

SYLLA GOLD CORP.
(formerly, Atlantic Industrial Minerals Incorporated)

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
(for the year ended February 28, 2021)

June 28, 2021

INTRODUCTION

This management's discussion and analysis ("MD&A") has been prepared by Sylla Gold Corp.'s, formerly, Atlantic Industrial Minerals Incorporated, ("Sylla" or the "Company") management and provides a review of the Company's operating and financial performance for the year ended February 28, 2021, as well as a view of future prospects. The MD&A should be read in conjunction with Sylla's audited consolidated financial statements for the years ended February 28, 2021 and February 29, 2020. Additional information related to the Company is filed electronically on the System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval (SEDAR) and is available online at www.sedar.com.

Basis of presentation

Sylla's consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). All amounts are expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise noted.

NOTE: in this MD&A references to years, such as F2021 or F2020, refers to the fiscal year ending February 28 or February 29, as the case may be.

This MD&A may contain forward-looking statements, which may be influenced by factors described in the "Cautionary Statements" section of the MD&A. The "Risks and Uncertainties" section of this MD&A further describes other factors that could cause results or events to differ from expectations.

CORPORATE PROFILE

Sylla is a publicly-listed exploration company involved in the business of acquiring, exploring and developing mineral properties. Sylla does not have an interest in or hold a right to participate in any mineral properties, however Sylla has been recapitalized and its operations are being reorganized. Sylla is currently evaluating opportunities in the mineral sector. Sylla is listed on the NEX board of the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSX-V") and its common shares trade under the symbol SYG.H.

HIGHLIGHTS

Disposition of the Glencoe Carbonate Property

On February 11, 2021, Sylla disposed of its 100% interest in the Glencoe Carbonate Property located in Inverness County, Cape Breton.

Name change and share consolidation

On April 23, 2021, the Company changed its name to Sylla Gold Corp. and consolidated its common shares on the basis of one new share for five old shares, which reduced the number of common shares outstanding to 5,250,914. All share information in the MDA, including references to the number of common shares, warrants, prices of issued shares, and earnings (loss) per share, have been adjusted to reflect the impact of the share consolidation.

Financing Activities

On April 9, 2021, Sylla issued 324,231 common shares to settle debt of \$81,058 at a deemed price of \$0.25 per share.

On June 22, 2021, Sylla settled \$410,000 of debt owed to a Company director and a former director by issuing 1,640,000 common shares at a deemed price of \$0.25 per share.

Atlantic Industrial Minerals Incorporated

Management's Discussion & Analysis (for the year ended February 28, 2021)

On June 22, 2021, Sylla completed a \$1 million private placement by issuing 10,000,000 units at \$0.10 per unit.

COVID-19 Pandemic

In March 2020, the World Health Organization declared a global pandemic related to COVID-19. Its impact on global economies has been far-reaching and business around the world have had to cease or limit operations for long or indefinite periods of time. There is significant ongoing uncertainty surrounding COVID-19 and the extent and duration of the impacts that it may have on our financial position and results, exploration activities, workers, partners, consultants, suppliers and on global financial markets. The Company is proceeding with its search for exploration properties and plans on conducting related exploration activities, as long as the work environment remains safe.

DISPOSITION OF THE GLENCOE CARBONATE PROPERTY – Cape Breton, Nova Scotia

Sylla held a 100% interest in the Glencoe carbonate property (“Glencoe” or the “Glencoe Property”), which is located in Inverness County, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia. Glencoe encompassed approximately 528 hectares that covered a deposit of limestone and dolomite.

On February 11, 2021, the Company disposed of its 100% interest in the Glencoe Property for proceeds of \$5,000. The disposition was made pursuant an option agreement made between the Company and a Company director, which was approved by Company shareholders on July 12, 2019.

During the year ended February 28, 2021, the Company incurred \$1,650 (2020 - \$40,388) of exploration and evaluation expenditures and wrote-off \$9,399 (2020 - \$nil) of liabilities related to the Glencoe Property.

SELECTED ANNUAL INFORMATION

	February 28 2021	Year ended, February 29 2020	February 28 2019
Results of Operations			
Corporate and administrative	\$ (58,493)	\$ (70,637)	\$ (47,218)
Exploration and evaluation	(1,650)	(40,388)	-
Impairment of mineral property	-	-	(1,005,449)
Exploration and evaluation recovery	5,000	-	-
Expense recovery	123,605	-	5,700
Interest income	649	-	-
Net income (loss)	69,111	(111,025)	(1,046,967)
Net income (loss) per share - basic and diluted	0.014	(0.023)	(0.213)
Financial Position			
	February 28 2021	As at, February 29 2020	February 28 2019
Working capital (deficiency)	\$ (1,156,468)	\$ (1,225,579)	\$ (764,554)
Total assets	46,261	48,586	36,388
Total long-term financial liabilities	-	-	350,000

The net income for F2021, as compared to the net loss in F2020, was the result of the write-off of liabilities from prior years. In addition, the Company disposed all of its interest in the Glencoe Property. The decrease in the F2020 net loss, as compared to F2019, reflects the absence of Glencoe Property impairment charges. Setting aside the F2019 impairment charges, the F2020 net loss would have been higher, as Glencoe Property exploration and

Atlantic Industrial Minerals Incorporated

Management's Discussion & Analysis (for the year ended February 28, 2021)

evaluation costs were expensed as incurred and elevated administration activity impacted corporate and administrative expenses.

During F2021, the Company experienced a decrease in its working capital deficiency due to the write-off of liabilities from prior years. The Company's working capital deficiency for each year reflects the Company's inability to obtain equity financing. During these years, the Company's working capital needs have been funded by loans provided by Company directors.

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

	Corporate and administrative	Exploration and evaluation	Expense recovery	Net income (loss)	Net income (loss) per share
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<u>Fiscal 2021</u>					
Q4 February 28	(35,473)	5,000	123,605	93,132	0.019
Q3 November 30	(8,284)	-	-	(8,284)	(0.002)
Q2 August 31	(10,221)	(1,650)	-	(11,222)	(0.002)
Q1 May 31	(4,515)	-	-	(4,515)	(0.001)
<u>Fiscal 2020</u>					
Q4 February 29	(32,208)	16,457	-	(15,751)	(0.003)
Q3 November 30	(12,096)	(17,290)	-	(29,386)	(0.006)
Q2 August 31	(22,718)	(41,007)	-	(63,725)	(0.013)
Q1 May 31	(3,615)	1,452	-	(2,163)	(0.001)

For F2021, fluctuations in quarterly results were influenced by the amount of: (1) corporate and administrative expenses, which were impacted by costs incurred in Q2 and Q3 for the Company's annual shareholder meeting; and professional fees related to the Company's reorganization and annual audit and tax reporting in Q4; (2) the expense recovery, which resulted from the write-off of liabilities from prior years in Q4; and, (3) the exploration and evaluation recovery, which resulted from the proceeds received from the disposition of the Glencoe Property in Q4.

For F2020, fluctuations in quarterly results were influenced by the amount of: (1) corporate and administrative expenses, which were impacted by - costs incurred in Q2 and Q3 for the Company's annual shareholder meeting – and, the incurrence in Q2 and Q4 of professional fees for corporate filings and for financial and tax reporting; and, (2) exploration and evaluation expenditures related to the Glencoe Property in each quarter.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The net income for F2021 was \$69,111 versus a net loss of \$111,025 for F2020, representing a positive change of \$180,136. The major contributor to the increase in net income was from the expense recovery (F2021 - \$123,605 vs F2020 - \$nil), which represents liabilities that were written-off from prior years. Glencoe Project exploration and evaluation activities were comprised of \$1,650 (2020 - \$40,388) of expenditures and disposition proceeds of \$5,000,

The decrease in corporate and administrative expenses (F2021 - \$58,493 vs F2020 - \$70,637) was primarily due to lower: (1) professional fees, as the need for additional accounting and tax services declined; and, (2) limited corporate activity, which resulted in marginal decreases in the remainder of these expenses.

Atlantic Industrial Minerals Incorporated

Management's Discussion & Analysis (for the year ended February 28, 2021)

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Cash flows

Operating activity cash flows for F2021 were impacted by the write-off (non-cash) of \$123,605 of liabilities and proceeds of \$5,000 from the sale of the Glencoe Property.

Financing activity cash flows for F2021 represent cash loans provided by a Company director to allow the Company to fund a portion of its working capital requirements. During F2021, the Company repaid \$5,000 of these loans from the proceeds received from the sale of the Glencoe Property.

Working capital

As at February 28, 2021, Sylla had cash of \$301 and a working capital deficiency of \$1,156,468. Sales tax receivables represent amounts expected to be refunded by the Canadian government. Prepaid expenses include amounts advanced for the corporate reorganization. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities include \$499,842 payable to Company directors and a former Company director. Loans payable consist of \$475,779 payable to Company directors and a former Company director.

To recapitalize the Company, subsequent to February 28, 2021, the Company closed a \$1 million private placement and issued common shares to settle \$491,058 of accounts payable and accrued liabilities pursuant to debt settlement agreements. The private placement consisted of 10,000,000 units at \$0.10 per unit, whereby each unit is comprised of one common share and one-half of a common share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant entitles the holder to acquire an additional common share at \$0.15, expiring June 22, 2022. Of the \$1 million private placement financing, the Company intends to use \$500,000 for working capital purposes and \$500,000 to settle liabilities. The debt settlement agreements were comprised of: (1) trade payables of \$81,058, which were settled for 324,231 consolidated common shares; and, (2) payables of \$410,000 owed to a Company director and a former Company director, which were settled for 1,640,000 common shares.

For fiscal 2022, Sylla believes it has sufficient working capital to fund its planned activities. While the Company is listed on the NEX Board (the "NEX") of the TSX Venture Exchange, it is restricted to raising \$500,000 in any twelve month period. Further, should Sylla be successful in acquiring a mineral property it may need to graduate from the NEX to raise capital to fund acquisitions and related exploration activities. There is a risk that the Company will be unable to raise additional funds, thus jeopardizing the Company's ability to continue as a going-concern.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

On February 11, 2021, the Company disposed of its 100% interest in the Glencoe Property for proceeds of \$5,000. The disposition was made pursuant to an option agreement made between the Company and Mr. Gregory Isenor, a Company director. The option agreement was approved by Company shareholders on July 12, 2019. The proceeds from the disposition were used to repay loans provided to the Company by Mr. Isenor.

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities include \$499,842 (February 29, 2020 – \$499,842) payable to: Company directors; companies controlled by Company directors; and, Mr. John Cumming, a former Company director who departed the Company on June 25, 2018. Of this amount, \$410,000 (February 29, 2020 - \$410,000) is payable to Mr. Isenor and Mr. Cumming and consisted of \$360,000 for consulting and professional fees and \$50,000 for property payments related to the acquisition of the Company's former Kewstoke Carbonate property. Mr. Isenor and Mr. Cumming are each owed \$205,000. Of the \$410,000, the payment of \$350,000 was originally deferred until June 14, 2020, pursuant to an agreement dated June 24, 2014 and as amended on February 1, 2017. On June 22, 2021, the Company settled the \$410,000 debt by issuing 1,640,000 common shares at a deemed price of \$0.25 per share. The Company shareholder's approved the debt settlement on June 4, 2022.

Atlantic Industrial Minerals Incorporated

Management's Discussion & Analysis (for the year ended February 28, 2021)

Loans payable of \$475,779 (February 29, 2020 - \$458,081) consist of \$428,855 (February 29, 2020 - \$411,157) payable to Company directors or companies controlled by Company directors and \$46,924 (February 29, 2020 - \$46,924) payable to Mr. Cumming. During F2021, the Company: received from a director loans of \$27,021 (February 29, 2020 - \$102,364); repaid loans of \$5,000 (February 29, 2020 - \$16,500) from the sale of the Glencoe Carbonate Property; and, wrote-off loans of \$4,323 (February 29, 2020 - \$nil). These amounts represent cash loans and are unsecured, non-interest bearing and have no fixed terms of repayment.

SHARE CAPITAL

As of the date of this MD&A, Sylla has the following securities outstanding:

Security	Number
Common shares	16,890,914
Warrants	5,000,000
Options	nil

Subsequent to February 28, 2021 the Company issued:

- 1,964,231 common shares in connection to debt settlements; and,
- 10,000,000 common shares and 5,000,000 warrants in connection to a private placement.

FOURTH QUARTER

The net income for the fourth quarter of F2021 was \$93,132, versus a net loss of \$15,751 for the comparable quarter of F2020, representing a positive change of \$108,883. The major contributor to the increase in net income was from the expense recovery (F2021 - \$123,605 vs F2020 - \$nil), which represents liabilities that were written-off from prior years. Glencoe Project exploration and evaluation activities were comprised of \$nil (2020 - \$16,457 recovery) of expenditures and disposition proceeds of \$5,000.

Corporate and administrative expenses for the quarter (F2021 - \$35,473 vs F2020 - \$32,208) reflect basic operating overheads and typical costs associated with being a public issuer. A significant contributor to corporate and administrative expenses for the current quarter were professional fees for legal services related to the Company's reorganization efforts and accounting fees for annual audit and tax services.

	February 28 2021	February 29 2020
Corporate and administrative		
Consulting	\$ 1,500	\$ 2,700
Filing and transfer agent fees	3,723	2,596
Office and general	(278)	1,198
Professional fees	30,528	25,669
Travel	-	45
	<u>\$ 35,473</u>	<u>\$ 32,208</u>

Atlantic Industrial Minerals Incorporated

Management's Discussion & Analysis (for the year ended February 28, 2021)

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Disclosure on Sylla's financial instruments and related risks may be found in Note 14 of Sylla's audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended February 28, 2021.

The Company does not have a risk management committee or written risk management policies. The Company has not entered into any specialized financial agreements to minimize its credit or foreign currency risks. There are no off-balance sheet arrangements.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

This MD&A may contain forward-looking statements relating to, but not limited to, Atlantic's assumptions, estimates, expectations and statements that describe Sylla's future plans, intentions, beliefs, objectives or goals, that are subject to a number of known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or anticipated by such forward-looking statements. Statements that address activities, events or developments that the Company expects or anticipates will or may occur in the future are forward-looking statements or forward-looking information, including, but not limited to, statements preceded by, followed by or that include words such as "may", "will", "would", "could", "should", "believes", "estimates", "projects", "potential", "expects", "plans", "intends", "anticipates", "targeted", "continues", "forecasts", "designed", "goal", or the negative of those words or other similar or comparable words. Examples of such forward-looking statements, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, include:

- potential to earn an interest in mineral properties or projects;
- ability to satisfy permitting requirements and/or complete property acquisitions/transactions;
- ability to conduct exploration work and satisfy work commitments;
- reference to competitors exploration results;
- potential of exploration properties;
- establishing economic deposits or resources;
- outlook for metals and/or mining sector;
- financial or capital market conditions;
- evaluation of the potential impact of future accounting changes;
- capital requirements and ability to obtain funding;
- ability to continue as a going concern;

Known and unknown factors could cause actual results to differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements and forward-looking information. Such factors include, but are not limited to:

- condition of underlying commodity markets and prices;
- ability to raise necessary capital;
- fluctuations in interest rates and stock market volatility;
- receipt or retention of necessary permits or approvals;
- access to properties and contests over title to properties;
- obtaining exploration, environmental and mining approvals;
- timing of commencement of exploration or development activities;
- geological and exploration results and conditions;
- geological, technical, drilling and operating difficulties;
- establishment of sufficient and economic resources or reserves;
- availability and cost of contractors, equipment, supplies, labour and insurance;
- performance of our partners and their financial wherewithal;
- the speculative nature of exploration and development and investor sentiment;
- degree of support from local communities;

Atlantic Industrial Minerals Incorporated

Management's Discussion & Analysis (for the year ended February 28, 2021)

- competition for, among other things, capital, acquisitions of resources and/or reserves, undeveloped lands and skilled personnel;
- changes in government legislation, taxation, controls, regulations and political or economic developments in which the Company conducts or may conduct business;
- business opportunities that may be presented to or pursued by us;
- our ability to correctly value and successfully complete acquisitions;
- effectiveness of corporate and investor relations.

Although Sylla believes that the assumptions, estimates and expectations reflected in our forward-looking statements are reasonable, results may vary, and we cannot guarantee future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements due to the inherent uncertainty. Sylla disclaims any intent or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future events or other such factors which affect this information, except as required by law.

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

Sylla is in the business of exploring for minerals and, if successful, ultimately mining them. The mining sector is by its nature, cyclical, competitive and risky. Many of these risks are beyond the Company's control. Investment in the mining sector in general and the exploration sector, in particular, involves a great deal of risk and uncertainty and Sylla's common shares should be considered as a highly speculative investment. Current and potential investors should give special consideration to the risk factors involved.

Acquisition Risk

Sylla uses its best judgment in the acquisition of mineral properties and in pursuit of such opportunities, the Company may fail to select appropriate acquisition candidates or negotiate acceptable agreements, including agreements to finance the acquisition and development of the mineral properties or business venture. The Company cannot provide assurance that it can complete any acquisition that it pursues, on favourable terms, or that any acquisition will ultimately benefit the Company.

Competition Risk

Sylla must compete with a number of other companies that possess greater financial and technical resources. Competition in the mining and business sectors could adversely affect the Company's ability to acquire mineral properties or projects.

Conflicts of Interest Risk

Certain directors and officers of Sylla, in their personal capacities or as directors or officers of other companies, are engaged or have interests in mineral exploration and development activities outside of the Company. Accordingly, exploration opportunities or prospects of which they become aware of may not necessarily be made available to the Company.

Counterparty Risk

Counterparty risk is the risk that each party to a contract will not fulfill its contractual obligations. The entering into a transaction for a business opportunity exposes the Company to this risk. The Company is exposed to this risk through the option agreements to acquire the surface rights for two properties at the Glencoe Project.

Dependence on Directors, Management and Consultants

Sylla is very dependent upon the efforts and commitment of its directors, management and consultants to the extent that if the services of these parties were not available a disruption in the Company's operations may occur, which may have an adverse effect on the Company's objectives and financial condition.

Atlantic Industrial Minerals Incorporated

Management's Discussion & Analysis (for the year ended February 28, 2021)

Environmental Risk

Exploration and development activities conducted on Sylla's mineral properties are subject to the environmental laws and regulations of the country in which the activities take place. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner which will require stricter standards and enforcement, increased fines and penalties, more stringent environmental assessments and a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and their officers, directors and employees.

Environmental laws and regulations may change at any time prior to the granting of necessary approvals. The support of local communities may be required to obtain necessary permits. Although the Company undertakes to comply with current environmental laws and regulations, there is no assurance that changes in environmental laws or regulations will not adversely affect the Company's operations.

Exploration Risk

There is no assurance that the activities of Sylla will be successful and result in economic deposits being discovered and in fact, most companies are unsuccessful due to the low probability of discovering an economic deposit. Once mineralization is discovered, it may take several years until production is possible during which time the economics of a project may change. Substantial expenditures are required to establish reserves through drilling. Atlantic's ability to establish a mining operation is subject to a host of variables, such as the physical, technical and economic attributes of a deposit, availability of capital, cyclical nature of commodity markets and government regulations.

Exploration activities involve risks which even a combination of experience, knowledge and prudence may not be able to overcome. Exploration activities are subject to hazards and risks which could result in injury or death, property damage, adverse environmental conditions and legal liability. Fires, power disruptions and shortages and the inability to access land or obtain suitable or adequate equipment or labour are some of the hazards and risks involved in conducting an exploration program.

Financing and Liquidity Risk

Sylla's ability to continue as a going concern, retain its mineral properties, finance its exploration and development activities and make acquisitions is highly dependent on its working capital and its ability obtain additional funds in the capital/equity markets. The Company does not have production income or a regular source of cash flow to fund its operating activities. In addition, Sylla's financial success is dependent on the extent to which it can discover mineralization in economic quantities and the economic viability of developing its properties or projects.

Sylla will require significant capital to finance its overall objectives and there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to raise the capital required, thus jeopardizing the Company's ability to achieve its objectives, meet its obligations or continue as a going-concern. Given the nature of the Company's operations, which consist of exploration, evaluation, development and acquisition of mineral properties or mining projects, the Company believes that the most meaningful financial information relates primarily to current liquidity and solvency. There can be no assurance that the Company's directors/officers will fund the Company's working capital needs.

Failure to obtain sufficient and timely financing may result in delaying or indefinitely postponing exploration or development activities. If the Company obtains debt financing, it may expose its operations to restrictive loan and lease covenants and undertakings. If the Company obtains equity financing, existing shareholders may suffer dilution.

Infrastructure risk

Exploration and development activities depend, to one degree or another, on adequate infrastructure. Reliable roads, bridges, power sources and water supply are important determinants, which affect capital and operating costs. The lack of availability of acceptable terms or the delay in the availability of any one or more of these items could prevent or delay exploration or development of Sylla's projects. If adequate infrastructure is not available, there can be no assurance that the exploration or development of the Company's projects will be commenced or completed on a timely basis, if at all.

Atlantic Industrial Minerals Incorporated

Management's Discussion & Analysis (for the year ended February 28, 2021)

Pandemic diseases and viruses risk

Sylla's operations are exposed to the risk of pandemic diseases and viruses (such as COVID-19), which could have adverse economic and social impacts on global societies and in areas in which the Company operates. Such pandemics pose a threat to maintaining our operations as planned, due to shortages of workers and contractors, supply chain disruptions, insufficient healthcare, changes in how people socialize and interact, government or regulatory actions or inactions, declines in the price of our underlying commodities, as well as capital market volatility. There can be no assurance that our workers, partners, suppliers, consultants and contractors will not be impacted by such diseases or viruses. As a result, the Company may not be able to predict and effectively mitigate the impact from such diseases or viruses on its operations and these diseases and viruses could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, financial condition and share price.

Permit Risk

Sylla's current and anticipated future exploration and development activities on its properties, require permits from various governmental authorities. The costs and delays associated with obtaining necessary permits and complying with these permits and applicable laws and regulations could prevent, delay or restrict the Company from proceeding with certain exploration or development activities. There can be no guarantee that the Company will be able to obtain or maintain all necessary licenses and permits that may be required to explore and develop its properties,

There can be no assurance that all permits that the Company requires will be obtainable on reasonable terms, or at all. Delays or a failure to obtain such permits, or a failure to comply with the terms of any such permits that the Company has obtained, could have a material adverse impact on the Company.

Price Risk

The ability of Sylla to finance the acquisition, exploration and development of its mineral properties and the future profitability of the Company is strongly related to: the price of the underlying commodity; the market price of the Company's equities; and, commodity and investor sentiment. Commodity and equity prices fluctuate on a daily basis and are affected by a number of factors beyond the Company's control. A decline in either the price of the primary commodity, the Company's issued equities or investor sentiment could have a negative impact on the Company's ability to raise additional capital. Management monitors the commodity and stock markets to determine the applicable financing strategy to be taken when needed.

Property Title Risk

Although Sylla takes reasonable measures to ensure proper title in the properties in which it holds or is acquiring an interest, there may still be undetected title defects affecting such properties. Accordingly, the properties in which Sylla holds or is acquiring an interest may be subject to prior unregistered liens, agreements, transfers or claims, or unsatisfied work commitments, all of which could have a material adverse impact on Sylla's operations. In addition, the Company may be unable to access or operate its properties as permitted or to enforce its rights with respect to its properties. If a title defect exists, it is possible that the Company may lose all or part of its interest in the properties to which such defects relate.

Further, there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to secure the grant or the renewal of exploration permits or other tenures on terms satisfactory to it, or that governments having jurisdiction over the Company's mineral properties will not revoke or significantly alter such permits or other tenures or that such permits and tenures will not be challenged or impugned.

Share volatility and dilution risk

The securities markets are subject to a high level of price and volume volatility, and the securities of many mineral exploration companies can experience wide fluctuations in price, which have not necessarily been related to the operating performance, underlying asset values or prospects of such companies. The price of Sylla's common shares may also be significantly affected by short term changes in mineral prices or in the Company's financial condition or results of operations as reflected in its financial reporting.

Atlantic Industrial Minerals Incorporated

Management's Discussion & Analysis (for the year ended February 28, 2021)

In order to finance future operations and development efforts, the Company may raise funds through the issue of common shares or the issue of securities convertible into common shares. The Company cannot predict the size of future issues of common shares or the issue of securities convertible into common shares or the effect, if any, that future issues and sales of the Company's common shares will have on the market price of its common shares. Any transaction involving the issue of shares, or securities convertible into shares, could result in dilution, possibly substantial, to present and prospective holders of shares.

Uninsured Hazards Risk

The Company may not always be able or may choose not to obtain insurance for many of the risks that it faces. During the exploration, development and production of mineral properties, several risks including unexpected or unusual geological or operating conditions, may occur. It is not possible to fully insure against such risks, and the Company may decide not to seek insurance against such risks because of high premiums or other reasons. Should such liabilities arise, they could reduce or eliminate any future profitability and result in an increase in costs and a decline in the value of the Company's securities. The Company is currently not insured against environmental risks. Insurance against environmental risks (including potential liability for pollution or other hazards resulting from the disposal of waste products occurring from exploration and production) has not been generally available to companies within the industry. The Company may periodically evaluate the cost and coverage of such insurance as is available against certain environmental risks to determine if it would be appropriate to obtain such insurance. Without such insurance, and if the Company becomes subject to environmental liabilities, the payment of such liabilities would reduce or eliminate the Company's available funds or could exceed the available funds that the Company has and result in bankruptcy. Should the Company be unable to fully fund the remedial cost of an environmental problem, it might be required to agree to interim compliance measures pending completion of the required remedy.