expenditure carried as an asset will not be fully recovered.

Additionally, when technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource are demonstrable, the exploration and evaluation assets of the related mining property are tested for impairment before these items are transferred to property and equipment.

An impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss for the amount by which the asset's or cash-generating unit's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit is the higher of its fair value less cost to sell and its value in use.

An impairment loss is reversed when the asset's or cash-generating unit's recoverable amount exceeds its carrying amount.

Compound financial instrument

The component of the compound financial instrument (unsecured convertible promissory note) issued by the Company is classified separately as financial liabilities and equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument. The conversion option that will be settled by the exchange of a fixed amount in cash for a fixed number of equity instruments of the Company is classified as an equity instrument.

At the issue date, the liability component is recognized at fair value, which is estimated using the effective interest rate on the market for similar non-convertible instruments. Subsequently, the liability component is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate until it is extinguished on conversion or maturity.

The value of the conversion option classified as equity is determined at the issue date, by deducting the amount of the liability component from the fair value of the compound instrument as a whole. This amount is recognized in equity, net of tax effects, and is not revised subsequently. When the conversion option is exercised, the equity component of the unsecured convertible promissory note will be transferred to share capital. No profit or gain is recognized to the conversion or expiration of the conversion option.

Share capital

Share capital represents the amount received on the issue.

The Company uses the residual value method with respect to the measurement of common shares and share purchase warrants issued as placement units. The proceeds from the issue of units is allocated between common shares and share purchase warrants on a residual value basis, wherein the fair value of the common shares is based on the market value on the date of announcement of the placement and the balance, if any, is allocated to the attached warrants.

Flow-through shares

Issuance of flow-through shares represents an issue of ordinary shares and the sale of the right to tax deductions to the investors. When the flow-through shares are issued, the sale of the right to tax deductions is deferred and presented in other liability in the statement of financial position. The proceeds received from flow-through shares are allocated between share and, if any, the other liability using the residual method. Proceeds are first allocated to shares according to the quoted price of existing shares at the time of issuance and the residual proceeds is allocated to the other liability.

The other liability recorded is reversed on renouncement of the right to tax deductions to the investors or when the Company has the intention to renounce of tax deductions to the investors and when eligible expenses are incurred and recognized in profit or loss in reduction of deferred income taxes expense.

Other elements of equity

Deficit includes all current and prior year retained profits or losses and shares issuance expenses net of any underlying income tax benefit from these share issuance expenses.

Contributed surplus includes charges related to brokers and intermediaries' options and share purchase options. When options are exercised, the related compensation cost is transferred to share capital.

Warrants include charges relating to warrants. When these warrants are exercised, the relating charges are transferred to share capital. When these warrants are expired, the relating charges are transferred to contributed surplus.

Loss per share

Basic loss per share is computed by dividing the net loss available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the reporting year. Diluted loss per share is computed using the treasury stock method. In accordance with the treasury stock method, the weighted average number of common shares outstanding is increased to include additional shares for the assumed exercise of stock options and warrants, if dilutive. The number of additional shares is calculated by assuming that outstanding stock options and warrants were exercised and that the proceeds from such exercises were used to acquire common stock at the average market price during the reporting years.

The Company has a stock option plan. Share-based payments to employees are measured at the fair value of the instruments issued and amortized over the vesting periods using the Black-Scholes Options Pricing Model. Share-based payments to non-employees are measured at the fair value of the goods or services received or the fair value of the equity instruments issued, if it is determined the fair value of the goods or services cannot be reliably measured, and are recorded at the date the goods or services are received. The offset to the recorded cost is credited to contributed surplus.

Share-based payments (except brokers and intermediaries' options) are ultimately recognized as an expense in the profit or loss or capitalized as an exploration and evaluation asset, depending on the nature of the payment with a corresponding credit to contributed surplus, in equity. Share-based payments to brokers and intermediaries, in respect of an equity financing are recognized as issuance cost of the equity instruments with a corresponding credit to contributed surplus, in equity.

If vesting periods or other vesting conditions apply, the expense is allocated over the vesting period, based on the best available estimate of the number of share options expected to vest. Non-Market vesting conditions are included in assumptions about the number of options that are expected to become exercisable. Estimates are subsequently revised if there is any indication that the number of share options expected to vest differs from previous estimates. Any cumulative adjustment prior to vesting is recognized in the current period. No adjustment is made to any expense recognized in prior period if the number of share options ultimately exercised is different from that estimated on vesting.

Financial Instruments

Recognition, initial measurement and derecognition

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument and are measured initially at fair value adjusted for transactions costs. The subsequent measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities is described below.

Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual rights to the cash flow from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset and all substantial risks and rewards are transferred. A financial liability is derecognized when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled or expires.

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets

Financial assets

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets of the Company are classified into the following categories upon initial recognition:

- Loans and receivables

The category determines subsequent measurement, and whether any resulting income and expenses are recognized in profit or loss or in other comprehensive income. All income and expenses relating to financial assets that are recognized in profit or loss are presented within Finance costs or Interests Income, if any.

All financial assets are reviewed for impairment at least at each reporting date to identify whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are classified as current assets or non-current assets based on their maturity date.

They are carried at amortized cost less any impairment. The impairment loss of receivables is based on a review of all outstanding amounts at year-end. Interest income is recognized by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would not be material. The Company's cash, loan and interests receivable of Biomoss Carbon ULC and loan receivable of Biomoss Carbon ULC presented in non-current assets in 2017 fall into this category of financial assets.

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial liabilities

The Company classifies its financial liabilities in the category financial liabilities at amortized cost.

Financial liabilities at amortized cost

Financial liabilities are non-derivatives and are recognized initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred, and are subsequently stated at amortized cost.

Financial liabilities are classified as current or non-current based on their maturity date. Financial liabilities of the Company include accounts payable and accrued liabilities (excluding part XII.6 taxes) and the unsecured convertible promissory note.

Income taxes

Income tax expense represents current tax and deferred tax. The Company records current tax based on the taxable profits for the year, which is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. However, since the Company is in exploration phase and has no taxable income, tax expense recognized in profit or loss is currently comprised only of deferred tax.

Deferred income taxes are accounted for using the liability method that requires that income taxes reflect the expected future tax consequences of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their tax bases. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are determined for each temporary difference based on currently enacted or substantially enacted tax rates that are expected to be in effect when the underlying items of income or expense are expected to be realized. The effect of a change in tax rates or tax legislation is recognized in the year of substantive enactment. Deferred tax assets, such as non-capital loss carry-forwards or deductible temporary difference, are recognized to the extent it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the asset can be utilized. This is assessed

based on the Company's forecast of future operating results, adjusted for significant non-taxable income and expenses and specific limits on the use of any unused tax loss or credit. Deferred tax liabilities are always provided for in full.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only when the Company has a right and intention of set off current tax assets and liabilities from the same taxation authority.

Changes in deferred tax assets or liabilities are recognized as deferred income tax expense in profit or loss, except where they are related to items that are recognized in other comprehensive loss or directly in equity, in which case the related deferred tax is also recognized in other comprehensive loss or equity, respectively.

Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognized where a legal or constructive obligation has been incurred as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation.

Segment Disclosure

The Company currently operates in a single segment: the acquisition, exploration and development of mining properties. All of the Company's activities are conducted in Canada.

Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

When preparing its financial statements, management undertakes a number of judgments, estimates and assumptions about recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses.

Significant management judgments

Information about critical judgments that have the most significant effect on the recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses are discussed below.

Recognition of deferred income tax assets and measurement on income tax expense

Management continually evaluates the likelihood that its deferred tax assets could be realized. This requires management to assess whether it is probable that sufficient taxable income will exist in the future to utilize these losses within the carry-forward period. By its nature, this assessment requires significant judgment. To date, management has not recognized any deferred tax assets in excess of existing taxable temporary differences expected to reverse within the carry-forward period.

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that the underlying tax loss of deductible temporary difference will be utilized against future taxable income. This is assessed based on the Company's forecast of future operating results, adjusted for significant non-taxable income and expenses and specific limits on the use of any unused tax loss or credit.

Estimation uncertainty

Information about estimates and assumptions that have the most significant effect on the recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses are discussed below. Actual results may be substantially different.

Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets

Determining if there are any facts and circumstances indicating impairment loss or reversal of impairment losses is a subjective process involving judgment and a number of estimates and assumptions in any cases (see Note Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets above).

When an indication of impairment loss or a reversal of an impairment loss exists, the recoverable amount the individual asset or the cash-generating units must be estimated.

In assessing impairment, the Company must make some estimates and assumptions regarding future circumstances, in particular, whether an economically viable extraction operation can be established, the probability that the expenses will be recover from either future exploitation or sale when the activities have not reached a stage that permits a reasonable assessment of the existence of reserves, the Company's capacity to obtain financial resources necessary to complete the evaluation and development and to renew permits.

Estimates and assumptions may change if new information becomes available. If, after expenditure is capitalized, information becomes available suggesting that the recovery of expenditure is unlikely, the amount capitalized is written off in profit or loss in the period when the new information becomes available.

No impairment was recognized for the reporting periods.

Tax credit receivable

The calculation of the Company's refundable tax credits on qualified exploration expenditure incurred and refundable tax credits involves a degree of estimation and judgment in respect of certain items whose tax treatment cannot be finally determined until notice of assessments and payments have been issued from the relevant taxation authority and a payment have been received. Differences arising between the actual results following final resolution of some of these items and the assumptions made could necessitate adjustments to the refundable tax credit and refundable tax credit, exploration and evaluation assets, and income tax expense in future periods.

OTHER REQUIREMENTS IN THE MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

	June 30	
	2018	2017
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 162,952	\$ -
Add:		
Acquisition of exploration and evaluation assets	-	19,774
Drilling	168,011	
Geophysics	-	385
Line-cutting	-	31,460
	168,011	51,619
Balance, before deduction	330,963	51,619
Tax credit related to resources and mining tax credit	11,453	-
Balance, end of period	\$ 319,510	\$ 51,619

MATERIAL COMPONENTS

	2018	June 30 2017	2016
Statements of net loss and comprehensive loss			
Cost related to the initial public offering	\$ 12,450	\$ -	\$ -
Professional and consultant fees	\$ 18,776	\$ 450	\$ -
Travel and representation	\$ 5,057	\$ 3,164	\$ -
Other expenses	\$ 5,251	\$ 1,728	\$ -
Statements of financial position			
Exploration and evaluation assets	\$ 319,510	\$ 51,619	\$ -
Loan receivable from Biomoss Carbon ULC	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000

DISCLOSURE OF OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA (as at August 27, 2018)

Common shares outstanding:		12,105,514	
Options outstanding:		500,000	
Average exercise price of:		\$ 0.20	
Expiry date	Number of shares	Exercise price	
		\$	
December 2022	500,000	0.20	
Warrants and brokers and intermediaries' options outstanding:		8,555,483	
Average exercise price of:		\$ 0.28	
Expiry date	Number of shares	Exercise price	
		\$	
April 2020	5,965,500	0.30	
April 2020	596,550	0.20	
December 2020	1,953,431	0.25	
December 2020	40,002	0.15	
	<u>8,555,483</u>		

Risks and Uncertainties. The Company is subject to a variety of risks, some of which are described below. If any of the following risks occur, the Company's business, results of operations or financial condition could be adversely affected in a material manner.

Exploration and mining risks. The business of exploration for minerals and mining involves a high degree of risk. Few properties that are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. Unusual or unexpected formations, formation pressures, fires, power outages, labour disruptions, flooding, cave-ins, landslides and the inability to obtain suitable or adequate machinery, equipment or labour are other risks involved in the conduct of exploration programs. The Company from time to time increases its internal exploration and operating expertise with due advice from consultants and others as required. The economics of developing gold and other mineral properties is affected by many factors, including the cost of operations, variation of the grade of ore mined and fluctuations in the price of any minerals produced. There are no underground or surface plants or equipment on the Company's mineral properties, nor any

known bodies of commercial ore. Programs conducted on the Company's mineral property would be an exploratory search for ore.

Titles to property. While the Company has diligently investigated title to the various properties in which it has an interest, and to the best of its knowledge, title to those properties are in good standing, this should not be construed as a guarantee of title. The properties may be subject to prior unregistered agreements or transfer, or native or government land claims, and title may be affected by undetected defects.

Permits and licenses. The Company's operations may require licenses and permits from various governmental authorities. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain all necessary licenses and permits that may be required to carry out exploration, development and mining operations at its projects.

Metal prices. Even if the Company's exploration programs are successful, factors beyond the control of the Company may affect marketability of any minerals discovered. Metal prices have historically fluctuated widely and are affected by numerous factors beyond the Company's control, including international, economic and political trends, expectations for inflation, currency exchange fluctuations, interest rates, global or regional consumption patterns, speculative activities and worldwide production levels. The effect of these factors cannot accurately be predicted.

Competition. The mining industry is intensely competitive in all its phases. The Company competes with many companies possessing greater financial resources and technical facilities than itself for the acquisition of mineral interests as well as for recruitment and retention of qualified employees.

Environmental regulations. The Company's operations are subject to environmental regulations promulgated by government agencies from time to time. Environmental legislation provides for restrictions and prohibitions of spills, release or emission of various substances produced in association with certain mining industry operations, such as seepage from tailing disposal areas, which could result in environmental pollution. A breach of such legislation may result in imposition of fines and penalties. In addition, certain types of operations require submissions to and approval of environmental impact assessments. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner which means stricter standards, and enforcement, fines and penalties for non-compliance are more stringent. Environmental assessments of proposed projects carry a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and directors, officers and employees. The cost of compliance with changes in governmental regulations has a potential to reduce the profitability of operations. The Company intends to fully comply with all environmental regulations.

Conflicts of interest. Certain directors or proposed directors of the Company are also directors, officers or shareholders of other companies that are similarly engaged in the business of acquiring, developing and exploiting natural resource properties. Such associations may give rise to conflicts of interest from time to time. The directors of the Company are required by law to act honestly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of the Company and to disclose any interest which they may have in any project or opportunity of the Company. If a conflict of interest arises at a meeting of the board of directors, any director in a conflict will disclose his interest and abstain from voting on such matter. In determining whether or not the Company will participate in any project or opportunity, the directors will primarily consider the degree of risk to which the Company may be exposed and its financial position at that time.

Stage of development. The Company's properties are in the exploration stage, and to date none of them have a proven ore body. The Company does not have a history of earnings or providing a return on investment, and there is no assurance that it will produce revenue, operate profitably or provide a return on investment in the future.

Industry conditions. Mining and milling operations are subject to government regulations. Operations may be affected in varying degrees by government regulations such as restrictions on production, price controls, tax increases, expropriation of property, pollution controls or changes in conditions under which minerals may be mined, milled or marketed. The marketability of minerals may be affected by numerous factors

beyond the control of the Company, such as government regulations. The effect of these factors cannot be accurately determined.

Uninsured hazards. Hazards such as unusual geological conditions are involved in exploring for and developing mineral deposits. The Company may become subject to liability for pollution or other hazards which cannot be insured against or against which the Company may elect not to insure because of the high cost of premiums or for other reasons. The payment of any such liability could result in the loss of Company assets or the Company's insolvency.

Future financing. Completion of future programs may require additional financing, which may dilute the interests of existing shareholders.

Key employees. Management of the Company rests on a few key officers and members of the board of directors, the loss of any of whom could have a detrimental effect on its operations.

Canada Revenue Agency. No assurance can be made that Canada Revenue Agency will agree with the Company's characterization of expenditures as Canadian exploration expenses or Canadian development expenses or the eligibility of such expenses as Canadian exploration expenses under the *Income Tax Act* (Canada).