FATHOM NICKEL INC.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

Report Date – May 30, 2022

*The following Consolidated Management's Discussion and Analysis ("**MD&A**") dated May 30, 2022 is in respect of the three-month period ended March 31, 2022 for Fathom Nickel Inc. ("**Fathom**" or the "**Company**"). It is management`s assessment of the results of operations and financial condition of Fathom and should be read in conjunction with the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the three-month period ended March 31, 2022 ("**Q1-22**"), together with the notes thereto. The Corporation's Q1 2022 unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements ("**Q1-22 interim financial statements**") have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("**IFRS**"). All dollar amounts are in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise noted.*

*The "Qualified Person" under the guidelines of National Instrument 43-101 of the Canadian Securities Administrators ("**NI 43-101**") for Fathom's Albert Lake exploration project as described in the following discussion and analysis is Ian Fraser, Vice-President, Exploration the Company and a Professional Geologist Registered in the Provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia.*

This MD&A was approved by the board of directors of Fathom on May 30, 2022.

1. DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS AND REPORTING ENTITY

The Company's wholly owned subsidiary, Fathom Minerals Ltd. ("FML") was incorporated pursuant to the Business Corporations Act (Alberta) as Cauca Gold Corp. on April 27, 2012 and changed its name to Fathom Minerals Ltd. on April 23, 2015. As described in Section 3 below, on January 22, 2021 Fathom acquired 100% of the issued and outstanding capital stock of FML in a share-for-share transaction. Based on the requirements of IFRS 2, the acquirer was determined to be FML and the transaction was accounted for as a reverse takeover ("RTO"). This MD&A is in respect of all entities in which FML has a controlling interest and the consolidated entity is referred to as (the "**Company**", "**Fathom**" or "**FNI**").

Since inception, the Company has been engaged in identifying, acquiring and exploring for base and precious metals in Canada, specifically targeting metals and minerals required to support the electric vehicle ("EV") and battery markets. The Company's current focus is the exploration and development of its flagship Albert Lake Project located in Saskatchewan, Canada.

The Company is in the process of exploring for mineral deposits and has not yet fully determined whether its mineral property interests contain ore reserves that are economically recoverable. Accordingly, as is common with junior exploration companies, the Company is dependent upon obtaining necessary equity financing from time to time to finance its on-going and planned exploration activities and to cover administrative costs. The recoverability of amounts recorded as exploration and evaluation asset ("E&E asset") is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, confirmation of the Company's interest in the underlying mineral claims, and the future profitable production from the property or realizing proceeds from its disposition.

Fathom has not conducted any significant revenue generating operations to date. As at March 31, 2022, the Company had working capital of $5,145,214 (including cash of $5,071,674) and E&E asset of $8,069,567.

The Company's shares are listed for trading on:

- the Canadian Securities Exchange ("CSE") under the trading symbol ***FNI.***

- the Frankfurt Stock Exchange ("FSE") under the trading symbol ***6Q5***.
- the OTCQB under the trading symbol ***FNICF***.

2. HIGHLIGHTS OF THE QUARTER

Significant events occurring during the quarter ended March 31, 2022 included:

a) The Company completed its winter 2022 exploration program at the Albert Lake Property. Highlights of the program, (announced subsequent to the end of the quarter on April 28, 2022) include:

   - Magmatic nickel mineralization occurs within the Bay Area Conductive Corridor, located 450m west/northwest of the high-grade, historic Rottenstone deposit. The significance of this new discovery is proof that the high-grade Rottenstone deposit originated from a larger source.
   - The Bay Area Conductive Corridor exceeds 300m in strike and remains open in both directions.
   - 13 drill holes were drilled within the corridor and each drill hole intersected nickel and up to 3.07% NiEq[1].
   - Eight of the drillholes from the current program intersected significant nickel and nickel equivalent values over drilled intervals up to 13.27m.
   - Drill hole AL22052 displays the best results to date with 3.54m at 1.68% NiEq (1.09% Ni, 0.42% Cu, 0.068% Co and 0.75g/t Pt, Pd & Au) within a 13.27m zone at 1.00% Ni Eq (0.62% Ni, 0.29% Cu, 0.039% Co and 0.62g/t Pt, Pd & Au).
   - Three drill holes visually match the net-texture mineralization of the "Rottenstone style" mineralogy. These results, plus other magmatic nickel textures recognized within the corridor could potentially define the outer edges of Rottenstone-like deposits. (The original Rottenstone mine was contained in a mineralized body measuring only 50mx40mx10m, yet yielded some of the highest grades of Ni-Cu + PGE ever mined in Canada).
   - Drillholes AL22057 through AL22054A defines a zone of nickel mineralization approximately 185 meters in strike. This mineralization occurs at downhole depths of 97.55 meters and 144.48 meters, respectively. Refer to Figure 1 and Table 2 for drillhole dips.
   - Additionally, both near surface and deeper high-priority borehole electromagnetic ("BHEM") targets within and outside the corridor need to be drill tested.

b) Pursuant to its stock option plan and the policies of the CSE, the Company granted 1,200,000 incentive stock options to certain directors, management and consultants.

3. REVERSE TAKEOVER OF THE COMPANY

Pursuant to a Share Purchase Agreement (the "SPA") dated January 6, 2021, the Company agreed to acquire 100% of the issued and outstanding common shares of FML via a share-for-share exchange (the "Transaction"). Each former shareholder of FML shareholder received one (1) share of the Company in exchange for each share of FML beneficially owned. As Fathom was an entity with no operations, it did not meet the definition of a business under IFRS 3. Accordingly, the Transaction is accounted for as a reverse acquisition along with a share-based payment in accordance with IFRS 2. The Transaction closed on January 22, 2021, resulting in the issuance of 13,295,037 to shareholders of the Fathom. Immediately upon closing of the Transaction, there were 25,790,075 shares outstanding of which former shareholders of FML held 48.4%. After the Transaction, the Management and Directors of FML were appointed to their respective Board and Management positions with the Company. As a result, the acquirer, based on the requirements of IFRS 2, is determined to be FML. The shares issued to former shareholders of the FNI were valued at a price of $0.20/share for a total transaction value of $2,659,007. The fair value of the Company was determined based on the number of shares issued to former shareholders of the FNI at a price of $0.20/share.

$2,659,007 has been allocated as follows:

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ (13,138)
Finance expense	2,672,145
	$ 2,659,007
Consideration comprised of:	
Fair value of common shares	$ 2,659,007

4. RESOURCE PROPERTIES

Albert Lake Project (formerly Rottenstone Property)

The Albert Lake Project comprises 28 mineral claims covering an aggregate area of 90,144 hectares located in the La Ronge Mining District of Saskatchewan, approximately 135km north-northeast of the town of La Ronge. consists of a past producer (Rottenstone Mine) of nickel-copper-platinum group elements (Ni, Cu, PGE) and a modern exploration project. The center of the property is located at 104° 49' 33'' longitude west and 56° 20'39'' latitude north.

Geological Setting and History

The Albert Lake property lies within the Rottenstone Domain of the Proterozoic Trans-Hudson orogenic belt. The Trans-Hudson Orogen is a major orogenic belt that stretches from the United States through Canada and extends to Greenland and defines the boundary between the Hearne and Superior cratons. The Rottenstone Domain is a broad belt of early to late syntectonic, northeast trending arcuate tonalite to granite intrusive rocks with associated injection migmatites.

The Albert Lake Project geology is dominated by a northeast striking, northwest dipping meta-tonalite-trondhjemite-pelitic migmatite complex of Paleoproterozoic age. MacLachlan (2003, 2005) divided the immediate Albert Lake property area into granitoids and supracrustal rocks. The supracrustal rocks; the oldest rocks occurring on the Albert Lake property, include pelite, psammite, migmatitic psammitic to pelitic metasedimentary rocks, layered calc-silicate, melanocratic biotite-hornblende-plagioclase rich metasedimentary/metavolcanic rocks, along with amphibolite. The ultramafic intrusions, host to the Rottenstone deposit and other known ultramafic occurrences occur within metasedimentary rocks (the supracrustal rocks).

The Rottenstone deposit would appear to be typical of a deep-rooted, mantle derived, magmatic Ni-Cu+PGE ultramafic hosted, sulphidic type of mineral deposit. The Rottenstone deposit hosts rich concentrations of PGE's, among the richest of any deposit of its type mined in Canada. It has been suggested that up to 50% of the host ultramafic intrusion consisted of sulphides and that the intrusion is the result of a significant magma chamber at depth within the vicinity of the Rottenstone deposit.

Exploration at the Albert Lake Project dates back to 1929, when the original Rottenstone outcrop was discovered on the shores of Rottenstone Lake. There was very intermittent exploration from 1929 through the early 1960s. The Rottenstone Mine was put into production based on a non-compliant resource estimate of 45,000 tons of 2% Ni, 1% Cu and 5.5 g/t Pt-Pd. Approximately 26,000 tonnes of material was mined at reported grades of 3.28% nickel, 1.83% copper and 9.63 g/t platinum-palladium + gold[1]. From 1970 to 2015 limited exploration was undertaken by various exploration companies.

Acquisition by Fathom

Rights to the Albert Lake Project were acquired by Fathom in June 2015 through two separate Purchase and Sale Agreements. Each Purchase and Sale Agreement contained a provision for net smelter return royalty ("NSR"). In January 2022 (subsequent to year end), Fathom acquired one of NSR's for a cash payment of $175,000 (See Notes 7 and 15 of the 2021 audited consolidated financial statements). The second NSR remains in place. It provides a 1% NSR royalty over 2 claims totaling 856 Ha (<1% of the project area). This NSR can be purchased in its entirety at Fathom's option for $500,000.

From 2016 through 2021 the Company acquired additional mineral dispositions through staking directly with the Government of Saskatchewan's Department of Energy and, in one circumstance, through a 3rd party claim holder. At year end, and at the date of this MD&A, the Company held 28 contiguous claims totaling 90,144 hectares.

Between 2015 and 2019 as a privately held company with limited operating and exploration budgets, Fathom focused on compiling the historic database, data interpretation, updating geological models, obtaining exploration permits, and completing limited drill programs. These initiatives led to the identification of numerous exploration targets within a fully permitted project in place for when the company became publicly listed and financing was available.

[1] Source: Saskatchewan Mineral Deposit Index #0958. The reliability of the historical data and resource estimate presented here cannot be confirmed by the authors, nor can the assumptions, parameters and methods used to prepare the estimates. The estimate is not considered NI 43-101 Compliant by the definition of a "mineral resource" and further work is required to verify the historical estimate as a current mineral resource. Furthermore, records suggest (Saskatchewan Mineral Deposit Index #0958) that some of this historical resource has been exploited making a delineation of this mineral resource impossible. Fathom Nickel is not treating the historical estimate as a current mineral resource.

2021 Exploration Program

Fathom conducted a winter exploration program on the Albert Lake Property in February and March 2021 consisting of:

- The re-opening of the 14-person camp originally constructed in 2018 situated adjacent to the historic Rottenstone Mine.
- Nine NQ-size drillholes were completed (AL21017 – AL21025), amounting to 1,232m drilled.
- Six drillholes were designed to test the south/southwest extension of the historic Rottenstone Mine. Two drillholes drilled from the ice near the Island Showing tested an area where several known, favourable ultramafic intersections were identified in drilling completed in 2003. The final drillhole was a follow-up to an off-hole borehole electromagnetic ("BHEM") anomaly associated with a significant ultramafic intersection identified in historic drillhole RL03030.
- Four of the nine drillholes drilled were probed utilizing BHEM instrumentation, and four historic drillholes were probed; RL03030 (re-probe), RL03031, FMRS18-012 and FMRS18-013.
- Surface electromagnetic ("EM") profiles were generated in the area of drillholes AL21021 and AL21022 and 467 of a proposed 800 stations on Rottenstone Lake were systematically measured as part of a gravity survey.

Significant results include:

- Confirmation of an extension to the historic high-grade Ni-Cu-Co + PGE Rottenstone deposit (the "**Rottenstone Extension**"), a minimum 40m south-southwest. The mineralized extension includes 18.1 g/t Pt associated with 1.71% Ni, 1.21% Cu, 0.05% Co, 1.94 g/t Pd over 1.01m (7.22% NiEq).
- Discovery of new, ultramafic mineralization 550m northwest of the historic Rottenstone Mine (the "**Island Showing Area Discovery**"). BHEM survey in the drillhole at the Island Showing Area, together with subsequent modelling, indicates a plunging body, increasing in conductivity south of the drillhole, potentially indicative of increased mineralization in a southerly direction.
- Updated metallurgical assay work on a bulk sample collected in 2017. In addition to the grades and recoveries reported in 2017, four of the coarse reject samples were analyzed for rhodium (Rh), osmium (Os), iridium (Ir) and ruthenium (Ru) returned an average grade of 0.20 g/t Rh, 0.13 g/t Os, 0.11 g/t Ir and 0.06 g/t Ru.

In April 2021, a 9,000 line-kilometer heliborne gradient MAG survey was conducted at 100m line spacing on the entire project area.

From June through October 2021 Fathom conducted a summer/fall exploration program consisting of:

- Geological mapping, prospecting and a B-horizon soil geochemistry survey in the vicinity of the historic Rottenstone mine, along trend and within what the Company recognizes as a favourable structural corridor.
- The collection of 216 rock samples for analysis.
- The collection of 4,375 B-horizon soil geochemistry samples.
- Extension of the winter 2021 gravity survey resulting in 347 additional data stations.

- Completion of surface EM over select areas.
- Continuation of BHEM surveys in 10 historical drillholes.
- thirteen NQ-size drillholes were completed (AL21026 – AL21038), amounting to 3,102m drilled.
- All summer/fall 2021 drillholes were probed by BHEM.
- X-ray fluorescence ("XRF") litho-geochemistry was completed on all summer-fall 2021 drillholes; XRF surveying on historic drillholes was initiated.
- Geological mapping identified new target areas where favourable host stratigraphy, notably supracrustal rocks similar to the host stratigraphy at the historic Rottenstone deposit, occur along trend to the north-northeast and south of the historic mine. Preliminary soil geochemistry results from the 2021 survey, incorporated with historic soil geochemistry results (2002 and 2018) has highlighted numerous areas and zones of coincident magmatic nickel pathfinder elements (Ni, Cu, Co + Cr, Mg).

Significant results from the summer/fall exploration program include:

- Anomalous Ni, Cu and/or PGE mineralization was detected in 11 of the 13 holes completed in the program.
- Rottenstone-like stratigraphy was identified in a 13-meter interval in hole AL21029 (located in "the Dime Area"). Significant intercepts in this interval included 4,200ppm Ni and 1.25 g/t Pd-Pt+Au over a 1.17-meter interval.
- Within the Island Showing trend, drillhole AL21033 has defined a robust off-hole BHEM conductor 130.0 meters south of drillhole AL21021 and its associated mineralization and BHEM conductivity.

2022 Exploration Program

Fathom conducted a winter drilling program on the Albert Lake Property between mid-January and March, 2022 consisting of:

- 21 NQ-size drillholes were completed (AL21039 – AL21057), amounting to 3,900m drilled.
- 15 drillholes were focused in the newly defined Bay Area Conductive Corridor (developed from the Island Showing Area discovery).

Significant results include[2]:

- Magmatic nickel mineralization occurs within the Bay Area Conductive Corridor, located 450m west/northwest of the high-grade, historic Rottenstone deposit. The significance of this new discovery is proof that the high-grade Rottenstone deposit originated from a larger source.
- The Bay Area Conductive Corridor exceeds 300m in strike and remains open in both directions.
- 15 drill holes were drilled within the corridor and each drill hole intersected nickel, grading up to 3.07% NiEq.
- Eight of the drillholes from the program intersected significant nickel and nickel equivalent values over drilled intervals up to 13.27m.

[2] Note where nickel equivalent is used in this section (NiEq% = Ni%+ Cu% x $4.50/$11.00 + Co% x $30.00/$11.00 + Pt [g/t]/31.103 x $1,050/$11.00/22.04 + Pd [g/t]/31.103 x $2400/$11.00/22.04 + Au [g/t]/31.103 x $1,900/$11.00/22.04)

- Drill hole AL22052 displayed the best overall results to date with 3.54m at 1.68% NiEq (1.09% Ni, 0.42% Cu, 0.068% Co and 0.75g/t Pt, Pd & Au) within a 13.27m zone at 1.00% NiEq (0.62% Ni, 0.29% Cu, 0.039% Co and 0.62g/t Pt, Pd & Au).
- Three drill holes visually match the net-texture mineralization of the "Rottenstone style" mineralogy. These results, plus other magmatic nickel textures recognized within the corridor could potentially define the outer edges of Rottenstone-like deposits (the original Rottenstone mine was contained in a mineralized body measuring only 50mx40mx10m, yet yielded some of the highest grades of Ni-Cu + PGE ever mined in Canada).
- Drillholes AL22057 through AL22054A defines a zone of nickel mineralization approximately 185 meters in strike. This mineralization occurs at downhole depths of 97.55 meters and 144.48 meters, respectively. dips.
- Additionally, both near surface and deeper high-priority borehole electromagnetic ("BHEM") targets within and outside the corridor need to be drill tested.

Exploration Plan for the Balance of 2022

Fathom has budgeted an additional $2 million to continue exploration from June 2022 through the balance of the year. This next phase of exploration is expected to consist of the following activities:

- Drilling and associated activities (up to 2,500m).
- Heliborne EM survey over areas of priority focus.

5. EXPLORATION & EVALUATION ASSET DETAILS

A breakdown of the Company's change in E&E Asset from December 31, 2021 through the end of the period ended March 31, 2022 is presented below. As the Albert Lake Property is the Company's only E&E asset, all expenditures and balances presented herein relate to the Albert Lake Property.

Exploration & Evaluation Asset (Albert Lake Property)

	As at 31-Dec-21	Additions	Dispositions	As at 31-Mar-22
Leases and tenures	$ 145,073	$ 175,000	-	$ 320,073
Geological consulting - Internal	513,209	171,677	-	$ 684,886
G&A support - Internal	2,493	-	-	$ 2,493
Geological and engineering consulting	765,239	166,786	-	$ 932,024
Camp supplies and support	570,940	120,461	-	$ 691,401
Field supplies and support	601,715	78,104	-	$ 679,819
Geophysical field work	691,620	204,356	-	$ 895,977
Drilling	921,459	793,935	-	$ 1,715,394
Field and camp labour	70,337	-	-	$ 70,337
Assays and analysis	261,492	13,654	-	$ 275,146
Helicopter and fixed wing support	813,151	463,050	-	$ 1,276,201
Construction and roads	14,305	-	-	$ 14,305
ESG consulting	36,392	7,193	-	$ 43,584
Travel, lodging and supplies	212,271	355,655	-	$ 567,927
TMEI incentive - Saskatchewan	(100,000)	-	-	-$ 100,000
E&E Total - Albert Lake Property	$ 5,519,697	$ 2,549,870	$ -	$ 8,069,567

A breakdown of the Company's change in E&E Asset for the comparable prior year period (from December 31, 2020 through to March 31, 2021) is presented below.

Exploration & Evaluation Asset (Albert Lake Property)	As at 31-Dec-20	Additions	Dispositions	As at 31-Mar-21
Leases and tenures	$ 109,953	$ 33,640	-	$ 143,593
Geological consulting - Internal	309,623	29,100	-	338,723
G&A support - Internal	2,493	-	-	2,493
Geological and engineering consulting	193,546	90,357	-	283,903
Camp supplies and support		214,918		214,918
Field supplies and support	476,840	12,198	-	489,038
Geophysical field work	99,248	155,140	-	254,388
Drilling	205,705	170,068	-	375,773
Field and camp labour	-	7,500	-	7,500
Assays and analysis	93,095	-	-	93,095
Helicopter and fixed wing support	-	230,232	-	230,232
Travel, lodging and supplies	43,084	3,026	-	46,110
TMEI incentive - Saskatchewan	(50,000)	-	-	(50,000)
E&E Total - Albert Lake Property	$ 1,483,587	$ 946,179	$ -	$ 2,429,766

6. RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Expenses		For the three months ended 31-Mar-22		31-Mar-21
Finance expense	**$**	**-**	$	2,672,145
Share based compensation		**285,000**		381,000
Administrative consulting fees		**66,285**		42,900
External consultants		**66,000**		51,000
Legal and accounting		**29,718**		110,817
Insurance		**22,764**		18,325
Advertising and promotion		**22,217**		-
Market making services		**21,000**		-
Depreciation		**12,056**		-
Exchange, transfer agent and commission fees		**9,846**		29,546
Telecommunications		**8,851**		5,790
Dues, fees and subscriptions		**8,395**		1,500
Shareholder communications		**3,981**		-
Interest on lease liability		**2,503**		-
Travel and entertainment		**2,263**		5,408
Office supplies		**1,551**		1,107
Bank charges		**1,219**		747
Office rent		**603**		-
Operating loss	**$**	**564,252**	$	**3,320,285**

Analysis of Key Variances
Fathom's operations for Q1-22 resulted in an operating loss of $564,252 versus an operating loss of $3,320,285 for the period ended March 31, 2021 ("Q1-21").

The significant decrease in the loss in Q1-22 compared to Q1-21 is primarily the result of the one-time Finance Expense associated with the RTO of FML by Fathom Nickel Inc. and the costs associated with the completion of the Company's IPO (see Section 3). In addition to the Finance Expense, material variances include:

- *Share based compensation.* During Q1-22 the Company issued 1,200,000 options to members of the management and board, as well as certain independent consultants (Q1-21, 3,000,000). The Q1-22 options vested on the date of grant whereas the Q1-21 options vested in three annual tranches, with initial the initial 1/3 vesting on the date of grant of March 26, 2021. During Q1-22 the Company recorded share-based compensation expense of $285,000 (Q1-21, $381,000), based on the fair value of the options vesting during the respective the three-month periods.

- *Legal and accounting.* The Company incurred $29,718 in legal and accounting expenses during Q1-22 (Q1-21, $110,817). This sharp decrease in legal and accounting fees is due to the costs incurred in 2021 related to both the RTO of FML and the costs of the Company's IPO.

- *Administrative consulting.* Upon completion of its financing initiatives in Q1-21 and the listing of its shares on the CSE, the Company reinitiated the payment of monthly administrative consulting fees paid to the Company's President & CFO which had been temporarily eliminated in late 2019. Administrative consulting fees for Q1-22 totaled $66,285 (Q1-21, $42,900). Unless specific monthly circumstances dictate otherwise, the President's monthly consulting fee is allocated approximately 30% to the Albert Lake E&E asset (capitalized) and 70% to administrative consulting (expensed). The CFO's monthly consulting fee is allocated 100% to administrative consulting.

- *Advertising and Promotion.* The Company incurred $22,217 in advertising and promotion expenses related to social media and traditional media promotional activities during Q1-22 (Q1-21, $nil). These initiatives were specifically targeting US-based potential investors subsequent to the listing of the Company's shares on the OTCQB.

- *External consultants.* The Company incurred $87,000 in external consulting fees related to capital markets management, market making services and investor relations and business development during Q1-22 (Q1-21, $51,000) as it retained the services of several capital markets and investor relations groups in North America and Europe.

- *Commission, exchange and communication.* During the quarter the Company incurred $9,846 (Q1-21, 29,546) in expenses related to costs and fees associated with the CSE listing, OTC listing, SEDAR reporting, transfer agent costs, the issuance of press releases and the resultant financial and corporate disclosure. The decrease between Q1-22 versus Q1-21 is the result of numerous one-time charges incurred as part of the initial listings on the CSE, OTC and Frankfurt exchanges.

7. QUARTERLY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The following selected financial data for the past eight quarters has been prepared in accordance with IFRS and should be read in conjunction with the Corporation's audited annual financial statements:

	Quarter ended 31-Mar-22	Quarter ended 31-Dec-21	Quarter ended 30-Sep-21	Quarter ended 30-Jun-21	Quarter ended 31-Mar-21	Quarter ended 31-Dec-20	Quarter ended 30-Sep-20	Quarter ended 30-Jun-20
Operations								
Operating expenses	$ 279,252	$ 438,351	$ 400,068	$ 688,532	$ 267,141	$ 18,843	$ 33	$ 2,922
Finance expense	-	-	-	-	2,672,145	-	-	-
Share based compensation	285,000	273,868	141,500	140,000	381,000	-	-	-
Accretion expense	-	-	-	-	-	4,765	-	-
Interest income	(4,844)	(5,221)	(7,466)	(6,627)	-	-	-	-
Flow through premium renounced	(631,938)	(625,863)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net and (income)/comprehensive loss	(72,530)	81,135	534,102	821,905	3,320,286	23,608	33	2,922
Per share	$ 0.00	$ (0.00)	$ (0.01)	$ (0.02)	$ (0.14)	$ (0.00)	$ (0.00)	$ (0.00)
Balance Sheet								
Cash and equivalents	$ 5,071,674	$ 8,121,831	$ 10,256,603	$ 9,270	$ 20,133	$ 21,741	$ 7,544	$ 87,221
Exploration and evaluation assets	$ 8,069,567	$ 3,180,184	$ 2,429,766	$ 1,483,587	$ 1,483,587	$ 1,483,587	$ 1,423,244	$ 1,398,979

8. LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

As at March 31, 2022, the Company had a cash position of $5,071,674 (Q1-21, $10,256,603) and net working capital of $5,145,214 (Q1-21, $1,183,192). The substantial increase in net working capital in the quarter relative to the same period of 2021 is a result of the completion of the IPO and the conversion of the special warrants from a current liability to equity.

At this stage in its business model Fathom is wholly dependent on equity financing to complete the exploration, evaluation and development of its Albert Lake Property, fund its general and administrative expenses and to assess other potential mineral projects in Saskatchewan and elsewhere. See also "Risk Factors". Fathom has not generated any revenue from operations and does not expect to generate any such revenue in its current or next fiscal year. As at the date of this MD&A, Management is confident that the Company is sufficiently capitalized to fund the balance of its 2022 exploration initiatives and general operating expenses.

An investment in Fathom's securities is speculative, see "Risk Factors".

Fathom had no off-balance sheet arrangements as at March 31, 2022.

9. OUTLOOK

Fathom is currently in the exploration stage and is subject to risks and challenges similar to companies in a comparable stage. These risks include but are not limited to: challenges of securing adequate capital in view of exploration, development and operational risks inherent in the mining and mineral exploration industries, changes in the global economic environment, and fluctuations in base and precious metals market pricing. There is no assurance that Fathom's funding initiatives will continue to be successful to fund its planned exploration activities, which are currently focused on its Albert Lake Project.

Working capital from Fathom's treasury, as available from time to time, may also be used to acquire and explore other properties either alone or in concert with others as opportunities and finances permit.

10. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND SIGNIFICANT JUDGEMENTS

Fathom's interim financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2022 have been prepared using IFRS applicable to a going concern, which assumes continuity of operations and realization of assets and settlement of liabilities in the normal course of business. However, Fathom is in the exploration stage and is subject to risks and challenges similar to companies in a comparable stage. As a result of these circumstances, there would ordinarily be significant doubt as to the appropriateness of the going concern presumption. However, due to a net working capital of $5,145,214 (see Section 8, above), Management is confident that the going concern presumption is appropriate as at the date of this MD&A. However, there is no assurance that Fathom's funding initiatives will continue to be successful in the future and these financial statements do not reflect the adjustments to the carrying values of assets and liabilities and the reported expenses and balance sheet classifications that would be necessary if the going concern assumption is no longer deemed to be appropriate. These adjustments could be material.

The preparation of Fathom's Q1-22 interim financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2022 required management to make certain estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of expenses during the reporting period. Actual outcomes could differ from these estimates. The Q1-22 interim financial statements include estimates, which by their nature are uncertain. The impacts of such estimates are pervasive throughout the Q1-22 interim financial statements and may require accounting adjustments based on future occurrences. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. These estimates are based on historical experience, current and future economic conditions and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Significant assumptions about the future and other sources of estimation uncertainty that management has made at the statement of financial position reporting date, that could result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities, in the event that actual results differ from assumptions made, relate to, but are not limited to, the following:

- The recoverability of exploration and evaluation expenditures incurred,
- The fair value of stock options issued in conjunction with the issuance of the Company's common shares and the fair value of stock options using the Black Scholes option pricing model,
- Management's assumption of no material restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs, based on the facts and circumstances that existed during the period,
- The recoverability of deferred tax assets and liabilities,
- The going concern assumption and judgement in evaluating the existence of material uncertainties and any significant doubt regarding the Company's ability to continue as a going concern; and
- The fair value of the liability component of debt that has conversion feature or is non-arm's length.

Critical accounting judgments:
The determination of categories of financial assets and financial liabilities has been identified as an accounting policy which involves judgments or assumptions made by management.

11. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Q1-22 interim financial statements have been prepared on the basis of IFRS standards that were in effect at March 31, 2022 and these accounting policies have been applied consistently to all periods presented in the Q1-22 interim financial statements. The policies described below, and estimates related to them, have the most significant effect in preparation and presentation of Fathom's financial statements.

Exploration and Evaluation Asset

i) Pre-exploration costs

Pre-exploration costs are expensed in the year in which they were incurred. Pre-exploration costs are those incurred prior to obtaining the legal right to explore.

ii) Exploration and evaluation expenditures

Once the legal right to explore a property has been acquired, costs directly related to exploration and evaluation ("E&E") expenditures are recognized and capitalized, in addition to the acquisition costs. These direct expenditures include such costs as materials used, surveying costs, drilling costs, payments made to contractors and depreciation on plant and equipment during the exploration phase. Costs not directly attributable to exploration and evaluation activities, including general administrative overhead costs and share based payments to employees and consultants, are expensed in the period in which they occur.

The acquisitions of mineral property interests are initially measured at cost. Mineral property acquisition costs and development expenditures incurred subsequent to the determination of the feasibility of mining operations and approval of development by the Company are capitalized until the property to which they relate is placed into production, sold or allowed to lapse.

Mineral property acquisition costs include the cash consideration and the fair market value of shares issued for mineral property interests pursuant to the terms of the relevant agreements. These costs will be amortized over the estimated life of the property following commencement of commercial production, or written off if the property is sold, allowed to lapse, or when an impairment of value has been determined to have occurred.

iii) Developed and producing properties

Once the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting the mineral resource has been determined, the property is considered to be a mine under development and is classified as property, plant and equipment. Once commercial production has commenced, these costs are amortized using the units-of-production method based on proven and probable reserves. Production facilities and equipment are stated at cost and will be depreciated using the units-of-production method at rates sufficient to depreciate the assets over their estimated useful lives, not to exceed the life of the mine to which the assets relate.

Government incentives

The Company is entitled to the refundable Saskatchewan Targeted Mineral Exploration Incentive ("TMEI") grant as a result of incurring qualifying mineral exploration expenses in Saskatchewan. These amounts are recognized when the amount to be received can be reasonably estimated and collection is reasonably assured. Once recovered, these amounts are treated as a reduction to the carrying value of E&E properties.

12. ACCOUNTING ISSUES

Management of Capital Risk

The objective when managing capital is to safeguard Fathom's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide adequate returns to shareholders, benefits to other stakeholders and to have sufficient funds on hand to meet its exploration and development plans to ensure the ongoing growth of the business.

Fathom considers its shareholders equity and cash and equivalents as capital. Fathom manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust capital structure, Fathom may issue new shares through private placements, repurchase shares, sell assets, incur debt, or return capital to shareholders. Fathom's working capital at March 31, 2022 was $5,145,214 (Q1-21, $1,183,192). Actual funding requirements may vary from those planned due to a number of factors, including the progress of exploration and development activities. Due to the cyclical nature of the industry, there is no guarantee that when Fathom needs to raise capital, there will be access to funds at that time.

Management of Financial Risk

Fathom is exposed to various financial instrument risks assesses the impact and likelihood of this exposure. These risks include fair value of financial instruments and commodity price risk. Where material, these risks are reviewed and monitored by the Board of Directors and they are more fully described in Note 5 to Fathom's audited annual financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021.

13. CHANGES TO SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

There have been no significant changes in accounting policies applicable for the current period.

Future accounting changes

We have assessed the following new standards and interpretations as having a possible impact on us in the future. We intend to adopt these standards and interpretations, if applicable, as at the required effective dates indicated below and are currently assessing the impact on our consolidated financial statements.

1) *Amendments to IAS 37 – Onerous contracts, costs of fulfilling a contract*
   The amendments specify which costs an entity includes in determining the cost of fulfilling a contract for the purpose of assessing whether the contract in onerous. The

amendments apply for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022 to contracts existing at the date when the amendments are first applied.

2) *Amendments to IAS 1 – Classification of Liabilities as current or non-current*
The amendments specify that the requirements for a right to be unconditional has been removed. Instead, now right to defer settlements must have substance and exist at the end of the reporting period. The amendments apply retrospectively for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023.

14. OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA

Authorized: Unlimited number of common shares without a value

Authorized: Unlimited number of common shares without a value

		Period ended Mar 31, 2022		Year ended Dec 31, 2021
Authorized and issued		Number of common shares		
Balance, beginning of period		**55,311,393**		**12,495,037**
Issued on completion of the RTO (Note 4)		**-**		**13,295,038**
Issued for cash, pre-IPO (i)		**-**		**3,675,000**
Issued on conversion of Special Warrants (iii)		**-**		**15,846,318**
Issued for cash pursuant to prospectus FT financing (iv)		**-**		**10,000,000**
Balance, end of period		**55,311,393**		**55,311,393**
Balance, beginning of period	**$**	**16,958,381**	**$**	**1,994,392**
Issued on completion of the RTO (Note 4)		**-**		**2,659,007**
Issued for cash (i)		**-**		**719,065**
Issued on conversion of NFT Special Warrants (iii)		**-**		**7,768,726**
Issued on conversion of FT Special Warrants (iii)		**-**		**2,111,043**
Flow through premium liability		**-**		**(1,625,863)**
Issued for cash pursuant to prospectus FT financing (iv)		**-**		**3,332,011**
Balance, end of period	**$**	**16,958,381**	**$**	**16,958,381**

Special Warrants

		Period ended Mar 31, 2022		Year ended Dec 31, 2021
		Number of Special Warrants		
Balance, beginning of period		**-**		**-**
Issued for cash (ii)		**-**		**15,615,640**
Issued for services(ii)		**-**		**230,678**
Converted to common shares upon CSE listing (iii)		**-**		**(15,846,318)**
Balance, end of period		**-**		**-**
Balance, beginning of period	**$**	**-**	**$**	**-**
Issued for cash, net of share issuance costs (ii)		**-**		**9,760,634**
Issued for services (ii)		**-**		**161,475**
Special warrant liability (ii), (iii)		**-**		**(7,811,066)**
Flow through premium liability (ii)		**-**		**(625,863)**
Transfer flow through premium to common shares (ii)		**-**		**625,863**
Conversion of FT Special Warrants to common shares (iii)		**-**		**(2,111,043)**
Balance, end of period	**$**	**-**	**$**	**-**

(i) Subsequent to the closing of the Transaction described in Note 6, the Company completed a private placement of 3,675,000 common shares (the "Private Placement") at a price $0.20 per share for gross proceeds of $735,000. The Private Placement was sold on a non-brokered basis to accredited investors. The Company incurred issuance costs of $15,935 related to the private placement.

(ii) On March 15, 2021, FNI completed a brokered financing of 12,486,323 Non-Flow Through Special Warrant Units (the "NFT Special Warrant Units ") at a price $0.70 per NFT Special Warrant Unit and, 3,129,317 Flow Through Special Warrant Units (the "FT Special Warrant Units") at a price $0.77 per FT Special Warrant for gross proceeds of $11,150,000. Together the NFT Special Warrant Units and the FT Special Warrant Units are referred to as "Special Warrants". Each FT Special Warrant was exchangeable, at no additional cost, into one FNI common share. Each NFT Special Warrant Unit was exchangeable, at no additional cost, into one FNI common share and one half of one FNI share purchase warrants ("FNI Unit"). However, had the final receipt for the non-offering prospectus not been obtained within 60 days of the closing of the Special Warrant financing (ie, May 14, 2021), then, as a penalty to the Company, each holder of a NFT Special Warrant would have been entitled to 1.15 Units per Special Warrant instead of one (1) Unit. As a result, and because the number of common shares to be issued on conversion of the NFT Special Warrant Units was variable, the net proceeds related to the NFT Special Warrant Units was presented as a liability from the date of closing of the Special Warrant Financing through the date of conversion. See paragraph (v) below.
Each full FNI share purchase warrant entitles the holder to purchase one FNI common share at an exercise price of $1.00 per FNI common share within two years of the Listing Date.

Each NFT Special Warrant was deemed to be automatically exercised immediately on the earlier of: (i) the date that is the fifth Business Day after the date on which the receipt for a final prospectus qualifying the distribution of the NFT Shares issuable upon the exercise or deemed exercise of the NFT Special Warrants has been issued by the last of the Securities Regulators in a Designated Jurisdictions; and (ii) the date that is 4 months and one day after the issuance of the NFT Special Warrant. The Company received the receipt for the final prospectus on May 13, 2021, thus triggering the automatic conversion of the Special Warrants into FNI common shares and FNI Units as at May 18, 2021 (see (v) below). As the receipt for the final prospectus was obtained prior to the 60th day from the closing of the Special Warrant financing, no penalty was applied and each NFT Special Warrant Holder received 1.0 Units on conversion.

As FNI's was not yet trading then, the flow through premium liability associated with the issuance of the FT Special Warrants was calculated at $0.20 per FT Special Warrant, based on a share price of $0.57, which in turn was estimated by determining the standalone value of a warrant using the Black-Scholes model and subtracting this from the unit price. The following weighted average assumptions were used: (I) dividend yield of 0%; (II) expected volatility of 110%; (III) a risk-free interest rate of 1%; (IV) an expected life of 2 years and (V) a Special Warrant price of $0.70. Expected volatility was based on comparable companies. This resulted in a flow through premium liability of $625,863.

In connection with the issuance of the Special Warrants the Company paid $1,013,551 in fees. It also issued 230,678 NFT Special Warrants issued to the Agents which were valued at the NFT Special Warrant price of $0.70 per NFT Special Warrant as described above, resulting in a fair value of $161,475. The agents were also granted 1,071,669 broker special warrants, exercisable at a price of $0.70 per broker warrant into one common share and ½ common share purchase warrant of FNI for a period of two years from the date of the closing of the financing, or March 15, 2023. Each whole common share purchase warrant, in turn, is exercisable into one (1) common share at a price of $1.00 per share for a period of two years from the closing of the financing, or March 15, 2023.

The fair value of the common share purchase warrants issued were estimated at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes model with the following weighted average assumptions: (I) dividend yield of 0%; (II) expected volatility of 110%; (III) a risk free interest rate of 1%; (IV) an expected life of 2 years and (V) a Special Warrant price of $0.70. Expected volatility was based on comparable companies. This resulted in a fair value of $0.20 per broker warrant for a total of $214,340.

The total share issuance costs for the issuance of the Special Warrants amounted to $1,389,366.

(iii) On May 18, 2021, 5 days after the final receipt of the final non-offering prospectus, each outstanding NFT Special Warrant Units automatically converted into one FNI common share and one half of one FNI share purchase warrant. On conversion, the outstanding Special Warrant Liability of $7,811,066 was eliminated and Share Capital was increased by this amount.

On May 18, 2021 each outstanding FT Special Warrant was converted into one FNI common share valued, net of fees and expenses, at $2,111,043.

(iv) On November 29, 2021, FNI completed a brokered financing of 10,000,000 flow through shares at a price $0.40 per share for gross proceeds of $4,000,000.

The flow through premium liability associated with the issuance of the flow through shares was calculated at $0.10 per flow through share, based on a market price of $0.30 per share on the closing date of the financing, and subtracting this from the unit price. This resulted in a flow through premium liability of $1,000,000.

In connection with the issuance of the flow through shares the Company paid $280,000 in fees. The agents were also granted 280,000 broker warrants, exercisable at a price of $0.40 per broker warrant into one common share of FNI for a period of two years from the date of the closing of the financing, or November 29, 2023.

The fair value of the broker warrants issued were estimated at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes model with the following weighted average assumptions: (I) dividend yield of 0%; (II) expected volatility of 110%; (III) a risk free interest rate of 1%; (IV) an expected life of 2 years and (V) a broker warrant price of $0.40. Expected volatility was based on comparable companies. This resulted in a fair value of $0.15 per broker warrant for a total of $42,340.

The total share issuance costs for the issuance of the flow through shares amounted to $387,989, exclusive of the agent's $280,000 as noted above.

Stock option plan

The Company has a stock option plan to provide employees, directors, officers and consultants with options to purchase common shares of the Company. Under the plan, the exercise price of each option equals the market price of the Company's stock on the day of grant and the maximum term of option is four years. Options vest immediately upon issuance. The maximum number of shares which may be issued under the program shall not exceed 10% of the issued and outstanding shares. The following summarizes the employees, directors, officers and consultants stock options that have been granted, exercised, expired, vested or cancelled during the period ended March 31, 2022 and December 2021:

	Number of Options Issued and Vested	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance, Dec 31, 2020	-	$ -
Granted	3,000,000	0.70
Balance, December 31, 2021	3,000,000	$ 0.70
Granted	1,200,000	0.22
Balance, December 31, 2021	4,200,000	$ 0.56

The fair value of the options issued in 2021 were estimated at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes model with the following weighted average assumptions: (I) dividend yield of 0%; (II) expected volatility of 110%; (III) a risk-free interest rate of 1%; (IV) an expected life of 5 years and (V) a common share price of $0.57. Expected volatility was based on comparable companies. This resulted in a fair value of $0.44 per options for a total of $1,306,144. The options vest 1/3 at the grant date, 1/3 on 1st on the first anniversary and 1/3 on 2nd on the second anniversary.

The fair value of the options issued in the three-month period ended March 31, 2022 were estimated at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes model with the following weighted average assumptions: (I) dividend yield of 0%; (II) expected volatility of 110%; (III) a risk-free interest rate of 1%; (IV) an expected life of 5 years and (V) a common share price of $0.21. Expected volatility was based on comparable companies. This resulted in a fair value of $0.16 per options for a total of $205,515. The options vest 100% at the grant date.

During the year, the Company granted 115,000 restricted share units (RSUs) to officers of the Company. The RSUs vest 1/3 on 1st on the first anniversary, 1/3 on 2nd on the second anniversary, and 1/3 on 3r^{d} on the third anniversary. Stock based compensation shares related to the RSUs for the period ending December 31, 2021 was not material.

Warrants

Other than warrants issued in connection with the special warrants noted above there were no other warrants issued during the period or outstanding at March 31, 2022 or December 31, 2021.

Share Capital at date of MD&A – March 31, 2022

	Outstanding as at March 31, 2022	**Outstanding as at May 30, 2022**
Common shares	55,311,293	55,311,393
Warrants(1)	6,358,500	6,358,500
Compensation Warrants	1,071,669	1,071,669
Options	4,200,000	4,200,000
RSUs	115,000	115,000
Broker warrants	700,000	700,000

(1) Includes 535,849 warrants underlying the Compensation Warrants issued in March 2021.

15. OTHER INFORMATION

Contractual Commitments

At March 31, 2022 Fathom had the following commitments for material exploration expenditures:

- The Company has a commitment to spend $53,300 from amounts raised through flow-through financing in 2019 on eligible Canadian exploration and development expenses. As a result of COVID-19 restrictions, on July 10, 2020 the Department of Finance announced that the time with which eligible corporations would have to incur expenditures was extended by 12 months. In the Company's case, the extension means that it must incur the eligible expenses by December 31, 2021. As at March 31, 2022, the Company had fulfilled its spending obligations on eligible expenditures related to this 2019 flow-through financing of $53,300 at its Albert Lake Project.

- As described in Note 8 of the interim financial statements, the Company issued 3,129,317 special warrants on a flow-through basis for gross proceeds of $2,409,574. As a result, the Company has a commitment to spend $2,409,574 on eligible Canadian exploration and development expenses prior to December 31, 2022. As at March 31, 2022, the Company had fulfilled its spending obligations on eligible expenditures related to this 2021 flow-through financing of $2,409,574 t its Albert Lake Project.

- As disclosed Note 5 (Exploration and Evaluation Asset) of the audited financial statements, the Company is required to incur annual minimum work program expenditures ranging between $15.00 and $25.00 per hectare in order to maintain title to the dispositions. Excess qualifying exploration expenditures can be carried forward indefinitely to be applied to future years' work requirements. At March 31, 2022, the Company fulfilled its commitment to incur qualifying expenditures through at least the end of 2022 in order to maintain all Albert Lake mineral dispensations in good standing.

Related Party Transactions

The following related party transactions occurred and were charged in the financial statements during the periods ended March 31, 2022 and 2021 as follows:

		Mar 31, 2022		Mar 31, 2021
Administrative and exploration-related consulting fees:				
Administrative consulting fees were charged by officers for corporate administrative and financial management services	**$**	**66,285**	$	42,900
Consulting fees were charged by officers for geological management of the Company's exploration and evaluation asset (Note 5)	**$**	**50,865**	$	29,100
Legal fees charged by a law firm of which a director of the Company is a partner	**$**	**13,668**	$	202,634

At the period end, the Company owed the respective holding companies owned by officers of the Company for administrative and geological consulting fees $ Nil (March 31, 2021 - $ Nil).

[1] Administrative consulting fees the monthly fees charged by Brad Van Den Bussche in his role as President and CEO. Mr. Van Den Bussche contracts his services through his 100%-owned holding company, Kaybri Resource Management Ltd. ("Kaybri"). Through a contract between the Company and Kaybri executed in May 2021, Kaybri charges the Company a monthly fee of $15,350 for the CEO services. Unless alternate circumstances are warranted, the CEO fee is allocated 70% to administrative consulting and 30% to geological management.

[2] Included in administrative consulting fees is the monthly fees charged by Doug Porter in his role as CFO. Mr. Porter contracts his services through his 100%-owned holding company, Porter Valuations & Financial Consulting Inc. ("PV&FC"). Through a contract between the Company and PV&FC executed in May 2021, PV&FC charges the Company a monthly fee of $11,350 for the CFO services. The CFO fee is allocated 100% to administrative consulting.

[3] Included in geological management is the monthly fees charged by Ian Fraser in his role as Vice President, Exploration. Mr. Fraser contracts his services through his 100%-owned holding company, IF Consulting Inc. ("IFC"). Through a contract between the Company and IFC executed in May 2021, IFC charges the Company a monthly fee of $12,350 for the Vice President, Exploration services. This fee is allocated 100% to geological consulting.

[4] McLeod Law LLP provides various legal services to the Company included, but not limited to securities, corporate-commercial and general corporate legal services. Eugene Chen, a partner of McLeod Law LLP is also a member of the board of Fathom.

Risk Factors

Fathom is in the exploration stage and is subject to the risks and challenges similar to other companies at a comparable stage. Other than the risks relating to reliance on future financings as previously discussed, as well as those discussed elsewhere in this MD&A, the Fathom's risks include, but are not limited to its limited operating history, the speculative nature of mineral exploration and development activities, operating hazards and risks, mining risks and insurance, no current mineral resources or reserves, environmental and other regulatory requirements, competition, stage of development, fluctuations in commodity prices, conflicts of interest, reliance on key individuals, enforcement of civil liabilities as discussed further below.

Limited Operating History - An investment in Fathom should be considered highly speculative due to the nature of Fathom's business. Fathom has no history of earnings, it has not paid any dividends and it is unlikely to enjoy earnings or be paying dividends in the immediate or foreseeable future.

Speculative Nature of Mineral Exploration and Development Activities - Resource exploration and development is a speculative business, characterized by a number of significant risks including, among other things, unprofitable efforts resulting not only from the failure to discover mineral deposits but from finding mineral deposits which, though present, are insufficient in quantity and quality to return a profit from production. The marketability of minerals acquired or discovered by Fathom may be affected by numerous factors which are beyond the control of Fathom and which cannot be accurately predicted, such as market fluctuations, the proximity and capacity of milling facilities, commodity markets and processing equipment and such other factors as government regulations, including regulations relating to royalties, allowable production, importing and exporting of minerals and environmental protection, the combination of which factors may result in Fathom not receiving an adequate return of investment capital.

Substantial expenditures are required to establish mineral reserves through drilling, to develop processes to extract and process and refine the minerals and, in the case of new properties to develop the mining and processing facilities and infrastructure at any site chosen for mining. Although substantial benefits may be derived from the discovery of a major mineral deposit, no assurance can be given that minerals will be discovered in sufficient quantities and grades to justify commercial operations or that the funds required for development can be obtained on a timely basis. Estimates of mineral reserves, mineral deposits and production costs can also be affected by such factors as environmental permitting regulations and requirements, weather, environmental factors, unforeseen technical difficulties, unusual or unexpected geological formations and work interruptions. In addition, the quality and quantity of minerals ultimately mined may differ from that indicated by drilling results.

Fathom's Albert Lake Project is in the exploration stage only and is without known bodies of a mineral resource. The exploration programs proposed by Fathom are exploratory searches for commercial mineral deposits only. Development of any of Fathom's current or future mineral properties will only follow upon obtaining satisfactory exploration results.

Few properties which are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. Major expenses may be required to establish mineral resources and reserves, develop metallurgical processes and construct mining and processing facilities at a particular site. There is no assurance that Fathom's mineral exploration activities will result in any discoveries of commercially minable ore bodies. Also, no assurance can be given that any or all of Fathom's properties will not be subject to prior unregistered agreements or interests or undetected claims which could be materially adverse to Fathom.

No Mineral Resource or Reserves - All of the Fathom properties are considered to be in the exploration stage only and do not contain a known mineral resource. Mineral resources and reserves are estimates and no assurance can be given that the anticipated mineral grades, and tonnages will be achieved or that the indicated level of recovery will be realized. Resource and reserve estimates for properties that have not yet commenced production may require revision based on actual production experience. Market price fluctuations of base and precious minerals, as well as increased production costs or reduced recovery rates may render reserves containing relatively lower grades of mineralization uneconomic and may ultimately result in a restatement of resources and/or reserves.

Conflicts of Interest - Certain of the Directors and Officers of Fathom are engaged in, and will continue to engage in, other business activities on their own behalf and on behalf of other companies and, as a result of these and other activities, such Directors and Officers of Fathom may become subject to conflicts of interest. Canadian corporate laws provide that in the event that a Director has an interest in a contract or proposed contract or agreement, the Director shall disclose his interest in such contract or agreement and shall refrain from voting on any matter in respect of such contract or agreement unless otherwise provided under those laws. To the extent that conflicts of interest arise, such conflicts will be resolved in accordance with the provisions of the applicable Canadian corporate laws.

Operating Hazards and Risks - Mineral exploration involves many risks, which even a combination of experience, knowledge and careful evaluation may not be able to overcome. Fathom's operations will be subject to all the hazards and risks normally incidental to exploration, development and production of minerals, such as unusual or unexpected formations, cave-ins or pollution, all of which could result in work stoppages, damage to property and possible environmental damage.

Mining Risks and Insurance - The business of exploring for and mining base and precious minerals is generally subject to a number of risks and hazards including environmental hazards, industrial accidents, labour disputes, unusual or unexpected geological conditions, pressures, cave-ins, changes in the regulatory environment and natural phenomena such as inclement weather conditions, floods, blizzards and earthquakes. No assurance can be given that such insurance will continue to be available or that it will be available at economically feasible premiums. Mining operations will be subject to risks normally encountered in the mining business.

Environmental and Other Regulatory Requirements – Fathom's activities are subject to environmental regulations promulgated by government agencies from time to time. Environmental legislation generally provides for restrictions and prohibitions on spills, releases or emissions of various substances produced in association with certain mining industry operations, such as seepage from tailings disposal areas, which would result in environmental

pollution. A breach of such legislation may result in imposition of fines and penalties. In addition, certain types of operations require the submission 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 exploration operations of Fathom and development and commencement of production on its properties require permits from various federal and local governmental authorities and such operations are and will be governed by laws and regulations governing prospecting, development, mining, production, exports, taxes, labour standards, occupational health, waste disposal, toxic substances, land use, environmental protection, mine safety and other matters.

Companies engaged in the development and operation of mines and related facilities generally experience increased costs and delays in production and other schedules as a result of the need to comply with applicable laws, regulations and permits. Fathom believes it is in substantial compliance with all material laws and regulations, which currently apply to its activities.

Failure to comply with applicable laws, regulations and permitting requirements may result in enforcement actions thereunder, including orders issued by regulatory or judicial authorities causing operations to cease or be curtailed, and may include corrective measures requiring capital expenditures, installation of additional equipment, or remedial actions. Parties engaged in mining operations may be required to compensate those suffering loss or damage by reason of the mining activities and may have civil or criminal fines or penalties imposed for violations of applicable laws or regulations and, in particular, environmental laws.

Competition - Significant and increasing competition exists for the limited number of minerals exploration acquisition opportunities available. As a result of this competition, some of which is with large established mining companies with substantial capabilities and greater financial and technical resources than Fathom, Fathom may be unable to acquire additional attractive mineral properties on terms it considers acceptable. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that Fathom's exploration and acquisition programs will yield any resources or reserves or result in any commercial mining operation.

Stage of Development - Fathom is in the business of exploring for, with the ultimate goal of extracting and refining minerals from its mineral exploration property. Fathom's Albert Lake Property has not commenced commercial production and Fathom has no history of earnings or cash flow from its operations. As a result of the foregoing, there can be no assurance that Fathom will be able to develop any of its current or future properties profitably or that its activities will generate positive cash flow.

Fathom has not paid any dividends and it is unlikely to enjoy earnings or paying dividends in the immediate or foreseeable future. Fathom has not sufficiently diversified such that it can mitigate the risks associated with its planned activities.

A prospective investor in Fathom must be prepared to rely solely upon the ability, expertise, judgment, discretion, integrity and good faith of Fathom's management in all aspects of the development and implementation of Fathom's business activities.

Fluctuations in Commodity Prices - The profitability, if any, in any mining operation in which Fathom has an interest is significantly affected by changes in the market price of nickel, copper, platinum and palladium, and other base and precious metals, which fluctuate on a short-term basis and are affected by numerous factors beyond Fathom's control.

Reliance on Key Individuals – Fathom's success depends to a certain degree upon certain key members of the management. These individuals are a significant factor in Fathom's growth and success. The loss of the service of members of the management and certain key employees could have a material adverse effect on Fathom.

Corporate Governance
Fathom's Board of Directors follows corporate governance policies to ensure transparency and accountability to shareholders.

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16. FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This MD&A contains forward-looking statements with respect to Fathom's expectations, estimates and projections regarding its business and the economic environment in which it operates. These forward-looking statements, by their nature, involve risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those contemplated by such statements. When used in this document, the words "may", "would", "could", "will", "intend", "plan", "propose", "anticipate", and "believe", used by any of the Company's management, are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Such statements reflect the Company's forecasts, estimates and expectations, as they relate to the Company's views with respect to future events and are subject to certain risks, uncertainties, and assumptions. Many factors could cause the Company's performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements that may be expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Given these risks and uncertainties, readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on such forward-looking statements. Except as required by securities law, the Company does not intend and does not assume any obligation, to update any such factors or to publicly announce the result of any revisions to any of the forward-looking statements contained herein to reflect future results, events, or developments.

DIRECTORS
Brad Van Den Bussche
Ian Fraser
Mark Cummings[1,2]
John Morgan[1,2]
Eugene Chen[1,2]

[1] *Member of the Audit Committee*
[2] *Member of the Compensation Committee*

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