LITHIUMBANK RESOURCES CORP.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

For the six months ended March 31, 2022
As of May 27, 2022

This Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") of LithiumBank Resources Corp., (the "Company" or "LBNK") is for the six months ended March 31, 2022 and is prepared by management using information available as of May 27, 2022. We have prepared this MD&A with reference to National Instrument ("NI") 51-102 *Continuous Disclosure Obligations* of the Canadian Securities Administrators. This MD&A should be read in conjunction with the unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements for the six months ended March 31, 2022 and the audited consolidated financial statements of the Company for the year ended September 30, 2021, and the notes thereto, which are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and International Accounting Standard 34 *Interim Financial Reporting*, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. All amounts are expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated.

For the purposes of preparing this MD&A, management considers the materiality of information. Information is considered material if: (i) such information results in, or would reasonably be expected to result in, a significant change in the market price or value of LBNK'S common shares; or (ii) there is a substantial likelihood that a reasonable investor would consider it important in making an investment decision; or (iii) it would significantly alter the total mix of information available to investors. Management evaluates materiality with reference to all relevant circumstances, including potential market sensitivity.

This MD&A contains forward-looking statements. Statements regarding the adequacy of cash resources to carry out the Company's exploration programs or the need for future financing are forward-looking statements. All forward-looking statements, including those not specifically identified herein, are made subject to cautionary language on page 25. Readers are advised to refer to the cautionary language when reading any forward-looking statements.

HIGHLIGHTS

- On March 2 2022, the Company received a receipt from the BC Securities Commission and the Ontario Securities Commission for a Long Form Prospectus. The Company then applied for and commenced trading on the TSX Venture Exchange April 1, 2022.

- On May 18, 2022, 1,507,116 common share purchase warrants with an exercise price of $2.0 with expiry of January 28, 2025, were extended to February 16, 2025.

- On February 16, 2022, 1,551,756 special warrants were automatically converted, for no additional consideration, into 1,551,756 common shares and 775,878 warrants.

- On January 20, 2022, Paul Matysek joined the Board of Directors. Mr. Matysek is a serial entrepreneur and company builder. He is a geochemist and geologist with over 40 years of experience in the mining industry. Mr. Matysek has held senior executive and director positions and currently holds such positions with several natural resource exploration and development companies. Since 2004 as either CEO or Executive Chairman, Mr. Matysek has sold six publicly listed exploration and development companies, in aggregate worth over $2 billion. Most recently, he was CEO of Gold X Mining Corp., which was sold to Gran Columbia Gold Corp. for a share deal valued at $315 million. Of particular note, two of the companies he sold were Lithium One to Galaxy Resources in 2012 for $112 million and Lithium X to Nextview New Energy Lion Hong Kong Limited in 2017 for $265 million.

- On January 28, 2022, 3,014,233 special warrants were automatically converted, for no additional consideration, into 3,014,233 common shares and 1,507,116 common share purchase warrants.

- On January 31, 2022, 3,863,125 common share purchase warrants with an exercise price of $1.20 with expiry of April 16, 2022, April 28, 2022, and May 3, 2022 were extended by six months.

- On December 17, 2021, the Company acquired subsurface mineral rights in the province of Saskatchewan for $2,447,723. These subsurface mineral rights are in-line with the Company's regional acquisition strategy.

- On December 10, 2021, 15 permits previously acquired in British Columbia ("Clarke Lake Claims") were cancelled. The Company was able to negotiate a refund of the related staking fees.

- On October 15, 2021, the Company completed a private placement of 1,551,756 special warrants of the Company (each, a "Special Warrant") at a price of $1.50 per Special Warrant for gross proceeds of $2,327,634. In connection with the offering, the Company paid a total of $190,789 in issuance costs and issued a total of 124,140 compensation warrants. Each compensation warrant entitles the holder to acquire one common share in the capital of the Company at an exercise price of $1.50 for a period of four months from the closing of the offering.

OVERVIEW

The Company was incorporated under the laws of the province of British Columbia on May 31, 2019. The registered address and records office of the Company are located at 10th floor, 595 Howe Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, V6C 2T5. As at the date of this report, the Company's principal business activity is the acquisition and exploration of mineral property interests in Canada.

The Company is currently listed on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSXV") under the trading symbol "LBNK" and on the OTC Pink Market trading platform under the symbol "LBNKF".

The Company is creating an opportunity to participate in the future of clean-tech energy. The Company's strategy is to acquire and consolidate high quality lithium exploration projects. The Company is formed by an experienced, well qualified and recognized management team. As at the date of this report, LBNK has mineral right claims to 1,307,945 hectares (or "ha") of land.

LBNK has acquired 100% mineral interests in separate lithium-brine properties in west-central Alberta and Saskatchewan: The properties in Alberta consist of Boardwalk (formerly, Sturgeon lake), Swan Hills, Kakwa area, Valhalla area, Fox Creek area, Simonette, Nipisi and Valleyview. The Boardwalk (formerly, Sturgeon lake) property is situated in an area of west-central Alberta where government and industry hypersaline formation water (or brine) studies have documented anomalous values of lithium in Late Devonian (Frasnian) aquifers associated with carbonate buildups of the Woodbend Group, Leduc Formation. Access to the deep-seated confined Leduc Formation aquifer brine at the Boardwalk (formerly, Sturgeon lake) property is through existing oil and gas wells that have pumped the brine from depths of more than 2,350 metres (or "m") to the earth's surface – essentially as wastewater associated with hydrocarbon products. Once the petroleum is extracted, the brine is pumped, or injected, back down into its original Devonian aquifer. Hence, there is a coproduct opportunity to recovery lithium from the petro-operations brine circuit.
At present and as determined by the petro-operator, the Leduc wells producing from the Boardwalk (formerly, Sturgeon lake) reservoir are in suspended state (i.e., an oil and gas well that has not been used for production, injection or disposal for a specified amount of time). However, LBNK has formed an access agreement (on May 14, 2021) with the petro-operator to reopen and obtain brine from four wells. The four wells were reopened by the operator in August 2021, and samples were taken and are being processed.

As at March 31, 2022, the Company had a working capital of $6,272,888 compared to working capital of $8,687,170 as of September 30, 2021. During the six months ended March 31, 2022, the Company incurred a net loss of $1,527,886. The Company has not achieved profitable operations and has accumulated losses of $7,840,569 since inception. The Company currently has no producing properties and consequently no operating income. The recovery of the amounts comprising exploration and evaluation assets are dependent upon: (1) the ability of the Company to obtain necessary financing to successfully complete the exploration and development of those reserves; and (2) upon future profitable production or on selling of exploration assets. It is the intention of the Company to obtain financing through access to public equity markets, and debts as sources of funding for its exploration expenditures and to meet ongoing working capital requirements. Although the Company has been successful in the past in raising funds to continue operations, there is no assurance it will be able to do so in the future. These material uncertainties may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Strategic approach:

- Aim to strategically acquire additional claims, giving special consideration to known lithium high grade hot spots with existing oil and gas wells and infrastructure.
- Over 500 wells exist on LBNK's existing claims, which could potentially be leveraged to quickly and cost effectively establish large-scale lithium resources.
- Positioned in reservoirs that provide a unique combination of scale, grade and exceptional flow rates that are necessary for direct brine lithium production.
- Opportunity to repurpose existing oil infrastructure, developing lithium resources at a low cost.

EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS AND EXPENDITURES

The following tables summarize the costs associated with the Company's exploration and evaluation assets and exploration costs for the period ended March 31, 2022.

The following table provides a property-by-property breakdown of exploration and evaluation expenditures reported on the statement of loss and comprehensive loss for the six months ended March 31, 2022:

	Three Months Ended March 31			Six Months Ended March 31		
	2022	2021	Change	2022	2021	Change
Clarke Lake - BC	$ -	$ 35,625	$ (35,625)	$ 7,926	$ 42,625	$ (34,699)
Fox Creek – AB	19,750	7,800	11,950	36,372	25,373	10,999
Kakwa - AB	-	4,922	(4,922)	-	4,922	(4,922)
Nipisi – AB	-	10,285	(10,285)	-	18,132	(18,132)
Valhalla – AB	-	-	-	1,000	-	1,000
Other	2,793	-	2,793	53,441	-	53,441
South - SK	5,663	-	5,663	7,663	-	7,663
Simonette – AB	2,049	-	2,049	3,297	-	3,297
Boardwalk (formerly, Sturgeon lake) – AB	272,139	137,961	134,178	422,794	165,503	257,291
Kindersley – SK	5,650	-	5,650	5,650	-	5,650
Estevan - SK	-	-	-	2,000	-	2,000
Swan Hills - AB	184	20,053	(19,869)	4,397	21,223	(16,826)
	$ 308,228	$ 216,646	$91,582	$ 544,540	$ 277,778	$ 266,762

ALBERTA PROPERTIES

	Balance, September 30, 2020	Acquisition	Balance, September 30, 2021	Acquisition	Balance, March 31, 2022
Fox Creek – AB	$ 16,000	$ -	$ 16,000	$ -	$ 16,000
Kakwa – AB	-	11,056	11,056	-	11,056
Nipisi – AB	-	9,406	9,406	-	9,406
Simonette – AB	-	1,969	1,969	-	1,969
Boardwalk (formerly, Sturgeon lake) – AB	4,000	9,625	13,625	1,249	14,874
Swan Hills – AB	-	7,219	7,219	-	7,219
Valhalla – AB	-	7,069	7,069	-	7,069
Valleyview - AB	-	-	-	6,250	6,250
	$ 20,000	$ 46,344	$ 66,344	$ 7,499	$ 73,843

Fox Creek

- Fox Creek is comprised of two separate blocks of land. The northern block consists of 76,825 hectares of contiguous ground and the southern block consists of 238,545 hectares.
- LBNK is planning 10 samples to be taken from 10 different wells from the Triassic aged Montney formation in the northern block.
- A seismic study on both north and south blocks has been completed.
- A hydrogeological study of the Leduc Formation has been completed.
- LBNK is planning to sample all available wells that target the Leduc Formation.
- During the six months ended March 31, 2022, the Company incurred exploration expenditures of $36,372 (2021 - $25,373).

Kakwa

- Kakwa consists of 140,614 contiguous hectares and a second smaller block, Kakwa East, consisting of 5,139 hectares.
- LBNK has collected brine samples from 10 different wells.
- During the six months ended March 31, 2022, the Company incurred exploration expenditures of $nil (2021 - $4,922).

Nipisi

- Nipisi consists of 129,563 contiguous hectares of land.
- Samples from eight wells have been collected. All samples are from Devonian aged formations of the Gillwood, Slave Point and Keg River.
- During the six months ended March 31, 2022, the Company incurred exploration expenditures of $nil (2021 - $18,132).

Simonette

- Simonette consists of 19,996 hectares. The Company has collected a 20-cubic meter sample of Leduc brine. The brine will be used for analysis and future mineral processing test work.
- During the six months ended March 31, 2022, the Company incurred exploration expenditures of $3,297 (2021 - $nil)

Boardwalk (formerly Sturgeon lake)

- Oil and gas production at Boardwalk (formerly, Sturgeon lake) has been active since 1955.
- In 2011, Lithium Exploration Group Inc. sampled and analyzed brine from 60 separate wells in the Boardwalk (formerly, Sturgeon lake) oilfield that averaged 67 milligrams per litre (“mg/L”) lithium.
- In 2017, the Saskatchewan Research Council reported an average of 71 mg/L lithium from an additional 7 wells and a 400 L mini bulk sample taken by Apex Geosciences from the Boardwalk (formerly, Sturgeon lake).
- In 2021, LBNK collected large brine samples from four different wells in the southern part of Boardwalk (formerly, Sturgeon lake). The samples will be used for due diligence, analysis and mineral processing.
- On May 18, 2021, an NI 43-101 *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* Technical Report and Mineral Resource Estimate was completed on the Boardwalk (formerly, Sturgeon lake) Leduc reef formation.
- During the six months ended March 31, 2022, the Company incurred exploration expenditures of $422,794 (2021 - $165,503)

Swan Hills

- Swan Hills consists of 90,020 hectares from six separate blocks of land.
- Samples from seven wells have been collected.
- All samples were taken from the Swan Hills formation.
- Additional sampling is expected.
- During the six months ended March 31, 2022, the Company incurred exploration expenditures of $4,397 (2021 - $21,223)

Valhalla

- With permits applications made in June 2021, Valhalla will consist of 108,236 hectares from two blocks of land.
- LBNK is planning a 5-10 well sampling program.
- During the six months ended March 31, 2022, the Company incurred exploration expenditures of $1,000 (2021 - $nil)

Valleyview

- Valleyview consists of 90,527 hectares. A sampling program is currently being planned.

Peace

- Peace consists of four contiguous mineral permits totaling 29,789 hectares. These properties were acquired subsequent to March 31, 2022.
- LBNK is planning an initial sampling program.

SASKATCHEWAN PROPERTIES

	Balance, September 30, 2020	Acquisition	Balance, September 30, 2021	Acquisition	Balance, March 31, 2022
Estevan	$ -	$ 661,593	$ 661,593	$ -	$ 661,593
Kindersley	-	-	-	1,463,875	1,463,875
South (Saskatchewan)	-	337,282	337,282	973,474	1,310,756
	$ -	$ 998,875	$ 998,875	$ 2,437,349	$ 3,436,224

Estevan

- The Estevan properties, located in southeast Saskatchewan, are a group of mineral brine dispositions. The Estevan properties consist of 11 blocks of various sizes purchased through auction from the Saskatchewan government. These blocks are contiguous; however, the mineral titles are a checkerboard pattern with freehold mineral rights (non-Crown or privately held mineral rights) where the mineral titles are not contiguous. The Estevan properties consists of 36,779 hectares from 11 blocks. The Estevan properties covers a total area of approximately 90,000 hectares of which 53,221 hectares is freehold mineral rights and 36,779 hectares are mineral titles held by the Company.
- During the six months ended March 31, 2022, the Company incurred exploration expenditures of $2,000 (2021 - $nil)

Kindersley

- The Kindersley properties, located in west-central Saskatchewan near the Alberta border, are a group of mineral brine dispositions. The Kindersley properties consists of 14 blocks of various sizes purchased through auction from the Saskatchewan government. These blocks are contiguous; however, the mineral titles are a checkerboard pattern with freehold mineral rights (non-Crown or privately held mineral rights) where the mineral titles are not contiguous. The Kindersley properties consists of 41,658 hectares from 14 blocks.
- LBNK has engaged Matrix Solutions to conduct a detailed geological report, which includes all available infrastructure on the Kindersley area.
- During the six months ended March 31, 2022, the Company incurred exploration expenditures of $5,650 (2021 - $nil)

South

- The South properties, located along the southern border of Saskatchewan with the United States, are a group of mineral brine dispositions. The South properties consist of eight blocks of various sizes purchased through auction from the Saskatchewan government. These blocks are semi-contiguous, meaning not all blocks in the South properties are contiguous, but are part of the same area of geologic interest. The South properties consists of 54,321 hectares from eight blocks.
- During the six months ended March 31, 2022, the Company incurred exploration expenditures of $7,663 (2021 - $nil)

BRITISH COLUMBIA PROPERTIES

Clarke Lake comprises 56,390 acres of land near Fort Nelson in British Columbia. On December 10, 2021, the Clark Lake claims were cancelled as the Company decided not to continue exploring this property. A full refund of staking claims was received from the BC government. During the six months ended March 31, 2022, the Company incurred exploration expenditures of $7,926 (2021 - $42,625).

IMPAIRMENT ANALYSIS

There were no indicators of impairment during the six months ended March 31, 2022. The Company does not consider its exploration and evaluation assets to be impaired. The Company's ability to realize on the value of these assets is dependent on the successful completion of an economically feasible pilot plant, followed by the construction of commercial lithium production facilities. Based on the current development status of its proprietary direct lithium extraction ("DLE") technology, the Company does not believe that these assets are impaired. Further, the Company's research indicates that the demand for and commodity price of battery-grade lithium has not been negatively impacted by the COVID pandemic.

MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

The Boardwalk (formerly, Sturgeon lake) property is comprised of 28 Alberta Metallic and Industrial Mineral Permits that collectively form a contiguous package of land that totals 218,266 hectares. The permits were acquired directly from the Government of Alberta through the province's on-line mineral tenure system. LBNK has 100% ownership of the mineral rights at the Boardwalk (formerly, Sturgeon lake) Property. Eighteen of the 28 mineral permits encompass the Boardwalk (formerly, Sturgeon lake) Leduc Formation reef complex and reservoir.

LBNK's Boardwalk (formerly, Sturgeon lake) Li-brine Project is an early-stage exploration project. Stratigraphically, the resource area is confined to the subsurface, confined Devonian Leduc Formation aquifer underlying the property.

The Li-brine Technical Report prepared by a multi-disciplinary team that include geologists, hydrogeologist, and chemical engineers with relevant experience in the geology of the Western Canada Sedimentary Basin, brine geology/hydrogeology and Li-brine processing, assert that there is a collective agreement that the LBNK lithium-brine project at the Boardwalk (formerly, Sturgeon lake) property has reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction of lithium from brine, and the author of the report, Roy Eccles P. Geol. takes responsibility for this statement.

The Boardwalk (formerly, Sturgeon lake) Leduc Formation Li-brine resource estimate is classified as an Inferred Mineral Resource in accordance with guidelines established by the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum ("CIM") *Estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines* dated November 29, 2019, and the CIM *Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves* amended and adopted May 10, 2014.

The Li-brine Technical Report claims that the project requires further detail to elevate the resource to a higher classification level. This work includes additional brine sampling and ongoing brine processing test work toward the development of a modern lithium extraction technology.

The Boardwalk (formerly, Sturgeon lake) Leduc Formation Li-brine inferred resource estimate presented as a global (total) resource is shown in the table below:

Reporting Parameter	**Leduc Formation Reef Domain**
Aquifer volume (km^3)	321.990
Brine volume (km^3)	16.724
Average lithium concentration (mg/L)	67.1
Average porosity (%)	5.3
Average brine in pore space (%)	98.0
Total elemental Li resource (tonnes)	1,122,000
Total LCE (tonnes)	5,973,000

Notes:

1. Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. There is no guarantee that all or any part of the mineral resource will be converted into a mineral reserve. The estimate of mineral resources may be materially affected by geology, environment, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing or other relevant issues.
2. The weights are reported in metric tonnes (1,000 kilograms or 2,204.6 pounds).
3. Tonnage numbers are rounded to the nearest 1,000 unit.
4. In a confined aquifer (as reported herein), porosity is a proxy for specific yield.
5. The resource estimation was completed and reported using a cutoff of 50 mg/L Li.
6. In order to describe the resource in terms of industry standard, a conversion factor of 5.323 is used to convert elemental Li to Li2CO3, or Lithium Carbonate Equivalent (LCE).

Description and Location

The Boardwalk (formerly, Sturgeon lake) property is in west-central Alberta, Canada, directly south and west of the town of Valleyview, approximately 85 kilometres ("km") east of the city of Grande Prairie and 270 km northwest of the city of Edmonton.

The property can be accessed by provincial highways and secondary one- or two-lane all-weather roads. Access within the property is further facilitated by numerous all weather and dry weather gravel roads and tracks, many of which are serviced year-round due to oil and gas exploration in the area.

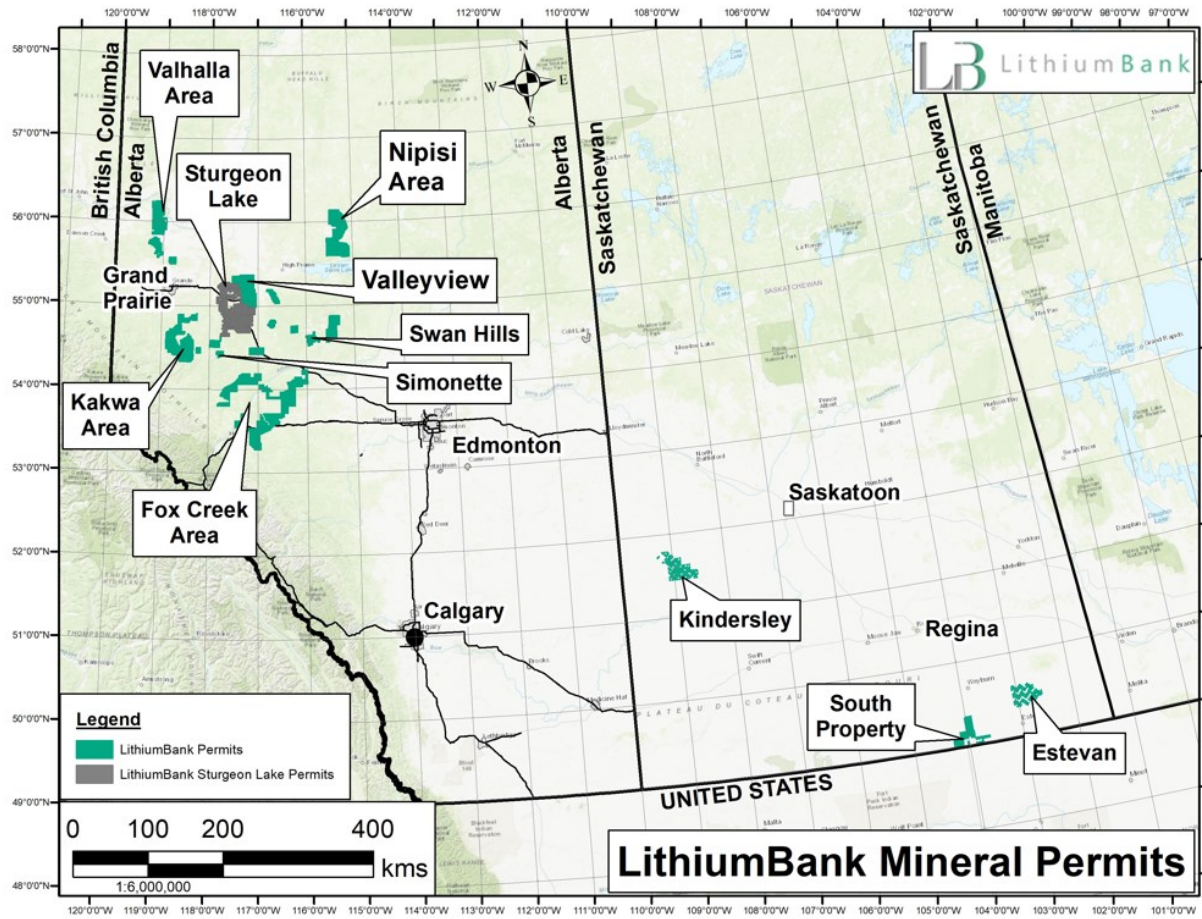
Property Rights and Maintenance

The Alberta Metallic and Industrial Mineral Permits associated with the Boardwalk (formerly, Sturgeon lake) Project are active and in good standing. The permits grant LBNK the exclusive right to explore for metallic and industrial minerals for seven consecutive two-year terms (a total of 14 years), subject to the submission of biannual assessment work to keep the permits in good standing. Work requirements for maintenance of permits in good standing are $5.00/ha for the first term, $10.00/ha for each of the second and third terms, and $15.00/ha for each the fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh terms.

The statutes also provide for conversion of permits to leases once a mineral deposit has been identified. A Metallic and Industrial Minerals Subsurface Reservoir Lease grants the right to conduct operations to remove a Crown mineral in the subsurface reservoir zone to create a subsurface cavern and/or to use a subsurface cavern for the purpose of storing approved substances. The term of a Subsurface Reservoir Lease is 15 years, and it may be renewed. Annual rent is payable in the amount determined under the lease.

Complete terms and conditions for mineral exploration permitting and work can be found in the *Alberta Mines and Minerals Act* (Metallic and Industrial Minerals Tenure Regulation, May 13, 2020). These and other acts and regulations, with respect to mineral exploration and mining, can be found in the Laws Online section of the Government of Alberta website: https://open.alberta.ca/publications/2005_145.

Figure I: Map outlining the approximate locations of the major permit areas in Alberta and Saskatchewan.



Exploration Work and Recommendations

During 2021, LBNK acquired a series of existing two-dimensional (“2-D”) seismic line profiles and data that encompasses the Boardwalk (formerly, Sturgeon lake) property. The seismic information included a total of seven 2-D seismic lines totaling 67 line-km. The original seismic surveys were conducted between 1982 and 1990.

Reinterpretation of seismic data was conducted to advance the spatial definition and reservoir characteristics of the Leduc Formation reef underlying the Sturgeon Creek Property. The information resulted in a better understanding of the dimensions of the Leduc Formation reefal buildups. In addition, the seismic information advanced the Company’s understanding of the underlying structural geology that may be responsible for the location and development of the reefs and could potentially act as sources of fluid flow of hot geothermal fluids that may be enriched in lithium from the crystalline basement and/or clastic units overlying the basement (i.e., the Granite Wash).

LBNK’S Boardwalk (formerly, Sturgeon lake) Property is an early-stage exploration project. Historical work has shown that the Devonian Leduc Formation aquifer underlying the property has anomalous concentrations of lithium, and therefore, LBNK’s Boardwalk (formerly, Sturgeon lake) property is a property of merit and additional exploration work is recommended.

Two phases of exploration are recommended by the Li-brine Technical Report. Phase 1 work is related to a recent brine access agreement that will permit LBNK to corroborate with the petro-operator to re-open suspended wells, collect Leduc Formation aquifer brine samples for further assay testing and mineral processing (lithium recovery) test work. Phase 2 is intended to advance the project toward resource reclassification and a Preliminary Economic Assessment ("PEA"). Work to accomplish this will include refinement of the lithium recovery process flowsheet and test work toward a demonstration pilot plant. The estimated cost of the Phase 1 and Phase 2 work is $440,000 and $632,500, respectively, with 10% contingencies. The combined work recommendations, with a 10% contingency, cost is an estimated $1,072,500.

As of the date of this report, Phase 1, estimated at $440,000, is nearing completion as the phase is still pending completion of DLE test studies; $761,633 has been spent to date on phase 1 with additional expenditures incurred for brine characterization and determination of lithium concentration. Phase 2 is expected to be completed by August 2022.

QUALIFIED PERSON ("QP")

Kevin Piepgrass, P. Geo., registered at the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, is a QP, as defined by NI 43-101, and supervised the preparation of the scientific and technical information that form the basis for this MD&A. Mr. Piepgrass is a consultant at the Company and Chief Operating Officer.

DISCUSSION OF OPERATIONS

During the three months ended March 31, 2022 ("Q2 2022"), the Company reported a net loss of $1,008,398, or $0.03 loss per share, compared to $371,328, or $0.02 loss per share, in the same period last year, i.e., March 31, 2021 ("Q2 2021"); an increase in loss of $637,070. The Company is in the pre-revenue stage of its operations, and as such, incurs expenses required to continue its exploration activities, meet financial and regulatory obligations, and undertake marketing and business development activities.

Significant changes in operating expenses during the three months ended March 31, 2022 included:

- Consulting fees increased to $170,669 in Q2 2022 (Q2 2021 - $63,480) mainly due to expenditures related to investor communication.
- General and administration expenses were $128,736 in Q2 2022 (Q2 2021 - $6,857) due to general increase in corporate and administrative matters such as filing fees, marketing and related expenditures.
- Exploration and evaluation costs increased to $244,478 in Q2 2022 (Q2 2021 - $216,646), as the Company increased exploration and sampling activities.
- Management fees increased to $139,956 in Q2 2022 (Q2 2021 - $30,000) mainly due to structural changes in the management team and change in compensation.
- Professional fees increased to $248,534 in Q2 2022 (Q2 2021 - $54,490) due to legal services received for general corporate and commercial matters, non-offering prospectus and special warrant private placement.
- Travel and general and administration expenses increased to $22,727 and $128,736 in Q2 2022 (Q2 2021 - $nil and $6,857), respectively, due to an increase in operational and general corporate activities related to business development.
- Share-based payments increased to $57,248 in Q2 2022 (Q2 2021 - $nil), as there were no share-based incentives to officers, directors and consultants compared to the same period last year.

During the six months ended March 31, 2022 ("YTD 2022"), the Company reported a net loss of $1,527,886, or $0.04 loss per share, compared to $875,126, or $0.04 loss per share, in the same period last year, i.e., March 31, 2021 ("YTD 2021"); an increase in loss of $652,760.

Significant changes in operating expenses during the six months ended March 31, 2022 included:

- Consulting fees increased to $243,086 in YTD 2022 (YTD 2021 - $143,184) due to increase expenditures related to investor communication in anticipation of trading on the TSXV April 1, 2022.

- General and administration expenses were $188,476 in YTD 2022 (YTD 2021 - $11,726) due to increase in marketing, filling fees, and corporate development matters.

- Exploration and evaluation costs increased to $462,040 in YTD 2022 (YTD 2021 - $277,778), as the Company increased exploration and sampling activities.

- Management fees increased to $215,556 in YTD 2022 (YTD 2021 - $60,500) mainly due to structural changes in the management team and change in compensation.

- Professional fees increased to $335,640 in YTD 2022 (YTD 2021 - $88,758) due to legal services received for general corporate and commercial matters, non-offering prospectus and financing activities.

- Travel and general and administration expenses increased to $34,098 and $188,476 in YTD 2022 (YTD 2021 - $nil and $11,726), respectively, due to an increase in operational and general corporate activities related to business development.

- Share-based payments decreased to $57,248 in YTD 2022 (YTD 2021 - $293,325), as there were no share-based incentives to officers and directors during YTD 2022 compared to the same period last year.

The Company has not earned any revenue since inception. The Company focused on creating infrastructure and property acquisition in the first years of operations. The Company expects expenses to increase in the future as ongoing operations normalize and expand.

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

The following is a summary of certain financial information concerning the Company for each of the last eight quarters:

	Quarter Ended	Revenue $	Net Loss $	Loss per Share $
Q2/2022	March 31, 2022	-	(1,008,398)	(0.03)
Q1/2022	December 31, 2021	-	(519,488)	(0.02)
Q4/2021	September 30, 2021	-	(4,173,434)	(0.17)
Q3/2021	June 30, 2021	-	(1,057,374)	(0.04)
Q2/2021	March 31, 2021	-	(371,328)	(0.02)
Q1/2021	December 31, 2020	-	(503,798)	(0.02)
Q4/2020	September 30, 2020	-	(135,811)	(0.01)
Q3/2020	June 30, 2020	-	(24,197)	(0.00)

Variations in the Company's net losses and expenses and notable trends for the eight quarters above are as follows:

- As the Company does not yet generate revenue from its operations, the Company's financial results are primarily impacted by the timing and nature of ongoing exploration and development-related activities, consulting fees, professional and equity-settled share-based payment transactions.

- Net loss in Q2-2022 was $1,008,398 compared to $519,488 in Q1-2022. This variance was mainly driven by continued sampling operations, increase in expenses related to investors communication, and professional fees related to LBNK listing on the TSXV, non-offering prospectus, financing, and other general corporate and commercial matters.

- Net loss in Q1-2022 was $519,488. This is $3,653,946 less than prior quarter which had share-based payments relating to the reverse takeover ("RTO"). The Company continued to incur expenses required for its exploration activities, sampling program, meet financial and regulatory obligations, and undertake marketing and business development activities.

- Net loss in Q4-2021 was $4,173,434 compared to $1,057,374 in prior quarter. This variance mainly stems from share-based payments of $3,621,968 relating to the share consideration for the RTO.

- Net loss in Q3-2021 of $1,057,374 compared to Q2-2021 was mainly driven by increase in sampling and related expenditures; and increase in professional fees related to general corporate matters. The Company continued its sampling program in the Boardwalk (formerly, Sturgeon lake) property and acquired seismic data for its ongoing operations.

- Net loss in Q2-2021 was $371,328 compared to $503,798 in prior quarter. This variance stems from the fact that no share-based payments were made in Q2 2021. This decrease was offset by an increase of $155,513 in sampling and related activities.

- Net loss in Q1-2021 was $503,798 compared to $135,811 in prior quarter. This variance was mainly driven by share-based payments to consultants and directors of the Company. Furthermore, the Company became more active in entering into transactions to acquire new properties and consult with legal fees with respect to general corporate matters, drafting and filing of a non-offering prospectus, and private placements.

- Net loss in Q4-2020 was $135,811 compared to $24,197 in Q3-2020. This variation was mainly caused by the setting up of a new management team and increase in consulting services to begin permit applications and related activities.

- Net loss in Q3-2020 was $24,197 compared to $10,232 in Q2-2020.This increase was mainly driven by increase in professional fees and administrative expenses as the company began to structure itself and setup a new management team.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

	Six Months Ended		
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	Change
Cash used in operating activities	$ (1,465,274)	$ (600,764)	$ (864,510)
Cash used in investing activity	(2,444,847)	(59,770)	(2,385,077)
Cash provided by financing activity	1,300,842	350,000	950,842
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	$ (2,609,279)	$ (310,534)	$ (2,298,745)

The Company has no operations that generate cash flow and generally relies on equity issuances to fund its capital requirements and provide liquidity. The Company's future financial success will depend on its ability to raise capital and/or on the productivity of its operational activities. Discovery and development may take many years, can consume significant resources, and is largely based on factors that are beyond the control of the Company and its management.

The Company reported a working capital of $6,272,888 as at March 31, 2022 (September 30, 2021 - $8,687,170), representing a decrease in working capital of $2,414,282. As at March 31, 2022, the Company had cash and cash equivalents available of $6,276,306 compared to cash available of $8,885,585 at September 30, 2021.

During the six months ended March 31, 2022, the Company used $1,465,274 in operating activities. The Company had a net loss of $1,527,886 (2021 - $875,126) and changes in non-cash working capital items totaling $5,364.

The Company spent a total of $2,444,847 (2021 - $59,770) on the acquisition of mineral permits during the six months ended March 31, 2022.

During the six months ended March 31, 2022, the Company generated $1,300,842 (2021 - $350,000) from financing activities. The funds were received from the private placement of special warrants of the Company.

To continue funding exploration activities and corporate costs, the Company is reliant on its ongoing ability to raise financing through the sale of equity. This is dependent on positive investor sentiment, which in turn is influenced by a positive climate for the target commodities, the Company's track record, and the experience and caliber of the Company's management. There is no assurance that equity funding will be accessible to the Company when required and in the amounts necessary to fund the Company's activities.

USE OF PROCEEDS FROM FINANCING

On September 27, 2021 and October 15, 2021, the Company completed two tranches of a non-brokered private placement financing of an aggregate 4,565,989 special warrants of the Company ("Special Warrants") at a price of $1.50 per Special Warrant, for gross proceeds of $6,848,984. Each Special Warrant was comprised of one unit of the Company, with each unit being comprised of one common share of the Company ("Common Share") and one-half of one common share purchase warrant of the Company (each, a "Warrant"). Each Warrant is exercisable to acquire one Common Share at a price of $2 per Common Share for a period of 36 months from the date of issuance.

On January 28, 2022 and February 16, 2022, the Special Warrants were automatically converted into 4,565,989 Common Shares and 2,282,994 Warrants (the "Listing Warrants") on the basis that it had been four months and one day after the date of issuance of the Special Warrants.

A comparison of the use of proceeds disclosed in the prospectus dated March 1, 2022 to management's current estimate of the use of proceeds is as follows:

Principal Purpose	Special Warrants proceeds(1) $	Spent to Date $	Balance $
Exploration activities on the Boardwalk (formerly, Sturgeon lake) project over the next 12 months	2,656,222	634,109	2,022,113
Sampling program being undertaken by Canadian Discovery	400,000	102,500	297,500
Exploration activities on the Alberta claims over the next 12 months	295,826	10,577	285,249
Exploration activities on the Saskatchewan claims over the next 12 months	100,000	6,000	94,000
Permits and related – Saskatchewan acquisitions	2,500,000	2,447,723	52,277
Permits and related – Alberta acquisitions	200,000	-	200,000
Exploration travel and related	40,000	13,000	27,000
Miscellaneous general and administration	109,017	52,928	56,089
Total	6,301,065	3,266,837	3,034,228

(1) The final long form prospectus dated March 1, 2022 discloses gross proceeds of $6,848,984 raised by the Company through the issuance of special warrants in September and October 2021 with net proceeds of $6,301,065 after deducting aggregate $547,919 cash commission paid to certain finders.

OUTSTANDING SHARE CAPITAL

The Company has authorized an unlimited number of common shares without par value.

	Number Outstanding as of May 27, 2022	Number Outstanding as of March 31, 2022
Common shares issued and outstanding[1,6]	37,174,739	37,162,239
Stock options[2]	3,459,625	3,459,625
Common share purchase warrants[3,4]	6,133,619	6,146,119
Compensation warrants[5,6]	848,179	848,179

Notes:

1) On January 28, 2022, 3,014,233 special warrants converted into 3,014,233 common shares and 1,507,117 common share purchase warrants.
2) Of the 3,459,625 options outstanding at the date of this report, 3,309,625 are vested and have a weighted average exercise price of $0.37 per option.
3) The remaining life of the common share purchase warrants at March 31, 2022 is 1.41 (September 30, 2021 - 0.56) years. The common share purchase warrants have an average exercise price of $1.50.
4) On February 16, 2022, 1,551,756 special warrants converted into 1,551,756 common shares and 775,878 common share purchase warrants.
5) On January 31, 2022, the Company extended by six months the expiry date of the replacement warrants issued in connection with the RTO, as well as the expiry date of the related compensation warrants and underlying compensation warrants.
6) On April 20, 2022 12,500 warrants were exercised at $1.20 per common share for gross proceeds of $15,000.

As at March 31, 2022, the Company had 8,510,000 common shares, 2,009,625 stock options, and 180,000 share purchase warrants held in escrow accounts. The escrow agreement provides for 10% of such securities to be released on the date on which the common shares are listed on the TSXV and 15% of such securities to be released every six months after the listing date (for a total of 36 months release period). Subsequent to March 31, 2022, 851,000 common shares, 200,962 stock options, and 18,000 share purchase warrants were released from escrow.

As at March 31, 2022, the Company had 14,270,000 common shares and 600,000 stock options subject to seed share resale restrictions pursuant to TSXV Policy.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Company has no undisclosed off-balance sheet arrangements that have, or are reasonably likely to have, a current or future effect on its results of operations, financial condition, revenues or expenses, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources that are material to investors.

TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN RELATED PARTIES

Related parties include management, which comprise any person(s) having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company. Management includes the directors, officers and other persons fulfilling a senior management function, close family members and enterprises controlled by these individuals, as well as certain persons performing similar functions.

The following fees and expenses were incurred with related parties:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2022 $	Three Months Ended March 31, 2021 $	Six Months Ended March 31, 2022 $	Six Months Ended March 31, 2021 $
Consulting fees	12,000	30,000	24,000	60,529
Management fees	76,206	30,000	133,056	60,500
Exploration and evaluation	63,750	15,000	82,500	30,250
Share-based payments	-	-	-	191,139
Total	151,956	75,000	239,556	342,418

i. Effective August 1, 2020, the Company entered into a consulting agreement with Mr. Robert Shewchuk, President and CEO of the Company. During the six months ended March 31, 2022, the Company recognized management fees of $89,375 (2021 - $60,500) related to Mr. Shewchuk's services. On February 1, 2022, the compensation of Mr. Shewchuk was increased to $17,188.

   The Company would be required to pay the balance of any amounts due to January 31, 2023 if the agreement is terminated by the Company prior to January 31, 2023 for reasons other than an event of default.

ii. Effective August 20, 2020, the Company entered into a consulting agreement with Caerus Management Ltd. and Taylor MacDonald, VP of Finance of the Company. During the six months ended March 31, 2022, the Company recognized consulting fees of $nil (2021 - $36,250) pursuant to that agreement. On March 27, 2021, Mr. MacDonald ceased to be a director of the Company.

iii. Mr. Gianni Kovacevic, a director of the Company, is compensated for consulting services, not related to his director role, at a monthly fee of $4,000 since March 2020. This amount was increased to $5,000 as of April 1, 2022. During the six months ended March 31, 2022, Mr. Kovacevic received $24,000 (2021 - $24,200) in compensation for consulting services.

iv. On August 1, 2020, the Company entered into a consultancy agreement with 90th Capital Corp. ("90th Capital") and Kevin Piepgrass, the Chief Operating Officer ("COO") of the Company. During the six months ended March 31, 2022, 90th Capital received $57,500 (2021 - $30,250) for services rendered. On February 1, 2022, engaged Mr. Piepgrass as COO and increased his compensation to $16,250 per month.

    The Company is required to pay an equivalent to 12 months' pay if the consulting service agreement is terminated by either party in the event of a change in control of the Company. If the agreement is terminated by the Company for reasons other than event of default, the Company is required to pay a sum equal to 12 months' pay.

v. On February 01, 2022, the Company entered into a consultancy agreement with Jonathan LaMothe, the VP of Exploration. During the period ended March 31, 2022, Mr. LaMothe received $25,000 (March 31, 2021 - $nil) for services rendered. Mr. LaMothe is compensated at a monthly rate of $12,500.

    The Company is required to pay an equivalent to 12 months' pay if the consulting agreement is terminated in the event of a sale of the Company.

vi. On October 1, 2020, the Company entered into an engagement letter with A. Fehr & Associates Ltd. ("Fehr & Associates"). On February 1, 2022, the compensation to Fehr & Associates was increased to $6,250 per month plus $120 per hour for quarterly regulatory reporting. During the six months ended March 31, 2022, Fehr & Associates charged total fees of $43,681 (2021 - $46,940) for CFO and outsourced accounting services. As of March 31, 2022, the Company has included in its accounts payable and accrued liabilities $6,825 (September 30, 2021 - $11,368) due to Fehr & Associates.

The amounts owed to related parties as described above are non-secured, non-interest-bearing and with no specific terms of repayment.

On July 31, 2020, in connection with certain consulting services, the Company granted, to the President and CEO of the Company (the "Royalty Holder"), an overriding revenue royalty equal to 2% of the gross proceeds realized from the sale of all products produced on the claims. This agreement was subsequently amended and replaced in its entirety on November 26, 2021, in order to more accurately reflect the intention of the parties. The amended agreement includes all claims acquired during the period commencing on the date of the original agreement and continuing for a period of twelve months thereafter and at any time as a result of the mineral sampling and resource determination program currently conducted in northeastern British Columbia.

The above agreement contains a buy-back right whereby the Company has the option to purchase from the Royalty Holder, and to require the Royalty Holder to sell to the Company, half of the Royalty Holder's royalty, thereby reducing the royalty percentage of the royalty from 2.0% to 1.0% (the "Buy-back Right") for aggregate consideration of $2 million given the volume of current and prospective future claims.

PROPOSED TRANSACTIONS

Other than previously disclosed, the Company has no proposed transactions.

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

The Company has no commitments, material capital lease agreements and no material long-term obligations other than what has been previously stated in this MD&A.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENT

In applying the Company's accounting policies, management makes a number of judgments, estimates and assumptions about recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from the judgments, estimates and assumptions made by management and will seldom equal the estimated results. Please refer to the audited consolidated financial statements for the years ended September 30, 2021 and 2020 for a full list of policies.

Critical Judgments

The following are critical judgments that management has made in the process of applying accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the condensed consolidated interim financial statements:

- Management is required to assess exploration and evaluation assets for impairment. As part of this assessment, management must make an assessment as to whether there are indicators of impairment. If there are indicators, management performs an impairment test on the major assets within this balance.
- The assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Estimation Uncertainty

The following are key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the current and next fiscal financial years:

- Recoverability of exploration and evaluation assets or cash-generating units are evaluated at each reporting date to determine whether there are any indications of impairment. The Company considers both internal and external sources of information when assessing whether there are indications of impairment for the Company's exploration and evaluation assets.
- The fair value of accrued liabilities at the time of initial recognition is made using the best estimate of the amount expected to be paid based on a qualitative assessment of all relevant factors.
- The inputs used in valuing share-based payments. The Company uses the fair value method to account for all share-based awards granted, modified or settled, and the Black-Scholes option pricing model to determine the fair value of stock options granted. As such, a share-based payment is recorded based on the estimated fair value of options with a corresponding credit to contributed surplus.

NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

The Company has reviewed new and revised accounting pronouncements that have been issued, but are not yet effective. The Company has not early-adopted any of these standards and is currently evaluating the impact, if any, that these standards might have on its consolidated financial statements.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

[a] Fair value

The fair value of the Company's financial instruments is approximated by their carrying value due to their short-term nature.

IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement* establishes a fair value hierarchy for financial instruments measured at fair value that reflects the significance of inputs used in making fair value measurements as follows:

Level 1 – quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
Level 2 – inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liabilities, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., from derived prices); and
Level 3 – inputs for the asset or liability that are not based upon observable market data.

The fair value of cash and cash equivalents is based on Level 1 inputs. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate fair values due to their short-term nature.

The Company's financial instruments are exposed to certain financial risks, which include foreign currency risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and other price risk. The Company's risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance. The Company's exposure to these risks and its methods of managing the risks remain consistent.

[b] Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of a financial loss to the Company if a counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. Credit risk arises for the Company from its cash and cash equivalents. Concentration of credit risk exists with respect to the Company's cash and cash equivalents, as all amounts are held at a major Canadian financial institution.

The credit risk associated with cash and cash equivalents is minimized by ensuring that substantially all dollar amounts are held with a major financial institution with strong investment-grade ratings by a primary rating agency.

[c] Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with its financial liabilities. The Company is reliant upon equity issuances as its sole source of cash. The Company manages liquidity risk by trying to maintain an adequate level of cash and cash equivalents to meet its ongoing obligations. The Company continuously reviews its actual expenditures and forecasted cash flows and matches the maturity dates of its cash equivalents to capital and operating needs. The Company normally maintains sufficient cash to meet the Company's business requirements. As at March 31, 2022, the Company had a cash balance of $6,276,306. Management estimates these funds are sufficient to meet its current obligations. As of March 31, 2022, the Company has a working capital of $6,272,888.

[d] Market risk

i. Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in the market interest rates. The Company's terms deposit earns interest at prime less 2.2%. Fluctuations in the prime lending rate would have an insignificant impact on profit or loss in the period.

ii. Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company hold minimal financial instruments in foreign currency. As such, currency risk is insignificant.

iii. Price risk

Price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk). The Company's ability to raise capital to fund exploration activities is subject to risks associated with fluctuations in the market price of lithium. The Company closely monitors commodity prices to determine appropriate course of action to be taken.

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The information included in the condensed consolidated interim financial statements and this MD&A is the responsibility of management, and their preparation in accordance with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements, and the reported amount of expenses during the reported period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The Company has not had a history of operations or earnings, and the overall success of the Company will be affected by its current and future business activities.

The Company is subject to risks and challenges similar to other companies in a comparable stage of development. These risks include, but are not limited to, continuing losses, dependence on key individuals, and the ability to secure adequate financing to meet minimum capital required to successfully complete its projects and continue as a going concern. These factors should be reviewed carefully.

The following risk factors, in addition to the risks noted above, if any, in the *Financial Instruments and Risk Management* and *Liquidity and Capital Resources* sections, should be given special consideration when evaluating trends, risks and uncertainties relating to the Company's business.

- *Exploration, Development and Production Risks*

There is no guarantee that a company can successfully extract lithium from Alberta's Devonian petroleum system in a commercial capacity. The extraction technology is still at the developmental stage. Finally, there is a risk that the scalability of any initial mineral processing bench-scale and/or demonstration pilot test work may not translate to a full-scale commercial operation.

The exploration for and development of minerals involves significant risks, which even a combination of careful evaluation, experience and knowledge of management and key employees and contractors of the Company may not eliminate. Few exploration and evaluation assets that are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. There can be no guarantee that the estimates of quantities and qualities of minerals disclosed will be economically recoverable. With all mining operations, there is uncertainty and, therefore, risk associated with operating parameters and costs resulting from the scaling up of extraction methods tested in pilot conditions. Mineral exploration is speculative in nature and there can be no assurance that any minerals discovered will result in the definition of a mineral resource. The Company's operations will be subject to all of the hazards and risks normally encountered in the exploration, development and production of minerals. These include unusual and unexpected geological formations, rock falls, seismic activity, flooding and other conditions involved in the extraction of material, any of which could result in damage to, or destruction of, mines and other producing facilities, damage to life or property, environmental damage and possible legal liability. Although precautions to minimize risk will be taken, operations are subject to hazards that may result in environmental pollution and consequent liability that could have a material adverse impact on the business, operations and financial performance of the Company. The long-term commercial success of the Company depends on its ability to explore, develop and commercially produce minerals from its exploration and evaluation assets and to locate and acquire additional properties worthy of exploration and development for minerals.

- *Substantial Capital Requirements and Liquidity*

The Company will continue to have working capital requirements that will require additional financings. The inability of the Company to access sufficient capital for its operations could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition, results of operations or prospects. Sales of substantial amounts of securities may have a highly dilutive effect on the ownership or share structure of the Company. Sales of a large number of common shares in the public markets, or the potential for such sales, could decrease the trading price of the common shares and could impair the Company's ability to raise capital through future sales of common shares.

There can be no assurance that debt or equity financing will be available or sufficient to meet these requirements or for other corporate purposes or, if debt or equity financing is available, that it will be on terms acceptable to the Company. Moreover, future activities may require the Company to alter its capitalization significantly. The inability of the Company to access sufficient capital for its operations could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition, results of operations or prospects. In particular, failure to obtain such financing on a timely basis could cause the Company to forfeit its interest in its exploration and evaluation assets, miss certain acquisition opportunities and reduce or terminate its operations.

-*Competition*

The mining industry is highly competitive. Many of the Company's competitors for the acquisition, exploration, production and development of exploration and evaluation assets, and for capital to finance such activities, include companies that have greater financial and personnel resources available to them than the Company.

-*Commodity Price Fluctuations*

The prices of commodities vary on a daily basis. Price volatility could have dramatic effects on the results of operations and the ability of the Company to execute its business plan. Lithium is a specialty chemical and is not a commonly traded commodity like copper, zinc, gold or iron ore. However, the price of lithium tends to be set through a limited long-term offtake market, contracted between the relatively few suppliers and purchasers.

-*Environmental Risks and Property-Related Uncertainties*

Beyond Indigenous consultation, provincial protected areas and wildlife restriction zones, the authors are not aware of any environmental issues associated with the property, or exploration strategies associated with early-stage exploration assessment of deep-seated brine (<2,400 m depth), that would influence LBNK's right or ability to perform work at the Boardwalk (formerly, Sturgeon lake) Property.

LBNK's mineral permits occur adjacent to two Boardwalk (formerly, Sturgeon lake) First Nation's Reserves, 154 and 154A, and Young's Point Provincial Park. Specific land use conditions within the Boardwalk (formerly, Sturgeon lake) property include restrictions related to: 1) the Trumpeter Swan habitat, which form a buffer zone around identified lakes and water bodies and limit access development within 500 m of the high-water mark; and 2) key wildlife and biodiversity zones, which occur along the eastern margin of the property and limit activity from January 15 to April 30 of each year.

All phases of the mining business present environmental risks and hazards and are subject to environmental regulation pursuant to a variety of international conventions and provincial and municipal laws and regulations. Environmental legislation provides for, among other things, restrictions and prohibitions on spills, releases or emissions of various substances produced in association with mining operations. The legislation also requires that wells and facility sites be operated, maintained, abandoned and reclaimed to the satisfaction of applicable regulatory authorities. Compliance with such legislation can require significant expenditures, and a breach may result in the imposition of fines and penalties, some of which may be material.

Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner expected to result in stricter standards and enforcement, larger fines and liability, and potentially increased capital expenditures and operating costs. Environmental assessments of proposed projects carry a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and directors, officers and employees. The cost of compliance with changes in governmental regulations has the potential to reduce the profitability of operations. Failure to comply with applicable laws, regulations and permitting requirements may result in enforcement actions thereunder, including orders issued by regulatory or judicial authorities causing operations to cease or be curtailed, and may include corrective measures requiring capital expenditures, installation of additional equipment, or remedial actions. Parties engaged in mining operations may be required to compensate those suffering loss or damage by reason of the mining activities and may have civil or criminal fines or penalties imposed for violations of applicable laws or regulations and, in particular, environmental laws. Amendments to current laws, regulations and permits governing operations and activities of mining companies, or more stringent implementation thereof, could have a material adverse impact on the Company and cause increases in capital expenditures or production costs or reduction in levels of production at any future producing exploration and evaluation assets or require abandonment or delays in the development of new mining properties.

-Reliance on Key Personnel

Recruiting qualified personnel as the Company grows is critical to its success. The number of persons skilled in the acquisition, exploration and development of mining properties is limited, and competition for such persons is intense. As the Company's business activity grows, it will require additional key financial, administrative, engineering, geological and mining personnel, as well as additional operations staff. If the Company is not successful in attracting and training qualified personnel, the efficiency of its operations could be affected, which could have an adverse impact on future cash flows, earnings, results of operations and the financial condition of the Company. The Company is particularly at risk at this stage of its development, as it relies on a small management team, the loss of any member of which could cause severe adverse consequences.

The success of the Company will be largely dependent upon the performance of its management and key employees and contractors. In assessing the risk of an investment in the shares of the Company, potential investors should realize that they are relying on the experience, judgment, discretion, integrity and good faith of the proposed management of the Company.

-Conflicts of Interest

The Company's directors and officers are or may become directors or officers of other mineral resource companies or reporting issuers, or may acquire or have significant shareholdings in other mineral resource companies and, to the extent that such other companies may participate in ventures in which the Company may or may also wish to participate, the directors and officers of the Company may have a conflict of interest with respect to such opportunities, or in negotiating and concluding terms respecting the extent of such participation.

The Company and its directors and officers will attempt to minimize such conflicts. If such a conflict of interest arises at a meeting of the directors of the Company, a director who has such a conflict will abstain from voting for or against the approval of such participation or such terms. In appropriate cases, the Company will establish a special committee of independent directors to review a matter in which several directors, or officers, may have a conflict. In determining whether the Company will participate in a particular program and the interest to be acquired by it, the directors will primarily consider the potential benefits to the Company, the degree of risk to which the Company may be exposed and its financial position at that time. Other than as indicated, the Company has no other procedures or mechanisms to deal with conflicts of interest.

-Dividends

The Company has never paid cash dividends on its common shares and does not expect to pay any cash dividends in the future in favor of utilizing cash to support the development of its business. Any future determination relating to the Company's dividend policy will be made at the discretion of the Company's Board of Directors (or "Board") and will depend on a number of factors, including future operating results, capital requirements, financial condition, the terms of any credit facility or other financing arrangements the Company may obtain or enter into, future prospects and other factors the Company's Board of Directors may deem relevant at the time such payment is considered. As a result, shareholders will have to rely on capital appreciation, if any, to earn a return on their investment in the common shares for the foreseeable future.

-Hedging

Although there were no hedging arrangements in place as of the date of this MD&A, management may elect to use such instruments in the future. Derivative instruments may be used to manage changes in commodity prices, interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, energy costs and the costs of other consumable commodities. Common inherent risks associated with derivative transactions include (a) credit risk resulting from a counterparty failing to meet its obligation; (b) market risk associated with changes in market factors that affect fair value of the derivative instrument; (c) basic risk resulting from ineffective hedging activities; and (d) legal risk associated with an action that invalidates performance by one or both parties. There is no assurance that any hedging or other derivative program will be successful.

-Mineral Resource Uncertainties

Mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. Due to the uncertainty that may attach to mineral resources, there can be no assurances that mineral resources will be upgraded to mineral reserves as a result of continued exploration or during the course of operations.

There can be no assurances that any of the mineral resources stated in this MD&A or published technical reports of the Company will be realized. Until a deposit is extracted and processed, the quantity of mineral resources or reserves, grades, recoveries and costs must be considered as estimates only. In addition, the quantity of mineral resources or reserves may vary depending on, among other things, product prices. Any material change in the quantity of mineral resources or reserves, grades, dilution occurring during mining operations, recoveries, costs or other factors may affect the economic viability of stated mineral resources or reserves. In addition, there is no assurance that chemical recoveries in limited, small scale laboratory tests will be duplicated by larger scale tests or during production. Fluctuations in lithium/lithium product prices, results of future drilling, metallurgical testing, actual mining and operating results, and other events subsequent to the date of stated mineral resources and reserves estimates may require revision of such estimates. Any material reductions in estimates of mineral resources or reserves could have a material adverse effect on the Company.

-Taxation

The Company is affected by the tax regimes of numerous jurisdictions. Revenues, expenditures, income, investments, land use, intercompany transactions and all other business conditions can be taxed. Tax regulations, interpretations and enforcement policies may differ from the Company's applied methods and may change over time due to circumstances beyond the Company's control. The effect of such events could have material adverse effects on the Company's anticipated tax consequences. There is no assurance regarding the nature or rate of taxation, assessments and penalties that may be imposed.

-The Company may be Reliant on Third Party Reporting

The Company relies, and will rely, on public disclosure and other information regarding the properties in which it has an interest that it receives from the owners, operators and independent experts of such operations, and certain of such information is included in this MD&A. Such information is necessarily imprecise as it depends upon the judgment of the individuals who operate the properties, as well as those who review and assess the geological and engineering information. In addition, the Company must rely on the accuracy and timeliness of the public disclosure and other information it receives from the owners and operators of the properties, and uses such information in its analyses, forecasts and assessments relating to its own business and to prepare its disclosure with respect to its streams and royalties. If the information provided by such third parties to the Company contains material inaccuracies or omissions, the Company's disclosure may be inaccurate and its ability to accurately forecast or achieve its stated objectives may be materially impaired, which may have a material adverse effect on the Company.

-Substantial Number of Authorized but Unissued Shares

The Company has an unlimited number of common shares that may be issued by the Board without further action or approval of the Company's shareholders, except in limited circumstances. While the Board is required to fulfill its fiduciary obligations in connection with the issuance of such shares, the shares may be issued in transactions with which not all shareholders agree, and the issuance of such shares will cause dilution to the ownership interests of the Company's shareholders.

-Permits and Licenses

The activities of the Company are subject to government approvals, various laws governing prospecting, development, land resumptions, production taxes, labour standards and occupational health, mine safety, toxic substances and other matters, including issues affecting local Indigenous populations. Amendments to current laws and regulations governing operations and activities of exploration and mining, or more stringent implementation thereof, could have a material adverse impact on the business, operations and financial performance of the Company. Further, the mining licenses and permits issued in respect of its mineral property may be subject to conditions that, if not satisfied, may lead to the revocation of such licenses. In the event of revocation, the value of the Company's investments in its exploration and evaluation assets may decline.

-Title Risks

The acquisition of title to exploration and evaluation assets or interests therein is a very detailed and time-consuming process. The exploration and evaluation assets may be subject to prior unregistered agreements or transfers and title may be affected by undetected defects.

-Limited Operating History

The Company was incorporated on May 31, 2019 and has yet to generate a profit from its activities. The Company will be subject to all of the business risks and uncertainties associated with any business enterprise, including the risk that it will not achieve its growth objective. The Company anticipates that it may take several years to achieve positive cash flow from operations. Even if the Company does undertake exploration activity on its exploration and evaluation assets, there is no certainty that the Company will produce revenue, operate profitably or provide a return on investment in the future.

-Unforeseen Expenses

While the Company is not aware of any expenses that may need to be incurred that have not been taken into account, if such expenses were subsequently incurred, the expenditure proposals of the Company may be adversely affected.

-COVID-19

The global impact of COVID-19 has resulted in a great deal of volatility and uncertainty in the financial markets, global economy and related supply chains. The financial markets have recovered from their lows although the negative impact from COVID-19 on the Company's financial results remains high and cannot be estimated at this time.

-No Revenue and Negative Cash Flow

The Company has negative cash flow from operating activities and does not currently generate any revenue. Lack of cash flow from the Company's operating activities could impede its ability to raise capital through debt or equity financing to the extent required to fund its business operations. In addition, working capital deficiencies could negatively impact the Company's ability to satisfy its obligations promptly as they become due. If the Company does not generate sufficient cash flow from operating activities, it will remain dependent upon external financing sources. There can be no assurance that such sources of financing will be available on acceptable terms or at all.

-Legal and Litigation

All industries, including the mining industry, are subject to legal claims, with and without merit. Defense and settlement costs of legal claims can be substantial, even with respect to claims that have no merit. Due to the inherent uncertainty of the litigation process, the resolution of any particular legal proceeding to which the Company may become subject could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, prospects, financial condition and operating results. There are no current claims or litigation outstanding against the Company.

-Insurance

The Company is also subject to a number of operational risks and may not be adequately insured for certain risks, including accidents or spills, industrial and transportation accidents, which may involve hazardous materials, labor disputes, catastrophic accidents, fires, blockades or other acts of social activism, changes in the regulatory environment, impact of non-compliance with laws and regulations, natural phenomena, such as inclement weather conditions, floods, earthquakes, tornados, thunderstorms, ground movements, cave-ins, and encountering unusual or unexpected geological conditions and technological failure of exploration methods. There is no assurance that the foregoing risks and hazards will not result in damage to, or destruction of, the properties of the Company, personal injury or death, environmental damage or, regarding the exploration or development activities of the Company, increased costs, monetary losses and potential legal liability and adverse governmental action, all of which could have an adverse impact on the Company's future cash flows, earnings, results of operations and financial condition. The payment of any such liabilities would reduce the funds available to the Company. If the Company is unable to fully fund the cost of remedying an environmental problem, it might be required to suspend operations or enter into costly interim compliance measures pending completion of a permanent remedy. No assurance can be given that insurance to cover the risks to which the Company's activities are subject will be available at all or at commercially reasonable premiums. The Company is not currently covered by any form of environmental liability insurance, since insurance against environmental risks (including liability for pollution) or other hazards resulting from exploration and development activities is unavailable or prohibitively expensive. This lack of environmental liability insurance coverage could have an adverse impact on the Company's future cash flows, earnings, results of operations and financial condition.

-Uninsured Risks

The Company, as a participant in mining and exploration activities, may become subject to liability for hazards that cannot be insured against or against which it may elect not to be so insured due to high premium costs. Furthermore, the Company may incur a liability to third parties (in excess of any insurance coverage) arising from negative environmental impacts or any other damage or injury.

DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

The MD&A is central to the assessment that the condensed consolidated interim financial statements, together with other financial information included in the filings fairly present in all material respects the Company's financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

The Company's management designed the disclosure controls and procedures to provide reasonable assurance that material information relating to the Company, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to them on a timely basis. The Company's management believes that any disclosure controls and procedures, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the disclosure controls and procedures are met.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This MD&A contains forward-looking information and forward-looking statements, as defined in the applicable securities laws (collectively referred to herein as "forward-looking statements").

The forward-looking statements are based on the Company's current expectations and estimates of the business and management. Certain statements included in this MD&A constitute forward-looking statements, including those identified by the expressions "anticipate", "believe", "plan", "suggest", "estimate", "anticipate", "project", "indicate", "expect", "intend", "may", "should expect", "target", "will" and other similar words or statements that certain events or conditions "may" or "will" occur. The forward-looking statements are not historical facts, but reflect current expectations regarding future results or events. This MD&A contains forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are based on current expectations and various estimates, factors and assumptions and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors.

Forward-looking statements are necessarily based on estimates and assumptions made by us in light of our experience and perception of historical trends, current conditions and expected future developments, as well as the factors we believe are appropriate. Forward-looking statements in this MD&A include, but are not limited to, statements relating to:

- Expectations regarding the Company's revenue, expenses, operations, and future operational and financial performance;
- Developments in the Company's operations in future periods;
- The Company's ability to obtain funding for its operations, including funding for the Company's exploration and development plans and refining of mineral resources to commercial grade;
- The Company's ability to effectively implement planned exploration programs;
- Management's outlook regarding future trends;
- Unexpected events and delays in the course of its exploration and drilling programs;
- The failure to discover any significant amounts of lithium or other minerals on any of the Company's properties;
- Risks inherent in the mineral exploration and development business;
- The Company's ability to retain qualified consultants necessary for the exploration and development of any of the Company's properties and for the operation of its business;
- The Company's business model and strategic plans;
- The impact of general business and economic conditions;
- Risk related to the Company's dependence on key personnel;
- The compensation that is expected to be paid to consultants of the Company;
- Estimates of the Company's expenses, capital requirements, and the Company's needs for additional financing;
- Governmental regulation of mining activities and oil and gas in Alberta and elsewhere;
- the continued demand for minerals and lithium
- the failure to discover any significant amounts of lithium or other minerals on any of the Company's properties;
- the fact that resource figures for minerals are merely estimates and no assurances can be given that any estimated levels of minerals will actually be produced;
- the uncertainty of the requirements demanded by environmental agencies;
- The Company's ability to obtain the necessary licenses and permits to explore and exploit its properties; and
- Other risks related to mining activities that are beyond the Company's control.

All forward-looking statements, including those not specifically identified herein, are made subject to cautionary language below. Readers are advised to refer to the cautionary language when reading any forward-looking statements.

The Company disclaims any obligation to update any forward-looking statements, except as required by law, whether as a result of new information, future events or results, or otherwise.

Forward-looking information does not take into account the effect of transactions or other items announced or occurring after the statements are made. Forward-looking information is based upon a number of expectations and assumptions and is subject to a number of risks and uncertainties, many of which are beyond the Company's control, that could cause actual results to differ materially from those that are disclosed in or implied by such forward-looking information.

Any forward-looking statement speaks only as of the date on which it is made and, except as may be required by applicable securities laws, the Company disclaims any intent or obligation to update any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future events or results or otherwise. Forward-looking statements are not a guarantee of future performance, and accordingly, undue reliance should not be put on such statements due to the inherent uncertainty therein.

There can be no assurance that forward-looking 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 statements.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information about the Company, including the condensed consolidated interim financial statements is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.