AURANIA

AURANIA RESOURCES LTD.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars unless otherwise indicated)

INTRODUCTION

Aurania Resources Ltd. (“Aurania” or the “Company”) is a publicly traded junior mining exploration company engaged in the identification, evaluation, acquisition, and exploration of mineral property interests, with a focus on precious metals and copper in South America. Aurania’s principal asset is a 100% holding of the Lost Cities – Cutucu project (“Lost Cities Project”) that covers approximately 208,000 hectares (“Ha”) in southeastern Ecuador. The Company has also applied for mineral concessions in adjacent northern Peru (“Peru Project”, and together with the Lost Cities Project, the “Projects”) and these applications are progressing through the lengthy review process that precedes the granting of the mineral concessions. This Management’s Discussion and Analysis (“MD&A”) is a review of the financial condition and results of operations by the management (“Management”) of Aurania for the year ended December 31, 2021 (the “Reporting Period”). This MD&A is prepared as at April 21, 2022, unless otherwise indicated, and should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021 and the notes related thereto which have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”). All monies are expressed in Canadian dollars unless otherwise indicated. Additional information relevant to the activities of the Company has been filed electronically through the System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval (“SEDAR”) – http://www.sedar.com and are also available on the Company’s website http://www.aurania.com.

CAUTIONARY NOTE

This MD&A contains “forward-looking information” under applicable Canadian securities legislation. Except for statements of historical fact relating to the Company, information contained herein constitutes forward-looking information, including any information as to the Company’s strategy, plans or future financial or operating performance. Forward-looking statements are characterized by words such as “plan,” “expect”, “budget”, “target”, “project”, “intend”, “believe”, “anticipate”, “estimate” and other similar words, or statements that certain events or conditions “may” or “will” occur. Forward-looking statements are based on the opinions, assumptions and estimates of Management, considered reasonable at the date the statements are made, and are inherently subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties and other known and unknown factors that could cause actual events or results to differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking information. These factors include the Company’s expectations related with exploration concepts on its projects, potential development and expansion plans on the Company's projects, the impact of general business and economic conditions, global liquidity, inflation, inability to raise additional funds as may be required through debt or equity markets, fluctuating metal prices (such as gold, silver and copper), currency exchange rates (such as the Canadian Dollar (“$”) and Swiss Franc (“CHF”) and the United States Dollar (“USD”) and Peruvian Sol (“SOL”)), changes in accounting policies, risks related to non-core asset disposition, risks related to acquisitions, changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined, changes in exploration time-frames, the possibility of project cost-overruns or unanticipated costs and expenses, higher prices for fuel, power, labour and other consumables contributing to higher costs and general risks of the mining industry, poor success of exploration sites, permitting timelines, government regulation and the risk of government expropriation of mining operations, environmental risks, unanticipated reclamation expenses, title disputes or claims, limitations on insurance coverage and timing and possible outcome of labour disputes and/or shortages, as well as those risk factors discussed or referred to herein. Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those described in forward-looking information, there may be other factors that cause actions, events or results not to be anticipated, estimated or intended. There can be no assurance that forward-looking information will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. The Company has no obligation to update forward-looking statements if circumstances or Management’s estimates, assumptions or opinions should change, except as required by applicable law. The reader is cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking information. The forward-looking information contained herein is presented to assist investors in understanding the Company’s expected financial and operational performance and results as at, and for the periods ended on, the dates presented in the Company’s plans and objectives and may not be appropriate for other purposes.

1. 2021 HIGHLIGHTS

1.1. Exploration - Lost Cities Project, Ecuador

1.1.1 COVID-19 Response

• The Company's office in Toronto, Canada remained closed during the period with personnel working remotely. The office in Quito, Ecuador, is operating as normal within the regulations issued by the Ecuadorian government.
• The Company continues to adhere to the strict health and safety protocols mandated by Ecuadorian federal and provincial governments. The Company implemented further protocols designed to detect and isolate suspected COVID-19 infections as early as possible. In Q1, 2021, no cases were detected in the Company's workforce, six cases were identified in Q2, six cases in Q3 and four cases in Q4. Identified cases of infection were isolated with due medical attention provided, but generally field work was on-going. However, since the since the beginning of 2022 Ecuador has begun to experience an increase in the number of cases nationwide believed to be due largely to the much more transmissible Omicron variant, and on January 16th a "Red Alert" was issued by the Ecuador Government for 193 of 195 Cantons, and a return to increased restrictions. The Company's incidence rate rose quickly to 12 cases and at this time the Company took the decision to temporarily suspend the majority of its field activities and to carefully monitor the situation in order to protect our employees and the local communities in which we operate, the later having a nationally low percentage of population vaccination. Those infected prior to the current out-break, have fully recovered and having subsequently tested negative for COVID-19 have returned to work. 89% of employees and support staff have been vaccinated. Where infection risk is lower the Company has continued field work with a reduced contingent in those areas remote from interaction with local communities. It is expected that for the Q1 and into the Q2 2022 work will remain limited and may result in some programs experiencing delays. The Company will use this time to thoroughly re-evaluate its data and operational priorities and plan for further work once the current wave has abated.

1.1.2 Exploration

(a) Review of operational strategy and change in priority areas.

On February 28, 2022 the Company announced that, following an internal review of its projects, target types and potential funding strategies (the "February 2022 Review"), the Board has approved a revised corporate strategy that focuses its financial and human resources on the exploration of Aurania's core mineral concessions in Ecuador, specifically, epithermal gold and porphyry copper exploration at the Company's Lost Cities – Cutucú Project in Ecuador, while exploring joint ventures and partnerships in respect of advancing certain of the Company's non-core mineral concessions, as discussed further below. The Company's revised strategy represents a shift from the one previously disclosed, which included a planned reduction in the number of the Company's mineral concessions in Ecuador. The Company will instead, subject to the completion of the March 2022 financing, see section 17, maintain all of the concessions it currently holds in Ecuador. The February 2022 Review refined the categorization of the large number of targets in to three distinct target areas:

- epithermal gold target area;
- porphyry copper target area; and
- sediment-hosted copper-silver/silver-zinc target area

Each target area is defined by separately identifiable mineral concessions. The next stage of exploration of each of these areas will require increasingly more field exploration and, in particular, increased drilling. The Company does not currently have the resources to do all of this work simultaneously but has determined that a strategy based on exploration through joint ventures on the non-core mineral concessions is preferable to relinquishing or disposing of them, in order to maximize the potential value of the full land package in Ecuador and to advance the target types on multiple fronts.

The February 2022 Review identified the Awacha porphyry target and the Kuri-Yawi and Kuripan epithermal gold targets as having the highest priority in the short term for further exploration and target refinement.

(b) Reconnaissance

Stream sediment sampling had been completed over 65% of the Lost Cities Project by the end of 2021.

(c) Epithermal targets for gold-silver

Kuri-Yawi B1: Two holes were drilled for 1,948m (345m was drilled in Q1, 2021 and 1,603m was drilled in Q2, 2021) on a target area largely identified through MobileMT. The geophysics highlighted a possible epithermal target above a deeper porphyry-like target. The drill holes intersected epithermal-type vein textures over a vertical interval of approximately 800m although no significant mineralization was detected. No porphyry body was detected at depth. Geological information obtained from these drill holes was used to constrain a further iteration of the geophysical model through 3D inversion. Following the February 2022 Review the Company determined that this target would move up the ranking for 2022 and be one of three target areas prioritized for further exploration and target definition work.

Latorre C: Sinter material previously identified defines probable upwelling zones that typically lie at the core of epithermal systems. One of these zones has associated gold in soil. MobileMT data shows the presence of a conductor at depth within the Latorre C target area.

Kuripan: A soil grid showed two main areas with enrichment of epithermal pathfinders, arsenic and selenium, with erratic gold values in the northern part of the target area. Sinter is exposed in the southern part of the target area. Following the February 2022 Review the Company determined that this target would move up the ranking for 2022 and be one of three target areas prioritized for further exploration and target definition work.

(d) Sediment-hosted copper-silver targets

Tsenken: Nine holes have drilled at Tsenken N1: one in Q1 (722m), four in Q2 (1,461m), three in Q3 (1,769m) and one in Q4 (369m). The target name "Tsenken N1" originally referred to a target of restricted size, and the drilling in this area has expanded to cover the area originally designated as "Tsenken B". Following the February 2022 Review the priority of this target has been downgraded for 2022.

(e) Intrusive-related copper targets

Kuri-Yawi: The deeper parts of holes YW-008 and YW-009 were designed to test a porphyry target at depth in the B1 area of Kuri-Yawi as described above. 1D MobileMT geophysics defined two other porphyry-style targets within the Kuri-Yawi area (Kuri-Yawi F and E), and these are being further evaluated for scout drilling. Target E consists of pathfinder element enrichment over a magnetic feature and target F lies in an area of quartz-sericite-pyrite ("QSP") mineral alteration, pathfinder enrichment in soil and intrusive phases in outcrop. Following the February 2022 Review the Company determined that this target would move up the ranking for 2022 and be one of three target areas prioritized for further exploration and target definition work.

Tatasham: The Tatasham target is the largest magnetic target identified in the 2017 heliborne geophysical survey. Subsequent MobileMT coverage of the target in 2020, and associated 3D inversion of those data, provided more detail that resolved into a core magnetic area partially enclosed by elevated conductivity. Exploration is refining the area of most intense alteration and interest as a drill target.

Awacha: 3D inversion modelling of the Awacha area has refined the characteristics of the suspected porphyry cluster, which helps to focus the field work required to define drill targets in detail. Field works including mapping and soil sampling have started during December. Results are pending. Following the February 2022 Review the Company determined that this target would move up the ranking for 2022 and be one of three target areas prioritized for further exploration and target definition work.

Tsenken N2 & N3: Drilling of the Tsenken N2 and N3 targets was completed in December 2020. These targets were downgraded as having no further interest.

Tsenken N4: The drilling at Tsenken N2 and N3 defined a mineral alteration vector towards the northeast. MobileMT defined two moderately conductive targets along trend of the vector, in the Tsenken N4 area. Following the February 2022 Review the priority of this target has been downgraded for 2022.

(f) Carbonate Replacement silver-zinc-lead targets

Tiria-Shimpia: Silver-zinc mineralization has now been found over an area that is 22km long at Tiria-Shimpia. Three scout holes were drilled in the northern part of the mineralized trend for 1,018m in Q3. Hole SH-003 intersected encouraging mineralization; 5m at 10.45g/t silver and 2.5% zinc. Hole SH-004 was drilled subsequent to quarter-end in the central area for 320m. Results returned 8.50m at 1.5g/t silver and 3.0% zinc, including 2.0m at 5.4g/t silver and 9.2% zinc.

1.1.3 Mineral Property Interests

The Company made its annual concession fee payment of US$2,077,640 ($2,613,615) in March 2021, and thereby met a key requirement for maintaining the concession block in good standing. The requirements to maintain the concessions in good standing are detailed in the Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2021.

1.1.4 Corporate Social Responsibility ("CSR")

The Company's CSR team continues to be our first point of contact with local communities, the majority of which are indigenous. The Company currently has formal access agreements with 44 of the 55 communities (80%) within the concession area. The CSR team has worked in conjunction with the Step Forward Foundation and local residents to install clean water systems in nine communities.

1.1.5 Health & Safety

During Q4, there were no reportable accidents in the field.

1.1.6 Environment & Water

Monitoring of water quality upstream and downstream of offtake points for drilling and exploration camps is on-going and up to date and no issues have been detected. Five temporary drill camps have been constructed.

1.2 Exploration Project, Peru

1.2.1 COVID-19 Response

Part-time contract personnel in Lima, Peru, are working remotely in compliance with Peruvian law. None of the exploration work in Peru yet requires access to the field, so the impact of COVID-19 protocols on operations is minimal.

1.2.2 Mineral Property Interests

During the year the Company had an interest in 206 Concession applications and 74 concessions granted covering 275,676Ha in northern Peru. During the year the Company paid an aggregate of USD1.21million in concession fees paid partly in cash and partly by applying credit certificates. Further detail is provided in section 3.7.2.

1.2.3 Exploration - Data Compilation

Review of geophysical data, principally seismic, supported by magnetics and gravity, has revealed a framework of salt diapirs that is suspected to have played a key role in the concentration of copper. This work has resulted in a fundamental way of prioritizing concessions for their potential to host significant copper mineralization.

1.3 Personnel

Ms. Nathalie Han was appointed to the Board in Q1, 2021. Mr. Lenarciak resigned from the board of directors in Q3, 2021 and Dr. Richard Spencer, President and Director resigned January 26, 2022.

2. SELECTED ANNUAL INFORMATION

Table 1: Selected annual information

	Year ended December 31, 2021	Year ended December 31, 2020	Year ended December 31, 2019
Cash	**$4,522,657**	$8,178,956	$5,229,341
Total assets	**4,768,622**	9,109,624	6,323,263
Total liabilities	**5,263,276**	5,650,612	4,925,812
Total Shareholders' equity (deficiency)	**(309,791)**	3,459,012	1,397,451
Accumulated Deficit	**$(82,884,639)**	$(60,463,012)	$(42,096,918)

The change in deficit is discussed in detail in Section 6 Consolidated loss and comprehensive loss for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020.

3. DISCUSSION OF OPERATIONS

3.1 Exploration expenditures by target type

Table 2: Accumulated project expenses by target type.

Exploration Category	Budgeted project expenditures					Actual expenditures					Differences	Discussion [6]
	December 2019 Technical Report	Use of Proceeds October 2020 Offering [3]	Use of Proceeds April 2021 Public offering/Private placement [3]	Use of Proceeds October 2021 Public offering [3,7]	Cumulative Total	12 months ending December 31, 2020	9 months ending September 30, 2021	3 months ending December 31, 2021	Year ended December 31, 2021 [7]	Cumulative Total		
Ecuador												
Regional / Reconnaissance Exploration	$ 600,000	$ 390,000	$ 476,591	$ -	$ 1,466,591	$ 980,499	$ 1,218,424	$ 102,979	$ 1,321,403	$ 2,301,902	-$ 835,311	Refer to 3.2.1
Target Development					-					-		
Epithermal Gold-Silver	2,530,000	1,970,000	1,911,073	356,820	6,767,893	1,772,760	2,127,388	523,929	2,651,317	4,424,077	2,343,816	Refer to 3.2.3
Surface exploration	-	-	-	6,320	-	-	-	283,767	-	-		
Geochemistry	-	-	-	8,000	-	-	-	53,188	-	-		
Geophysics	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Drilling	-	-	-	337,500	-	-	-	186,975	-	-		
Sediment-Hosted Copper-Silver	1,200,000	887,000	251,437	320,000	2,658,437	805,288	3,201,922	736,337	3,938,259	4,743,547	- 2,085,110	Refer to 3.2.4
Surface exploration	-	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	152,222	-	-		
Geochemistry	-	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	61,227	-	-		
Geophysics	-	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Drilling	-	-	-	275,000	-	-	-	522,888	-	-		
Intrusive-Related Copper	1,000,000	2,164,000	115,780	350,000	3,629,780	4,223,749	1,643,521	642,516	2,286,037	6,509,786	- 2,880,006	Refer to 3.2.5
Surface exploration	-	-	-	37,500	-	-	-	642,516	-	-		
Geochemistry	-	-	-	17,500	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Geophysics	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Drilling	-	-	-	275,000	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Carbonate-Hosted Silver-Zinc-Lead	170,000	759,000	1,393,592	250,000	2,572,592	670,043	1,351,477	130,053	1,481,529	2,151,572	421,020	Refer to 3.2.6
Surface exploration	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	130,053	-	-		
Geochemistry	-	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Geophysics	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Drilling	-	-	-	210,000	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Community Social Responsibility	250,000	350,000	526,098	390,000	1,516,098	906,800	620,446	227,526	847,972	1,754,772	- 238,674	
Environmental, Health and Safety	-	-	292,968	225,000	517,968	-	669,328	324,147	993,475	993,475	- 475,507	
Concessions [2]	2,800,000	2,800,000	53,100	1,470,000	7,123,100	2,785,907	2,613,615	-	2,613,615	5,399,522	1,723,578	Refer to 3.7.1
Peru												
Concession and legal fees [4]	-	-	327,156	-	327,156	219,314	1,281,174		1,281,174	1,500,488	- 1,173,332	Refer to 3.7.2
Desktop studies	-	50,000	134,823	-	184,823	68,759		- 29,990	-29,990	38,769	146,054	
Total	**$8,550,000**	**$ 9,370,000**	**$ 5,482,618**	**$ 3,361,820**	**$ 26,764,438**	**$ 12,433,119**	**$ 14,727,295**	**$2,657,497**	**$ 17,384,792**	**$ 29,817,911**	**-$ 3,053,473**	

[1] The 2019 Technical Report excluded a line item for concession fees

[2] USD352,925 of the concession payments made in June 2021 were satisfied by pre-existing credit certificates

[3] Expenditures incurred have been largely consistent with the proposed use of proceeds with any variations discussed in the respective section.

[4] The difference between the budget and actual expenditures was funded by a USD3 million loan from Dr. Keith Barron, Chairman, CEO and significant shareholder, principaplly used to acquire the Peru concessions.

[5] Certain costs included in Regional Exploration and Target Definintion in the first and second quarters has been reclassified to Environment, Health and Safety.

[6] See 1.1.2 (a) Review of operational strategy and change in priority areas.

[7] Further detail is disclosed in the forth quarter consistent with the use of proceeds in the October 2021 Prospectus.

3.2 Exploration of the Lost Cities Project, Ecuador

3.2.1 Reconnaissance Exploration

The recommended budget for reconnaissance exploration, as outlined in the December 2019 Technical Report, was $600,000. Actual expenditure was $980,499 in 2020 and $1,326,791 for the year ended December 31, 2021 (Table 2).

Emphasis shifted back to advancing various targets with soil sampling as a means of refining targets in Q3, 2021 from a greater emphasis on reconnaissance exploration in Q1, as illustrated by the number of soil samples taken as shown in the Table 3. 65% of the area of the Lost Cities Project has now been covered with this basic exploration technique.

Table 3: Summary of reconnaissance exploration samples taken in 2021.

Sample Type	Period				
	Q1, 2021	Q2, 2021	Q3, 2021	Q4, 2021	Total 2021
Stream sediment	332	75	85	28	520
Pan concentrate	96	-	-	-	
Soil	495	1,646	1,314	1.339	4,797
Rock-chip	152	119	58	77	406
Total	**1,075**	**1,840**	**1,457**	**1,444**	**5,723**

3.2.2 Target development

Table 4: Summary of priority areas and next milestones for each target type in the Lost Cities Project.

Target Type	Target	Drilling			Milestones	
		Budget	Planned metres	Completed metres	Planned	Status
Target Development						
Epithermal Gold-Silver	Latorre C	$356,820	750	-	Confirm presence of an epithermal system	Priority downgraded – timing of further work under review See 3.2.3 (c)
	Kuri-Yawi B1	-	-		**Further exploration to refine epithermal system drill targets**	**Prioritized for 2022 / See 3.2.3 (a)**
	Kuripan	-	-	-		**Prioritized for 2022 / See 3.2.3 (d)**
Sediment-Hosted Copper-Silver	Tsenken N1/B	$320,000	500	369	Confirm continuity of copper-silver mineralization between surface and depth	Drilling completed without achieving the milestone See 3.2.4
Intrusive-Related Copper	Tatasham	$350,000	500	-	Confirm presence of porphyry-style alteration & mineralization	Priority downgraded – timing of further work under review See 3.2.5 (a)
	Awatcha	-	-	-	**Further exploration to refine drill targets porphyry-style drill targets**	**Prioritized for 2022 / 3.2.5 (b)**
Carbonate-Hosted Silver-Zinc	Tiria-Shimpia	$250,000	450	320	Confirm continuity of mineralization within sedimentary layering	Drilling completed achieving the milestone – timing of further work under review See 3.2.6
Total			**2,200**	**689**		

3.2.3 Epithermal Targets for Gold-Silver

The December 2019 Technical Report recommended a budget of $2,530,000 for exploration on epithermal gold-silver targets. Actual expenditure on this target type was $1,772,760 in 2020 and $2,674,380 in the year ended December 31, 2021 (Table 2). To date, a total of 4,957m has been drilled in nine holes on four epithermal gold-silver targets in the Kuri-Yawi area (Table 5) and 3,605m in 10 holes at Crunchy Hill. The next milestone for epithermal targets is for exploration work to refine targets for scout drilling, designed to intersect potentially economic mineralization or, at a minimum, confirm the presence of an epithermal system at Latorre C . The timing and priority of drilling these targets is currently being re-evaluated as part of the February 2022 Review and the potential impact of the Q1, 2022 resurgence in cases of Covid-19 See 1.1.1. Table 4.

(a) Kuri-Yawi:

The Yawi target area was renamed Kuri-Yawi to avoid confusion with a target of a similar name by one of the neighbouring companies in southeastern Ecuador.

- The first phase of scout drilling on the Kuri-Yawi area consisted of 7 holes for a total of 3,009m undertaken in Q4, 2019 to Q1, 2020 on targets A, B and C (Table 5). Drill holes 8 and 9 were completed in Q2, 2021 for an additional 1,948m.
- The bore holes drilled at Kuri-Yawi define a maar-diatreme environment in mafic volcanic host sequence. Alteration mineral vectors and elevated silver values in holes YW-003, 6 and 7 indicate that the core of the mineralized system should lie to the southeast. Hole YW-009, drilled to the southeast, has intense and pervasive hydrothermal clay mineral alteration (illite with areas of kaolinite) and silica-carbonate veinlets that exhibit epithermal textures over a vertical interval of some 800m, which are encouraging features consistent with proximity to an epithermal system.
- 1D inversion of MobileMT geophysical data collected in Q4, 2020 and Q1, 2021 delineated a target (Target D) that had the characteristics of an epithermal system above a deeper porphyry lying along trend of the vector described above. Drill holes YW-008 and YW-009 tested this target with negative results. 3D inversion modelling appears to provide a better means of processing MobileMT data in mountainous terrain and has defined different target locations from the 1D modelling.

Following the February 2022 Review the Company determined that this target was prioritized for 2022 and be one of three target areas prioritized for further exploration and target development work, prior to any future drilling decisions.

Table 5: Drilling to date at Kuri-Yawi.

Hole #	Target	Dates		Hole Length (m)
		Start	End	
2019-2020 Campaign:				
YW-001	Target A - epithermal	2019-10-25	2019-11-10	533
YW-002		2019-11-15	2019-11-27	559
YW-003	Target B - epithermal	2019-12-02	2019-12-04	261
YW-004	Target C - epithermal	2019-12-09	2019-12-18	517
YW-005		2020-01-12	2020-01-17	347
YW-006	Target B - epithermal	2020-01-21	2020-01-25	288
YW-007		2020-01-28	2020-02-07	504
Sub-total metreage				**3,009**
2021 Campaign:				
YW-008	Target D – epithermal &	2021-03-24	2020-05-10	1,212
YW-009	porphyry	2021-05-17	2021-06-10	736
Sub-total metreage				**1,948**
Total				**4,957**

(b) Tiria-Shimpia:

Exploration in this area shows a consistent link between the Shimpia and Tiria targets. The silver-zinc-lead-barite mineralization that was originally named "Shimpia" has many features characteristic of epithermal mineralization similar to the "Tiria" group of targets. Our approach is now to view the targets as a continuum similar to the Colquijirca district that contains the Cerro de Pasco – Marcapunta mineralized system in Peru that encompasses epithermal gold-silver and carbonate replacement silver-zinc-lead deposits. This target is discussed further under Carbonate Replacement targets below. Following the February 2022 Review the priority of this target has been downgraded for 2022.

(c) Latorre C:

Latorre C is a area in which sinter has been identified over an extensive area. Textural characteristics have been used to identify probable upwelling zones where geyser throats would have been located, and these represent the likely location of underlying epithermal veins. One of these zones has associated gold in soil. 1D MobileMT data modelling shows the presence of a conductor at depth that is consistent with the more proximal features in the sinter layer. Following the February 2022 Review the priority of this target has been downgraded for 2022.

(d) Kuripan:

Gold was panned from three different streams in the Kuripan target area. Epithermal-type silica veinlets occur in volcanic tuff in the area in which gold was panned, with concentrate samples returning up to 1 gram per tonne (“g/t”) gold. Stream sediment sample results have elevated concentrations of pathfinder elements such as silver, arsenic, antimony, mercury, molybdenum, selenium and thallium, that are commonly associated with epithermal gold systems. A soil grid implemented over the area highlighted by the stream anomalies returned anomalies in epithermal pathfinders such as arsenic, antimony, mercury, molybdenum, selenium and thallium. Erratic gold anomalies in soil up to 58ppb Au are presents to the north of the area. Following the February 2022 Review the Company determined that this target was prioritized for 2022 and be one of three target areas prioritized for further exploration and target development work, prior to any future drilling decision.

3.2.4 Sediment-Hosted Copper-Silver Targets

The December 2019 Technical Report recommended a budget of $1,200,000 for exploration on sedimentary-hosted copper-silver targets. Actual expenditure on this target type was $805,288 in 2020 and $3,078,412 in the year ended December 31, 2021 (Table 2). To date, 4,311m has been drilled in nine holes on sediment-hosted copper-silver targets (Table 6). The next milestone for sediment-hosted copper targets for exploration work was to confirm continuity of potentially economic mineralization from surface to depth with a drill program of 500m (Table 4). The objective of Hole TSN1-009 at Tsenken was to sample the contact of a “salt wall” lying along a prominent fault structure. Such sites have historically yielded abundant copper from projects in Peru and so the drill hole was meant to test an analogous geological setting. Unfortunately, the hole collapsed due to caving in salt at a downhole depth of 369 metres and therefore the drilling was unable to achieve its objective. It had been projected to intersect the target area at 400-500 metres. Low anomalous copper and silver were returned from a 9-metre interval downhole at 321 to 331 metres.

- Drilling at Tsenken has underscored the fact that copper mineralization is likely to have been leached by today’s weathering profile for at least 120m below surface where the copper-silver mineralization is not bound to carbon fragments in the host rock. This means that different approaches are required to determine possible continuity of mineralization in sedimentary layers where they come to surface.
- Two holes were drilled on the Tsenken N1 target (Table 6) for a total of 1,155m in Q1, 2021. Hole TSN-001 intersected native copper immediately beneath a lava unit that provides a seal through which potentially mineralizing hydrothermal fluids would not be able to permeate. The identification of this lava seal resulted in a change to the target concept and holes TSN-002 and 003 were sited to intersect natural gas and oil trap sites where greater concentrations of copper sulphides could be expected. Copper mineralization trended from zero intersected in the westernmost hole, increasing in grade and number of mineralized intervals to the east.
- Holes TSN1-004 and TSN1-005 were drilled to the northwest of the west-east profile of holes TSN1-001 to TSN1-003 for an aggregate metreage of 609.45m (Table 6) on the concept of a link between copper-silver at Tsenken and silver-zinc at Tiria-Shimpia.
- Hole TSN1-006 was drilled near TSN1-003, designed to intersect sedimentary-hosted mineralization in close proximity to a fault that was active at the time of accumulation of the red-beds. The hole ended in salt which is thought to be a diapiric feature which could be many hundreds of metres wide.
- Hole TSN1-007 was sited in the west where the base of the red-bed sequence is located. The hole passed through the red-bed sequence into a 26m thick evaporite layer which, importantly, has approximately 50m of finely disseminated pyrite beneath it. Although the pyritic unit has no copper grade of interest, it is important in that it confirms the relevance of the exploration model that metal-bearing fluids (in the case of hole 7, iron-rich fluids) reacted with sulphate from the evaporite layer to precipitate iron sulphide (pyrite). The implication is that the layer beneath the evaporite is a target for copper mineralization closer to the faults that controlled the migration of metal-bearing fluids. Such a site was tested with hole TSN1-009, and there is a possibility of deepening hole TSN1-008 to test for copper mineralization beneath the salt and evaporite layer.
- Hole TSN1-008 was sited to intersect a mineralized layer that had been mapped at surface and test below an area of enrichment of copper, arsenic and molybdenum in soil associated with an evaporite layer.

Table 6: Drilling to date sediment-hosted copper-silver

Hole #	Target	Drill Period		Length (m)
		Start	End	
TSN1-001	Tsenken N1	2021-02-08	2021-03-08	722.37
TSN1-002		2021-04-19	2021-05-08	432.60
TSN1-003		2021-05-13	2021-05-26	408.78
TSN1-004		2021-06-12	2021-06-21	324.39
TSN1-005		2021-06-28	2021-07-05	285.06
TSN1-006		2021-07-09	2021-07-30	666.10
TSN1-007		2021-08-07	2021-09-05	783.01
TSN1-008		2021-09-13	2021-09-21	319.64
TSN1-009		2021-11-26	2021-12-04	369.00

3.2.5 Intrusive-Related Copper Targets

The December 2019 Technical Report recommended a budget of $1,000,000 for exploration on intrusive-related targets. Actual expenditure on this target type was $4,223,749 in 2020 and $3,250,335 in the year ended December 31, 2021 (Table 2). This expenditure is significantly more than recommended at the time that the NI 43-101 Technical Report was written due to growing appreciation of the potential of intrusive-related mineralization in the Lost Cities Project area. To date, 1,891m has been drilled in six holes on the Tsenken N2 and N3 targets (Table 6). The next milestone for intrusive-related copper exploration was for field work and a modest drill program of 500m to confirm the presence of porphyry-style mineralization and mineral alteration by the end of Q1, 2022 (Table 4)., however the timing and priority of drilling this target has been re-evaluated as part of the February 2022 Review of priorities and the impact of the Q1, 2022 resurgence in cases of Covid-19 See 1.1.1.

(a) Tatasham

3D inversion of MobileMT data from the Tatasham target have defined a core of low resistivity that coincides with sandstone that covers that target. A magnetic body that is approximately 4km long by 3km wide is partially enclosed by elevated conductivity. Geological mapping shows systematic mineral alteration in an area in which dacite domes have been identified. Further field work and focused soil sampling is being used to refine the target, which is thought to be a porphyry-skarn system. Exploration is refining the area of most intense alteration and interest as a drill target.

(b) Awacha

Awacha is one of the only areas within the Lost Cities Project area in which extensive areas of QSP alteration has been mapped. QSP alteration is typical of the outer halo of copper and copper-gold porphyry deposits. The QSP alteration being exposed at surface in the Awacha area results from it being in an upfaulted block in which erosion is deeper than in the remainder of the Lost Cities Project. The target is a cluster of porphyries, a concept that is supported by prior regional magnetic geophysical data and the MobileMT data that was acquired in Q1, 2021. Soil sampling and alteration mineral mapping are in process to refine the specific targets within the target cluster. Based on refinement to the MobileMT processing method derived from the Kuri-Yawi area, MobileMT from the Awacha area is being reworked to define target location and depth so that drilling can be planned.

Following the February 2022 Review the Company determined that this target was prioritized for 2022 as one of three target areas for further exploration and target development work, prior to any future drilling decision.

(c) Tsenken N2, N3 and N4 - Iron Oxide Copper-Gold ("IOCG") targets:

A total of 1,891m was drilled in six scout holes at Tsenken N2 and Tsenken N3 (Table 7). Drilling of the magnetic geophysical targets with which copper enrichment in soil is associated at Tsenken N2 and N3, intersected a lava unit that contains mineral alteration characteristic of IOCG systems. The distribution of native copper mineralization is consistent with mineral alteration trends that indicate that the core of the target area lies to the northeast of the Tsenken N2/N3 targets – in the Tsenken N4 area. The Tsenken N2/N3 targets have been downgraded due to minimal potential to host significant copper-gold mineralization.

Table 7: Drilling to date intrusive-related copper-silver

Hole #	Target	Drill Period Start	Drill Period End	Length (m)
TS-001	Tsenken N2	2020-09-13	2020-09-20	186
TS-002		2020-09-24	2020-10-01	247
TS-003		2020-10-06	2020-10-10	212
TS-004	Tsenken N3	2020-10-21	2020-10-30	230
TS-005		2020-10-31	2020-11-13	494
TS-006		2020-11-20	2020-12-16	522
Total				**1,891**

(d) Kuri-Yawi B1

As described in the Epithermal section above, the deeper part of the Kuri-Yawi B1 target was based on 1D inversion of MobileMT data that showed a feature that had characteristics of a porphyry. Drill holes YW-008 and YW-009 tested this target and no porphyry was intersected, which led to a review of the method by which the MobileMT data were processed, resulting in a change to 3D modelling of all targets.

Following the February 2022 Review the Company determined that this target would move up the ranking for 2022 and be one of three target areas prioritized for further exploration and target development work, prior to any future drilling decision.

3.2.6 Carbonate Replacement Silver-Zinc-Lead Targets

(a) Tiria-Shimpia

The December 2019 Technical Report recommended a budget of $170,000 for exploration on carbonate replacement targets. Actual expenditure on this target type was $670,043 for 2020 and $1,499,317 for the twelve months ended December 31, 2021 (Table 2) Tiria-Shimpia has evolved into a target in which silver, zinc and associated elements are enriched in stream over a distance of 22km and will require significant additional funding to fully test it. Completion of the latest milestone for this carbonate-replacement silver-zinc target in the form of scout drilling was announced in early December. Drill hole SH-004 at Tiria-Shimpia intersected a grade of 12.4% (approximately 273 pounds per metric tonne) zinc, 5.4g/t silver, 61g/t gallium, and 9g/t indium over 2.0m at a down-hole depth of 52.0m. The mineralized interval lies within an 8.5m halo of 3% zinc. Despite the intercept being at a depth of approximately 37.0m vertically below surface, the sulphide minerals have been weathered, indicating that deeper drilling would be required to intersect unweathered sulphide mineralization. This initial data suggests that zinc is concentrated in shoots that contain high-grade material. Silver values delineate a more complex pattern than zinc, and additional data is required before a clear trend can be delineated.

An exploration summary of the carbonate-replacement target in the Lost Cities Project is as follows:

- Detailed mapping and sampling have identified mineralization that lies within the layering of the sedimentary rocks, commonly at the interface between sandstone and limestone, with the majority of the mineralization hosted by dolomitized limestone (hence the classification as CRD mineralization). Silver-zinc-lead also lies in steeply-inclined faults.
- Up to seven stacked layers of mineralization have been identified, extending between 500m and 1.2km along trend in the one area that has been intensely studied and sampled.
- Channel sampling has been undertaken where the mineralization is exposed from beneath the jungle floor.
- Results from the MobileMT survey that was flown over the northern part of the target area have been integrated with geological data from the field to refine target location, extension below surface, and shape.
- Three holes were drilled for a total of 1,018m in Q3 and hole 4 has been completed to a depth of 320m in Q4 (Table 8).

Another significant aspect of the silver-zinc-lead mineralization at Tiria-Shimpia is its potential relationship to sediment-hosted copper-silver. The Kupferschiefer in Poland and Germany shows a gradual change from copper-silver through lead-silver to zinc-silver mineralization on a district-scale. By analogy, Tiria-Shimpia could be the zinc-rich part of an extensive mineralized system that may have lead-silver and copper-silver components within the same fertile sedimentary layers. Hence the findings at Tiria-Shimpia are being applied to the exploration for sediment-hosted copper-silver.

Table 8: Drilling to date on carbonate-replacement silver-zinc-lead targets

Hole #	Target	Drill Period		Length (m)
		Start	End	
SH-001	Carbonate-replacement silver-zinc-lead	2021-07-01	2021-07-10	358
SH-002		2021-07-14	2021-07-27	404
SH-003		2021-08-09	2021-08-18	256
SH-004		2021-11-02	2021-11-12	320
Total				**1,338**

3.3 Mineral Property Interests and obligations

The Company made its annual concession fee payment of US$2,077,640 ($2,613,615) by the deadline of the end of March 2021. The concession fee is a key component of keeping the 42 concessions that constitute the Lost Cities Project, in good standing. This and other requirements for concession maintenance are detailed in the year ended December 31, 2021.

3.4 Corporate Social Responsibility

The Company's CSR team is working closely with communities, 96% of which are Indigenous, within the Lost Cities Project area. The Company's approach is aligned with the Equator Principles and United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. A Stakeholder Engagement Plan incorporates early stakeholder engagement with a social impact analysis and defines opportunities for mutually beneficial partnerships between the communities, the Company, and the Ecuadorian government. Specifically, the Company is working with the ministries of the Health, Agriculture, Education and Social Inclusion and Economy in addition to its normal-course interaction with the Ministry of Energy and Non-Renewable Resources (the "MENRR") and Ministry of the Environment, Water and Ecological Transition (the "MEWET"), to identify areas where the economic benefit of its exploration work can be maximized.

The Company has currently active access agreements with 44 of the 55 communities (80%) that have land within the Lost Cities Project area. In joint work between the communities, the Company and the Step Forward Foundation, clean water is now available in nine communities, and this work is on-going. In Q1, 2021, 436 part-time work opportunities were created involving people from 36 communities, while in Q2, 475 people from 43 communities were employed part-time. In Q3, 883 people from 46 communities and in Q4, 438 people from approximately 40 communities were employed part-time.

3.5 Health and Safety

The Company's COVID-19 response and impact is covered in section 1.1.1.

3.6 Environment & Water

Contaminated water, poor sanitation, and poor hygiene have been identified as the prime risk to the health of people living and working in the Lost Cities Project area; hence the Company is investing in education on basic sanitation and water purification methods in conjunction with the Step Forward Foundation. Preliminary assessments of water quality have been completed in 53 of the 55 communities within the area of influence of the Lost Cities Project. The objective of each assessment is to evaluate various solutions and develop budgets that can be presented to regional government, foundations, and communities to find a means of financing, implementing, and maintaining clean (filtered) water systems as a first step and subsequently upgrading them to potable water systems. Working with the communities, the Step Forward Foundation and local authorities, clean water has been made available to nine communities and washrooms have been installed in six with a proportion of these projects being financed by the provincial government.

The Technical Water Group is in frequent contact with MEWET regarding the processing of water-use permits required for scout drilling. Careful monitoring of water quality upstream and downstream of water offtake points for drilling and camp use, is ongoing and no issues have been detected.

3.7 Mineral concessions

3.7.1 Ecuador Project

a) Mineral concessions and obligations

The Company acquired the rights, title and 100% interest in the Lost Cities Project, comprised of certain mineral concessions covering 207,764Ha in southeastern Ecuador, on December 27 and 28, 2016 and the concessions were subsequently registered with the Mining Registry of the Mining and Non-Renewable Natural Resources Regulation and Control Agency in compliance with the Mining Law. The concessions are valid for 25 years, renewable for a subsequent 25-year period, provided that the concessions are maintained in good standing.

Mineral concessions are regulated according to the following phases:

- **Initial Exploration (up to four years).** On December 31, 2020, the Ecuadorian government adopted new legislation establishing that the four years of Initial Exploration starts on the day the mineral concession holder, having completed certain administrative acts, receives the permits required to effectively conduct work and not, as had previously been the case, the date when the concession is first granted. As a result, the effective date for the start of Initial Exploration is considered on a case-by-case basis with each concession having its own initiation date from which the four-year Initial Exploration term is counted. The administrative documents required before permits are granted include: i) Environmental Registry; ii) Certificate of non-affectation of water sources; and iii) Affidavit of not affecting public infrastructure. Each year a concession holder is required to pay a concession fee and meet minimum expenditure requirements, calculated as follows:
  - In accordance with the Mining Law, by March 31 each year a Company must pay a concession fee for each concession it holds. The concession fee during the Initial Exploration phase is calculated as 2.5% of the Unified Basic Remuneration ('UBR') per hectare. In 2021 the UBR was USD400, which equates to US10 per hectare. The UBR is assessed annually and is subject to change. Subsequent to the year end the UBR was increased to US425 for 2022.
  - The Concession holder is also required to make minimum qualifying expenditures on each concession such that they satisfy both the Required Expenditure which is USD$5 per hectare during Initial Exploration, rising to $10 per hectare thereafter, and the Committed Expenditure, an annual amount that the concession holder files with the Ministry of Energy and Non-Renewable Resources, that it is planning to spend in the subsequent year. Importantly, the annual concession fees are included in the calculation of the minimum expenditures required.
  - The concession fees paid, potential future fee obligations and expenditure commitments are set out below.

Table 9. Summary of expenditure thresholds and commitments related to the Lost Cities Project

Initial Exploration Phase				
Year	**Annual concession fee**	**Expenditure Required (USD)**	**Committed Expenditure**	**Actual Expenditure (USD)**
1 (2017)	$1,973,198[1]	$1,038,820[2]	$1,060,000[2]	$3,354,497
2 (2018)	2,004,923[1]	2,077,640[2]	1,090,000[2]	4,396,820
3 (2019)	2,046,475[1]	2,077,640[2]	2,098,000[2]	5,116,155
4 (2020)	2,077,640[1]	2,077,640[2]	2,081,800[2]	8,627,136
5 (2021)	2,077,640[1]	2,077,640[2]	2,081,800[2]	12,820,134
Estimated 6 (2022)	2,207,492[1]	2,077,640[2]	-[6]	-[3]
Estimated 7 (2023)	1,945,851[4]	2,077,640[5]	-[6]	-[3]
Estimated 8 (2024)	$525,937[4]	2,077,640[5]	-[6]	-[3]

[1] Paid

[2] Requirement satisfied.

[3] Reported by March 31 of the following year.

[4] The Initial Exploration fee obligation for years 2023 and 2024 are estimates only, and assume that all of the concessions will be held until their Initial Exploration expiry date and that the UBR remains at USD425. The Company is continuously evaluating the concessions and will not renew those of lower geological interest and therefore amounts to be paid and spent will reduce accordingly. The Company had previously announced that it was anticipating reducing the number of concessions in 2022 by 50%, however as a result of the February 2022 Review the Company determined, subject to financing, to maintain up to 100% of its concessions.

[5] 2023 and 2024 amounts are estimated maximum Required Expenditures that assumes the current number of concessions are maintained and a continuing fee of USD10.63 per hectare

[6] For 2022, 2023 and 2024 the Committed Expenditure are not known at this time as they are derived from annual work programs not yet determined.

- **Advanced Exploration (up to four years).** At any time prior to 60 days before the expiry of the Initial Exploration period, a concession holder can apply for a further four years of Advanced Exploration. The size of each concession must be reduced by a minimum of 10 hectares and the annual concession fee, still payable by March 31 each year, doubles to 5% of the UBR. For 2021 this would equate to USD$20 per hectare, rising to US21.25 per hectare for 2022.

  In cases where an application to move a concession to Advanced Exploration occurs after the Initial Exploration concession fee is paid prior to March 31 of that year, the concession holder must pay the incremental difference in the concession fee between the date on which the resolution to start the advanced exploration period is issued until December 31 of that year.

  At this time the Company does not know which and how many of its concessions will be advanced to the Advanced Exploration phase and therefore the total potential concession fee exploration and expenditure obligations for concessions that advance to Advanced Exploration is unknown.

- **Economic Evaluation** (up to two years) of any deposit identified, which can be extended for an additional two-year period; and

- Thereafter, the concessions are in the **Exploitation Phase**.

b) Relinquishment or cancellation of concessions

The size of the concession area constituting the Project may be reduced at the Company's discretion, based on exploration results. Conversely, mineral concessions can be cancelled by the State, for various reasons including, misrepresentation by the concession-holder of the stage of the concessions' exploration and development, by causing an excessive environmental impact, irreparable damage to Ecuadorian cultural heritage, or by the violation of human rights.

c) Exploration entitlements

The properties are subject to two percent (2%) net smelter return royalty on metal production and a two percent (2%) net sales return royalty on non-metallic products, held by Dr. Keith Barron, vendor and current Chairman, CEO, and largest shareholder of the Company.

3.7.2 Peru Project

The Company holds applications for mineral concessions which once granted become "Titles" to mineral concessions. Whether the application is in progress or has been granted, the Company is required to make an annual concession fee of US$3.00 per hectare.

a) Obligations related to the concession and concession applications

At year ended December 31, 2021, the Company's land position in Peru consists of a total of 280 concession applications and concession titles covering 275,676Ha.

- The applications are progressing through a process that includes verification that the applications do not cover existing concessions or ecologically fragile areas and the publication of the INGEMMET-vetted applications in the local press in the province in which the concession applications lie.
- An annual concession fee of US$3.00 per hectare is required to be paid by the end of June to keep the concessions in good standing (Table 10).

- At this time, the Company has no current plans to incur further expenditures on the project in Peru, and is considering alternatives to further this project, including potential joint venture opportunities.

Table 10. Summary of concession-related obligations for the Peru Project.

Annual Obligations	Concession applications		Concessions granted		US$
	number	hectares	number	hectares	
2021 obligations	298	286,876	117	115,800	1,208,029
Obligation satisfied by cash	-	-	-	-	(373,429)
Obligation satisfied by credit certificates [1]	-	-	-	-	(352,925)
Concessions applications dropped	(92)	(84,100)	-	-	(319,956)
Concessions granted dropped	-	-	(43)	(42,300)	(161,719)
	206	202,776	74	73,500	-
2022 obligations and annually thereafter	165	158,176	115	110,900	737,929 [2]

[1] Previously recorded as Advances for mineral property interests
[2] The 2022 obligations and annually thereafter is approximately $922,400 (USD737,929)

b) Exploration

Review of geophysical data, principally seismic supported by magnetics and gravity, has revealed a framework of salt diapirism controlled by a fault network that extends through northern Peru. Early work suggests that salt tectonics drove basin brines that are assumed to have contained copper, silver, and potentially lead and zinc, to specific trap-sites. This work has provided the Company with a means of prioritizing concessions for their potential to host significant copper mineralization.

4. CONSOLIDATED LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020

Table 11. Expenditures for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020.

For the years ended December 31,	2021	2020
Operating expenses		
Exploration expenditures (detailed below)	**$17,384,792**	$12,433,119
Stock-based compensation	**2,451,946**	2,781,670
Investor relations and business development	**718,194**	672,706
Office and general	**1,056,803**	878,109
Management fees	**497,573**	527,397
Professional and administrative fees	**368,037**	456,044
Regulatory and transfer agent fees	**206,673**	190,120
Directors’ and advisor fees	**86,250**	75,000
Amortization	**58,017**	48,378
Project evaluation expenses including travel	**-**	9,671
Total expenses	**$22,828,285**	$18,072,214
Other expenses (income):		
Loss (gain) on foreign exchange	**1,813**	(61,076)
Interest income	**(6,144)**	(13,206)
Interest expense	**-**	11,713
Accretion of shareholder contribution	**581,825**	481,347
Loss and comprehensive loss for the year	**$23,405,779**	$18,490,992

Table 12. Breakdown of exploration expenditures for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020.

For the years ended December 31,	**2021**	2020
ECUADOR		
Geology and field operations:		
- Employee costs	**$2,872,321**	$2,374,944
- Camp costs, equipment, supplies	**1,926,429**	1,212,474
- Project management	**207,511**	222,079
- Travel, accommodation	**650,393**	218,633
- Administration	**95,436**	70,634
- Environment, health & safety	**813,332**	566,532
- Water	**189,292**	147,490
- Drilling	**4,191,848**	1,746,201
Geochemistry	**343,642**	1,093,296
Geophysics	**1,004,211**	335,595
Expert consultants	**289,959**	118,778
Other technical studies	**2,504**	288,065
Corporate social responsibility	**847,419**	888,968
Concession maintenance - legal	**85,697**	75,452
Concession maintenance – annual fees	**2,613,615**	2,785,907
	16,133,607	$12,145,046
PERU		
Geology and field operations:		
- Travel, accommodation	**5,049**	-
- Technical consulting	**70,034**	68,759
Concession maintenance - Legal	**120,902**	154,709
Concession fees	**1,055,200**	180,636
Concession fees recoveries	**-**	(116,031)
	1,251,185	288,073
TOTAL EXPLORATION EXPENSE	**$17,384,792**	$12,433,119

At year ended December 31, 2021, the Company incurred a loss of $23,405,779 (2020 - $18,490,992), increasing the accumulated deficit from $60,463,012 at December 31, 2020 to $82,884,639 at December 31, 2021. The Company's accounting policy is to expense exploration expenditures and therefore exploration represents the majority (74%) of the total loss. The major contributor to the loss in the year is an $4.9 million increase in exploration expenses. A discussion of the principal expenditure items follows:

Exploration expenditures

The largest costs for 2021 relate to the scout drill programs that were active throughout the year and are described in more detail for the various targets in section 3. The costs of geophysics undertaken in the first half of the year was also significant. Both drilling and geophysics, particularly in the first half of the year incurred cost significantly higher than anticipated. This was due in part to the learning curve involved, this being the Company's first helicopter-supported drill program in these particularly remote parts of the Project area that is both mountainous and tropical jungle, and resulted in numerous unforeseen challenges, exacerbated by the on-going impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. The effect of these challenges resulted in less meterage being drilled in the first quarter, and the planned drill program falling behind schedule. This caused an increase in estimated costs and time required to complete the overall drill program requiring additional funding that was secured by way of a marketed overnight offering completed on April 1, 2021 and with an expansion of the proposed program being further funded by the October 21, 2021 marketed overnight offering. The use of proceeds of those offerings are detailed in the Short Form Offering Memorandum dated March 26, 2021 and October 14, 2021.

With the experience gained from the initial stage of the heli-supported drill campaign from October 2020 to March 2021, the Company adjusted its operations from the second quarter, improving the efficiency of the drilling and improving cost management through the second and third quarters, although it was not possible to catch-up on the planned drill program completely nor recover the first half additional costs.

As a consequence of the drilling and geophysics taking longer than planned, as discussed above as exacerbated by significant standby time due to bad weather that continued through Q1 and then improving later in Q2, 2021. As a consequence, most of the associated expenses related to supporting the drilling and geophysical surveys also increased as the work became protracted.

Substantial increases in other exploration costs such as camp costs, administration, environment, health and safety and CSR and were planned to support the level of activity as it expanded across multiple new and more dispersed field camps. However, the additional delays in the drilling and geophysical programs meant that these supporting resources had to be funded for a much longer period of time with the costs increasing proportionally. Geochemistry and technical consulting expense decreased significantly as a lower number of sample and analysis was taken in the year with the focus on drilling.

Concession fee payments and related filings, were made on time in March 2021 to ensure the concessions remain in good standing.

Other Operating Expenditures are as follows:

The Stock based compensation expense is the single largest expenditure item; it is a non-cash item recording the attributable cost of Stock Options and RSUs issued during and prior to the current period. All other costs are largely consistent year on year as there has been no appreciable increase in the scale of corporate and related expenditure.

Table 13: Cash Flow activities

Cash Flow Activities	**Year ended December 31, 2021**	Year ended December 31, 2020
Operating	**$(20,022,726)**	$14,622,396
Financing	**16,444,757**	17,635,940
Investing	**(78,330)**	(63,929)
(Decrease)/increase in cash during the period	**$(3,656,299)**	$2,949,615

At the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company's cash position decreased approximately by $3.65 million (Table 13). The main cash outflows for the current reporting period consist of exploration and corporate expenditures described in the above section on Statement of Loss and are included as Operating activity in the Cash Flow statement.

5. SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULT

Table 14. Summary of quarterly result.

Quarters Ended	**Net revenue**	**Net Loss**	**Loss per Share**
December 31, 2021	-	$3,952,337	$0.07
September 30, 2021		5,776,122	0.12
June 30, 2021	-	6,099,460	0.14
March 31, 2021	-	7,577,859	0.17
December 31, 2020	-	5,473,841	0.12
September 30, 2020	-	3,219,597	0.07
June 30, 2020	-	2,034,877	0.05
March 31, 2020	-	$7,762,677	$0.20

6. LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Capital management

The Company considers the capital that it manages to include share capital, share premium, warrants, contributed surplus, shareholder contribution and accumulated deficit, which at December 31, 2021 was a deficit $309,791 (December 31, 2020 – a surplus $3,459,012). The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, based on the funds needed in order to support the acquisition and exploration of mineral properties. Management does this in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. There has been no change with respect to the overall capital risk management strategy during the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020. Neither the Company nor its subsidiaries are subject to externally imposed capital requirements, other than those of the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSXV"), which requires adequate working capital or financial resources of the greater of (i) $50,000 and (ii) an amount required in order to maintain operations and cover general and administrative expenses for a period of six months. As at December 31, 2021, the Company believes it is compliant with the policies of the TSXV.

Capital raises, short-term loan

On April 1, 2021, the Company closed its previously announced overnight marketed offering of units of the Company, including exercise in full of the over-allotment option. A total of 2,507,000 Units were sold at a price of $3.10 per Unit for gross proceeds of $7,771,700. Each unit is comprised of one common share in the capital of the Company and one common share purchase warrant.

On April 7, 2021, the Company closed a private placement of 403,709 units were sold at a price of $3.10 per Unit for gross proceeds of $1,251,498. Each unit is comprised of one common share in the capital of the Company and one common share purchase warrant.

On October 21, 2021, the Company closed its previously announced overnight marketed public offering of units of the Company, including exercise in full of the over-allotment option. A total of 3,835,250 Units were sold at a price of $1.80 per unit for gross proceeds of approximately $6.9 million.

On October 21, 2021, the Company closed its previously announced private placement of units of the Company. A total of 1,256,037 units were sold at a price of $1.80 per unit for gross proceeds of approximately $2.26 million. Each unit is comprised of one (1) common share in the capital of the Company and one common share purchase warrant.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The Company endeavors to have sufficient cash on demand to meet expected operational expenses, including the servicing of financial obligations; this excludes the potential impact of extreme circumstances that cannot be reasonably predicted.

The Company generates cash flow primarily from its financing activities. As at December 31, 2021, the Company had available cash of $4,522,657 (2020 - $8,178,956) to settle current liabilities of $1,219,364 (2020 - $1,468,117). Also, the Company has a long-term liability of $4,043,912 (2020 - $4,182,495). All the Company's financial liabilities generally have contractual maturities of less than 30 days and are subject to normal trade terms, except for its promissory notes. In addition to the commitments disclosed in section 17, the Company is obligated to the following contractual maturities of undiscounted cash flows as at December 31, 2021:

Table 15. Summary of financial liabilities at December 31, 2021.

In Canadian $ equivalents	Carry amount	Contractual cash flows	January 1 ,2022 to December 31, 2022	January 1 ,2023 to December 31, 2023
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	1,219,364	1,219,364	1,219,364	-
Promissory note 2017	582,265	588,195	-	588,195
Promissory note 2019	4,018,021	4,050,204	-	4,050,204
	5,819,650	5,857,763	1,219,364	4,638,399

As the Company has no steady source of revenues or cash flow and has implemented its exploration plan largely as anticipated as amended by the February 2022 Review, it is highly probable that additional financing will be required during 2022 to further advance exploration at the Project, to meet ongoing financial obligations and discharge the Company's liabilities, in the normal course of business. The Company is considering different sources of potential funding to advance exploration, including equity issuances, short-term loans, the exercise of warrants and stock options and joint venture partnerships.

Funding Outlook

As the Company currently has no source of revenues or cash flow, periodic financings are required to advance exploration at the Project, to meet ongoing obligations and discharge the Company's liabilities in the normal course of business.

The Company has been successful in funding its operations, including the payment of the 2021 concession fees, and the on-going exploration activities including scout drilling, CSR activities as well as corporate costs in Ecuador, Peru and Canada.

Novel Coronavirus ("COVID-19")

The Company's operations could be significantly adversely affected by the effects of a widespread global outbreak of a contagious disease, including the recent outbreak of respiratory illness caused by COVID-19. The impact to date is that additional costs associated with conducting the Company's COVID-19 protocol, which include the direct costs of testing, increased cleaning as well as periodic limits on numbers of personnel and lost time due to quarantine requirements. However, operations were able to continue for most of the year although sometimes at a reduced level. The Company cannot accurately predict the impact COVID-19 will have on its operations and the ability of others to meet their obligations with the Company, including uncertainties relating to the ultimate geographic spread of the virus, the severity of the disease, the duration of the outbreak, and the length of travel and quarantine restrictions imposed by governments of affected countries. In addition, a significant outbreak of contagious diseases in the human population could result in a widespread health crisis that could adversely affect the economies and financial markets of many countries, resulting in an economic downturn that could further affect the Company's operations and ability to finance its operations.

7. INDEBTEDNESS

Promissory note 2017

Table 16. Summary of indebtedness relating to promissory note 2017 at December 31, 2021.

For the year ended December 31,	2021	2020
Balance, beginning of year	**$567,102**	$569,828
Interest rate benefit recognized as shareholder contribution	**(131,698)**	11,713
Accretion expense	**73,803**	-
Foreign exchange translation (gain)	**2,481**	(14,439)
Balance, end of year	**$511,688**	$567,102

On March 20, 2017, Dr. Barron, advanced USD 2,000,000 by way of a promissory note to the Company to facilitate the payment of the 2017 mineral concession fees. USD 1,000,000 was repaid on May 29, 2021; USD 217,168 ($280,000) was settled for 700,000 stock options, with an exercise price of $0.40, on April 2, 2018 and $500,000 was repaid in cash on August 16, 2018. The loan is unsecured bearing an interest rate of 2% per annum which is considered to be below a market rate of interest for such a loan. IFRS requires that where an interest rate is below the market rate, estimated at 15%, there is deemed to be a benefit to the shareholders and as such that portion of the promissory loan considered to represent that benefit is recorded in equity as a shareholder contribution. The amount of the benefit is then recognized over the life of the promissory note as an accretion expense. On September 30, 2020, Dr. Barron agreed to amend the terms of his promissory note issued in 2019 such that it will become repayable on the day following the one-year anniversary of Dr. Keith Barron requesting repayment. The accretion on the promissory note will be accounted for as a shareholder contribution until such time that the repayment is requested by the Lender.

Promissory note 2019

Table 17. Summary of indebtedness relating to promissory note issued in April 2019 at December 31, 2021.

For the year ended December 31,	2021	2020
Balance, beginning of year	**$3,615,393**	**$3,370,530**
Interest rate benefit recognized as shareholder contribution	(608,574)	(134,943)
Accretion expense	508,195	481,347
Foreign exchange translation gain	17,210	(101,541)
Balance, end of year	**$3,532,223**	**$3,615,393**

On April 22, 2019, Dr. Barron, advanced USD 3,000,000 by way of a promissory note to the Company. The loan is unsecured bearing an interest rate of 2% per annum which is considered to be below a market rate of interest for such a loan. IFRS requires that where an interest rate is below the market rate, estimated at 15%, there is deemed to be a benefit to the shareholders and as such that portion of the promissory loan considered to represent that benefit is recorded in equity as a shareholder contribution. The amount of the benefit is then recognized over the life of the promissory note as an accretion expense. On

August 20, 2020, Dr. Barron agreed to amend the terms of his promissory note issued in 2019 such that it will become repayable on the day following the one year anniversary of Dr. Keith Barron requesting repayment. The Company has assessed the accounting for the amendment of the terms of the promissory note and concluded that the amendment is a modification. As such, the carrying amount of the liability at its modification date will be amortized over the new term of the promissory note. The accretion on the promissory note will be accounted for as a shareholder contribution until such time that the repayment is requested by the Lender.

8. EQUITY

Stock Options – Activity during the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company completed the following:

Table 18. Summary of stock options issued with related expense.

	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Estimated Fair Value
Balance - December 31, 2019	**2,906,260**	**$2.41**	**$3,573,576**
Issued	1,420,000	3.42	1,414,031
Exercised	(717,000)	1.45	(838,920)
Expired	(68,260)	2.50	(108,297)
Stock-based compensation expense	-	-	1,111,549
Balance - December 31, 2020	**3,541,000**	**2.99**	**5,151,939**
Issued	240,000	3.10	356,830
Exercised	(20,000)	(2.68)	(40,180)
Expired	(300,000)	(2.97)	(520,018)
Stock-based compensation expense	-	-	1,477,524
Balance – December 31, 2021	**3,461,000**	**$3.00**	**$6,426,095**

Stock options - Outstanding at December 31, 2021:

Table 29. Detail of options issued with estimated fair value.

Issued Number of Options	Exercisable Number of Options	Exercise Price	Expiry Date	Estimated Fair Value
150,000	150,000	$2.30	May 26, 2022	256,242
200,000	200,000	$2.00	November 2, 2022	205,625
250,000	250,000	$2.89	March 2, 2023	541,934
116,000	116,000	$2.68	April 5, 2023	233,047
180,000	180,000	$3.40	April 5, 2023	457,200
48,000	48,000	$3.40	January 16, 2024	121,920
77,000	77,000	$2.97	June 28, 2024	170,940
880,000	880,000	$2.70	October 24, 2024	1,651,102
300,000	200,000	$3.16	February 7, 2025	697,345
920,000	613,333	$3.51	November 17, 2025	1,551,410
100,000	100,000	$3.25	December 22, 2025	182,500
200,000	66,667	$3.21	January 25, 2026	301,834
40,000	20,000	$2.51	July 1, 2026	54,996
3,461,000	**2,901,000**			**$6,426,095**

Restricted Stock Units - The following summarizes the RSU activity during the year ended December 31, 2021:

Table 20. Summary of RSU activity at year ended December 31, 2021 and 2020.

	Number of RSUs	Weighted Average Fair Value	Estimated Fair Value
Balance – December 31, 2019	**189,700**	**$2.32**	**$143,171**
Issued	338,700	3.46	84,371
Shares issued for RSUs	(18,500)	(2.27)	(42,067)
Shares to be issued for RSUs	(89,400)	(2.06)	(183,949)
Stock-based compensation expense	-	-	206,572
Balance – December 31, 2020	**420,500**	**3.07**	**208,098**
Cancelled RSUs	(41,500)	(3.27)	(68,879)
Shares to be issued for RSUs	(143,800)	(3.21)	(465,724)
Stock-based compensation expense	-	-	617,593
Balance – December 31, 2021	**235,200**	**$3.32**	**$291,088**

Shares to be issued

	Number of Shares to be Issued	Estimated Fair Value
Balance – December 31, 2020	**89,400**	**$183,949**
Share issued	(6,500)	(11,399)
Shares to be issued for vested RSUs	143,800	465,724
Shares to be issued for stock option exercise	20,000	93,780
Balance –December 31, 2021	**246,700**	**$732,054**

Warrants - The following summarizes the warrants and Agents' warrants activity and outstanding warrants and Agents' warrants for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020:

Table 21. Summary of warrant and agents' warrant activity at year ended December 31, 2021 and 2020.

	Number of Warrants/ Agents' Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Estimated Fair Value
Balance – December 31, 2019	**936,501**	**$3.90**	**$442,215**
Issued warrants private placement	1,043,567	4.25	585,000
Share issue costs attributable to warrants	-	-	(41,125)
Issued warrants	1,339,750	5.50	1,391,843
Issued agents warrants	160,770	4.30	265,271
Share issue costs attributable to warrants	-	-	(132,030)
Exercised	(64,750)	(3.08)	(30,772)
Expired	(34,900)	(3.00)	(16,601)
Balance – December 31, 2020	**3,380,938**	**4.87**	**2,463,801**
Issued warrants public offering	3,835,250	2.20	2,036,450
Issued agents warrants[1]	230,115	1.80	310,549
Issued warrants private placement	1,256,037	2.20	702,476
Issued warrants public offering	2,507,000	4.25	1,557,352
Issued agents warrants[1]	150,420	3.10	295,074
Issued warrants private placement	430,709	4.25	282,108
Expired	(836,851)	(4.00)	(395,255)
Balance – December 31, 2021	**10,926,618**	**$3.44**	**$7,252,555**

[1] These are exercisable into units.

Outstanding warrants

Table 22. Summary of outstanding warrants at year ended December 31, 2021

Expiry date	Number of Warrants	Exercise Price
March 13, 2022	1,043,567	$3.40
October 29, 2022	1,339,750	$5.20
October 29, 2022	160,770	$4.30
April 1, 2024	2,507,000	$4.25
April 1, 2024	150,420	$3.10
April 1, 2024	403,709	$4.25
October 21, 2026	3,835,250	$2.20
October 21, 2026	230,115	$1.80
October 21, 2026	1,256,037	$2.20
Balance – December 31, 2021	**10,926,618**	

9. KEY MANAGEMENT EXPENSE

In accordance with IAS 24, key Management personnel are those having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company directly or indirectly, including any directors (executive and nonexecutive) of the Company. The remuneration of key management and directors of the Company was:

Table 23. Summary of key management expense at year ended December 31, 2021

For the year ended December 31,	2021	2020
Management fees corporate (1)	**$320,735**	$327,936
Management fees technical (1)	**385,600**	400,491
Director and advisor fees (2)	**86,250**	75,000
Stock-based compensation for key management and directors (3)	**1,281,144**	1,861,000
Total key management compensation expense	**$2,073,729**	**$2,664,427**

(1) Salary - corporate includes 100% CFO fees, 30% of the President's compensation. Salary - technical includes the remaining 70% of the President's compensation and 100% of the compensation paid to the Vice President, Exploration.

(2) Director's fees are $15,000 per annum, per director or $3,750 per quarter. An additional amount of $7,500 was paid to one outgoing director in lieu of them completing their full term.

(3) This figure is the estimated fair value expense of vested stock options and RSUs granted to key management and directors during the the nine months ended September 30, 2021 and 2020

10. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related parties include the Board of Directors, close family members and enterprises that are controlled by these individuals as well as certain persons performing similar functions. The Company entered into the following transactions with related parties during the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020:

(a) During the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company incurred $144,000 (2020 - $144,000) of administrative service costs including office, rent and general office services, to Big Silver Ltd. a company owned and controlled by the Chairman, CEO and principal shareholder. Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities at December 31, 2021 is $12,000 (2020 - $nil). These amounts are unsecured non-interest bearing and are due on demand.

(b) Certain Company employees undertake work for other companies with officers and directors in common and recharges those companies with the direct cost of the work done. The amounts receivable are unsecured, non-interest bearing and have no fixed terms of repayment. During the year ended December 31, 2021;

   a. $71,255 (2020-$nil) was recharged to U3O8 Corp. whose President, CEO and Director, Dr. Richard Spencer is also Aurania's President and Director (until his resignation on January 26, 2022), and Dr. Keith Barron, Director, Chairman and CEO of Aurania is also Chairman and Director of U3O8 Corp. At year ended December 31, 2021, $21,377 remained receivable.

b. $12,399 (2020-$nil) was recharged to Firestone Ventures Inc. Dr. Keith Barron, Chairman and CEO of the Company, is also President, CEO and Director of Firestone Ventures Inc. Dr. Richard Spencer (until his resignation on January 26, 2022), serves on the board of directors of Firestone Ventures Inc. At year ended December 31, 2021, $1,805 remained receivable, and

c. $2,911 (2020-$nil) was recharged to the Step Forward Foundation, a private charitable organization whose founder and Director Dr. Keith Barron, is also the Chairman and CEO of the Company. At year ended December 31, 2021, $281 remained receivable. This amount is unsecured, non-interest bearing and due on demand.

(c) For other related party transactions, see notes 7 Mineral property interests, 8 Promissory note, Share Capital 9(iii), 9(vi), 9 (vii), and 9 (viii), 11 Key management compensation expense and 19 Subsequent events of the audited consolidated financial statements at year ended December 31, 2021 and 2020.

11. OFF-BALANCE SHEET TRANSACTIONS

There are no other transactions contemplated at this time.

12. PROPOSED TRANSACTIONS

Like other mineral exploration enterprises, the Company may acquire or dispose of property assets as part of its normal-course business as determined by Management based on exploration results, opportunities, the competitive nature of the business, and availability of capital.

13. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

The Company prepares its financial statements in accordance with IFRS. Significant assumptions about the future and other sources of estimation uncertainty that Management has made at the 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:

(a) the inputs used in accounting for valuation of warrants and options which are included in the condensed consolidated statement of financial position.
(b) the inputs used in accounting for stock-based compensation expense in the condensed consolidated statement of loss.
(c) the $nil provision for decommissioning and restoration obligations which are included in the condensed consolidated statement of financial position.
(d) the existence and estimated amount of contingencies.
(e) the valuation of shareholder contribution in connection with the issue of promissory note.

14. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Changes in Accounting Policies

At year ended December 31, 2021, the Company adopted a number of new IFRS standards, interpretations, amendments and improvements of existing standards. These included IAS1 and IFRS3. These new standards and changes did not have any material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Financial Instruments

IFRS requires that the Company disclose information about the fair value of its financial assets and liabilities. The Carrying amounts of cash equivalents, receivables, trade and other accounts payable and promissory note on the statements of financial position approximate fair value because of the limited term of these instruments.

Fair value estimates are made by the Company at the date of the statement of financial position based on relevant market information and information about the financial instrument. These estimates are subjective in nature and involve uncertainties in significant matters of judgment and therefore cannot be determined with precision.

The Company does not have any derivative financial instruments. All financial instruments are initially recorded at fair value and designated upon inception into one of the following four categories: held-to-maturity, available-for-sale, loans and receivables or fair value through profit or loss.

15. RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

There were no significant changes in the material risk and uncertainties faced by the Company from those reported in the Management Discussion and Analysis at year ended December 31, 2021 apart from the increased risks associated with COVID-19 pandemic as discussed under section 8. Liquidity and Capital Resources above.

16. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Environmental contingencies
The Company's exploration activities are subject to various laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment. The Company conducts its operations so as to protect public health and the environment and believes its operations are materially in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations.

Service costs and consulting agreements
Commencing January 1, 2019, the Company entered into an agreement with Big Silver Ltd. a company owned and controlled by the Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and principal shareholder, for office rent and general office services. The terms include a monthly fee of $12,000 and can be terminated by either party with 180 days' notice.

The Company is party to certain management contracts. At the year-end these contracts contain minimum commitments of approximately $777,000 and additional contingent payments of up to approximately $760,000 upon the occurrence of a change of control. As a triggering event has not taken place, the contingent payments have not been reflected in these consolidated financial statements.

On July 9, 2021, the Company announced that it has retained Alpha Bronze, LLC. ("Alpha Bronze") to provide certain investor relations services. Under the terms of the agreement, the Company will pay Alpha Bronze a monthly fee of US$5,500 for a period of 12 months and grant Alpha Bronze 40,000 stock options with a term of five years, and an exercise price of $2.52.

On August 26, 2021, the Company entered into a twelve-month public relations consulting agreement for services in Ecuador. Pursuant to the agreement the consultant is paid USD5,500 a month.

17. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Review of operating and financing and strategy
On February 28, 2022 the Company announced a resetting of its operating and financing strategy discussed in section 1.1.2 (a)

Related party Loan
On March 18, 2022 the Company announced that it had entered into a US$1,187,500 loan with DR. Keith Barron, the Company's Chairman, CEO and largest shareholder pursuant to a promissory note issued by the Company to the Lender. In accordance with the terms and conditions of the promissory note, the loan is due and payable and shall be repaid in full upon notice of twelve months and one day from the Lender to the Company, whereupon all unpaid principal and accrued interest there under shall be payable to the Lender. The Loan is unsecured and bears interest at a rate of two percent (2%) per annum.

Private placement financings
On March 30, 2022 the Company closed its previously announced private placement financing for 1,993,653 units priced at $0.70 per unit, each unit consisting of one common share and one full warrant, the warrant having and exercise price of $1.25 per warrant and an expiry date of March 20, 2024. Dr. Keith Barron, Chairman, CEO and President and principal shareholder subscribed for $400,000 of this offering.

Warrants expiring
On March 13, 2022, 1,043,567 warrants with an exercise price of $3.40 expired unexercised.

18. QUALIFIED PERSON

The foregoing and technical information contained has been prepared or reviewed by Jean Paul Pallier, VPX, who is registered as a EurGeol with the European Federation of Geologists and is a "Qualified Person" for the purpose of National Instrument 43-101, Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects of the Canadian Securities Administrators.

19. SHARE DATA

Table 24. Summary of share data.

As at	Common Shares	Shares to be issued	Warrants	Agents' Warrants	Stock Options	RSUs	Fully Diluted
December 31, 2020	43,951,179	183,949	3,204,254	176,684	3,541,000	420,500	51,383,017
March 31, 2021	43,956,179	84,400	2,383,317	176,684	3,751,000	392,500	48,968,911
June 30, 2021	46,868,388	84,400	5,294,026	327,104	3,741,000	392,500	56,707,418
September 30, 2021	46,868,388	84,400	5,294,026	311,190	3,781,000	392,500	56,731,504
December 31, 2021	51,979,675	228,200	10,385,313	541,305	3,461,000	235,200	66,830,693
April 21, 2021	53,963,828	220,700	11,879,704	541,305	2,939,695	187,700	69,732,932

20. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The Company

Aurania Resources Ltd. was incorporated under the laws of Bermuda on September 26, 2007 pursuant to the provisions of *The Companies Act 1981* (Bermuda). On February 18, 2011, the Corporation registered extra-provincially in the Province of Ontario, Canada.

Directors, Officers and Management

Keith Barron – President, Chief Executive Officer, Chairman of the Board of Directors and Director
Warren Gilman – Director
Jonathan Kagan – Director
Nathalie Han – Director
Antony Wood – Chief Financial Officer
Jean Paul Pallier – Vice President - Exploration
Carolyn Muir – Vice President - Investor Relations

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Registered Office

31 Victoria Street, Hamilton, HM 10, Bermuda.

Exchange Listings

The Company's common shares ("Common Shares") are traded on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSX-V") under the symbol "ARU". The Company's shares started trading on the Frankfurt Exchange, symbol "20Q" on May 17, 2018, and on the OTCQB Venture Market in the United States on May 25, 2018, under the symbol "AUIAF". The OTCQB trading market is recognized by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") as an established public market.