MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MAY 31, 2018

This Management's Discussion & Analysis ("**MD&A**") provides a detailed analysis of the business of Ashanti Sankofa Inc. (the "**Company**") and should be read in conjunction with the unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements and related notes thereto for the three months ended May 31, 2018 (the "**Q1 Financial Statements**"), as well as the Company's audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended February 28, 2018. Both financial statements, including comparatives, have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("**IFRS"**) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and interpretations of the IFRS Interpretations Committee. The Company's reporting currency is the Canadian dollar and all amounts in this MD&A are expressed in Canadian dollars.

This MD&A contains certain statements that may constitute "forward-looking statements". Forward-looking statements include but are not limited to, statements regarding future anticipated business developments and the timing thereof, and business and financing plans. Although the Company believes that such statements are reasonable, it can give no assurance that such expectations will prove to be correct. Forward-looking statements are typically identified by words such as: believe, expect, anticipate, intend, estimate, postulate and similar expressions, or which by their nature refer to future events. The Company cautions investors that any forward-looking statements by the Company are not guarantees of future performance, and that actual results may differ materially from those in forward looking statements as a result of various factors, including, but not limited to, the Company's ability to continue its projected growth, to raise the necessary capital or to be fully able to implement its business strategies.

Additional information relating to the Company can be located on the SEDAR website at www.sedar.com.

This MD&A is current as at July 17, 2018.

OVERVIEW

The Company is a development stage company engaged in the acquisition and exploration of mineral properties. The Company is currently focusing its exploration activities on precious metals in West Africa through its wholly-owned subsidiaries AMI Africa Exploration Ltd. ("**AMI Africa**") and Ashanti Sankofa Limited ("**Ashanti**"). The Company is a reporting issuer in British Columbia, Alberta and Quebec and trades on the TSX Venture Exchange under the trading symbol – **ASI-V**.

THREE MONTHS ENDED MAY 31, 2018 (Q1) HIGHLIGHTS

- The Company spent $7,797 in exploration and evaluation expenditures during the period.

- On March 28, 2018, the Company closed the first tranche of a non-brokered private placement and issued 7,333,332 units at a price of $0.03 per unit for gross proceeds of $220,000. Each unit consists of one common share and one transferable share purchase warrant exercisable price of $0.05 per share for a term of two years.

- On April 6, 2018, the Company entered into a Strategic Alliance Agreement with Blox, Inc., a US reporting issuer quoted for trading on the OTCQB under the symbol “BLXX”. Pursuant to the terms of the Strategic Alliance Agreement, both parties have agreed to grant to the other party a right of first refusal to enter into a joint venture on any of their respective properties and/or projects and that any future acquisition of natural resource properties that may be acquired by either party that contains, but is not limited to, gold, precious metals, technology metals or diamonds (“**Natural Resource Properties**”), the acquiring party will grant to the other party a right of first refusal to participate in a joint venture on such Natural Resource Property, which shall be at the sole discretion of the acquiring party. The strategic alliance between the parties will allow each party to make their technical expertise in the field of exploration, exploitation and management of natural resources available to the other party.

- On April 16, 2018, the Company closed the second tranche of the non-brokered private placement and issued 9,333,331 units at a price of $0.03 per unit for gross proceeds of $280,000. Each unit consists of one common share and one transferable share purchase warrant exercisable price of $0.05 per share for a term of two years.

- On April 17, 2018, the Company extended the term of 7,000,000 share purchase warrants from June 10, 2018 to June 10, 2021.

- On April 17, 2018, the Company granted to certain directors and officers incentive stock options to purchase up to 1,525,000 common shares, exercisable at $0.05 per share for a period of five years expiring on April 17, 2023.

- On June 30, 2018, Donna M. Moroney resigned as director of the Company. In July 13, 2018, Trevor Pickett was appointed as the Chief Executive Officer instead of the Interim Chief Executive Officer. In addition, Sheryl Dhillon was appointed as Corporate Secretary on the same date.

MINERAL PROPERTIES

In accordance with the rules outlined in National Instrument 43-101, all information concerning mineral properties in Ghana have been prepared by the Company’s qualified person Simon Meadows-Smith, consulting geologist with SEMS Exploration Services in Accra, Ghana.

Ghana - North Ashanti Gold Project

AMI Africa holds or held a 100% interest (subject to a government 10% carried interest) in two Prospecting Licences (Beposo ($33km^2$) and Anuoro ($65km^2$)), covering a combined area of approximately 98 km^2 which together comprise the North Ashanti Gold Project.

The North Ashanti Gold Project is located in the Ashanti Region of Ghana, West Africa. Ghana is currently the world’s 8th largest gold producer and a number of mines are located along this Ashanti Shear.

The North Ashanti Gold Project is located approximately 220km northwest by road from the capital city Accra, and 40km southeast by road from the country’s second city, Kumasi. The Asante Akyem North District capital town of Konongo is located immediately north of the concession area. Konongo is also the regional gold mining centre with several small open pits and a historic underground mine. Newmont Mining Corporation’s (“**Newmont**”) Akyem Mine is located approximately 25km to the Northeast.

Structurally the North Ashanti Project covers a 14km segment of the Konongo-Axim Shear System, or Ashanti Shear. This shear zone hosts a number of deposits and operating gold mines, including the Konongo mine, which adjoins the North Ashanti Project to the north, and the Obuasi mine located to the southwest. The shear continues towards the southwest adjacent to the western contact of the Ashanti Belt and also hosts the Bogosu mine and the Prestea mine.

Anuoro License

AMI Africa was granted the 128.9km^2 Anuoro license on September 28, 2005. On December 14, 2009, AMI Africa received a 24-month extension from the Minister of Mines on its Anuoro prospecting license. In March 2012, the Company shed half of the license in accordance with the Mining Act and on June 5, 2012, the Minerals Commission recommended a two-year renewal of the retained 64.99km^2 license upon payment of the US$20,000 renewal fee. Newmont Ghana Gold Ltd. ("**Newmont Gold**") paid this amount in accordance with the terms of the January 22, 2010 Newmont Gold/AMI Option Agreement. In-order to comply with Ghana's Mining Act 2006, AMI Africa incorporated a Ghanaian subsidiary Ashanti (formerly AMI Africa Ghana Exploration Ltd.) AMI Africa then assigned the Anuoro license to Ashanti. On May 9th, 2014, Ashanti received a letter from the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources stating the Anuoro license had been renewed until May 9, 2016. The North Anuoro zone contains an at-surface NI 43-101 qualified gold resource of 97,686 ounces.

On April 6, 2016, Ashanti submitted documentation to the Minerals Commission requesting an extension of the Anuoro license. The Minerals Commission requested additional reports from Ashanti, which reports were submitted. Even though Ashanti has not yet received the extension under Section 35 (4) of the Minerals and Mining Act 2006, the prospecting license shall remain in force in respect of the land the subject of the application until the application is processed. The Company has submitted the application fees for the prospecting license and is waiting for the approval from Minister of Land and Resources.

During May of 2018 Ashanti Sankofa enlisted the services of Sahara Natural Resources ("Sahara") in Ghana to compile and re-model the company's extensive historical GIS, Geological and exploration data. This work was completed in June 2018 and Sahara are working with Ashanti Sankofa to generate a number of new targets that have not been tested by drilling to date.

As at May 31, 2018, the Anuoro property's carrying value was $626,420.

Beposo License

AMI Africa was granted the 33.35km^2 Beposo Concession on April 22, 2004. The Beposo license was a consolidation of three previous licenses (Ankasi, Adumasa & Pemenase) held since 1997. The Beposo license contains an at surface NI 43-101 qualified gold resource of approximately 230,000 ounces in two main zones. AMI Africa has received several extensions of the Beposo license and has held EPA permits for exploration work on the Beposo license. In 2007, the Minerals Commission in conjunction with the EPA imposed a 5 to 10km non-economic zone around Lake Botsumtwi, which encompasses the area of the Beposo gold resource. In response to the EPA's decision, a Writ of Summons was filed on May 13th 2011 in the High Court of Justice seeking compensation for the loss of the Beposo gold resource. In October 2014, AMI Africa was advised by its legal counsel that the High Court of Justice – Commercial Division had ruled against AMI Africa. AMI Africa, after consultation with its Ghanaian counsel, filed an appeal of this decision on a contingency fee basis with counsel. As a result of ongoing communication between the AMI Africa and the Minerals Commission, AMI Africa has advised its legal counsel to suspend its appeal in hopes of reaching an agreement to have the Beposo license reinstated by the government. The company has maintained regular contact, in person, with the Minerals Commission regarding the re-instatement of the Beposo license and the opportunity to re-enter the portion of the concession outside the non-economic zone to carry out further exploratory operations. As at February 28, 2014, an impairment of $2,578,525 was taken with respect to the Beposo concession.

Exploration and Expenditure Detailed Breakdown

	Three Months Ended May 31, 2018	Year Ended February 28, 2018
	$	$
Opening Balance	619,024	448,133
Assays		2,217
Field and camp costs	518	12,481
General and admin costs	10	3,556
Geologist fees	-	70,200
Labour costs	2,423	51,662
Legal fees	-	3,260
Licenses	-	14,437
Pitting	1,150	-
Survey and labs	3,295	13,078
Costs incurred during the period	7,397	170,891
Ending Balance	**626,420**	**619,024**

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

As at May 31, 2018, the Company had current assets of $257,067 and current liabilities of $203,984 compared to current assets of $5,839 and current liabilities of $400,261 as at February 28, 2018. At May 31, 2018, there was a working capital of $53,083 compared to a working capital deficiency of $394,422 at February 28, 2018.

Cash at May 31, 2018 was $250,894, compared to $970 at February 28, 2018.

On March 28, 2018, the Company closed the first tranche of a non-brokered private placement and issued 7,333,332 units at a price of $0.03 per unit for gross proceeds of $220,000. Each unit consists of one common share and one transferable share purchase warrant exercisable price of $0.05 per share for a term of two years.

On April 16, 2018, the Company closed the second tranche of the non-brokered private placement and issued an additional 9,333,331 units at a price of $0.03 per unit for gross proceeds of $280,000. Each unit consists of one common share and one transferable share purchase warrant exercisable price of $0.05 per share for a term of two years.

The Company’s current cash resources are insufficient to meet its working capital and mineral property funding requirements for the next year. Therefore, management will continue to seek new sources of capital to maintain its operations and to further the development of its mineral properties. As a public company, the evaluation by the investment community and individual investors will determine the outcome of any financing in the public market.

RESULTS OF OPERATION

	For the three months ended	
	May 31, 2018	May 31, 2017
	$	$
EXPENSES		
Consulting fees	**-**	12,150
Foreign exchange loss	**50**	-
Investor relations	**-**	120
Management fees	**16,500**	15,000
Office and general	**626**	2,789
Professional fees	**18,000**	4,500
Stock-based compensation	**57,033**	-
Transfer agent and filing fees	**8,173**	4,259
Travel	**1,750**	-
Operating loss	**(102,132)**	(38,818)
NET LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS	**(102,132)**	(38,818)

Three Months Ended May 31, 2018

The Company incurred a net loss of $102,132 for the three months ended May 31, 2018 ("**Q1 2019**") compared to a net loss of $38,818 for three months ended May 31, 2018 ("**Q1 2018**"). The Company incurred the stock-based compensation expenses as 1,525,000 stock options granted in Q1 2019. There is no stock option in place in Q1 2018. The filing fees is significant increased as the Company closed two private placements in the Q1 2019.

The following is a breakdown of operating expenses during Q1 2019, compared to Q1 2018: professional fees increased from $4,500 in Q1 2018 to $16,500 in Q1 2019; management fees increased nominally from $15,000 in Q1 2018 to $16,500 in Q1 2019; consulting fees decreased from $12,500 in Q1 2018 to $Nil in Q1 2019; office and general decreased from $2,789 in Q1 2018 to $626 in Q1 2019; stock option compensation was $Nil in Q1 2018, compared to $57,033 in Q1 2019.

SELECTED QUARTERLY INFORMATION

	May 31, 2018	February 28, 2018	November 30, 2017	August 31, 2017
	$	$	$	
Net profit (loss)	**(102,132)**	(49,165)	(40,247)	(34,307)
Basic profit (loss) per share	**0.00**	0.00	0.00	0.00
Diluted profit (loss) per share	**N/A**	N/A	N/A	N/A

	May 31, 2017	February 28, 2017	November 30, 2016	August 31, 2016
	$	$	$	$
Net profit (loss)	(38,818)	(69,469)	472	(37,115)
Basic profit (loss) per share	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Diluted profit (loss) per share	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

	Ref.	**May 31, 2018**	February 28, 2018
		$	$
Other financial assets	a	**257,067**	5,839
Other financial liabilities	b	**182,465**	378,742

a. Comprises cash and sales tax receivables.
b. Comprises accounts payable, related party loans, and due to related parties.

The Company has determined the estimated fair values of its financial instruments based on appropriate valuation methodologies; however, considerable judgment is required to develop these estimates. The fair values of the Company's financial instruments are not materially different from their carrying values.

Management of Industry and Financial Risk

The Company is engaged primarily in mineral exploration and manages related industry risk issues directly. The Company may be at risk for environmental issues and fluctuations in commodity pricing. Management is not aware of and does not anticipate any significant environmental remediation costs or liabilities in respect of its current operations.

The Company's financial instruments are exposed to certain financial risks, which include the following:

Credit risk
Credit risk is the risk of loss due to the counterparty's inability to meet its obligations. The Company's exposure to credit risk is on its cash and other receivables. Risk associated with cash is managed through the use of major banks which are high credit quality financial institutions as determined by rating agencies. Other receivables comprise sales tax refunds from the Canadian federal government.

Liquidity risk
Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulties in meeting obligations when they become due. The Company ensures that there is sufficient capital in order to meet short-term operating requirements, after taking into account the Company's holdings of cash. The Company's cash are held in corporate bank accounts available on demand. Liquidity risk has been assessed as being high.

Market Risk
Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk.

Currency Risk
The Company is subject to normal market risks including fluctuations in foreign exchange rates and interest rate. While the Company manages its operations in order to minimize exposure to these risks, the Company has not entered into any derivatives or contracts to hedge or otherwise mitigate this exposure.

Interest Rate Risk
Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company is not exposed to significant interest rate risk relating to its related party balances (Note 6).

Price Risk
The Company is exposed to price risk with respect to equity prices. Price risk as it relates to the Company is defined as the potential adverse impact on the Company's ability to raise financing due to movements in individual equity prices or general movements in the level of the stock market. The Company closely monitors individual equity movements and the stock market to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken by the Company.

Capital management
The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor and creditor confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The capital structure of the Company consists of components of shareholders' equity. There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the period. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company's related parties include its subsidiaries, significant shareholder, and key management personnel. Transactions with related parties for goods and services are made on normal commercial terms and are considered to be at arm's length. The remuneration of the Company's directors and other key management personnel during the three months ended May 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

	May 31, 2018	May 31, 2017
	$	$
Geologist fees (a)	-	24,300
Consulting fees (a)	-	12,150
Management fees (b)	16,500	15,000
Professional fees (c)	18,000	4,500

As at May 31, 2018, the Company was indebted to its related parties for the amounts as below:

	May 31, 2018	February 28, 2018
Accounts payables and accrued liabilities (a) (b) (c)	180,533	214,905
Due to shareholder (d)	800	59,845

(a) The Company had an agreement with the former Chief Executive Officer for fees of US$9,000 per month commencing July 1, 2016, of which, US$6,000 fees were capitalized to exploration and evaluation expenditures, and US$3,000 expensed as consulting fee. For the period ended May 31, 2018, the Company incurred $Nil (May 31, 2017 - $24,300) of geologist fees for geological services provided by the former CEO. The Company incurred $Nil (May 31, 2017 - $12,150) of consulting fees for services provided by this party. As at May 31, 2018, $146,022 (US$114,000) (February 28, 2018 - $146,022/US$114,000) of fees remains unpaid to the former CEO.

(b) During the period ended May 31, 2018, the Company incurred $Nil (2017 - $7,500) of management fees to a company controlled by the former Chief Financial Officer and a director for services performed.

During the period ended May 31, 2018, the Company incurred $7,500 (2017 - $7,500) of management fees to the CEO and director for services provided. As at May 31, 2018, $23,000 (February 28, 2018 - $32,500) remains unpaid.

(c) During the period ended May 31, 2018, the Company incurred $Nil (2017 - $4,500) of professional fees to a company controlled by a former director for accounting services performed.

During the period ended May 31, 2018, the Company incurred $16,000 (2017 - $Nil) of professional fees to a director for corporate secretary services performed. As at May 31, 2018, $4,310 (February 28, 2018 - $25,793) remains unpaid.

During the period ended May 31, 2018, the Company incurred $6,000 (2017 - $Nil) of professional fees to the CFO for accounting services performed. As at May 31, 2018, $4,200 (February 28, 2018 - $7,590) remains unpaid.

(d) The Company repaid $59,845 to a significant shareholder during the period ended May 31, 2018. The Company also received $800 in advances from the same significant shareholder, which remains unpaid (February 28, 2018 - $59,845). These amounts owing are unsecured, non-interest bearing and have no fixed repayment terms.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

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

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

The preparation of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, and revenue and expenses.

The use of estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgments about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and further periods if the review affects both current and future periods. Accounts which require management to make material estimates and significant assumptions in determining amounts recorded include:

impairment of exploration and evaluation assets, share-based payments, and determination of functional currency.

i) Impairment
The Company assesses its exploration and evaluation assets annually to determine whether any indication of impairment exists. Where an indicator of impairment exists, an estimate of the recoverable amount is made, which is considered to be the higher of the fair value less costs to sell and value in use. These assessments may require the use of estimates and assumptions such as long-term commodity prices, discount rates, future capital requirements, and exploration potential.

ii) Share based payments
The Company follows accounting guidelines in determining the fair value of stock-based compensation. The computed amount is not based on historical cost, but is derived based on subjective assumptions input into an option pricing model. The model requires that management make forecasts as to future events, including estimates of: the expected life of options; future volatility of the Company's share price in the expected hold period (using historical volatility as a reference); and the appropriate risk-free rate of interest. Stock-based compensation incorporates an expected forfeiture rate. The resulting value calculated is not necessarily the value that the holder of the option could receive in an arm's length transaction, given that there is no market for the options and they are not transferable. It is management's view that the value derived is highly subjective and dependent entirely upon the input assumptions made.

iii) Functional and presentational currency
These consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is Ashanti Sankofa Inc.'s functional currency. The Company's wholly-owned subsidiary AMI Africa Exploration Ltd.'s functional currency is also Canadian dollars with foreign transactions including those exploration and evaluation related converted to Canadian dollars using the spot rate on the day of occurrence. The Company's wholly-owned subsidiary Ashanti Sankofa Limited's functional currency is the Ghanaian Cedi.

iv) Basis of measurement
These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis and except for cash flow information, using the accrual basis of accounting.

PROPOSED TRANSACTIONS

None.

CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

New Accounting Standards and Interpretations

Financial Instruments
The Company adopted all of the requirements of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments ("IFRS 9") as of January 1, 2018. IFRS 9 replaces IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement ("IAS 39"). IFRS 9 utilizes a revised model for recognition and measurement of financial instruments and a single, forward-looking "expected loss" impairment model. Most of the requirements in IAS 39 for classification and measurement of financial liabilities were carried forward in IFRS 9, so the Company's accounting policy with respect to financial liabilities is unchanged. As a result of the adoption of IFRS 9, management has changed its accounting policy for financial assets retrospectively, for assets that continued to be recognized at the date of initial application. The change did not impact the carry value of any of the financial assets or financial liabilities on the transition date.

The following is the Company's new accounting policy for financial instruments under IFRS 9:

Classification

The Company classifies its financial instruments in the following categories: at fair value through profit and loss ("FVTPL"), at fair value through other comprehensive income (loss) ("FVTOCI") or at amortized cost. The Company determines the classification of financial assets at initial recognition. The classification of debt instruments is driven by the Company's business model for managing financial assets and their contractual cash flow characteristics. Equity instruments that are held for trading are classified as FVTPL. For other equity instruments, on the day of acquisition the Company can make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to designate them as at FVTOCI. Financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost, unless they are required to be measured at FVTPL (such instruments held for trading or derivatives) or if the Company has opted to measure them at FVTPL.

The adoption of IFRS 9 resulted in no impact to the opening accumulated deficit nor to the opening balance of accumulated comprehensive income on January 1, 2018.
Measurement

Financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost
Financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost are initially recognized at fair value plus or minus transaction costs, respectively, and subsequently carried at amortized cost less any impairment.
Financial assets and liabilities at FVTPL
Financial assets and liabilities carried at FVTPL are initially recorded at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the consolidated statements of net loss. Realized and unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial assets and liabilities held at FVTPL are included in the consolidated statements of net loss in the period in which they arise.

Impairment of financial assets at amortized cost

The Company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets that are measured at amortized cost. At each reporting date, the Company measures the loss allowance for the financial asset at and amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition. If, at the reporting date, the financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for the financial asset at an amount equal to the twelve month expected credit losses. The Company shall recognize in the consolidated statements of loss, as an impairment gain or loss, the amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognizes financial assets only when the contractual rights to cash flows from the financial assets expire, or when it transfers the financial assets and substantially all of the associated risks and rewards of ownership to another entity. Gains and losses on derecognition are generally recognized in the consolidated statements of loss.

Other accounting standards or amendments to existing accounting standards that have been issued but have future effective dates are either not applicable or are not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA

As at May 31, 2018, the Company had 44,400,860 commons shares outstanding. As at the same date there were 31,666,663 warrants outstanding at an average exercise price of $0.05 per share. The Company also had 2,725,000 stock options outstanding at an average price of $0.07.

As at the date of this report, the Company had 44,400,860 common shares outstanding.
As at the date of this report, the following warrants were outstanding:

Number of Warrants	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
5,000,000	$0.05	April 1, 2020
3,000,000	$0.05	May 11, 2020
7,000,000	$0.05	June 10, 2021
7,333,332	$0.05	March 28, 2020
9,333,331	$0.05	April 16, 2020

As at the date of this reporting, the following options were outstanding:

Number of Options	Vested	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
500,000	500,000	$0.05	May 20, 2021
500,000	500,000	$0.15	May 20, 2021
200,000	200,000	$0.06	June 30, 2021
1,525,000	1,525,000	$0.05	April 17, 2023

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The information provided in this MD&A is not intended to be a comprehensive review of all matters concerning the Company. This MD&A should be read in conjunction with other disclosure documents provided by the Company, which can be accessed at http://www.sedar.com/. No securities commission or regulatory body has reviewed the accuracy or adequacy of the information presented herein.