Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the year ended December 31, 2021

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") was prepared as at April 11, 2022 and provides a discussion and analysis of the financial condition and results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2021. This discussion should be read in conjunction with the Company's financial statements and accompanying notes for the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2020.

References to the first, second, third and fourth quarters refer to the three months ended March 31, June 30, September 30 and December 31 of the respective years.

Unless context in the MD&A otherwise specifies, references made to "Goldstar" or the "Company" refers to Goldstar Minerals Inc. Goldstar is listed on the TSX Venture Exchange and trades under the symbol "GDM".

All amounts included in the MD&A are in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise specified. The Company's public filings can be reviewed under the Company's profile on the SEDAR website (www.sedar.com).

Benoit Moreau P.Eng., is a Qualified Person as defined by National Instrument 43-101 and has reviewed and approved the scientific and technical disclosure in this MD&A.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

The information presented contains "forward-looking information" under applicable Canadian legislation, concerning the business, operations and financial performance and condition of the Company. Forward-looking information include, but are not limited to, statements with respect to the estimation of mineral reserves and mineral resources; the realization of mineral reserve estimates; the timing and amount of estimated future exploration; costs of exploration; metal prices and demand for materials; capital expenditures; success of exploration and development activities; permitting time lines and permitting, mining or processing issues; government regulation of mining operations; environmental risks; and title disputes or claims. Generally, forward-looking statements and forward-looking information can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as "plans", "expects", "does not expect", "is expected", "budget", "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "intends", "anticipates", "does not anticipate",, "believes", or variations of such words and phrases or state that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might", "will be taken", "occur", or "be achieved". Forward-looking information is based on the opinions and estimates of management as of the date such statements are made, and they are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the actual results, level of activity, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking information, including, but not limited to, unexpected events during operations; variations in ore grade; risks inherent in the mining industry; delay or failure to receive board approvals; timing and availability of external financing on acceptable terms; risks relating to international operations; actual results of exploration activities; conclusions of economic valuations; changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined; and fluctuating metal prices and currency exchange rates. Although management of the Company has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in forward-looking information, there may be other factors that cause results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended. There can be no assurance that such statements will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking information. The Company does not undertake to update any forward-looking information that is incorporated by reference herein, except in accordance with applicable securities laws.

Investors are advised that National Instrument 43-101 of the Canadian Securities Administrators requires that each category of mineral reserves and mineral resources be reported separately. Mineral resources that are not mineral reserves have not demonstrated economic viability.

THE COMPANY

Goldstar Minerals Inc. is a public Canadian natural resource exploration and development company. The Company is focused on developing deposits that contain gold and technology metals in leading mining jurisdictions in Canada. The Company holds five mining properties, these being the Anctil Property, Nemenjiche Property, Fortune Property, and Panache North Property located in the Province of Québec, and the Prince Property located in the province of Newfoundland.

OVERVIEW AND OUTLOOK

An outbreak of a new strain of coronavirus (COVID-19) resulted in a major global health crisis which continues to have impacts on the global economy and the financial markets at the date of completion of the financial statements.

These events are likely to cause significant changes to the assets or liabilities in the coming year or to have a significant impact on future operations. Following these events, the Company has taken and will continue to take action to minimize the impact. However, it is impossible to determine the financial implications of these events for the moment.

In June 2021, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement financing. The Company issued a total of 4,000,000 flow-through shares at a price of $0.18 per share for aggregate gross proceeds of $720,000. At closing, the Company issued to finders 146,176 common shares in payment of finders' fees at $0.135 per share for a total value of $19,734.

In July 2021, the Goldstar completed its maiden diamond drilling program on the Anctil property. The Company drilled 13 holes totaling 2,703 metres. Assay results for the first six holes have been received. The best results obtained in these first six holes were 7.10 g/t Au over 1.0 metre and 3.86 g/t Au over 1.0 metre in DDH AN-21-05. Assays from the remaining seven holes will be reported once they are received and compiled. Among these remaining holes, three intersected the felsic intrusion.

The drilling program was designed to follow up on historical evidence for the presence of high-grade gold identified in a 1987 drill program carried out by a previous operator. A prospecting campaign carried out by Goldstar in the fall of 2020 outlined a large area of anomalous gold values and identified a tonalite intrusion in proximity to the historical gold intercept. Goldstar also conducted an airborne VTEM survey in 2020, which identified a newly interpreted NE-SW structure enhancing the potential suggested by the historical evidence. This structure provides a target of kilometric extent and motivated a different orientation for the drill holes in this program.

In July 2021, the Company entered into a Purchase and Sale Agreement with Benoit Moreau for the acquisition of 100% interest in 40 claims, totaling 2,232 hectares (22.32 km^2) contiguous to the Anctil property. In consideration for these claims, the Company issued 400,000 common shares at a price of $0.12 per share.

In September 2021, the Company began a detailed prospecting and geological survey on its Anctil property that was completed at the end of October 2021. The objective of the program was to follow up on some of the structural and geological information gathered from the recently completed drill program. A 3 km^2 area was investigated and 51 grab and rock saw samples from outcrops were collected and sent to the laboratory.

ANCTIL AND NEMENJICHE OPTION AGREEMENT:

On December 10, 2019, the Company entered into a Mineral Option and Purchase Agreement ("Option Agreement") with Les Ressources Tectonic Inc. (the "Owner") with respect to the Anctil and Nemenjiche Properties (the "Optioned Properties"). The Option Agreement, as amended, provides for the acquisition of an undivided interest of 100% in the Optioned Properties by paying the Owner in the aggregate an amount of $570,000 in cash payments and by incurring in the aggregate an amount of $2,200,000 in exploration expenditures over a three-year period, according to the following schedule. To date, the Owner has received cash payments of $270,000 and the Company has incurred its minimum commitment of $1,000,000 of exploration expenditures. As at December 31, 2021, the Company has incurred $853,686 of exploration expenditures towards its current $700,000 exploration commitment, including $132,746 incurred last year which was in excess of last year's exploration commitment of $300,000.

Date	Cash Payments	Exploration expenditures to be incurred
February 15, 2020	$50,000	-
December 10, 2020	$100,000	$300,000
December 10, 2021	$120,000	$700,000
April 10, 2023	$300,000	$1,200,000
Total	$570,000	$2,200,000

Upon exercise of the Option, Goldstar shall grant to the Owner a net smelter return royalty ("NSR") of 2% from production derived from the Properties of which royalty 100% can be purchased back by Goldstar for cancelation at any time by paying to the Owner the amount of $5,000,000. Until the Option Agreement is exercised or terminated, Goldstar shall solely fund any exploration expenditures on the Properties.

ANCTIL PROPERTY:

In June 2021, the Company acquired, through staking, an additional 8 claims on its Anctil property covering an area of approximately 447 hectares (4.47 km^2) for $536. These claims are 100% owned by the Company. As per the Option Agreement, since these claims were staked within 5 km of the optioned property, these claims are subject to the agreement.

In July 2021, the Company entered into a Purchase and Sale Agreement with Benoit Moreau for the acquisition of 100% interest in 40 claims, totaling 2,232 hectares (22.32 km^2) contiguous to the Anctil property. In consideration for these claims, the Company issued 400,000 common shares at a price of $0.12 per share. As per the Option Agreement, since these claims are within 5 km of the optioned property, these claims are subject to the agreement.

The Anctil property consists of a total of 114 claims, covering an area of 6,363 hectares (63.63 km^2). It is located approximately 45 km southwest of the town of Chapais in Québec. The property comprises a 100% interest in 83 claims covering an area of approximately 4,632 hectares (46.32 km^2), and an option on 31 claims covering an area of approximately 1,731 hectares (17.31 km^2) pursuant to the Option Agreement described above. As per the Option Agreement, since the 83 claims are within 5 km of the optioned property, these claims are subject to the agreement.

As discussed under the "Overview and Outlook" section, Goldstar completed its first phase diamond drilling program in July 2021. The drilling program was designed to follow up on historical evidence for the presence of both disseminated and high-grade gold identified in a 1987 drill program carried out by a previous operator. A prospecting campaign carried out by Goldstar in the fall of 2020 outlined a large area of anomalous gold values and identified a tonalite intrusion in proximity to the historical gold intercept. Goldstar also conducted an airborne VTEM survey in 2020, which identified a newly interpreted NE-SW structure confirming the potential suggested by the historical evidence. This structure provides a target of kilometric extent and suggested a different orientation for the drill holes in the current program.

The Company drilled 13 holes totaling 2,703 metres. Assay results for the first six holes have been received. The best results obtained in these first six holes were 7.10 g/t Au over 1.0 metre and 3.86 g/t Au over 1.0 metre in DDH AN-21-05. Results from these six holes are detailed below:

Hole number	Azimuth	Plunge	From (metres)	To (metres)	Interval* (metres)	Gold (Au) (g/t)	Remarks
AN-21-01	310°	-45°				No significant results	
AN-21-02	310°	-45°				No significant results	Shear zone
AN-21-05	130°	-45°	78.8	79.8	1.0	7.10	Spatially related to tonalite dykes
			104.1	105.1	1.0	3.86	Spatially related to tonalite dykes
AN-21-06	310°	-45°	48.1	50.6	2.5	0.39	Spatially related to a tonalite intrusion
			76.5	78.8	1.5	0.29	Contact zone – tonalite intrusion
			128.8	130.7	1.9	0.36	Spatially related to tonalite dykes
			181.9	184.1	2.2	0.72	Spatially related to tonalite dykes
AN-21-09	310°	-45°				No significant results	
AN-21-10	180°	-45°				No significant results	Shear zone

** Reported drill intersections are not true widths. Currently there is insufficient information with respect to the mineralization to evaluate true orientations. This mineralization is not necessarily representative of the mineralization hosted on the property.*

Gold assays were performed at AGAT Laboratories located in Mississauga, Ontario using fire assay and an AAS finish on 50 g charge samples. Standards and blanks were inserted every 25 samples.

Drilling in the vicinity of historical hole LA-87-6

Drilling conducted in 1987 by Argentex Resource Exploration Corp. returned values of up to 3.5 g/t Au over 0.9 m between 101.6 m and 102.5 m and up to 36.1 g/t Au over 0.9 m from 127.9 m to 128.8 m in drill hole LA-87-6, hosted by mafic and felsic volcanic rocks: these 2 intervals being less than 25 metres away from the contact with the altered tonalite. The Company cautions that these gold values are historical in nature and, thus, not NI 43-101 compliant. In addition, these values may not be representative of the mineralization that may be present on the property.

Hole AN-21-05 was collared near that historical hole location and drilled towards the southeast with the objectives of intersecting the intrusion as well as the presumed northeast-southwest structural corridor. In addition, structural data using core orienting techniques were taken.

The altered tonalite was not intersected and only volcanic rocks were identified. Several centimetric to pluricentimetric felsic dykes and quartz veins were observed with an increase of hematite veinlets in the upper portion of the hole. There are 1% sulfides on average, and up to 10% locally, from 6 m to 154 m. After 154 metres to the end of hole, sulfides decrease to below 0.5%.

Best results of 7.10 g/t Au over 1.0 metre and 3.86 g/t Au over 1.0 metre are related to tonalite dykes.

Holes AN-21-03, AN-21-04 and AN-21-12 also drilled near the LA-87-6 location still have assays pending. Hole AN-21-12 intercepted the tonalite intrusion to the west.

Assay results confirm the felsic intrusion is gold bearing

Of the six holes reported, only hole AN-21-06 intersected the felsic intrusion between 78.0 m and 130.7 m. Within that interval, results showed that 28 gold assays, representing nearly half (45%) of the samples, yielded values over 0.10 g/t Au and up to 0.52 g/t Au.

Sulfides are usually less than 0.5% and locally up to 2% when hematite and quartz veinlets are present. Mineralization occurs at or near geological contacts between felsic dykes or the intrusion and the host mafic volcanics.

The upper contact zone between the enclosing mafic volcanics and the tonalite is sharp with a 1.5 m wide zone containing 2-3% sulfides while the lower contact zone is also sharp, wider at 9.6 m with an overall sulfide content of 1%. It comprises several pluricentimetric to metric size tonalite dykes that are essentially perpendicular to the drilling direction, suggesting that these dykes may be parallel to the presumed structural corridor.

Above the upper contact zone, between 22.8 m and 76.5 m, mafic volcanics are moderately to strongly amphibolitized and crosscut by several pluricentimetric tonalite dykes. Some mafic volcanics intervals are strongly deformed, fractured and injected with numerous carbonate veinlets, and generally with 0.5% sulfides (locally up to 5%).

Below the lower contact zone of the tonalite, from 140.3 m to the end of hole at 219.0 m, the mafic volcanics are amphibolitized, foliated and deformed with an increase of the veining density and the number of felsic dykes, usually of metric size. Sulfide content is 0.5% and, locally up to 10%. Within hole AN-21-06, the best values within the volcanics returned were 2.2 m at 0.72 g/t Au between 181.9 m and 184.1 m.

The size of the intrusion and related associated felsic dykes, its direction and shape are unknown at the moment.

Shear zone / Structural corridor is identified

Drill hole AN-21-02, targeting the interpreted structural corridor intersected wide intervals of sheared rocks. A first interval, from 6.5 m to 103.0 m, consisted of moderately to strongly deformed mafic volcanics. Within this first interval, a few centimetres wide and weakly mineralized (trace to 0.5% sulfides) tonalite dykes were also encountered. The overall sulfide content is below 0.5%.

A second interval of sheared mafic volcanics, between 135.2 m and 213.0 m (end of hole) was intersected becoming a mylonite from 157.4 m to the end of hole. The sulfides content remains at 0.5%. No felsic dyke was intersected.

The westernmost extension of that shear zone is roughly and only 100 to 150 metres east of the tonalite intrusion intersected in hole AN-21-06. The relationship between the intrusion and this shear zone is not understood. A total of 52 samples from hole AN-21-02 were sent for assays and no significant result was returned.

Drilling South and Southwest from the tonalite intrusion

Hole AN-21-09, was collared south of AN-21-06 to intersect the tonalite intrusion. Unfortunately, except for rare centimetric felsic dykes, the intrusion was not observed in the drill core. No significant gold values were returned.

Hole AN-21-10 was drilled to the south to test the northern edge of a shear zone that was observed during the 2020 field season as well as to detect the presence of potential felsic dykes and/or an intrusion. Sheared mafic volcanics were intersected and no felsic dykes or intrusion were encountered. No significant gold values were returned.

As discussed under the “Overview and Outlook” section, an additional prospecting and sampling program that began in September 2021 was completed at the end of October 2021, covering an area of approximately 3 km^2. A total of 51 grab and rock saw samples from outcrops were collected and sent to AGAT laboratories for gold assays. Roughly 6 claims were investigated immediately West and East of the 2021 drill program area.

In the fall of 2020, the Company completed a detailed prospecting and sampling program over the Anctil property. The prospecting campaign covered a target area of approximately 5 square kilometres. Detailed sampling was conducted systematically. This field work confirmed the presence of several structures including northeast trending faults and mostly east-west shear zones. Sulfide mineralization was found associated with some of the structures. Prospecting efforts have resulted in 144 samples being collected and sent for gold assay. Assay results from fifteen (15) outcrop samples returned anomalous values up to 128 ppb Au (0.13 g/t Au). Analyses were performed by AGAT Laboratories on 50 g charge sample using Fire Assay with an AAS finish

Most of these anomalous samples were gathered several hundred meters south of an altered tonalite intrusion intersected by historical drilling. The prospecting campaign outlined a new target area of approximately 1 kilometer long by 0.8 kilometer wide south of Anctil Lake. This target area, where almost no drilling was performed in the past, is open both to the west and the east, and additional prospecting would be needed to confirm its extent.

Historical drilling done in 1987 by Argentex Resource Exploration Corp., returned in hole LA-87-6 values of up to 3.5 g/t Au over 0.9 m between 101.6 and 102.5 m and up to 36.1 g/t Au over 0.9 m from 127.9 to 128.8

m in the surrounding host rocks consisting of mafic and felsic volcanic rocks, less than 25 meters away from the altered tonalite and host rocks contact. Hole LA-87-6 is reported to have a total length of 134 m and is believed to have tested the northern edge of the new target area that extends a few hundred meters to the south.

The Company cautions that these gold values are historical in nature and, thus, not NI 43-101 compliant. In addition, these values may not be representative of the mineralization that may be present on the property.

The Company completed a detailed airborne geophysics survey consisting of 517 line kilometres. The survey was a helicopter borne VTEM and included horizontal magnetic gradiometer. VTEM is a very useful and high-accuracy technology for mapping lateral and vertical variations in resistivity. Potential shear-hosted gold targets that are structurally controlled and marked by magnetic lows can be successfully identified by the horizontal magnetic gradiometer.

NEMENJICHE PROPERTY:

The Nemenjiche property consists of a total of 72 claims, covering an area of 4,030 hectares (40.30 km^2). It is located approximately 60 km south of the town of Chibougamau in Québec. The property comprises a 100% interest in 30 claims covering an area of approximately 1,679 hectares (16.79 km^2) which were acquired by staking, and an option on 42 claims covering an area of approximately 2,351 hectares (23.51 km^2) pursuant to the Option Agreement described above. As per the Option Agreement, since the staked claims were staked within 5 km of the optioned property, these claims are subject to the agreement.

In the fall of 2020, the Company completed an initial prospecting and sampling program on the Nemenjiche property, covering an area of approximately 6 square kilometres, allowing for systematic sampling and mapping of outcrops. Several structures containing sulfide mineralization were discovered. Prospecting efforts resulted in 130 samples which were sent for assay. The assays revealed few surface gold anomalies.

The Company also completed a detailed airborne geophysical survey with 578 line kilometres flown. The survey was helicopter borne VTEM and included horizontal magnetic gradiometer. VTEM is a very useful and high-accuracy technology for mapping lateral and vertical variations in resistivity. Potential shear-hosted gold targets that are structurally controlled and marked by magnetic lows can be successfully identified by the horizontal magnetic gradiometer.

Additional prospecting is warranted in the northern and southern parts of the property as well as for some discrete magnetic anomalies outlined in the recent airborne survey, representing one month of field work.

FORTUNE PROPERTY:

The Fortune property comprises a 100% interest in a total of 101 claims covering approximately 5,714 hectares (57.14 km^2). The Fortune property is located in the Gaspé Peninsula of Québec, with direct access to most of the property by Highway 132 and a network of maintained roads. The Company recently acquired this property and is identifying the next necessary steps to be taken.

PANACHE NORTH PROPERTY:

The Panache North property comprises a 100% interest in a total of 4 claims covering approximately 225 hectares (2.25 km^2). The Panache North property is located in the Windfall Lake (Urban Barry) area of Québec. The Company recently acquired this property and is identifying the next necessary steps to be taken.

PRINCE PROPERTY:

The Prince property comprises a 100% interest in a total of 2 licenses covering approximately 125 hectares (1.25 km^2). The Prince property is located in Newfoundland. The Company recently acquired this property and is identifying the next necessary steps to be taken.

SUMMARIZED FINANCIAL RESULTS

SELECTED ANNUAL INFORMATION

	2021	2020	2019
Net loss	(244,026)	(2,887,851)	(419,097)
Basic and diluted loss per share	(0.01)	(0.20)	(0.04)
Cash and cash equivalents	61,702	296,039	75,251
Total assets	1,654,599	995,919	2,798,685
Current financial liabilities	380,450	177,141	892,672

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

	Net Income (Loss)	Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share
December 31, 2021	(49,520)	(0.01)
September 30, 2021	25,662	0.01
June 30, 2021	(28,956)	(0.01)
March 31, 2021	(191,212)	(0.01)
December 31, 2020	(2,972,262)	(0.13)
September 30, 2020	207,897	0.01
June 30, 2020	(33,444)	(0.01)
March 31, 2020	(90,042)	(0.01)

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Company finances its operations mainly through the sale of its shares.

As at December 31, 2021, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of $61,702 compared to $296,039 as at December 31, 2020. There was a working capital deficiency as at December 31, 2021 of ($295,105) compared to a surplus of $156,789 at December 31, 2020.

On June 17, 2021, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement financing. The Company issued a total of 4,000,000 flow-through shares at a price of $0.18 per share for aggregate gross proceeds of $720,000. At closing, the Company issued to finders 146,176 common shares in payment of finders' fees. The Company accounted for these compensation shares at $0.135 per share, being the market price at the time of closing, for a total value of $19,734.

As the Company does not have sufficient financial resources to cover its budgeted general administrative expenses and to meet its short-term obligations for the next twelve months, and to complete its planned 2022 calendar year exploration budget, the Company intends to raise additional financing in 2022. While the Company has been successful in securing financing, raising additional funds is dependent on a number of factors outside the Company's control, and as such there is no assurance that it will be able to do so in the future.

As discussed under the "Overview and Outlook" section, in July 2021, the Company entered into a Purchase and Sale Agreement with Benoit Moreau for the acquisition of 100% interest in 40 claims, totaling 2,232 hectares (22.32 km^2) contiguous to the Anctil property. In consideration for these claims, the Company issued 400,000 common shares at a price of $0.12 per share.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

For the year ended December 31, 2021 compared to the year ended December 31, 2020:

The Company recorded a loss of ($244,026) or ($0.01) loss per share for the year ended December 31, 2021 compared to a loss of ($2,887,851) or ($0.20) loss per share for the year ended December 31, 2020, including a non-cash other income related to flow-through shares of $139,647. Expenses for the year ended December 31, 2021 amounted to $392,236 compared to $2,873,005.

The decrease in expense originates from a non-cash write-off of mining properties in the amount of $623,799 and a write-off of exploration and evaluation assets in the amount of $2,029,149. There were no write-offs in 2021. There was an increase in non-cash share-based payments of $163,036, $7,996 in general and administrative expenses and $1,147 in professional and consulting fees. This increase was was mainly due to investor and shareholder relations.

The Company holds 23,858 common shares of Lucky Minerals Inc. ("Lucky") (2020 – 23,858). At December 31, 2021, these shares had a fair market value of $1,909 and the company recorded a non-cash change in fair value of said securities of $596.

During the year, Goldstar spent $907,265 (2020 - $661,473), before write-offs, tax credits and government grants, on mining properties and exploration and evaluation assets. The table below details the nature of expenditures.

	Anctil Property Québec	Nemenjiche Property Québec	Fortune Property Québec	Panache North Property Québec	Prince Property Newfoundland	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Mining properties						
Balance, December 31, 2020	66,896	88,259	55,168	21,810	10,905	243,038
Acquisition costs	53,080	-	379	169	47	53,675
Option Payments	50,959	69,041	-	-	-	120,000
Claim staking and renewal	10,496	-	-	-	2,154	12,650
Balance, December 31, 2021	181,431	157,300	55,547	21,979	13,106	429,363
Exploration and evaluation assets						
Balance, December 31, 2020	191,859	227,092	-	-	-	418,951
Drilling	565,493	-	-	-	-	565,493
Geophysics	4,237	3,993	-	-	-	8,230
Assays	44,773	-	-	-	-	44,773
Consultant fees	51,748	13,620	-	-	-	65,368
Field expenses	3,548	-	-	-	-	3,548
Studies	33,528	-	-	-	-	33,528
Balance, December 31, 2021	895,186	244,705	-	-	-	1,139,891

	Lake George Property New Brunswick	Victoria Lake Property New Brunswick	Anctil Property Québec	Nemenjiche Property Québec	Fortune Property Québec	Panache North Property Québec	Prince Property Newfoundland	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Mining properties								
Balance, December 31, 2019	506,449	121,850	2,284	1,958	-	-	-	632,541
Acquisition costs	-	-	-	-	49,073	21,810	10,905	81,788
Option payments	-	-	63,699	86,301	-	-	-	150,000
Claim staking and renewal	600	(5,100)	913	-	6,095	-	-	2,508
Write-off	(507,049)	(116,750)	-	-	-	-	-	(623,799)
Balance, December 31, 2020	-	-	66,896	88,259	55,168	21,810	10,905	243,038
Exploration and evaluation assets								
Balance, December 31, 2019	1,926,984	97,638	9,922	174	-	-	-	2,034,718
Geophysics	-	2,401	93,648	84,283	-	-	-	180,332
Assays	1,742	-	3,004	3,401	-	-	-	8,147
Salaries and consultant fees	247	-	62,365	110,636	-	-	-	173,248
Field expenses	137	-	24,215	28,598	-	-	-	52,950
Studies	-	-	12,500	-	-	-	-	12,500
Mining and resource tax credits	-	-	(13,795)	-	-	-	-	(13,795)
Write-off	(1,929,110)	(100,039)	-	-	-	-	-	(2,029,149)
Balance, December 31, 2020	-	-	191,859	227,092	-	-	-	418,951

CASH FLOWS

Cash flows used in operating activities were $244,715 during the year ended December 31, 2021 compared to $393,327 for the year ended December 31, 2020.

Cash used in investing activities was $826,357 during the year ended December 31, 2021 compared to $588,983 for the year ended December 31, 2020.

Cash flows from financing activities were $836,735 during the year ended December 31, 2021 compared to $1,203,098 for the year ended December 31, 2020.

TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Transactions with key management personnel

In accordance with IAS 24, key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company directly or indirectly, including any directors (executive and non-executive) of the Company.

An officer and a director of the Company is a partner of Colby Monet L.L.P., a law firm which has rendered legal and consulting services in the amount of $8,999 (2020 - $12,412), charged to professional and consulting fees, $35,595 (2020 - $84,565) with respect to financing charged to share issue expenses, nil (2020 - $11,293) with respect to the share consolidation charged to general and administrative expenses, and $7,029 (2020 – $11,789) with respect to mining properties totaling an aggregate amount of $51,623 (2020 - $120,059). As at December 31, 2021, the accounts payable include $6,823 (2020 - $30,352) owed to this legal firm.

On November 23, 2021, a director and officer of the Company loaned $150,000 to the Company. This loan bears interest at a rate of 10% per annum and is repayable on demand. As at December 31, 2021, outstanding loans, due on demand, totaled $150,000 and interest accrued amounted to $1,603.

These transactions, made in the normal course of business, were measured at the exchange amount, which is the amount established and agreed to by the parties.

OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA

The authorized share capital of the Company consists of an unlimited number of common shares of which 26,758,769 were issued and outstanding as at April 11, 2022. As of such date, the Company also had outstanding options to purchase a total of 1,476,228 shares ranging from $0.16-$1.00 per share and warrants to purchase a total of 5,426,924 shares ranging between $0.15-$0.50 per share.

CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The capital of the Company consists of its share capital, options and warrants. The Company manages and adjusts its capital structure based on available funds in order to support the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties. The Board of Directors does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management, but rather, relies on the expertise of the Company's management to sustain future development of the business.

The properties in which the Company currently has an interest are in the exploration and evaluation stage; as such, the Company is dependent on external financing to fund its activities. In order to carry out planned exploration and development, and pay for administrative costs, the Company will spend its existing working capital and raise additional funds as needed. The Company will continue to assess new properties and seek to acquire an interest in properties with sufficient geologic or economic potential if it has adequate financial resources to do so.

Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the size of the Company, is reasonable. There were no changes in the Company’s approach to capital management during the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

The preparation of annual financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the year in which the estimates are revised and in any future years affected.

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment within the next financial year are as follows:

-Going concern;

-Recognition and measurement of refundable credits on mining duties and tax credits related to resources;

-Recoverability of mining properties and exploration and evaluation assets;

-Measurement of the compensation warrants

NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET ADOPTED

The Company has not yet adopted certain standards, interpretations to existing standards and amendments which have been issued but have an effective date of later than the reporting period. These updates are not expected to have a significant impact on the Company and are therefore not discussed herein.

DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

The Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer of the Company have evaluated the effectiveness of the Company’s disclosure controls and procedures as of December 31, 2021. Based on that evaluation, the officers have concluded that as at that date, such disclosure controls and procedures contain a material weakness due to inadequate segregation of duties between the authorization, recording, review and reconciliation of purchases and sales and recording of cash receipts and bank account reconciliations. This material weakness has the potential to result in a material misstatement in the Company’s financial statements, and should also be considered a material weakness in its internal control over financial reporting. The management and board of directors have concluded and agreed that, taking into account the present stage of the Company’s development and the best interests of its shareholders, the Company does not have sufficient size and scale to warrant the hiring of additional staff to correct this weakness at this time.

INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

The Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer of the Company have designed, or have caused to be designed under their supervision, internal control over financial reporting to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS. The Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer have evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as at December 31, 2021. Based on that evaluation, the officers have concluded that as at that date, such internal control over financial reporting contains a material weakness due to inadequate segregation of duties as previously mentioned in "Disclosure controls and procedures". The management and board of directors have concluded and agreed that, taking into account the present stage of the Company's development and the best interests of its shareholders, the Company does not have sufficient size and scale to warrant the hiring of additional staff to correct this weakness at this time.

There has been no change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period beginning on January 1st, 2021 and ended December 31st, 2021 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial assets and financial liabilities as at December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020 were as follows:

December 31, 2021	Amortized cost	Fair value through profit or loss	Amortized cost	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	61,702			61,702
Other receivables (except sales taxes and tax credits receivable)	912			912
Marketable securities		1,909		1,909
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (except employee compensation payable)			114,474	114,474
Liability related to flow-through shares			60,353	60,353
Loan payable			36,208	36,208
Due to related parties			150,000	150,000

December 31, 2020	Amortized cost	Fair value through profit or loss	Amortized cost	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	296,039			296,039
Other receivables (except sales taxes and tax credits receivable)	1,495			1,495
Marketable securities		2,505		2,505
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (except employee compensation payable)			117,673	117,673
Loan payable			24,582	24,582

The Company's risk exposures and the impact on the Company's financial instruments are summarized below. There have been no changes in the risks, objectives, policies and procedures from the previous year.

Fair Value

In establishing fair value, the Company uses a fair value hierarchy based on levels as defined below:

- Level 1: defined as observable inputs such as quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets.
- Level 2: defined as inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1, that are either directly or indirectly observable.
- Level 3: defined as inputs that are based on little or no observable market data, therefore requiring the Company to develop its own assumptions.

FINANCIAL RISK FACTORS

The Company is exposed to various financial risks resulting from both its operations and its investment activities as well as external factors out of its control. The Company's management monitors financial risks. The Company does not enter into financial instrument agreements including derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes.

The Company's main risk exposure and its financial risk management policies are as follows:

(a) Fair value:

Fair value estimates are made based on relevant market information and information about the financial instrument. These estimates are subjective in nature and involve uncertainties in significant matters of judgement and therefore cannot be determined with precision. Changes in assumptions could significantly affect these estimates.

The carrying amounts for cash and cash equivalents, other receivables, accounts payable and accrued liabilities on the statements of financial position approximate fair values because of the short-term nature of these instruments. The fair value of the loan payable is based on the discounted cash flows and is not materially different from its carrying value since there was no material change in the assumptions used for fair value determination at inception.

As at December 31, 2021, the Company held marketable securities consisting of 23,858 (December 31, 2020 – 23,858) common shares of Lucky Minerals Inc. ("Lucky") carried at a fair value of $1,909 (December 31, 2020 - $2,505). These marketable securities were classified as Level 1 within the fair value hierarchy.

(b) Credit risk:

Credit risk results from the possibility that a loss may occur from the failure of another party to perform according to the terms of the contract. Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents. Cash is maintained with high-credit, quality financial institutions.

(c) Liquidity risk:

The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when due. As at December 31, 2021, the Company had a cash balance of $61,702 (December 31, 2020 - $296,039) to settle current liabilities of $380,450 (December 31, 2020 - $177,141). The Company's accounts payable and accrued liabilities generally have contractual maturities of less than 30 days and are subject to normal trade terms except for the loan payable that matures on December 31, 2025.

(d) COVID-19:

An outbreak of a new strain of coronavirus (COVID-19) resulted in a major global health crisis which continues to have impacts on the global economy and the financial markets at the date of completion of the financial statements.

These events are likely to cause significant changes to the assets or liabilities in the coming year or to have a significant impact on future operations. Following these events, the Company has taken and will continue to take action to minimize the impact. However, it is impossible to determine the financial implications of these events for the moment.

COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The Company's mining and exploration activities are subject to various laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment. These laws and regulations are continually changing and generally becoming more restrictive. The Company has made, and expects to make in the future, expenditures to comply with such laws and regulations.

The Company is committed to incur eligible exploration and evaluation expenses of $600,000 by December 31, 2021, related to its flow-through share financings completed in 2020. As at December 31, 2021, the Company has incurred $600,000 of eligible expenses.

The Company is committed to incur eligible exploration and evaluation expenses of $720,000 by December 31, 2022, related to its flow-through share financings completed in 2021. As at December 31, 2021, the Company has incurred $502,729 of eligible expenses.

However, there is no guarantee that the funds spent by the Company will qualify as Canadian exploration expenses, even if the Company has committed to take all the necessary measures for this purpose. Refusals of certain expenses by tax authorities could have negative tax consequences for investors of the Company.

In such event, the Company will indemnify each flow-through share subscriber for the additional taxes payable by such subscriber as a result of the Company's failure to renounce the qualifying expenditures as agreed.

OFF BALANCE SHEET ITEMS

The Company does not have any off balance sheet items.

April 11, 2022