



Progressive Planet Solutions Inc.
Management's Discussion & Analysis
For the Quarter and Nine Months Ended January 31, 2024

March 8, 2024

INTRODUCTION

Shares of Progressive Planet Solutions Inc. ("the Company", "Progressive Planet", or "PLAN") are listed for trading on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSX-V") under the trading symbol PLAN, on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange under the trading symbol ARB3, and on August 17, 2022, were listed to trade on the OTCQB Venture Market under the trading symbol ASHFX.

The following management's discussion and analysis ("MD&A") is a review of the operations, current financial position and outlook for the Company and should be read in conjunction with the Company's consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes as at and for the nine-month period ended January 31, 2024, which were prepared using accounting policies consistent with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and are filed on the SEDAR website: www.sedarplus.ca.

All dollar figures included herein and in the following discussion and analysis are quoted in Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted.

This MD&A contains forward-looking statements and should be read in conjunction with the risk factors described under "Risk Factors" and "Forward Looking Statements" towards the end of this MD&A.

NON-IFRS MEASURES

This MD&A contains financial measures not prepared in accordance with IFRS. These measures are referred to as “non-IFRS” measures and include: Gross Margin, EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA, which are defined below. The non-IFRS financial measures are presented in this MD&A as the Company’s management believes they provide investors with an additional information for the analysis of the Company’s results of operations, particularly in evaluating performance from one period to another. The Company’s management uses non-IFRS financial measures to make operating decisions, as they facilitate additional internal comparisons of the Company’s performance to historical results and to competitors’ results.

Gross margin: This ratio expresses gross profit as a percentage of revenue for a given period. It assists in explaining the Company’s results from period to period and measuring profitability. This ratio is calculated by dividing gross profit for a period by the corresponding revenue for the period. There is no directly comparable IFRS measure.

EBITDA: EBITDA, or Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization, is an alternative measure of performance utilized by management to evaluate and analyze the Company’s results. EBITDA is net income (or loss) excluding interest (finance costs), current and future income tax expense, amortization and depreciation expense, and depletion and asset retirement obligations accretion expense.

Adjusted EBITDA: Adjusted EBITDA is an alternative measure of performance utilized by management to evaluate and analyze the Company’s results. Adjusted EBITDA is EBITDA excluding non-recurring or irregular revenues and expenses that, in the opinion of management, make the period-over-period comparison of results from operations less meaningful. Specifically, Adjusted EBITDA excludes gains and losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment; unrealized gains on shares to be issued liability¹; unrealized losses on investments in private companies; and write-offs of exploration and evaluation assets.

¹ The *shares to be issued* liability represents the fair value of the final tranche of shares the Company is required to issue to the vendors of Absorbent Products Ltd. (“APL”) on February 18, 2024 in relation to the Company’s acquisition of APL (subsequently renamed to Progressive Planet Products Ltd. (“PPP”) on February 18, 2022.

OPERATIONAL AND FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

As discussed further in the remainder of this MD&A and accompanying financial statements, the Company notes the following significant financial and operational achievements realized during the three and nine-month periods ended January 31, 2024:

- Three months ended January 31, 2024 compared to three months ended January 31, 2023:
 - Revenue increased by 9.5% to \$4,812,604
 - Gross profit increased by 54.1% to \$1,566,847
 - Gross margin increased to 32.6% compared to 23.1% in the prior period
 - Income from operations increased to \$549,255 compared to a loss of \$420,896 in the prior period
 - Net income increased to \$348,689 compared to a loss of \$533,345 for the prior period
 - General and administrative expenses decreased by 17.7%
- Nine months ended January 31, 2024 compared to nine months ended January 31, 2023:
 - Revenue increased by 3.3% to \$15,184,507
 - Gross profit increase by 17.9% to \$4,474,074
 - Gross margin¹ increased to 29.5% compared to 25.8% in the prior year
 - Income from operations increased to \$435,699 compared to a loss of \$715,597 in the prior year
 - Net loss decreased to \$320,844 compared to a loss of \$533,345 for the prior period.
- The Company's implementation of its cost cutting plan over the past 12 months as well its focus on transitioning to higher margin products have contributed to a significant improvement in quarterly profitability during the current fiscal period:

	Fiscal 2024		
	Q3	Q2	Q1
Revenue	\$4,812,604	\$5,438,956	\$4,932,947
<i>% change from prior year period</i>	9%	3%	-2%
Gross profit	\$1,566,847	\$1,593,371	\$1,313,856
<i>Gross margin</i>	32.6%	29.3%	26.6%
Income (loss) from operations	\$549,255	\$257,092	\$(370,648)
Net income (loss)	\$337,450	\$(181,663)	\$(487,870)
EBITDA	\$720,687	\$205,326	\$(113,481)
Adjusted EBITDA	\$904,473	\$429,433	\$(130,232)

- Existing credit facilities remain unused with \$3,210,000 in credit available as at January 31, 2024.
- Investment in research and development of \$434,101 for the nine months ended January 31, 2024, related to the development of low carbon and carbon sequestering cement and agriculture products expected to position the Company for long term revenue growth and profitability.

DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

Background

Progressive Planet is a CleanTech and manufacturing company with proven product lines based in Kamloops, British Columbia. The Company's expertise lies in developing critical low-carbon and carbon sequestering solutions using its owned mineral assets and recycled materials to create planet-friendly products that fight climate change and protect the planet's health.

Progressive Planet's products are in 10,000+ retail stores across North America. Progressive Planet's innovations, created in its C-Quester™ Centre of Sustainable Innovation, bring positive disruption to the cement, agricultural and animal-care sectors by creating products that help reduce carbon footprints and restore ecosystems.

3 Strategic Business Units

The Company naturally falls into 3 strategic business units ("SBU"), all working towards the common goal of developing and commercializing critical low-carbon and carbon sequestering solutions:

1. **Cement Replacement** – this SBU is dedicated to reducing the global cement industries significant carbon footprint. One of the key solutions developed is a proprietary technology called PozGlass™ 100G ("PozGlass") that captures and stores CO₂ from cement stack emissions and can partially replace cement in concrete, which the company hopes to license for global expansion following the launch of a Kamloops-based pilot plant in 2024.

On June 29, 2023, Progressive Planet announced that it had finalized a sales and purchase agreement with Lafarge Canada Inc. to purchase all the PozGlass™ 100G produced by the Company's pilot plant (up to a maximum of 3,500 metric tonnes per year).

2. **Chemical Fertilizer Replacement** – this SBU is dedicated to reducing the carbon footprint of the agrochemicals industry in North America and rebuilding soil, with products like CARBON™ Ca.
3. **Vertically Integrated Manufacturing** – On February 18, 2022, Progressive Planet acquired all the issued and outstanding shares of Absorbent Products Ltd. and certain related companies² (combined, "APL"). Progressive Planet acquired APL, rebranding it as Progressive Planet Products Inc. ("PPP"), to function as a vertically integrated base business that will accelerate the commercialization of its low carbon and carbon sequestering innovations.

Founded in 1989, PPP owns millions of tonnes of specialty mineral reserves, including diatomaceous earth, zeolite, and calcium bentonite. PPP mines and transports these high-quality minerals to its centrally located manufacturing operations in Kamloops, BC, where it transforms them into innovative packaged products and ships them across North America to agricultural, animal, and industrial customers in every province and every state. PPP ships over two million products per year from its centrally located manufacturing operations.

² Related companies included O820443 B.C. Ltd., a company which owned certain properties utilized in APL's business, and 1111157 B.C. Ltd., a holding company which owned shares in APL.

The growing base business, PPP, provides cashflow from operations to fund Progressive Planet's development of critical low carbon and carbon sequestering solutions. As Progressive Planet moves to commercializing its innovations, PPP provides the established team, infrastructure, and distribution network to make the products and get them out the door faster and with higher margins.

Current Corporate Structure and Operational Overview

Progressive Planet operates as a parent company with four wholly owned subsidiaries including the following:

1. **PPP** – PPP is the operating company in Kamloops, BC, Canada. The head office of PPP and all manufacturing operations are located at the Mount Paul Industrial Park where PPP has four long term industrial leases with the Tk'emlúps te Secwepemc, also known as the Kamloops Indian Band.

The C-Quester™ Centre for Sustainable Innovation is also located on these premises, including a fully equipped cement and concrete testing lab to increase the speed to generate data for PozGlass™ 100G and other low carbon and carbon sequestering cements under development.

The AgTech and Product Quality Control Lab is also located in Kamloops, BC, which oversees the development of the CARBON™ line of fertilizers and soil conditioners such as CARBON™ PK and the quality control of more than 2 million packaged products produced and sold by PPP operations each year.

2. **Progressive Planet Alberta Inc. (or "PPA")** – PPA is located in Calgary, Alberta, Canada. Originally, PPA was where the bulk of research and development occurred, but these activities have since moved to the head office in Kamloops, BC. Calgary is the home of two senior executives: Dr. Doug Brown an Advisory Board Member and a member of its Board of Directors, Suzanne Davis-Hall, who joined the board on March 27, 2023.
3. **0820443 B.C. Ltd.** – a company that owns certain properties utilized in PPP's mineral extraction and manufacturing operations.
4. **Progressive Planet US LLC** – a company incorporated in Oregon, USA to employ US-based salespersons who sell products for PPP.

OPERATIONS DEVELOPMENTS

During the nine months ended January 31, 2024, there were a significant number of developments and activities as Progressive Planet executed on its strategy of being an established manufacturer commercializing critical low carbon and carbon sequestering solutions. The following is a summary by fiscal quarter:

Q1 2024 Summary (May 2023 to July 2023)

- May 2023 – The Company appointed Randy Gue to its Board of Directors.
- May 2023 – PLAN announced that fertilizer revenues continue to grow with the reorder of key fertilizer ingredient from a global fertilizer company.
- June 2023 – PLAN announced that testing of its new proprietary fertilizer, CARBON™ PK, demonstrated that it has the potential to reduce the volume of fertilizer applied by 50%.
- June 2023 – The Company announced plans to gear up for commercialization of low carbon innovations by naming Steve Gurney as President.
- June 2023 – PLAN announced that it had finalized a sales and purchase agreement with Lafarge Canada.
- July 2023 – PLAN announced receipt of a large reorder of WunderCat® from a “big box” retailer that started buying WunderCat® in January 2023. Based on the reorder amount, the Company expects the addition of this customer will increase PLAN’s annual revenues by more than \$1.2 million.

Q2 2024 Summary (August 2023 to October 2023)

- October 2023 – PLAN announced the launch of a new proprietary soil conditioner, CARBON™ Ca, to be applied on up to 1,355 acres this fall.
- October 2023 – PLAN implemented cost cutting initiatives that are expected to reduce annual recurring costs by \$800,000.

Q3 2024 Summary (November 2023 to January 2024)

- November 2023 – The Bromley Creek Quarry received a new 5-year operating permit. PLAN is the operator and is earning a 50% interest in this quarry over time and is partnered with International Zeolite Corp.
- December 2023 – Jan 2024 – PLAN continued to implement cost cutting initiatives started in fiscal 2023 with projected savings expected to now exceed \$1.1 million in annual recurring costs.

FINANCIAL RESULTS

A comparison of the financial results for the nine months ended January 31, 2024, to the nine months ended January 31, 2023.

Loss and comprehensive loss

The Company recorded a net loss and comprehensive loss of \$320,844 for the nine-month period ended January 31, 2024 compared to a loss and comprehensive loss of \$1,084,310 for the nine-month period ended January 31, 2023. A brief explanation of the significant changes in revenue and expenses by category, which contributed to that change in profitability, is provided below:

- Revenue increased by \$482,091 (3.3%) from \$14,702,416 in 2023 to \$15,184,507 in 2024. This increase was primarily attributable to:
 - A steadily growing demand for Progressive Planet's agricultural products in the US.
 - In Q3 of the prior year, the Company experienced a temporary dip in sales while transitioning away from a large customer,.

The increase in revenue was achieved in spite of the fact that, in Q3 fiscal 2024, Progressive Planet lost access to its supply of diatomaceous earth from the third-party quarry in eastern Oregon, which was the sole-source of material for a specific line of products that generated approximately \$900,000 in annual revenue.

- Cost of sales decreased by \$196,433 (1.8%) from \$10,906,866 in 2023 to \$10,710,433 in 2024. The Company was able to decrease cost of goods sold by transitioning to higher margin products during the current period. In addition, the Company achieved some beneficial pricing on certain key raw materials, leading to a reduced cost of sales in the current period.
- Selling expense decreased by \$263,271 (-19.1%) from 1,376,090 in 2023 to \$1,112,819 in 2024. This decrease was primarily a result of the Company implementing a cost reduction strategy across its sales functions starting in fiscal 2023 and continuing into fiscal 2024, as well as from the elimination of Company-funded advertising programs that were mandated by strategically discontinued retail customers.
- Research and development costs decreased to \$434,101 (2023 - \$644,738) as the Company focused on advancing near-term projects in the current quarter and less on longer-term research. The Company's research and development activities relate to the development of low carbon and carbon sequestering cement and agriculture products, which are expected to position the Company for long term revenue growth and profitability.
- General and administrative expenses were relatively unchanged at \$2,491,455 in 2024 compared to \$2,490,319 in 2023. The Company achieved decreases in office and administration, personnel and consulting expenses as the result of a cost reduction strategy that it began implementing in fiscal 2023. However, these decreases were largely offset by increases in share-based compensation and professional fees, as follows:
 - The increase of \$54,544 in share-based compensation was the result of greater amounts of stock-options issued to employees, consultants, management, and directors in 2024 compared to 2023. Periodically, the Company issues stock options to employees, consultants, officers and directors as a form of compensation.

- The increase of \$130,557 in professional fees was primarily the result of the increase in auditor fees as well as an increased use of legal services for human resource matters in the current period compared to the prior period.
- Finance costs were relatively unchanged at \$468,071 in 2024 compared to \$469,801 in 2023. The Company repaid two of its floating interest rate loans as well as its operating line of credit by the end of fiscal 2023. However, the reduction in finance costs from the repayment of debt was offset by higher interest rates on the Company's remaining floating rate term loan in the current period. As at January 31, 2024, the Company's line of credit remained unused.
- Other income decreased from income of \$240,096 in the comparable period to an expense of \$312,743 in the current period. The decrease was primarily the result of:
 - The Company writing off its Heffley Creek Metal and Pozzolan property in the amount of \$436,763 in 2024 (see the Mineral Properties section below for details).
 - The Company writing down its investments in private companies asset by \$277,500 in the current period (see the Investments in Private Companies section below for details).
 - The Company incurred a smaller gain on foreign exchange in 2024 (\$16,774) compared to 2023 (\$91,618) as a result of an increase in the US dollar to Canadian dollar exchange rate reducing the value of its USD hedges in the current fiscal year.

These factors, which decreased other income in 2024, were partially offset by the following:

- In fiscal 2024, the Company reported a \$203,142 unrealized gain on shares to be issued liability, which arose from a reduction in the fair value estimate of the Company's obligation to issue the third tranche of shares to the PPP vendors in February 2024. No unrealized gain was report in comparable period in fiscal 2023.

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Results for the most recent eight quarters ending:

	For the Three Months Ended			
	January 31, 2024	October 31, 2023	July 31, 2023	April 30, 2023
Revenue	\$ 4,812,604	\$ 5,438,956	\$ 4,932,947	\$ 4,840,872
Gross profit	\$ 1,566,847	\$ 1,593,371	\$ 1,313,856	\$ 1,334,523
Gross margin	32.6%	29.3%	26.6%	27.6%
Share-based compensation expense	\$ -	\$ 24,334	\$ 234,349	\$ 107,563
Unrealized gain on shares to be issued liability	\$ 43,714	\$ 149,143	\$ 10,285	\$ 267,428
Income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 348,689	\$ (181,663)	\$ (487,870)	\$ (80,162)
Basic and diluted income (loss) per share	\$ 0.00	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.00)
Property, plant and equipment	\$ 14,632,149	\$ 14,827,276	\$ 14,874,557	\$14,948,033
Mineral properties	\$ 1,315,283	\$ 1,268,011	\$ 1,206,202	\$ 1,143,026
Exploration and evaluation assets	\$ 1,265,764	\$ 1,255,393	\$ 1,682,412	\$ 1,682,412
Total assets	\$ 25,885,938	\$ 26,255,639	\$26,399,335	\$26,826,957
Loans payable	\$ 6,519,642	\$ 6,674,559	\$ 6,655,032	\$ 6,747,966

	For the Three Months Ended			
	January 31, 2023	October 31, 2022	July 31, 2022	April 30, 2022
	(notes 1,2)	(notes 1,2)	(notes 1,2)	(note 1)
Revenue	\$ 4,395,955	\$ 5,280,686	\$ 5,025,775	\$ 3,833,146
Gross profit	\$ 1,017,021	\$ 1,595,548	\$ 1,182,981	\$ 484,334
Gross margin	23.1%	30.2%	23.5%	12.6%
Share-based compensation expense	\$ 57,030	\$ 85,481	\$ 38,250	\$ 1,402,061
(Income) Loss and comprehensive loss	\$ (533,345)	\$ 3,922	\$ (554,877)	\$(1,687,920)
Basic and diluted loss per share	\$ (0.00)	\$ 0.00	\$ (0.00)	(0.02)
Property, plant and equipment	\$ 15,027,998	\$ 14,724,263	\$ 14,573,456	\$ 14,466,155
Mineral properties	\$ 1,141,753	\$ 1,060,992	\$ 990,089	\$ 809,845
Exploration and evaluation assets	\$ 1,608,192	\$ 1,597,021	\$ 1,647,719	\$ 1,632,139
Total assets	\$27,308,606	\$28,677,456	\$ 29,466,371	\$ 28,401,224
Loans payable	\$ 8,215,474	\$ 8,364,799	\$ 8,563,899	\$ 8,713,224

Note 1 – In accordance with IFRS 3 Business Combinations, certain previously reported amounts in fiscal 2022 and fiscal 2023 financial statements have been restated to reflect adjustments between the preliminary and final recognized amounts of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed with respect to the PPP acquisition.

Note 2 – For each of Q1 through Q3 of fiscal 2023, revenue has been restated to deduct discounts and rebates provided to customers. Previously, revenue was presented exclusive of these amounts and the corresponding discount and rebate expense was include in selling expenses. These adjustments do not change the net loss for the period.

The Company generated revenue of \$4,812,604 during the three months ended January 31, 2024 (Q3 F2024) compared to \$5,438,956 during the three months ended October 31, 2023 (Q2 F2024). The decrease in sales revenue was primarily the result of seasonality in the demand for certain Company products. In addition, the relatively warm winter experienced in North America further suppressed demand for certain products such as Diamond Glacier Ice Melter.

Notably, Q3 F2024 revenue increased by \$416,649 (9.5%) from \$4,395,955 in the comparable quarter in 2023 (Q3 F2023). This increase was primarily the result of steadily increased demand in the US for the Company's agricultural products, and the temporary dip in sales in Q3 of the prior year, due to the Company transitioning from its largest customer.

The Company's gross margin increased from 29.3% in Q2 2024 to 32.6% in Q3 2024, as a result of:

- a. The continued focus on selling higher margin items such as agricultural products.
- b. Beneficial pricing achieved by the Company on certain raw material purchases.

The Company's income and comprehensive income increased from a loss of \$181,663 during the three months ended October 31, 2023 to income of \$348,689 during the current quarter. This increase in profitability was primarily the result of:

- a. An increase in gross margin to 32.6% for the reasons noted above.
- b. A decrease in research and development expenses from \$128,342 in Q2 to \$72,695 in Q3 as the Company focused on advancing near-term projects in the current quarter and less on longer-term research.
- c. A decrease in the Company's general and administrative expenses from \$793,046 in Q2 to \$651,527 in Q3 arising from the Company's cost reduction efforts.
- d. In Q2 2024, the Company wrote-off its Heffley Creek Metals and Pozzolan property in the amount of \$436,763 (see the Mineral Properties section below for details). No mineral properties were written-off in Q3 2024.

The above factors were partially offset by the following factors that decreased profitability between Q2 and Q3 2024:

- e. In Q3 2024, the Company reported a write-down in its investments in private companies asset by \$277,500 (see the Investments in Private Companies section below for details).
- f. In Q2 2024, the Company reported a \$149,143 unrealized gain on shares to be issued liability related to a reduction in the fair value estimate of the Company's obligation. In Q3 2024, this unrealized gain was \$43,714.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

As at January 31, 2024, the Company's shareholders' equity was \$12,665,308.

The Company had the following cash flows during the nine months ended January 31, 2024:

- i) Cash generated from operating activities of \$786,587 (2023 - \$1,199,255³) primarily resulting from:
 - a. The Company incurred net loss for the period of \$320,844.
 - b. Included in the net loss was \$1,344,240 of net non-cash expenses including \$676,882 of depreciation and amortization expense, \$436,763 arising from the write-off of the Heffley Creek Metals and Pozzolan property, \$203,142 write-down of the fair value of the Company's shares to be issued liability, and \$235,305 of share-based compensation expense.
 - c. The Company increased its net working capital (excluding cash and bank indebtedness) by \$634,774, which included a significant increase in accounts receivable and significant decrease in accounts payable, which were partially offset by a significant decrease in inventories.
- ii) Cash used by investing activities of \$555,139 (2023 - \$1,485,321) consisted primarily of the following:
 - a. \$202,464 for the purchase of property, plant and equipment assets, net of cash generated from dispositions. These additions include equipment assets used to replace assets used in the Company's legacy absorbent products business that were past their economic lives, as well equipment related to the operational expansion into the natural fertilizer business.
 - b. \$157,520 for leased asset additions, including replacement forklifts for operations and an increase in value of one of the Company's leased land assets.
 - c. \$175,040 for additions to mineral property assets. The majority of these expenditures pertain to exploration costs and acquisition payments for the Bromley Creek Mine, in which the Company has an interest.
- iii) Cash used by financing activities of \$591,549 (2023 - \$920,516) consisted primarily of the following:
 - a. The repayment of loans in the amount of \$691,957, including interest. Partially offsetting these repayments were proceeds from new loans of \$92,662.
 - b. The repayment of lease obligations in the amount of \$146,228, including interest. Offsetting these repayments were proceeds from new lease obligations of \$157,520.

³ Cash used in operating activities, cash used in investing activities and cash provided by financing activities for the nine-month period ended January 31, 2023 have been adjusted from amounts reported in the financial statements for the nine-month period ended January 31, 2023, to the amounts reported in the comparative results presented in the financial statements for the nine-month period ended January 31, 2023. See Adjustment to the statement of cashflows for the nine-months ended January 31, 2023 section below for discussion.

The Company has incurred losses to date and for the nine-month period ended January 31, 2024, the Company recorded a loss of \$320,844, and had overall negative cash flows of \$360,101. While the Company's profitability has improved significantly over the course of fiscal 2024, with the Company generating net income of \$348,689 during the current quarter, the historical losses indicate a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The Company may require additional debt or equity funding in order to meet its business objectives. In those circumstances, the Company would plan to raise the necessary funds through issuance of common shares and the utilization of its credit facilities. Although the Company has been successful in the past in obtaining financing, there is no assurance that it will be able to obtain adequate financing in the future or that such financing will be on terms acceptable to the Company. As noted previously, the Company has \$3,210,000 in credit available as at January 31, 2024.

Adjustment to the statement of cashflows for the nine months ended January 31, 2023

The Company's previously reported statement of cashflows for the nine months ended January 31, 2023 has been adjusted in these financial statements as follows:

	Net cash used in operating activities	Net cash used in investing activities	Net cash provided by financing activities
Previously reported	\$ (609,403)	\$ (1,494,066)	\$ 896,887
Adjustment (a)	1,417,539	-	(1,417,539)
Adjustment (b)	(8,745)	8,745	-
Adjustment (c)	399,864	-	(399,864)
Adjusted	\$ 1,199,255	\$ (1,485,321)	\$ (920,516)

- (a) The Company previously presented a \$1,417,539 repayment of bank indebtedness as an operating activity cashflow when it should have been presented as a financing activity cashflow.
- (b) The Company previously presented \$8,745 of reclamation work performed on mineral properties as an investing activity cashflow when it should have been presented as an operating activity cashflow.
- (c) The Company previously presented \$399,864 of finance costs as an operating activity cashflow when it should have been presented as a financing activity cashflow.

The adjustments to the statement of cashflows had no impact on the previously reported statement of financial position as at January 31, 2023 and the Company's statements of loss and comprehensive loss for the nine-month period ended January 31, 2023.

INVESTMENTS IN PRIVATE COMPANIES

As at January 31, 2024, the Company's investment in private companies asset was comprised of shares and warrants of ZS2 Technologies Ltd. ("ZS2"). The following is a summary of the Company's investment in ZS2 for the nine-month period ended January 31, 2024:

		Total
ZS2 Technologies Ltd. – Common shares		
	<u>Common shares</u>	
Balance, April 30, 2023	450,000	\$ 900,000
Unrealized loss from change in fair value (a)	-	(157,500)
Balance, January 31, 2024	<u>450,000</u>	<u>\$ 742,500</u>
ZS2 Technologies Ltd. – Share purchase warrants		
	<u>Warrants</u>	
Balance, April 30, 2023	300,000	\$ 270,000
Unrealized loss from change in fair value (b)	-	(120,000)
Balance, January 31, 2024	<u>300,000</u>	<u>\$ 150,000</u>
Investments in shares and warrants of ZS2 balance, April 30, 2023		\$ 1,170,000
Investments in shares and warrants of ZS2 balance, January 31, 2024		<u>\$ 892,500</u>

- (a) In the fall of 2023 and in January 2024, ZS2 completed two private placements with arm's length investors. In those private placements, ZS2 issued shares at \$1.65 per common share. Accordingly, during the three-month period ended January 31, 2024, the Company reduced the carrying value of its 450,000 common shares in ZS2 from \$2.00 to \$1.65 per share, and recorded a corresponding unrealized loss on investments in private companies of \$157,500.
- (b) On April 30, 2023, the Company estimated the fair value of its 300,000 share-purchase warrants to be \$150,000, which was \$120,000 lower than the carrying value recorded as at April 30, 2023. Accordingly, the Company recorded an unrealized loss of \$120,000 during the nine-month period ended January 31, 2024.

MINERAL PROPERTIES

EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION PROPERTIES

Z1 Natural Pozzolan Property, British Columbia

On January 23, 2017, the Company announced the signing of an option agreement, subsequently amended, to acquire a 100% interest in the Z1 Zeolite Mine ("Z1") located about 3 kilometers ("kms") northeast of Cache Creek, BC. On January 17, 2018, the Company amended certain terms of the Z1 agreement which afforded the Company an additional 12 months to meet the minimum expenditures requirement. On June 14, 2018, the Company completed all its option requirements on Z1 six months ahead of the deadline to complete the minimum expenditures requirement.

The Company has access to two sources of zeolite from permitted properties (Z1 and Bromley Creek). Management believes that the Z1 zeolite is best suited for the production of animal feed additives and soil amenders while the Bromley Creek zeolite is suited for animal feed additives, soil amenders, and cement and concrete ingredients. The Company has commenced the testing needed to get the zeolite from the Z1 Mine approved by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency ("CFIA") as an animal feed additive and as a soil amender.

Z2 Zeolite Property, British Columbia

The Z2 property is a natural pozzolan property located near Falkland, BC (approximately 40kms from Kamloops).

In fiscal 2023, management decided to focus efforts and resources on the Company's other zeolite properties (Z1 and Sun Group) which were determined to be more promising in terms of geology and relative acquisition cost. As a result, the Company wrote-off the \$78,554 capitalized value of Z2 as at October 31, 2022.

Heffley Creek Metals and Pozzolan Property, British Columbia

On February 24, 2020, the Company entered into an option agreement to acquire a 100% interest in Heffley Creek Natural Pozzolan Property in Heffley Creek, BC, for the following consideration:

- i) Cash payments:
 - a) \$7,500 on or before February 25, 2020 (paid).
 - b) \$10,000 on or before February 10, 2021 (paid).
 - c) \$10,000 on or before February 10, 2022 (paid).
 - d) \$12,500 on or before February 10, 2023 (paid).
 - e) \$15,000 on or before February 10, 2024.

- ii) Exploration expenditures:
 - a) incur \$50,000 in exploration on or before February 10, 2021 (incurred).
 - b) incur \$50,000 in exploration on or before February 10, 2022 (incurred).
 - c) incur \$75,000 in exploration on or before February 10, 2023 (incurred).
 - d) incur \$100,000 in exploration on or before February 10, 2024 (incurred).

A limited amount of work was done in Q2 2024 in order to assess the further development potential of this property, which included a site visit by third party geological consultants. As a result of this assessment, in Q2 2024, management decided to focus efforts and resources on the Company's other zeolite properties (Z1, Bromley, and Sun Group), which were determined to be more promising in terms of

geology and relative acquisition/operation cost. Accordingly, the Company wrote-off the \$436,763 capitalized value of Heffley Creek Metals and Pozzolan Property as at October 31, 2023.

Sun Group Property, British Columbia

The Sun Group Property is a group of zeolite claims located in southern B.C. In July 2022, the Company renegotiated an option agreement to earn up to a 50% interest in the property by making cash payments and/or funding exploration expenditures totally \$725,000 by July 2027. Required within the total payment of \$725,000 was a cash payment of \$36,250 due in July 2022 which was made by the Company at that time and resulted in the Company earning a 2.5% interest in the property. No further payments were made to increase the ownership interest in the Sun Group claims during the year ended April 30, 2023 or the nine months ended January 31, 2024.

During the nine-month period ended January 31, 2024, the Company incurred \$14,306 in exploration expenses related to the property which included preliminary steps to determine the zeolite's suitability as a supplementary cementitious material ("SCM").

OPERATING MINES

Red Lake Diatomaceous Earth Mine

Red Lake Mine is approximately 60 kilometers from Kamloops, BC.

The Red Lake Mine is an operating mine producing a unique diatomaceous earth with calcium bentonite. To PLAN's knowledge, the Red Lake Mine is one of only two mines in the world with this type of red tinged diatomaceous earth (diatomite) with calcium bentonite – the other mine being located in Scandinavia.

The Red Lake Mine also contains a layer of leonardite sandwiched in between two different layers of diatomite. The leonardite is rich in carbon and sulfur.

PLAN extracts approximately 30,000 wet tonnes of diatomite from this mine per annum and processes this material into three different categories of products – non-clumping cat litter, industrial absorbents, and animal husbandry products.

The two different layers of diatomite are currently mined together and combined to produce all products. In Q1 and Q2 2024, PLAN continued to assess the various differences in the two layers with respect to their suitability as SCM's or natural, regenerative fertilizers.

The layer of leonardite is stockpiled and used for on site reclamation. In addition, it is being used for reclamation research projects at two large gold mines in BC. PPP is also investigating the value of this material as a soil amendment for vineyards with two years of data already gathered in this field study. PLAN is exploring the efficacy of using leonardite, in conjunction with other minerals, for broad acre fertilizer applications. Specifically, PLAN blended leonardite with limestone to produce Carbon Ca, a soil amender intended to add both calcium and carbon to agricultural soils. Carbon Ca was applied by farmers across the Prairies late in Q2 with feedback expected from these farmers in 2024 with respect to the efficacy of this soil amender.

The Company continues to be recognized for its efforts in reclaiming land. In doing so, the Company seeks to minimize the amount of disturbed land and to promote environmental stewardship. The Company's 1,000-acre ranch adjacent to its Red Lake Mine has been used for agricultural operations. The reclaimed

land at the Red Lake Mine has demonstrated higher yields after reclamation using leonardite versus pre-reclamation.

The Company takes immense pride in the environmental integrity of its operations and products with many of its products being listed for use in organic production by the Organic Material Review Institute (“OMRI”). PLAN has a strong focus on sustainable use of resources including mined materials, electricity, natural gas, or other resources. Furthermore, the Company has reduced its use of natural gas and electricity per tonne over the past five years and uses approximately 98% of the material that is transported from the mines to the processing facility in Kamloops.

Bud Bentonite Clay Mine

The Bud Mine is an operating mine in Princeton, BC, producing calcium bentonite. The Company extracts about 20,000 wet tonnes per year of calcium bentonite and transports it to Kamloops where it converts it from calcium bentonite to sodium bentonite for the purpose of making multiple private label brands of cat litter for most of the “big box” stores in Canada while also producing our own in-house brand of clumping cat litter, WunderCat®. The Company began shipping WunderCat® to a large North American “big box” retailer in the last ten days of Q3 2023.

In Q4 2023, the Company shipped its first truckloads of swelling bentonite powder (sodium bentonite) to a large sulfur bentonite fertilizer producer. During the nine-month period ended January 31, 2024, PLAN received its largest order to date for swelling bentonite powder.

Currently, the Company is exploring newer higher margin opportunities for bentonite including its use in fertilizers and geothermal systems, with several product trials underway. The first commercial shipment of bentonite for use in geothermal systems occurred in January 2024.

Bromley Creek Zeolite Mine

In July 2022, PLAN amended its November 30, 2015 option agreement with International Zeolite Corporation (“IZ”) to purchase a 50% interest in IZ’s Bromley Creek Zeolite Mine (“Bromley Creek”) located in Princeton, BC for total consideration of \$725,000. PLAN’s Bud Bentonite Clay Mine is also located in Princeton, BC.

Prior to the amendment, PLAN had already paid \$102,000, resulting in an ownership interest of 7% interest in Bromley Creek. The amendment stipulated that the remaining \$623,000 was to be paid in 20 equal quarterly installments beginning July 2022 and ending March 2027. In addition, the royalty payable by PLAN to IZ per metric tonne of product mined and removed from the mine was reduced from \$9.00 to \$4.50. PLAN remains the operator of Bromley Creek. The Company has made seven \$31,150 payments between July 2022 and January 2024 which increased its ownership interest to 22.1% as of January 31, 2024.

PLAN has operated the Bud Bentonite Mine, also near Princeton, for over 24 years, so Princeton has become a significant operational hub for PLAN.

Zeolite from the Bromley Creek is becoming a larger part of operations quarter by quarter as PLAN develops markets for zeolite in the following areas:

- Animal feed additives (sold as Z-Lite Feed),
- Soil amendments (sold as The Green Patch and Hydr8), and,
- As an SCM under the tradename PozZeo™ SCM.

COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The Company is committed to five land leases with T'kemplups te Secwepmc and one lease with a private landowner with annual payments totaling \$132,670. The leases contain clauses allowing the rental amount to be reviewed and adjusted every five years. The lease with the private landowner expires on June 30, 2031. One of the leases with T'kemplups te Secwepmc expires on February 28, 2055, three leases expire June 30, 2055, and one lease expires on September 30, 2058.

The Company is committed to three equipment leases with payments totalling \$39,622 for the twelve-month period following January 31, 2024. The expiry dates of these leases range between September 20, 2024, and November 30, 2028.

The Company is committed to a non-revolving 25-year term loan payable to BMO in the amount of \$6,435,633. Annual principal payments on this loan are \$278,796 and the interest rate is equal to BMO's prime rate + 0.75% per annum. The loan matures on February 28, 2047.

The Company is committed to a non-revolving 48-month term loan payable to TD Auto Finance in the amount of \$89,226, with an annual interest rate of 5.99%. Annual combined principal and interest payments on this loan are \$26,109. The loan matures on August 10, 2027.

As at January 31, 2024, the Company had open US dollar forward sales contracts which require it to sell a total of \$2,750,000 USD in exchange for \$3,668,750 by January 31, 2025.

The Company is contingently liable with respect to financial letters of credit issued by BMO for \$266,000 as at October 31, 2023 (April 30, 2023 - \$266,000).

The Company has an option agreement to acquire a 50% interest in the Bromley Creek Zeolite deposit from International Zeolite Corporation for \$725,000. As at January 31, 2024, the Company had made cumulative royalty payments of \$320,046. The agreement stipulates that the Company is to pay the remaining \$404,954 in 13 equal quarterly installments of \$31,150 from April 2024 to March 2027.

The Company has an option agreement to acquire a 50% ownership interest in the Sun Group zeolite property from International Zeolite Corporation for \$725,000. The Company made a \$36,250 payment in July 2022 in order to acquire an initial 5% interest. The remaining \$688,750 must be paid by July 26, 2027, for the Company to acquire the remaining 45% ownership interest. 50% of the value of any exploration expenditures made by the Company on the Sun Group zeolite property prior to July 26, 2027, will be considered payments toward the acquisition price.

SHARE CAPITAL INFORMATION

As of January 31, 2024, the Company had the following outstanding:

Common shares – 104,925,515 outstanding

Stock options:

Options Outstanding	Options Exercisable	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
2,500,000	2,500,000	0.39	22-Feb-24
175,000	175,000	0.32	18-Jul-24
50,000	50,000	0.35	26-Jul-24
100,000	50,000	0.35	17-Aug-24
1,500,000	1,500,000	0.355	24-Aug-24
15,000	7,500	0.355	13-Sep-24
25,000	25,000	0.35	12-Oct-24
100,000	50,000	0.35	9-Nov-24
300,000	300,000	0.29	17-Feb-25
150,000	150,000	0.40	14-Mar-25
1,520,000	1,520,000	0.35	6-Apr-25
100,000	100,000	0.275	13-Jun-25
50,000	50,000	0.35	27-Jul-25
150,000	150,000	0.25	25-Jan-26
300,000	300,000	0.35	27-Mar-26
300,000	300,000	0.35	11-May-26
2,475,000	2,312,500	0.275	13-Jun-26
100,000	100,000	0.275	20-Sep-26
9,910,000	9,640,000		

Warrants:

Warrants Outstanding	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
11,470,500	0.60	10-Feb-24
6,293,140	0.60	25-Feb-24
5,000,000	0.25	27-Apr-24
224,600	0.25	27-Apr-24
8,333,332	0.36	02-Mar-25
31,321,572		

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Key management personnel include those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing, and controlling the activities of the Company, and comprises the Company's Chief Executive Officer, President, Chief Financial Officer, Vice President Strategy and Investor Relations, and Directors.

Key management compensation for the nine months ended January 31, 2024 and 2023 is comprised of the following:

	2024	2023
Cost of goods sold	\$ 33,373	\$ 63,859
Selling expenses – Personnel	14,303	27,368
General and administrative expenses – Personnel	373,978	341,316
General and administrative expenses – Professional fees	76,600	122,000
Share-based compensation	165,000	15,000
	<u>\$ 663,254</u>	<u>\$ 569,543</u>

As at January 31, 2024, \$21,186 (April 30, 2023 – \$11,766) is included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities which is comprised of amounts owed to an officer of the Company and a corporation owned by the Company's CFO.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

Please refer to the Company's accompanying consolidated financial statements for the nine months end January 31, 2024 located on www.sedarplus.ca.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT RISK EXPOSURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

(a) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices – e.g., foreign exchange rates, interest rates – will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing returns.

Interest rate risk:

The Company's long-term debt is subject to interest rate risk as the required payments to service the debts will fluctuate as a result of the variable lending rate. There has been an increase to the interest rate risk exposure from 2022 due to an increase in long-term debt during 2023.

A change of 100 basis points on interest rates would have changed finance costs by \$50,000 during the nine-month period ended January 31, 2024 (2023: \$91,000). This analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant.

Currency risk:

The Company is exposed to financial risks as a result of exchange rate fluctuations and the volatility of these rates. There has been an increase to the risk exposure from 2022 due to an increase in US denominated revenues. Effective February 1, 2023, the Company began entering into US dollar forward hedging agreements to partially mitigate this risk (see US dollar hedge facilities section below)

The summary quantitative data about the Company's exposure to currency risk is as follows:

	October 31, 2023 USD	April 30, 2023 USD
Cash	\$ 32,497	\$ 90,597
Trade receivables	827,441	519,798
Tax receivable	-	14,663
Accounts payable	(37,424)	(97,643)
	<u>\$ 822,514</u>	<u>\$ 527,415</u>

US dollar facilities:

Greater than 50% of the Company's annual sales are priced in US dollars, compared to a less than 20% of its expenses. Accordingly, the Company accumulates excess US dollars that need to be converted to Canadian dollars on a regular basis. In order to partially mitigate the risk arising from this exposure to US dollar fluctuations, the Company regularly enters into US dollar forward sales contracts.

On January 31, 2024, US\$2,750,000 US dollar forward sales contracts were outstanding for the combined purchase of \$3,668,750 (an average exchange rate of 1.3341 Canadian dollars to US dollars). Had the Company entered into the same US dollar forward sales contracts on January 31, 2024, those contracts would have purchased a combined amount of \$3,666,464, which is \$2,286 less than the actual total contract amount. The Company recorded the difference of \$2,286 as a US dollar asset as at January 31, 2024, which is included in prepaid expenses and other.

The following table summarizes the US dollar sales contracts outstanding as at January 31, 2024 and the corresponding US dollar asset:

Contract settlement period		US dollars sold	Contract exchange rate	Canadian dollars purchased	Canadian dollar proceeds of comparable contracts at Jan 31, 2024	US dollar asset at Jan 31, 2024
Open	Closed					
Jul 10, 2023	Apr 30, 2024	500,000	1.3120	656,000	667,256	(11,256)
May 1, 2024	July 31, 2024	750,000	1.3165	987,375	1,000,157	(12,782)
Aug 1, 2024	Oct 31, 2024	750,000	1.3670	1,025,250	999,805	25,445
Nov 1, 2024	Jan 31, 2025	750,000	1.3335	1,000,125	999,246	879
		<u>\$ 2,750,000</u>	<u>1.3341</u>	<u>\$ 3,668,750</u>	<u>\$ 3,666,464</u>	<u>\$ 2,286</u>

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty may default on its contractual obligations resulting in a financial loss. The Company deals with creditworthy counterparties to mitigate the risk of financial loss from defaults. The Company monitors the credit risk of customers through credit rating reviews. The Company limits its exposure to credit risk from trade receivables by establishing a maximum payment period of 45 days.

In management's opinion, the maximum amount of credit risk is the carrying value of those assets. There has not been a change in who the Company extends credit to. The Company uses a provision matrix to analyze impairment of its trade receivables at the end of each reporting date. During the nine months ended January 31, 2024, the Company recognized an impairment loss allowance on trade receivables of \$nil (2022 - \$nil) in profit or loss.

The Company's aged trade receivables and related expected credit loss allowance are as follows:

As at January 31, 2024	Geographic location			ECL allowance	Credit impairment
	Canada	US	Total		
Current (not past due)	\$ 578,025	\$ 893,305	\$ 1,471,330	\$ -	No
1 – 30 days past due	151,186	69,601	220,787	-	No
31 – 60 days past due	3,276	138,278	141,554	-	No
Over 60 days past due	-	-	-	-	No
	\$ 732,487	\$ 1,101,184	\$ 1,833,671	\$ -	

Cash and cash equivalents

The Company held cash and cash equivalents of \$344,452 at January 31, 2024 (April 30, 2023 - \$704,553). The cash and cash equivalents are held with bank rated at AA-, based on Fitch ratings.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will be unable to fulfil its obligations on a timely basis or at a reasonable cost. The Company manages its liquidity risk by monitoring its operating requirements. The Group prepares budget and cash forecasts to ensure it has sufficient funds to fulfil its obligations. In addition, the Company maintains an operating line of credit facility that can be drawn on to meet short-term financing needs.

As at January 31, 2024	Carrying amount	Undiscounted contractual cash flows			
		Fiscal 2024	Fiscal 2025	Fiscal 2026	Fiscal 2027 and thereafter
Accounts payable	\$ 1,415,627	\$ 1,415,627	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Lease liabilities	2,550,751	44,253	205,853	155,362	3,765,785
Loans payable (excludes interest)	6,519,642	74,995	300,787	302,141	5,841,719
	\$ 10,486,020	\$ 1,534,875	\$ 506,640	\$ 457,503	\$ 9,607,504

(d) Fair value disclosure

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, investments in private companies, bank indebtedness, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, other current liabilities (US dollar hedge liability), loans payable, and shares to be issued liability. The fair values of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, bank indebtedness and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their carrying amounts due to their current nature.

Loans payable have been valued using the discounted cash flow method. This valuation model considers the present value of expected payments, discounted using a risk-adjusted discount rate.

	January 31, 2024		April 30, 2023	
	Carrying amount	Fair Value (Level 2)	Carrying amount	Fair Value (Level 2)
Loans payable	\$ 6,519,642	\$ 6,519,642	\$ 6,747,967	\$ 6,737,260

Investments in private companies, the US dollar hedge liability, and the shares to be issued liability are carried at fair value.

(e) Capital management:

The Board's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The Company monitors capital using a ratio of "net debt" to equity. For this purpose, net debt is defined as total liabilities (as shown in the statement of financial position) less cash and cash equivalents.

Equity comprises all components of equity. The Company's net debt to equity ratio at the end of the reporting year was as follows:

	October 31, 2023	April 30, 2023
Total liabilities	\$ 13,220,630	\$ 14,076,110
Less: cash	(344,452)	(704,553)
Net debt	12,876,178	13,371,557
Total equity	\$ 12,665,308	\$ 12,750,847
Net debt to equity	1.02	1.05

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Company has no off-balance sheet arrangements.

OTHER MD&A REQUIREMENTS

Additional disclosure of the Company's technical reports, material change reports, news releases and other information can be obtained on SEDAR at www.sedarplus.ca.

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The Company is subject to a number of risks. The risks and uncertainties described below are significant risks that management of the Company is aware of and believe to be material to the business and results of the Company. When reviewing forward-looking statements and other information contained in this MD&A, readers should carefully consider these factors, as well as other uncertainties, potential events and industry and Company-specific factors that may adversely affect the Company's financial status. New risk factors may emerge from time to time, and it is not possible for the Company's management to predict all risk factors or the impact of such factors on the Company. The Company assumes no obligation to update or revise these risk factors or other information contained in this MD&A to reflect new events or circumstances, except as may be required by law.

Risks Related to the Company and its Operations

Integration of PPP

The Company's ability to maintain and successfully operate its business depends upon the judgment and project execution skills of its senior professionals. Any management disruption or difficulties in integrating PPP's management and operations staff could significantly affect the Company's business and results of operations. The success of the Company's acquisition of PPP will depend, in some part, on the ability of management to realize the anticipated benefits and cost synergies from the integration of PPP's businesses into the Company. The integration of the businesses may result in significant challenges, and management may be unable to accomplish the integration smoothly, or successfully, in a timely manner or without spending significant amounts of money. It is possible that the integration process could result in the loss of key employees, the disruption of the respective ongoing businesses or inconsistencies in standards, controls, procedures and policies that adversely affect the ability of management to maintain relationships with business partners or employees or to achieve the anticipated benefits of the acquisition.

The integration of PPP requires the dedication of effort, time and resources on the part of management, which may divert management's focus and resources from other strategic opportunities and from operational matters during this process. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to integrate the operations of the business successfully or achieve any of the synergies or other benefits that are anticipated as a result of its acquisition of PPP. The extent to which synergies are realized and the timing of such cannot be assured.

Any inability of the Company to successfully integrate PPP's operations could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations. The challenges involved in the integration may include, among other things, the following: retaining key personnel; integrating PPP into the Company's existing accounting system and adjusting the Company's internal control environment to cover PPP's operations; and unplanned costs required to integrate the business and achieve synergies.

Cost Synergies

Although it is anticipated that the Company will achieve some annual cost synergies from its acquisition of PPP, the Company may or may not achieve these cost synergies imminently or at all.

The Company continues to analyze potential synergies to be realized from its acquisition of PPP, although actual synergies could differ materially from current estimates. Actual cost synergies, the expenses required to realize the cost synergies and the sources of the cost synergies could differ materially, and

there is no assurance that the Company will achieve the full amount of cost synergies or at all or that these cost synergy programs will not have other adverse effects on its business.

Historic Performance of PPP outside of the Company's Control

Historic performance of PPP's business and operations may not be indicative of the Company's success in future periods. The future performance of the Company may be influenced by, among other factors, economic downturns, long-term changes in consumer trends, preferences and spending patterns and other factors beyond the Company's control. As a result of any one or more of these factors, among others, the operations and financial performance of the Company may be negatively affected which may adversely affect the Company's future financial results.

Uncertainty of Future Revenues

The Company's future growth and prospects will depend on its ability to maintain and potentially expand the Company and PPP's current operations and gain additional revenue streams, while maintaining effective cost controls. Any failure to do so will likely have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results.

Changes in the Company's capital costs and operating costs are likely to have an impact on its profitability. The Company's main planned production expenses include mining costs, transport costs, processing and treatment costs and other overheads. Changes in costs of the Company's mining and processing operations can occur as a result of unforeseen events and could result in changes in profitability or resource estimates, including rendering certain mineral reserves uneconomic to mine. Many of these changes may be beyond the Company's control. Material increases in costs could have a material adverse effect on the Company's future cash flows, profitability, results of operations and the financial condition.

Dependence on Key Personnel

The Company has a small management team and the loss of a key individual could have an adverse effect on the future of its business or cause delay in its plans. The Company's future success will also depend in large part upon its ability to attract and retain appropriate personnel. There can be no assurance that the Company will be successful in attracting and retaining such personnel and an inability to do so could have a material and adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects.

Workforce and Labour Risks

Certain of the Company's operations may be carried out under potentially hazardous conditions. While the Company intends to operate in accordance with relevant health and safety regulations and requirements, the Company is susceptible to the possibility that liabilities might arise as a result of accidents or other workforce-related misfortunes, some of which may be uninsurable or beyond the Company's control.

The Company's operations may be affected by labour-related problems in the future, such as unionization. There can be no assurance that work stoppages or other labour-related developments will not adversely affect the results of the Company's operations or the financial condition.

During periods of growth in the mining industry, there is increased competition for the services of suitably qualified and/or experienced sub-contractors, such as mining and drilling contractors, assay laboratories,

metallurgical test work facilities and other providers of engineering, project management and mineral processing services.

As a result, the Company may experience difficulties in sourcing and retaining the services of suitably qualified and/or experienced sub-contractors. The loss or diminution in the services of suitably qualified and/or experienced sub-contractors or an inability to source or retain necessary sub-contractors or their failure to properly perform their services could have a material and adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects.

The Company is unable to predict the risk of insolvency or other managerial failure by any of the contractors or other service providers currently or in the future used by the Company in its activities. Any of the foregoing may have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations or financial condition. In addition, the termination of these arrangements, if not replaced on similar terms, could have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations or the financial condition.

Competition

The Company faces potential competition from other companies in connection with the acquisition of mineral assets, or from other innovation companies in connection with the development of competitive technologies or applications, as well as for the recruitment and retention of qualified employees. Larger companies, in particular, may have access to greater financial resources, operational experience and technical capabilities than the Company, which may give them a competitive advantage.

Future Acquisitions and Joint-Ventures

The Company may evaluate opportunities to acquire and/or joint venture additional assets and businesses as part of its business objectives. These acquisitions or joint ventures may be significant in size, may change the scale of the Company's business and may expose it to new geographic, operating, financial and geological risks. The Company's success in its acquisition and/or joint venture activities will depend on its ability to identify suitable acquisition and/or joint venture candidates and partners, acquire or joint venture them on acceptable terms and integrate their operations successfully with those of the Company. Any acquisitions or joint ventures would be accompanied by risks, such as the difficulty of assimilating the operations and personnel of any acquired companies; the potential disruption of the Company's ongoing business; the inability of management to maximize the financial and strategic position of the Company through the successful incorporation of acquired assets and businesses or joint ventures; additional expenses associated with amortization of acquired intangible assets; the maintenance of uniform standards, controls, procedures and policies; the impairment of relationships with employees, customers and contractors as a result of any integration of new management personnel; dilution of the Company's present shareholders or of its interests in its subsidiaries or assets as a result of the issuance of shares to pay for acquisitions or the decision to grant earning or other interests to a joint venture partner; and the potential unknown liabilities associated with acquired assets and businesses. There can be no assurance that the Company would be successful in overcoming these risks or any other problems encountered in connection with such acquisitions or joint ventures. There may be no right for shareholders to evaluate the merits or risks of any future acquisition or joint venture undertaken except as required by applicable laws and regulations.

Dependence on Third Party Services

The Company currently relies and will continue to rely on products and services provided by third parties. If there is any interruption to the products or services provided by such third parties, the Company may be unable to find adequate replacement services on a timely basis or at all.

The Company is unable to predict the risk of insolvency or other managerial failure, or the failure to otherwise deliver such products and services, by any of the contractors or other service providers currently or in the future used by the Company.

Reliance on Strategic and Commercial Relationships

In conducting its business, the Company relies and will continue to rely on continuing existing strategic and commercial relationships, and forming new relationships with other entities and also certain regulatory and governmental departments. There can be no assurance that its existing relationships will continue to be maintained or that new ones will be successfully formed, and the loss of these relationships could have a material adverse effect on the results of the Company's operations or the financial condition.

Project Risks

The Company manages and participates in a variety of projects in the conduct of its business. The Company's ability to execute projects and market its products will depend upon numerous factors beyond its control, including: the availability of processing capacity; the availability of storage capacity; the supply of and demand for pozzolanic materials; the availability of equipment; unexpected cost increases; accidental events; currency fluctuations; changes in regulations; the availability and productivity of skilled labour; and the regulation of the industry by various levels of government and governmental agencies.

Because of these factors, the Company could be unable to execute projects on time, on budget or at all, and may not be able to effectively market products that it produces. The existence of these factors may delay expected revenues from operations and cause cost estimates not to be accurate, which may result in significant cost over-runs that could make the Company's ventures uneconomical, either of which would have a material and adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Compliance with Laws

The Company's operations are, and will going forward be, subject to various laws and regulations relating to the protection of the environment (including regular environmental impact assessments and the obtaining of appropriate permits or approvals by relevant environmental authorities), worker health and safety, employment standards, waste disposal, protection of historic and archaeological sites, mine development, protection of endangered and protected species, Indigenous communities' rights and other matters.

Any such legislation, and environmental legislation in particular, can, in certain jurisdictions, comprise numerous regulations which might conflict with one another and which cannot be consistently interpreted. Such regulations typically cover a wide variety of matters including, without limitation, prevention of waste, pollution and protection of the environment, labour regulations and worker safety. The Company may also be subject under such regulations to clean-up costs and liability for toxic or hazardous substances which may exist on or under any of its properties or which may be produced as a result of its operations. Compliance with these laws and regulations is costly and time intensive and the Company's complete compliance with all such laws and regulations cannot be guaranteed given the nature and complexity of such laws and regulations.

Any failure to comply with relevant environmental, health and safety and other laws and regulatory standards may subject the Company to extensive liability and fines and/or penalties and have an adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations, or prospects.

In particular, a violation of environmental health and safety laws relating to a mine or other plant or a failure to comply with the instructions of the relevant environmental or health and safety authorities could lead to, among other things, a temporary shutdown of all or a portion of the mine or other plant, a loss of the right to mine or to use other plant, or the imposition of costly compliance procedures. If health and safety authorities require the Company to shut down all or a portion of a mine, or other plant or to implement costly compliance measures, whether pursuant to existing or new environmental or health and safety laws and regulations, such measures could have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations or financial condition. Furthermore, the future introduction or enactment of new laws, guidelines and regulations could serve to limit or curtail the growth and development of the Company's business or have an otherwise negative impact on its operations. Any changes to, or increases in the current level of regulation or legal requirements may have a material adverse effect upon the Company in terms of additional compliance costs.

Mining operations have inherent risks and liabilities associated with pollution of the environment and the disposal of waste products occurring as a result of mineral exploration and production. Laws and regulations involving the protection and remediation of the environment and the governmental policies for implementation of such laws and regulations are constantly changing and are generally becoming more restrictive. As a result, there are certain risks inherent in the Company's activities and those which it anticipates undertaking in the future, such as, but not limited to, risks of accidental spills, leakages or other unforeseen circumstances, that could subject the Company to potential liability. The Company cannot give any assurance that breaches of environmental laws (whether inadvertent or not) or environmental pollution will not materially and adversely affect its financial condition and its results from operations.

First Nations

The Company operates in some areas presently or previously inhabited or used by First Nations peoples. There are many laws, rules and regulations that address the rights of First Nations peoples. Some mandate governmental consultation with First Nations regarding actions which may affect First Nations people, including actions to approve or grant mining rights or permits. The obligations of government and private parties under these laws, rules and regulations continue to evolve and be defined.

The Company's current and future operations are subject to a risk that one or more First Nations may oppose continued operation, further development, or new development of the Company's projects or operations. Such opposition may be directed through legal or administrative proceedings or expressed in manifestations such as protests, roadblocks or other forms of public expression against the Company's activities. Opposition by First Nations to the Company's operations may require modification of or preclude operation or development of the Company's projects or may require the Company to enter into agreements with First Nations with respect to the Company's projects, which may impact the Company's business, operations and financial condition.

Exploration and Development

Some of the Company's mineral assets are in exploration or development stage, and further development may only follow upon obtaining continuing satisfactory exploration results and being able to obtain sufficient financing to continue the development and eventual commercial production. Mineral exploration and development are speculative in nature and involve a high degree of risk and few properties which are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. There is no assurance that the Company's mineral exploration and development activities will result in any additional discoveries of reserves or that the current reserves or resources will be developed to production or be commercially viable. The long-term profitability of the Company's operations will be in part directly related to the cost and success of its exploration programs, which may be affected by a number of factors.

Substantial expenditures are required to establish resources and reserves through drilling and development and for mining and processing facilities and infrastructure. Although substantial benefits may be derived from the discovery of a major mineralized deposit, no assurance can be given that minerals will be discovered in sufficient quantities to justify commercial operations or that the funds required for development can be obtained on a timely basis.

Calculation of Reserves and Resources

Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources are based on estimates of mineral content and quantity derived from limited information acquired through drilling and other sampling methods and require judgmental interpretations of geology, structure, grade distributions and trends, and other factors. These estimates may change as more information is obtained. No assurance can be given that the estimates are accurate or that the indicated level of mineral product will be produced. Actual mineralization or formations may be different from those predicted. Further, it may take many years from the initial phase of drilling before production is possible, and during that time the economic feasibility of exploiting a discovery may change.

In addition, the Mineral Reserve and Mineral Resource estimates are subject to updates from time to time as the geological and technical information on the mineralization increases. These Mineral Reserve and Mineral Resource updates may result in reclassification of resources from one category of resources to another and these reclassifications may have a follow-on impact on reserves. To the extent that these reclassifications of resources are from a higher category to a lower category, there may be a resulting negative impact on related Mineral Reserves. Any reduction of reserves resulting from reclassification of resources may ultimately impact on project economics, including net present values and internal rates of return. For future projects, these reductions may impact adversely on production decisions. Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. It cannot be assumed that all or any part of declared Mineral Resources constitute or will be converted into reserves. Market price fluctuations of minerals as well as increased production and capital costs, reduced recovery rates or technical, economic, regulatory or other factors may render proven and probable reserves unprofitable to develop at a particular site or sites for periods of time or may render Mineral Reserves containing relatively lower grade mineralization uneconomic. Successful extraction requires safe and efficient mining and processing. Moreover, short-term operating factors relating to the Mineral Reserves, such as the need for the orderly development of ore bodies or the processing of new or different ore types, may cause Mineral Reserves to become uneconomic. Estimated reserves may have to be recalculated based on actual production experience. Any of these factors may require the reduction of the Mineral Reserve and Mineral Resource.

There is also no assurance that the Company will achieve indicated levels of recovery or obtain the prices for production assumed in determining the amount of any reserves. Anticipated levels of production may be affected by numerous factors, including mining conditions, labour availability and relations, weather and supply shortages.

Permits and Government Approvals

The operations of the Company require licenses and permits from various governmental authorities. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain or maintain all necessary licenses and permits that are required to carry out exploration and development at its properties. Regulations and policies relating to licenses and permits may change or be implemented in a way that the Company does not currently anticipate and permits and licenses may take significantly greater time to obtain than anticipated by the Company. These licenses and permits are subject to numerous requirements, including compliance with the environmental regulations, which may be difficult, time consuming, expensive or impossible for the Company to fulfill. The failure of the Company to obtain necessary licenses and permits on the timeline required, or at all, or the revocation or suspension of the permits or licenses obtained by

the Company, could have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition and results of operations.

Reclamation

There is a risk that monies allotted for land reclamation may not be sufficient to cover all risks, due to changes in the nature of the waste rock or tailings and/or revisions to government regulations. Therefore, additional funds, or reclamation bonds or other forms of financial assurance may be required over the tenure of the Company's mineral projects to cover potential risks. These additional costs may have a material adverse impact on the Company's financial condition and results.

Litigation

The Company may be subject to litigation arising in the normal course of business and may be involved in disputes with other parties, including governments and its workforce, in the future which may result in litigation. The causes of potential future litigation cannot be known and may arise from, among other things, business activities, environmental laws, volatility in stock price, failure to comply with disclosure obligations or labour disruptions at the Company's projects. The results and costs of litigation cannot be predicted with certainty. If the Company is unable to resolve these disputes favorably, it may have a material adverse impact on the Company's financial performance, cash flow and results of operations.

Government Regulation and Political Risk

The Company's operating activities are subject to laws and regulations governing expropriation of property, health and worker safety, employment standards, waste disposal, protection of the environment, mine development, land and water use, prospecting, mineral production, exports, taxes, labour standards, occupational health standards, toxic wastes, the protection of endangered and protected species and other matters. Future changes in applicable laws, regulations, agreements or changes in their enforcement or regulatory interpretation could result in changes in legal requirements or in the terms of existing permits and agreements applicable to the Company or its properties, which could have a material adverse impact on the Company's current operations or planned development projects. Where required, obtaining necessary permits and licenses can be a complex, time consuming process and the Company cannot assure whether any necessary permits will be obtained on acceptable terms, in a timely manner or at all. The costs and delays associated with obtaining necessary permits and complying with these permits and applicable laws and regulations could stop or materially delay or restrict the Company from proceeding with any future exploration or development of its properties, which could have a material adverse impact on the Company's ongoing or planned operations or ongoing or planned development projects.

Operating Risks

The Company's activities are subject to all of the hazards and risks normally incidental to exploring and developing natural resource projects. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, environmental hazards, industrial accidents, labour disputes, encountering unusual or unexpected geological formations or other geological or grade problems, unanticipated changes in metallurgical characteristics and mineral recovery, encountering unanticipated ground or water conditions, cave-ins, pit wall failures, flooding, rock bursts, periodic interruptions due to inclement or hazardous weather conditions and other acts of God or unfavourable operating conditions and losses.

Should any of these risks and hazards affect the Company's exploration, development or mining activities, it may cause the cost of production to increase to a point where it would no longer be economic to produce mineral resources from the Company's properties, require the Company to write-down the carrying value of one or more mineral projects, cause delays or a stoppage of mining and processing, result

in the destruction of mineral properties or processing facilities, cause death or personal injury and related legal liability; any and all of which may have a material adverse effect on the Company.

Uninsured Hazards

The Company may be subject to substantial liability claims due to the inherently hazardous nature of its activities or for acts and omissions of contractors, sub-contractors or operators. Any indemnities the Company may receive from such parties may be limited or may be difficult to enforce if such contractors or sub-contractors or operators lack adequate resources.

The Company can give no assurance that the proceeds of insurance applicable to covered risks will be adequate to cover expenses relating to losses or liabilities. The Company is also subject to the risk of unavailability, increased premiums or deductibles, reduced cover and additional or expanded exclusions in connection with its insurance policies and those of operators of assets it does not itself operate. Accordingly, the Company might become subject to liability for which it is completely or partially uninsured, or for which it elects not to ensure because of unavailability, premium costs or other reasons. Losses from these events may cause the Company to incur significant costs that could have a material adverse effect upon the financial condition and/or results of operations of the Company.

Weather Conditions and Climate Change

It may not be possible to fully insure against adverse weather conditions, and should such events occur, liabilities may arise which could reduce or eliminate any future profitability, result in increasing costs or the loss of the Company's assets and a decline in the value of its securities. The Company acknowledges climate change and that increased environmental regulation resulting therefrom may adversely affect its operations.

There is no assurance that the response of the Company to the risks posed by climate change and the corresponding legislation and regulation will be effective and the physical risks of climate change will not have an adverse effect on its operations and profitability.

Transportation Delays

The Company is reliant upon public and privately owned transportation infrastructure to transport its products offsite. Unusual or infrequent weather phenomena, sabotage, government or other interference in the maintenance or provision of such infrastructure could adversely affect the Company's operations, financial condition and results of operations. Any such issues arising in respect of the supporting infrastructure or on the Company's worksites could materially and adversely affect the Company's results of operations or financial condition. Furthermore, any failure or unavailability of the Company's operational infrastructure (for example, through equipment failure or disruption to its transportation arrangements) could adversely affect the production or distribution of its products.

Intellectual Property

The Company has several research and development projects ongoing, through which new intellectual property assets may develop. Any infringement of the Company's rights in such intellectual property assets may affect the Company's operations and results.

Further, the Company may face allegations that it has infringed the trademarks, copyrights, patents or other intellectual property rights of third parties, including from its competitors. Infringement and other intellectual property claims, with or without merit, can be expensive and time-consuming to litigate, and the results are difficult to predict. The Company may not have the financial or human resources to defend

against any infringement suits that may be brought. As a result of any court judgement or settlement, the Company may be obligated to cancel the continued research and development of new products or applications, the launch of a new product or application offerings, pay royalties or significant settlement costs, purchase licenses, or modify the Company's products and applications, or develop substitutes.

Potential Conflicts of Interest

Certain of the Company's directors and officers also serve as directors and officers of other public and private companies or have significant shareholdings in other public and private companies. Consequently, there exists the possibility that such individuals will be in a position of a conflict of interest in the ordinary course of the Company's business in dealings between these companies and the Company. While applicable corporate law requires any decision made by directors and executive officers to be made in accordance with applicable laws and the duties and obligations of such individuals to act honestly, in good faith and in the best interests of the Company, the Company does not have any agreements mandating the Company's directors and officers act in the best interests of the Company and there can be no assurance that any such conflicts will be resolved in favour of the Company. If any such conflicts are not resolved in favour of the Company, it may be adversely affected.

Debt

The Company has obtained loan and credit facilities from banks, and, as part of its acquisition of APL, has assumed bank indebtedness of APL. The Company's debt burden could have important consequences, including: increasing its vulnerability to general adverse economic and industry conditions; limiting flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in its business and industry; requiring the dedication of a substantial portion of any cash flows from operations for the payment of principal and interest on our indebtedness, thereby reducing the availability of cash flow to fund operations, growth strategy, working capital, capital expenditures, future business opportunities, and other general corporate purposes; restricting the Company from making strategic acquisitions or causing it to make non-strategic divestitures; limiting its ability to obtain additional financing for working capital, capital expenditures, research and development, acquisitions and general corporate or other purposes; limiting its ability to adjust to changing market conditions; and placing it at a competitive disadvantage relative to competitors who have lower levels of debt. Further, if and when the Company has borrowings at floating rates of interest, it could expose us to the risk of increased interest rates with respect to those borrowings.

Cyber and Cloud Security Risk

The Company's exposure to cybersecurity risks arises from the ever-increasing reliance on internet and cloud technologies, coupled with the remote or hybrid work environment for certain employees and consultants. Heightened geopolitical tensions are also contributing to elevated global exposures to cybersecurity risks. These risks include the threat of data loss resulting in potential exposure of customer or employee information, identity theft and fraud. Ransomware or denial of service attacks could result in system failure and service disruption. Threat campaigns are becoming better organized and more sophisticated, with reported data breaches, often through third-party suppliers, that can negatively impact the Company's brand and reputation.

Risks Related to the Company's Common Shares

Share Price Volatility

The market price of the Company's common shares may be subject to wide price fluctuations in response to many factors, including variations in the Company's operating results, divergence in financial results from analysts' expectations, changes in earnings estimates by stock market analysts, changes in the

business prospects of LEAF, general economic conditions, legislative changes, and other events and factors outside of the Company's control. In addition, stock markets have from time to time experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations, which, as well as general economic political conditions, could adversely affect the market price for the Company's common shares.

Dividends

It is not anticipated that the Company will pay dividends on its shares in the foreseeable future. Dividends paid by the Company would be subject to tax and, potentially, withholdings.

Market Perception

Market perception of smaller mining companies may change which could impact on the value of investors' holdings and impact on the ability of the Company to raise further funds by issue of further common shares. Future issues or sales of the common shares could cause the share price to decline. If the Company issues equity or debt securities in the future or if shareholders sell a substantial number of the Company's common shares in the public market, or if there is a perception that these sales or issuances might occur, the market price of the Company's common shares could decline.

Dilution

The Company may sell additional equity securities (including through the sale of securities convertible into common shares) and may issue additional debt or equity securities to finance operations, exploration, development, acquisitions or other projects. The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares. Management cannot predict the size of future sales and issuances of debt or equity securities or the effect, if any, that future sales and issuances of debt or equity securities will have on the market price of the Company's common shares. Sales or issuances of a substantial number of equity securities, or the perception that such sales could occur, may adversely affect prevailing market prices for the common shares. With any additional sale or issuance of equity securities, shareholders will suffer dilution of their voting power and may experience dilution in earnings per share.

Liquid Trading Market for the Common Shares

Shareholders of the Company may be unable to sell significant quantities of common shares into the public trading markets without a significant reduction in the price of the Company's common shares, or at all. There can be no assurance that there will be sufficient liquidity of the Company's common shares on the trading market, and that the Company will continue to meet the listing requirements of the TSX-V, OTCQB or achieve listing on any other public listing exchange.

QUALIFIED PERSON

The technical content of this MD&A has been reviewed and approved by Agnes Koffyberg, PGeo, a qualified person as defined in Canadian Securities Administrators National Instrument 43-101, and is a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain information in this MD&A, including all statements that are not historical facts, constitutes forward-looking information within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities laws. Such forward-looking information may include, but is not limited to, information which reflect management's expectations regarding the Company's future growth, results of operations (including, without limitation, future production and capital expenditures), performance (both operational and financial) and business prospects (including with respect to the Company's products) and opportunities. Often, this information includes words such as "plans", "expects" or "does not expect", "is expected", "budget", "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "intends", "anticipates" or "does not anticipate" or "believes" or variations of such words and phrases or statements that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "should", "would", "might" or "will" be taken, occur or be achieved.

In making and providing the forward-looking information included in this MD&A the Company's assumptions may include among other things: (i) successful integration of APL into the Company's business; (ii) assumptions about operating costs and expenditures; (iii) assumptions about management and personnel; (iv) assumptions about competition; (v) assumptions regarding third party service providers; (vi) assumptions regarding legal and regulatory risks; (vii) assumptions regarding the Company's intellectual property assets; (viii) assumptions about the Company's debt burdens; (ix) assumptions about future production and recovery; (x) that there is no unanticipated fluctuation in foreign exchange rates; and (xi) that there is no material deterioration in general economic conditions. Although management believes that the assumptions made and the expectations represented by such information are reasonable, there can be no assurance that the forward-looking information will prove to be accurate. By its nature, forward-looking information is based on assumptions and involves known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the Company's actual results, performance or achievements, or results, to be materially different from future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking information. Such risks, uncertainties and other factors include among other things, those described in the "Risk and Uncertainties" portion of this MD&A.

Although the Company has attempted to identify factors that would cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those disclosed in the forward-looking information, there may be other factors that cause actual results, performances, achievements or events not to be anticipated, estimated or intended. Also, many of the factors are beyond the Company's control. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking information. The Company undertakes no obligation to reissue or update forward looking information as a result of new information or events after the date of this MD&A except as may be required by law. All forward-looking information disclosed in this document is qualified by this cautionary statement.