



OLIVUT RESOURCES LTD.

ANNUAL INFORMATION FORM
Fiscal Year Ended October 31, 2020

December 9, 2020

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CORPORATE STRUCTURE	4
Name, Address and Incorporation	4
Inter-corporate Relationships	4
GENERAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE BUSINESS	4
Three Year History	4
DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS	7
General	7
Exploration Properties	7
Risk Factors	11
DIVIDENDS	18
DESCRIPTION OF CAPITAL STRUCTURE	19
MARKET FOR SECURITIES	19
Trading Price and Volume	19
Prior Sales	19
DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.....	21
Name, Address, Occupation and Security Holding.....	21
Audit Committee	22
Compensation and Governance Committee	23
Cease Trade Orders, Bankruptcies, Penalties or Sanctions.....	23
Conflicts of Interest	24
LEGAL PROCEEDINGS	24
Legal Proceedings	24
Regulatory Actions.....	24
INTEREST OF MANAGEMENT AND OTHERS IN MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS	24
TRANSFER AGENTS AND REGISTRARS.....	25
AUDITOR	25
MATERIAL CONTRACTS	25
INTERESTS OF EXPERTS	25
Names and Interests of Experts.....	25
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	25
APPENDIX "A" - Audit Committee Charter	26

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS AND FUTURE ORIENTED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Included in this Annual Information Form, and the documents incorporated herein by reference are forward-looking statements, including future oriented financial information, with respect to Olivut Resources Ltd. (“**Olivut**” or the “**Corporation**” or the “**Company**”). Often, but not always, forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of words such as “plans”, “expects”, “does not expect”, “is expected”, “budget”, “estimates”, “forecasts”, “intends”, “anticipates” or “does not anticipate”, or “believes”, or equivalents or variations, including negative variations, of such words and phrases, or state that certain actions, events or results, “may”, “could”, “would”, “should”, “might” or “will” be taken, occur or be achieved. Forward-looking statements include, without limitation, those with respect to the future price of diamonds, changes to mineral reserves and resources, the realization of mineral reserves estimates, the timing and amount of estimated future success of exploration activities, changes to the Corporation’s hedging practices, currency fluctuations, requirements for additional capital, changes to government regulation of mining operations, outcomes of title disputes or claims and the timing and possible outcome of pending litigation. Forward-looking statements rely on certain underlying assumptions that if not realized, can result in such forward-looking statements not being achieved. For example, certain of these underlying assumptions include: that future exploration programs will build on those of past years and therefore, exploration costs do correlate to those expenditures made historically to the same suppliers and vendors; that the ability to conduct exploration in recent years effectively indicates the ability to do so in the near future; that the ability for the Corporation to raise capital in the future remains consistent with past experiences when raising capital and that diamonds will remain a sought after commodity which will in turn enable the Corporation to raise funds when necessary and that current and past government regulation will not change to adversely affect the Corporation’s ability to conduct its programs. Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause the actual results of the Corporation to be materially different from the historical results or from any future results expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Such risks and uncertainties include, among others, the inherent risks involved in the exploration and development of mineral properties, uncertainties involved in interpreting drilling results and other ecological data, fluctuating mineral prices, the possibility of project cost overruns or unanticipated costs and expenses, uncertainties relating to the availability and costs of financing needed in the future, the emergence of widespread health emergencies or pandemics, including the magnitude and duration of the current novel coronavirus (“**COVID-19**”) pandemic and its impact on the global economy and financial market conditions, and other factors described in the section entitled “*Description of the Business – Risk Factors*”. Although the Corporation has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual actions or events or cause actions, events or results not to be estimated or intended, there can be no assurance that forward-looking statements will prove to be accurate as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Other than as required by applicable Canadian securities laws, the Corporation does not update or revise any such forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this document or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements.

Unless otherwise stated in this Annual Information Form, the information contained herein is at October 31, 2020 and all currency references are in Canadian dollars.

CORPORATE STRUCTURE

Name, Address and Incorporation

Olivut Resources Ltd. was incorporated under the British Columbia Business Corporations Act on June 23, 2000 and was continued into the jurisdiction of Ontario under the Ontario Business Corporations Act on January 5, 2007.

As of the date of this Annual Information Form, the Corporation's head office is located at 27010 Hwy 16, 14 Mountain Park Properties, Jasper East, Alberta and the registered office is located at 5300 Commerce Court West, 199 Bay Street, Toronto, Ontario M5L 1B9.

Inter-corporate Relationships

On August 30, 2006, the Corporation incorporated a wholly-owned subsidiary, 2111940 Ontario Inc. ("**Subco**") under the *Ontario Business Corporations Act*. On January 8, 2007, Subco amalgamated with Olivut Investments Ltd. ("**Olivut Investments**"), a private diamond exploration company which had continued into the jurisdiction of Ontario from the Northwest Territories on June 16, 2006. The resulting entity was known as "Olivut Investments Ltd." and was a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Corporation. Effective November 1, 2008 the Corporation amalgamated with Olivut Investments Ltd.

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE BUSINESS

Three Year History

As of the date of this Annual Information Form, the Corporation is engaged in the acquisition, exploration and development of properties for the purpose of mining precious minerals.

Mineral Properties

The Company has a 100% interest in two prospecting permits covering 90,927 acres in the HOAM project located in the Mackenzie Region, Northwest Territories, Canada (the "**HOAM Project**"). The Company relinquishes or acquires land holdings based on the evaluation of technical information; there were no changes to land holdings for the HOAM Project during the current year.

The HOAM Project is the subject of the National Instrument 43-101F1 report dated December 1, 2014 entitled: "*Technical Report on The HOAM Project, Northwest Territories, Canada, NTS Map Sheets 85L, 85M, 95A, 95G, 95H, 95I, 95J, 95O, 95P, 96A and 96B*" prepared by Paul Pitman, B.Sc., P.Geo. (the "**HOAM Report**"). A copy of the HOAM Report is available under the Corporation's public documents on the Canadian System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval ("**SEDAR**") website at www.sedar.com. The report was filed on December 12, 2014.

On July 6, 2018 the Company signed an option agreement (the "**Option Agreement**") with Talmora Diamond Inc. ("**Talmora**") to earn 50% in Talmora's Seahorse Project (the "**Seahorse Project**"), located in the Northwest Territories, by spending \$1,200,000 (in a combination of cash and in-kind expenses) over two years on exploration expenditures and making a \$200,000 payment to Talmora (the "**Option Payment**"). On December 7, 2019 Olivut informed Talmora that \$1,295,256 had been spent on the

Seahorse Project to October 31, 2019 in a combination of cash \$1,014,045 and in-kind expenses \$281,211. These expenses have been agreed upon by Talmora. The Option Payment was paid to Talmora on July 16, 2018. Thus, the Company exercised its option to earn 50% of the Seahorse Project in accordance with the terms of the Option Agreement. Olivut and Talmora are joint (50/50) owners of the assets. Talmora retains a 1% NSR on certain land. The Company and Talmora have not yet entered into a new formal joint venture company structure as contemplated in the Option Agreement.

The HOAM and Seahorse Projects are further described below under *Description of the Business – Exploration Properties*.

Business Combination – Acquisition of the HOAM Project

On November 6, 2006, the Corporation entered into a business combination agreement (the “**Business Combination Agreement**”) with Olivut Investments. Pursuant to the terms of the Business Combination Agreement, Olivut Investments amalgamated (the “**Amalgamation**”) with Subco pursuant to an amalgamation agreement dated November 6, 2006 among the Corporation, Olivut Investments and Subco (the “**Amalgamation Agreement**”). On January 5, 2007, the Corporation’s common shares were subdivided on a 1 for 1.558 basis such that the issued and outstanding common shares of the Corporation were subdivided into 10,310,532 new common shares of the Corporation. The Corporation issued to each registered holder of shares of Olivut Investments one common share of the Corporation for each share of Olivut Investments. Each outstanding common share of Subco was exchanged for one share of Olivut Investments. As consideration for the issuance of the common shares of the Corporation to affect the Business Combination, Olivut Investments issued to the Corporation one share of Olivut Investments for each common share of the Corporation so issued.

The Business Combination was completed on January 8, 2007 and constituted the Corporation’s Qualifying Transaction under the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange (the “**TSXV**”). On January 9, 2007 the Corporation received final approval of the Business Combination Agreement from the TSXV, and shares of the Corporation began trading on the TSXV on January 10, 2007.

In addition, the Corporation’s Share Option Plan (the “**Option Plan**”), originally adopted on April 30, 2004 was resumed upon completion of the Business Combination. The Option Plan provides that the Board of Directors of the Corporation may, from time to time, in their discretion, grant to directors, officers, employees and consultants of the Corporation non-transferable incentive stock options to purchase common shares of the Corporation (“**Olivut Shares**”), exercisable for a period of up to ten years.

Private Placements

On May 14, 2007, the Corporation issued, by way of a brokered private placement, 4,600,000 units (the “**Units**”) at \$1.75 per Unit for gross proceeds of \$8,050,000. Each Unit consisted of one common share and one-half of one common share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant entitles the holder to acquire one common share of the Corporation at an exercise price of \$2.00 per common share and was to expire on May 14, 2009. On March 17, 2009, the expiry date was extended to May 14, 2011. In connection with this offering, the brokers received 322,000 broker warrants, each warrant giving them the right to purchase one common share at \$2.00 per share up to May 14, 2008; these warrants expired unexercised.

On December 22, 2011, the Corporation closed a non-brokered private placement for aggregate gross proceeds of approximately \$2,198,800 (the “**2011 Private Placement**”). The 2011 Private Placement comprised placements of (i) 1,079,200 common shares with flow-through tax benefits (the “**FT Shares**”)

for proceeds of \$1,349,000 at a price of \$1.25 per FT Share, and (ii) 772,545 common shares for proceeds of approximately \$849,800 at a price of \$1.10 per common share.

A number of insiders participated in the 2011 Private Placement thereby making the 2011 Private Placement a “related party transaction” as defined under *Multilateral Instrument 61-101 – Protection of Minority Security Holders in Special Transactions* (“**MI 61-101**”). Mr. Pierre Lassonde, an insider of the Corporation, purchased 800,000 FT Shares to own or control 6,025,571 common shares. Ms. Leni Keough, President and Chief Executive Officer and a director of the Corporation, purchased 80,000 FT Shares to own or control 1,959,755 common shares. Mr. Ian Shaw, Chief Financial Officer of the Corporation, purchased 20,000 FT Shares to own or control 20,000 common shares.

On December 12, 2012, the Corporation closed a non-brokered private placement comprised of 342,105 FT Shares for proceeds of \$325,000 at a price of \$0.95 per FT Share (the “**2012 Private Placement**”).

One insider participated in the 2012 Private Placement, thereby making the 2012 Private Placement a “related party transaction” as defined under MI 61-101. Ms. Leni Keough, President and Chief Executive Officer and a director of the Company, purchased 26,316 FT Shares and owned or controlled 1,986,071 common shares or approximately 5.8% of the total common shares issued and outstanding after completion of this 2012 Private Placement (or 3,548,571 common shares representing approximately 9.9% of the issued and outstanding common shares assuming the exercise of convertible securities already owned by Ms. Keough entitling her to acquire 1,562,500 common shares upon conversion).

On October 15, 2014, the Corporation closed a non-brokered private placement for aggregate gross proceeds of \$330,000 (the “**2014 Private Placement**”). The 2014 Private Placement comprised placements of: (i) 420,000 FT Shares for proceeds of \$105,000 at a price of \$0.25 per FT Share and (ii) 1,125,000 common shares for proceeds of \$225,000 at a price of \$0.20 per common share.

Two insiders of the Corporation participated in the 2014 Private Placement thereby making the 2014 Private Placement a “related party transaction” as defined under MI 61-101. Mr. Pierre Lassonde purchased 250,000 Common Shares to own or control 6,275,571 common shares or approximately 16.5% of the total common shares issued and outstanding after the completion of the 2014 Private Placement. Ms. Leni Keough, President and Chief Executive Officer and a director of the Corporation, purchased 220,000 FT Shares to own or control 2,226,071 common shares or approximately 5.8% of the total common shares issued and outstanding after completion of the 2014 Private Placement (or 3,688,571 common shares representing approximately 8.9% of the issued and outstanding common shares assuming the exercise of convertible securities already owned by Ms. Keough entitling her to acquire 1,462,500 common shares upon conversion).

On October 6, 2015, the Corporation closed a non-brokered private placement for aggregate gross proceeds of \$340,110 (the “**2015 Private Placement**”). The 2015 Private Placement comprised placements of: (i) 571,429 FT Shares for proceeds of \$100,000 at a price of \$0.175 per FT Share and (ii) 1,778,593 common shares for proceeds of \$240,110 at a price of \$0.135 per common share.

Two insiders participated in the 2015 Private Placement, thereby making the 2015 Private Placement a “related party transaction” as defined under MI 61-101. Mr. Pierre Lassonde purchased 571,429 FT Shares and owns or controls 6,847,000 common shares or approximately 16.7% of the total common shares issued and outstanding after the completion of the 2015 Private Placement. Ms. Leni Keough, President and Chief Executive Officer and a director of the Company, purchased 50,000 Common Shares to own or control 2,373,071 common shares or approximately 5.8% of the total common shares issued and

outstanding after completion of the 2015 Private Placement (or 4,035,571 common shares representing approximately 9.5% of the issued and outstanding common shares assuming the exercise of convertible securities granted to Ms. Keough entitling her to acquire 1,662,500 common shares upon conversion).

On December 22, 2017 the Corporation closed a non-brokered private placement for aggregate gross proceeds of \$315,000 (the “**2017 Private Placement**”). The 2017 Private Placement comprised placements of (i) 100,000 FT Shares for proceeds of \$15,000 at a price of \$0.15 per FT Share, and (ii) 2,727,272 common shares for proceeds of \$300,000 at a price of \$0.11 per common share.

On July 6, 2018 the Corporation closed a non-brokered private placement for aggregate gross proceeds of \$1,600,000 (the “**July 6, 2018 Private Placement**”). The July 6, 2018 Private Placement comprised placements of (i) 666,667 FT Shares for proceeds of \$100,000 at a price of \$0.15 per FT Share, and (ii) 12,500,000 common shares for proceeds of \$1,500,000 at a price of \$0.12 per common share.

On July 25, 2018 the Corporation closed a non-brokered private placement comprised of 900,000 common shares for proceeds of \$108,000 at a price of \$0.12 per common share.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS

General

Summary

As of the date of this Annual Information Form, the principal business carried on and intended to be carried on by the Corporation is the acquisition, exploration and development of properties for the purpose of mining precious minerals. The Corporation is in the process of exploring the HOAM and Seahorse Projects (see “*Exploration Properties*”) and evaluating other projects of potential interest for mineral resources and has not determined whether the HOAM and Seahorse Projects or other projects of potential interest contain economically recoverable reserves. The business of exploring and mining for minerals involves a high degree of risk and there can be no assurance that current exploration programs will result in profitable mining operations (see “*Description of the Business - Risk Factors*”).

Royalty Agreement HOAM Project

A royalty agreement (the “**Royalty Agreement**”) was entered into on December 22, 2003 among Olivut Investments, Leni Keough, Eric Craigie and Adamas Minerals Inc. (“**Adamas**”), which agreement was assumed by Olivut Investments upon Olivut Investments’ prior amalgamation with Adamas, completed on June 26, 2006. Effective November 1, 2008 the Corporation amalgamated with Olivut Investments. If certain of the property in the HOAM Project area (as specified in the Royalty Agreement) is put into commercial production, the Corporation is obligated to pay each of Ms. Keough and the estate of Mr. Craigie a net smelter returns royalty equal to 0.75% of the net smelter returns.

Exploration Properties

The HOAM Project, Northwest Territories, Canada

The area of interest of Olivut’s HOAM Project covers part of the Interior Plains region south of Great Bear Lake in the south-western part of the Northwest Territories.

The HOAM Report is incorporated by reference into this Annual Information Form. A copy of the HOAM Report is available under the Corporation's public documents on SEDAR, which can be accessed at www.sedar.com.

The following is the summary from the HOAM Report:

The Project area of interest lies within the Interior Platform geologic province, a basin of Phanerozoic sedimentary rocks lying between the Canadian Shield to the east and the Cordillera to the west. Precambrian crystalline and metasedimentary rocks outcrop to the east of the area and these rocks underlie and form a basement to the Interior Platform sediments. The Phanerozoic units include carbonate and shale with minor sandstone and evaporite; combined thickness of these units varies from a few hundred metres in the eastern part of the area to in excess of two kilometres in the west.

In 1993, Olivut commenced a program of diamond exploration. During 1993 and 1994, the Company completed regional stream sediment and till sampling across the western part of the area of interest. This work confirmed that kimberlite indicator minerals are abundant within the area and the indicators have good chemistry with high proportions of G10 garnets and magnesium-rich picroilmenites. In 1996, airborne magnetic surveys were flown across parts of the area. Several excellent anomalies were outlined west of the Liard River. Ground magnetic surveys were conducted and three of the anomalies were drill tested confirming that all three were caused by kimberlite intrusions. Although no diamonds were recovered from small samples of core, the results were considered promising, suggesting that this part of the Interior Plains was a new kimberlite province.

In 2006, a report was prepared on the mineral properties comprising the HOAM Project (Pitman, 2006). The writer concluded that the project area exhibited excellent potential for discovery of diamond-bearing kimberlites and a concerted exploration effort directed towards the delineation of an economic diamond deposit was strongly recommended.

Between 2006 and 2011, Olivut conducted additional stream sediment and till sampling and a gravity survey, but the bulk of the work during this period comprised airborne magnetic surveys and core drilling. Olivut completed 73,738 line kilometres of fixed wing airborne magnetics at 200 metre line spacing, 3,459 line kilometres of helicopter airborne magnetics, mostly at 50 metre line spacing, 16,249 kilometres of detailed fixed-wing airborne magnetics, at 50 and 100 metre line spacing and 8,565.3 metres of core drilling in 70 holes. This work resulted in the discovery of twenty-five kimberlites. In November 2011, work on the HOAM Project was summarized in a National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report (Pitman, 2011).

In 2012, Olivut Resources conducted additional core drilling on the HOAM Project. Eleven holes comprising 1,522.8 metres were drilled and resulted in the discovery of one additional kimberlite bringing the total number of discoveries on the HOAM Project to twenty-nine. This work was summarized in a National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report (Pitman, 2013).

In September 2013 a helicopter-borne detailed magnetic survey was undertaken over selected parts of the HOAM project area. Twenty-three blocks were flown at 50 metre line spacing to assess moderate to high priority anomalies identified from the ongoing analysis of Olivut's regional airborne magnetic database; and one larger block was flown over an area of known kimberlite occurrences to assess regional structures and define weak magnetic responses. The

helimag survey identified ten targets that were deemed to be of moderate to high and high priority. These targets will be prioritized for drill testing should additional drilling on the HOAM project be undertaken.

This report provides an update of the March 11, 2013 Technical Report. It provides a summary of the 2013 work program but otherwise is substantially the same as the 2013 Report. It includes all work on the HOAM Project to December 1, 2014.

Most of the kimberlites are characterized by moderate to strong magnetic signatures. It has been concluded that such targets are not the sources of the high diamond potential kimberlite indicator mineral populations. Similar scenarios have been recognized in a number of other kimberlite districts (e.g., Ekati, Churchill, Victoria Island and Pelly Bay), where significantly diamondiferous kimberlite bodies commonly have very weak magnetic signatures. Re-evaluation of selected blocks of the HOAM regional airborne geophysics established the presence of weaker magnetic targets with high potential of reflecting kimberlite bodies. Many of these targets occur in areas with highly anomalous concentrations of kimberlite and diamond indicator minerals in stream sediments.

It is recommended that follow-up work on the HOAM Project comprise in-fill airborne magnetic surveys, detailed airborne magnetic surveys, claim staking and core drilling. If adequate funding is available, most of the work could be done during the 2015 field season. The airborne surveys could commence in May and would require about 8 weeks to complete. Drilling could begin after break-up in late May and would require about 12 weeks. Staking would be done to acquire prospective magnetic targets prior to drilling. Total costs for the proposed work are \$3,820,000.

This review of current geophysical data on the HOAM Project leads the writer to conclude that the area continues to exhibit excellent potential for diamond-bearing kimberlites. Olivut's work in this area appears to be well-justified and well-focused and has good potential for success.

Exploration on the HOAM Project from 2014 to date has consisted of more in-depth interpretation of the Company's extensive regional airborne geophysical database. Modeling of certain targets also has been undertaken. Numerous additional new anomalies have been defined up ice from the high interest kimberlite and diamond inclusion indicator mineral populations. The bedrock sources for these indicator mineral populations have yet to be identified. Based on the encouraging results to date, detailed airborne magnetic surveys will be required over these new anomalies to provide increased definition. It is anticipated that many additional new targets will be added to the current list of priority drill targets.

Numerous targets are drill ready on the HOAM Project and a detailed helimag program is proposed for additional regional geophysical anomalies in order to finalize their drill priority list. Completion of this work program is contingent on the raising of funds and the effects of the current COVID-19 pandemic particularly on planning and work in the Northwest Territories.

The Seahorse Project, Northwest Territories, Canada

On July 6, 2018 the Company signed an option agreement (the "**Option Agreement**") with Talmora Diamond Inc. ("**Talmora**") to earn 50% in Talmora's Seahorse Project (the "**Seahorse Project**"), located in the Northwest Territories, by spending \$1,200,000 (in a combination of cash and in-kind expenses) over two years on exploration expenditures and making a \$200,000 payment to Talmora (the "**Option Payment**"). On December 7, 2019 Olivut informed Talmora that \$1,295,256 had been spent on the

Seahorse Project to October 31, 2019 in a combination of cash \$1,014,045 and in-kind expenses \$281,211. These expenses have been agreed upon by Talmora. The Option Payment was paid to Talmora on July 16, 2018. Thus, the Company exercised its option to earn 50% of the Seahorse Project in accordance with the terms of the Option Agreement. Olivut and Talmora are joint (50/50) owners of the assets. Talmora retains a 1% NSR on certain land. The Company and Talmora have not yet entered into a new formal joint venture company structure as contemplated in the Option Agreement.

The Company considers the Seahorse Project to have the potential to host diamondiferous kimberlite bodies of significant size, and perhaps other mineral deposits, based on a combination of: 2019 program results as described below; favourable diamond stability indicator minerals found regionally and locally, including 18 macro diamonds found in regional samples to the west and northwest; specific geophysical targets; regional and local faults that would favour kimberlite emplacement; occurrence of diamondiferous kimberlites to the north and south east, as well as other geochemical data in the area.

A helimag program and possible follow-up drilling were planned to test multiple targets during the 2018 field season. During August of that year, crews and equipment were mobilized to initiate the detailed airborne geophysical survey program on the Seahorse Project. Unseasonable, extremely poor weather conditions severely hampered field progress with the helimag survey since flying was not possible throughout the majority of the attenuated field season. However, reconnaissance work to assist with the planned programs was carried out. The work that could not be completed was rescheduled to 2019.

Olivut successfully completed the helimag geophysical program during April and May 2019. Detailed, low-level, 50 metre line spacing magnetic information was collected and analyzed over multiple anomalies previously identified from regional geophysics.

During August and September 2019 six holes were drilled to test certain regional geophysical targets that had been confirmed and further delineated by the detailed helimag program. The holes were drilled to a maximum depth of 316' (96.3 metres) using a reverse circulation, heli-portable drill.

Beneath tills, each of the holes intersected varying depths of a distinct homogeneous, extremely fine-grained clay that did not appear to be derived from the dolomite country rock that is exposed proximal to the targets. Down hole drilling conditions were exceptionally challenging, as was the recovery of drill sample material, due primarily to the nature of these intersected clays. Samples were collected from each of the holes and sent for analysis to Saskatchewan Research Council ("SRC").

Preliminary visual inspection, as well as further microscopic examination of many of the collected samples, could not specifically identify the host rock from which the clay material is derived. Subsequently, whole rock and multi-element geochemical results returned complex chemistry characterized by elevated rare earth element ("REE") content. Further analysis is ongoing to relate these findings to till samples taken down-ice in the general region. These REE levels are generally higher than, or consistent with, levels of REE detected in clays found to occur over some identified kimberlites in some locations of the world (e.g. western Australia and Namibia). Sulphides, including pyrite, galena and sphalerite, as well as other mafic minerals were easily identified in many downhole samples.

The Seahorse Project area underwent periods of extreme warming and laterization that destroyed silicate indicator minerals as evidenced from regional till sampling results. However, some opaque oxide indicator minerals and diamonds survive this type of weathering.

To determine the potential presence of any kimberlitic indicator mineral (“KIM”), additional samples from five drill holes, each consisting mostly of the homogeneous clay, were submitted for heavy mineral analysis to SRC. Chromites, ilmenites (some manganese bearing) and abundant pseudorutile (an alteration product of ilmenite which is common in intensely weathered kimberlite) are present. Although the chromites and ilmenites are not unequivocally kimberlitic, a few definite KIMs (G-9 pyropes and picroilmenites) were recovered from beach sand concentrates taken from a lake in the vicinity of the drill holes.

A surprising result of the heavy mineral analysis is the number of microfossils and the abundance of various forms of pyrite (some replacing organic material and microfossils) found in the concentrates. Also present are spherules (tiny bead-like features) believed to be associated with a meteorite impact. Microfossils and pyrite associated with anoxic (low oxygen) conditions require a different explanation for the origin of the clay than intensely altered kimberlite. Given the results to date, there are a number of possible scenarios that could explain the genesis of these clays and further work is required to obtain more information before arriving at a conclusion.

In addition to the drilling program described above, limited regional prospecting was conducted. A large gossan zone was identified on the property comprising the Seahorse Project that appears to have a strike length of approximately eight kilometres. Very limited sampling was conducted due to budget and fuel constraints. Some of these samples returned trace amounts of gold which may be significant given the limited number of samples collected. Further work is required to obtain more information before arriving at a conclusion. The linear gossan zone occurs within the dolomite country rock and likely represents a sulphide bearing fault zone. The Company’s interest in the Seahorse Project includes any mineral deposits discovered, whether diamonds or other minerals.

This region has been subjected to no known previous detailed exploration work. Due to its remoteness, the project area must be supplied by small aircraft and helicopter. Although Talmora has been active in the area of the Seahorse Project, prior to Olivut’s involvement it had not been able to conduct meaningful exploration due to a lack of financing during the prolonged negative capital market environment for junior exploration companies.

The COVID-19 pandemic and its effects particularly on planning and work in the Northwest Territories will prevent any field work being conducted in 2020 and perhaps in future years on either the HOAM Project or the Seahorse Project. The costs of exploration may also be higher in future due to the additional measures required to protect all those involved in field work from exposure to COVID-19. Measures have been put in place to mitigate risks to the health and safety of the Company’s employees, contractors, northern people and communities. See also *Risks Factors – COVID-19 Pandemic* below.

Risk Factors

Due to the nature of the Corporation’s business and present stage of exploration and development of the HOAM and Seahorse Projects, the Corporation may be subject to significant risks. Readers should carefully consider all such risks, including those set out below. The Corporation’s actual exploration and operating results may be very different from those expected as at the date of this Annual Information Form.

1. Future Capital Requirements / Going Concern

The Corporation will require additional financing in order to continue as a going concern, as well as to grow and expand its operations. It is possible that required future financing will not be available or, if available, will not be available on favourable terms. If the Corporation issues treasury shares to finance its operations or expansion plans, control of the Corporation may change and shareholders may suffer dilution of their investment. If adequate funds are not available, or are not available on acceptable terms, the Corporation may not be able to take advantage of opportunities, or otherwise respond to competitive pressures or may not remain in business.

2. Financial Risk Factors

There were no changes in the year ended October 31, 2020 that were attributed to financial risk. The Corporation's financial risk exposures and the impact on the Corporation's financial instruments are summarized below (references to the Notes can be found in the Company's audited financial statements as at and for the years ended October 31, 2020 and 2019):

a) Liquidity Risk

As at October 31, 2020, the Company had a cash balance of \$89,196 to settle accounts payable and accrued liabilities of \$1,116,841, which includes \$1,094,414 of unpaid salary and vacation pay owing to the Company's President and CEO that she has elected to defer and that is non-interest bearing with no fixed terms of repayment. All of the Company's financial liabilities have contractual maturities of less than one year, with the exception of an immaterial office equipment lease. The Company's ability to continue operations and fund its business is dependent on management's ability to secure additional financing and the continued deferral of some or all of the President and CEO's salary, and the health and well-being of its key employees and consultants. Although the Company has been successful in the past in obtaining financing, there can be no assurance that additional funding will be available, or available under terms favourable to the Company, or that the President and CEO will continue to elect to defer some or all of her salary. The Company will need to rely on new sources of equity financing, if available, to meet its ongoing working capital requirements. There currently exists a low level of investor interest for equity financing of junior exploration companies. The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic may also impact the availability of equity financing, at terms satisfactory to the Company.

Management of the Company is actively investigating additional financing to enable the Company to continue to operate, including exploration on its projects, and to consider new opportunities.

Failure to obtain additional financing would result in delay or the indefinite postponement of further exploration and the development of the HOAM and/or Seahorse Projects as well as the loss of prospecting permits and/or mineral claims and the risk of the Company failing to continue as a going concern.

b) Credit Risk

The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash, amounts receivable and a loan receivable. The Company has no significant credit risk arising from operations. Cash consists of bank deposits with a Canadian chartered bank. The loan receivable is described in Note 10 to the annual financial statements for the year ended October 31, 2020 and is secured by all assets of the borrower.

c) Market Risk

(i) *Interest Rate Risk*

The Company periodically monitors the investments it makes and is satisfied with the credit rating of its banks. The Company considers interest rate risk to be minimal. The loan receivable is at a fixed interest rate and it is expected that future financings, if any, would be secured from equity placements rather than debt obligations.

(ii) *Foreign Currency Risk*

The Corporation's functional currency is the Canadian dollar and major purchases are transacted in Canadian dollars. Management believes that the foreign exchange risk from currency conversions is negligible. The Company does not hold any balances in foreign currencies to give rise to foreign exchange risk.

(iii) *Price Risk*

The Corporation is exposed to price risk with respect to commodity prices. Although the Corporation has no influence on commodity prices, it closely monitors commodity prices to determine appropriate courses of action.

d) Fair Value

The carrying amounts for cash, amounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities on the statements of financial position approximate fair value because of the limited terms of these instruments. The fair value of the loan receivable approximates carrying value as the interest rate approximates the current rate for similar instruments.

e) Sensitivity to Financial Risks

The Company considers interest rate risk to be minimal. The loan receivable, described in Note 10 to the annual financial statements for the year ended October 31, 2020, has a fixed interest rate of 7% and the Corporation does not carry interest bearing debt. It is expected that future financings, if any, would be secured from equity placements rather than debt obligations. Based on cash held by the Corporation as at October 31, 2020, a 1% increase or decrease in the interest rate would generate a respective increase or decrease in interest income of approximately \$1,000 annually.

3. *Exploration, Development and Mining Risks*

Resource exploration, development and operations are highly speculative, characterized by a number of significant risks, which even a combination of careful evaluation, experience and knowledge may not eliminate including, among other things, unprofitable efforts resulting not only from the failure to discover mineral deposits but from finding mineral deposits which, though present, are insufficient in quantity and quality to return a profit from production. The business of exploration for minerals and mining involves a high degree of risk. Few properties that are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. Unusual or unexpected formations, formation pressures, fires, power outages, labour disruptions, flooding, explosions, cave-ins, landslides and the inability to obtain suitable or adequate machinery, equipment or labour are other risks involved in the operation of mines and the conduct of exploration programs. The Corporation relies upon consultants and others for exploration, development, construction and operating expertise. Substantial expenditures are required to establish mineral resources and mineral reserves through drilling, to develop metallurgical processes

to extract the metal from mineral resources and, in the case of new properties, to develop the mining and processing facilities and infrastructure at any site chosen for mining.

The HOAM and Seahorse Projects are exploration stage only and are without a known body of commercial ore. Development of the HOAM and Seahorse Projects would follow only if favourable exploration results are obtained. No assurance can be given that minerals will be discovered in sufficient quantities to justify commercial operations or that funds required for development can be obtained on a timely basis. Whether a mineral deposit will be commercially viable depends on a number of factors, some of which are: the particular attributes of the deposit, such as size, grade and proximity to infrastructure; diamond prices and government regulations, including regulations relating to prices, taxes, royalties, land tenure, land use, importing and exporting of minerals and environmental protection. The exact effect of these factors cannot accurately be predicted, but the combination of these factors may result in the Corporation not receiving an adequate return on invested capital.

4. Mineral Resources

As of the date of this Annual Information Form, no resources have been defined at the HOAM or Seahorse Projects. There is no certainty that further exploration and development will result in the definition of indicated, or measured resources, or probable or proven reserves, at the HOAM or Seahorse Projects.

5. Title to Properties, Licenses and Permits, Laws and Regulations

Although the Company has taken steps to verify title to the properties on which it and/or its joint venture partner (if applicable) is conducting exploration and in which it and/or its joint venture partner (if applicable) has an interest, in accordance with industry standards for the current stage of exploration of such properties, these procedures do not guarantee the Company's or its joint venture partner's (if applicable) title. Property title may be subject to unregistered prior agreements, indigenous land claims and non-compliance with regulatory requirements.

The Company's exploration activities may require permits from various government authorities, and are subject to extensive federal, provincial and local laws and regulations governing prospecting, exploration, development, production, exports, taxes, labour standards, occupational health and safety, mine safety and other matters. Such laws and regulations are subject to change, can become more stringent and compliance can therefore become more costly. The Company relies on the expertise and commitment of its management team, their advisors, and contractors to ensure compliance with current laws and fosters a climate of open communication and cooperation with regulatory bodies. The Company believes that it and its joint venture partner (if applicable) hold all necessary licenses and permits under applicable laws and regulations and believes it and its joint venture partner (if applicable) are presently complying in all material respects with the terms of such licenses and permits.

There can be no guarantee that the Company or its joint venture partner (if applicable) will be able to maintain or obtain all necessary licenses and permits that may be required to explore and evaluate the properties under exploration, commence construction or operation of mining facilities or to maintain continued operations.

There may be valid challenges to the title of any of the claims comprising the HOAM and Seahorse Projects that, if successful, could impair development or operations or both.

6. Land Claims

At the present time, none of the properties in which the Corporation has an interest is the subject of an aboriginal land claim. However, no assurance can be provided that such will not be the case in the future.

7. Uninsurable Risks

In the course of exploration, development and production of mineral properties, certain risks, and in particular, unexpected or unusual geological operating conditions including rock bursts, cave-ins, fires, flooding and earthquakes may occur. It is not always possible to fully insure against such risks and the Corporation may decide not to take out insurance against such risks as a result of high premiums or other reasons.

8. Environmental and Safety Regulations and Risks

All of the Corporation's operations will be subject to environmental regulations, which can make operations expensive or prohibit them altogether. The Corporation may be subject to potential risks and liabilities associated with pollution of the environment and the disposal of waste products that could occur as a result of its mineral exploration, development and production. In addition, environmental hazards may exist on a property in which the Corporation directly or indirectly holds an interest that are unknown to the Corporation at present which have been caused by previous or existing owners or operators of the property.

Environmental legislation provides for restrictions and prohibitions on spills, releases or emissions of various substances produced in association with certain mining industry operations which would result in environmental pollution. A breach of such legislation may result in the imposition of fines and penalties. To the extent the Corporation is subject to environmental liabilities, the payment of such liabilities or the costs that it may incur to remedy environmental pollution would reduce funds otherwise available to it and could have a material adverse effect on the Corporation. If the Corporation is unable to fully remedy an environmental problem, it might be required to suspend operations or enter into interim compliance measures pending completion of the required remedy. The potential exposure may be significant and could have a material adverse effect on the Corporation. There is no assurance that future changes in environmental regulation, if any, will not adversely affect the Corporation's operations.

The Corporation attempts to minimize potential risks and liabilities associated with pollution of the environment and the disposal of waste products by taking steps to ensure compliance with environmental, health and safety laws and regulations and operating to international environmental standards. There is also a risk that the environmental laws and regulations may become more onerous, making the Corporation's operations more expensive.

9. Future Profits/Losses and Production Revenues/Expenses

There can be no assurance that significant losses will not occur in the near future or that the Corporation will be profitable in the future. The Corporation's operating expenses and capital expenditures may increase in subsequent years as consultants, personnel and equipment associated with advancing exploration, development and, if warranted, commercial production of the HOAM and Seahorse Projects and any other properties the Corporation may acquire are added as needed. The amounts and timing of expenditures will depend on the progress of ongoing exploration and development, the results of consultants' analyses and recommendations, the rate at which operating

losses are incurred, the execution of any joint venture agreements with strategic partners, and the Corporation's acquisition of additional properties amid other factors, many of which are beyond the Corporation's control. The Corporation does not expect to receive revenues from operations in the foreseeable future, if at all. The Corporation expects to incur losses unless and until such time as the HOAM and Seahorse Projects and any other properties the Corporation may acquire enter into commercial production and generate sufficient revenues to fund its continuing operations. The development of the HOAM and Seahorse Projects and any other properties the Corporation may acquire will require the commitment of substantial resources to conduct the time-consuming exploration and development of the properties. There can be no assurance that the Corporation will generate any revenues or achieve profitability. There can be no assurance that the underlying assumed levels of expenses will prove to be accurate.

10. Competition

The international exploration and mining industry is highly competitive and the Corporation competes with other exploration and mining companies, many of which have greater resources and experience. Competition in the diamond mining industry is primarily for: mineral rich properties which can be developed and can produce economically; the technical expertise to find, develop and operate such properties; the labour to operate the properties and the capital for the purpose of funding such properties. Many competitors not only explore for and mine diamonds, but also conduct production and marketing operations on a world-wide basis. Such competition may result in the Corporation being unable to acquire desired properties, to recruit or retain qualified employees or to acquire the capital necessary to fund its operations and develop its properties. The Corporation's inability to compete with other mining companies for these resources would have a material adverse effect on the Corporation's results of operation and business.

11. Key Employees

The Corporation depends on a small number of key employees and consultants, the loss of any one of who could have an adverse effect on the Corporation.

12. Conflicts of Interest

The Corporation's Directors and Officers may serve as Directors or Officers of other natural resource companies or companies providing services to the Corporation or they may have significant shareholdings in other resource companies. Situations may arise where the Directors and/or Officers of the Corporation may be in competition with the Corporation. Any conflicts of interest will be subject to and governed by the law applicable to Directors' and Officers' conflicts of interest. In the event that such a conflict of interest arises at a meeting of the Corporation's Directors, a Director who has such a conflict will abstain from voting for or against the approval of such participation or such terms. From time to time several companies may participate in the acquisition, exploration and development of natural resource properties thereby allowing for their participation in larger programs, permitting involvement in a greater number of programs and reducing financial exposure in respect of any one program. It may also occur that a particular company will assign all or a portion of its interest in a particular program to another of these companies due to the financial position of the company making the assignment. In accordance with applicable laws, the Directors of the Corporation are required to act honestly, in good faith and in the best interests of the Corporation. In determining whether or not the Corporation will participate in a particular program and the interest therein to be acquired by it, the Directors will primarily consider the degree of risk to which the Corporation may be exposed and its financial position at that time.

13. Limited Operating History

There is no assurance that the Corporation will earn profits in the future, or that profitability, if achieved, will be sustained. If the Corporation does not have sufficient capital to fund its operations, it may be required to forego certain business opportunities, or be subject to having its interest diluted or lost in existing properties.

14. Dependence on Management and Employees

Holders of the Corporation's shares must rely upon the experience and expertise of the management and employees of the Corporation. The Corporation's success is dependent upon its ability to attract and retain experienced management and employees.

15. Management of Growth

Any expansion of the Corporation's business may place a significant strain on its financial, operational and managerial resources. There can be no assurance that the Corporation will be able to implement and subsequently improve its operations and financial systems successfully and in a timely manner in order to manage any growth it experiences. There can be no assurance that the Corporation will be able to manage growth successfully. Any inability of the Corporation to manage growth successfully could have a material adverse effect on the Corporation's business, financial condition and results of operations.

The Corporation may expand its operations through the acquisition of or joint venturing with additional businesses, products or technologies that it believes will complement its current or future business. There can be no assurance that the Corporation will be able to identify, acquire or profitably manage additional businesses or successfully integrate any acquired businesses, products or technologies into the Corporation without substantial expenses, delays or other operational or financial problems. Furthermore, acquisitions and joint ventures involve a number of special risks, including diversion of management's attention, failure to retain key acquired personnel, unanticipated events or circumstances, and legal liabilities, some or all of which could have a material adverse effect on the Corporation's business, results of operations and financial condition. In addition, there can be no assurance that the Corporation can complete any acquisition or joint venture it pursues on favourable terms, that any acquired businesses, products or technologies will achieve anticipated revenues and income, or that any acquisitions or joint venture completed will ultimately benefit the Corporation's business. An acquisition or joint venture could also result in a potentially dilutive issuance of equity securities. If a strategy of growth through acquisition or joint venture is pursued, the failure of the Corporation to manage this strategy successfully could have a material adverse effect on the Corporation's business, results of operations and financial condition.

16. Government Regulations

The Corporation and/or its potential joint venture partners may be subject to various laws, regulations, regulatory actions and court decisions that may have negative effects on the Corporation. Changes in the regulatory environment imposed upon the Corporation or its potential joint venture partners could adversely affect the ability of the Corporation to attain its corporate objectives.

17. Diamond Price Volatility

If the Corporation is successful in developing a commercial deposit, its future revenues, if any, will be dependent on the market price of diamonds. Diamond prices are dynamic and influenced by a range

of factors. Volatile foreign currency rates, stock market performance, expansion or decline of global economies and even the success of advertising programs can all have a direct impact on prices for select types of diamonds. As well, changes in overall market direction related to supply and demand have very significant implications for diamond price levels and volatility. All of these factors, which are outside the control of the Corporation and the effect of which cannot be predicted, will influence the operating results and potential profitability of the Corporation in the event it is successful in developing a commercial diamond deposit.

18. Share Price Volatility

The market price of the Corporation's shares is likely to be highly volatile and may be significantly affected by factors such as general market conditions, new exploration projects by the Corporation or its competitors, actual or anticipated fluctuations in the Corporation's operating results, announcements of technological innovations, changes in estimates or analyses by securities analysts, government regulatory action and other factors.

19. Climate Change

Execution of the Company's exploration programs are highly dependent on weather conditions in the areas of exploration. The risk of delays or cancellations of exploration programs due to poor weather conditions caused by climate change, including the timing and expense of such delays or cancellations, is currently impossible to predict or measure.

20. COVID-19 Pandemic

The Company's operations could be significantly adversely affected by the effects of a widespread global outbreak of a contagious disease, including the recent outbreak of respiratory illness caused by COVID-19. The Company cannot accurately predict the impact COVID-19 will have on its operations and the ability of others to meet their obligations with the Company, including uncertainties relating to the ultimate geographic spread of the virus, the severity of the disease, the duration of the outbreak, and the length of travel and quarantine restrictions imposed by governments of affected countries. In addition, a significant outbreak of contagious diseases in the human population could result in a widespread health crisis that could adversely affect the economies and financial markets of many countries, resulting in an economic downturn that could further affect the Company's operations and ability to finance its operations.

DIVIDENDS

There are no restrictions in the Corporation's articles or elsewhere which prevent the Corporation from paying dividends, however, it is not contemplated that any dividends will be paid on the Corporation's shares in the immediate future, as it is anticipated that all available funds will be invested to finance the growth of the Corporation's business. The Directors of the Corporation will determine if, and when, dividends will be declared and paid in the future from funds properly applicable to the payment of dividends based on the Corporation's financial position at the relevant time. All the Corporation's common shares are entitled to an equal amount of any dividends declared and paid.

DESCRIPTION OF CAPITAL STRUCTURE

The authorized capital of the Corporation consists of an unlimited number of common shares. Each common share entitles the holder thereof to dividends as and when declared by the Directors. As of December 9, 2020, there were 57,840,611 common shares issued and outstanding. Common shares entitle holders thereof to receive notice of and attend all shareholder meetings and to one vote in respect of each common share held at such meetings. In the event of the liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of the Corporation, the shareholders are entitled to share rateably the remaining assets of the Corporation. There are no conversion or exchange rights attaching to the common shares, nor are there any sinking or purchase fund provisions, provisions permitting or restricting the issuance of additional securities or any other material restrictions, nor are there any provisions requiring a shareholder to contribute additional capital.

MARKET FOR SECURITIES

Trading Price and Volume

The Corporation's common shares are listed on the TSXV under the symbol "OLV". The following table indicates the high and low price and the volume of the common shares traded on the TSXV for the period from November 1, 2019 to October 31, 2020.

Month	High Price (C\$)	Low Price (C\$)	Volume
November, 2019	0.09	0.05	569,700
December, 2019	0.08	0.05	391,500
January, 2020	0.08	0.04	792,700
February, 2020	0.05	0.04	104,500
March, 2020	0.05	0.03	315,000
April, 2020	0.05	0.03	566,500
May, 2020	0.04	0.03	1,085,200
June, 2020	0.05	0.03	74,700
July, 2020	0.04	0.03	491,300
August, 2020	0.08	0.04	361,500
September, 2020	0.08	0.05	112,200
October, 2020	0.07	0.05	281,000

Prior Sales

- On December 22, 2011 the Corporation issued a total of 1,851,745 common shares of which 1,079,200 were FT Shares issued at a price of \$1.25 per share and the balance of 772,545 common shares were issued at a price of \$1.10 per share.

- On January 11, 2012 the Corporation issued 125,000 common shares at a price of \$1.00 per share as a result of the exercise of options.
- On January 17, 2012 the Corporation issued 150,000 common shares at a price of \$1.00 per share as a result of the exercise of options.
- On April 4, 2012 the Corporation issued 15,000 common shares at a price of \$1.15 per share as a result of the exercise of options.
- On April 12, 2012 the Corporation issued 60,000 common shares at a price of \$1.15 per share as a result of the exercise of options.
- On October 30, 2012 the Corporation issued 75,000 common shares at a price of \$0.165 per share as a result of the exercise of options.
- On December 12, 2012 the Corporation issued 342,105 FT Shares at a price of \$0.95 per share for total proceeds of \$325,000.
- On March 12, 2013 the Corporation issued 505,944 common shares at a price of \$0.3953 per share for a total of \$200,000 to the Canadian Special Opportunity Fund, L.P., a fund managed by The Lind Partners, a New York-based asset management firm, under the terms of a Share Purchase Agreement entered into on March 12, 2013 (“SPA”).
- On March 13, 2013 the Corporation issued a \$300,000 callable, convertible security that may be converted into 689,655 units all under the terms of the SPA.
- On May 10, 2013 the Corporation issued 712,504 common shares at a price of \$0.2807 per share for a total of \$200,000 under the terms of the SPA.
- On June 11, 2013 the Corporation issued 68,373 common shares at a price of \$0.27 per share for a total of \$68,373 under the terms of the SPA.
- On July 11, 2013 the Corporation issued 278,979 common shares at a price of \$0.2312 per share for a total of \$64,500 under the terms of the SPA.
- On January 13, 2014 the Corporation issued 298,679 common shares at a price of \$0.1741 per share for a total of \$52,000 under the terms of the SPA.
- On June 17, 2014 the Corporation issued 290,909 common shares at a price of \$0.165 per share for a total of \$48,000 under the terms of the SPA.
- On October 15, 2014 the Corporation issued a total of 1,545,000 common shares of which 420,000 were FT Shares issued at a price of \$0.25 per share for a total of \$105,000 and the balance of 1,125,000 common shares were issued at a price of \$0.20 per share for a total of \$225,000.
- On December 9, 2014 the Corporation issued a total of 100,000 common shares at a price of \$0.165 per share as a result of the exercise of options for a total of \$16,500.
- On March 17, 2015 the Corporation issued 341,915 common shares at a price of \$0.1243 per share for a total of \$42,500 under the terms of the SPA.
- On October 6, 2015 the Corporation issued a total of 2,350,022 common shares of which 571,429 were FT Shares issued at a price of \$0.175 per share for a total of \$100,000 and the balance of 1,778,593 common shares were issued at a price of \$0.135 per share for a total of \$240,110.
- On December 22, 2017 the Corporation issued a total of 2,827,272 common shares of which 100,000 were FT Shares issued at a price of \$0.15 per share for a total of \$15,000 and the balance of 2,727,272

common shares were issued at a price of \$0.11 per share for a total of \$300,000.

- On July 6, 2018 the Corporation issued a total of 13,166,667 common shares of which 666,667 were FT Shares issued at a price of \$0.15 per share for a total of \$100,000 and the balance of 12,500,000 common shares were issued at a price of \$0.12 per share for a total of \$1,500,000.
- On July 25, 2018 the Corporation issued a total of 900,000 common shares at a price of \$0.12 per share for a total of \$108,000.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

Name, Address, Occupation and Security Holding

To the knowledge of the Corporation, as of December 9, 2020 the Directors and Executive Officers of the Corporation collectively beneficially own or control or direct, directly or indirectly, 2,631,071 common shares which represent approximately 4.5% of the issued and outstanding common shares as at December 9, 2020.

As at the date of this Annual Information Form, the name, municipality of residence, positions with the Corporation and principal occupation(s) during the five preceding years of each Director and Executive Officer of the Corporation are set out below. Each term as director ends at the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Corporation following the appointment of such Director or until his or her successor is appointed.

Name and Municipality of Residence, Year Elected	Present Office	Principal Occupations if Different from Office Held During the Preceding Five Years
SHARON E. DOWDALL ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ Toronto, Ontario (2007)	Chairman and Director	Corporate Director
LENI F. KEOUGH ⁽¹⁾ Jasper East, Alberta (2007)	Director, President and Chief Executive Officer	President & CEO of Olivut Resources Ltd.
CRAIG O. REITH ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ Rosseau, Ontario (2007)	Director	Consultant
IAN A. SHAW Toronto, Ontario (2007)	Chief Financial Officer and Secretary	Managing Director, Shaw & Associates, 1993 to present

Notes:

1. Current Member of the Audit Committee.
2. Current Member of the Compensation Committee.

Sharon E. Dowdall, BA, LLB – Director: Ms. Dowdall is a graduate of the University of Calgary (B.A. Honours Economics, 1974) and Osgoode Hall, York University (LLB, 1977). During her 20-year tenure with Franco-Nevada, Ms. Dowdall served in various capacities, including Chief Legal Officer and Corporate Secretary and Vice President, Special Projects of Franco-Nevada Corporation. Prior to joining Franco-Nevada, Ms. Dowdall was a partner at Smith Lyons LLP. Ms. Dowdall has been retired since 2012. During the last five years she has served as a member of the boards of Novagold Resources Inc. and Foran Mining Corporation and she continues to serve on the board of Novagold Resources Inc. Ms. Dowdall devotes approximately 5% of her time to the business of the Corporation.

Leni F. Keough, HBSc, P.Geo. - President, Chief Executive Officer and Director: Ms. Keough is a graduate of the University of Western Ontario, London (BSc. Honors Geology, 1986). Initially she worked with

Lacana Mining Corp. and subsequently Royex Corporation and Corona Corporation. She was involved in the early stages of the diamond exploration boom in Canada and was responsible for the planning and implementation of a number of successful diamond programs undertaken throughout Canada. As a founding principal of the company, she has been President of Olivut since its inception in 1993 and has been responsible for the exploration programs undertaken by Olivut. She is a member of the NWT and Nunavut Chamber of Mines board of directors. Ms. Keough devotes 100% of her time to business of the Corporation.

Craig O. Reith, HBA, CPA, CA – Director: Mr. Reith is a graduate of the Ivey Business School, University of Western Ontario, London. He subsequently received his Chartered Accountant designation while working with KPMG. Until 2008 he was Vice President Finance and Treasurer at the Corporate Head Office of Four Seasons Hotels Inc. where he had been employed for over 20 years in various financial capacities. Mr. Reith devotes approximately 5% of his time to the business of the Corporation.

Ian A. Shaw, B.Com, CPA, CA - Chief Financial Officer and Secretary: From 1993 to the present, Mr. Shaw has been the Managing Director of Shaw & Associates, a corporate services consulting firm specializing in corporate finance, regulatory reporting and compliance with clients that are typically public companies in the resource industry. As part of those activities, he has served as a Director or as the Chief Financial Officer of numerous public companies. Mr. Shaw devotes approximately 15% of his time to the business of the Corporation.

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee was created by the Board of Directors and reports directly to it. All Committee Members are appointed by the Board of Directors. The Audit Committee has the general mandate to (i) ensure the Corporation effectively maintains the necessary management systems and controls to allow for timely and accurate reporting for the purpose of safeguarding shareholder value and to meet all relevant regulatory requirements and (ii) to provide recommendations to the Board of Directors in the area of management systems and controls. The Audit Committee reviews the general policies submitted by the Corporation's management in connection with financial reporting and internal controls; it deals with all matters relating thereto, including, without limitation, reviewing and evaluating periodically public financial reports, the work of outside auditors, the structure of the accounting and internal control department and the efficiency of the records and systems used. The Committee makes the relevant recommendations to the Board of Directors, which then exercises its decision-making authority.

A copy of the Audit Committee's charter is appended to this Annual Information Form as Appendix "A".

The Audit Committee consists of two members who are Craig Reith (acting as Chair) and Sharon Dowdall, each of whom is independent of the Corporation and financially literate within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities laws. Mr. Reith has education and experience that is relevant to the performance of his duties as Chair of the Audit Committee, including his CPA, Chartered Accountant designation, his experience at KPMG and his responsibilities in various senior financial roles during the course of more than twenty years at Four Seasons Hotels Inc. Ms. Dowdall is a graduate of the University of Calgary (B.A. Honours Economics, 1974) and Osgoode Hall, York University (LLB, 1977).

The Corporation has not relied on any exemptions under Multilateral Instrument 52-110 – *Audit Committees*.

The following are audit fees, audit related fees, tax fees and all other fees billed by the Corporation's external auditors in each of the last two fiscal years:

Nature of Services	Fees Paid to Auditor in Year Ended October 31, 2020	Fees Paid to Auditor in Year Ended October 31, 2019
Audit Fees ⁽¹⁾	\$12,000	\$15,000
Audit-Related Fees ⁽²⁾	nil	nil
Tax Fees ⁽³⁾	\$1,700	\$2,500
Total	\$13,700	\$17,500

Notes:

1. "Audit Fees" refer to fees billed for audit services.
2. "Audit-Related Fees" refer to aggregate fees billed for assurance and related services that reasonably relate to the performance of the audit or review of the financial statements and are not reported under Audit Fees.
3. "Tax Fees" refer to the aggregate fees billed for tax compliance, tax advice, and tax planning.

Compensation and Governance Committee

The Compensation and Governance Committee has the general mandate to oversee and safeguard the human capital of the Corporation and to provide recommendations to the Board of Directors. Among other things, it is responsible to review the annual performance and compensation of the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation and other senior executive officers and to make recommendations to the Board of Directors in respect of compensation for Directors. It is also responsible for, among other things, assessing the Corporation's governance and the performance of the Board of Directors.

The Compensation and Governance Committee consists of two members who are currently Sharon Dowdall (acting as Chair) and Craig Reith.

Cease Trade Orders, Bankruptcies, Penalties or Sanctions

To Olivut's knowledge, no director or executive officer of Olivut is or has been in the last 10 years a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer of any company that: (a) was subject to an order that was issued while the director or executive officer was acting in the capacity as director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer, or (b) was subject to an order that was issued after the director or executive officer ceased to be a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer and which resulted from an event that occurred while that person was acting in the capacity as director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer. For the purposes of the foregoing, "order" means: (i) a cease trade order, (ii) an order similar to a cease trade order, or (iii) an order that denied the relevant company access to any exemption under securities legislation, which was in effect for a period of more than 30 consecutive days.

To Olivut's knowledge, no director or executive officer of Olivut, or a shareholder holding a sufficient number of securities of Olivut to affect materially the control of Olivut: (a) is or has been in the last 10 years a director or executive officer of any company that, while that person was acting in that capacity, or within a year of that person ceasing to act in that capacity, became bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency or was subject to or instituted any proceedings,

arrangement or compromise with creditors or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold its assets, or (b) has in the last 10 years become bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency, or become subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors, or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold the assets of the director, executive officer or shareholder.

To Olivut's knowledge, no director or executive officer of Olivut, or a shareholder holding a sufficient number of securities of Olivut to affect materially the control of Olivut, has been the subject of: (a) any penalties or sanctions imposed by a court relating to securities legislation or by a securities regulatory authority or has entered into a settlement agreement with a securities regulatory authority; or (b) any other penalties or sanctions imposed by a court or regulatory body that would likely be considered important to a reasonable investor in making an investment decision.

Conflicts of Interest

Certain officers and directors of the Corporation are officers and directors of, or are associated with, other similar exploration and mining companies. Such associations may give rise to conflicts of interest from time to time. The directors of the Corporation are required by law, however, to act honestly and in good faith with a view to the best interest of the Corporation and its shareholders and to disclose any personal interest which they may have in any material transactions which is proposed to be entered into with the Corporation and to abstain from voting as a director for the approval of any such transaction.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Legal Proceedings

The Corporation is not a party to any material legal proceedings. However, from time to time, the Corporation may become parties to disputes arising in the ordinary course of business.

Regulatory Actions

The Corporation is not a party to any regulatory actions.

INTEREST OF MANAGEMENT AND OTHERS IN MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS

Other than the interests of certain Directors, Officers and Shareholders of the Corporation as described elsewhere in this Annual Information Form, none of the Directors or Officers of the Corporation, nor any associate or affiliate thereof, has had a direct or indirect material interest in any transaction within the three years prior to the date hereof or proposed transaction which has materially affected or will materially affect the Corporation.

Ms. Keough, who is the President, Chief Executive Officer and a Director of the Corporation, owns beneficially an aggregate of 2,373,071 (4.1%) common shares and options to purchase an additional 2,202,500 common shares. Assuming the options are exercised, Ms. Keough would hold 4,575,571 (7.2%) common shares on a fully diluted basis.

Ms. Keough, among others is a party to the Royalty Agreement. If certain of the property in the HOAM Project area (as specified in the Royalty Agreement) is put into commercial production, the Corporation

shall pay Ms. Keough a royalty equal to 0.75% of the net smelter returns (see *“Description of the Business – General – Royalty Agreement HOAM Project”*).

TRANSFER AGENTS AND REGISTRARS

The Corporation has appointed Computershare Trust Company of Canada, located at 2nd Floor, 510 Burrard Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 3P9, as its Transfer Agent and Registrar.

AUDITOR

The Auditors of the Corporation are McGovern Hurley LLP, Chartered Professional Accountants, located at 251 Consumers Road, Suite 800, Toronto, Ontario M2J 4R3.

MATERIAL CONTRACTS

Except for contracts entered into by the Corporation in the ordinary course of business, the only material contract entered into by the Corporation and that remains in effect as of the date of this Annual Information Form is the Royalty Agreement (see *“Description of the Business – General – Royalty Agreement HOAM Project”*).

INTERESTS OF EXPERTS

Names and Interests of Experts

Paul Pitman, B.Sc., P. Geo., prepared the HOAM Report. Mr. Pitman does not have any direct or indirect interest in the securities or other property of the Corporation or any associate or affiliate of the Corporation.

McGovern Hurley LLP, the auditors of the Corporation, have prepared an independent auditor’s report dated December 9, 2020 in respect of the Corporation’s annual financial statements for the years ended October 31, 2020 and 2019. McGovern Hurley LLP has advised that they are independent of the Corporation within the meaning of the Rules of Professional Conduct of the Chartered Professional Accountants of Ontario.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information relating to the Corporation may be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. Information, including Directors’ and Officers’ remuneration, principal shareholders and securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans, is provided in the Corporation’s Management Information Circular distributed in connection with the Corporation’s Annual and Special General Meeting that occurred on March 25, 2020. Additional financial information is provided in the Corporation’s financial statements as at and for the years ended October 31, 2020 and 2019 and Management’s Discussion & Analysis October 31, 2020.



APPENDIX "A"

OLIVUT RESOURCES LTD.

AUDIT COMMITTEE CHARTER

SECTION 1 PURPOSE

The Audit Committee (the "**Committee**") is a committee of the board of directors (the "**Board**") of Olivut Resources Ltd. (the "**Company**"). The primary function of the Committee is to assist the Board in fulfilling their applicable roles by:

1. Recommending to the Board the appointment of the Chief Financial Officer or the Vice President Finance (if any) and the Controller (if any) of the Company;
2. Recommending to the Board the appointment and compensation of the external auditor;
3. Overseeing the work of the external auditor, including the resolution of disagreements between the external auditor and management;
4. Pre-approving all non-audit services (or delegating such pre-approval, if and to the extent permitted by law) to be provided to the Company or its subsidiary entities ("subsidiaries") by the external auditor;
5. Reviewing and approving the proposed hiring of any current or former partner or employee of the current and former external auditor of the Company or its subsidiaries;
6. Establishing procedures for the receipt, retention and treatment of complaints received by the Company regarding accounting, internal controls or auditing matters, and for the confidential, anonymous submission by employees of the Company or its subsidiaries of concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters;
7. Reviewing and recommending to the Board the approval of the annual and interim financial statements, the related Management Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A"), and other financial information provided by the Company to any governmental body or the public; and
8. Satisfying themselves that adequate procedures are in place for the review of the Company's public disclosure of financial information, other than as described in (7) above, extracted or derived from its financial statements, including periodically assessing the adequacy of such procedures.

The Committee should primarily fulfill these roles by carrying out the activities enumerated in this Charter.

SECTION 2 COMPOSITION AND MEETINGS

1. The Committee should be comprised of a minimum of three directors, as appointed by the Board, a majority of whom shall be independent within the meaning of and as required by Multilateral Instrument 52-110 – Audit Committees (“MI 52-110”) of the Canadian Securities Administrators (or exempt therefrom), and free of any relationship that, in the opinion of the Board, would interfere with the exercise of his or her independent judgment as a member of the Committee.
2. A majority of members must be resident Canadians.
3. All members of the Committee should have (or must gain within a reasonable period of time after appointment) a working familiarity with basic finance and accounting practices. Committee members may enhance their familiarity with finance and accounting by participating in educational programs conducted by the Company or an outside consultant.
4. The members of the Committee and its Chair shall be elected by the Board on an annual basis, or until they are removed or their successors are duly appointed. Unless a Chair is elected by the full Board, the members of the Committee may designate a Chair by majority vote of the full Committee membership.
5. The members of the Committee may be removed or replaced by the Board at any time. The Chair may be removed by the Board or the Committee, in consultation with the Board, at any time. Any member shall automatically cease to be a member of the Committee on ceasing to be a director. The Board may fill vacancies on the Committee. If and whenever a vacancy shall exist on the Committee, the remaining members may exercise all of the powers of the Committee, so long as a quorum remains.
6. The Committee should meet at least four times annually, or more frequently as circumstances require. The Committee should meet within sixty (60) days following the end of the first three financial quarters to review and discuss the unaudited financial results for the preceding quarter and the related MD&A, and should meet within 90 days following the end of the fiscal year end to review and discuss the audited financial results for the preceding quarter and year and the related MD&A.
7. The Committee may ask members of management or others to attend meetings and provide pertinent information as necessary. For purposes of performing their duties, members of the Committee shall have full access to all corporate information and any other information deemed appropriate by them, and shall be permitted to discuss such information and any other matters relating to the financial position of the Company with senior employees, officers and the external auditor, and others as they consider appropriate. For greater certainty, corporate information includes information relating to the Company’s affiliates, subsidiaries and their respective operations.
8. In order to foster open communication, the Committee or its Chair should meet at least annually with management and the external auditor in separate sessions to discuss any matters that the Committee or each of these groups believes should be discussed privately. In addition, the Committee or its Chair should meet with management quarterly in connection with the Company’s interim financial statements.

9. A quorum for the transaction of business at any meeting of the Committee shall be a majority of the number of members of the Committee or such greater number as the Committee shall by resolution determine, provided that a majority thereof are resident Canadians and provided further that the Chair is present.
10. Meetings of the Committee shall be held from time to time and at such place as any member of the Committee shall determine upon 48 hours notice to each of its members. The notice period may be waived by all members of the Committee. Each of the Chairman of the Board, the external auditor, the President and Chief Executive Officer, the Chief Financial Officer or the Vice President Finance or the Secretary shall be entitled to request that any member of the Committee call a meeting.

SECTION 3 ROLE

In addition to the matters described in Section 1, the Committee should:

1. Determine any desired agenda items.
2. Review and recommend to the Board changes to this Charter, as considered appropriate from time to time.
3. Review the public disclosure regarding the Committee required by MI 52-110.
4. Summarize in the Company's annual report the Committee's composition and activities, as required.
5. Record minutes of its meetings and submit those to the whole Board on a timely basis.

Documents/Reports Review

6. Meet with management or external auditor or both to review the Company's annual budgets, and annual and interim financial statements, including any certification, report, opinion or review rendered by the external auditor, and review related MD&A.
7. Review other financial information of the Company provided to any governmental body or the public (including analysts and rating agencies), as they see fit.
8. Review and approve any financial information of the Company or its subsidiaries contained in any press release of the Company.
9. Seek to ensure that adequate procedures are in place for the Company's public disclosure of financial information extracted or derived from the Company's financial statements and periodically assess the adequacy of those procedures.
10. Review with management and the external auditor any correspondence with regulators or government agencies which raise material issues regarding the Company's financial statements or accounting policies.

External Auditor

11. Recommend to the Board the selection of the external auditor, considering independence and effectiveness, and review the fees and other compensation to be paid to the external auditor. Instruct the external auditor that its ultimate client is not management.
12. Obtain confirmation from the external auditor that it is accountable to, and will report directly to, the Committee and the Board of Directors, and not to management of the Company.
13. Monitor the relationship between management and the external auditor including reviewing any management letters or other reports of the external auditor and discussing any material differences of opinion between management and the external auditor.
14. Review and discuss, on an annual basis, with the external auditor all significant relationships they have with the Company, its management or employees to determine their independence.
15. Review and pre-approve all audit and non-audit services (including all internal-control-related services and any material management consulting or other engagement) to be performed by the external auditor and be advised of any other material study undertaken by the external auditor at the request of management that is beyond the scope of the audit engagement letter and related fees (subject to any restrictions on such non-audit services imposed by applicable legislation, regulatory requirements and policies of the Canadian Securities Administrators).
16. At least annually, review the qualifications, performance and independence of the external auditor and any proposed discharge of the external auditor when circumstances warrant.
17. Periodically consult with the external auditor out of the presence of management about significant risks or exposures, internal controls and other steps that management has taken to control such risks, and the fullness and accuracy of the financial statements, including the adequacy of internal controls to expose any payments, transactions or procedures that might be deemed illegal or otherwise improper.
18. Communicate directly with the external auditor, and arrange for the external auditor to report directly to the Committee.
19. Communicate directly with the external auditor and arrange for the external auditor to be available to the Committee and the full Board as needed.

Financial Reporting Processes

20. Review the integrity of the financial reporting processes, both internal and external, in consultation with the external auditor as they see fit.
21. Consider the external auditor's judgments about the quality, transparency and appropriateness, not just the acceptability, of the Company's accounting principles, financial disclosure practices and adequacy of internal controls, as applied in its financial reporting, including the degree of aggressiveness or conservatism of its accounting principles and underlying estimates, and whether those principles are common practices or are minority practices.

22. Review all material balance sheet issues, material contingent obligations (including those associated with material acquisitions or dispositions) and material related party transactions.
23. Review all critical accounting policies and practices used, and consider proposed major changes to the Company's accounting principles and practices.
24. Review the effect of new regulatory and accounting pronouncements.
25. Review the effect of any material off balance sheet structures, arrangements and obligations (contingent or otherwise) on the financial statements.

Reporting Process

26. If considered appropriate, establish separate systems of reporting to the Committee by each of management and the external auditor.
27. Review the scope and plans of the external auditor's audit and reviews. The Committee may authorize the external auditor to perform supplemental reviews or audits as the Committee may deem desirable.
28. Periodically consider the need for an internal audit function, if not present.
29. Following completion of the annual audit and quarterly reviews, review separately with each of management and the external auditor any significant changes to planned procedures, any difficulties encountered during the course of the audit and, if applicable, reviews, including any restrictions on the scope of work or access to required information and the cooperation that the external auditor received during the course of the audit and, if applicable, reviews.
30. Review any significant disagreements among management and the external auditor in connection with the preparation of the financial statements.
31. Where there are significant unsettled issues between management and the external auditors that do not affect the audited financial statements, the Committee shall seek to ensure that there is an agreed course of action leading to the resolution of such matters.
32. Review with the external auditor and management significant findings during each quarter and year and the extent to which changes or improvements in financial or accounting practices, as approved by the Committee, have been implemented. This review should be conducted at an appropriate time subsequent to implementation of changes or improvements, as decided by the Committee.
33. Review the system in place to seek to ensure that the financial statements, related MD&A and other financial information disseminated to governmental organizations and the public satisfy applicable requirements.
34. Review any disclosures concerning any weaknesses or any deficiencies in the design or operation of internal controls or disclosure controls reported to the Audit Committee in connection with the certification of forms by the CEO or the CFO for filing with applicable securities regulators.

35. Review the adequacy of the Company's internal accounting controls and management information systems and its financial and accounting personnel (including any fraud).

Risk Management

36. Review the Company's program of risk assessment and steps taken to address significant risks or exposures of all types, including insurance coverage and tax compliance.

General

37. If considered appropriate, conduct or authorize investigations into any matters within the Committee's scope of activities. The Committee is empowered to retain independent counsel, accountants and other professionals to assist it in the conduct of any such investigation or otherwise as it determines necessary to carry out its duties. The Committee may set and pay (at the expense of the Company) the compensation for any such advisors.
38. Perform any other activities as the Committee deems necessary or appropriate.
39. Conduct a review regularly of the performance of the Committee and its members, including compliance with this Charter.

SECTION 4 COMMITTEE COMPLAINT PROCEDURES

Submitting a Complaint

1. Anyone may submit a whistle blower notice or complaint regarding conduct by the Company or its subsidiaries or their respective employees or agents (including its independent auditors) reasonably believed to involve questionable accounting, internal accounting controls or auditing matters. The Chair of the Committee should oversee the treatment of such complaints.

Procedures

2. The Chair of the Committee is designated to receive and administer or supervise the administration of employee complaints.
3. In order to preserve anonymity when submitting a complaint regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters, the employee may submit a complaint to the following confidential e-mail address: craig.o.reith@gmail.com or by Confidential Mail to: "Personal and Confidential to be Opened by Addressee Only" to Craig Reith, Director, Olivut Resources Ltd., 9 High Hill Road, General Delivery, Rosseau, ON POC 1J0.

Investigation

4. The Chair of the Committee should review and investigate the complaint. Corrective action should be taken when and as warranted.

Confidentiality

5. The identity of the complainant and the details of the investigation should be kept confidential throughout the investigatory process.

Records and Report

6. The Chair of the Committee should maintain a log of complaints, tracking their receipt, investigation, findings and resolution, and should prepare a summary report for the Committee.

SECTION 5 LIMITATIONS ON COMMITTEE'S DUTIES

1. In contributing to the Committee's discharge of its duties under this Charter, each member of the Committee shall be obliged only to exercise the care, diligence and skill that a reasonably prudent person would exercise in comparable circumstances. Nothing in this Charter is intended or may be construed as imposing on any member of the Committee a standard of care or diligence that is in any way more onerous or extensive than the standard to which they are otherwise subject as directors.
2. Notwithstanding the foregoing and subject to applicable law, the Committee shall not be responsible to prepare financial statements, to plan or conduct internal or external audits or to determine that the Company's financial statements are complete and accurate and are in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles, to conduct investigations, or to ensure compliance with the Company's internal policies, procedures and controls, as these are the responsibility of management and in certain cases the external auditor. Nothing contained in this Charter is intended to require the Committee to ensure the Company's compliance with applicable laws or regulations.
3. The Committee is a committee of the Board and is not and shall not be deemed to be an agent of the Company's security holders for any purpose whatsoever. The Board may, from time to time, permit departures from the terms hereof, either prospectively or retrospectively, and no provision contained herein is intended to give rise to civil liability to security holders of the Company or other liability whatsoever.

Reviewed by the Board of Directors the 9th day of December, 2020.