



(the “Company”)

INTERIM MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS – QUARTERLY HIGHLIGHTS

For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2020

General

This interim Management’s Discussion and Analysis (“Interim MD&A”) supplements, but does not form part of, the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements of the Company for the nine months ended September 30, 2020. The following information, prepared as of November 24, 2020, should be read in conjunction with the Company’s unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements for nine months ended September 30, 2020 and the related notes contained therein. The Company reports its financial position, results of operations and cash flows in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”). In addition, the following should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2019 and the related MD&A. All amounts are expressed in Canadian dollars unless otherwise indicated. The September 30, 2020 financial statements have not been reviewed by the Company’s auditors.

The Company’s public filings, including its most recent unaudited and audited financial statements can be reviewed on the SEDAR website (www.sedar.com).

Forward Looking Information

This Interim MD&A contains certain statements which constitute forward-looking information within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities legislation (“Forward-looking Statements”). All statements included herein, other than statements of historical fact, are Forward-looking Statements and are subject to a variety of known and unknown risks and uncertainties which could cause actual events or results to differ materially from those reflected in the Forward-looking Statements. The Forward-looking Statements in this Interim MD&A include, without limitation, statements relating to:

- the Company’s planned exploration activities for its mineral properties;
- The Company’s equity and derivative investments;
- the suspension of receiving royalty payments from the Tambor Project;
- the intended use of proceeds received from past and possible future financing activities;
- the sufficiency of the Company’s cash position and its ability to raise, if needed, equity capital or access debt facilities; and
- maturities of the Company’s financial liabilities or other contractual commitments.

Often, but not always, these Forward-looking Statements can be identified by the use of words such as “anticipates”, “believes”, “plans”, “estimates”, “expects”, “forecasts”, “scheduled”, “targets”, “possible”, “strategy”, “potential”, “intends”, “advance”, “goal”, “objective”, “projects”, “budget”, “calculates” or statements that events, “will”, “may”, “could” or “should” occur or be achieved and similar expressions, including negative variations.

Forward-looking Statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from any results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the Forward-looking Statements. Such uncertainties and factors include, among others:

- risks associated with mineral exploration activities, and investing in companies which conduct mineral exploration and development activities;
- due diligence investigations on potential investments not identifying all relevant facts;
- inability to dispose of illiquid securities;
- receipt of royalty payments from the Tambor Project;
- fluctuations in commodity prices;
- fluctuations in foreign exchange rates and interest rates;
- credit and liquidity risks;
- changes in national and local government legislation, taxation, controls, regulations and political or economic developments in countries in which the Company does or may carry on business;
- reliance on key personnel;
- property title matters and local community relationships;
- risks associated with potential legal claims generally or with respect to environmental matters;
- adequacy of insurance coverage;
- dilution from further equity financing;
- competition;
- uncertainties relating to general economic conditions; and
- risks relating to a global pandemic, including the coronavirus COVID-19, which unless contained could cause a slowdown in global economic growth and impact the Company's business, operations, financial condition and share price;

as well as those factors referred to in the "Risks and Uncertainties" section in this Interim MD&A.

Forward-looking Statements contained in this Interim MD&A are based on the assumptions, beliefs, expectations and opinions of management, including but not limited to:

- all required third party contractual, regulatory and governmental approvals will be obtained for the exploration and development of the Company's properties;
- there being no significant disruptions affecting operations, whether relating to labor, supply, power, damage to equipment or other matter;
- permitting, exploration and/or development activities proceeding on a basis consistent with the Company's current expectations;
- ability to sell our equity and derivative investments as needed;
- royalty payments from the Tambor Project to begin being received again;
- due diligence investigations on potential investments will reveal all relevant facts;
- expected trends and specific assumptions regarding commodity prices and currency exchange rates; and
- prices for and availability of fuel, electricity, equipment and other key supplies remaining consistent with current levels.

These Forward-looking Statements are made as of the date hereof and the Company disclaims any obligation to update any Forward-looking Statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or results or otherwise, except as required by law. There can be no assurance that Forward-looking Statements will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Accordingly, investors should not place undue reliance on Forward-looking Statements.

Business of the Company

The Company has been exploring for precious metals in the Americas for over a decade which has resulted in the discovery of several gold deposits in Central America. Management has been conducting an ongoing review of exploration projects and/or distressed junior companies that may be available for acquisition or joint venture with the aim of expanding the geographic and commodity focus of the Company.

A summary of the Company’s investments, royalties and properties is provided below:

Investments

For a description of the Company’s equity investments activity during the period from January 1, 2019 to date, please see Note 6 of the Company’s condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the nine months ended September 30, 2020.

The Company’s current cash and cash equivalents on hand is approximately \$2,250,000 and its current investments consist of:

<p><i>CROPS Inc. (“CROPS”)</i> 380,000 shares Current market value: \$3,800</p> <p>Plus: warrants to purchase an additional 685,675 shares</p>	<p>CROPS is a Canadian-listed exploration company which is in the process of completing the acquisition of the Superior Lake Zinc Project in Ontario, Canada.</p>
<p><i>GrowMax Resources Corp (“GrowMax”)</i> 1,150,000 shares Current market value: \$31,000</p>	<p>GrowMax is a TSX Venture Exchange (“TSX-V”) listed company in which is in the process of becoming an investment company with a focus on long-term capital growth.</p>
<p><i>Medgold Resources Corp. (“Medgold”)</i> 10,126,500 shares (10+% of issued) Current market value: \$405,000</p>	<p>Medgold is a TSX-V listed, project generator company targeting early-stage gold properties in the Balkan region. Its holdings include the Tlamino gold-silver project in Serbia which has an Inferred Mineral Resource containing approximately 680,000 oz AuEq.</p>
<p><i>Rackla Metals Inc. (“Rackla”)</i> 3,973,275 shares (10+% of issued) Current market value: \$635,000</p>	<p>Rackla is a mineral exploration company actively looking for new projects in the Americas to add to its portfolio of mineral claims in the Yukon Territory.</p>

<p><i>Volcanic Gold Mines Inc. (“Volcanic”)</i> 694,412 shares Current market value: \$284,000 Plus: warrants to purchase an additional 160,714 shares</p>	<p>Volcanic is a TSX-V listed company focused on building multi-million ounce gold and silver resources in underexplored countries. It holds an option to acquire a 60% interest in the Holly and Banderas gold/silver properties located in eastern Guatemala.</p>
<p><i>Warrior Gold Inc. (“Warrior Gold”)</i> 233,781 shares Current market value: \$22,000</p>	<p>Warrior Gold is a TSX-V listed company engaged in the exploration of mineral resource properties in northern Ontario with a focus on gold deposits. It has a significant land position in the world class Kirkland Lake Gold Camp five kilometres from the Town of Kirkland Lake and adjacent to Kirkland Lake Gold Inc.’s high grade producing gold mine.</p>

Property Interests

Current Status

Due to restrictions on travel and for the safety of our employees because of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Company has curtailed certain portions of its operations for the time being. In the first half of 2020, during the initial stages of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Company’s field work, permitting and advancing contracts were all significantly impacted. In the last two months, the Company has re-established field and permitting operations in Mexico, Guatemala and USA using our local field and administrative teams and utilizing strategies that minimize contacts and COVID-19 risks.

New property evaluations with due diligence field visits and sampling have been conducted on gold and silver projects in Chihuahua, Sinaloa and Durango in Mexico and also in Utah and Montana, USA. 280 rock chip samples have been collected and are in varying stages of analysis.

Mexico – Amalia Project

The Amalia Project comprises 10,250 hectares located in the Sierra Madre gold belt in the State of Chihuahua, Mexico. In June 2017, the Company signed a binding agreement with a private individual to option 380 hectares of the project area which is host to high grade epithermal silver-gold mineralization. Following the signing of the option agreement, the Company staked an additional 9,081 hectares surrounding the Amalia Project, covering three new regional target areas. In late 2019, the Company signed a binding agreement with a private family to option the 800-hectare Palmillas Property which hosts high-grade epithermal gold-silver mineralization. The Palmillas concessions cover the northeastern and southwestern strike extension of the Amalia fault zone.

The Amalia Project is located approximately 25 kilometres SW of the historic Guadalupe y Calvo mining district in Chihuahua, Mexico. During due diligence evaluation the Company’s geologists sampled bonanza grade outcrop containing 20.4 g/t Au and 5,360 g/t Ag from a 1.2 metre chip. The Company established a camp at Amalia and completed an initial exploration program comprising geological mapping, prospecting, and channel sampling of the three main targets: San Pedro, Guadalupe and Dulces. Epithermal Au-Ag mineralization was sampled by the Company in several veins, vein breccias and disseminated zones over 3.5 kilometres of strike length and a 600 metre vertical interval following the trace of the large regional Amalia fault zone.

In July 2018, the Company entered into an agreement with Pan American Silver Corp. (“Pan American”) to drill and explore the Amalia Project – see “Pan American Option Terms” below.

Initial Drill Program

In October and November 2018, the Company conducted an initial 9 hole - 1,909 metre diamond core drill program at Amalia to test the three target zones across a strike length of 1.8 kilometres following the trace of the Amalia regional fault and associated surficial epithermal gold and silver mineralization.

Five drill holes (AMDD-001 / 003 / 007 / 008 / 009) were drilled within the San Pedro structural corridor, intercepting gold and silver mineralization in all holes and defining a 650 metre strike length of epithermal banded veining, stockworks and multiphase breccia with significant gold and silver mineralization. A table of drill results is listed below. This initial drill program was designed to test the targets between 50 and 150 metres below ground surface. Considering the topography, the drill holes cut mineralization in a range between 1,988 metres above sea level (asl) and 1,882 metres asl, effectively testing the mineralization over a 100 metre vertical interval. AMDD-009 cut the system at the deepest level (1,908 metres als) and recorded the best widths (26 metres) and highest grades with bonanza intervals, including 5 metres at 14.71 g/t Au and 1,378 g/t Ag.

Stage 2 Drill Program

During January and February 2019, the Company completed access agreements with the landowners at Amalia to allow for a second drill program. The Company submitted a new environmental permit and constructed a permanent camp. SEMARNAT, the permitting authority in Chihuahua, gave its approval in early April 2019, and Stage 2 drilling commenced at Amalia on April 11, 2019, designed to follow-up the high grade drill intercepts from Stage 1 drilling within the San Pedro zone.

The Company completed the Stage 2 drill program with six diamond holes, AMDD19-010 to AMDD19-015, drilled totalling 1,743 metres. The Stage 2 drill program expanded multiphase gold and silver mineralization with high grade mineralized shoots expanded at San Pedro. Geological controls on the mineralization are complex with multiple events of gold and silver mineralization within veins, stockworks and hydrothermal breccias. The Amalia structure trends 320/60E and can be traced for several kilometres. The Amalia fault is a large regional fault zone separating Tertiary rhyolitic ignimbrites from the Late Cretaceous Tarahumara formation with gold and silver mineralization typically occurring within the hanging wall. High grade shoot control is still uncertain but appears to be located by cross faults.

Stage 3 Drill Program

With Pan American as operator, a Stage 3 drill program at Amalia was conducted in October 2019. The drill program included holes AMDD19-016 to AMDD19-021. The program was successful in proving that the high-grade mineralized shoot continues with depth, beyond its current testing up to 300 metres, and its lateral extents have been better defined. The gold-silver mineralization is still open to expansion at depth and laterally. Additionally, there are multiple targets that have yet to be drill tested.

Amalia drill results - Stages 1, 2 and 3:

Hole	Collar, WGS84		From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Estimated	Au g/t	Ag g/t
	UTM E	UTM N				True		
						width (m)		
AMDD18-001	295,962	2,863,423	44.4	56.4	12	9.5	0.1	44
AMDD18-003	295,989	2,863,458	107.4	137.4	30	24	0.3	65
AMDD18-007	296,198	2,863,056	129.1	133.1	4	3	0.29	229
AMDD18-008	296,041	2,863,361	98.7	99.7	1	0.8	2.28	521
and			126.7	131.7	5	4	0.59	571
AMDD18-009	295,952	2,863,536	144.4	170.4	26	22	7.08	517
including			165.4	170.4	5	4	14.71	1378
AMDD19-010	295,978	2,863,560	210.7	254.7	44	34	12.38	309
AMDD19-011	296,019	2,863,477	170.5	176.5	6	4	1.05	24
AMDD19-012	296,090	2,863,401	176.9	181.9	5	4	-	647
AMDD19-013	295,878	2,863,631	no significant result					
AMDD19-014	295,964	2,863,626	235.7	263.7	28	24	2.3	126
including			256.7	259.7	3	2.6	9.85	761
AMDD19-015	295,978	2,863,560	216.7	297.7	81	65	3.75	61
including			234.7	255.7	21	17	7.91	65
AMDD19-016	295,978	2,863,560	251.2	371.2	120	78	1.53	21
including			293.2	316.4	23	15	4.61	41
AMDD19-017	295,955	2,863,672	316.6	322.1	6	-	0.88	-
AMDD19-018	296,022	2,863,480	268.2	269.5	1.3	-	12.5	2320
and			332.5	346.1	13.7	-	1.39	22
AMDD19-019	296,143	2,863,434	336.7	344.1	7.4	-	0.49	22

Drill holes AMD002 / 004 / 005 / 006 targeted mineralization at the Guadalupe and Dulces zones. These drill holes did not intercept significant gold/silver mineralization

Cross-sections, long-section, plan map and core photos are available on the Company's website (<http://www.radiusgold.com/s/amalia.asp>).

Stage 4 Drill Program

The Chihuahua permitting authorities were suspended due to COVID-19 but processing of permits resumed at the end of June, and in late October 2020, a new drill permit for the Amalia Project was issued. Preparations for a Stage 4 drill program are underway, including geological work, drill pad construction and road building. The teams at Amalia are following strict COVID-19 safety protocols.

The Phase 4 drilling is designed to test down dip and lateral expansions of the high-grade gold and silver mineralization of the San Pedro structure that was previously defined by drilling Stages 1-3.

Addition of Palmillas Property / El Cuervo Target

In late 2019, the Company signed a binding agreement with a private family to option the 800-hectare Palmillas Property which hosts high-grade epithermal gold-silver mineralization. The Palmillas concessions are immediately adjoining the Amalia Project and cover the northeastern and southwestern strike extension of the Amalia fault zone.

Pan American has elected to exercise its right to include the Palmillas Property within the Amalia Project joint venture. Pan American, as the operator will fund and manage the expanded project according to its option agreement with the Company. The Palmillas Property hosts multiple exploration targets, including high-grade silver-gold mineralization, outcropping 1.8 kilometres northwest along strike from the drill defined high-grade zone at San Pedro.

The highlight of progress to date is the development of the El Cuervo target at Palmillas, where wide zones (up to 40 metres) of silicification, breccias and veining with strong gold and silver rock chip geochemistry is being mapped and sampled 3.8 kilometres southeast of the current drilled area at San Pedro.

Since optioning the Palmillas Property, Pan American has conducted detailed geological mapping and collected over 250 rock chip samples from selected targets along 6 kilometres of the Amalia fault system.

El Cuervo Target

The El Cuervo target is located within the newly acquired Palmillas properties, 3.8 kilometres southeast of San Pedro. Geological mapping has identified a zone of veining, silicification, and breccias approximately 750 metres long and up to 40 metres wide in a geological setting similar to the San Pedro zone. Results from initial prospecting rock chip samples range from below detection up to 637 g/t Ag and 2.24 g/t Au. Geological maps and sampling data is available at <http://www.radiusgold.com/s/amalia.asp>.

California Target

The California target is located partially within the Palmillas property roughly 1.5 kilometres northeast of the San Pedro high grade drilling. Recent geological mapping has identified mineralization outcropping for 2 kilometres along a regional structure parallel to the main Amalia Fault Zone, with veining, silicification and breccias. Results from initial prospecting chip channel sampling range from below detection up to 27 g/t Au. Some highlights of the most recent sampling program include: 1.3 metres @ 7.66 g/t Au, 1.2 metres @ 10.55 g/t Au, 1 metre @ 17.45 g/t Au, and 1.5 metres @ 27 g/t Au. The geological setting of the California structure is similar to the Amalia Fault Zone and the San Pedro high-grade mineralization.

Quality Assurance / Quality Control

Reported drilling was carried out using NQ and HQ size tooling. Drill core was cut in half using a rock saw with one half of the core then taken as a sample for analysis. Sample intervals are generally between 1 metre and 1.5 metres producing samples of between 2 to 9 kg. Half-core samples are delivered to the ALS Geochemistry laboratory facilities in Chihuahua, Mexico. The samples are fire assayed for Au and are analysed for Ag and multi-elements using method code ME-ICP61 following a four-acid digestion. Over-limits are analysed using an appropriate method. The Company inserted multi-element geochemical standards and blanks into the drill core sample stream to monitor laboratory performance. Quality control samples submitted to ALS were returned within acceptable limits.

Pan American Option Terms

According to the agreement signed in June 2018, Pan American has the option to earn up to an initial 65% interest in the Company's Amalia Project and Palmillas Properties by making cash payments to the Company totaling US\$1.5 million (of which US\$400,000 has been received) and expending over four years US\$ 2 million on exploration and reimbursement of the Company's costs to maintain its option agreements with the owners of Amalia and Palmillas. Pan American may earn an additional 10% by advancing the project to preliminary feasibility.

Mexico – Plata Verde Project

In early 2020, the Company entered into an option agreement with a local concession holder to acquire a 100% interest in the Plata Verde Project which consisted of the 300 hectare Don Benja concession covering an historic silver mining camp located in Chihuahua, Mexico. The Plata Verde Project is located north of the Company's Amalia Gold-Silver project and east of the historic Batopilas silver mining district (1708 to 1920) which reputedly produced over 300 million ounces of silver from high grade veins and structures. The property is accessible by road, with a 4 hour hike required to access the historic mines.

The Company has recently signed an option agreement with local concession holders to acquire the rights to the 500 hectare Don Jose concession that surrounds the 300 hectare Don Benja concession, bringing the Company's holdings at Plata Verde to 800 hectares. The Don Jose concession has no exploration history and covers the same prospective rocks that host the Plata Verde silver mineralization. The Company has conducted limited prospecting and stream sediment geochemistry at Don Jose. Within the property there are several highly anomalous silver values in stream sediment sampling that the Company will prioritize for exploration.

When the Company's geologists discovered Plata Verde Project, the property was accessed by a strenuous 4 to 6 hour hike and all supplies and samples for subsequent exploration programs were transported by mules. Recently a local landowner constructed 4x4 road access to the property and has allowed the Company to use the road. The Company is currently negotiating a long term legal access right that will allow it to use the road for future exploration and drilling programs.

At Plata Verde, the Company's geologists re-discovered an undocumented large scale underground bulk mining operation where in the late 1800's, historic miners hand excavated an extensive series of anastomosing caverns, producing silver bars at an associated smelter operation. The project is un-explored since the historic miners ceased their operations. Initial phases of rock chip sampling by the Company returned widespread silver mineralization between 5 and 1,070 g/t Ag over a large area within the historic mines.

New Geological Model and Silver Mineralization

At Plata Verde, the Company's geological team have recently completed several weeks of detailed underground mapping and sampling of the historic Mina Real and Mina Mojonera. Three distinct mineralization styles have been defined within the basaltic andesite volcanic host rock:

1. Multiple large scale breccia zones with chimney type structures up to 75 metre diameter and sampled on multiple mine levels. The breccias are cemented by massive to crustiform banded barite calcite with silver chlorides, sulphosalt minerals and native silver.
2. Fracture fill and stockwork silver mineralization occurs as massive to crustiform banded barite calcite with silver chlorides, sulphosalt minerals and native silver.
3. Disseminated style mineralization with fine silver sulphosats disseminated within the volcanic host with little to no brecciation, veining or fracture fill.

All three mineralization styles host significant silver grades, although the highest grades are related to intense brecciation and fracturing. Geological maps and sampling data are available at <http://www.radiusgold.com/s/plata-verde.asp>.

In total, 73 new 2 x 2 metre panel samples were collected from the historic Mina Real and Mina Mojonera. Each mine covers a shallow dipping anastomosing sequence of mining areas on at least 3 levels with Mina Real covering approximately 200 x 200 metres and Mina Mojonera 150 x 150 metres. The latest results reported between 2 and 815 g/t Ag and averaging 185 g/t Ag. Samples were collected to represent all rock types and mineralization styles.

Historic Mine	Rock chip samples	Average all rocks (Silver g/t)	Breccia samples (number)	Average breccia (Silver g/t)
Mojonera	133	168	57	262
Real	122	143	17	244
Total	255	156	74	258

Table 1. Summary of underground rock chip sampling. Majority are 2 x 2 m rock panel samples.

The sampling completed within the historic mines shows that the mineralization is open to expansion in all directions.

Regional Geology and Stream Sediments

At Plata Verde, silver mineralization occurs as massive to crustiform banded barite calcite with silver chlorides, sulphosalt minerals and native silver infilling and cementing breccias and fractures within a basaltic/andesite extrusive volcanic. The basaltic/andesite host occurs at the base of the Upper Rhyolitic Volcanics of the Northern Sierra Madre. In general the silver mineralization is covered by the overlying rhyolitic volcanics and is only exposed within the historic mines and at surface in a few areas along the length of a small creek.

The Company has recently conducted a geological mapping and stream sediment sampling program within the district which indicates that a north south orientated regional structural zone likely controls development of the mineralization at Plata Verde. Stream sediment sampling at Plata Verde clearly identifies the creek where the historic mines are exposed. There are also strong silver stream sediment anomalies (several times higher than background) that indicate potential for further mineralization 300 metres to the east and 1,000 metres south of the known mines.

Discussion and Exploration Targets

The barite/silver chloride mineralization appears to be a late stage low temperature mineralizing event with the source and feeder systems as yet unknown and an attractive exploration target. Barite and silver chloride are often part of the upper levels or supergene zone around large silver deposits. The solubility of barite and silver chlorides is low, and hence the source zone is likely to be close by. Recent definition of breccia pipe style mineralization is an attractive underground bulk minable exploration target. Extensions of the known mineralization below the ignimbrite cover to the north, south, east and west are open, with stream sediment geochemistry highlighting the potential both east and south of the known mines.

Since discovery and acquisition of Plata Verde in March of this year, the Company has rapidly expanded the known mineralized footprint and geological understanding of the project. Plata Verde is a compelling new silver discovery that the Company will continue to progress toward drilling as the current COVID-19 pandemic allows.

The Company is developing compelling drill targets at Plata Verde. The next phase of field work will consist of prospecting, mapping and sampling of the new Don Jose property, as well as geophysical programs at Plata Verde to identify feeder systems and expansions of the known mineralization under the thin (>100m) cover volcanics. The Company is currently conducting environmental surveys at Plata Verde required to apply for drill permits.

Due to COVID-19 and associated travel restrictions, the work at the project will not advance as quickly as normal. The Company has a Mexican geological team in Chihuahua who are following COVID-19 safety protocols and the Company is monitoring how best to advance, based on the situation in Chihuahua and our team's personal and family safety.

The Plata Verde Agreements

The Company may earn a 100% interest in the 300 hectare Don Benja concession by making staged payments totalling US\$801,000 over four years with the final payment equal to \$400,000 at the end of year four. An \$8,000 signing payment has been paid to date. The owner retains a 1% NSR which the Company may buy back for US\$1,000,000.

The Company can earn a 100% interest in the 500 hectare Don Jose concession by making staged payments totalling US\$500,000 over four years with a final payment of \$185,000 due at the end of year four. A \$9,000 signing payment has been paid. The owner retains a 1% NSR which the Company can buy back for US\$600,000.

The Company is responsible for paying taxes owing on the properties of up to US\$138,000 and is working to minimize and then pay the outstanding taxes, file outstanding claim reports and restore the properties to compliance.

Quality Assurance and Quality Control

Reported assays are rock chip and channels samples taken by Company geologists and trained sampling teams. Sample intervals are generally 2 metre chip channels or 2x2 metre panels producing samples of between 2 to 9 kilograms. Reported samples were delivered to SGN Laboratories in Paral, Chihuahua. The samples were crushed and pulverised. Two 100 gram splits were taken. The Company's geologists removed and stored the excess and a 100g split at the Company's offices. SGN performed initial Ag and Au analysis. The second split was subsequently sent to the ALS Geochemistry laboratory facilities in Chihuahua, Mexico and was analysed for Ag and multi-elements using method code ME-ICP61 following a four-acid digestion. Overlimits are analysed using an appropriate method. All assays reported above 30 g/t Ag have been analysed by ALS Geochemistry. The Company routinely inserts multi-element geochemical standards and blanks into the sample stream to monitor laboratories performance. Quality control samples submitted were returned within acceptable limits. Comparisons between sample splits demonstrate acceptable accuracy and precision.

Mexico – Rambler Project

In January 2019, the Company staked the 10,379 hectare Rambler Project located in the Sierra Madre Mountains of the State of Chihuahua, Mexico, approximately 20 kilometres northwest of the Company's Amalia Project. The project area is previously unexplored with only minor historic artisanal-scale pitting of surface outcrops known. The Company's geologists discovered the project during regional prospecting surveys. Epithermal silver/gold (plus significant copper, zinc and lead) mineralization has been sampled by the Company in several veins, vein breccias and disseminated zones over a 9 kilometre north-west trend. Additional field campaigns of mapping and sampling defined several mineralized zones, but the identified mineralization appears to be discontinuous and the Company

has not been able to define compelling drill targets. The property has additional targets that have not yet been explored, and the Company will evaluate these before a final decision is made on the merits of the property.

USA – Nevada – Bald Peak Property

The Company owns a 100% interest in an epithermal gold prospect located in the Aurora gold camp, Nevada known as the Bald Peak gold property which the Company acquired in 2017 from Ely Gold & Minerals Inc. (“Ely Gold”) (TSX-V: ELY) and its wholly owned subsidiary, Nevada Select Royalty Inc. Subsequently, the Company increased its land position by staking an additional 113 unpatented mining claims which are contiguous to the claims acquired from Ely Gold.

In August 2020, the Company allowed a portion of the claims to lapse, so that the Bald Peak Property currently consists of 62 unpatented mining claims in Mineral County, Nevada, and one mineral prospecting licence in Mono County, California. The property covers an area which trends northeast from inside the California border into Nevada, parallel to the trend of the neighboring Bodie, Aurora, and Borealis mining camps.

Bald Peak is an un-eroded epithermal gold prospect in the Aurora-Bodie mining district. Sinter terraces outcrop along the length of the property, evidence that the epithermal system has not been eroded beyond its paleo-surface elevation and is thus likely fully preserved. Despite the property’s proximity to several Au-rich mining districts, the area has seen limited exploration activity. Several operators have acquired the property over the last 30 years and mapped alteration zones and various other criteria pertinent to epithermal gold discoveries. The area has seen very limited drilling however, and its potential remains untested.

Sinters are formed at the surface by deposition of amorphous silica from a hot spring vent in active geothermal areas. They represent the paleo-surfaces of epithermal systems and are normally barren of gold and silver. Gold grades above 0.05 g/t Au within sinters are highly anomalous and gold grades above 1 g/t Au are extremely rare. The Company’s management discovered the San Martin gold deposit in Honduras, and the Cerro Blanco gold deposit in Guatemala, both of which are significant gold deposits that occur beneath sinters anomalous in gold. The Company’s team has been specifically searching for these unique systems since those early discoveries. The Bald Peak Property covers a 6 kilometre strike length of multiple sinter and epithermal vein targets and is one of the few hot spring sinter epithermal targets where the sinter carries relatively high-grade gold along with cross cutting veins and breccias. Combined with a large and deeply penetrating resistive root zone, the Bald Peak Property is a uniquely attractive target.

Work by the Company at Bald Peak in 2017 consisted of geological mapping and prospecting, rock and soil geochemistry, and compilation work of historical exploration and academic and government datasets. The work has demonstrated the presence of a strong gold-bearing epithermal alteration system that can be traced along strike for over six kilometres in a northeast trend, with an anomalous zone of up to several hundred metres in width on surface.

In 2018 the Company conducted a 128 station CSAMT survey, more rock and soil sampling, and planned for drill holes.

In July 2019, the Company announced it had sampled a 21 metre wide vein stockwork and hydrothermal breccia zone grading 1.32 g/t Au at Bald Peak. Significantly, the vein zone outcrops ~40 metre uphill of the Beauty Peak sinter. Combined with the recently completed CSAMT survey, the sampling shows the vein zone and sinter occur above a large and robust ~450 metre long resistive body that extends to at least an ~1,225 metre depth (the maximum depth of the survey). The vein and hot spring sinter outcrops, combined with the robust and deeply penetrating resistive zone, define compelling drill and exploration targets described below. Maps showing the property and the targets have been placed on the Company’s website.

Beauty Peak Sinter: The vein and sinter outcrops at the Beauty Peak sinter target cover an area of roughly 300 x 200 metres before going under cover. The extensive sinter outcrops are frequently brecciated and cut by

stockwork veins. Grades within the sinter have returned a maximum of 1.91 g/t Au and the banded vein float around the sinter runs up to 8.12 g/t Au.

Great Wall Vein: The Great Wall is a zone of robust outcropping stockwork of parallel quartz vein and vein breccias hosted in trachyandesite. Samples from this vein returned up to 5.36 g/t Au with a 2 metre chip-channel sample at 3.19 g/t Au. This vein is surrounded by multiple veins and anomalous soil and rock geochemical anomalies. The target is associated with a 2 kilometre NE trending gold in soil anomaly.

Central Gold Soil Anomaly: An approximately 2 kilometre by 150 metre wide well-defined gold in soil anomaly with values up to 1.24 g/t Au.

Northern Sinters: A 0.5 square kilometre area of sinter outcrops and float with clay alteration and soil anomalies in mercury, arsenic, and antimony.

Bald Peak Drill Permits

The Company is currently permitting a plan of operations with the United States Forest Service (“USFS”) and the California State Lands Commission. Archeological, cultural, biological and botany surveys have been completed by the USFS; however, Company has recently put the process on hold as a result of COVID-19 travel restrictions.

Quality Assurance / Quality Control

The work program at the Bald Peak Property was planned by Company personnel and implemented by Company personnel, consultants, and contractors. The Company utilizes industry-standard QA/QC program. Samples were prepared and analyzed at ALS laboratories in Nevada and Canada. Blanks and certified reference standards are inserted into the sample stream to monitor laboratory performance and the results have been within acceptable limits.

Guatemala - Southeast Guatemala Ag-Au Epithermal Fields

The Company has not conducted active exploration activities in Guatemala since 2013, though care and maintenance of the properties has continued. Recent changes in the political landscape have given management optimism that the government will welcome the employment opportunities created by foreign investment in the resource sector.

The Company signed an agreement in May 2020 whereby it has granted to Volcanic Gold Mines Inc. (“Volcanic”) the exclusive option (the “Option”) to acquire a 60% interest in the Company’s Holly and Banderas gold-silver properties in Guatemala. Volcanic may exercise the Option by spending US\$7.0 million on exploration of the properties within 48 months from the date drilling permits are granted, completing a minimum 3,000 metres of drilling, and making certain cash payments to the Company.

Volcanic also has the exclusive right for 24 months following the execution of the Option to evaluate the Company’s other property interests of in Guatemala and to enter into an agreement to acquire an interest in any of such other properties on reasonable mutually agreed upon terms.

Since Guatemala’s international borders opened in September, Volcanic has made significant progress establishing a presence in the country. Mr. Pedro Garcia has been appointed Country Manager to oversee the permitting and social development in the region. Drill planning and corresponding environmental reports for drilling at Holly and Banderas projects have recently been completed and drill permit applications for Holly submitted to the responsible authority. Banderas drill permit applications will be filed in the coming days. Volcanic has conducted formal meetings with the municipalities covering the Holly and Banderas targets which have been positively received. Access agreements with private landowners are ongoing, with a majority already signed at Holly and agreements

at Banderas to follow. With a new geological, community relations, logistics and administrative team, Volcanic is building capacity for a large multi-target drill program in early 2021. (See Volcanic news release dated [November 16, 2020](#)).

Royalty Interests

Guatemala – Tambor Project Royalty

The Company holds a royalty interest in the Tambor gold project in Guatemala which is owned by Kappes, Cassidy & Associates (“KCA”) The initial royalty payments due to the Company are to be based on the price of gold at the time and the number of ounces of gold produced, ranging from US\$100 per ounce when the gold price is below \$1,200 up to \$250 per ounce when the gold price is \$1,500 or greater, up to a maximum of US\$10.0 million. After the US\$10.0 million has been paid and cumulative gold production from the Tambor Project has exceeded 100,000 ounces, the cash payments will be based on the then price of gold and the number of ounces of gold produced, ranging from US\$25 per ounce when the gold price is below \$1,500 up to \$50 per ounce when gold price is \$1,500 or greater.

Commercial production commenced at the Tambor project in December 2014 and receipt of royalty payments by the Company commenced during the third quarter of 2015. To date, the Company has recognized net royalty income of \$1,530,555 of which \$746,375 has been received. In May 2016, KCA informed the Company that mining operations were suspended by the Supreme Court of Guatemala due to a lack of consultation by the Guatemalan Ministry of Mines with local indigenous people when the mine was permitted in 2011.

The Supreme Court has not yet made a decision on when the mine may re-open, and as a result, KCA initiated a Central America Free Trade Agreement Arbitration action against the Guatemalan government to overturn the suspension of operations and seek compensation from the Guatemalan authorities, from which the Company would benefit as well. KCA is currently in the valuation stage of the Arbitration and the determinative hearing is scheduled for December 2021. Until these proceedings are concluded, the Company is allowing KCA to defer payment of the remaining balance owing to the Company. Due to these circumstances, for accounting purposes, a provision was recorded against the KCA receivable in the 2016 fiscal year.

Mexico - Tlacolula Property Royalty

In 2017, the Company completed the sale of its Tlacolula silver property, Mexico to Fortuna in consideration for 239,385 common shares of Fortuna, a cash payment of US\$150,000, and a 2% NSR royalty on the property. Fortuna retains the right to purchase one-half of the royalty by paying the Company US\$1.5 million. The Company and Fortuna are related parties.

Outlook

Management of the Company is encouraged by the results of drilling at its Amalia Project to date and looks forward to continued advancement of the Amalia and Plata Verde Projects in Mexico, and the Holly and Banderas properties in Guatemala. The Company plans to continue its strategy of conducting property evaluations and grassroots prospecting on properties in various jurisdictions and with various commodities but with a focus on gold and silver in the United States and Mexico. The Company’s geologists use a low cost and effective method of field testing targets that are generated through desktop research and through submittals.

Qualified Person: Bruce A Smith, M.Sc., MAIG., a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists, is the Company’s Qualified Person as defined by National Instrument 43-101, and has approved the disclosure of the technical information in this Interim MD&A.

Quarterly Information

The following table provides information for the eight fiscal quarters ended September 30, 2020:

Quarter ended	Sep. 30, 2020 (\$)	June 30, 2020 (\$)	Mar. 31, 2020 (\$)	Dec. 31, 2019 (\$)	Sep. 30, 2019 (\$)	June 30, 2019 (\$)	Mar. 31, 2019 (\$)	Dec. 31, 2018 (\$)
Investment and other income	1,030	857	3,223	2,573	36,351	2,146	2,805	3,754
Exploration expenditures	144,379	119,517	309,552	305,613	255,088	76,954	116,305	289,095
Net loss	(134,368)	(3,642)	(454,896)	(1,869,743)	(470,509)	(73,651)	(149,222)	(538,965)
Basic and diluted loss per share	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.01)

The net loss for the quarters ended June 30, 2020 and 2019 are less than all other quarters presented due to gains of \$206,398 and \$199,170 respectively, from the Amalia property option agreement with Pan American. The results for the quarter ended September 30, 2020 also included a gain of \$100,000 from the recent Holly and Banderas properties option agreement with Volcanic. The net loss for the quarter ended December 31, 2019 is higher than all quarters presented due to a \$1,259,505 write-off of a Peruvian project royalty interest.

Results of Operations

Quarter ended September 30, 2020

The quarter ended September 30, 2020 had a net loss of \$134,368 compared to \$470,509 for the quarter ended September 30, 2019, a decrease of \$336,141. This decrease is partly due to net exploration expenditures for the current quarter totaling \$144,379 compared to \$255,088 for the comparative quarter, a decrease of \$110,709 which is attributed to limited activities during the COVID-19 pandemic. The current quarter also recorded a gain from mineral property option agreements of \$100,000 compared to no such gain in the comparative quarter. Both the current and comparative quarters recorded fair value losses on derivative investments of \$7,058 and \$93,514, respectively. Derivative investments consist of share purchase warrants that were acquired along with common shares in private placement investments and the fair value gains and losses on such are charged to profit or loss.

General and administrative expenses for the current quarter were \$75,219 compared to \$135,297 for the comparative quarter, a decrease of \$60,078. This decrease is partly due to legal and audit costs, salaries and benefits, and shareholder communication costs being lower by \$11,203, \$18,555, and \$15,652, respectively. Salaries and benefits costs and shareholder communication costs were lower in the current quarter due to cost-cutting efforts in response to the impact of COVID-19 on operations.

Nine-month period ended September 30, 2020

The nine-month period ended September 30, 2020 had a net loss of \$592,906 compared to \$693,382 for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2019, a decrease of \$100,476. Net exploration expenditures for the current period totaled \$573,448 compared to \$448,347 for the comparative period, an increase of \$125,101. The current and comparative periods recorded a gain from mineral property option agreements of \$306,398 and \$199,170, respectively. The current period also recorded a fair value gain of \$5,046 on derivative investments whereas the comparative period recorded a fair value loss of \$129,181, a difference of \$134,227.

General and administrative expenses for the current nine-month period were \$306,625, compared to \$325,963 for the comparative period, a decrease of \$19,338. The current period recorded \$33,568 less legal and audit fees and \$23,608 less in salaries and benefits for the same reason provided in the quarterly comparison. Notable cost increases during the current quarter were \$40,347 in share-based compensation expense relating to the fair value of stock options granted and \$15,014 in shareholder communications. The higher shareholder communication costs

relate to more tradeshow and promotional activity that occurred before the COVID-19 pandemic began limiting such activities.

Mineral Properties Expenditures

A summary of the Company's expenditures on its mineral properties during the nine months ended September 30, 2020 is as follows:

United States – A total of \$76,368 was incurred on exploration, permitting, property investigation, and miscellaneous administrative costs, of which \$24,467 was on the Bald Peak property.

Mexico – A total of \$462,615, excluding cost recoveries, was incurred on exploration, property investigation, and miscellaneous administrative costs, of which \$144,780 was incurred on the Plata Verde property and \$67,353 on the Amalia property. A cost recovery of \$85,012 relating to funding from the optionee on the Amalia property resulted in a net recovery of \$17,659 for that property.

Guatemala – A total of \$52,706 was incurred on exploration, property investigation, and miscellaneous administrative costs, of which \$26,519 was on the Company's Guatemala properties.

Other – A total of \$66,806 was incurred on property investigation costs in regions other than USA, Mexico, and Guatemala.

Further details regarding exploration expenditures for the periods ended September 30, 2020 and 2019 are provided in the schedules at the end of this Interim MD&A.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Company's cash and cash equivalents were \$2.69 million at September 30, 2020 compared to \$1.34 million at December 31, 2019. As at September 30, 2020, working capital was \$3.54 million compared to \$3.59 million at December 31, 2019. Included in working capital is the fair value of the Company's equity investments which as at September 30, 2020 was \$0.93 million compared to \$2.28 million as at December 31, 2019. During the period ended September 30, 2020, the Company sold 239,385 Fortuna shares, 6,384,027 CROPS shares, and 767,000 Southern Silver shares for net proceeds of \$1.41 million, \$93,884, and \$322,236, respectively.

In addition to its working capital assets, the Company held 3,973,275 common shares in Rackla with a fair value of \$675,457 as at September 30, 2020; however, the investment is being accounted for as an investment in associate, using the equity method, since the Company may be able to exercise significant influence on Rackla.

The Company intends to use the proceeds from any sales of its equity and derivative investments, option payments received and royalty income payments received to fund its exploration programs, investment opportunities, and general working capital requirements. The Company expects its current capital resources to be sufficient to carry out its exploration and investment plans and operating costs for the next twelve months.

Related Party Transactions

See Note 15 of the condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the nine months ended September 30, 2020 for details of other related party transactions which occurred in the normal course of business.

Other Data

Additional information related to the Company is available for viewing at www.sedar.com.

Share Position and Outstanding Options

As at the date of this Interim MD&A, the Company's outstanding share position is 87,088,055 common shares and the following incentive stock options are outstanding:

<u>STOCK OPTIONS</u>		
Number of options	Exercise price	Expiry date
1,495,000	\$0.20	December 12, 2022
1,230,000	\$0.15	October 18, 2026
1,490,000	\$0.15	May 21, 2028
200,000	\$0.15	November 4, 2028
850,000	\$0.25	October 7, 2029
280,000	\$0.15	March 15, 2030
5,545,000		

Investments in Associate

The Company currently has an investment in one associated company, Rackla, which is equity accounted for in the condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

See Note 11 of the condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the nine months ended September 30, 2020 for details regarding the Company's investment in associate.

Accounting Policies and Basis of Presentation

The Company's significant accounting policies and future changes in accounting policies are presented in the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2019.

Future Accounting Changes

The Company will be required to adopt the following standards and amendments issued by the IASB as described below.

IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts

IFRS 17 is a new standard that requires insurance liabilities to be measured at a current fulfillment value and provides a more uniform measurement and presentation approach for all insurance contracts. These requirements are designed to achieve the goal of a consistent, principle-based accounting for insurance contracts. IFRS 17 supersedes IFRS 4, *Insurance Contracts*, and related interpretations.

This standard will be effective for the Company's annual period beginning January 1, 2021. The Company has assessed that the impact of IFRS 17 on its consolidated financial statements would not be significant.

Risks and Uncertainties

Global Pandemic

The Company faces risks related to health epidemics and other outbreaks of communicable diseases, which could significantly disrupt its operations and may materially and adversely affect its business and financial conditions. The Company's business could be adversely impacted by the effects of the COVID-19 coronavirus which was

declared a global pandemic by the World Health Organization in March 2020. COVID-19 infections have been reported globally, including Canada, USA, Mexico and Guatemala, countries in which the Company operates.

The extent to which COVID-19 may impact the Company's business, including its operations and the market for its securities, will depend on future developments which cannot be predicted, and include the duration, severity and scope of the outbreak and the actions taken to contain or treat the outbreak. The continued spread of COVID-19 globally could materially and adversely impact the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations including without limitation, employee health, workforce productivity, increased insurance premiums, limitations on travel, the availability of industry experts and personnel, restrictions to any drill programs and/or the timing to process drill and other metallurgical testing, and other factors that will depend on future developments beyond the Company's control.

The international response to the spread of COVID-19 has led to significant restrictions on travel, temporary business closures, quarantines, global stock market volatility and a general reduction in consumer activity. Such public health crises can result in operating and supply chain delays and disruptions, global stock market and financial market volatility, declining trade and market sentiment, reduced movement of people and labour shortages, and travel and shipping disruption and shutdowns, including as a result of government regulation and prevention measures, or a fear of any of the foregoing, all of which could affect commodity prices, interest rates, credit ratings, credit risk and inflation.

Royalty revenue

The Company cannot predict future revenues from or operating results of mining activity. Management expects any future royalty revenues from the Tambor Project to fluctuate depending on the level of future production and the price of gold. The owner of the Tambor Project is not obligated to re-start or continue production from the Tambor Project and the Company will not be entitled to any compensation if this mining operation does not meet its forecasted gold production targets or if the mine operations are discontinued on a temporary or permanent basis. Risks that could negatively affect a mine's operations include, but are not limited to economics, lack of financial capital, floods, fire, mechanical malfunctions, social unrest, expropriation, environmental regulations, and legal and/or political changes. The Tambor Project is currently subject to a suspension of operations imposed by the Supreme Court of Guatemala.

Competition

The Company faces competition from other capital providers, all of which compete with it for investment opportunities. These competitors may limit the Company's opportunities to acquire interests in investments that are attractive to the Company. The Company may be required to invest otherwise than in accordance with its Investment Policy and strategy in order to meet its investment objectives. If the Company is required to invest other than in accordance with its Investment Policy and strategy, its ability to achieve its desired rates of return on its investments may be adversely affected.

Inability to dispose of illiquid securities

There is a possibility that the Company will be unable to dispose of illiquid securities held in its portfolio and if the Company is unable to dispose of some or all of its investments at the appropriate time, a return on such investment may not be realized.

Due diligence

The due diligence process undertaken by the Company in connection with investments that it makes or wishes to make may not reveal all relevant facts in connection with an investment. Before making investments, the Company will conduct due diligence investigations that it deems reasonable and appropriate based on the facts and circumstances applicable to each investment. The due diligence investigations that are carried out with respect to

any investment opportunity may not reveal or highlight all relevant facts that may be necessary or helpful in evaluating such investment opportunity. Moreover, such an investigation will not necessarily result in the investment being successful.

Mineral property exploration and mining

The business of mineral deposit exploration and extraction involves a high degree of risk. Few properties that are explored ultimately become producing mines. At present, none of the Company's properties has a known commercial ore deposit. The main operating risks include: securing adequate funding to maintain and advance exploration properties; ensuring ownership of and access to mineral properties by confirmation that option agreements, claims and leases are in good standing; and obtaining permits for drilling and other exploration activities.

If the Company does not satisfactorily complete its contribution requirements to any joint ventures it may be a party to, the Company's interest in a joint venture can be diluted to a point where all interest in the joint venture is forfeited.

Joint venture funding

The Company's strategy includes seeking partners through joint ventures to fund exploration and project development. The main risk of this strategy is that funding partners may not be able to raise sufficient capital in order to satisfy exploration and other expenditure terms in a particular joint venture agreement. As a result, exploration and development of one or more of the Company's property interests may be delayed depending on whether the Company can find another partner or has enough capital resources to fund the exploration and development on its own.

Commodity price

The Company is exposed to commodity price risk. Declines in the market price of gold, silver, base metals and other minerals may adversely affect the Company's ability to raise capital or attract joint venture partners in order to fund its ongoing operations. Commodity price declines could also reduce the amount the Company would receive on the disposition of one of its mineral properties to a third party. The Company's past royalty revenue was derived from a royalty interest that is based on the extraction and sale of gold. Factors beyond the control of the Company may affect the marketability of precious and base metals discovered or extracted. Metal prices have historically fluctuated widely. Consequently, the economic viability of the Company's property and royalty interests cannot be accurately predicted and may be adversely affected by fluctuations in metal prices.

Financing and share price fluctuation

The Company had a limited source of operating cash flow in the form of royalty revenue from the Tambor property; however, that property is currently subject to suspension of operations. There is no assurance that additional funding from this or other sources will be available to the Company when needed for further exploration and development of its projects. Further exploration and development of one or more of the Company's projects may be dependent upon the Company's ability to obtain financing through equity or debt financing or other means. Failure to obtain this financing could result in delay or indefinite postponement of further exploration and development of its projects which could result in the loss of one or more of its properties.

Securities markets have at times in the past experienced a high degree of price and volume volatility, and the market price of securities of many companies, particularly those considered to be exploration stage companies such as the Company, have experienced wide fluctuations in share prices which have not necessarily been related to their operating performance, underlying asset values or prospects. There can be no assurance that these kinds of share price fluctuations will not occur in the future, and if they do occur, how severe the impact may be on the Company's

ability to raise additional funds through equity issues or the value of the Company's equity and derivative investments and corresponding effect on the Company's financial position.

Political, regulatory and currency

Some of the Company's mineral property interests are located in emerging nations. Properties in emerging nations may be subject to a higher level of risk compared to developed countries. Operations, the status of mineral property rights, title to the properties and the recoverability of amounts shown for mineral properties in emerging nations can be affected by changing economic, regulatory and political situations. The Company's equity financings are sourced in Canadian dollars but for the most part it incurs its exploration and property maintenance expenditures in US dollars, Guatemalan quetzals, and Mexican pesos. At this time there are no currency hedges in place. Therefore a weakening of the Canadian dollar against the US dollar, Guatemalan quetzal, or Mexican peso could have an adverse impact on the amount of exploration conducted.

Insurance

In the course of exploration, development and production of mineral properties, the Company is subject to a number of hazards and risks in general, including adverse environmental conditions, operational accidents, labor disputes, unusual or unexpected geological conditions, changes in the regulatory environment and natural phenomena such as inclement weather conditions, floods, earthquakes, and pandemics. Such occurrences could result in damage to the Company's properties or facilities and equipment, personal injury or death, environmental damage to properties of the Company or others, delays, monetary losses and possible legal liability.

Although the Company may maintain insurance to protect against certain risks in such amounts as it considers reasonable, its insurance may not cover all the potential risks associated with its operations. The Company may also be unable to maintain insurance to cover these risks at economically feasible premiums or for other reasons. Should such liabilities arise, they could reduce or eliminate future profitability and result in increased costs, have a material adverse effect on the Company's results and a decline in the value of the securities of the Company.

Environmental and social

The activities of the Company are subject to environmental regulations issued and enforced by government agencies. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner that will require stricter standards and enforcement and involve increased fines and penalties for non-compliance, more stringent environmental assessments of proposed projects, and a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and their officers, directors and employees. There can be no assurance that future changes in environmental regulation, if any, will not adversely affect the Company's operations. Environmental hazards may exist on properties in which the Company holds interests which are unknown to the Company at present. Social risks are fairly significant in some of the Company's areas of operations. Violence, kidnapping, theft and other criminal activities could disrupt supply chains and discourage qualified individuals from being involved with the Company's operations.

Mineral Properties Expenditure Detail (see following page)

Mineral Properties Expenditure Detail

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULE OF EXPLORATION EXPENDITURES For the nine months ended September 30, 2020

	USA		Guatemala		Mexico		Other	Total
	General Exploration	Mineral Properties	General Exploration	Mineral Properties	General Exploration	Mineral Properties	General Exploration	
Exploration administration	\$ 1,780	\$ -	\$ 2,398	\$ 4,377	\$ 3,459	\$ 1,705	\$ 3,835	\$ 17,554
Field and camp	-	-	-	-	1,298	18,031	-	19,329
Geochemistry	3,248	-	-	-	32,510	3,331	-	39,089
Geological services	25,512	8,401	4,813	19,690	115,183	89,023	43,000	305,622
Legal and accounting	691	-	3,949	2,452	25,789	-	-	32,190
Licenses, rights and taxes	-	15,273	-	-	12,932	-	-	28,896
Salaries and wages	14,183	-	13,036	-	17,190	53,865	19,560	117,834
Travel and accommodation	6,487	793	1,991	-	42,121	46,178	376	97,946
	51,901	24,467	26,187	26,519	250,482	212,133	66,771	658,460
Expenditures recovered	-	-	-	-	-	(85,012)	-	(85,012)
	\$ 51,901	\$ 24,467	\$ 26,187	\$ 26,519	\$ 250,482	\$ 127,121	\$ 66,771	\$ 573,448

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULE OF EXPLORATION EXPENDITURES For the nine months ended September 30, 2019

	USA		Guatemala		Mexico		Other	Total
	General Exploration	Mineral Properties	General Exploration	Mineral Properties	General Exploration	Mineral Properties	General Exploration	
Exploration administration	\$ 1,615	\$ 573	\$ 16,473	\$ 837	\$ 16,452	\$ 15,012	\$ 9,741	\$ 60,703
Field and camp	-	-	-	-	-	14,208	-	14,208
Geochemistry	371	599	-	-	15,861	9,880	-	26,711
Geological services	11,999	41,417	55,181	26,053	111,101	235,699	67,745	549,195
Legal and accounting	-	-	3,884	-	2,274	6,009	-	12,167
Licenses, rights and taxes	-	43,189	-	-	9,129	14,063	-	66,381
Travel and accommodation	-	8,085	8,692	8,599	45,960	85,229	-	156,565
	13,985	93,863	84,230	35,489	200,777	380,100	77,486	885,930
Expenditures recovered	-	-	-	-	-	(437,583)	-	(437,583)
	\$ 13,985	\$ 93,863	\$ 84,230	\$ 35,489	\$ 200,777	\$ (57,483)	\$ 77,486	\$ 448,347