

Equity Metals Corporation

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

For the Three and Six Months Ended

February 28, 2022 and 2021

Introduction

The following management's discussion and analysis ("MD&A") of the operations, results, and financial position of Equity Metals Corporation (the "Company" or "Equity Metals") should be read in conjunction with the Company's unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the three and six months ended February 28, 2022 and the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended August 31, 2021 and the notes thereto.

The unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and include the operating results of the Company. Unless expressly stated otherwise, all financial information is presented in Canadian dollars. This MD&A is dated April 28, 2022.

Business Description

Equity Metals has continued its efforts to date with a sole business objective to identify, evaluate and explore mineral properties having high potential for the discovery of economic mineral deposits. The Company is a publicly traded company without any substantive operations, and thus, has realized no significant mining revenues to date. Equity Metals has a year end of August 31st and was incorporated on April 7, 1964 under the Company Act of British Columbia.

The Company is principally engaged in the acquisition, exploration and development of metal and diamond properties in British Columbia, Saskatchewan, and Northwest Territories, and accordingly has no revenue from any of its properties to date. The Company's common shares trade on the TSX Venture Exchange under the trading symbol "EQTY" on the OTCQB Venture Marketplace in the U.S. under the trading symbol "EQMEF". The Company is extra-provincially registered in the Province of Saskatchewan and extra-territorially registered in the Northwest Territories.

Forward-Looking Information

This MD&A contains certain forward-looking statements and information relating to the Company that are based on the beliefs of its management as well as assumptions made by and information currently available to the Company as of the reporting period under this disclosure. When used in this document, the words "anticipate", "believe", "estimate", "expect", "significant" and similar expressions, as they relate to the Company or its management are intended to identify forward-looking statements. This MD&A contains forward-looking statements relating to, among other things, regulatory compliance, the sufficiency of current working capital, the estimated costs and availability of funding for the continued exploration and development of the Company's exploration properties. Such statements reflect the current views of the Company with respect to future events and are subject to certain risks, uncertainties and assumptions. Many factors could cause the actual results, performance or achievement of the Company to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements that may be expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements.

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Mineral Project Activity

Silver Queen Property – Central British Columbia (100%)

The Company owns a 100% interest in 17 crown-granted titles, comprised of two surface and undersurface titles (40.47 ha) and 15 undersurface only titles, and 45 tenure claims covering 18,852 hectares in the Omineca Mining Division, near Owen Lake, British Columbia. The Silver Queen property is a past-producing Au/Ag/Zn epithermal vein system that currently has a significant high-grade resource on four of the more extensively drilled veins. Importantly, much of the well-drilled shallow mineralization is open to depth. The Company received approval in May 2020 from the Ministry of Mines for its multi-year Notice of Work (“NOW”) for the property. The five-year plan includes drilling from up to 50 surface sites and the construction of up to 6 kilometres of additional exploration trails. The focus of the upcoming work program remains the resource expansion in the vein deposits.

The Silver Queen property is within the Wet’suwet’en land claim, and they are included in the Notice of Work and permitting consultation process. The Company uses First Nations’ employees and contractors in all activities where appropriate and First Nation involvement is encouraged.

On August 29, 2019, the Company filed on SEDAR a National Instruments 43-101 (“NI 43-101”) compliant Technical Report entitled "Initial Mineral Resource Estimate and Technical Report on the Number 3 Vein, Silver Queen Property, Omineca Mining District, British Columbia, Canada", which was prepared by P&E Mining Consultants.

In addition to the size and quality of the current Mineral Resource Estimate and the now-enhanced exploration potential, the property has several other important attractive features, including: a) the property is wholly owned by the Company with no underlying option payments and no royalty burdens; b) logistics are excellent with good road access from the town of Houston, B.C., a small camp exists on site, topography being moderate, and location in a snow shadow; c) abundant mining activity occurs in the region; and d) power and water are available, while access issues to portions of the property are being addressed.

Exploration Highlights

On September 16, 2021, the Company announced the commencement of a 2021-2022 property-wide 15,000 metre exploration program that will then drill-test various targets within the large precious metal-enriched epithermal Camp Vein system, covering a +5 square kilometre area located on the western side of the Silver Queen Project. This phase follows up on successful drilling of the Camp Vein in 2020-2021 and included 4,687 metres of drilling to further test the Camp Vein target, stepping out from silver-enriched, high-grade mineralization identified in the Company's earlier drilling. Drilling continued testing a 1 km strike-length of the No. 5/Switchback vein system (approximately 5,000m) between the Camp vein system and the No. 3 vein system. The final 5,000m of drilling explored veins east of the No. 3/NG-3 vein zones, which have been currently tested to 175 metres depth (See NR September 16, 2021).

In two news releases dated October 7, 2021 and November 23, 2021, the Company announced bonanza-grade intercepts in three shallow step-out core holes from initial drilling on the Camp Vein target in the 2020-21 program. The mineralized intercepts successfully confirmed up-dip continuity in three of the four modelled veins identified on the northwestern margin of the target. Mineralization is open and untested to the west and projects both eastward and down-dip into previously identified vein intercepts (See NRs October 7 and November 23, 2021).

In two news releases dated November 15, 2021 and December 22, 2021, the Company announced the closing of two tranches of a private placement raising aggregate gross proceeds of \$3,634,050, of which

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\$3,000,550 was raised from the issuance of flow-through units to advance the Company's exploration program on its Silver Queen project (See NRs November 15 and December 22, 2021 as well as the **Financing** section of this MD&A).

On December 7, 2021, the Company announced high-grade silver drill intercepts in western and down dip step-outs of the Camp Vein target. Multiple veins have been identified in each hole with the vein system being extended a further 50 metres to the west of Equity's previous drilling at the Camp Vein target. Drilling has also extended the veins to depths of up to 195 metres below surface, which is significantly deeper than historic drilling and will provide continuity with mineralized intercepts. Drilling has now confirmed broad continuity in all four of the modelled veins identified on the northwestern margin of the Camp Vein target. Mineralization is open and untested to the west and projects eastward into previously identified vein intercepts. (See NR December 7, 2021).

On January 6, 2022, the Company announced high-grade silver drill intercepts from a 125-metre-long central segment of the Camp Vein target. The intercepts are located to the east of previously reported high-grade silver results, confirming continuity of mineralization down dip and along strike in four of the modeled vein zones, and helping to define continuity of several veins to up to 165 metres below surface. Mineralization is also open and untested to the west and projects eastward into previously identified vein intercepts and farther east into the Sveinson Vein target. (See NR January 6, 2022).

On January 18, 2022, the Company announced high-grade Gold-Silver drill intercepts from a previously unmodelled hanging-wall zone on the eastern end of the Camp Vein target, and the commencement of drilling on the NG-3 target. The intercepts correlate with the No. 5 Vein, which historically was identified in surface sampling and limited shallow drilling to the east of the holes reported here. The target remains open to the east where it transitions into the larger Sveinson Vein Target, which includes the historic No. 5 and other veins. The current intercepts are relatively shallow (<100 metres depth) and undrilled to depth. A further 13 drill holes were drilled in November/December 2021 as part of Phase V drilling on the Sveinson Vein target, which includes the historic No. 5 and other veins that have been only partially tested.

On February 3, 2022, the Company announced drill results from the eastern portion of the Sveinson target on the Silver Queen property. The Sveinson target consists of a series of east-west striking veins that lie between the No. 3 and Camp targets. Four separate veins, initially modelled from the Camp target, project into the Sveinson target and are primary targets of this most recent drill testing. The new holes returned multiple high-grade gold-silver-polymetallic intercepts. The drill intercepts are from the first six of twelve core holes which tested the eastern half of the 1-kilometre long Sveinson target during the Fall of 2021. Drilling was widely spaced, but successfully intersected multiple shallow veins at less than 100 metres below surface, as well as several deeper vein intercepts at over 350 metres below surface. Veins were intersected across the full 150-metre width of the Sveinson structural zone, with preliminary 3D modeling indicating continuity between holes.

On March 2, 2022, the Company announced drill results with multiple +500g/t Ag-eq intervals from the western portion of the Sveinson target. The drill intercepts are from the final six of twelve core holes which tested the western half of the 1-kilometre long Sveinson target during the Fall of 2021. Drilling was widely spaced, but successfully intersected multiple shallow veins at less than 100 metres below surface, as well as deeper vein intercepts up to 400 metres below surface. Veins were intersected across the full 150 metre width of the Sveinson structural zone, with preliminary 3D modeling indicating continuity between these drill holes and the earlier released holes from the eastern end of the target area and previously reported holes from the Camp and No. 3 vein targets. The Company further announced the completion of its Winter 2022 drill program on the Silver Queen property. The program consisted of 13 core holes totaling 4,382 metres, including six holes (2,431 metres) at the NG-3 target and seven holes (1,931 metres) on the Camp and Sveinson targets. Logging and sampling are in progress with assay results pending (See NR March 2, 2022).

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On March 30, 2022, the Company announced several intersections of high-grade gold and silver in three holes from the Camp and Sveinson target areas, indicating continuity of veins within the two target areas. The drill intercepts are from the first three of thirteen core holes from the Winter 2022 program, which tested both the Camp/Sveinson and NG-3 vein systems. The three holes tested the eastern margin of the Camp Vein target where it transitions into the 1km-long Sveinson Extension, which was drill tested by 12 holes during the Fall of 2021. Drilling confirmed the lateral projection of several shallow veins (<150 metres depth) and a deeper intercept approximately 300 metres below surface. Strong gold and silver values were received from several intercepts reflecting the character of both the Camp Vein target (generally silver-enriched) and the Sveinson target (generally gold-enriched), indicating a possible gradation between the two styles of mineralization. Veins were intersected across the full 150-metre width of the target zone with preliminary 3D modeling indicating good continuity between the two mineralized trends (See NR March 30, 2022).

A total of 76 drill holes for 24,027 metres have now been completed by Company on the Silver Queen project in six successive phases of exploration starting in late 2020. Five separate target areas have been tested in part and thick intervals of high-grade gold, silver and base-metal mineralization have been identified in each of the Camp Vein, No. 5 Vein and No. 3 Vein and NG-3 Vein systems. The goal is to ultimately increase the high-grade vein resource to +1.5million ounces of gold-equivalent.

La Ronge Silica Project (100%)

The Company owns a 100% interest in this property. The silica Quarrying Mineral Lease covers an area of 54 acres and its term was recently extended until December 2024. The cost to extend the lease was \$306. Although silica has many industrial uses, in most cases the value is strongly influenced by shipping costs to a specific market. One potential new use for high-purity silica sand is as feedstock to produce silicon for use in lithium cathodes batteries. During November 2021 the Company engaged a geological consultant to assess the potential grade of silica extractable from the property in order to assess potential value to the Company. Initial results are encouraging, and further analysis is ongoing. To date, no income has been received from the lease.

On April 12, 2022, the Company announced analyses and initial test work on its 100% controlled La Ronge Silica Project, an historic sand quarry located in central Saskatchewan, approximately 60 kilometers south-southeast of La Ronge, Saskatchewan and 210 kilometers west of Flin Flon, Manitoba. Preliminary studies indicate the silica deposit may be developed into a simple and profitable, low-cost mining and washing operation to produce high-purity silica (>98% SiO₂), a specialty product. The sand can be mined very efficiently due to its unconsolidated nature. High-purity silica can be converted into silicon, which is being tested by the electric-car industry to replace or augment carbon in battery anodes to dramatically extend the time between charging. Other possible conventional uses exist in the ceramics and glass industries. In October 2021, Equity initiated a sampling program to evaluate the deposit. Ten representative sites were sampled within the quarry, and sufficient material was collected to derive an average purity of the sand. The results from the La Ronge Silica property are very encouraging and suggest it may become a “third leg” value to Equity, in addition to Silver Queen and the diamond properties (See NR April 12, 2022).

Monument Diamond Property - Lac de Gras, Northwest Territories (57.49%)

The Company holds a 57.49% working interest and is operator of the Monument Diamond Project, in the Mackenzie District Mining Division, NWT, a property comprising 3 mining leases and 2 staked claims covering, in aggregate, approximately 3,581 ha and located about 40km from both the Diavik and Ekati diamond mines and some 300 km north of Yellowknife. The property hosts 12 different diamond-bearing kimberlites with a total of 2,437 microdiamonds recovered from past drilling; the largest discovered to date being 0.445 carats. Carbon has been identified in some of the kimberlite pipes on the property, indicating a

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near surface, eruptive level of the kimberlite pipe. In February 2021, the Company initiated a 'tow-mag' survey (magnetometer survey pulled by snowmobile) at a 50m line spacing on two claims on the Monument Diamond project. The claims are located to the north of the leases that make up the main tenures of the property and the new survey will link up with existing magnetics over the main portion of the property. In addition, this work meets the Company's exploration and assessment requirements for these claims..

The property is subject to 2% gross overriding royalty, a portion of which is held by the Company. Equity Metals is the operator of the joint venture where two parties hold the remaining 42.51%. The Company has a five-year Type "A" Land Use Permit from the Wek'èezhii Land and Water Board, which expires September 1, 2024. The partners have posted the increased cash bond to cover additional reclamation costs, which were incurred in Q3 2020 for minor remediation. The diamond market has recovered well, and Monument is considered to be a valuable asset that does not need to be aggressively pursued at this time as the Company focuses on advancing the Silver Queen project.

WO Claim Block – operated by DeBeers Canada Inc.

Equity Metals holds an indirect 4.47% interest in the WO Diamond property, a property comprising eight leases and approximately 5,816 ha, which immediately adjoins the Diavik Diamond Mine claims, some 300 km north of Yellowknife. The WO Diamond property is a joint venture ownership consisting of DeBeers Canada Inc. ("De Beers") (72.13%), Archon Minerals Limited (17.57%) and DHK Diamonds Inc. (10.30%), with DeBeers being the project operator. The Company has a cost contribution commitment, commensurate with its interest, to fund the costs of operating the WO claim block. No contributions were required for the three months ended November 30, 2021 (November 30, 2020 - \$nil).

An encouraging 2007 bulk sample produced individual rough diamonds up to 9.45 carats. DHK has not received proposed work plans for 2022 from DeBeers.

Greenwood Royalty

Equity Metals sold its interest in a large group of claims in the Greenwood district in B.C. to Golden Dawn Minerals Inc in 2017 for shares and a retained royalty. The shares were subsequently sold, but the Company retains the 1% NSR royalty on this past-producing precious- and base-metal property. Golden Dawn has the right to purchase half of the royalty from the Company for \$1.0 million in the first 5 years and for \$1.2 million in the following 5 years. Equity's royalty claims include the Phoenix open pit mine, where Golden Dawn's website reports that approximately 25.5 million tons were produced at an average grade of 0.9% copper and 1.1g/t gold between 1959 and 1976. Additional production of approximately 1.7 million tons were reported from other mines on the royalty claims. Golden Dawn holds a land package immediately to the south of the Company's royalty claims that includes the Greenwood metal-processing mill and has announced plans to re-open the mill with feed from mines on its property and potentially from toll mill-feed from others. Golden Dawn reports that it intends to explore the Company's royalty ground for additional mill feed. It has received drill permits and is raising funds to conduct the drilling. The Company is monitoring activity on the property for this potential royalty stream.

Further information on the Company's projects, applicable resource updates and related news releases are available on the Company's website at <https://equitymetalscorporation.com/>.

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Qualified Person

Robert Macdonald, MSc. P.Geo, is VP Exploration of Equity Metals and a Qualified Person as defined by National Instrument 43-101. He is responsible for the supervision of the exploration on the Silver Queen project and has reviewed the technical information in this MD&A.

Exploration and Evaluation Expenditures

Exploration and evaluation expenditures incurred for the six months ended February 28, 2022 were as follows:

	La Ronge Silica project		Silver Queen property		Monument Diamond property		WO Claim block		Total	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Assay analysis	-	-	355,624	181,078	-	-	-	-	355,624	181,078
Camp preparation	-	-	190,271	58,098	-	-	-	-	190,271	58,098
Depreciation	-	-	4,354	6,789	-	-	-	-	4,354	6,789
Drilling	-	-	1,623,484	605,088	-	-	-	-	1,623,484	605,088
General exploration	478	-	373,678	147,114	-	-	-	-	374,156	147,114
Geology	8,722	590	420,424	416,004	-	1,442	-	-	429,146	418,036
Property, assessment/taxes	210	209	-	187	-	-	-	-	210	396
	9,410	799	2,967,835	1,414,358	-	1,442	-	-	2,977,245	1,416,599

Results of Operations

Six months ended February 28, 2022

During the six months ended February 28, 2022, the Company reported a net loss of \$3,706,916 or \$0.04 loss per share (2021 - \$2,752,129 or \$0.04 loss per share).

	Feb 28, 2022	Feb 28, 2021
For the periods ended	\$	\$
Exploration and evaluation expenses	(2,977,245)	(1,416,599)
Administration expenses (excluding share-based compensation)	(426,777)	(322,520)
Share-based compensation	(450,096)	(1,011,979)
Foreign exchange gain/(loss)	(1,445)	(1,031)
Flow-through premium recovery	148,647	-
Net loss and total comprehensive loss for the period	(3,706,916)	(2,752,129)

The net loss and total comprehensive loss for the six months ended February 28, 2022, increased compared to the comparable period in the prior year mainly due to the increase in the Company's exploration activity; partly offset by a non-cash recovery of flow-through premium as well as a reduction in share-based compensation (a non-cash expense).

During the six months ended February 28, 2022 the Company closed its first and second tranches of private placements raising gross proceeds of \$1,185,550 and \$1,815,000, respectively, in flow-through funds and \$392,000 and \$241,500 of gross proceeds, respectively, in non-flow through funds, enabling the Company to focus on and advance its exploration program on the Company's key asset, the Silver Queen property.

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During the same period, the Company recognized an initial flow-through premium of \$79,037 upon closing of the first tranche and an initial flow-through premium of \$121,000 in connection with the closing of the second tranche. The flow-through premium recovery relates to the realization of the flow through premium received on expenditure of the related flow through funds. During the six months ended February 28, 2022 the Company recognized a flow-through premium recovery of \$148,647 (2021 - \$nil). The amount recognized during the period is a non-cash recovery and represents an aggregate pro-rata portion of the Qualifying CEE incurred during the period from closing of the private placement to February 28, 2022.

Administrative expenses (excluding share-based compensation) compared to the same period in 2021 increased primarily due to the increase in travel, marketing and promotion costs incurred during the six months ended February 28, 2022 in the promotion of the Company's business and dealing with investors. The non-cash share-based compensation expense arises from the granting of 3,400,000 options during the six months ended February 28, 2022.

The most significant expenses, during the six months ended February 28, 2022, with respect to exploration and evaluation activities relate to drilling costs of \$1,623,484 (2021 - \$605,088), geology costs of \$429,146 (2021 - \$418,036), general exploration expense of \$375,048 (2021 - \$147,114), assay analysis costs of \$355,624 (2021 - \$181,078) and camp preparation costs of \$189,379 (2021 - \$58,098).

The significant categories in administration expenses for the six months ended February 28, 2022, includes legal, audit and accounting costs of \$101,785 (2020 - \$95,435); office rent and building expenses \$30,000 (2020- \$30,000); non-cash share-based compensation of \$450,096 (2020 - \$1,011,979) and travel and promotion costs of \$207,327 (2020 - \$122,039). Legal, audit and accounting costs have increased compared to prior year due to increased costs on the part of suppliers for the provision of these services as well as support of regulatory and legal matters during the six months ended February 28, 2022 in connection with the closing of two private placements. Share-based compensation costs relate to the 3,400,000 options that were granted during the six months ended February 28, 2022. The increase in travel, marketing and promotion costs incurred during the six months ended February 28, 2022 compared with the same period in 2021 arises from a general increase in the promotion of the Company's business and dealing with investors.

Three months ended February 28, 2022

During the three months ended February 28, 2022, the Company reported a net loss of \$1,992,869 or \$0.02 loss per share (February 28, 2021- \$1,835,810 or \$0.03 loss per share).

	Feb 28, 2022	Feb 28, 2021
For the three months ended	\$	\$
Exploration and evaluation expenses	(1,414,087)	(681,024)
Administration expenses (excluding share-based compensation)	(251,941)	(161,397)
Share-based compensation	(420,052)	(992,050)
Foreign exchange gain/(loss) and miscellaneous	(829)	(1,339)
Flow-through premium recovery	94,040	-
Net loss and total comprehensive loss for the period	(1,992,869)	(1,835,810)

The net loss and total comprehensive loss for the three months ended February 28, 2022, increased compared to the comparable period in the prior year mainly due to the increase in the Company's exploration activity; partly offset by a non-cash recovery of flow-through premium as well as a reduction in share-based compensation (a non-cash expense).

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During the three months ended February 28, 2022, the Company closed its second tranche of a private placement raising gross proceeds of \$1,815,000 in flow-through funds and \$241,500 of non-flow through funds (the “Second Tranche”), enabling the Company to focus on and advance its exploration program on the Company’s key asset, the Silver Queen property. The Company recognized a flow-through premium of \$121,000 upon closing of the Second Tranche. The flow-through premium recovery relates to the realization of the flow through premium received on expenditure of the related flow through funds. The amount recognized during the period is a non-cash recovery and represents a pro-rata portion of the Qualifying CEE incurred during the period from closing of the private placement to February 28, 2022. Administrative expenses (excluding share-based compensation) compared to the same period in 2021 increased primarily due to the increase in travel, marketing and promotion costs incurred during the three months ended February 28, 2022 in the promotion of the Company’s business and dealing with investors. The non-cash share-based compensation expense arises from the granting of 3,000,000 options during the three months ended February 28, 2022.

The most significant expenses, during the three months ended February 28, 2022, with respect to exploration and evaluation activities relate to drilling costs of \$680,540 (2021 - \$269,232), geology costs of \$232,463 (2021 - \$143,783), general exploration expense of \$199,447 (2021 - \$83,802), assay analysis costs of \$217,120 (2021 - \$154,506) and camp preparation costs of \$82,346 (2021 - \$26,394).

The significant categories in administration expenses for the three months ended February 28, 2022, includes legal, audit and accounting costs of \$65,225 (2021 - \$52,112); office rent and building expenses \$15,000 (2021– \$15,000); non-cash share-based compensation \$420,052 (2021 - \$992,050) and travel and promotion costs of \$119,646 (2021 - \$48,444). Legal, audit and accounting costs have increased compared to prior year due to increased costs on the part of suppliers for the provision of these services as well as support of regulatory and legal matters during the three months ended February 28, 2022 in connection with the closing of the private placement. Share-based compensation costs relate to the 3,000,000 options that were granted during the three months ended February 28, 2022. The increase in travel, marketing and promotion costs incurred during the three months ended February 28, 2022 compared with the same period in 2021 arises from a general increase in the promotion of the Company’s business and dealing with investors.

Quarterly Information

The following table sets forth selected financial information from the Company’s unaudited quarterly financial statements for the last eight quarters ending with the most recently completed quarter, being the three months ended February 28, 2022. No cash dividends were declared in any of the reported periods.

Three months ended	Feb 28, 2022	Nov 30, 2021	Aug 31, 2021	May 31, 2021
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Total revenues	nil	nil	nil	nil
Net income (loss)	(1,992,869)	(1,714,047)	(310,445)	(1,144,950)
Net income (loss) per share	(0.02)	(0.02)	-	(0.04)

* *The aggregate of quarterly per share amounts may not equal the annual per share amount due to rounding in the calculations.*

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Three months ended	Feb 28, 2021	Nov 30, 2020	Aug 31, 2020	May 31, 2020
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Total revenues	nil	nil	nil	nil
Net income (loss)	(1,835,810)	(916,319)	(386,562)	(106,867)
Net income (loss) per share	(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)

* *The aggregate of quarterly per share amounts may not equal the annual per share amount due to rounding in the calculations.*

The changes in quarterly net income (loss) from fiscal 2021 to fiscal 2022 is primarily driven by the increase in and timing of the Company's exploration activity supporting the advancement of the Company's operations during fiscal 2021 and into the second quarter of fiscal 2022. In addition, the increase in net loss for the quarter ended February 28, 2021 is primarily from the recognition of increased share-based compensation (non-cash expense).

Financing

Six months ended February 28, 2022

During the six months ended February 28, 2022 shares were issued for the following:

On November 15, 2021, the Company closed the first tranche of a private placement by issuing 7,903,667 flow-through units at a price of \$0.15 per unit for gross proceeds of \$1,185,550 and by issuing 2,800,000 non-flow-through units at a price of \$0.14 per unit for gross proceeds of \$392,000. Each flow-through unit is comprised of one flow-through common share of the Company and one-half (0.5) of a non-flow-through warrant. Each non-flow-through unit is comprised of one common share of the Company and one-half (0.5) of a non-flow-through warrant. Each whole flow-through warrant and each whole non-flow-through warrant, respectively, are each exercisable at a price of \$0.20 per non-flow-through common share for a period of 2 years. In addition, the Company incurred cash finders' fees of \$90,339 and issued 610,423 non-flow-through finders' warrants, of which 213,710 are exercisable at a price of \$0.20 per share for a period of 2 years and 396,713 are exercisable at a price of \$0.15 per share for a period of 2 years.

On December 22, 2021, the Company closed its second and final tranche of its flow-through and non-flow-through private placements. The Company issued 1,725,002 NFT Units at a price of \$0.14 per NFT Unit for gross proceeds of \$241,500 and by issuing 12,100,002 FT Units at a price of \$0.15 per FT Unit for gross proceeds of \$1,815,000. Each NFT Unit is comprised of one non-flow-through common share and one-half of one non-flow-through warrant. Each FT Unit is comprised of one-flow through common share and one-half of one non-flow through warrant. The warrants for all units are the same with each whole warrant entitling the holder thereof to purchase one non-flow-through common share for a period of 2 years at a price of \$0.20. In addition, the Company incurred cash finders' fees of \$144,255 and issued 962,751 non-flow-through finders' warrants, with each warrant entitling the holder thereof to purchase one non-flow-through common share for a period of 2 years at a price of \$0.20.

Six months ended February 28, 2021

During the six months ended February 28, 2021, shares were issued for the following:

On December 10, 2020, the Company closed its non-brokered flow-through private placement issuing 13,144,567 Units at a price of \$0.18 per Unit for gross proceeds of \$2,366,022. Each Unit consisted of one flow-through common share and 1/2 a non-flow through share purchase warrant with each non-flow

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through share purchase warrant being exercisable for one common share at a price of \$0.25 per common share, expiring December 14, 2023. In addition, the Company incurred cash finders' fees of \$163,151, other cash issuance costs of \$28,589, and issued 906,392 finders' warrants with a fair value of \$148,285, exercisable at a price of \$0.18 per share for a period of 3 years. No amounts were allocated to flow-through premium or to non-flow through warrants included in the Units. During the six months ended February 28, 2021, 6,368,500 warrants were exercised resulting in proceeds of \$722,940, and 200,000 options were exercised resulting in proceeds of \$20,000.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the period ended February 28, 2022 have been prepared on the basis of accounting principles applicable to a going concern. This assumes that Equity Metals will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of operations. Equity Metals has incurred operating losses over several fiscal years, has limited financial resources, no source of operating cash flow and no assurances that sufficient funding, including adequate financing, will be available to further explore its mineral property projects and to cover the overhead costs necessary to maintain a public company in good standing. At February 28, 2022, Equity Metals had cash on hand of \$2,388,958 and a current working capital of \$1,758,829 compared to cash on hand of \$1,787,472 and a working capital of \$1,844,149 at August 31, 2021. The net increase in cash for the period is due primarily to the Company's net receipts of \$3,369,109 from financing activities resulting from private placement proceeds of \$3,634,051, offset by net cash used in operations of \$2,767,142.

Working Capital

As at	Feb 28, 2022	Aug 31, 2021
	\$	\$
Current Assets	2,582,288	1,942,217
Current Liabilities	823,459	98,068
Current Working Capital	1,758,829	1,844,149

Critical accounting estimates

Carrying value and recoverability of exploration and evaluation assets

The carrying amount of the Company's exploration and evaluation assets does not necessarily represent present or future values, and the Company's exploration and evaluation assets have been accounted for under the assumption that the carrying amount will be recoverable. Recoverability is dependent on various factors, including the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to complete the development and upon future profitable production, or proceeds from the disposition of the mineral properties themselves.

Additionally, there are numerous geological, economic, environmental and regulatory factors and uncertainties that could impact management's assessment as to the overall viability of its properties or to the ability to generate future cash flows necessary to cover or exceed the carrying value of the Company's mineral properties.

To the extent that any of management's assumptions change, there could be a significant impact on the Company's future financial position, operating results and cash flows.

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Fair value of stock options and warrants

Charges for share-based compensation are based on the fair value at the date of the award. Stock options are valued using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model, and inputs to the model include assumptions on expected volatility, discount rates and expected term, dividend yield, and expected forfeitures. Any changes in the estimates or inputs utilized to determine fair value could result in a significant impact on the Company's future operating results or on other components of equity. Expected volatility is a measure for variation of a price of a financial instrument over time. Expected volatility is derived from a time series of past market prices therefore may not be an accurate representation of future volatility.

Income taxes

The estimation of income taxes includes evaluating the recoverability of deferred tax assets based on an assessment of the Company's ability to utilize the underlying future tax deductions against future taxable income prior to expiry of those deductions. Management assesses whether it is probable that some or all of the deferred income tax assets will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income, which in turn is dependent upon the successful discovery, extraction, development and commercialization of mineral reserves. To the extent that management's assessment of the Company's ability to utilize future tax deductions changes, the Company would be required to recognize more or fewer deferred tax assets, and future income tax provisions or recoveries could be affected.

Off-balance sheet arrangements

The Company has no off-balance sheet arrangements.

Additional Disclosure for Venture Issuers without Significant Revenue

Additional disclosure concerning Equity Metal's general and administrative expenses and resource property costs is provided in the Company's audited consolidated financial statements for the years-ended August 31, 2021 and 2020 available on its SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Transactions with Related Parties

Related party transactions are negotiated in the best interest of the Company.

Key management includes the President, the Chief Financial Officer, the VP Exploration and the directors. The compensation paid or payable to key management for services during the three and six months ended February 28, 2022 and 2021, respectively, is as follows:

	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	February	February	February	February
	28,	28,	28,	28,
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Management and professional fees to related parties	21,683	17,370	41,315	35,895
General exploration fees to related parties	12,982	13,410	28,796	33,337
Share-based payments to related parties	272,624	644,833	272,624	644,833
	307,290	675,613	342,735	714,065

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During the three and six months ended February 28, 2022, \$14,419 (2021 - \$11,240) and \$24,457 (2021 - \$20,488), respectively, in accounting support services was charged by Malaspina Consultants Inc., a company controlled by Killian Ruby, the CFO and a director of the Company. Further, during the three and six months ended February 28, 2022, the following amounts were charged to the Company by Manex Resource Group Inc., a company indirectly controlled, as of November 1, 2021, by Killian Ruby, the CFO and a director of the Company and prior to that a company controlled by Larry Page, the Chairman of the board of directors: (i) \$16,727 (2021 - \$12,866) and \$29,379 (2021- 34,944), respectively, being costs for general exploration services; (ii) \$15,000 (2021 - \$15,000) and \$30,000 (2021 - \$30,000), respectively, being costs for office rent services; (iii) \$8,462 (2021 - \$3,309) and \$13,304 (2021 -\$11,174), respectively, being costs for general office and administration support services; (iv) \$8,812 (2021 - \$19,519) and \$18,330 (2021 - \$32,661), respectively, being costs for legal support services; (v) \$26,837 (2021 - \$14,140) and \$45,819 (2021 - \$33,704), respectively, being costs for marketing, communications and corporate development services and (vi) \$nil (2020 - \$2,583) and \$347 (2021 - \$5,010), respectively, being costs for corporate finance and associated services.

Included in current liabilities at February 28, 2022 is (i) \$30,522 (August 31, 2021 - \$40,202) due to related parties. These amounts are unsecured and due under normal business terms.

At February 28, 2022 a total of \$5,487 (August 31, 2021 - \$5,487) was owing from DHK Diamonds Inc., a company with officers and Directors in common has been included in receivables and prepaids. At February 28, 2022, \$7,021 (2020 - \$7,021) was included in receivables and prepaids for expense advances paid to the President and a Director of the Company.

Adoption of new accounting standards during the year

New Accounting Standards Adopted During the Period

No new accounting standards were adopted during the period.

Financial Instruments and Other Instruments

The Company's financial assets and liabilities are cash, receivables, reclamation deposits, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and amounts due to related parties. The fair values of these financial instruments are estimated to be their carrying values due to their short-term nature. Unless otherwise noted, it is management's opinion that the Company is not exposed to significant interest, currency or credit risks arising from the financial instruments. The fair value of these financial instruments approximates their carrying value due to their short-term maturity, receipt of market interest rates on interest bearing assets or capacity of prompt liquidation.

Outstanding share data

The Company has authorized share capital consisting of common shares without par value. The number of shares authorized is unlimited. The Company has issued warrants for the purchase of common shares and also a stock option plan. The table below summarizes the Company's common shares, stock options and warrants that are convertible into common shares as of April 28, 2022:

	Number
Issued and outstanding common shares	102,758,613
Share options with a weighted average exercise price of \$0.18	9,600,000
Share purchase warrants with a weighted average exercise price of \$0.14	53,961,730
Fully Diluted	166,320,343

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Disclosure controls and procedures

In connection with National Instrument 52-109 (Certificate of Disclosure in Issuer's Annual and Interim Filings) ("NI 52-109"), the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of the Company have filed a Venture Issuer Basic Certificate with respect to the financial information contained in the financial statements for the six months ended February 28, 2022 and this accompanying MD&A (together, the "Filings").

In contrast to the full certificate under NI 52-109, the Venture Issuer Basic Certificate does not include representations relating to the establishment and maintenance of disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting, as defined in NI 52-109.

For further information, and other information relating to the Company, the reader should refer to the Venture Issuer Basic Certificates filed by the Company with its filings on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Risks

The Company is engaged in the exploration, development and exploitation of mineral resources for base metals, precious metals, industrial minerals and diamonds. The properties of the Company are without a known body of commercial ore. The exploration programs undertaken and proposed constitute an exploratory search and there is no assurance that the Company will be successful in its search. The business of exploring for minerals and mining involves a high degree of risk. Few properties that are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. Major expenses may be required to establish ore reserves, to develop metallurgical processes, and to construct mining and processing facilities at a particular site. It is impossible to ensure that the current exploration programs planned by the Company will result in a profitable commercial mining operation. The amounts shown as property acquisition costs represent acquisition and holding cost, less amounts written off, and do not necessarily represent present or future values.

Acquisition of rights to the mineral properties is a very detailed and time-consuming process. Title to, and the area of, mineral properties may be disputed. Although the Company has investigated the title to all of the properties for which it holds concessions or in respect of which it has a right to earn an interest, the Company cannot give any assurance that title to such properties will not be challenged or impugned. The Company's properties may be subject to prior unregistered agreements or transfers and title may be affected by undetected defects or governmental actions. The Company can never be certain that it or its option partners will have valid title to its mineral properties. Mineral properties sometimes contain claims or transfer histories that examiners cannot verify, and transfers under foreign law are often complex.

The Company does not carry title insurance on its properties. A successful claim that the Company or its option partner does not have title to a property could cause the Company to lose its rights to that property, perhaps without compensation for its prior expenditures relating to the property. The occurrence of any such event could have a material adverse effect on the Company and its prospects.

The Company requires licenses and permits from various governmental authorities to carry out exploration and development of its projects. Obtaining permits can be a complex, time consuming process. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain the necessary licences and permits on acceptable terms, in a timely manner or at all. The costs and delays associated with obtaining permits and complying with these permits and applicable laws and regulations could stop or materially delay or restrict the Company from continuing or proceeding with existing or future operations or projects. Any failure to comply with permits and applicable laws and regulations, even if inadvertent, could result in the interruption or closure

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of operations or material fines, penalties or other liabilities. In addition, the requirements applicable to sustain existing permits and licenses may change or become more stringent over time and there is no

assurance that the Company will have the resources or expertise to meet its obligations under such licenses and permits.

The Company has experienced losses in operations in prior years and has an accumulated deficit position. The Company expects to incur losses for the foreseeable future. The continuation of the Company's operations is subject to its ability to continue to be able to raise funding to support its operations. While the Company has been successful to date in raising funding there is no guarantee that it will continue to do so in the future.

The profitability of the Company's operations, if ever established, will be dependent upon the market price of mineral commodities. Mineral prices fluctuate widely and are affected by numerous factors beyond the control of the Company. The level of interest rates, the rate of inflation, world supply of mineral commodities, consumption patterns, sales of copper, gold and silver by central banks, forward sales by producers, production, industrial and jewellery demand, speculative activities and stability of exchange rates can all cause significant fluctuations in prices. Such external economic factors are in turn influenced by changes in international investment patterns, monetary systems and political developments. The prices of mineral commodities have fluctuated widely in recent years. Current and future price declines could cause commercial production to be impracticable. The Company's revenues and earnings also could be affected by the prices of other commodities such as fuel and other consumable items, although to a lesser extent than by the price of copper, gold, silver or molybdenum. The prices of these commodities are affected by numerous factors beyond the Company's control.

The Company is dependent upon share issuances to provide the funding necessary to meet its general operating expenses and will require additional financing to continue to explore its mineral properties. Issuances of additional securities will result in dilution of the equity interests of the Company's shareholders. The Company may issue additional common shares in the future as further capital is required and on the exercise of outstanding options or other convertible securities issued from time to time. Sales or issuances of substantial amounts of additional securities, or the availability of such securities for sale, could adversely affect the market prices for the Company's securities. A decline in the market prices of securities of the Company could impair the Company's ability to raise additional capital through the sale of new common shares should it desire to do so. In addition, if additional common shares or securities convertible into common shares are sold or issued, such sales or issuances may substantially dilute the equity interests of the Company's holders of common shares.

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. In accordance with the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia), a director or senior officer who has a material interest in a contract or transaction or a proposed contract or transaction that is material to the Company, or a director or senior officer who is a director or senior officer of, or has a material interest in, a person who has a material interest in the contract or transaction, is required, subject to certain exceptions, to disclose that interest and generally abstain from voting on any resolution to approve the contract or transaction. 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. However, circumstances (including with respect to future corporate opportunities) may arise which are resolved in a manner that is unfavourable to the Company. Further, the non-management directors 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 persons and these persons will not devote all of their time to the business and affairs of the Company.

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The Company is also subject to regulatory risks include the possible delays in getting regulatory approval to the transactions that the Board of Directors believe to be in the best interest of the Company, and include increased fees for filings, the introduction of ever more complex reporting requirements the cost of which the Company must meet in order to maintain its exchange listing.

Companies in all industries, including the mining industry, are subject to legal claims from time to time, some of which have merit and others of which do not. Defence and settlement costs of legal claims can be substantial, even with respect to claims that have no merit. Due to the inherent uncertainty of the litigation process, the resolution of any particular legal proceeding to which the Company may become subject could have a material effect on the Company's financial position, results of operations or the Company's property development.

Companies in all industries, including the mining industry, are susceptible to cyber risk. The Company's primary operational exposure to cyber risk is with respect to proprietary geological, geochemical and exploration data and related models. The Company, similar to companies in all industries, is exposed to common place cyber risks such as, but not necessarily limited to, phishing, spam, fraudulent attacks, denial of service attacks, data loss, data theft, data corruption. The Company outsources its IT management to IT professionals who implement, among other controls and mitigation strategies, system access and authentication controls, transactional authentication, system activity logging, audit trails, "exception" handling, on-prem and off-prem backup and storage of the Company's data.

Russian-Ukrainian War

On 24 February 2022, Russia began a military invasion of Ukraine which has resulted in multiple global impacts, including, but not limited to, a significant rise in fuel prices. The ultimate impacts to the Company are not determinable at this date, however, they could have a material impact on the Company's forecasted exploration work and the Company's financial position, results of operation and cash flows. The impacts to the Company's operations could include, but not necessarily be limited to: (i) significantly increased operational and subcontractor costs from rising fuel prices, (ii) increased food and subsistence costs, (iii) greater risk exposures in capital flows, trade and commodity markets worldwide and (iv) high inflation and uncertain financial markets. As at April 28, 2022 the Company has not been significantly impacted by the Russian-Ukrainian war, however, the full-extent of its impact on the Company's business remains uncertain.

COVID-19

The continuation of the COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in social and economic disruption and had a resultant effect on the mining and exploration industries and capital markets. However, increases in gold and silver prices are offsetting features to some of the negative conditions imposed by the pandemic. The impacts to the Company have not been significant to date but the full extent of potential impacts is not determinable at this point. Unknown or future impacts could be material to the Company's forecasted exploration work and the Company's financial position, results of operations and cash flows. The Company's liquidity and ability to continue as a going concern may also be impacted.