MARITIME RESOURCES CORP.

Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the year ended December 31, 2020
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

This Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") of Maritime Resources Corp. ("Maritime" or the "Company") is dated April 21, 2021 and provides an analysis of our audited financial results for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019. This MD&A should be read in conjunction with Maritime's audited financial statements and notes thereto for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (the "Financial Statements"), which are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"), available on www.sedar.com. This MD&A contains forward-looking statements that are based on management's current expectations, are not historical in nature and involve risks and uncertainties. Forward-looking statements are not guarantees as to Maritime's future results as there are inherent difficulties in predicting future results. Accordingly, actual results could differ materially from those expressed or implied in forward-looking statements (please see "Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Information" below). The Company's common shares trade on the Toronto Venture Stock Exchange (the "TSX-V") under the stock trading symbol MAE. Additional information relevant to the Company's activities, including the Company's audited financial statements, can be found at www.sedar.com or the Company's website at www.maritimeresources.com.

Maritime is a Canadian-based junior gold and base metals exploration company focused on re-starting its past producing Hammerdown gold mine, located near the Baie Verte Mining District and Springdale in Newfoundland and Labrador as well as exploration on its other properties in the region. Of the total Green Bay Property 12,100 hectares, Maritime holds a 100% interest in 8,875 hectares or 73% with the remaining 3,225 hectares or 27% under option agreements to earn 100% ownership. The Green Bay Property hosts the former Hammerdown gold mine including resource estimates on two gold deposits, the Hammerdown and the Orion deposits, separated by a 1.5 kilometre distance.

2020 AND RECENT HIGHLIGHTS

- Maritime purchased the gold circuit at the Nugget Pond metallurgical facility in the Baie Verte mining district of Newfoundland and Labrador, the Lac Pelletier gold project in Rouyn Noranda, Québec and several other exploration properties and royalty interests in key mining camps across Canada for cash consideration of US$2,000,000, 3,571,428 shares issued at a price of $0.14 equal to $500,000 on April 12, 2021 and a deposit of $200,000 was paid to Rambler on March 12, 2020.
- Tembo Capital made a strategic investment in Maritime of $4,000,100 via private placement of 30,770,000 common shares at a price of $0.13 per common share on April 12, 2021.
- Maritime raised gross flow-through proceeds of $6,906,900 via private placement of 38,500,000 flow-through common shares at a price of $0.1794 per flow-through common share on March 22, 2021.
- Announced Orion North discovery 300 meters northeast of the Orion deposit and new results at Orion Main zone.
  - 22.73 gpt Au over 0.44 metres ("m") containing visible gold in drill hole BB-20-123 at Orion North.
  - 3.3 gpt Au and 1.5 gpt Ag over 6.3 m, including 90.7 gpt Au and 29.1 gpt Ag over 0.2 m in drill hole BB-21-147 at Orion North.
  - 6.2 gpt Au over 1.1 m, including 27.8 gpt Au over 0.2 m in drill hole BB-20-142 at Orion North.
  - 3.4 gpt Au over 9.0 m, including 17.1 gpt Au over 1.0 m at 60 m and 7.8 gpt Au over 1.0 m, including 35.5 gpt Au over 0.2 m at 78.3 m and 29.3 gpt Au over 0.2 m at 106.6 m in BB-20-145 at Orion main zone
  - 5.23 gpt Au over 13.00 m, including 8.36 gpt Au over 3.90 m at Orion Main in drill hole BB-20-130
  - 5.75 gpt Au over 4.00 m, including 103.9 gpt Au over 0.20 m at Orion Main in drill hole BB-20-113
- Hammerdown Gold Project recent exploration drilling highlights include:
  - New Discovery: 6.9 gpt Au and 12.9 gpt Ag over 6.0 m, including 19.9 gpt Au and 24.1 gpt Ag over 2.0 m in drill hole GA-20-35, located 150 m east of the Hammerdown deposit at 145 m below surface
  - Hammerdown: 18.8 gpt Au over 2.1 m, including 24.4 gpt Au over 1.6 m in drill hole MP-20-156
  - Wisteria Zone: 1.4 gpt Au over 92.1 m in drill hole MP-20-165
  - Wisteria Zone: 1.1 gpt Au over 28.0 m in drill hole MP-20-163
  - Lochinvar VMS target: 0.4 gpt Au, 29.7 gpt Ag, 0.2% Cu, 2.0% Zn and 1.0% Pb over 21.3 m, including 2.8 m grading 2.7 gpt Au, 178.3 gpt Ag, 0.7% Cu, 12.7% Zn and 6.8% Pb in drill hole GA-20-33

- Airborne VTEM geophysics survey completed over Whisker Valley, Hammerdown and Gull Ridge Gold Projects with ZTEM and ground based EM surveys planned for 2021.
- Exercised early buy-down right of half of the Hammerdown deposit 2% net smelter return royalty held by Commander Resources Ltd. for a reduced sum of $750,000 on September 17, 2020.
- Submitted its Environmental Assessment Registration for the Hammerdown Gold Project with the Department of Municipal Affairs and Environment, Newfoundland and Labrador to officially commence the permitting process for the development and operation of the Hammerdown Gold Project on July 8, 2020.

OVERVIEW

The Company is a gold and base metals exploration company with a focus on Canadian mining opportunities with advanced exploration assets in Newfoundland and Labrador, Canada. The Green Bay Property hosts the former producing Hammerdown gold mine. Maritime also has a number of highly prospective gold exploration projects including the Whisker Valley and Gull Ridge properties, connected into one land package during 2020 totalling 36,900 hectares in 1,476 mineral claims and including three mining leases, strategically located on the Baie Verte and Springdale Peninsulas; a prolific gold and base metals mining district.

The Company is currently party to four option to purchase agreements for projects within 10 kilometres ("km") of its Hammerdown project (see Exploration section below).

The Whisker Valley properties are earlier stage exploration targets that have returned excellent results from the first phase trenching and geophysical programs carried out in late 2017 and the first two quarters of 2018. During the fourth quarter of 2018, the Company completed a first stage drill program of approximately 650 m following up on the success of the early-stage programs. In 2019, further widespread mapping, prospecting, trenching and geochemical surveys were completed on the Whisker Valley Property.

The Hammerdown gold deposit was successfully mined by Richmont Mines between 2000 and 2004 when gold prices averaged US$325/oz. During its operation, a total of 291,400 tonnes of ore were extracted, at an average grade of 15.83 gpt Au, recovering a total of 143,000 ounces of gold at an 8 gpt cut-off. All of the ore was processed at the Nugget Pond mill, with an average gold recovery of 97.1%. Mining terminated in 2004 due to low gold prices with extensive gold mineralization remaining, although uneconomic at that time. The Orion gold deposit consists of two main vein systems, both of which are exposed on surface and open along strike, and down plunge to the northeast.

On February 29, 2020, the Company announced the results from a Preliminary Economic Assessment completed for the Hammerdown Gold Project (see Preliminary Economic Assessment section below). During 2021, Maritime intends to complete a mineral resource update and a bankable feasibility study in addition to obtaining provincial environmental assessment approval and subsequent permitting in preparation for a development decision to commence construction of the Hammerdown Gold Project in 2022.

On April 12, 2021, pursuant to the terms of an asset purchase agreement, the Company acquired the Nugget Pond metallurgical facility in the Baie Verte mining district of Newfoundland and Labrador, the Lac Pelletier gold project in Rouyn Noranda, Québec and several other exploration properties and royalty interests in key mining camps across Canada (collectively, the "Assets") from two subsidiaries of Rambler Metals and Mining PLC, namely Rambler Metals and Mining Canada Limited and 1948565 Ontario Inc. (together, "Rambler"). The consideration paid by the Company for the Assets was comprised of the assumption of certain liabilities associated with the Assets, the payment of US$2,000,000 in cash, and the issuance of the number of common shares of the Company equal to $500,000, based on the 30-day volume average weighted price of the common shares as of the closing date of the acquisition, representing 3,571,428 common shares issued at a price of $0.14. In addition, a deposit of $200,000 was paid to Rambler on March 12, 2020. Sprott Capital Partners LP acted as advisor to Maritime in connection with the acquisition and will be issued 400,000 common shares of the Company in consideration for such services.

The assets acquired include:

- Nugget Pond gold circuit – an existing carbon-in-pulp leach plant that last operated in 2012 and was previously used to process ore from the Hammerdown mine. The gold circuit is located within an active copper processing and tailings storage complex currently operated by Rambler. Maritime will complete a feasibility study to determine the optimal configuration to operate both the Nugget Pond gold circuit and copper concentrator concurrently and independently without any impact on Rambler's current operations.
- Lac Pelletier gold property – located in Rouyn Noranda, Québec approximately five km south of Glencore's Horne smelter and three km north of the Cadillac Larder-Lake Break in the Abitibi Greenstone Belt.
- A portfolio of Canadian mineral exploration properties and currently non-producing royalty interests including the Gold Hawk property (2% NSR) and Valdora property (1% NSR) near Val-d'Or, Québec in the Abitibi Greenstone Belt.

Also on April 12, 2021, Tembo Capital acquired 30,770,000 common shares of Maritime, via a non-brokered private placement, at a price of $0.13 per common share for a total investment of $4,000,100 and 1,846,200 common share purchase warrants with each warrant being exercisable into one common share at a price of $0.1794 per common share until April 12, 2023.

Completion of the acquisition and the share issuance to Tembo is subject to final acceptance by the TSX Venture Exchange. Certain matters related to the gold circuit remain subject to final approval of applicable governmental authorities and certain of the other Assets require completion of final transfer matters.

On March 22, 2021, the Company completed a brokered private placement of 38,500,000 common shares on a flow-through basis at a price of $0.1794 per flow-through common share for gross proceeds of $6,906,900. The private placement was completed by a syndicate of agents led by CG and including DGMP, a division of Goodman & Company, Investment Counsel Inc., Sprott and iA Private Wealth Inc. (collectively, the "Agents"). In connection with the closing of the private placement, the Company paid to the Agents a cash fee of $414,414 of the aggregate gross proceeds raised pursuant to the offering and issued an aggregate of 2,310,000 non-transferable compensation warrants with each compensation warrant being exercisable into one common share at a price of $0.1794 per common share until March 22, 2023.

Maritime is fully financed to complete its planned exploration programs and a feasibility study to advance the Hammerdown Gold Project toward a development decision by the end of 2021.

PRELIMINARY ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT – HAMMERDOWNGOLD PROJECT

On February 29, 2020 the Company announced the results from a Preliminary Economic Assessment ("PEA") completed for the Hammerdown Gold Project ("Hammerdown", or the "Project"), including the satellite Orion deposit, located in the Baie Verte mining district of Newfoundland and Labrador near the towns of King's Point and Springdale. The PEA was prepared in accordance with Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101 *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* ("NI 43-101"). The PEA provides an updated resource estimate and a base case assessment of developing the Project as a combined open pit and underground ramp-access mine (the "Combined Project") with an on-site gold pre-concentration plant and mineral processing through the Nugget Pond mill gold circuit. The PEA Technical Report entitled "Hammerdown Gold Project, Newfoundland and Labrador Preliminary Economic Assessment" (the "Technical Report") dated April 15, 2020 is available on SEDAR (www.sedar.com) and the Company's website (www.maritimeresourcescorp.com).

Hammerdown PEA Highlights and life-of-mine plan ("LOM") include*:

- After-tax $NPV_{5\%}$ of $111.3M and 50.5% IRR (pre-tax $NPV_{5\%}$ $191.8M and 75.4% IRR) at base case gold price of US$1,375/oz gold ("Au")

- At US$1,500/oz Au the Project returns after-tax $NPV_{5\%}$ of $154.1M and 65.1% IRR (pre-tax $NPV_{5\%}$ $261.7M and 95.6% IRR)
- LOM total gold production of 521,500 oz, averaging 57,900 oz annually
- Average annual gold production of 69,500 oz in the first 5 years
- LOM cash costs of US$802.55/oz Au and LOM All-in sustaining costs ("AISC") of US$938.80/oz Au
- Pre-production capital expenditures of $57.2M
- After-tax payback period of 1.5 years with base case pricing

The PEA highlights are based on the following:

1. Exchange Rate (US$/C$) of $0.753;
2. Cash costs are inclusive of mining costs, processing costs, on-site general and administrative ("G&A") costs, treatment and refining charges and royalties; and
3. AISC includes cash costs plus estimated corporate G&A, sustaining capital and closure costs.

**Cautionary Statement: The reader is advised that the PEA summarized in this MD&A is preliminary in nature and is intended to provide only an initial, high-level review of the Project potential and design options. Readers are encouraged to read the PEA in its entirety, including all qualifications and assumptions. The PEA is intended to be read as a whole, and sections should not be read or relied upon out of context. The PEA mine plan and economic model include numerous assumptions and the use of Inferred Resources. Inferred Resources are considered to be too speculative geologically to have the economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be categorized as mineral reserves and to be used in an economic analysis except as allowed for by NI 43-101 in PEA studies. There is no guarantee that Inferred Resources can be converted to Indicated or Measured Resources, and as such, there is no guarantee the Combined Project economics described herein will be achieved. The PEA replaces the 2017 pre-feasibility study technical report.*

Table 1. PEA Parameters and Outputs – Base Case US$1375/oz Au, $0.753 FX, 5% Discount

After-tax $NPV_{5\%}$ ($M)	111.3
After-tax IRR (%)	50.5
After-tax payback (years)	1.5
LOM tonnes processed (Mt)	2,138,000
LOM Au grade Au (gpt)	7.82
LOM Au mill recovery (%)	97.0
LOM Au production (oz)	521,500
Average annual Au production (oz)	57,900
Pre-Production Capital ($M)	57.2
LOM Sustaining Capital ($M)	84.8
LOM AISC (US$/oz)	938.80
Mine life (years)	9.0

Table 2. All-In Sustaining Costs

Area	LOM ($M)
Open pit mining	168.34
Underground mining	214.16
Crushing, pre-concentration	50.57
Mineral processing incl. haulage	106.37
Water management	3.86
General & administrative	10.35
Surface handling	2.14

Area	LOM ($M)
Total operating costs	555.79
Refining & smelting	1.20
Royalties	8.33
Sustaining capital, incl. closure	84.83
Total costs	650.15
LOM Au ounces recovered	521,500
All-in sustaining cost (US$/oz)	**938.80**

Sensitivities

After-tax economic sensitivities to gold prices and discount rates are presented in Tables 3 and 4, illustrating the effects of varying gold price and discount rates as compared to the base-case. Additional project sensitivities are presented in the Technical Report.

Table 3. Sensitivity to gold price

Gold Price (US$/oz)	$1,225	$1,375	$1,500	$1,650
After-Tax $NPV_{5\%}$ ($M)	58.9	**111.3**	154.1	204.4
After-Tax IRR (%)	31.4	**50.5**	65.1	81.5
After-Tax Payback (Years)	1.8	**1.5**	1.3	1.2

Table 4. Sensitivity to discount rate at base case pricing assumptions

Discount Rate (%)	5.0%	7.0%	10.0%	12.0%
After-Tax NPV ($M)	**111.3**	99.5	84.3	75.5

PEA Overview

The PEA considers open pit and underground mining at both the Hammerdown and Orion deposits with pre-concentration of the mineralized material through a sorting plant and haulage to an offsite mill for gold doré production. The mine will be contractor operated with the Company providing technical oversight plus management of the sorting and process plant at the Nugget Pond mill gold circuit operations. The sorting plant is designed to produce 700 tonnes per day ("tpd") of product feed that would be processed at the Nugget Pond mill gold circuit. A mine life of 9 years is expected for the Project. The PEA leverages Hammerdown's extensive existing infrastructure including all-weather access roads, 3,700 metres of underground development and grid power within 2 km of the Project site. The PEA is derived from the Company's updated resource estimate (February 29, 2020) outlined in the Technical Report. The effective date of the PEA is February 29, 2020.

The PEA was prepared through the collaboration of the following firms: WSP Canada Inc. (Sudbury, ON) ("WSP"), AGP Mining Consultants Inc. (Toronto, ON) ("AGP"), Halyard (Toronto, ON), Canenco Consulting Corp. (Vancouver, BC), SRK Consulting UK (Cardiff, UK), and GEMTEC Consulting Engineers and Scientists (St. John's, NL). These firms provided Mineral Resource estimates, mine design and cost estimates for mine operations, process facilities, major equipment selection, waste rock and tailings storage, reclamation, permitting, and operating and capital expenditures.

Mineral Resource Estimate

The Company's updated Mineral Resource Estimate ("MRE"; effective date of February 29, 2020) was completed by WSP and forms the basis for the PEA. A summary of the MRE is highlighted in Tables 5 and 6.

Table 5. Hammerdown and Orion Pit Constrained Mineral Resource Summary

Resource Classification	Cut-off	Deposit	Tonnes	Gold (g/t)	Gold oz
Measured	1.0 g/t	Hammerdown	284,600	11.75	107,500
Indicated	1.0 g/t	Hammerdown	739,100	8.17	194,100
Measured & Indicated	**1.0 g/t**	**Hammerdown**	**1,023,700**	**9.16**	**301,600**
Inferred	1.0 g/t	Hammerdown	538,400	4.89	84,700
Inferred Intervein	1.0 g/t	Hammerdown	321,700	4.18	43,200
Indicated	**1.0 g/t**	**Orion**	**698,400**	**2.96**	**66,400**
Inferred	1.0 g/t	Orion	483,400	5.04	78,300
Total Measured	1.0 g/t	Hammerdown & Orion	284,600	11.75	107,500
Total Indicated	1.0 g/t	Hammerdown & Orion	1,437,500	5.64	260,500
Total Measured & Indicated	**1.0 g/t**	**Hammerdown & Orion**	**1,722,100**	**6.65**	**368,000**
Total Inferred (incl. Intervein)	1.0 g/t	Hammerdown & Orion	1,343,500	4.77	206,200

Table 6. Hammerdown and Orion Underground Mineral Resource Summary

Resource Classification	Cut-off	Deposit	Tonnes	Gold (g/t)	Gold oz
Measured	2.0 g/t	Hammerdown	3,800	9.74	1,200
Indicated	2.0 g/t	Hammerdown	30,000	9.36	9,000
Measured & Indicated	**2.0 g/t**	**Hammerdown**	**33,800**	**9.41**	**10,200**
Inferred	2.0 g/t	Hammerdown	316,200	4.46	45,300
Inferred Intervein	2.0 g/t	Hammerdown	131,300	3.89	16,400
Indicated	**2.0 g/t**	**Orion**	**1,118,000**	**3.97**	**142,900**
Inferred	2.0 g/t	Orion	1,437,900	4.29	198,300
Total Measured	2.0 g/t	Hammerdown & Orion	3,800	9.74	1,200
Total Indicated	2.0 g/t	Hammerdown & Orion	1,148,000	4.11	151,900
Total Measured & Indicated	**2.0 g/t**	**Hammerdown & Orion**	**1,151,800**	**4.13**	**153,000**
Total Inferred (incl. Intervein)	2.0 g/t	Hammerdown & Orion	1,885,400	4.29	260,000

Key Assumptions, Parameters, and Methods related to the Mineral Resource Estimates:

1. Mineral Resources were prepared in accordance with NI 43-101 and the CIM Definition Standards (2014). Mineral Resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.
2. This estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, sociopolitical, marketing, or other relevant issues.
3. Open pit Mineral Resources are reported at a cut-off grade of 1.0 g/t gold that is based on a gold price of US$1,500/oz.
4. Underground Mineral Resources are reports at a cut-off grade of 2.0 g/t gold that is based on a gold price of US$1,500/oz.
5. Appropriate mining costs, processing costs, metal recoveries, and inter ramp pit slope angles were used to generate the pit shell.
6. Rounding may result in apparent summation differences between tonnes, grade, and contained metal content.
7. Tonnage and grade measurements are in metric units. Contained gold ounces are in troy ounces.
8. Composites completed at 0.5 m down the hole.
9. Contributing assay composites were capped at 125.00 g/t Au at Hammerdown and 23.88 g/t Au at Orion.
10. A specific gravity value of 2.84 was applied to all blocks.
11. Modeling for Hammerdown was performed use in GEOVIA Surpac 2019 software with grades estimated using ordinary kriging (OK) interpolation methodology. Orion modeling was performed using Datamine software with grades estimated using ordinary kriging (OK) interpolation methodology.

The Mineral Resource estimate is based on the combination of geological modeling, geostatistics and conventional block modeling using the Ordinary Krig method of grade interpolation. The geological model including mineralized intercepts was generated by Maritime personnel and then audited by WSP. The QA/QC protocols and corresponding sample preparation and shipment procedures have been reviewed by WSP.

The Hammerdown Mineral Resource estimate was based on 56,533 metres in 468 surface drill holes, 12,551 metres in underground drill holes and 110 surface trenches totalling 298 metres. The Orion Mineral Resource estimates are based on 15,357 metres in 56 surface drill holes.

At a long-term metal price of US$1,500 per ounce, reasonable prospects are considered to exist for eventual economic extraction of Mineral Resources defined at a 1.0 g/t Au cut-off value within limits of the conceptual final pit shell prepared by AGP. Additional resources are considered to exist for eventual economic extraction of the Mineral Resource as defined at a 2.00 g/t Au cut-off below the conceptual pit shell. Additional information about the Mineral Resource modeling methodology is available in the Technical Report.

Mining Overview

A combination of conventional, contractor operated open pit and underground mining at both the Hammerdown and the Orion deposits was selected as the basis for this PEA. Both open pits will utilize 5 metre high benches and a mobile fleet of 7.0 m^3 hydraulic excavators, 6.5 m^3 front end loaders and 55 tonne haul trucks, supported by 455 kW track dozers and graders to maintain pit floors, dumps and road surfaces. Pit slope angles applied to the pit designs included inter-ramp angles ranging from 48-55 degrees (65-70 degree bench face angles) and were based on the Company's geotechnical investigations during 2019. The mine designs and scheduling were engineered to provide a nominal 1,400 tpd of ROM feed to the sorting plant to produce 700 tpd of feed for the gold circuit. At Hammerdown a total of 1.88 Mt grading 4.23 gpt Au with 28.8 Mt of waste rock is expected to be moved over the LOM. A smaller satellite pit at the Orion deposit is expected to produce 0.58 Mt grading 2.38 gpt Au with 4.87 Mt of waste rock moved. Open pit dilution has been factored at 50%. Waste rock from both open pits will be stored in a waste storage facility located between the two pits, with a portion backfilled at the end of the mine life with reject material from the sorting plant.

Underground mining is envisioned at both the Hammerdown and Orion deposits. The mine design is based on utilizing narrow vein longhole open stoping to extract the mineralized veins, with stope widths varying between 1.5-3.0 metres. Sublevels were set at 16 metre intervals. Mineralized material will be extracted and hauled to surface where it will be transported to the sorting plant by the surface mine fleet. At Hammerdown the mine plan anticipates making use of some of the existing underground development below the open pit to provide access to the mineralization. Backfilling of open stopes will be completed using rock fill supplied with crushed, uniform reject material from the sorting plant. Over the LOM the total ROM production from the Orion underground workings includes 1.74 Mt of mineralized material grading 3.86 gpt Au from and 0.21 Mt of mineralized material grading 7.58 gpt Au from Hammerdown, respectively. A summary of the mine outputs is highlighted in Tables 7 and 8.

Table 7. Hammerdown Open Pit and Underground Design

Open pit mineralized tonnes (Mt)	1.88
Open pit Au grade (gpt)	4.23
Open pit Au ounces contained (oz)	256,100
Strip ratio (waste:mineralized)	15.3
Underground mineralized tonnes (Mt)	0.21
Underground Au grade (gpt)	7.58
Underground Au ounces contained (oz)	51,500

Table 8. Orion Open Pit and Underground Design

Open pit mineralized tonnes (Mt)	0.58
Open pit Au grade (gpt)	2.38
Open pit Au ounces contained (oz)	44,200
Strip ratio (waste:mineralized)	8.4
Underground mineralized tonnes (Mt)	1.74
Underground Au grade (gpt)	3.86
Underground Au ounces contained (oz)	216,600

Pre-Concentrating

A pre-concentration or "sorting" plant is planned for the Hammerdown site. Test work at multiple vendors throughout 2019 showed the mineralization containing pyrite and other sulphides is well suited to sorting methods, particularly utilizing laser and x-ray transmission (XRT) sensors to separate sulphide bearing particles from non-sulphide particles and dilution. The sorting plant is designed to receive a feed from the on-site crushing and screening facility. The sorting plant feed particles will be sized between 1/2" to 2 1/2" (+12.7-63.5mm) at a nominal rate of 1,400 tpd. Fines measuring 1/2" minus (-12.7mm) are directed to the load out storage building. Rejection rates and gold recovery through the sorting plant are expected to average 50% and 93% respectively over the life of the mine. These factors vary depending on the feed grade and can range from 30-60% rejection and 92-95% gold recovery. Rejects from the sorting plant will be stored adjacent to the plant and be used for back fill material for the underground mines. At the end of the mine life, it is currently planned to place this waste material back into the Hammerdown open pit for closure. A summary of the pre-concentration parameters is highlighted in Table 9.

Table 9. Pre-Concentration (Sorting) and Process Parameters

Sorting plant average throughput	1,400 tpd
Sorting plant feed size range	12.7-63.5 mm
Sorting plant mass pull range	30-50%
Sorting plant gold recovery	93-95%
Process plant average throughput	700 tpd
Process plant LOM Au recovery	97.0%

Mineral Processing Overview

Pre-concentrated material together with fines will be trucked from the Hammerdown Project site to the Nugget Pond mill located on the Baie Verte peninsula. The Nugget Pond mill was built in 1995 by Richmont Mines and operated as a gold plant for over 10 years, processing ore from both the former Nugget Pond and Hammerdown gold mines. Historical gold recoveries on Hammerdown mineralization at Nugget Pond were over 97.0% during past operations and recent metallurgical test work on new samples from Hammerdown confirmed gold recoveries of 97.0% can be expected through the whole-ore leach circuit. The metallurgical work shows that a fine grind (80% passing 60 microns) is necessary to achieve the high recovery rate, and the proposed additions to the existing Nugget Pond flowsheet including a new tertiary crushing circuit, fine ore storage and a new 10'x17' 700kW ball mill will address this requirement. Refurbishment of the existing carbon-in-pulp (CIP) circuit is also proposed. A gold doré would be produced by the existing refinery. Tailings would be detoxified at the mill and then pumped to the existing Tailings Storage Facility (TSF), for disposal.

Operating and Capital Costs

A summary of the Combined Project's operating and capital costs is highlighted in Tables 10 and 11 below.

Table 10. Operating Costs

Area	$/t milled	US$/oz
Open Pit Mining	78.73	243.08
Underground Mining	100.17	309.25
Crushing, pre-concentration	23.65	73.02
Mineral processing incl. haulage	49.75	153.59
Water management	1.81	5.58
General & administrative	4.84	14.94
Surface handling	1.00	3.09
Total	**259.95**	**802.55**

Table 11. Capital Costs ($M)

Area	Initial ($M)	Sustaining ($M)
Mining	14.8	76.1
Pre-Concentration	11.9	
Mineral Processing	9.4	
Infrastructure, water management	3.0	0.5
NSR buyback, overheads	1.3	
Subtotal Direct Costs	40.4	
EPCM, Indirect & Owner's Costs	8.1	
Closure Costs	2.1	0.4
Contingency	6.6	7.8
Total	**57.2**	**84.8**

Environmental and Permitting Considerations

Hammerdown is a closed and rehabilitated mine site with no outstanding legacy issues. The site will be appropriately managed and permitted as a new project in the Province. To accommodate the mine design contemplated by the PEA, updated environmental baseline studies and project permits will be required, many of which the Company has completed. The project benefits from several important features, the process tailings will be stored within an existing, off-site storage facility at the Nugget Pond site and preliminary geochemical testing on waste rock samples has shown it to be non-acid generating with no potential solute leaching that would cause concern for operations or on closure. Further tests are ongoing. The PEA site plan is designed to avoid wetlands and water courses and makes use of the existing network of roads in the area. During mine operations benign sorting rejects would be placed back into the underground mines as backfill or into the open pits for long term rehabilitation and closure.

Project Opportunities and Value Enhancements

The PEA demonstrates that Hammerdown has the potential to become an economically viable project. Additional opportunities to enhance project value and next steps include:

- Conversion of Inferred Resources to the measured and indicated categories through additional diamond drilling, sampling and grade control testing
- Optimizing the mine schedule and material movement
- Supplementary metallurgical optimizations including additional pre-concentration test work
- Geotechnical investigations to complement the current pit slope designs and underground openings
- Environmental baseline studies to support project permitting
- Further optimization of water management and infrastructure designs
- Potential for long term, sustainable use of waste rock as a construction aggregate material

Technical Report & Qualified Persons

The Technical Report was filed on SEDAR on April 16, 2020 under the Company's profile. Readers are encouraged to read the Technical Report in its entirety, including all qualifications, assumptions and exclusions that relate to the Mineral Resource. The Technical Report is intended to be read as a whole, and sections should not be read or relied upon out of context. In accordance with NI 43-101, Larry Pilgrim, P.Geo. Project Manager for Maritime Resources, is the Qualified Person for the Company and has prepared, validated and approved the technical and scientific content of this MD&A.

Todd McCracken, P.Geo., Manager of Mining for WSP was responsible for the Mineral Resource estimate and the overall preparation of the PEA. Gordon Zurowski, P.Eng, Principal Mining Engineer for AGP, was responsible for mine capital and operating cost estimation and supervision of the mine design. Andy Holloway, P.Eng., Principal Mineral Process Engineer for AGP, was responsible for the metallurgical test work program and operating cost estimation and supervision of the process plant design. Robert Bowell, PhD, C.Chem, C.Geol, Corporate Consultant (Geochemistry and Geometallurgy) for SRK Consulting (UK), was responsible for the geochemistry program. Carolyn Anstey-Moore, M.Sc., M.A.Sc., P.Geo., Senior Environmental Geoscientist for GEMTEC Consulting Engineers and Scientists Limited., was responsible for the environmental baseline programs. Stacy Freudigmann, P.Eng., Principal at Canenco Consulting Corp., was responsible for the pre-concentration test work program and pre-concentration plant design and operating and capital cost estimation. Each of these individuals are independent Qualified Persons as defined by NI 43-101 and have reviewed and approved the contents of this MD&A.

The Company adheres to CIM Best Practices Guidelines in conducting, documenting, and reporting the exploration and development activities on its projects.

2021 OUTLOOK

The Company's plans for 2021 will focus on advancing Hammerdown Gold Project towards a development decision later in the year following the completion of a feasibility study and receipt of the required permits and approvals. Exploration will remain a key focus for the Company as it tests several exciting new discoveries made in the latter part of 2020, including the Orion North Zone where the Company recently intersected 22.73 gpt Au over 0.44 m containing visible gold in drill hole BB-20-123.

Diamond drilling and regional exploration work will continue throughout the year targeting mineral resource growth at the Hammerdown Gold Project in the 1.5-kilometre gap between the Orion and Hammerdown deposits. Drilling will also test several newly identified airborne VTEM geophysical anomalies across the Hammerdown and Whisker Valley projects. Additional airborne ZTEM and ground-based EM surveys are also planned across all projects to further define drill targets.

Maritime continues to progress its environmental baseline studies and accelerate its engagement with the local communities and regulatory agencies to support the planned feasibility study and subsequent permitting in preparation for construction, pending a development decision.

Maritime is in the process of completing a Mineral resource update, as well as technical studies to confirm ore sorting and metallurgical recoveries, geotechnical design parameters plus environmental baseline data gathering to support the feasibility study for the Hammerdown Gold Project.

2021 Exploration Plans

Hammerdown Gold Project

During 2021, Maritime's exploration activities will continue to focus on targets in and around the Hammerdown Gold Project, including the Orion satellite deposit, the Rumbullion, Golden Anchor and Lochinvar zones. Based on the PEA study and updated resource estimate, additional infill drilling was completed within the conceptual mine plan with the goal to convert Inferred Mineral Resources to the higher confidence Measured and Indicated resource categories. The PEA study identified areas on surface for future waste rock storage and accordingly, during late 2020 and into 2021, a condemnation drill program is being carried out in these areas to ensure any potential mineralization would not be sterilized by a waste rock stockpile.

In response to the global health risks resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic, the Company introduced a number of measures to protect employees, their families, and surrounding communities. Maritimes COVID-19 protocols and procedures were based on the provincial health authorities' protocols and obtained approval from Newfoundland and Labrador's Occupational Health and Safety Division. The health and wellbeing of the Company's workforce and the communities in which it operates continues to be Maritime's top priority. The Company's list of health and safety protocols including remote work wherever possible, self-assessment of COVID-19 symptoms, enhanced cleaning and hygiene practices, physical distancing of workers and the increased reliance on technology such as hosting virtual meetings. As part of the health and safety protocols, the Company will continue to suspend all non-essential work at, and visits to, the Company's sites.

Regional Exploration

Maritime's regional exploration activities in 2021 will include additional drill testing of the Orion Main Zone, Orion North and the Lochinvar BB-20-35 area. Numerous conductive zones identified by the recent airborne survey will also be tested. Ongoing interpretation of the VTEM data has identified a number of targets which have seen detailed ground EM follow-up surveys during the past few months. These include the Timber Pond gold/VMS prospect, Orion North area, Hammerdown North area, Birchy Island Pond North, along with, the Three Corner Pond and the Black Ridge areas. The airborne VTEM survey also identified weak conductive zones that may be chargeability anomalies. These weakly anomalous zones will see ground truthing in the 2021 exploration season with soil/till geochemistry, prospecting and mapping and ground geophysical IP surveys if required. Based on positive results diamond drilling will be planned to further test these areas. The historical exploration database from the entire property area continues to be compiled into 3D visualization software. It is anticipated that the compilation and interpretation of the historical data with the new VTEM and magnetic surveys will generate additional exploration targets that will see ground follow-up prospecting, geochemical sampling and additional ground geophysics and drilling if required. For the 2021 exploration season, a large reconnaissance soil/till sampling is planned to cover areas where geological interpretations along with new airborne and historical compilations has determined that geochemical data is lacking. These surveys may define anomalous areas for follow-up mapping, prosecting and ground geophysics to further define drill targets. The historical compilation of data across all properties has also highlighted areas that will require follow-up with various surveys including geochemistry and geophysics.

The 2021 exploration plan will be an integrated strategy entailing advanced studies to determine the genetic aspects and characteristics of know mineralization. Lithogeochemical analysis will be used to determine the style and ore forming processes and help in understanding the tectonic and structural setting to define mineralizing environment so that models can effectively be applied. Lithogeochemistry can help to define if an area has the potential to host significant deposits and focus exploration efforts for increased success. The lithogeochemical study will entail utilizing a portal XRF for on-the-spot analysis (drill core, soils, rocks), along with contracted laboratory scanning (partnership with CNA) and contractual work with experienced consultants (Dr S. Piercey and Dr. D. Wilton). In till covered areas where outcrop is lacking an in-house ground geophysical survey will be completed utilizing a Beep Mat (locates buried conductive/magnetic potentially mineralized outcrop or boulders) which can quickly cover extensive areas in a short period of time with real time results.

EXPLORATION

Maritime's Green Bay, Whisker Valley and Gull Ridge properties straddle two major fault systems, the Baie Verte Fault Line and the Green Bay Fault. It is believed that these regional fault structures and closely related splay faults played a significant role in the formation of gold and base metal mineralization in the area. The properties were selected to target the gold potential along this significant regional structural belt, that has juxtaposed a wide variety of rock types originating from a variety of depositional environments. The Baie Verte Peninsula properties include an association with a regional deep crustal fault zone and important conduits for gold bearing fluids. Gold mineralization is epigenetic, structurally-controlled and often associated with splays or secondary structures off regional-scale fault zones; and gold mineralization occurs in a wide range of rock types, and styles. During 2020, the Company staked an additional 92 claims totalling 2,300 hectares of prospective ground between the Hammerdown and Whisker Valley projects along the under explored Green Bay fault that lies proximal to the Company's Hammerdown and Orion gold deposits plus the Gary vein system at Whisker Valley. Staking of 41 claim units was also completed to the southwest of the Gull Ridge area where anomalous zones were determined from the recent VTEM survey. This staking, completed in late 2020 and early 2021, connected Maritime's exploration land package into one area totaling 36,900 hectares.

Maritime's exploration to date on its Green Bay and Whisker Valley projects has recognized the importance of these large-scale regional structures as the conduits for the localization and transport of mineralizing fluids and the secondary splay structures as a depositional environment for these gold rich fluids. This mineralizing system has been productive and formed the Hammerdown Mine gold deposit where high-grade gold and significant widths have been demonstrated. Similarities have also been recognized between the mineralization at Hammerdown with the gold mineralization discovered on Maritime's adjacent Whisker Valley Property.

The results achieved to date on the Whisker Valley and Gull Ridge properties have been encouraging. The 2020 exploration program on the Whisker Valley Property focused on determining the continuity of the Gary vein system to the Gold Pit showing a distance of approximately one kilometre to the east. The work entailed trenching, prospecting and diamond drilling. Additional drilling was completed to the north and west of the Gary Vein system based on historical geochemical, geophysical data and 2020 trenching in the area. In 2019, Maritime carried out an extensive exploration plan, focused on advancing major gold targets identified to date and regional property wide exploration to identify new targets that may have been overlooked as a result of the patchwork nature of the historical work. The 2019 program entailed geological and structural mapping, sampling, ground geophysics, trenching and diamond drilling. In July 2019, the Company completed a regional 1,934 line-km and high-resolution airborne gradient magnetic and VLF survey over the Green Bay, Whisker Valley and Gull Ridge properties to enhance the regional geological model and identify prospective corridors and locations for the next phases of detailed ground exploration, including soil geochemical sampling and ground IP surveys. In 2020 Maritime completed a deep seeking airborne VTEM survey which also included high-resolution airborne gradient magnetics. The VTEM survey highlighted a number of conductive zones that will require ground EM follow-up in 2021.

Green Bay Project

Maritime's Green Bay Property in central Newfoundland and Labrador hosts the Company's gold and base metal deposits. The recently closed (2004) Hammerdown Mine includes the adjacent Rumbullion and Muddy Shag Gold deposits. The Orion Gold deposit is situated 1.5 km to the Southwest and the Lochinvar base-precious metal VMS deposit is located one km east of Hammerdown.

The main Hammerdown deposit is cut off by a major fault and geological interpretations that currently favour that part of the deposit has been offset at depth. An exploration model has been developed to test for the extension of this deposit. The Rumbullion vein system extends for 800 m to the northeast of the current deposit area and represents a further opportunity to add new, shallow resources into the Hammerdown resource base. The optioning of the adjacent Inomin Resources property has added further potential extension to the Rumbullion trend.

Hammerdown 2019 - 2020 Drilling Programs

Two diamond drill rigs are currently active at the Hammerdown Project completing the expanded, second phase 2020 10,000 m infill and step out exploration program on key targets at all deposits including Hammerdown, Orion and the historic Golden Anchor and Lochinvar VMS deposit. Highlights include:

Hammerdown Gold Deposit

- 9.46 gpt Au and 2.01 gpt Ag over 2.3 m, including 59.43 gpt Au and 45.90 gpt Ag over 0.4 m in drill hole MP-20-140
- 2.90 gpt Au and 1.24 gpt Ag over 31.0 m in drill hole MP-20-130
- 15.44 gpt Au and 1.39 gpt Ag over 4.71 m, including 354.8 gpt Au and 30.8 gpt Ag over 0.20 m in drill hole MP-20-113

Orion Gold Deposit

- High grade interval of 26.2 gpt Au and 1.7 gpt Ag over 4.0 m, including 96.43 gpt Au and 5.97 gpt Ag over 1.1 m in newly identified structure in drill hole BB-20-116

- 1.78 gpt Au over 32.2 m, including 5.89 gpt Au over a width of 5.2 m starting 8.0 m below surface in drill hole BB-20-107
- 1.28 gpt Au and 0.24 gpt Ag over 25.8 m, including 3.93 gpt Au and 0.51 gpt Ag over 4.2 m in hole BB-20-99

Lochinvar VMS Zone

- 0.85 gpt Au, 150.9 gpt Ag, 0.73% Cu, 3.33% Pb and 7.62% Zn over 11.6 m, including 0.74 gpt Au, 210.7 gpt Ag, 2.03% Cu, 10.64% Pb and 23.83% Zn over 2.5 m in drill hole GA-20-25

Diamond drilling at the Orion deposit returned high grade gold values which are significantly higher than historical drilling in the area. Drill hole BB-20-116 intersected two sulphide rich quartz veins contained within a mafic schist zone that returned 26.2 gpt Au and 1.7 gpt Ag over a width of 4.0 m. Visible gold was noted in the mineralized core. It is not clear at this point if this high-grade intersection is the historical discovery zone or another parallel mineralized vein system. Further drilling is planned to determine the extent of the high-grade intersection. Earlier 2020 drilling at Orion also outlined two broader mineralized intersections than previously reported by historical drilling in the area. Drill hole BB-20-99 intersected 1.28 gpt Au and 0.24 gpt Ag over a width of 25.5 m, including 3.93 gpt Au and 0.51 gpt Ag over 4.32 m and drill hole BB-20-107 intersected a near surface interval of 1.78 gpt Au over 32.2 m, including 5.89 gpt Au over a width of 5.19 m. These wider mineralized intersections were a result of a more intense sampling protocol than historical work and serve to highlight the potential for wide sections of lower grade mineralized sections in the deposit that may be conducive to open pit mining.

Shallow, wide disseminated gold mineralization was encountered within Hammerdown's newly defined Wisteria Zone located within the Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) open pit mine plan including:

- 31.0 m @ 2.90 gpt Au and 1.24 gpt Ag in drill hole MP-20-130
- 25.2 m @ 1.62 gpt Au and 0.58 gpt Ag in drill hole MP-20-126
- 22.0 m @ 1.45 gpt Au and 0.38 gpt Ag in drill hole MP-20-127

Drilling below the PEA open pit mine plan encountered high-grade mineralization in drill hole MP-20-113 with 4.71 m @ 15.44 gpt Au and 1.39 gpt Ag, including 354.8 gpt Au and 30.1 gpt Ag over 0.20 m. Initial infill drilling at the Orion deposit intersected 7.62 m @ 2.25 gpt Au and 0.72 gpt Ag with visible gold in drill hole BB-20-98.

The Company's exploration programs at Hammerdown continue to demonstrate the high-grade nature of the Project, including the new Wisteria Zone where drilling has intersected wide intervals of gold and silver mineralization outside of the current mineral resource and within the PEA open pit shell. The results are encouraging and introduce a new chapter at the project that is different than the narrow vein system that is normally encountered.

The Wisteria Zone is a broad mineralized shear zone located near the juncture of the Captain Nemo and the Rumbullion Fault zones and has been redefined by more current drilling campaigns at Hammerdown. Mechanical trenching in 2020 by Maritime has exposed a strongly sheared and altered felsic/mafic volcanic assemblage with imbedded Quartz Feldspar Porphyry (QFP) and Hammerdown style quartz/sulphide veins along with broad zones of finely disseminated and mm scale veins all of which have returned significant gold grades. Drill results from MP-20-130, MP-20-126 and MP-20-127 returned 31.0 m @ 2.90 gpt Au and 1.24 gpt Ag, 25.2 m @ 1.62 gpt Au and 0.58 gpt Ag, and 22.0 m @ 1.45 gpt Au and 0.38 gpt Ag respectively.

Structural mapping is ongoing at the Wisteria trenching and further drilling is planned. The broad intersections are located on the south side of the PEA open pit design where the Captain Nemo and Rumbullion faults converge. To date there has been limited sampling in this area of the Project and the recent drill results present an exciting opportunity for a bulk tonnage resource in this area. These latest drill intercepts lie outside the PEA mineral resource and have consistent mineralization over tens of metres.

During the 2020 drill program, the fifth highest grade gold intersection ever recorded at the Hammerdown Gold Project, assaying 354.8 gpt Au over 0.20 m was reported in drill hole MP-20-113. This interval is interpreted to be a new vein located outside of the existing PEA mineral resource and below the open pit on the north side of the deposit.

To date a total of 17,981 m have been completed on the Hammerdown and accompanying deposits including 4 step-out exploration holes. The infill drilling targeted the Inferred Resource wireframes of both the Hammerdown and Rumbullion deposits within the conceptual mine pit shell. The results will be used to re-define and confirm the Inferred Mineral Resource shapes and convert to Measured and Indicated classifications. The infill drilling results intersected the extensive gold bearing vein system in both deposits. The Company's press releases from July 2020 onwards include drilling results and highlights combined with a discussion of the results.

The 2020 grade control holes were designed to define the continuity of near surface high-grade mineralization in the core of the proposed PEA conceptual open pit design. All holes were drilled from north to south on approximately 6 m spaced sections and 10 m spacing on the sections to follow the vein from surface down to 50 m depth, some holes being extended to intersect additional veins below. The grade control holes all intersected the veins at the targeted depth and many also intersected additional gold bearing veins above and/or below the targeted veins.

The 2019 infill program was completed with a total of 19 diamond drill holes for 3,562 m within the Hammerdown and Rumbullion deposit areas. The purpose of the 2019, and 2018, infill programs was to fill in specific gaps in the data in order to convert additional resources into the higher confidence Measured and Indicated Mineral Resource categories from Inferred.

The 2019 drilling of the Inferred Mineral Resources at the Hammerdown gold deposit was successful in defining the continuity of a number of the gold veins in the hanging wall and footwall to the historical mining, as well as continuity of the vein system below the mined-out areas. It is important to note as well that the 2019 drilling also intersected an intensely altered and mineralized unit referred to as a sheared felsic volcanic (SFV). The SFV unit was also sampled in the 2018 drilling campaign and returned gold grades up to 3.54 gpt Au over 2.63 m (see June 4, 2018 press release). These lower grade intersections are significant in that they are close to surface. Historically this unit was overlooked and was not included in the Mineral Resources and may add additional ounces to the current Hammerdown resource.

During the third quarter of 2018, the Company finalized an Option to Purchase Agreement with Inomin Mines Inc. to earn a 100% interest in a property comprised of two separate claim blocks consisting of a total of 129 claim units covering over 3,225 hectares (the "King's Point Property"). The King's Point Property covers geological extensions to the Company's Hammerdown gold deposit that host a number of high-grade gold veins and base metal occurrences.

The northern claim block is located within two km of the Hammerdown gold deposit. This property covers known extensions of the gold bearing deformation zone that host the Hammerdown and Orion deposits including several narrow gold vein intercepts within the Golden Anchor prospect. These veins are similar to the Hammerdown veins with historic samples assaying up to 3 gpt Au and have never been followed up. Under the terms of the agreement Maritime will earn 100% interest in the Inomin property over a 3-year period by spending $600,000 making cash payments totalling $300,000 and issuing 2,000,000 shares of Maritime in accordance with the following schedule:

	Cash **$**	**Common shares** **#**	**Minimum required exploration expenditure** **$**
Upon approval	25,000 (paid)	500,000 (issued)	-
September 17, 2019	50,000 (paid)	500,000 (issued)	75,000 (incurred)
September 17, 2020	100,000 (paid)	500,000 (issued)	150,000 (incurred)
September 17, 2021	125,000	500,000	375,000
	300,000	**2,000,000**	**600,000**

The Company completed prospecting, geochemical sampling and mapping at the King's Point Property, mainly on both the historical target as well as new areas in 2019 and an airborne geophysics survey will be conducted in 2020.

On January 22, 2020, the Company entered into an option agreement to earn a 100% interest in the Sprucy Pond property ("Sprucy Pond"), which is contiguous to the Hammerdown project, under the following terms:

	Cash $	Common shares #
Upon approval	10,000 (paid)	250,000 (issued)
March 10, 2021[(1)]	20,000	250,000
March 10, 2022	30,000	250,000
	60,000	**750,000**

[(1)] Subsequent to December 31, 2020, the Company made the first anniversary payment in cash and shares as per the Sprucy Pond Option agreement.

The 6.25 km^2 Sprucy Pond consists of 25 claim units owned by United Gold and G2B Gold Inc. on a 50/50% basis. Historical work on Sprucy Pond has uncovered abundant angular gold bearing quartz-pyrite float, bearing a strong resemblance to the Hammerdown high grade gold-quartz sulfide veins. With the Sprucy Pond option, the Company increases its land position a further 2.5 km east along the Hammerdown mineralized/structural trend. The Sprucy Pond project is subject to a 1.0 % NSR of which 50% can be purchased for $500,000.

Whisker Valley Project

The Whisker Valley project is comprised of 33 licenses, 610 claim units and 15,250 hectares and is located 10 km northwest of the Company's high-grade Hammerdown Gold Project. In August 2019, the Company staked an additional 188 mineral claims, or 47 km^2, both along strike to the northeast and to the southwest. The Company currently holds 216 square km^2 along a strike length of 31.5 km of the favourable geology that is host to numerous gold prospects and showings.

Two mineralized corridors define the abundance of gold mineralization discovered to date on the Whisker Valley Property, the Whisker Valley Trend and the Middle Arm Fault Trend. The Whisker Valley mineralized corridor occurs within a north-south trending erosional window exposing Burlington Granodiorite between rhyolitic and felsic tuffaceous units of the younger King's Point Volcanic Complex to the east and west. A significant number of gold bearing quartz veins and abundant mineralized float have been discovered along this north south corridor covering an area 3 km north-south by 1.5 km east-west. It is believed that the mineralized corridor continues further to the north and south along the exposed Burlington Granodiorite window.

The Gary gold-bearing quartz vein system is the most significant discovery to date on the property. Trenching has exposed the east-west trending vein system for a distance of 320 m and it remains open in both directions. Historical drilling and four holes completed by the Company in 2018 have tested the vein system to a vertical depth of 70 m beneath the trenched area and it remains open at depth. Several stacked quartz veins define the Gary Vein system along much of the 320 m long trenched area, with individual vein widths averaging between 0.3 m and 1 m. Total sulfide content varies between 10% and 30% and is dominated by pyrite with locally abundant chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite. Systematic channel sampling along the Gary Vein trench have demonstrated continuity of significant gold mineralization along its 320-m exposed length and over potentially mineable widths. Visible gold has been discovered in numerous locations along the trenched area.

Maritime completed 3,436 meters of drilling on the Whisker Valley Property in 2020. The drilling tested the area between the Gary Vein system and the Gold Pit, along with additional drilling that tested highly prospective gold bearing zones on the property, following up on the encouraging results from work completed in 2019. The drilling focused on extending the Gary Vein system to the east toward the Gold Pit showing, while additional drillholes were targeted to test geochemical and geophysical anomalies with accompanying historical showings to the west and north of the Gary Vein system. In 2020, trenching was completed in the areas of the Gold Pit showing where historical work exposed high grade veins similar to the Gary Vein system one kilometre to the west. Other trenches were completed north of the Gary Vein system testing coincident geochemical and geophysical anomalies in areas of known showings. A total of 532 soil samples were collected on a reconnaissance grid covering a magnetic low south of the Gary Vein/Gold Pit trend.

Exploration work over the past two of years has resulted in applying a new model to the gold mineralization at the Whisker Valley Property. Observations by outside consultants, as well as the Company's in-house exploration team have determined that the broad mineralized gold system at the Gary Vein area may be a related to a large porphyry intrusion with accompanying gold/base metal mineralization and accompanying alteration haloes. Property scale lithogeochemical studies are planned to advance this model in 2021.

The Company recently completed a property scale airborne VTEM geophysical survey. The survey is deep seeking and accumulated the conductive properties of the underlying rock which highlights anomalous areas of massive sulphide style mineralization and deep structures that may be related to a VMS or porphyry style mineralization.

In 2019, Maritime's prospecting team identified a significant new mineralized boulder field located approximately 1.2 km east of the exposed Gary Vein system. A total of 30 angular float samples returning assays between 1.0 and 83.8 gpt Au (average 15.45 gpt Au) were collected in this area and resemble Gary Vein-style mineralization. However, based on the angularity of the float samples, it is believed that they were locally derived and represent an undiscovered proximal bedrock source.

The epigenetic gold-bearing quartz veins at Whisker Valley are of similar style to that seen at Hammerdown. The east-west trend of the Gary quartz vein system and other veins identified along the Whisker Valley mineralized corridor are identical to the trend of the strongest gold vein development at Hammerdown and represents a new target direction to explore for gold deposits in this region.

The Middle Arm Fault mineralized corridor forms an approximate 10 km long by 1 km wide northeast trending curvilinear belt extending northeastward from the west-central part of the property at Micmac Lake. The Micmac-Flatwater Fault and Middle Arm Fault appear to define the northwest boundary of the mineralized corridor. Historical exploration has identified significant gold mineralization along this trend with the majority of the work being focused along the eastern side of Micmac Lake. Abundant gold bearing quartz-sulfide veins, high grade mineralized float and significant coincident gold-in-soil and geophysical anomalies occur in this area.

In 2019, the Company completed an extensive soil sampling program which resulted in the discovery of a 1.6 km long by 0.4 km wide gold-in-soil anomaly located south of Strugglers Pond and within the Middle Arm Fault mineralized corridor. A trenching program was carried out to locate the bedrock source of the gold-in-soil anomaly. Trench 12, located at the western end of the soil anomaly, was successful in exposing a portion of the Middle Arm fault comprising of brecciated granodiorite and pyritized quartz veins at this location. Channel sampling across the zone retuned 2.27 gpt Au over 3.1 m.

Gold mineralization discovered to date along the Middle Arm Fault mineralized corridor occurs within north-northeast trending quartz-sulfide veins and associated brecciated zones hosted by mafic volcanic units of the Micmac Lake Group and by the Burlington Granodiorite. A 2011 drill hole conducted by an earlier operator in the Micmac Lake area discovered a new gold zone that returned 3.15 gpt Au over 3.2 m within a mafic dominated breccia zone containing pyrite, galena, sphalerite and chalcopyrite mineralization. In addition, a narrow quartz vein located above the breccia zone and drilled partially down dip returned 14.23 gpt gold over 1.2 m. Both these intersections are within a 2.4-metre core length of each other and are separated by a mafic dyke. This zone has only seen one drill hole to date.

The Whisker Valley Property exhibits significant gold discovery potential. Maritime has a drilling and trenching dominated exploration program in progress, focusing on: 1) the Gary Vein system, 2) the significant number of under-explored gold targets identified to date on the property and 3) outward exploration to locate new gold targets.

Whisker Valley Option Agreements

On February 27, 2017, the Company entered into an agreement to acquire a 100% interest in the Whisker Valley Property in the Baie Verte mining district of Newfoundland and Labrador, Canada, under the following terms:

	Cash	**Common shares**	**Minimum required exploration expenditure**
	$	**#**	**$**
Upon approval	25,000 (paid)	100,000 (issued)	-
March 22, 2018	20,000 (paid)	150,000 (issued)	100,000 (incurred)
March 22, 2019	30,000 (paid)	200,000 (issued)	250,000 (incurred)
March 22, 2020	50,000 (paid)	250,000 (issued)	300,000 (incurred)
March 22, 2021(1)	75,000	300,000	500,000
March 22, 2022	100,000	500,000	500,000
	300,000	**1,500,000**	**1,650,000**

(1) Subsequent to December 31, 2020, the Company made the fourth anniversary payment in cash and shares as per the Whisker Valley Option agreement.

The Company is required to make an additional payment to the optionors of $50,000 on each of the first, second and third anniversary upon full exercise of its option having issued all of the payments and shares and incurred all of the expenditures. The property is subject to a 2.5 % NSR, of which 1% can be purchased for $1,000,000 on or before the end of the second anniversary of commencement of commercial production.

The Company added to the Whisker Valley project by exercising its option in full to acquire 100% interest in the Strugglers Pond property in Newfoundland and Labrador, Canada (contiguous to Whisker Valley), under the following terms:

	Cash	**Common shares**	**Minimum required exploration expenditure**
	$	**#**	**$**
Upon approval	2,000 (paid)	10,000 (issued)	5,000 (incurred)
December 27, 2018	3,000 (paid)	15,000 (issued)	25,000 (incurred)
December 27, 2019	10,000 (paid)	25,000 (issued)	50,000 (incurred)
December 27, 2020	15,000 (paid)	50,000 (issued)	120,000 (incurred)
	30,000	**100,000**	**200,000**

The Company exercised its option in full to acquire 100% interest in the El Strato property in Newfoundland and Labrador, Canada (contiguous to Whisker Valley) under the following terms:

	Cash	**Common shares**
	$	**#**
Upon approval	5,000 (paid)	250,000 (issued)
November 23, 2018	10,000 (paid)	250,000 (issued)
November 23, 2019	25,000 (paid)	250,000 (issued)
	40,000	**750,000**

The Strugglers Pond and El Strato properties are subject to separate 2% NSR royalties, of which 1% can be purchased for $1,000,000 on or before the end of the second anniversary of commercial production.

Gull Ridge Project

In January 2019, the Company staked the new Gull Ridge project claims which include approximately 6,450 hectares on 258 claim units situated in the southern part of the Baie Verte Peninsula. The Gull Ridge Property has been recognized by Maritime as a significantly underexplored target area for base and precious metals. During the 2019 exploration season Maritime completed a comprehensive compilation of all historical exploration data over the Gull Ridge Property area. Field work in 2019 consisted of field mapping, prospecting and focused geochemistry. Outside of the airborne VTEM survey no ground work was completed on the Gull Ridge Property in 2020.

FINANCIAL POSITION

Cash

Cash totaled $6,418,616 as at December 31, 2020, compared to $1,827,157 as at December 31, 2019. The increase in cash was mainly due to bought deal private placement financing which closed in August 2020 partially offset by expenditures on the Company's exploration activities and the Hammerdown project feasibility study and permitting activities, corporate general and administrative expenses. The Company's Canadian cash are held on deposit or in highly liquid, fully redeemable Guaranteed Investment Certificates with a major Canadian bank.

Receivables

Receivables of $340,039 as at December 31, 2020, compared to $161,546 as at December 31, 2019 related mainly to input sales tax.

Property and equipment

Vehicles

During the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company purchased two vehicles for use at its exploration properties for a total expenditure of $30,451 less accumulated amortization expense of $14,380 resulting in a carrying book value of $16,071 at December 31, 2020.

Furniture

During the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company purchased furniture for its new site office location in Newfoundland and Labrador, and during 2019 purchased two vehicles for use at its exploration properties.

Right of use asset and lease liability

The Company has applied IFRS 16 using the modified retrospective approach which requires the cumulative effect of initial application to be recognized in retained earnings at January 1, 2019. On adoption of IFRS 16, the Company recognized a lease liability for an office lease previously classified as an operating lease under IAS 17. The liability was measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the Company's applicable incremental borrowing rate as of January 1, 2019 of 8% and assumes Maritime will not renew the lease upon termination. On transition, the associated right of use asset was measured at $106,720 being the amount equal to the lease liability and was reduced by $32,036 during the three month period ended September 30, 2019 due to a reduction in future monthly lease payments. The Company's office lease was terminated on March 31, 2020, the lease liability was reduced to $nil and there are no further obligations under the lease.

The Company has elected not to recognize a right of use asset and lease liability for a month to month sub lease that is has for its Toronto office which does not meet the definition of an enforceable contract under IFRS 16. The lease payments associated with this lease are charged directly to the statement of loss and comprehensive loss. During the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company incurred operating lease costs of $48,859 (2019 – $37,576) for an office lease not included in lease liabilities.

Mineral properties

Expenditures incurred on the Company's Green Bay, Whisker Valley and Gull Ridge properties, follow:

	Green Bay $	Whisker Valley $	Gull Ridge $	Total $
Balance, December 31, 2018	**7,154,416**	**586,428**	**-**	**7,740,844**
Acquisition costs – cash	50,765	80,320	3,870	134,955
Acquisition costs – shares	42,500	39,750	-	82,250
Exploration expenses:				
Drilling and assaying	851,326	141,910	7,329	1,000,565
Geology	710,573	773,197	32,570	1,516,340
Property	52,257	-	-	52,257
Geophysics	217,863	65,765	25,238	308,866
Pre-feasibility study update	1,155,555	-	-	1,155,555
	3,080,839	1,100,942	69,007	4,250,788
Less: Recoveries and grants	(65,250)	-	-	(65,250)
Net additions	3,015,589	1,100,942	69,007	4,185,538
Balance, December 31, 2019	**10,170,005**	**1,687,370**	**69,007**	**11,926,382**
Acquisition costs – cash	861,880	58,500	-	920,380
Acquisition costs – shares	98,750	21,000	-	119,750
Exploration expenses:				
Drilling and assaying	2,480,668	481,489	-	2,962,157
Geology	886,689	359,648	1,944	1,248,331
Geophysics	38,522	-	-	38,552
Property	100,381	13,395	-	113,776
Pre-feasibility study update	1,314,025	-	-	1,314,025
Permitting	70,979	-	-	70,979
	5,851,924	934,032	1,994	6,787,950
Less: Recoveries and grants	(82,800)	-	-	(82,800)
Net additions	5,769,124	934,032	1,994	6,705,150
Balance, December 31, 2020	**15,939,129**	**2,621,402**	**71,001**	**18,631,532**

During the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company received $82,800 (2019 - $65,250) pursuant to an application made with the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador in respect of the Newfoundland and Labrador Mineral Incentive Junior Exploration Assistance Program (JEAP) grant for exploration conducted during 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Accounts payable and other liabilities

As at December 31, 2020, accounts payable and accrued liabilities were $1,015,603 (2019 – $453,070) and relate mainly to activities at the Company's exploration projects during the period.

Private placements and flow-through premium liability

- On August 21, 2020, the Company closed a "bought deal" private placement and issued 43,367,550 common shares of the Company at a price of $0.15 per common share, and 11,000,000 common shares issued on a flow-through basis at a price of $0.20 per flow-through share for aggregate gross proceeds of $8,705,133. The flow-through shares were issued at a premium of $550,000. Pursuant to the Company incurring eligible flow-through expenditures, the flow-through premium liability has been reduced to $203,613 and $346,387 was recognized into income during the year ended December 31, 2020.

The private placement was completed by a syndicate of underwriters led by Sprott Capital Partners LP ("Sprott") and including Dundee Goodman Merchant Partners, Industrial Alliance Securities Inc., Canaccord Genuity Corp., Cormark Securities Inc., Stifel GMP and Raymond James Ltd. Dundee Resources Limited, an affiliate of Dundee Goodman Merchant Partners and an "interested party" of the Company, subscribed for 9,455,000 common shares under the offering for an aggregate subscription price of $1,418,250. A cash finder's fee was paid and 1,013,208 broker warrants were issued, to Dundee Goodman Merchant Partners. As a result of the closing of the private placement, Dundee Resources Limited now owns 55,743,419 common shares of Maritime, representing an approximate 18.47% interest on an undiluted basis.

In connection with the closing of the private placement, the Company paid a cash fee of 6% totalling $496,181 of the aggregate gross proceeds raised pursuant to the offering, with the exception of certain proceeds from the sale of the securities to certain specified persons. The Company issued an aggregate of 3,087,873 non-transferable broker warrants, with each broker warrant being exercisable into one common share at a price of $0.15 per share until August 21, 2022 and fair valued at $275,280. Legal, regulatory and other cash costs associated with the private placement totalled $258,975. The net proceeds are being used by the Company to continue exploration and progress towards development of the Hammerdown Gold Project, as well as for working capital and general corporate purposes.

- On May 14, 2020, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement raising aggregate gross proceeds of $3,500,000 through the issuance of a combination of common shares at a price of $0.06 per common share and flow-through shares at a price of $0.065 per flow-through share. The Company issued a total of 21,626,666 common shares and 33,883,076 flow-through shares pursuant to the private placement. The flow-through shares were issued at a premium of $169,415. Pursuant to the Company incurring eligible flow-through expenditures, the flow-through premium liability has been reduced to $nil and $169,415 was recognized into income during the year ended December 31, 2020. The net proceeds were used by the Company to continue exploration and progress towards development of the Hammerdown Gold Project, as well as for working capital and general corporate purposes.

  Dundee Goodman Merchant Partners ("DGMP"), a division of Goodman & Company, Investment Counsel Inc., Sprott and Canaccord Genuity Corp. ("CG"), acted as advisors to the Company. The Company agreed to pay aggregate finders' and advisory fees of up to 5% in cash of the gross sales of common shares and flow-through shares. An aggregate of 666,864 common shares were issued to SCP as commission. The cash finders' and advisory fees amounted to an aggregate of $94,518, including $28,069 to DGMP, $16,449 to CG, $15,000 to EDE Asset Management and $35,000 to Laurentian Bank Securities Inc. Legal, regulatory and other cash costs associated with the private placement totalled $68,877.

  Dundee Resources Limited, an affiliate of DGMP and an "interested party" of the Company, and affiliates of Sprott who may be considered "interested parties" of the Company, each subscribed for common shares and flow-through shares under the private placement. Dundee Resources Limited subscribed for 9,356,383 common shares having a subscription price of $561,383 and affiliates of Sprott subscribed for 5,337,283 common shares and 15,692,308 flow-through shares having an aggregate subscription price of $1,340,237. Following the closing of the offering, Dundee Corporation's wholly owned subsidiary, Dundee Resources Limited, owned 46,288,419 common shares of Maritime, representing an approximate 18.83% interest, at that time; and Sprott, including its affiliates, owned 30,353,968 common shares of Maritime, representing an approximate 12.3% interest, at that time. DGMP was paid finders' and advisory compensation and SCP was issued common shares as commission as outlined above.

- Pursuant to a non-brokered private placement on April 24, 2019, the Company issued 36,755,000 units at a price if $0.10 per unit and 20,141,662 flow-through units at a price of $0.12 per flow-through unit for gross proceeds of $6,092,500.

  Each unit consisted of one common share and one-half of one transferable common share purchase warrant ("Warrant"). Each whole Warrant entitles the holder to acquire one common share of the Company at a price of $0.15 per common share for a period of 24 months following the closing date of the Offering (the "NFT Warrants").

Each FT Unit consisted of one common flow-through share and one half of one transferable common share purchase warrant ("FT Warrant"). Each whole FT Warrant entitles the holder to acquire one non flow-through common share of the Company at a price of $0.15 per common share for a period of 24 months following the closing date of the Offering (the "FT Warrants"). The flow-through shares were issued at a premium of $402,833. Pursuant to the Company incurring eligible flow-through expenditures, the flow-through premium liability has been reduced to $nil and the remaining $15,612 was recognized into income during the year ended December 31, 2020.

The Company paid aggregate finders' and advisory fees to certain brokers of $412,909 and 3,863,294 finders' warrants valued at $126,562, including $156,532 and 1,563,273 finders' warrants to DGMP. As an advisor, Sprott received $156,532 and 1,563,273 finders' warrants, and for certain orders, received finders' fees in the aggregate of $11,995, for services related to its engagement. Following the financing, Dundee Corporation's wholly owned subsidiary, Dundee Resources Limited owned 36,932,036 shares of Maritime, representing an approximate 19.54% interest, at that time.

The fair value attributed to the finders' warrants was determined using the Black-Scholes valuation model using the following assumptions: Risk free interest rate of 1.63%, expected life of two years, and volatility rate of 80.56%. Each finders' warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share of the Company at a price of $0.15 per finders' warrant share for a period of 24 months following the closing date of the Offering.

Flow-through premium liability	**$**
Balance – December 31, 2018	**128,738**
Flow-through premium liability additions	402,833
Settlement of flow-through premium to income	(483,972)
Balance – December 31, 2019	**47,599**
Flow-through premium liability additions – May 2020	169,415
Flow-through premium liability additions – August 2020	550,000
Settlement of flow-through premium to income	(563,401)
Balance – December 31, 2020	**203,613**

Shares issuances related to property option agreements

During the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company issued:

- 500,000 (2019 – 500,000) common shares valued at $82,500 (2019 – $42,500) in connection with the Inomin property;
- 250,000 (2019 – nil) common shares valued at $16,250 (2019 – $nil) in connection with the Sprucy Pond property;
- 250,000 (2019 – 200,000) common shares valued at $13,750 (2019 – $19,000) in connection with the Whisker Valley property;
- 50,000 (2019 – 25,000) common shares, valued at $7,250 (2019 – $2000), in connection with the Strugglers Pond property; and
- nil (2019 – 250,000) common shares, valued at $nil (2019 – $18,750), in connection with the El Strato property fully optioned in 2019.

Warrant and stock option exercises

9,606,608 (2019 – nil) common shares were issued upon the exercise of warrants. Cash proceeds of $1,354,880 (2019 – $nil) were received and the fair value of the exercised warrants of $436,777 (2019 – $nil) was transferred from reserves to share capital during the year ended December 31, 2020.

825,000 (2019 – nil) common shares were issued upon the exercise of stock options. Cash proceeds of $102,500 (2019 – $nil) were received and the fair value of the exercised options of $67,730 (2019 – $nil) was transferred from reserves to share capital during the year ended December 31, 2020.

On November 3, 2020, the Company issued 150,000 common shares valued at $24,000 to Canaccord Genuity Corp. as full consideration for financial advisory and consulting services.

Subsequent to December 31, 2020, 13,144,940 of common share purchase warrants were exercised for gross proceeds of $1,971,741 and 19,166,687 of common share purchase warrants expired unexercised.

Royalty units

During fiscal 2016, the Company issued Royalty Units with a price of $0.01 per Royalty Unit, and, subject to written consent of the Company, may be assigned or transferred in their entirety only. The proceeds of $210,700 received in relation to the Royalty Units has been recorded as a Royalty Reserve within Equity. Royalty Units will return 100% of the original investment made by the purchasers and is to be paid out of production from the Company's Green Bay project. The likelihood of the project going into production cannot be determined at this time. Total royalties payable from the Royalty Units ("Royalty Payment") are capped at $3,440,500 being the price for which the Equity Units (comprised of common shares and common share warrants) and Royalty Units were purchased. Royalty Payments will be made annually beginning on the first anniversary of the date of commencement of commercial production for the Project. Royalty Payments will be funded solely from 10% of annual net cash flow from the Project, with net cash flow representing net production revenues realized from the Project after deduction of all Project operating and debt servicing costs. At the option of the Company, Royalty Payments will be paid either in cash or in gold.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Year ended December 31	**2020** **$**	2019 $	2018 $
Expenses			
Salaries and benefits	**746,380**	516,376	-
Administration	**196,020**	243,713	351,465
Consulting	**10,510**	28,000	449,270
Directors' fees	**79,856**	77,555	18,000
Investor relations and promotion	**288,661**	194,780	747,205
Professional fees	**65,956**	101,912	68,360
Professional fees – hostile takeover	**-**	-	619,758
Severance	**-**	992,497	-
Share-based payments	**469,729**	330,348	309,664
Depreciation	**27,049**	63,976	-
Interest expenses on lease liability	**138**	3,178	-
Financing expense, accretion and interest on loans payable	**-**	-	66,675
	(1,884,299)	(2,552,335)	(2,630,397)
Interest income	**22,062**	62,829	-
Recognition of flow-through premium liability	**563,401**	483,972	164,937
Loss and comprehensive loss for the year	**(1,298,836)**	(2,005,534)	(2,465,460)
Loss per share	**(0.01)**	(0.01)	(0.03)
Total assets	**26,156,853**	14,076,443	10,187,022

For the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company incurred a loss and comprehensive loss in the amount of $1,298,836 (2019 – $2,005,534). Expenses during year ended December 31, 2020 were lower than the comparative periods mainly due to severances paid during 2019 and the expenses incurred due to the hostile takeover bid during

2018. Depreciation and interest expense on lease liability relate mainly to the amortization of the right of use asset and accretion of the lease liability for an office lease of the Company.

During the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company incurred $65,146 (2019 – $53,863) for an office lease included in Administration in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss and not included in lease liabilities.

During the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company granted 6,700,000 (2019 – 4,850,000) stock options to directors, officers, consultants and employees of the Company, of which 6,525,000 (2019 – 4,650,000) have vested and the remaining 175,000 (2019 – 200,000) unvested stock options will vest by one-third every three months, for six months. The fair value of the stock options granted as determined by the Black-Scholes pricing model was $473,788 (2019 – $332,743) or $0.09 (2019 – $0.07) per option. Share based payments recognized during the year ended December 31, 2020 of $469,729 (2019 – $330,348). During the year ended December 31, 2020, 1,485,000 (2019 – 495,000) stock options were forfeited, cancelled or expired resulting in a reversal of $130,936 (2019 – $102,291) from reserves to deficit. The total fair value of unvested options that will be recognized in profit or loss in future periods amounts to $4,059 at December 31, 2020 (2019 – $2,395).

Pursuant to qualifying flow-through expenditures incurred during the year ended December 31, 2020, the flow-through premium liability was reduced by $563,401 (2019 – $483,972) and recorded in income as recognition of the flow-through premium liability.

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

The following table summarizes information derived from the Company's financial statements for each of the eight most recently completed quarters.

in thousands, except per share amounts	Dec 31 2020 $	Sep 30 2020 $	Jun 30 2020 $	Mar 31 2020 $	Dec 31 2019 $	Sep 30 2019 $	Jun 30 2019 $	Mar 31 2019 $
Net income (loss):								
(i) in total	142	(332)	(680)	(429)	(182)	(204)	(516)	(1,104)
(ii) per share[1]	0.00	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.01)
Cash	6,419	8,739	3,200	600	1,827	3,444	5,444	955
Exploration and evaluation assets	18,632	16,283	13,282	12,668	11,926	10,728	8,871	8,140
Debt	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Deficit	(10,687)	(10,949)	(10,629)	(9,948)	(9,519)	(9,347)	(9,144)	(8,721)

(1) *Fully diluted loss per share amounts are not shown as they would be anti-dilutive*.

For the three months ended December 31, 2020, the Company had income of $141,847 mainly due to the recovery of the flow-through premium liability through profit and loss during the quarter. For the three months ended December 31, 2019, the Company incurred a loss and comprehensive loss in the amount of $181,455. Maritime's loss in each period primarily reflects the level general and administrative expenses. Cash balances fluctuated as a result of the various financings, combined with expenditures in the periods.

The Company's operations are not driven by seasonal trends, but rather by reaching project milestones such as completing various geological, technical, environmental and socio-economic objectives as well as closing the financings needed to fund the Company's activities. The operating results of junior exploration companies typically demonstrate wide variations from period to period. These variances arise from fluctuations in such costs as share-based compensation, level of exploration activity and unanticipated events such as hostile takeover bids.

TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Key Management Personnel

Key management personnel include those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing, and controlling the activities of the Company as a whole. The Company has determined that key management personnel consists of executive and non-executive members of the Company's Board of Directors and corporate officers. Compensation paid or payable to key management personnel for services rendered were as follows:

	2020 $	2019 $
Salaries	**643,129**	502,413
Consulting	**-**	28,000
Contract wages [(1)]	**-**	26,000
Directors' fees	**70,000**	70,000
Geological consulting [(2)]	**-**	64,467
Share based payments	**294,027**	230,233
Severance and retirement payments	**-**	992,497
	1,007,156	1,913,610

At December 31, 2020, the Company included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities $17,500 (2019 – $17,500) of directors' fees payable to the members of board of directors of the Company. During the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company made management changes resulting in the Company paying severances totalling $884,497 to the former Chief Executive Officer ($391,496), Chief Financial Officer ($117,000), Chief Operating Officer ($328,001) and Corporate Secretary ($48,000) of the Company. In addition, the Company paid Mr. Bernard Kahlert, P.Geo., who served as Vice President of Exploration for the Company, a sum of $108,000 upon his retirement.

Related-party transactions

Effective February 1, 2019, the Company entered into a sublease for office space in Toronto, with a corporation that is related by virtue of having directors, as well as the Chief Financial Officer and Corporate Secretary in common.

	2020 $	2019 $
Rent	**65,146**	53,863
Office administration	**5,244**	4,174
	70,390	58,037

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Company has no operations that generate cash flow at this time. The Company's future financial success will depend on its success in re-starting the past producing Hammerdown gold mine and, also on the expansion of, or discovery of, one or more economic mineral deposits or business opportunities. The process can take years, can consume significant resources and is largely based on factors that are beyond the control of the Company and its management.

Management's objective is to ensure that there is sufficient capital to minimize liquidity risk and to continue as a going concern. As an exploration stage company, the Company has financed its activities primarily by the issuance of equity securities. Although the Company has been successful in the past in obtaining financing through the sale of equity securities, there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain adequate financing in the future, or that the terms of such financings will be favourable.

Working Capital

The Company had $5,835,806 in working capital as at December 31, 2020 (2019 – $1,645,470) (see "Non-IFRS Measures"). As at December 31, 2020, the Company had no debt, did not have any unused lines of credit or other arrangements in place to borrow funds, and had no off-balance sheet arrangements. The Company has no current plans to use debt financing and does not use hedges or other financial derivatives.

The Company manages its liquidity risk (i.e., the risk that it will not be able to meet its obligations as they become due) by forecasting cash flows from operations together with its investing and financing activities. Expenditures are adjusted to ensure liabilities can be funded as they become due. Management and the Board of Directors are actively involved in the review, planning, and approval of significant expenditures and commitments.

Operating Activities

Cash used in operating activities was $1,497,404 for the year ended December 31, 2020 (2019 – $2,279,006).

Financing Activities

Financing activities resulted in cash inflows of $12,719,561 from the issuance of shares partially offset by repayment of lease liabilities during the year ended December 31, 2020, compared to cash inflows of $5,560,016 in the same period of 2019, from the issuance of shares partially offset by the repayment of the loan.

Investing Activities

Investing activities, relating predominantly to exploration and evaluation expenditures on the Company's exploration properties, resulted in cash outflows of $6,630,698 during the year ended December 31, 2020 (2019 – $3,812,919).

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash, receivables, deposits, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities. The carrying value of receivables, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their fair values due to the short-term nature of these instruments. The fair value of cash is measured based on level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

The Company's risk exposures and the impact on the Company's financial instruments are summarized below.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of a financial loss to the Company if a counter-party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligation. The Company's receivables consist primarily of tax receivables due from federal and provincial government agencies. The Company has no customers or trade receivables as at December 31, 2020. The Company does not have a significant concentration of credit risk with any single counter-party. The Company's cash is invested in interest bearing accounts at major Canadian chartered banks. Because of these circumstances, the Company does not believe it has a material exposure to credit risk. Receivables are due from a government agency.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Financial assets and liabilities with variable interest rates expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk. The risk that the Company will realize a loss in cash is limited because the Company's deposits are redeemable on demand.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its obligations as they become due. The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent on management's ability to raise required funding through future equity issuances, asset sales or a combination thereof.

The Company manages its liquidity risk by forecasting cash flows from operations and anticipating any investing and financing activities. As at December 31, 2020, the Company had cash totalling $6,418,616 (2019 – $1,827,157) to settle accounts payable and accrued liabilities of $1,015,603 (2019 – $453,070). Management and the Board of Directors are actively involved in the review, planning and approval of significant expenditures and commitments.

As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Company's accounts payable and accrued liabilities have contractual maturities of less than 60 days and are subject to normal trade terms.

Price risk

The Company is exposed to price risk with respect to commodity and equity prices. Equity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on the Company's earnings due to movements in individual equity prices or general movements in the level of the stock market. Commodity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on earnings and economic value due to commodity price movements and volatilities. The Company closely monitors commodity prices, individual equity movements, and the stock market to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken by the Company.

CONTINGENCIES

The Company may be subject to various contingent liabilities that occur in the normal course of operations. The Company is not aware of any pending or threatened proceedings that would have a material adverse effect on the financial position or future results of the Company.

OFF BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Company does not have any off-balance sheet arrangements.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The discussion and analysis of Maritime's financial condition and results of operations are based upon its financial statements, which are prepared in accordance with IFRS. The preparation of the financial statements requires the Company to make estimates and judgements that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, revenues and expenses, and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are discussed in more detail in the Company's financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020, which are available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

NON-IFRS MEASURES

This MD&A refers to working capital, which is not a recognized measure under IFRS. This non-IFRS performance measure does not have any standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and is therefore unlikely to be comparable to similar measures presented by other issuers. Management uses this measure internally to better assess performance trends and liquidity. Management understands that a number of investors and others who follow the Company's business assess performance in this way. This data is intended to provide additional information and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS.

As at	December 31, 2020 $	December 31, 2019 $
Current assets		
Cash	**6,418,616**	**1,827,157**
Receivables	**340,039**	**161,546**
Prepaid expenses	**116,286**	**120,199**
	6,874,941	**2,108,902**
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**(1,015,603)**	**(453,070)**
Lease liability	**(23,532)**	**(10,362)**
Working capital	**5,835,806**	**1,645,470**

DISCLOSURE OF SECURITIES OUTSTANDING

As at April 21, 2021, the following common shares, common share purchase options, finders' warrants and common share purchase warrants were outstanding.

	Expiry date	Exercise price per share	Number of shares and number of shares on exercise
Common shares			**398,387,601**
Common share purchase options	29-Jul-2021	$ 0.25	2,300,000
Common share purchase options	26-Apr-2022	$ 0.15	200,000
Common share purchase options	04-Dec-2022	$ 0.10	500,000
Common share purchase options	15-Dec-2022	$ 0.10	2,075,000
Common share purchase options	06-Dec-2023	$ 0.11	4,805,000
Common share purchase options	18-Jun-2024	$ 0.10	4,650,000
Common share purchase options	20-May-2025	$ 0.085	5,650,000
Common share purchase options	16-Jun-2025	$ 0.095	350,000
Common share purchase options	10-Sep-2025	$ 0.17	600,000
Common share purchase options			**21,130,000**
Common share purchase warrants	12-Apr-2023	$ 0.1794	1,846,200
Common share purchase warrants(1)			**1,846,200**
Finders' warrants	21-Aug-2022	$ 0.15	3,087,873
Finders' warrants	22-Mar-2023	$ 0.1794	2,310,000
Finders' warrants(2)			**5,397,873**

(1) *Each transferable warrant entitles the holder to acquire one common share of the Company.*
(2) *Each non-transferable warrant entitles the holder to acquire one common share of the Company.*

RISK FACTORS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The Company is subject to risks and uncertainties similar to other companies in a comparable stage of exploration. These risks include, but are not limited to, continuing losses, dependence on key individuals, and the ability to secure adequate financing to meet minimum capital required to successfully complete its exploration programs and continue as a going concern. While the Company has been successful in raising financing to date, there can be no assurance that it will be able to do so in the future. The operations of the Company are speculative due to the high-risk nature of its business. These risk factors and uncertainties could materially affect the Company's future operating results and could cause actual events to differ materially from those described herein and in forward-looking statements and forward-looking information relating to the Company.

Exploration
The Company is seeking mineral deposits on exploration projects where there are not yet established commercial quantities. There can be no assurance that economic concentrations of minerals will be determined to exist on the

Company's property holdings within existing investors' investment horizons or at all. The failure to establish such economic concentrations could have a material adverse outcome on the Company and the value of its securities. The Company's planned programs and budgets for exploration work are subject to revision at any time to take into account results to date. The revision, reduction or curtailment of exploration programs and budgets could have a material adverse outcome on the Company and the value of its securities.

Market
The Company's securities trade on public markets and the trading value thereof is determined by the evaluations, perceptions and sentiments of both individual investors and the investment community taken as a whole. Such evaluations, perceptions and sentiments are subject to change; both in short term time horizons and longer-term time horizons. An adverse change in investor evaluations, perceptions and sentiments could have a material adverse outcome on the Company and the value of its securities.

Commodity Price
The Company's exploration projects are primarily related to exploration for gold and other precious metals in Canada. These minerals have recently been the subject of significant price fluctuations, and as such, there can be no assurance that that investors' evaluations, perceptions, beliefs and sentiments will continue to favour these target commodities. An adverse change in these commodities' prices, or in investors' beliefs about trends in those prices, could have a material adverse outcome on the Company and the value of its securities.

Title
No assurances can be given that title defects to the Company's properties do not exist. The properties may be subject to prior unregistered agreements, interests or native land claims and title may be affected by undetected defects. If title defects do exist, it is possible that Company's may lose all or a portion of its right, title, estate and interest in and to the properties to which the title defect relates. There is no guarantee that title to the properties will not be challenged or impugned. While, to the best of Company's knowledge, title to its properties is in good standing, this should not be construed as a guarantee of title. In Canada, claims have been made and new claims are being made by indigenous peoples that call into question the rights granted by the government.

Financing
Exploration and development of mineral deposits is an expensive process, and frequently the greater the level of interim stage success the more expensive it can become. The Company has no producing properties and generates no operating revenues; therefore, for the foreseeable future, it will be dependent upon selling equity in the capital markets to provide financing for its continuing substantial exploration budgets. While the Company has been successful in obtaining financing from the capital markets for its projects in recent years, there can be no assurance that the capital markets will remain favourable in the future, and/or that the Company will be able to raise the financing needed to continue its exploration programs on favourable terms, or at all. Restrictions on the Company's ability to finance could have a material adverse outcome on the Company and the value of its securities.

Share Price Volatility and Price Fluctuations
In recent years, the securities markets in Canada have experienced a high level of price and volume volatility, and the market prices of securities of many companies, particularly junior mineral exploration companies, like the Company, have experienced wide fluctuations which have not necessarily been related to the operating performance, underlying asset values or prospects of such companies. There can be no assurance that these price fluctuations and volatility will not continue to occur.

Key Personnel
The Company's exploration efforts are dependent to a large degree on the skills and experience of certain of its key personnel. The Company does not maintain "key man" insurance policies on these individuals. Should the availability of these persons' skills and experience be in any way reduced or curtailed, this could have a material adverse outcome on the Company and the value of its securities.

Competition
Significant and increasing competition exists for the limited number of mineral property acquisition opportunities available. As a result of this competition, some of which is with large established mining companies with substantial capabilities and greater financial and technical resources than the Company, the Company may be unable to acquire additional attractive mineral properties on terms it considers acceptable. The Company faces competition to attract and retain skilled labour.

Preliminary Economic Assessment
The PEA mine plan and economic model include numerous assumptions and the use of Inferred Resources. Inferred Resources are considered to be too speculative geologically to have the economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be categorized as mineral reserves and to be used in an economic analysis except as allowed for by NI 43-101 in PEA studies. There is no guarantee that Inferred Resources can be converted to Indicated or Measured Resources, and as such, there is no guarantee the project economics described herein will be achieved.

Realization of Assets
Exploration and evaluation assets comprise a substantial portion of the Company's assets. Realization of the Company's investment in these assets is dependent upon the establishment of legal ownership, the attainment of successful production from the properties or from the proceeds of their disposal. Resource exploration and development is highly speculative and involves inherent risks. Furthermore, no assurances can be given that any mineral resource estimate will ultimately be reclassified as proven or probable mineral reserves. While the rewards if an ore body is discovered can be substantial, few properties that are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. There can be no assurance that current exploration programs will result in the discovery of economically viable quantities of ore. The amounts shown for acquisition costs and deferred exploration expenditures represent costs incurred to date and do not necessarily reflect present or future values.

Environmental and Other Regulatory Requirements
The current or future operations of the Company, including development activities and commencement of production on its properties, require permits from various governmental authorities and such operations are and will be subject to laws and regulations governing prospecting, development, mining, production, exports, taxes, labour standards, occupational health, waste disposal, toxic substances, land use, environmental protection, safety and other matters. Companies engaged in the development and operation of mines and related facilities could experience increased costs, and delays in production and other schedules as a result of the need to comply with applicable laws, regulations and permits. There can be no assurance that approvals and permits required to commence production on its properties will be obtained on a timely basis, or at all. Additional permits and studies, which may include environmental impact studies conducted before permits can be obtained, may be necessary prior to operation of the properties in which the Company has interests and there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain or maintain all necessary permits that may be required to commence construction, development or operation of mining facilities at these properties on terms which enable operations to be conducted at economically justifiable costs. Failure to comply with applicable laws, regulations, and permitting requirements may result in enforcement actions there under, including orders issued by regulatory or judicial authorities causing operations to cease or be curtailed, and may include corrective measures requiring capital expenditures, installation of additional equipment, remedial actions or payment of unanticipated third-party charges. Parties engaged in mining operations or extraction operations may be required to compensate those suffering loss or damage by reason of such activities and may have civil or criminal fines or penalties imposed for violations of applicable laws or regulations.

Amendments to current laws, regulations and permits governing operations and activities of mining companies, or more stringent implementation thereof, could have a material adverse impact on the Company and cause increases in capital expenditures or production costs or reduction in levels of production at producing properties or abandonment or delays in development of new mineral exploration properties. To the best of the Company's knowledge, it is currently operating in compliance with all applicable environmental regulations.

Community Relations
Positive and constructive relationships with surrounding communities are critical to ensure the future success of the Company's projects.

Pre-existing Environmental Liabilities
Pre-existing environmental liabilities may exist on the properties in which the Company will hold an interest or on properties that may be subsequently acquired by the Company which are unknown, and which have been caused by previous or existing owners or operators of the properties. In such event, the Company may be required to remediate these properties and the costs of remediation could be substantial. Further, in such circumstances, the Company may not be able to claim indemnification or contribution from other parties. In the event the Company was required to undertake and fund significant remediation work, such event could have a material adverse effect upon the Company and the value of its securities.

Infectious Diseases
Infectious diseases or the threat of outbreaks of viruses or other contagions or epidemic diseases, including COVID-19, could have a material adverse effect on the Company by causing operational and supply chain delays and disruptions (including as a result of government regulation and prevention measures), labour shortages and shutdowns, government or regulatory actions or inactions, increased insurance premiums, declines in the price of precious metals, delays in permitting or approvals, governmental disruptions, capital markets volatility, or other unknown but potentially significant impacts. In addition, governments may impose strict emergencies measures in response to the threat or existence of an infectious disease. The full extent and impact of the COVID-19 pandemic is unknown and, to-date, has included extreme volatility in financial markets, a slowdown in economic activity, extreme volatility in commodity prices (including precious metals) and has raised the prospect of a global recession. The international response to COVID-19 has led to significant restrictions on travel, temporary business closures, quarantines, global stock market volatility and a general reduction in global consumer activity.

The Company cannot estimate whether or to what extent this outbreak and the potential financial impact may extend to countries outside of those currently impacted. Travel bans and other government restrictions may also adversely impact the Company's operations and the ability of the Company to advance its projects. In particular, if any employees or consultants of the Company become infected with Coronavirus or similar pathogens and/or the Company is unable to source necessary consumables or supplies, due to government restrictions or otherwise, it could have a material negative impact on the Company's operations and prospects, including the complete shutdown of one or more of its exploration programs. The situation is dynamic and changing day-to-day. The Company is exploring several options to deal with any repercussions that may occur as a result of the COVID-19 outbreak.

Cybersecurity Threats
The Company relies on secure and adequate operations of information technology systems in the conduct of its business. Access to and security of the information technology systems are critical to the Company's business. The Company has implemented ongoing policies, controls and practices to manage and safeguard the Company and its stakeholders from internal and external cybersecurity threats and to comply with changing legal requirements and industry practice. Given that cyber risks cannot be fully mitigated and the evolving nature of these threats, the Company may not have the resources or technical sophistication to anticipate, prevent, or recover from cyber-attacks and cannot assure that its information technology systems are fully protected from cybercrime or that the systems will not be inadvertently compromised, or without failures or defects. Disruptions to the Company's information technology systems, including, without limitation, security breaches, power loss, theft, computer viruses, cyber-attacks, natural disasters, and non-compliance by third-party service providers and inadequate levels of cybersecurity expertise and safeguards of third-party information technology service providers, may adversely affect the operations of the Company as well as present significant costs and risks including, without limitation, loss or disclosure of confidential, proprietary, personal or sensitive information and third-party data, material adverse effect on its financial performance, compliance with its contractual obligations, compliance with applicable laws,

damaged reputation, remediation costs, potential litigation, regulatory enforcement proceedings and heightened regulatory scrutiny.

Climate Change

Global climate change could increase risks facing the Company's business, including the frequency and severity of weather-related events, resource shortages, changes in rainfall and storm patterns and intensities, water shortages, rising water levels and changing temperatures which can disrupt the Company's operations, damage its infrastructure or properties, create financial risk to the business of the Company or otherwise have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial position or liquidity. These may result in substantial costs to respond during the event, to recover from the event and possibly to modify existing or future infrastructure requirements to prevent recurrence. The Company's future operations and activities may emit amounts of greenhouse gases which may subject it to legislation regulating emission of greenhouse gases. The costs of complying with increased legislation and/or regulations may adversely affect the business of the Company.

Conflicts of Interest

Certain directors and officers of the Company are or may become associated with other natural resource companies which may give rise to conflicts of interest. Directors who have a material interest in any person who is a party to a material contract or a proposed material contract with the Company are required, subject to certain exceptions, to disclose that interest and generally abstain from voting on any resolution to approve the contract. In addition, the directors and the officers are required to act honestly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of the Company. The directors and some of the officers of the Company have either other full-time employment or other business or time restrictions placed on them and accordingly, the Company will not be the only business enterprise of these directors and officers.

History of Net Losses, Accumulated Deficit and Lack of Revenue from Operations

The Company has incurred net losses to date. The Company has not yet had any revenue from the exploration activities on its properties. Even if the Company commences development of certain of its properties, the Company may continue to incur losses. There is no certainty that the Company will produce revenue, operate profitably or provide a return on investment in the future.

Uninsurable

The Company and its subsidiaries may become subject to liability for pollution, fire, explosion and other risks against which it cannot insure or against which it may elect not to insure. Such events could result in substantial damage to property and personal injury. The payment of any such liabilities may have a material, adverse effect on the Company's financial position.

Legal Proceedings

As at the date of the Report, there were no legal proceedings against or by the Company.

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

Certain of the statements made and information contained herein is "forward-looking information" within the meaning of *National Instrument 51-102, Continuous Disclosure Obligations* of the Canadian Securities Administrators. This includes statements concerning the potential to increase mineral resource and mineral reserve estimates and the Company's Preliminary Economic Assessment to restart the Hammerdown Mine, the Company's plans regarding depth extension of the deposit at Hammerdown, the Company's plans regarding completing additional infill and grade control testing within the PEA mine plan, the Company's plans regarding drilling targets previously identified, the anticipated timing of provincial environmental assessment approval for Hammerdown, the Company's plans related to the Nugget Pond gold circuit, including receipt of certain approvals related to those activities, acquire new mineral property interests or business opportunities, which involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company, or industry results, to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking information. All forward-looking statements and forward-looking information are based on reasonable assumptions that have been made by the Company in good faith as at the date of such information. Such assumptions include, without limitation, the price of and anticipated costs of recovery of, base metal concentrates, gold and silver, the presence of and continuity of such minerals at modeled grades and values, the capacities of various machinery and equipment, the use of ore sorting technology will produce positive results, the availability of personnel, machinery and equipment at estimated prices, mineral recovery rates, and others. Forward-looking information is subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties which could cause actual events or results to differ from those reflected in the forward-looking information, including, without limitation, the ability of the Company to continue to be able to access the capital markets for the funding necessary to acquire, maintain and advance exploration properties or business opportunities; global financial conditions, including market reaction to the coronavirus outbreak; competition within the industry to acquire properties of merit or new business opportunities, and competition from other companies possessing greater technical and financial resources; difficulties in advancing towards a development decision at the Hammerdown Mine and executing exploration programs at its Newfoundland and Labrador properties on the Company's proposed schedules and within its cost estimates, whether due to weather conditions, availability or interruption of power supply, mechanical equipment performance problems, natural disasters or pandemics in the areas where it operates, increasingly stringent environmental regulations and other permitting restrictions or maintaining title or other factors related to exploring of its properties, such as the availability of essential supplies and services; factors beyond the capacity of the Company to anticipate and control, such as the marketability of mineral products produced from the Company's properties, uncertainty as to whether the acquisition of assets and new mineral property interests will be completed in the manner currently contemplated by the parties, uncertainty as to whether mineral resources will ever be converted into mineral reserves once economic considerations are applied, uncertainty as to whether inferred mineral resources will be converted to the measured and indicated categories through further drilling, or into mineral reserves, once economic considerations are applied, government regulations relating to health, safety and the environment, and the scale and scope of royalties and taxes on production; the availability of experienced contractors and professional staff to perform work in a competitive environment and the resulting adverse impact on costs and performance and other risks and uncertainties, including those described in each MD&A of financial condition and results of operations. In addition, forward-looking information is based on various assumptions including, without limitation, assumptions associated with exploration results and costs and the availability of materials and skilled labour. Should one or more of these risks and uncertainties materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary materially from those described in forward-looking statements. Accordingly, readers are advised not to place undue reliance on forward-looking information. Except as required under applicable securities legislation, Maritime undertakes no obligation to publicly update or revise forward-looking information, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.